

PL009

Archaeological Impact Assessment Revised Chelmsford Local Plan



Client:

Chelmsford City Council

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Essex County Council

Archaeological Impact Assessment Revised Chelmsford Local Plan

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1. Glossary

C&A	Chapman and Andre Map
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
EHHER	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
RPG	Register of Parks and Gardens
SM	Scheduled Monument
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

2. Introduction

- 2.1 Place Services at Essex County Council has been commissioned to undertake a high-level assessment of the archaeological impact of proposed new site allocations within the Chelmsford Local Plan Review. This follows a high-level assessment undertaken in 2017.
- 2.2 As part of the Local Plan process, options for development are under consideration. Chelmsford City Council's selection of development areas will be informed by an evidence base comprising a range of reports and other information which supports the proposed options for growth. This report forms part of this evidence base and has been produced to define the heritage significance of (archaeological) designated and non-designated heritage assets which may be impacted by development proposals. This assessment does not consider built heritage which is addressed in a separate assessment.
- 2.3 The study aims to meet the following objectives:
 - Provide a transparent, consistent and objective assessment of archaeological potential and impact for the new preferred site allocations.
 - Identify any mitigation measures to be included within the Local Plan.
- 2.4 The pro-forma assessment sheet, used in the 2017 assessment, has been updated to contain the archaeological data for each of the proposed Local Plan allocation sites.
- 2.5 The findings of this report are based on desk-based research to define heritage extent and significance with sites being visited to establish impacts. A variety of baseline sources have been consulted including:
 - Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER);
 - Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens;
 - Chapman and Andre Map 1777;
 - 19th and early 20th centuries OS Maps;
 - Chelmsford Historic Environment Characterisation assessment;
 - Development site archaeological reports and heritage assessments; and
 - Aerial photographic data (National Mapping Programme and Google Earth).
- 2.6 Data for each allocation site comprised:
 - Site details;
 - Date of review;

- The archaeological evidence base from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER);
- 2.7 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
- 2.8 The associated Historic Environment Characterisation [Chelmsford Borough Historic \(essexdesignguide.co.uk\)](http://ChelmsfordBoroughHistoric.essexdesignguide.co.uk).
- 2.9 A high-level desk-based assessment was undertaken on the archaeological impact of proposed new site allocations within the Chelmsford Local Plan Review. This assessment doesn't review the existing adopted allocated sites which have been rolled forward.
- 2.10 The completion of the assessment pro-forma sheet followed the methodology below:
 - The evidence base section of the assessment sheets included a summary description of the archaeological evidence for the proposed new 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 meter 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 assessment and these are identified on the proforma sheets.
 - An overview of the Historic Environment Character for each new proposed 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 specifically used to inform the RAG scoring of the allocation sites. Each of the zone numbers were identified on the allocation sheet.
- 2.11 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.
 - A 3-tier traffic light scoring system (RAG) has been used to highlight the sensitivity of each of the allocation sites.
- 2.12 The scoring system is as follows:
 - **GREEN** represents sites which present no concerns 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 which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

- **RED** represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.

2.13 Archaeological recommendations are made for each of the new site allocations, where possible, in relation to:

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

2.14 Plans have been included showing the EHER data within a 500m boundary of the proposed site allocations.

2.15 Following the completion of the above tasks, the RAG score was added into an Excel table which includes the site allocation unique identifying number, the address and then the RAG score. Specific notes were also added into some of the site allocations where specific impacts have been identified.

2.16 The detailed assessment sheets for each allocation site are provided as supporting information in Appendix 1.

Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	1aa	Site name	Coval Lane Car Park
---------------------	-----	------------------	---------------------

Date of desktop assessment	09/05/24
Date of site visit	08/05/24

Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no sites recorded on the EHER within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
852	Near Wheatfield Way	Walker's map of 1591 marks a Barrow field and depicts a mound in the middle of it.
5556	Burgess Well (Chelmsford Water Works C19)	Burgess well a culvert to the Priory, licence for construction granted in 1341.
5799	Chelmsford-Railway Street-Steamer Terrace	Eighteenth and nineteenth century well found during building work under offices at this address.
5821	Chelmsford-Rainsford Lodge Car Park	Modern red brick arch revealed in trench dug through car park, presumably part of a cellar from a demolished building on the site.
15510	Wilkin's Brickworks, Chelmsford	Wilkin's, later Brown's Brickworks in New Writtle Road.
15673	English Electric Valve Company	Early 1940s electrical factory.
15675	Marconi Mobile, Waterhouse Lane	Early 1960s Marconi electronics factory.

19883	The Great Viaduct, Chelmsford	Description of the Eastern Counties Railway viaduct Chelmsford c.1838.
20128	WWII Anti-Aircraft Rocket Site "C12 Recreation Ground", Central Park, Chelmsford	A WWII Anti-Aircraft Rocket site.
20943	Road Barrier (destroyed), River Can bridge, Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20949	Two Spigot Mortar Emplacements (destroyed), Recreation Ground, Chelmsford	Two Spigot Mortar Emplacements (destroyed).
20950	Tett Turret (destroyed), Recreation Ground, Chelmsford	Tett Turret (destroyed).
40491	Fredrick Chancellor Building	Late nineteenth century Museum, Library and Art school by Fredrick Chancellor.
40562	56 – 66 (evens) South Primrose Hill, Chelmsford	Late nineteenth century cottages for Brickmakers, Leather and Glue Manufacturers and Coal Merchants William Bleach and Son.
47199	Plague Burial Ground, Moulsham	Probable site of the plague burial ground for Moulsham.
47500	Rainsford Mill	Smock mill moved to Rainsford Lane c.1824 and dismantled 1875.
48008	Smock Mill (site of)	Smock mill, built c.1810, moved from this site c.1824.
48290	Crown Buildings, Beeches Road, Chelmsford	Purpose built WW2 hospital but never used as such.
48523	46a Duke Street, Chelmsford	Late eighteenth century to twentieth century timber framed building.
48524	Former Anglia Ruskin University site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford	Trial trench evaluation revealed a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditch.

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

The proposed allocation site is located to the west of the Roman, medieval and post medieval historic core of Chelmsford. The site comprises a large car park, largely concreted. Evidence of prehistoric through to medieval occupation is very limited, however, excavations at the former Anglia Ruskin University site showed the presence of a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch (EHER 48524) and the field to the north-west of the allocation has records of a mound and is referred to in 1591 as barrow field (EHER 852).

There are a number of post medieval and modern industrial sites recorded in the immediate vicinity including a smock mill (EHER 47500), Waterworks (EHER 5556), the railway (EHER 19883) and an electrical factory (EHER 15673).

The area was gradually being developed during the post medieval period but up until this point had been largely open fields. The place name of Barrowfields may well represent the remains of probable prehistoric or Roman burial mounds although these are located some distance from the allocation site.

In the nineteenth century the allocation area was largely open land with a series of properties fronting onto Coval Lane which survive today. A sequence of probable glass houses are located to the south of the allocation area.

A number of World War II heritage assets are identified including the anti-aircraft rocket site (EHER 20128), the Tett Turret (EHER 20950) and the road barriers (EHER 20943) all of which have no surviving elements above ground.

No archaeological fieldwork has occurred in the immediate vicinity of the proposed allocation, however, the presence of prehistoric occupation to the north has been identified and the place name of Barrowfields indicates the potential for earlier occupation within the study area. There is the likelihood of truncation due to the construction of the present car park.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 2.8

RAG score

Green

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: A desk based archaeological assessment should be provided with the planning application as required under the NPPF.

Post-determination: Depending on the results of the more detailed archaeological assessment there may be a recommendation that archaeological trial trenching is carried out in advance of development. Depending on the results of the trial trenching a programme of open area archaeological excavation could be required.

Notes

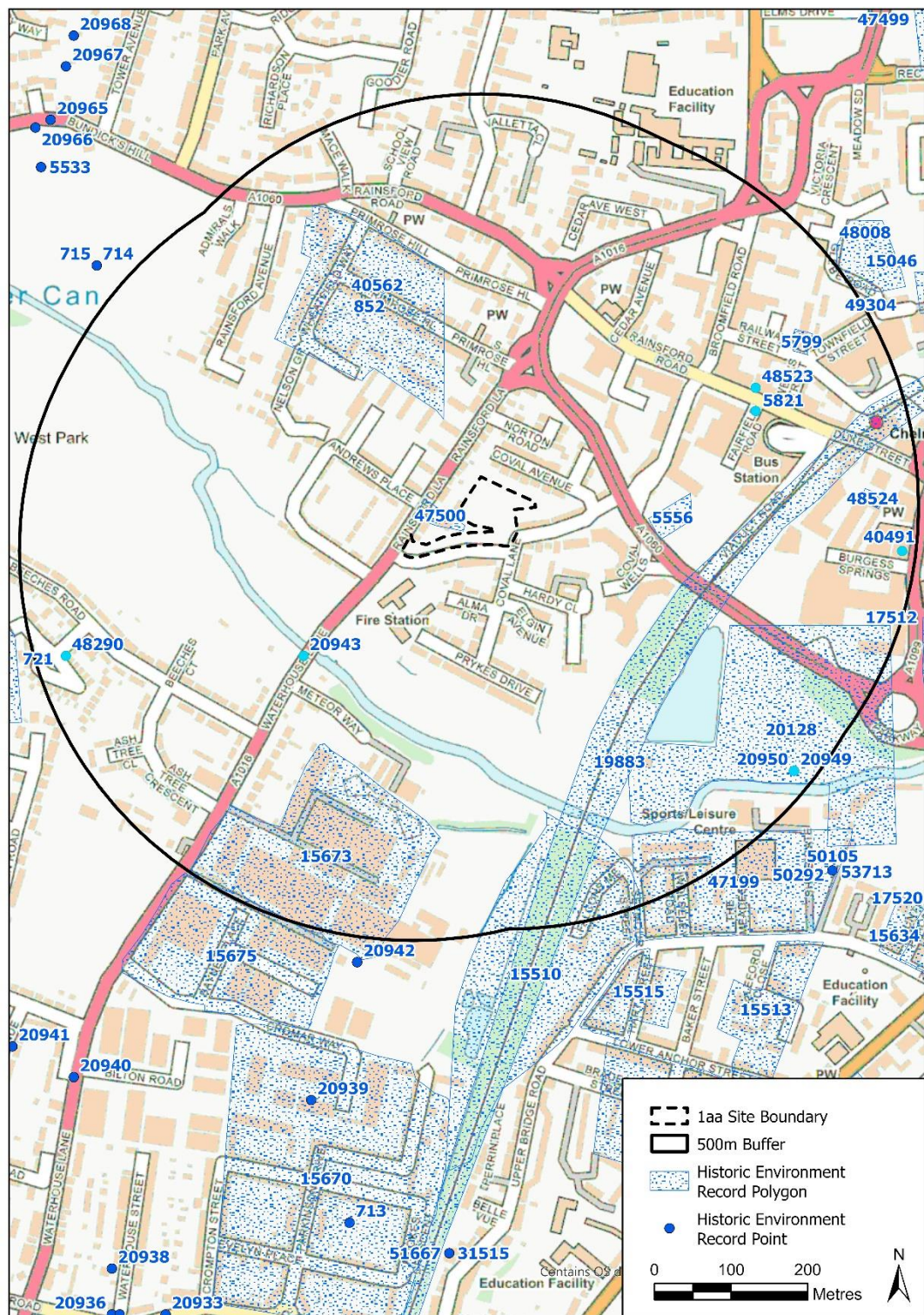
Sensitivity is identified on a three-tier Traffic Light Scoring system where:

GREEN represents sites which present no concerns 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 which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	1bb	Site name	Glebe Road Car Park
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Date of desktop assessment	10/05/24
Date of Site Visit	08/05/24

Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no known EHER sites within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
852	Near Wheatfield Way	Walker's map of 1591 marks a Barrow field and depicts a mound in the middle of it.
5556	Burgess Well (Chelmsford Water Works C19)	Burgess well a culvert to the Priory, licence for construction granted in 1341.
5561	Bishop's Hall	Site of Bishop's Hall.
5799	Chelmsford-Railway Street-Steamer Terrace	Eighteenth and nineteenth century well found during building work under offices at this address.
5821	Chelmsford-Rainsford Lodge Car Park	Modern red brick arch revealed in trench dug through car park, presumably part of a cellar from a demolished building on the site.
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 clerestorey, 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.
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.
9080	Chelmsford - Site of New Market Hall	Medieval pottery recorded by Wykeham Chancellor.
15046	Townfield Street Maltings	Malting built 1875, now demolished.
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.
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.
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.
19883	The Great Viaduct, Chelmsford	Description of the Eastern Counties Railway viaduct Chelmsford c.1838.
20128	WWII Anti-Aircraft Rocket Site "C12 Recreation Ground", Central Park, Chelmsford	A WWII Anti-Aircraft Rocket site.
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.
48008	Smock Mill (site of)	Smock mill, built c.1810, moved from this site c.1824.
48522	Proposed Premier Inn site, Victoria Road, Chelmsford	Evaluation revealed post medieval horticultural activity.
48523	46a Duke Street, Chelmsford	Late eighteenth century to twentieth century timber framed building.
48524	Former Anglia Ruskin University site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford	Trial trench evaluation revealed a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditch.
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	24 Duke Street, Chelmsford	An archaeological trial-trench evaluation and subsequent programme of monitoring on the site uncovered multiple quarry pits and building remains dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, largely associated

		with Bird, Hawkes and Woodcock Brewery constructed.
Description / Interpretation of the historic environment		
<p>The proposed allocation site lies to northwest of the Roman, medieval and post medieval historic core of Chelmsford. Evidence of prehistoric through to medieval occupation is very limited, however, excavations at the former Anglia Ruskin University site showed the presence of a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch (EHER 48524) and the field to the north-west of the allocation has records of a mound and is referred to in 1591 as barrow field (EHER 852).</p> <p>The study area includes the Cathedral precinct and the northern part of the medieval town (EHER 6014). The present church has its origins in the fifteenth century. The church would have been a focus for settlement in the medieval period and contains a number of designated assets within the graveyard (EHER 31485-91) comprising tombs and vaults.</p> <p>The development of High Chelmer in the area of Market Road and Tindal Street resulted in the demolition of an extensive area of medieval tenements as shown on the Walker maps of 1591.</p> <p>There are a number of post medieval and modern industrial sites recorded in the immediate vicinity including the Marconi factory (EHER 15671) dating to the early twentieth century, two smock mill (EHER 48008, 47500), a late nineteenth century flour mill called Marriages (EHER 15082), the Townfield Street Maltings (EHER 15046), waterworks (EHER 5556), the railway (EHER 19883), an electrical factory (EHER 15673).</p> <p>In the nineteenth century the OS first edition shows that the allocation area contained a Victorian terrace fronting onto Glebe Road and their associated gardens.</p> <p>A number of World War II heritage assets are identified including the anti-aircraft rocket site (EHER 20128), the Tett Turret (EHER 20950) and the road barriers (EHER 20943) all of which have no surviving elements above ground.</p> <p>The proposed allocation lies outside the areas of the medieval and post medieval town which are situated to the south. The proposed allocation was occupied by a series of probable Victorian terrace properties with their frontage on Glebe Road with the area to the north and east forming the expansion of Chelmsford post medieval industrial expansion and causing some truncation to the allocation. Similarly, the car park development may also have resulted in some truncation. Very limited archaeological field work has been undertaken within the area and there is the potential for earlier occupation being present. The presence of Saxon and Roman deposits identified and the place name of Barrowfields indicates the potential for earlier occupation within the area.</p>		

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 2.8
RAG score
Green
Further Recommendations:
Pre-application: A desk based archaeological assessment will be required in line with the NPPF.
Post-determination: There would potentially be a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on open area excavation. This would assess the post medieval development of Chelmsford and identify any earlier occupation.

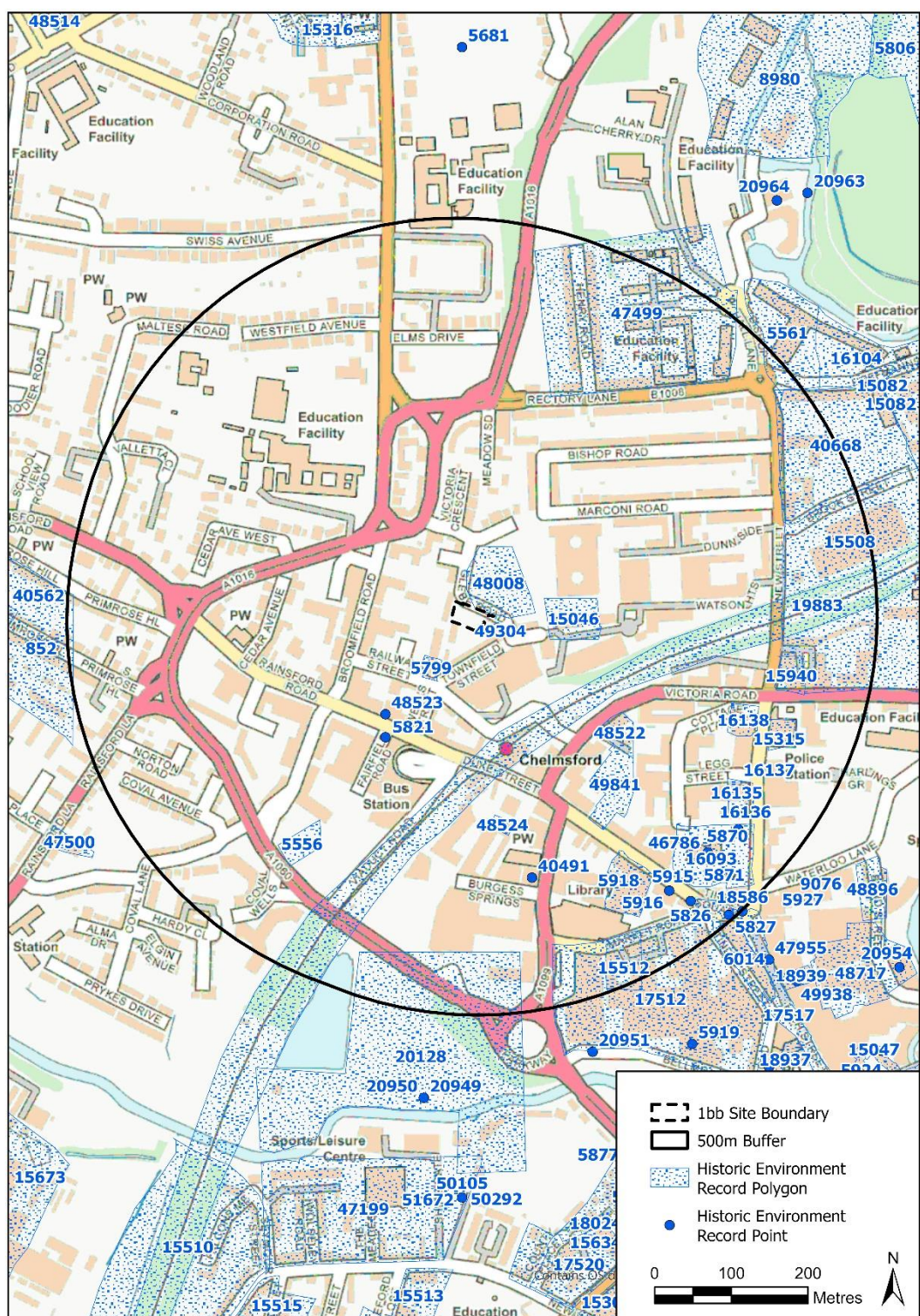
Notes

Sensitivity is identified on a three-tier Traffic Light Scoring system where:

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AMBER represents sites presenting moderate to major impacts which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	1w	Site name	Meadows Shopping Centre and Meadows Surface Car Park
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Date of desktop assessment	06/06/2024
Date of Site Visit	03/06/2024

Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no EHER sites within the proposed allocation area		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
14543	21 Grove Road, Chelmsford	Recording of contractor's trial-pits to the rear of this property revealed the uppermost strata related to the Roman <i>mansio</i> , within whose area the site is located.
15308	Coleman and Morton Iron Foundry	Mid nineteenth century iron foundry, now demolished.
15315	Bewley Foundry	Early nineteenth century iron foundry, now demolished.
15512	Threadneedle Street Brickworks, Chelmsford	Threadneedle Street Brickworks were located on the western side of the southern end of Threadneedle Street.
15572	Essex and Suffolk Water Company Headquarters	Water works set up by Chelmsford Board of Health in the 1850s.
15634	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital	Infirmity and dispensary of 1883 by Frederick Chancellor, with alterations of 1909 and later.
15936	Wireless Station, Rochford Road	Possible site of early Twentieth century Marconi Radio Station, no longer extant.

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.
16101	Bay Horse, Moulsham Street	Watching brief on 14/10/1986, was carried out at the back of pub.
16102	8 Moulsham Street	Observation of builder's trenches in the yard behind the main building in June 1989 revealed extensive destruction of archaeological levels.
16114	Odeon Cinema, 23-33 Baddow Road, Chelmsford	Area excavation and machine investigation of redevelopment were carried out in several parts of a large site which straddles the rivers Can and Chelmer.
16115	Odeon Cinema, 23-33 Baddow Road, Chelmsford	Area excavation and machine investigation of redevelopment were carried out in several parts of a large site which straddles the junctions of the rivers Can and Chelmer.
16133	53-6 Moulsham Street	Excavations in the yards to the rear of 53-6 Moulsham Street, relate to previous excavations in 1972 (Drury 1988) and 1987.
16134	Moulsham Motor Co. 69-72 Moulsham Street	Small scale excavations adjacent to the Godfrey's yard site, revealed evidence of first and second century yard areas and drains, presumably to the rear of buildings fronting onto the main London-Colchester Road.
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.
16139	193-6 Moulsham street	A late Medieval yard surface and a series of wells were recorded towards the rear of the site.
16140	193-6 Moulsham street	A 4m x 15m trench, perpendicular to Moulsham street, the main road of the Roman town, was investigated.

16824	Clarendon House, 2-6 Parkway, Chelmsford (CF32)	Up to 1.2m of stratified Roman deposits were found in the evaluation trench and these can be related to the Roman town defences.
17114	29-31 Rochford Road (Site D)	A small number of flint flakes and a possible truncated blade indicate very limited prehistoric activity on the site; no prehistoric pottery was recovered.
17121	29-31 Rochford Road	Excavation of five trial trenches revealed Roman features Dating from the first to third century AD.
17133	29-31 Rochford Road (Site D)	Nineteenth century rubbish pit above Roman levels.
17170	1-12 Goldlay Road (Site AB)	In July 1972/Feb 1973, four trenches were cut by machine. Finds included pottery and tile and a pair of copper alloy tweezers mostly of second century AD date.
17171	Parkway, between Moulsham St and Odeon Roundabout	Watching briefs carried out on contractors excavations for the Inner Relief Road in 1970-71.
17248	Grove Road Sewer and Water Main	The discovery of the south-west corner of the <i>mansio</i> .
17249	Grove Road Gas Main (opposite nos 22-3) Sites 5-7	Observation of a trench revealed a scatter of Roman building debris.
17267	Rear of 64-68 Mildmay Road: Site AT	Roman building debris encountered in four trenches excavated in July- Aug 1957.
17268	The Maltings, Mildmay Road	Results of excavation not known.
17510	Water Main Outside 30 Roman Road, Chelmsford	A section was recorded across a pipe trench within the area of the courtyard <i>mansio</i> .
17511	Al-Uddin's Indian Restaurant, 7 Baddow Road, Chelmsford	A small machine trench revealed modern and post medieval disturbed soil down to a depth of 1.5m.
17512	High Chelmer Shopping Centre	The entire area of the shopping centre and multi-storey car park was destroyed without archaeological record.
17513	RAF Association Club, Hall St., Site Code CF22	Area excavation recorded a first century fence line aligned east-west.
17514	Lynmonth Avenue, LAC 83	Very abraded Roman pottery was recovered from medieval / post medieval gullies.

17515	Lynmonth Avenue, LAC 83	The excavation trenches revealed a series of East-West shallow gullies, probably plough furrows, presumably of medieval or post medieval date.
17516	Lynmonth Avenue, LAC 83	The excavation revealed a series of east-west shallow gullies, probably plough furrows.
17517	High Street Pedestrianisation, Chelmsford	Observation of three areas of deep excavation revealed previous road/ path surfaces.
17520	County Place, 100- 104 New London Road	Observation of groundworks showed that there had been extensive ground reduction for the hospital.
17521	Parkway, near Friar's Walk, Site AX	A fragment of second century Roman building was recorded.
17524	rear of 28 Roman Road, Chelmsford, Site CF17	The wall bounding the east side of the <i>mansio</i> courtyard was recorded in construction trenches.
17527	The Meadows Shopping Centre	Possible route of Roman road not located during excavation.
17528	The Meadows Shopping Centre	All evidence of Medieval strata on the High Street frontage had been destroyed by modern cellars.
17530	Odeon Cinema, 23- 33 Baddow Road, Chelmsford	In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a ditch and a pit were dug showing that the Baddow Road frontage continued to be open ground.
17531	35-37 Moulsham Street (formerly Cramphorn's), Chelmsford	Excavated in advance of development in 1981.
17532	35-37 Moulsham Street (formerly Cramphorn's), Chelmsford	The latest phase of pitting in the back yard is dated to the sixteenth and seventeenth century.
17534	Old County Gaol, 225 Moulsham Street	The first gaol in Chelmsford was built on the South Bank of the River Can during the seventeenth century, possibly about 1658.
17536	Mechanics Institute, New Street.	Trial excavation to rear of site reveals a water course.
17538	Rear of Seventh Day Adventist Church, 43 Roman Rd, Site Code CF28	Roman findings including a Bath House, Pottery and tessellated pavement.
17539	Gladstone Court, rear of 52- 66	Roman findings including Bath House, stoke Hole, yard.

	Mildway Rd; Site code : CF20	
17710	17- 18 Grove Road; Site code: CF33	An evaluation trench located a Roman boundary ditch filled in during the late fourth century.
17742	Parkway car park	No information .
17751	38- 9 Moulsham Street.	Within Roman settlement.
17752	38- 9 Moulsham Street. (Rear Of) - 0569	Within Roman settlement.
17756	191- 2 Moulsham Street. (Site Code N)	Within Roman settlement.
17757	23-7 Moulsham Street.	Within Roman settlement.
17758	Godfrey's Mews and Macmillan Court, rear of 53- 68 Moulsham Street.	Two Roman burials, one in a stone coffin the other with grave goods containing jet objects.
18012	Land to the rear of 171- 173 Moulsham Street	Excavation of two test pits revealed a probable fifteenth/ sixteenth century deposit.
18024	Rear of Chelmsford and Essex Health Centre, County Place, CF37	Post Med ditch located in trial trench.
18462	Wig and Murkin, Moulsham Street	Post Medieval, Medieval, undated and Roman features/deposits identified during watching brief.
18463	Wig and Murkin, Moulsham Street	A watching brief identified deposits and features from Roman, Medieval, Undated and Post Medieval.
18464	Wig and Murkin, Moulsham Street	A Watching Brief identified, Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval Features/deposits.
18465	Wig and Murkin, Moulsham Street	A Watching Brief identified Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and undated features/deposits.
18586	Chelmsford - find of a silver unit	A Cunobelinus silver unit found somewhere in Chelmsford. NGR is for the centre of the town.
18937	73-74 High Street Chelmsford - Desk Based Assessment/ Excavation.	Evidence located of medieval and post-medieval settlement adjacent to the High Street.

18939	15-18 High Street, Chelmsford	Floodplain reclamation deposits and brick lined culvert.
19097	66A Baddow Road, Chelmsford - Watching Brief	The remnants of two heavily truncated pits cutting natural gravel.
20895	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), E of Army & Navy Roundabout, Chelmsford	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed).
20895	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), E of Army & Navy Roundabout, Chelmsford	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed).
20896	Road Barrier (destroyed), track to Whitehouse Farm, Chelmsford	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20897	Road Barrier (destroyed), Baddow Road E of Army & Navy roundabout	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20898	Road Barrier (destroyed), Van Diemens Road, Chelmsford	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20899	Road Barrier (destroyed), Baddow Road W of Army & Navy roundabout	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20900	Road Barrier (destroyed), Chelmer Road, Chelmsford	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20903	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), adj. Goldlay Avenue, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed).
20904	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed), adj. Goldlay Avenue, Chelmsford	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed).

20905	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, W of Moulsham Mill, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement.
20906	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, E of Moulsham Mill, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement.
20907	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Meadow View, Moulsham Mill, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement.
20908	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed), Moulsham Mill, Chelmsford	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed).
20910	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed), track to Whitehouse Farm, Chelmsford	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed).
20911	Alan-Williams Turret (destroyed), John Sadd & Sons, NW of Army & Navy Roundabout, Chelmsford	Alan-Williams Turret (destroyed).
20946	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), Friars Place, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed).
20947	Road Barrier (destroyed), New Bridge, New London Road, Chelmsford	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20948	Road Barrier (destroyed), Stone Bridge, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20951	Tett Turret (destroyed), S of Market, Chelmsford	Tett Turret (destroyed).
20952	Machine-Gun Post (destroyed), Wenley House, London Road, Chelmsford	Machine-Gun Post (destroyed).

20953	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), Springfield Road, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed).
20954	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), car park N of Springfield Road, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed).
20960	Two Defence Posts (destroyed), Springfield Mill, Victoria Road, Chelmsford	Two Defence Posts (destroyed).
31530	36 Moulsham Street	Timber framed building, c.1700.
31599	Three parallel wings to NE of Block BS3/SR4 at No 7	Part of former Gray's Brewery, probably early eighteenth century.
31607	Stone House	Mid nineteenth century house, now demolished.
40000	Springfield Basin (see 15085 for the Chelmer Blackwater Navigation)	The western extent of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century river navigation between Chelmsford and Heybridge.
40001	Warehouse, Springfield Basin	Nineteenth century timber warehouse.
40002	Sheds, Springfield Basin	Early/mid twentieth century single storey sheds.
40003	Warehouse, Springfield Basin	Twentieth century warehouse.
40004	Timber yard buildings, Springfield Basin	Twentieth century timber yard buildings.
40005	Warehouse, Springfield Basin	Early Twentieth century warehouse.
40006	House, Springfield Basin	Mid/late nineteenth century house.
40396	Gas Works, Springfield Wharf, Wharf Road	Early nineteenth century gas works.
40445	Parkway Garage (demolished)	Early-mid twentieth century integrated garage workshop and showroom.
40554	1-8 Brockley Road	Late nineteenth-early twentieth century terrace of Workers Housing.
46183	Army & Navy site, Chelmsford	Roman and Medieval agricultural activity, also a cremation vessel of Roman date were uncovered.

46252	Lynmouth Gardens/ Parkway, Chelmsford	A Roman cremation urn and evidence for occupation on outskirts of Roman Chelmsford.
46296	Salvation Army premises, junction of Goldlay and Baddow Roads	Roman, medieval and postmedieval features with some disturbance close to Temple site.
46297	Baddow Road Car Park, Chelmsford	Geological assessment of area from borehole information.
46304	Clarendon House, 2-5 parkway, Chelmsford	An evaluation confirmed the survival of Roman layers and linear features which may be part of the town defensive ditch.
46347	Manor Road Depot, Chelmsford	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century rubbish pits.
46741	2-26 Goldlay Avenue, Chelmsford, Roman features	A pit and a gully were of Romans date.
46742	2-26 Goldlay Avenue, Chelmsford post medieval and modern features	12 archaeological features were of post medieval or modern date. Others were prehistoric and Roman.
46752	Salvation Army Site, 70 Baddow Road, Chelmsford	Mixed alluvial deposit containing large amounts of Roman rubbish, mainly pottery.
46786	Chelmsford Cathedral - the porch	An analysis of the fabric of the south aisle west of the porch.
47222	Essex and Suffolk Water Company trial excavations, Chelmsford	Archaeological evaluation trenches
47223	31, Mildmay Road, Chelmsford	Series of Roman pits backfilled with domestic rubbish dating from between the mid-2nd to the fourth century.
47282	Fish-curing shed to the rear of 170 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford	Fish-curing shed to the rear of 170 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford.
47408	112 Parkway, Chelmsford	Two phases of post-medieval channel (part timber revetted) recorded.
47886	7 and 8, Wharf Road, Chelmsford	7 and 8, Wharf Road, Chelmsford.
47955	12 High Street, Chelmsford	Two evaluation trenches (total length, 12m) were positioned within the footprint of a proposed new extension. Six archaeological features were identified. These were a fragment of clay, a post-

		medieval pit, two post-medieval brick foundations.
48336	Former Essex and Suffolk Water site	Monitoring of the foundation and service runs revealed residual Roman pottery sherds and brick/tile fragments.
48536	Former Essex and Suffolk Water Offices, Hall Street, Chelmsford: Historic buildings record	Mid-nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings, including the silk mill/radio factory established by Marconi and the first radio factory in the world.
48537	Land to rear of 36 Orchard Street, Chelmsford	Post medieval rubbish pits and brick wall footings were revealed.
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, palaeochannels, organic peat, sealed by nineteenth century dumping and made ground.
49303	181 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford	3 trial trenches revealed a post-medieval pit cluster with residual Roman pottery.
49785	Bailey Bridge	WW2 Bailey Bridge over River Chelmer, leading between Baddow Road and Wharf Road.
49910	Former Kids and Koffee, 10 Hall Street, Chelmsford	Excavations revealed a series of Roman metalled surfaces. Situated either side of the presumptive course of the <i>mansio</i> boundary, which is projected to pass through the site, these surfaces may be unrelated, but alternatively, they may represent the remains.
49918	Archaeological Evaluation at London House, 111 New London Road, Chelmsford	No archaeological remains that conclusively predated the late post-medieval period were noted, although a single sherd of Late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery and several fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from later deposits of
49938	The Ginnel Passage, 16-17 High Street, Chelmsford	The fabric and Regency architectural style of the elevations and the remaining interior features indicates that the building was erected in the Nineteenth century, most likely between 1800 and 1830. The passageway is integral to the design allowing access to the rear.

49945	Land off Goldlay Gardens, Chelmsford	Despite being located close to a Roman fort no significant archaeological horizons were identified with only modern layers, features and finds recorded.
5532	Central Chelmsford	French's slaughterhouse in Moulsham.
5826	Central Chelmsford - NGR not known	Palstave, 6.8" long, found in Chelmsford in 1837.
5827	Central Chelmsford	Palaeolithic flint flakes.
5828	Central Chelmsford	2 gold coins of Tasciovanus, of Evans types V8 and V12, found in 1864, from the Chelmer.
5829	Moulsham District - exact NGR not known	Roman coins found in the Moulsham District.
5830	Found in the River Chelmer, Chelmsford - exact NGR not known	Greek or Italian jug, dated to c200 BC.
5831	Caesaromagus - Roman Town	A small settlement is indicated by finds, close to the main road, probably south of the river crossing.
5832	Caesaromagus - Mansio, Grove Road 23	Excavations in advance of new building uncovered the south-east corner of the <i>Mansio</i> .
5833	Caesaromagus - The Mansio, Site Z	A small group of prehistoric post holes were found on this site.
5834	Caesaromagus - Site AR	Site AR is interpreted as falling within the <i>mansio</i> precinct and its developmental sequence mirrors that of the <i>mansio</i> itself.
5835	Caesaromagus - The Mansio	Part of a large building interpreted as a <i>mansio</i> and its baths.
5836	Caesaromagus - Mansio Area, Mildmay Road 76 (Chelmsford Trus	In 1968 2 trenches were excavated in a shed behind 76 Mildmay Road.
5837	Caesaromagus - Mansio Area, Mildmay Road 76 (Chelmsford Trus	In 1968 2 trenches were excavated in an open shed behind 76 Mildmay Road.
5838	Caesaromagus - Mansio Area, Roman Road 17	Hole dug by occupier in 1961 was investigated.
5839	Caesaromagus - Mansio Area, Roman Road 16	Foundation for a small extension to the rear of 16 Roman Road, in 1973, cut into a feature, probably a third century pit.
5840	Caesaromagus - Mansio, Site Z (Chelmsford Archaeological Tru	Ditch on site Z crossing north wing and courtyard of <i>mansio</i> , on its alignment.

5841	Caesaromagus - Mansio, Site Z (Chelmsford Archaeological Tru	During excavations on the north-west corner of the mansio, a shallow agricultural ditch was found, containing post medieval pottery.
5842	Caesaromagus - Mansio, Site Z (Chelmsford Archaeological Tru	Excavation of north-west corner of mansion.
5843	Ceaseromagus-The Mansio Baths	Excavations in 1849, 1947 and 1975 established the presence of a 'laconicum'.
5844	Caeseromagus- Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Site S	Prehistoric Complex examined in 1972-73.
5845	Ceaseromagus- Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Site S	Roman Road.
5846	Caeseromagus- Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Site S	Earliest Post-Roman use seems to have begun in the twelfth century. Ridge and furrow observed. Post agricultural use dated to 1500-1550.
5847	Ceaseromagus- Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Site S	Post Medieval history and use of the site.
5848	Caesaromagus - Town Defences, New Writtle Street	In October 1958 a cable trench cut through a large ditch.
5849	Caesaromagus - Town Defences, Mildmay Road	A silted ditch was found in Mildmay Road in 1971 in a trench dug for a new surface water sewer.
5850	Caesaromagus - Mildmay Road 61	A trench was dug for a new surface water sewer in Mildmay Road in 1971.
5851	Caesaromagus - Town Defences, Moulsham Street 163	The edge of a large ditch was found here during redevelopment in 1972.
5852	Caesaromagus - Moulsham Street 179-180 (Chelmsford Trust Site)	Roman and later remain found in 1968 during redevelopment. 2 brief excavations followed the same year.
5853	Caesaromagus - Moulsham Street 179-180 (Chelmsford Trust Site)	Roman and later remains were found in 1968 during redevelopment.

5854	Caesaromagus - Moulsham Street 179-180 (Chelmsford Trust Site)	Roman and later remains were found in 1968 during redevelopment.
5855	Caesaromagus - Moulsham Street	Trench for connection to a surface water sewer observed in 1968, in section.
5856	Caesaromagus - Moulsham Street	Trench for connection to surface water sewer observed in 1968, in section: 3 layers of metalling were indicated in the medieval hollow way (see 5846) on the line of Moulsham Street.
5857	Caesaromagus - Moulsham Street	Trench for connection to surface water sewer observed in 1968, in section: 3 layers of metalling were indicated in the medieval hollow way (see 5846) on the line of Moulsham Street.
5858	Caesaromagus - New Writtle Street 'Select Cinema' site	Roman pottery, including decorated Samian and a pear-shaped 'unguentarium'.
5859	Caesaromagus - Orchard Street Hall (Chelmsford Trust Site T)	A Mesolithic pit and its contents were excavated in advance of redevelopment in 1972-1973.
5860	Caesaromagus - Orchard Street Hall (Chelmsford Trust Site T)	Flintwork and residual prehistoric pottery were found during excavations in advance of redevelopment in 1972-1973.
5861	Caesaromagus- Orchard Street Hall- Site T	Excavations carried out in 1972-73 revealed features dating from the 2nd to the early 4th century AD including part of an inhumation cemetery
5862	Caesaromagus - Temple Site	Flintwork found, mostly unworked 'black flakes', in residual contexts during excavation of Romano-Celtic temple.
5863	Caesaromagus - Temple Site	Flintwork found, mostly unworked 'black flakes', in residual contexts during excavation of Romano-Celtic temple.
5864	Caesaromagus - Temple Site	During the excavation of a Romano-Celtic temple site the outline of a prehistoric mound-like earthwork was discovered.
5865	Caesaromagus- Temple site	First century religious precinct with improvements taking place in the second and fourth centuries.
5866	Caesaromagus - Temple Site	After being deserted from the fifth century the site was used for a dyer's establishment in the thirteenth century.

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 clerestorey, most of the south and part of the north arcades were destroyed.
5872	Chelmsford - Dominican Priory	3 flint flakes found in 1973 during excavation on the reredorter of the Dominican Priory.
5873	Chelmsford - Dominican Priory	Potsherd in grey flint-gritted fabric, retaining traces of brown surface, much abraded, found during excavation of Dominican Priory reredorter.
5874	Chelmsford Dominican Priory - Roman remains	During excavations on the site of the Dominican Priory 1969-1970, Roman British pottery scatter found in early buried soil.
5875	Chelmsford - Dominican Priory	The site of Chelmsford's thirteenth century Dominican Priory
5876	Chelmsford - Dominican Priory	After demolition only the refectory-used as a school until 1633-and the kitchen were left standing.
5877	Site of an Air Raid Shelter in the area of the Dominican Priory	During excavation of medieval Dominican Priory reredorter a reinforced concrete air raid shelter was found.
5878	Moulsham Street - 21 'Fulcher's Orchard'	Coin of Helena Augusta found in 1946 whilst digging in Fulcher's Orchard.
5879	Chelmsford Waterworks	A coin of Licinius (307-324) was found in 1810, in the "old board-of-health yard", now the Chelmsford Waterworks yard.
5880	Chelmsford	In 1859 a 4th century 'Castor' ware cup was dug up in a field opposite the silk factory in Moulsham.
5881	Caesaromagus - Moulsham Street 32 to 33	Junction of 2 principal streets of the Roman town found.
5882	Caesaromagus - Moulsham Street 32 to 33	The Moulsham Street frontage was found, in excavation, to have been occupied by a series of small medieval buildings from the late 12th century on.
5883	Moulsham Street	Neck and handle of a Claudian jug found in July 1901 during laying of a sewer in Moulsham Street, found 9ft down.
5884	Caesaromagus - Cables Yard	Two timber-framed buildings, apparently military, were the earliest structures on the site.

5885	Caesaromagus - Cables Yard	Medieval pits and ditches were found, relating to Moulsham Street frontage properties.
5886	Caesaromagus - Hall Street, Elim Church Site, Chelmsford	Roman coarse ware finds: a jar base, possibly in an early Roman fabric, a grog-tempered ware large storage jar sherd.
5887	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 37 (formerly Cramphorns)	Excavation in advance of development in 1981.
5888	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 37	Excavation in advance of development, 1981.
5889	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 46	Site at rear of property.
5890	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 46	Site at rear of property.
5891	Moulsham Bridge	Site, possibly, of Roman ford.
5893	Moulsham Bridge	"The 1st bridge on this site is said to have been built in twelfth century".
5894	Chelmsford - High Street 63-66	Many prehistoric flints and potsherds, mostly Bronze Age.
5895	Chelmsford - High Street 63-66	Frontage site on the medieval High Street, excavated December 1972-January 1973 prior to the building of the front part of the Marks and Spencer Store.
5896	Chelmsford - High Street 63-66	Frontage site on the medieval High Street, excavated December 1972-January 1973, prior to the building of the front part of a new Marks and Spencer Store.
5897	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 41-43 (listed as 40-41)	The building here was recorded prior to reconstruction.
5898	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 41-43 (listed as 40-41)	'Wealden' house recorded prior to reconstruction.
5899	Chelmsford - New London Road 108	Trial trench, 25m x 1.5m x 1.5m max depth, dug across car park behind the Chelmsford Borough Council office, in advance of a new office building.
5900	16-18 Baddow Road, Chelmsford	A trench was dug to assess the archaeological potential of the Chelmer flood-plain within Chelmsford.

5901	16-18 Baddow Road, Chelmsford	A trench was dug to assess the archaeological potential of the Chelmer flood-plain within Chelmsford.
5902	217-8 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford	Possible prehistoric soil surface examined in excavation in 1980.
5903	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 217-218	Site excavated in 1980.
5904	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 217-218	Site excavated in 1980.
5905	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 217-218	Site excavated in 1980.
5906	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 217-218	"Sherds of possible residual Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery were noted" in the fill of a Roman ditch here.
5907	Chelmsford - Roman Road	Plain samian sherd found.
5908	Chelmsford - Goldlay Road 71-73	Site visited twice in 1977 during excavation of foundation of trenches for a block of flats.
5909	Near Hall Street, Central Chelmsford	Possible Mesolithic, complete flint blade.
5910	Near Hall Street, Central Chelmsford	Collection of various artefacts including Roman pottery: mica-dusted sherd (1st or early 2nd century) poppy beaker (or similar vessel) rim sherd (first or second century), rouletted sherd, colour-coated beaker sherd, ledge-rimmed jar rim.
5911	Near Hall Street, Central Chelmsford	A collection of various artefacts included 2 possible medieval coarse ware rim sherds.
5912	Near Hall Street, Central Chelmsford	A collection of artefacts of various dates included a green glass cullet nodule of uncertain date.
5913	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 195-196	Trial trenching in 1973 to the rear of 195-196 Moulsham Street, a building of seventeenth century origin threatened with demolition in a redevelopment scheme.
5914	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 195-196	Trial trenching in 1973 to rear of 195-196 Moulsham Street, a building of seventeenth century origin threatened with demolition in a redevelopment scheme.
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.
5917	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 21	An area of c. 100 x 60ft was excavated in 1969 in advance of the Inner Relief Road.
5918	Chelmsford - Free Grammar School (site of)	Site of Free Grammar School, founded in 1552 by Edward VI.
5919	Chelmsford - Tindal Street	A 'Wealden' house in this street was demolished in 1971.
5920	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 200	Watching brief during redevelopment.
5921	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 200	Watching brief during redevelopment.
5922	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 200	Watching brief during redevelopment.
5923	Grays Brewery, Site Code GBC82	Small scale excavation in advance of development at junction of High Street and Springfield Road.
5924	Grays Brewery, Site Code GBC82	Small scale excavation in advance of redevelopment at junction of High Street and Springfield Road.
5925	Grays Brewery, Site Code GBC82	Small scale excavation in advance of redevelopment at junction of High Street and Springfield Road.
5926	Grays Brewery, Site Code GBC82	Site of Grays Brewery, also of Black Boy Public House.
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.
5930	Chelmsford - New London Road 88	At rear of District Council offices, post medieval brick-built beehive-topped well seen during watching brief on north corner of the site.
5931	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 195-196	A trench, c. 20m long, dug by JCB at right angles to Moulsham Street to test the archaeological potential of the site in advance of likely development.
5932	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 195-196	A trench, c. 20m long, was dug by JCB at right angles to Moulsham Street to assess the archaeological potential of the site in advance of likely development.

5933	Chelmsford - Mildmay Road	In small scale excavation, to look for activity associated with the nearby 4th century temple, a few flint flakes were found in one or more features of uncertain date and function.
5934	Chelmsford - Mildmay Road	Small scale excavations to look for activity associated with the nearby fourth century temple.
5935	Chelmsford - Mildmay Road	Small scale excavation to look for activity associated with the nearby fourth century temple.
5936	Chelmsford - Mildmay Road	Small scale excavation to look for activity associated with the nearby fourth century temple.
5937	Chelmsford - New London Road 108	Trial trench excavated in advance of office development, at rear of this property, to a maximum depth of 1.5m.
5938	Chelmsford - Mildmay Road Auction Rooms	Two ditches, one at right angles to the other.
5939	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street, The Bay Horse	Excavation at rear of the site, prior to works for an extension.
5940	Chelmsford - Hall Street, Essex Water Authority Site	Position of Roman road, postulated by PJ Drury, confirmed in trial trenches.
5941	Chelmsford - Hall Street, Essex Water Authority Site	Excavations on site of new computer building aimed at locating Roman road (see 5940).
5942	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 190, Nag's Head	Roman pottery collected from the rear of 190 Moulsham Street.
5943	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 190, Nag's Head	3 body sherds of medieval coarse ware.
5944	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 190, Nag's Head	Pottery found at rear of this property, mainly seventeenth-eighteenth century orange coarse ware.
5945	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 207-208	A masonry wall was shown to be the internal wall of a Roman building.
5946	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 207, 208	A Roman masonry wall located in limited excavation to rear of 208 was crossed by a steep sided gully that contained early medieval and Roman pottery.
5947	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street 207, 208	Much post medieval pottery was found in upper fills of a limited excavation to rear of 208 to locate a Roman masonry wall.

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.
6780	Chelmsford - High Street, 55	Observation of holes (1m maximum) dug for concrete piles.
6781	Chelmsford - Moulsham Street, The Bay Horse (CF 15)	Excavation at the rear of the site, prior to works for an extension.
9076	Rear of Saracens Head Inn / 2 High Street rear of Barclays Bank	Watching Brief at Saracens Head Inn (See 5927).
9077	Chelmsford - near Blackboy Inn	Laying of drain in Springfield Road.
9078	Chelmsford - near the Stone Bridge	Flood diversion scheme (Essex River Board 1960-2).
9079	Chelmsford - near the Stone Bridge	Unstratified material recorded from the River Can.
9080	Chelmsford - Site of New Market Hall	Medieval pottery recorded by Wykeham Chancellor.
9081	Chelmsford High Street, 42-8. Kings Head Meadow	Cellar survey and machine excavation in advance of redevelopment.

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

The proposed allocation is on the eastern edge of the historic town, within an area of post-medieval industrial expansion. It has palaeoenvironmental potential, located as it is at the confluence of the Can and Chelmer Rivers.

There are numerous EHER sites within a 500m radius of the allocation area. It includes the cores of the both the Roman and the medieval town.

The Roman town was established on the site of a mid-first century settlement, probably a farmstead. There is no evidence of a pre-Roman Iron Age *oppidum*, or of destruction by Boudica in AD 60-1. A short-lived Roman fort was built to the south of the river crossing in the aftermath of the Boudiccan revolt, with a detached annexe, a bath house and a temple precinct. After the abandonment of the fort in c. AD 70, a civilian settlement developed along the London-Colchester Road and a side-road to the east which led to Heybridge. The fort annexe was replaced by a series of enclosures beside the London-Colchester Road interpreted as a 'road station', a forerunner of the later *mansio*. The earliest surviving temple dates to the later first century. The town was extensively replanned in the Hadrianic/early Antonine period (c. 120-150), with the replacement of the 'road station' by a *mansio*

(government posting station) within a large official precinct. Initially, the *mansio* was built as a temporary timber structure, but was soon rebuilt in masonry with a remodelled bath house. The town grew to its maximum extent in the mid-second century, with new building plots being laid out along the London-Colchester Road. Earthwork defences were constructed in the Antonine period (c. 160/75) to defend the core of the settlement, but these were abandoned by the mid third century. The Roman town was occupied into the early fifth century. The *mansio* was repaired after a mid-third century fire, and the temple precinct was re-organised in the early fourth century, when a new Romano-Celtic temple was built. A fire in c.300 destroyed several buildings in the south of the town. Although most of these were rebuilt, the piecemeal abandonment of building plots in the third and fourth centuries implies a gradual decline.

Although there is some evidence of sub-Roman and Saxon buildings, the Roman town was apparently abandoned and settlement became based on rural estates in the surrounding area. The Roman crossing of the Can was considered impassable in Saxon times because of flooding, and the London-Colchester Road was diverted via Writtle, 3km to the west. At a later date it regained the direct route to Colchester by means of a ford over the Chelmer (*Ceolmaer's Ford*) near the present bridging point. By Domesday the manors of Chelmsford, held by the Bishop of London, and Moulsham, held by the Abbot of Westminster, were minor settlements, containing only 4 and 12 households respectively.

The medieval town was founded by the Bishop of London on a new site within his manor to the north of the Can, in the area of the modern High Street. Royal charters were granted for a market in 1199, rights and tax concessions for freeman-tenants in 1200, and an annual fair in 1201. A hamlet had grown up to the south of the Can in Moulsham, but from 1199 Moulsham became part of the *vill* of Chelmsford, even though it retained its own identity and remained in separate lordship. The parish church of St Mary at the head of the market was established in the early thirteenth-century. Both documentary and excavated evidence confirm that the new town was occupied from the outset, and its market was immediately successful. Chelmsford's central location was convenient for administration of the county, and by the 1250s the town had become the regular seat for royal justice in Essex, effectively replacing Colchester as the county town. The plan of the new thirteenth century town is still largely visible in Walker's map of 1591. It consisted of a main street (High Street) running north from the Can Bridge, with a triangular marketplace and parish church (the Cathedral) at its head. Two roads extended from the marketplace, flanking the churchyard: one running north-west to Writtle and Braintree (Duke Street); and another running north to the manorial centre at Bishop's Hall (New Street). To the north of the medieval town was the manorial centre at Bishop's Hall. As well as the manor house and farm buildings it also had its own chapel.

The history of Chelmsford from the mid sixteenth to late eighteenth centuries was dominated by the Mildmay family, who became the main landowners in the town. Thomas Mildmay, auditor to Henry VIII during the Dissolution,

purchased the manor of Moulsham and the Dominican Friary. In 1563 he also purchased the manor of Chelmsford, surrendered to the Crown by the Bishop of London in 1545. Chelmsford continued to prosper in the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, both as market and county town, and as a result became more intensively built up, although with little expansion of its overall area. Much rebuilding took place in the eighteenth century. The town in the eighteenth century became a centre of local government, housing both the County Council and the County Court.

During the Napoleonic wars Chelmsford was a major military centre protecting London's northeastern flank. Major expansion of the town began in the mid nineteenth century, mainly on land purchased from the Mildmay Estate, and was further encouraged by the opening of the London-Colchester railway to Chelmsford in 1843. Chelmsford was ideally placed to serve the rural hinterland of the town. By the mid-nineteenth century the town had a flourishing brick industry, four iron foundries, several maltings, two tanneries, a gas works, and three corn mills stood on the edge of the urban fringe. The processing of agricultural goods and the supply of iron products to farmsteads was superseded during the early twentieth century by new industries based on the supply of electrical components, radio equipment, motors, switch gear, radar sets and ball bearings. 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 1898 Ernest Gustav Hoffman erected a large works beside Rectory Lane, he held the American Patent for precision ball bearing manufacture.

All of these modern industries were essential to the World War II effort. This is reflected by the number of the defensive sites within the study area.

The development of the proposed allocation will not impact the Scheduled Moulsham bridge.

Given its location within the medieval town and in close proximity to the Roman town, the proposed allocation site has a high potential for significant archaeological remains to be present. However, the site has been the subject of significant modern disturbance, in the form of flood alleviation works in the 1960s and the construction of the current shopping and car-park complex in the early 1990s.

Excavations to the south of the site beneath the former Picture Theatre (on the northern side of Baddow Road; EHER 17530, 16114 & 16115) uncovered a sequence of archaeological remains including Roman gravel pits, at least three phases of medieval land reclamation, two successive phases of a medieval building, the development of a late and post-medieval orchard and a seventeenth to nineteenth century gravel pit. This indicates that even with modern truncation there is potential for archaeological remains to survive in the area.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: Chelmsford 2.13
RAG score
Amber
Further Recommendations:
Pre-application: An archaeological desk-based assessment should be produced, identifying areas of likely archaeological survival within the proposed development site using existing evidence, as well as, if appropriate, new evidence obtained from archaeological evaluation of the allocation site carried out to support any application. The significance of these areas of survival should also be assessed, again using results from evaluations as appropriate. The palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological potential of the site should also be assessed at this stage. Assessment of the bridge will need to be included within any heritage statement that is produced.
Post-determination: Based on the results of any pre-application evaluations and the desk-based assessment, a programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological mitigation should be undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the site, focused on identified areas of archaeological/palaeoenvironmental survival. This would be in the form of targeted trial trenching and test pits leading to open area excavation.

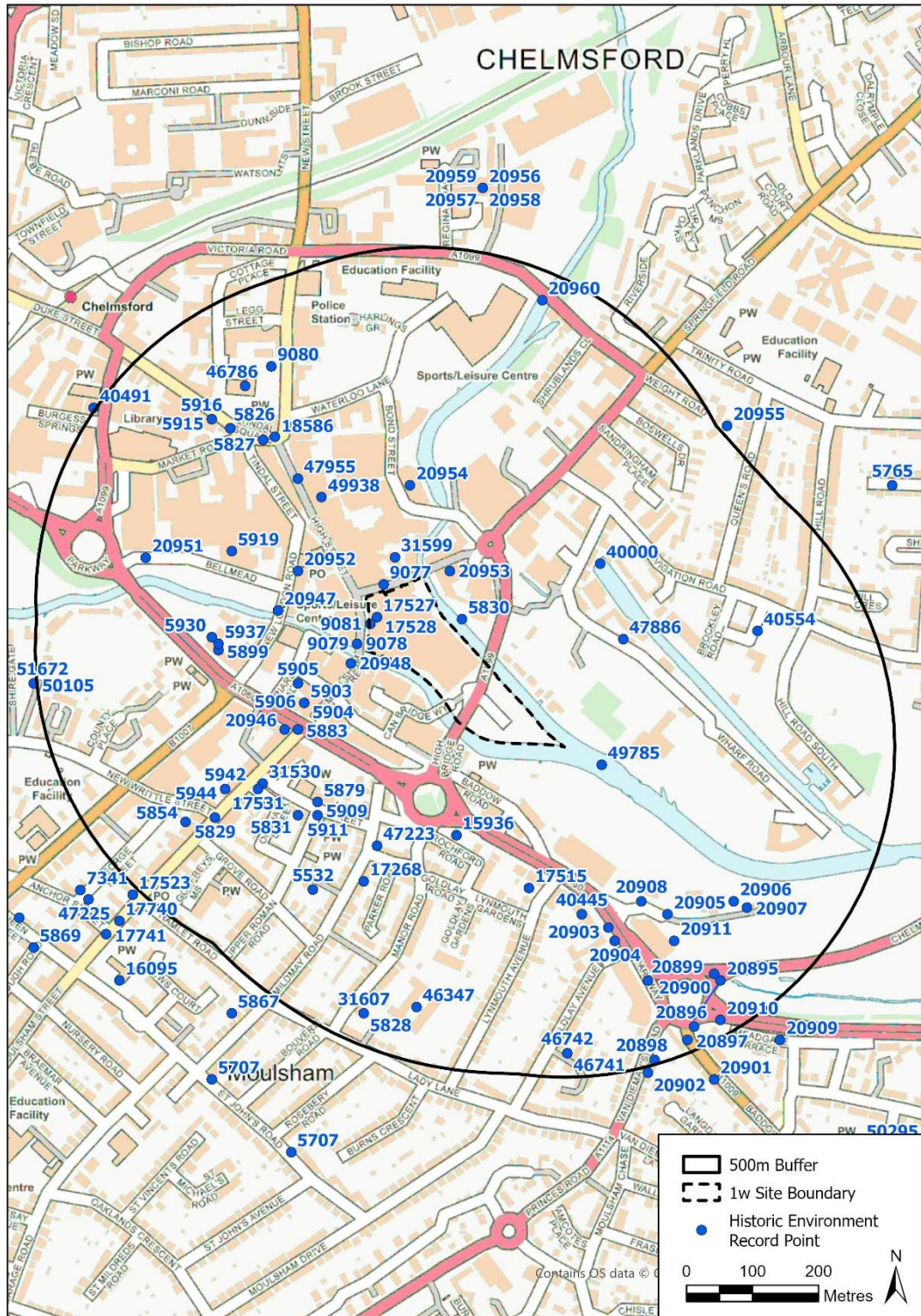
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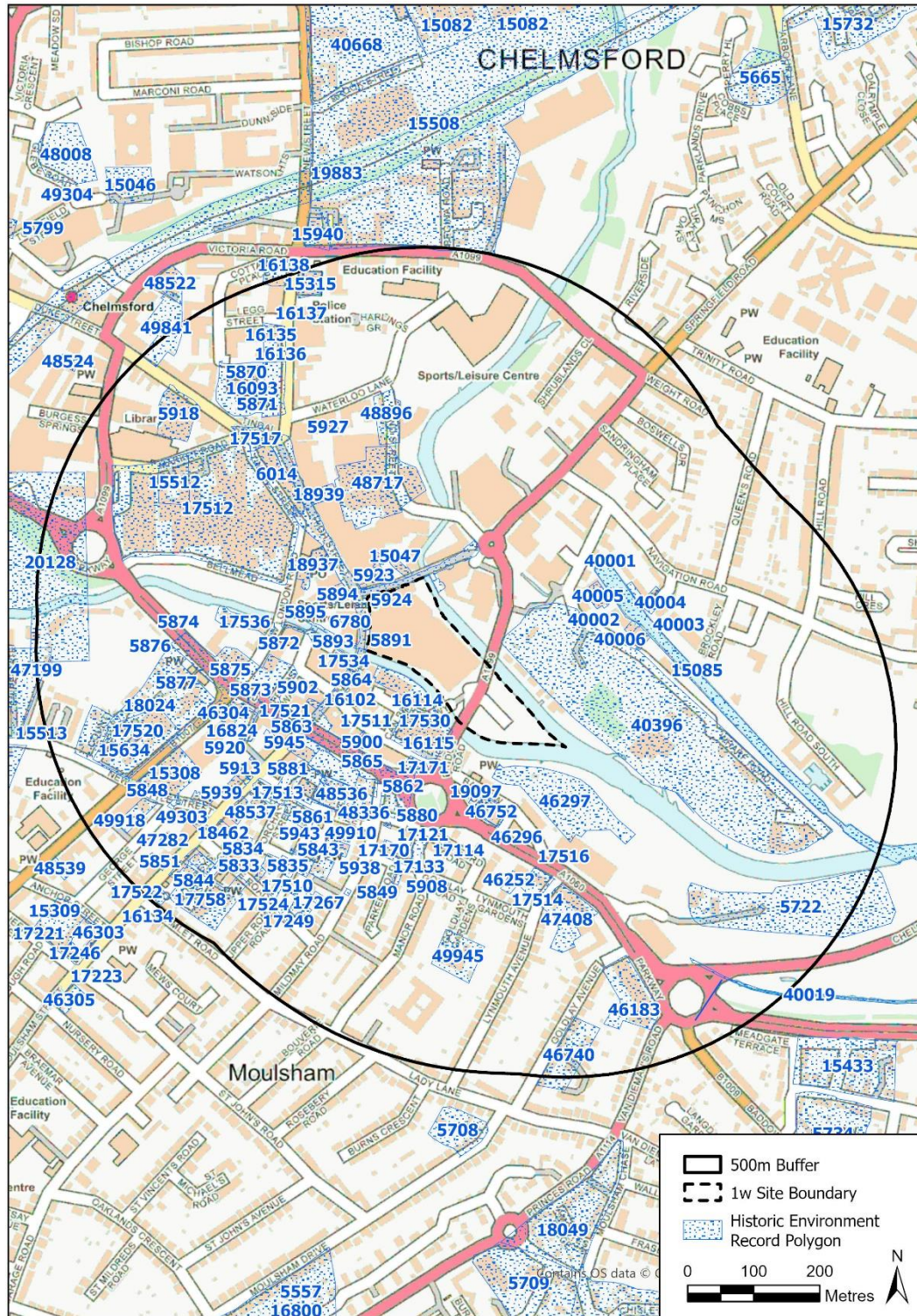
Sensitivity is identified on a three-tier Traffic Light Scoring system where:

GREEN represents sites which present no concerns 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 which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.





Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	1x	Site name	Former Kay-Metzeler Premises, Brook Street
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Date of desktop assessment	31/05/24
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Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
15508	Brickfield, New Street	Brick making site indicated by field name.
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
5561	Bishop's Hall	Site of Bishop's Hall.
5665	Central Chelmsford	Site of windmill on the Chapman and Andre map of 1777.
5799	Chelmsford-Railway Street-Steamer Terrace	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 clerestorey, 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 caretakers cottage.
15082	Chelmer (Marriages) Mills	Later nineteenth century steam powered roller flour mill with 60ft chimney and nearby caretakers 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.

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 Polytechnic campus, Rectory Lane (CF29)	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.
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).
40491	Fredrick Chancellor Building	Late nineteenth century Museum, Library and Art school by Fredrick Chancellor.
40668	Hoffmann's 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. Six archaeological features were identified. These were a fragment of clay, a post-medieval pit, two post-medieval brick foundations.

48008	Smock Mill (site of)	Smock mill, built c.1810, moved from this site c.1824.
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, palaeochannels, organic peat, sealed by 19th century dumping and made ground.
49304	White Horse PH, 25 Townfield Street, Chelmsford	The White Horse was built in the 1840s of Yellow London Stock bricks with red dressings.
49841	24 Duke Street, Chelmsford	An archaeological trial-trench evaluation and subsequent programme of monitoring on the site uncovered multiple quarry pits and building remains dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, largely associated with Bird, Hawkes and Woodcock Brewery constructed on the site in 1812.

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

The proposed allocation lies on the northern edge of the historic town, within an area of post-medieval industrial expansion.

The proposed allocation area is located within EHER 15508, the site of a postulated brickworks, the field was initially called 'Chapelfield' before being renamed 'Brickfield'. By 1897 the area had become part of the sidings and good shed for the railway. The London-Colchester railway came to Chelmsford in 1843. The brick-built railway viaduct comprises a northern and southern span separated by an embankment. Clay for the latter was excavated from quarries on either side of the line and the bricks were probably manufactured in clay pits lying between the railway and New London Road. The New Street Railway Sidings stood to the east of the station and contained goods sheds and cattle pens surrounded by an enclosure wall; road access was gained through gates on New Street. The sidings have been demolished and areas redeveloped.

There are numerous EHER sites within a 500m radius of the allocation area including the core of the medieval town. The medieval town was founded by the Bishop of London on a new site within his manor to the north of the Can,

in the area of the modern High Street. Royal charters were, granted for a market in 1199, rights and tax concessions for freeman-tenants in 1200, and an annual fair in 1201. A hamlet had grown up to the south of the Can in Moulsham, but from 1199 Moulsham became part of the *vill* of Chelmsford, even though it retained its own identity and remained in separate lordship. The parish church of St Mary at the head of the market was established in the early thirteenth-century. Both documentary and excavated evidence confirm that the new town was occupied from the outset, and its market was immediately successful. Chelmsford's central location was convenient for administration of the county, and by the 1250s the town had become the regular seat for royal justice in Essex, effectively replacing Colchester as the county town. The plan of the new thirteenth century town is still largely visible in Walker's map of 1591. It consisted of a main street (High Street) running north from the Can Bridge, with a triangular marketplace and parish church (the Cathedral) at its head. Two roads extended from the marketplace, flanking the churchyard: one running north-west to Writtle and Braintree (Duke Street); and another running north to the manorial centre at Bishop's Hall (New Street). To the north of the medieval town was the manorial centre at Bishop's Hall. As well as the manor house and farm buildings it also had its own chapel.

The history of Chelmsford from the mid sixteenth to late eighteenth centuries was dominated by the Mildmay family, who became the main landowners in the town. Thomas Mildmay, auditor to Henry VIII during the Dissolution, purchased the manor of Moulsham and the Dominican Friary. In 1563 he also purchased the manor of Chelmsford, surrendered to the Crown by the Bishop of London in 1545. Chelmsford continued to prosper in the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, both as market and county town, and as a result became more intensively built up, although with little expansion of its overall area. Much rebuilding took place in the eighteenth century. The town in the eighteenth century became a centre of local government, housing both the County Council and the County Court.

During the Napoleonic wars Chelmsford was a major military centre protecting London's northeastern flank. Major expansion of the town began in the mid nineteenth century, mainly on land purchased from the Mildmay Estate, and was further encouraged by the opening of the London-Colchester railway to Chelmsford in 1843. Chelmsford was ideally placed to serve the rural hinterland of the town. By the mid-nineteenth century the town had a flourishing brick industry, four iron foundries, several maltings, two tanneries, a gas works and three corn mills stood on the edge of the urban fringe. The processing of agricultural goods and the supply of iron products to farmsteads was superseded during the early twentieth century by new industries based on the supply of electrical components, radio equipment, motors, switch gear, radar sets and ball bearings. 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 1898 Ernest Gustav Hoffman erected a large works beside Rectory Lane, he held the American Patent for precision ball bearing manufacture.

All of these modern industries were essential to the Second World War effort. This is reflected by the number of the defensive sites within the search area.

The scheduled monument lies at a considerable distance from the allocation and there is no direct impact on it or its setting.

The evidence from the EHER and the cartographic evidence indicates that significant surface truncation has occurred with the allocation site. Based on the evidence it is unlikely that any archaeological deposits will survive within the allocation area.

However, the site has potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits to survive relating to earlier courses of the River Chelmer.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: Chelmsford 2.9

RAG score

Green

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: A geoarchaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with the submission in line with the NPPF.

Post-determination: 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.

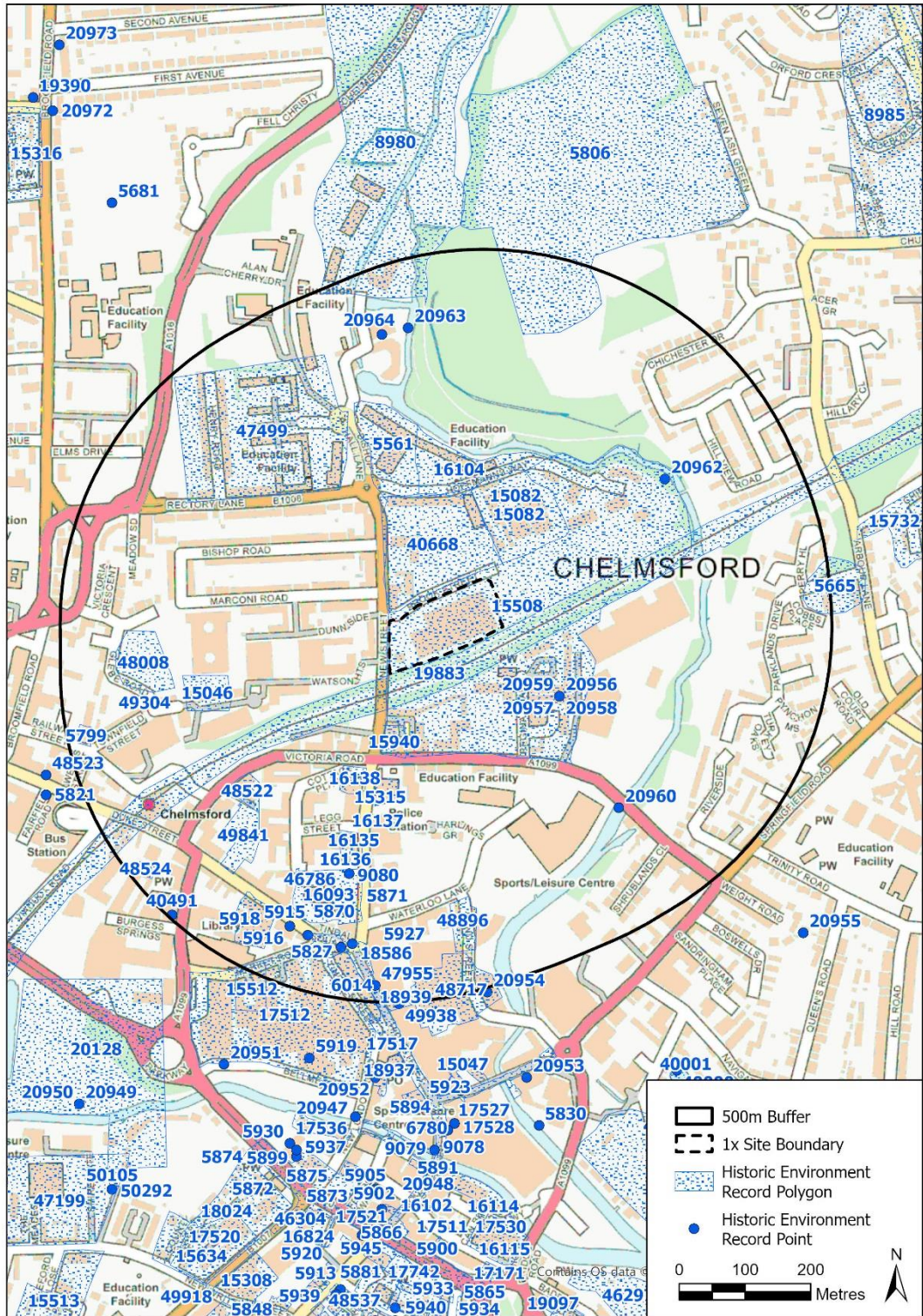
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Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	1y	Site name	Land Between Hoffmanns Way and Brook Street (Marriage's Mill)
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Date of desktop assessment	03/06/24
Date of Site Visit	08/05/24

Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
15082	Chelmer (Marriages) Mills	Later nineteenth century steam powered roller flour mill with 60ft chimney and nearby caretakers' cottage.
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
15046	Townfield Street Maltings	Malting built 1875, now demolished.
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.
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 Polytechnic campus, Rectory Lane (CF29)	Trenches in the west of the site revealed a series of Post Medieval gravel metallated 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.
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17517	High Street Pedestrianisation, Chelmsford	Observation of three areas of deep excavation revealed previous road/ path surfaces.
18586	Chelmsford - find of a silver unit	A Cunobelinus silver unit found somewhere in Chelmsford.
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 c. 1838
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48524	Former Anglia Ruskin University site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford	Trial trench evaluation revealed a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditch.
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49841	24 Duke Street, Chelmsford	An archaeological trial-trench evaluation and subsequent programme of monitoring on the site uncovered multiple quarry pits and building remains dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, largely associated with Bird, Hawkes and Woodcock Brewery constructed.
5561	Bishop's Hall	Site of Bishop's Hall.
5665	Central Chelmsford	Site of windmill On Chapman and Andre map, 1777
5799	Chelmsford-Railway Street-Steamer Terrace	Eighteenth to 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 clerestorey, 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.

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

The proposed allocation is on the northern edge of the historic town, within an area of post-medieval industrial expansion. The Scheduled Monument of Moulsham bridge lies a significant distance from the proposed allocation area and will not be affected.

The proposed allocation area is located within EHER 15082, the site of Marriages Mills, a tall yellow brick mill with 60ft chimney and nearby caretakers cottage. It was built in 1900 as steam mill, but machinery was subsequently modernised, with the majority of the steam plant removed c.1948-1950. In 1898 the deed was signed to purchase Bishops Hall Mead from the Mildmay Family. The previous mill on the Chelmer was demolished to make space for the Hoffmann's Ball Bearing Factory. The mead stretched from Hoffmann's to the railway. This meant the mill could be built with its own railway siding so that grain could be easily delivered in rail wagons, and the flour could go out the same way to wholesalers in London where it was further distributed by horse and van.

In addition to the industrial archaeological remains, the site has potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits relating to earlier courses of the River Chelmer and waterlogging in deeper features.

There are numerous EHER sites within a 500m radius of the proposed allocation area. These include the core of the medieval town. The medieval town was founded by the Bishop of London on a new site within his manor to the north of the Can, in the area of the modern High Street. Royal charters were, granted for a market in 1199, rights and tax concessions for freeman-tenants in 1200, and an annual fair in 1201. A hamlet had grown up to the south of the Can in Moulsham, but from 1199 Moulsham became part of the *vill* of Chelmsford, even though it retained its own identity and remained in separate lordship. The parish church of St Mary at the head of the market was established in the early thirteenth century. Both documentary and

excavated evidence confirm that the new town was occupied from the outset, and its market was immediately successful. Chelmsford's central location was convenient for administration of the county, and by the 1250s the town had become the regular seat for royal justice in Essex, effectively replacing Colchester as the county town. The plan of the new thirteenth century town is still largely visible in Walker's map of 1591. It consisted of a main street (High Street) running north from the Can Bridge, with a triangular marketplace and parish church (the Cathedral) at its head. Two roads extended from the marketplace, flanking the churchyard: one running north-west to Writtle and Braintree (Duke Street); and another running north to the manorial centre at Bishop's Hall (New Street). To the north of the medieval town was the manorial centre at Bishop's Hall. As well as the manor house and farm buildings it also had its own chapel.

The history of Chelmsford from the mid sixteenth to late eighteenth centuries was dominated by the Mildmay family, who became the main landowners in the town. Thomas Mildmay, auditor to Henry VIII during the Dissolution, purchased the manor of Moulsham and the Dominican Friary. In 1563 he also purchased the manor of Chelmsford, surrendered to the Crown by the Bishop of London in 1545. Chelmsford continued to prosper in the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, both as market and county town, and as a result became more intensively built up, although with little expansion of its overall area. Much rebuilding took place in the eighteenth century. The town in the eighteenth century became a centre of local government, housing both the County Council and the County Court.

During the Napoleonic wars Chelmsford was a major military centre protecting London's northeastern flank. Major expansion of the town began in the mid nineteenth century, mainly on land purchased from the Mildmay Estate, and was further encouraged by the opening of the London-Colchester railway to Chelmsford in 1843. Chelmsford was ideally placed to serve the rural hinterland of the town. By the mid-nineteenth century the town had a flourishing brick industry, four iron foundries, several maltings, two tanneries, a gas works and three corn mills stood on the edge of the urban fringe. The processing of agricultural goods and the supply of iron products to farmsteads was superseded during the early twentieth century by new industries based on the supply of electrical components, radio equipment, motors, switch gear, radar sets and ball bearings. 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 1898 Ernest Gustav Hoffman erected a large works beside Rectory Lane, he held the American Patent for precision ball bearing manufacture.

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.

The proposed allocation is within an industrial complex with the building of Marriage's Mill at its core. The upstanding building has been identified as a

heritage asset and will require recording and consideration to conversion within any new scheme. It is unclear the extent of damage caused to the remainder of the site until an assessment has been made of the remainder of the structures present. There is a potential that there are areas which have not been disturbed and these have potential to retain archaeological deposits of both earlier industrial related structures and occupation dating from the medieval period.
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: Chelmsford 2.9
RAG score:
Amber
Further Recommendations:
Pre-application: This site contains significant industrial archaeological remains in the form of standing structures and has the potential for further below-ground palaeoenvironmental deposits. A programme of historic building recording should be undertaken pre-consent, this will inform the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, which could include conversion of the existing historic buildings. An archaeological and geoarchaeological desk-based assessment should also be provided with the submission in line with the NPPF.
Post-determination: Depending on the results of the desk-based assessment and the specifics of the proposals recommendations may be made for a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow on excavation.

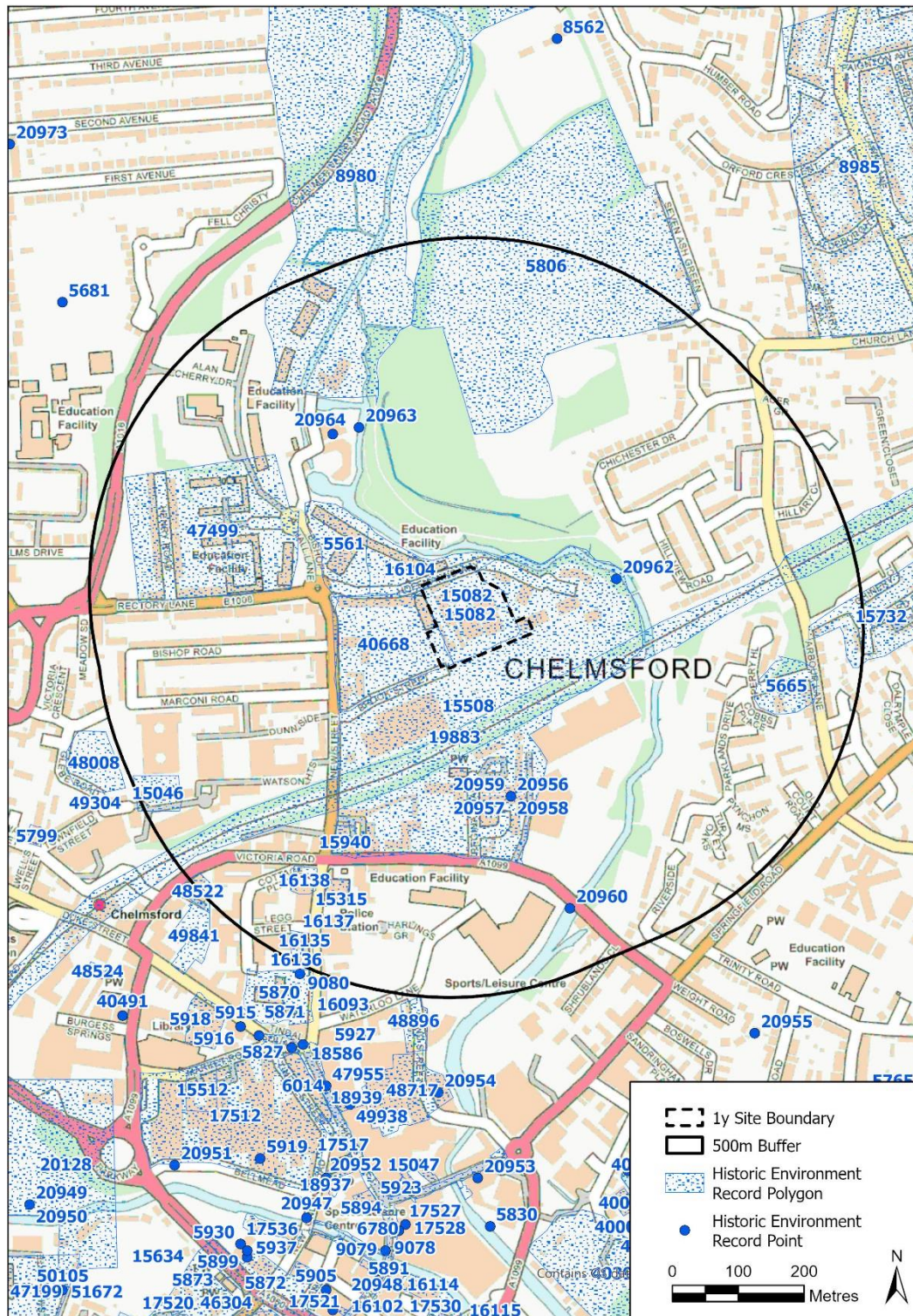
Notes

Sensitivity is identified on a three-tier Traffic Light Scoring system where:

GREEN represents sites which present no concerns 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 which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	1z	Site name	Granary Car Park, Victoria Road
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Date of desktop assessment	31/05/24
Date of Site Visit	08/05/24

Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no known EHER sites within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
17517	High Street Pedestrianisation, Chelmsford	Observation of three areas of deep excavation revealed previous road/ path surfaces.
15315	Bewley Foundry	Early nineteenth century iron foundry, now demolished.
15508	Brickfield, New Street	Brick making site indicated by field name.
15047	Grays Brewery	Eighteenth/nineteenth century urban brewery and maltings, now converted into retail outlets.
18939	15-18 High Street, Chelmsford	Floodplain reclamation deposits and brick lined culvert.
40001	Warehouse, Springfield Basin	Nineteenth century timber warehouse.
40002	Sheds, Springfield Basin	Early/mid twentieth century single storey sheds.
40003	Warehouse, Springfield Basin	Twentieth century warehouse.
40004	Timber yard buildings, Springfield Basin	Twentieth century timber yard buildings.

40005	Warehouse, Springfield Basin	Early twentieth century warehouse.
40006	House, Springfield Basin	Mid/late nineteenth century house.
15732	Site of Marconi School of Wireless Communications	Late nineteenth century villa converted to training college with large scale 1930s and 1950s additions.
15940	Marconi Social Club - Demolished site now occupied by flats	Victorian school building used by Marconi as a social club.
19883	The Great Viaduct, Chelmsford	Description of the Eastern Counties Railway viaduct Chelmsford c1838.
40396	Gas Works, Springfield Wharf, Wharf Road	Early nineteenth century gas works.
40668	Hoffmanns Manufacturing Company	Late nineteenth century engineering company pioneering the manufacture of ball bearings.
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.
5665	Central Chelmsford	Site of windmill shown on Chapman and Andre map of 1777.
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 clerestorey, most of the south and part of the north arcades were destroyed.
5923	Grays Brewery, Site Code GBC82	Small scale excavation in advance of development at junction of High Street and Springfield Road.
5924	Grays Brewery, Site Code GBC82	Small scale excavation in advance of redevelopment at junction of High Street and Springfield Road.
5925	Grays Brewery, Site Code GBC82	Small scale excavation in advance of redevelopment at junction of High Street and Springfield Road.
5926	Grays Brewery, Site Code GBC82	Site of Grays Brewery, also of Black Boy Public House.
5927	Rear of Saracens Head Inn / 2 High	No archaeological remains found in external disturbances during building work behind the Saracens Head pub.

	Street rear of Barclays Bank	
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.
9076	Rear of Saracens Head Inn / 2 High Street rear of Barclays Bank	Watching Brief at Saracens Head Inn (See 5927).
15082	Chelmer (Marriages) Mills	Later nineteenth century steam powered roller flour mill with 60ft chimney and nearby caretakers cottage.
15082	Chelmer (Marriages) Mills	Later nineteenth century steam powered roller flour mill with 60ft chimney and nearby caretakers cottage.
15085	Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Late eighteenth century canal system.
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 Polytechnic campus, Rectory Lane (CF29)	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.

31599	Three parallel wings to NE of Block BS3/SR4 at No 7	Part of former Gray's Brewery, probably early eighteenth century.
18586	Chelmsford - find of a silver unit	A Cunobelinus silver unit found somewhere in Chelmsford.
40000	Springfield Basin (see 15085 for the Chelmer Blackwater Navigation)	The western extent of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century river navigation between Chelmsford and Heybridge.
20953	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), Springfield Road, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed).
20954	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), car park N of Springfield Road, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed).
20955	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), allotments, Weight Road, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed).
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,	Two Defence Posts (destroyed).

	Victoria Road, Chelmsford	
20962	Home Guard Defence Post, Hoffmann's, Chelmsford	Home Guard Defence Post.
46786	Chelmsford Cathedral - the porch	An analysis of the fabric of the south aisle west of the porch.
47886	7 and 8, Wharf Road, Chelmsford	7 and 8, Wharf Road, Chelmsford.
47955	12 High Street, Chelmsford	Two evaluation trenches (total length, 12m) were positioned within the footprint of a proposed new extension. Six archaeological features were identified. These were a fragment of clay, a post- medieval pit, two post-medieval brick foundations.
49938	The Ginnel Passage, 16-17 High Street, Chelmsford	The fabric and Regency architectural style of the elevations and the remaining interior features indicates that the building was erected in the Early nineteenth century, most likely between 1800 and 1830. The passageway is integral to the design allowing access to the rear.
5827	Central Chelmsford	Palaeolithic flint flakes.
5830	Found in the River Chelmer, Chelmsford - exact NGR not known	Greek or Italian jug, dated to c. 200 BC.
9077	Chelmsford - near Blackboy Inn	Laying of drain in Springfield Road.
9080	Chelmsford - Site of New Market Hall	Medieval pottery recorded by Wykeham Chancellor.

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

The proposed allocation is on the northwestern edge of the historic town, next to the Chelmer River.

Although there are no known archaeological features recorded within the proposed allocation area, the site is located immediately adjacent to Springfield Mill. A mill is recorded in the Domesday book in Springfield, which may have been located within the vicinity of the allocation. There are post-medieval records for mills on the site of the current structure since 1667. The current Listed building is eighteenth century in origin. The Chelmer has been adapted at this point to form the mill race.

There are numerous EHER sites within a 500m radius of the proposed allocation area. It includes the core of the medieval town. The medieval town was founded by the Bishop of London on a new site within his manor to the north of the Can, in the area of the modern High Street. Royal charters were granted for a market in 1199, rights and tax concessions for freeman-tenants in 1200, and an annual fair in 1201. A hamlet had grown up to the south of the Can in Moulsham, but from 1199 Moulsham became part of the *vill* of Chelmsford, even though it retained its own identity and remained in separate lordship. The parish church of St Mary at the head of the market was established in the early thirteenth century. Both documentary and excavated evidence confirm that the new town was occupied from the outset, and its market was immediately successful. Chelmsford's central location was convenient for administration of the county, and by the 1250s the town had become the regular seat for royal justice in Essex, effectively replacing Colchester as the county town. The plan of the new thirteenth century town is still largely visible in Walker's map of 1591. It consisted of a main street (High Street) running north from the Can Bridge, with a triangular marketplace and parish church (the Cathedral) at its head. Two roads extended from the marketplace, flanking the churchyard: one running north-west to Writtle and Braintree (Duke Street); and another running north to the manorial centre at Bishop's Hall (New Street). To the north of the medieval town was the manorial centre at Bishop's Hall. As well as the manor house and farm buildings it also had its own chapel.

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During the Napoleonic wars Chelmsford was a major military centre protecting London's northeastern flank. Major expansion of the town began in the mid nineteenth century, mainly on land purchased from the Mildmay Estate, and was further encouraged by the opening of the London-Colchester railway to Chelmsford in 1843. Chelmsford was ideally placed to serve the rural hinterland of the town. By the mid-nineteenth century the town had a flourishing brick industry, four iron foundries, several maltings, two tanneries, a gas works and three corn mills stood on the edge of the urban fringe. The processing of agricultural goods and the supply of iron products to farmsteads was superseded during the early twentieth century by new industries based on the supply of electrical components, radio equipment, motors, switch gear, radar sets and ball bearings. 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 1898 Ernest Gustav Hoffman erected a large works beside Rectory Lane, he held the American Patent for precision ball bearing manufacture.

All of these modern industries were essential to the Second World War effort. This is reflected by the number of the defensive sites within the search area.

The proposed allocation area is located within the Chelmer floodplain and there is the potential for surviving palaeoenvironmental deposits and waterlogging. There is no evidence that the site has previously been disturbed by development. It is recorded in the Domesday book that a mill was located in Springfield although its exact location has not been defined, however, this proposed allocation lies close to mills that were in use throughout the post medieval period. If deposits survive there is the potential they will be waterlogged.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: Chelmsford 2.12

RAG score

Green

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided to support the planning application in line with the NPPF. There should also be an integrated assessment of the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site with the DBA.

Post-determination: A programme of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow on excavation is likely to be recommended.

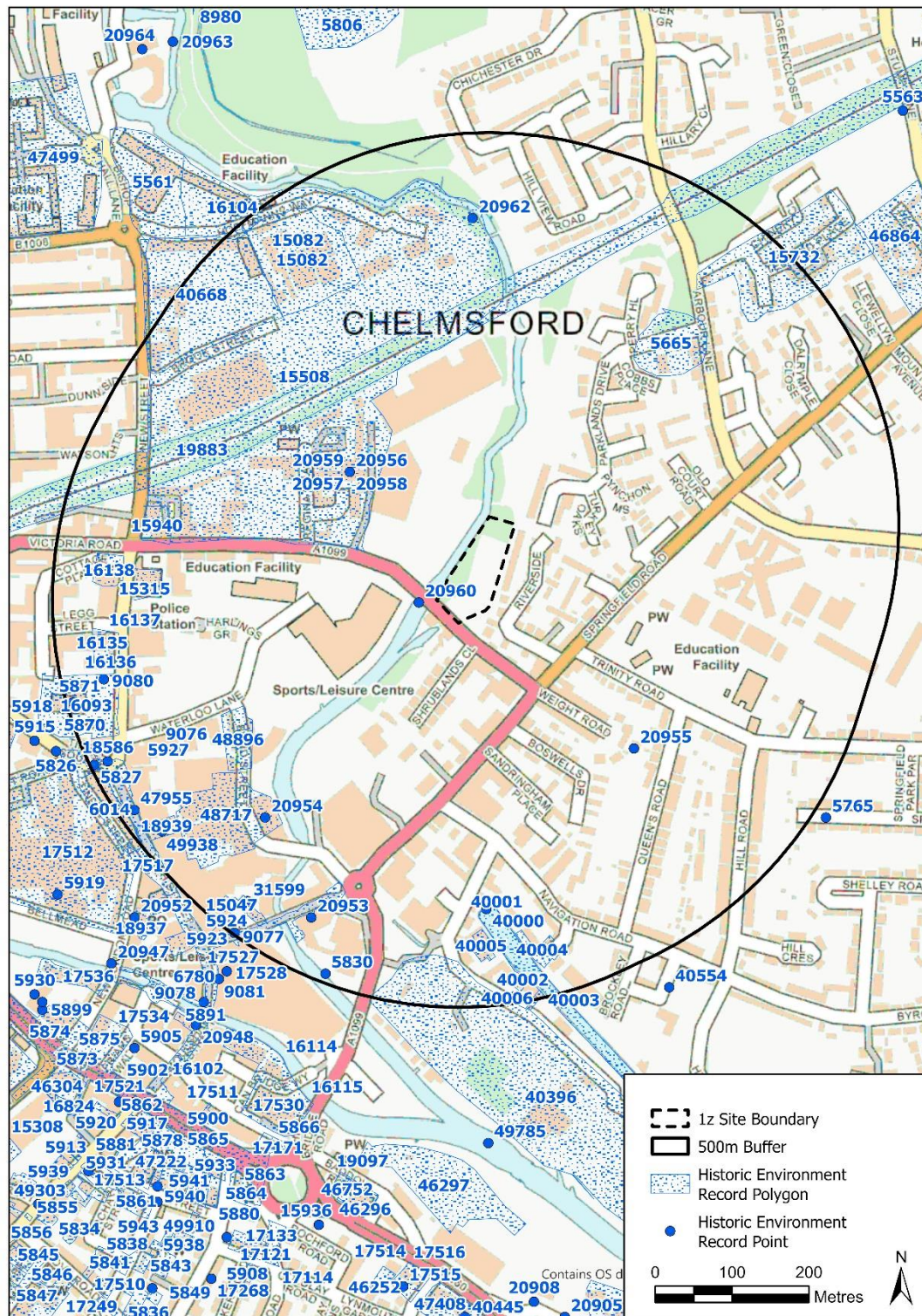
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AMBER represents sites presenting moderate to major impacts which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	9a	Site name	Waltham Road Employment Area
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Date of desktop assessment	06/06/2024
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Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
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.
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
6126	Porters	House built in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth centuries, with cross wings.
6127	Porters	Medieval house, much altered in later times.
8964	Cropmarks north 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.
9856	North of Boreham	Cropmarks including linear features, rectangular and rectilinear enclosures and an oval 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.
Description / Interpretation of the historic environment		
<p>The proposed allocation lies to the north of Boreham Industrial Estate, on the northern side of the A12. The site contains cropmarks identified from aerial photography that indicate the presence of rectilinear features of an uncertain date (EHER 8956). A limited programme of archaeological trial-trenching was undertaken on the site in 2011 (in support of a subsequently refused planning application) that failed to identify the cropmarks but did uncover a prehistoric pit (likely from the Early Iron Age) and an undated linear feature (EHER 47948).</p> <p>Further cropmarks have been identified to the west of the site, indicating possible medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and an enclosure (EHER 8964-8972). Further west still are more undated cropmarks showing rectilinear enclosures and linear features (EHER 9856).</p> <p>To the south of the proposed allocation is the location of a sixteenth-century house and medieval moated enclosure, that was destroyed by the construction of the A12 bypass (EHERs 6126-6127).</p> <p>Further south, two programmes of archaeological investigation during the excavation of piling mats and geotechnical boreholes uncovered modern demolition material (possibly associated with the construction of the A12), but no archaeological remains (EHER 49133).</p> <p>The previous evaluation has shown that archaeological deposits survive within the proposed allocation. Previous impacts are limited due to the former agricultural nature of the proposed allocation.</p>		
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 14.1		
RAG score		
Amber		
Further Recommendations:		
<p>Pre-application: Given the known archaeological remains within the allocation site, a desk based assessment, supported by a programme of archaeological evaluation, should be carried out and the results submitted to support any forthcoming planning application.</p>		
<p>Post-determination: Subject to the results of the archaeological evaluation work and the prevalence and significance of archaeological remains within the site, mitigation should be carried out during the construction phase. This could take the form of archaeological excavation /detailed monitoring or areas of preservation <i>in situ</i>, as appropriate.</p>		

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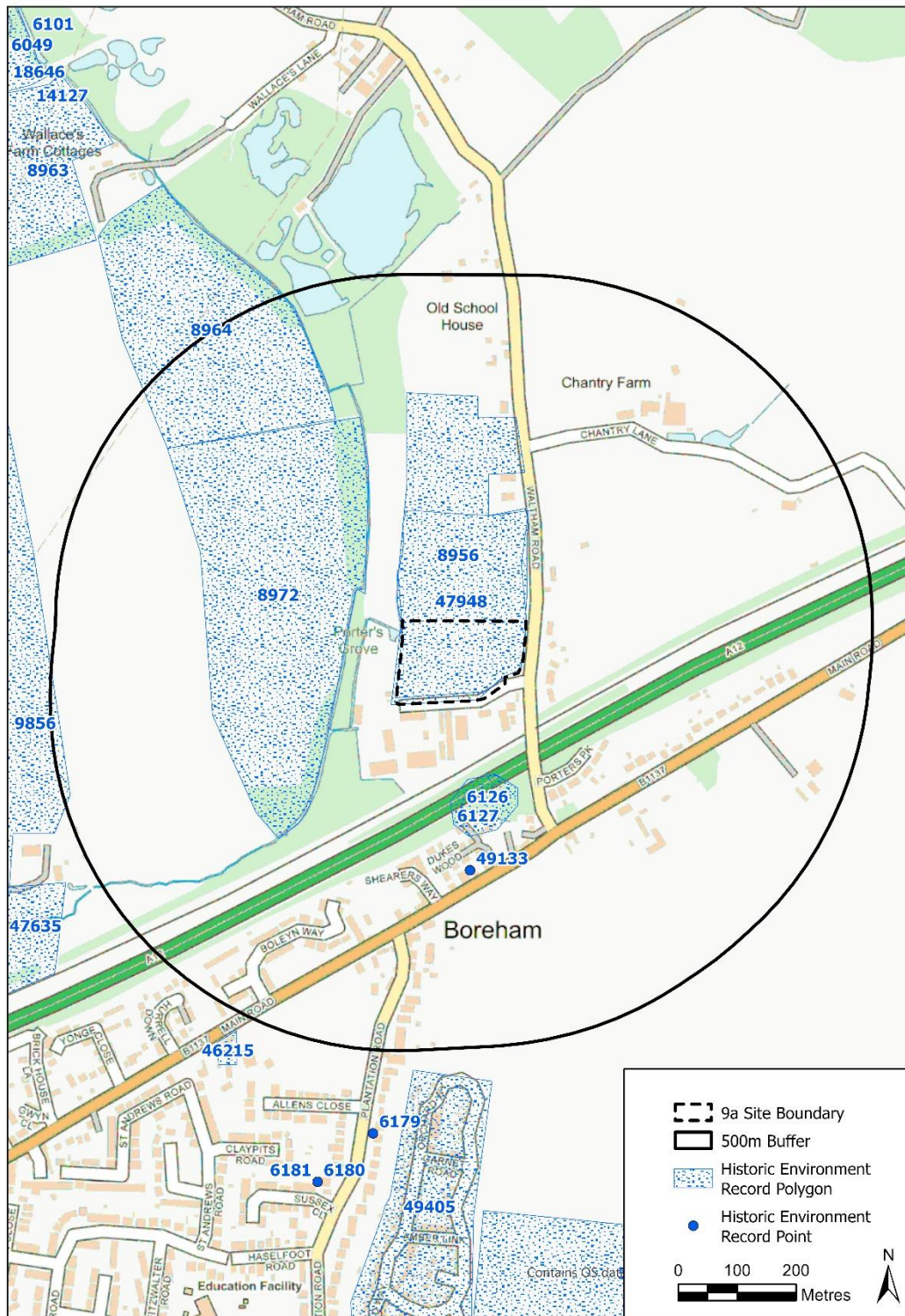
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Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	11b	Site name	Land at Kingsgate, Bicknacre Road, Bicknacre
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Date of desktop assessment	31/05/2024
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Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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 c1250.		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no known EHER sites within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
5545	Bicknacre Priory Scheduled Monument	Remains of the twelfth century priory.
5653	Bicknacre	Medieval pottery, mainly grey, flat-rimmed, unglazed, constantly found during garden-digging.
5654	Peartree Farm	Rim of Roman urn fund in a spinney, "similar to those from Hatfield Peverel". Spinney 300yds east of farm, pottery referred to in here as rim of a jar.
5655	Peartree Farm	Barbed and tanged arrowhead found whist removing clay for bricks.
5656	Peartree Farm	Mesolithic Blades and flakes.
5677	Baker's Brickfield, Peartree Farm	23 very fresh blades and flakes.
5692	Bicknacre	Medieval sherds (1948).
18195	Springate Farm	Cropmarks of two straight linear features.
20852	Bicknacre Road Bridge, Bicknacre	Road Barrier (destroyed).

20853	East of Bicknacre Road, Bicknacre	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed).
40278	Overshot Bridge	Twentieth century brick and concrete bridge.
Description / Interpretation of the historic environment		
<p>The proposed allocation is located to the northwest of Bicknacre. It is shown on the 1777 Chapman and André map as located on the site of the former southern edge of Danbury Common, an area of former heath, with Gravel Wood located on its southern boundary. The placename would suggest gravel extraction in the vicinity.</p> <p>The field pattern largely comprises pre eighteenth century irregular enclosure. To the south of the proposed allocation is the modern village of Bicknacre and the Scheduled Augustinian Bicknacre Priory (NHLE 1002176) which was founded in c. 1175 by Maurice Fitz-Geoffrey for Augustinian canons. The present standing remains comprise part of the nave and the western side of the tower. The building material contains some Roman tile indicating occupation of this date in the vicinity.</p> <p>The field pattern on the first edition OS 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 and linear greens. To the north of the village, finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint have been made along with finds of Romano-British and medieval pottery.</p> <p>The evidence from the EHER indicates the potential for multi-period deposits in the vicinity, however, very little actual field work has taken place in the study area. The proposed allocation is at present under pasture, the only potential impact would have been the result of agricultural processes, so any archaeological deposits present are likely to have only limited truncation.</p>		
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: Chelmsford 6.1		
RAG score:		
Green		
Further Recommendations:		
<p>Pre-application: Depending on the extent of the allocation a heritage statement will be required to assess the impact of the development on Bicknacre Priory.</p>		
<p>Post-determination: There would likely be recommendations for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow on excavation.</p>		

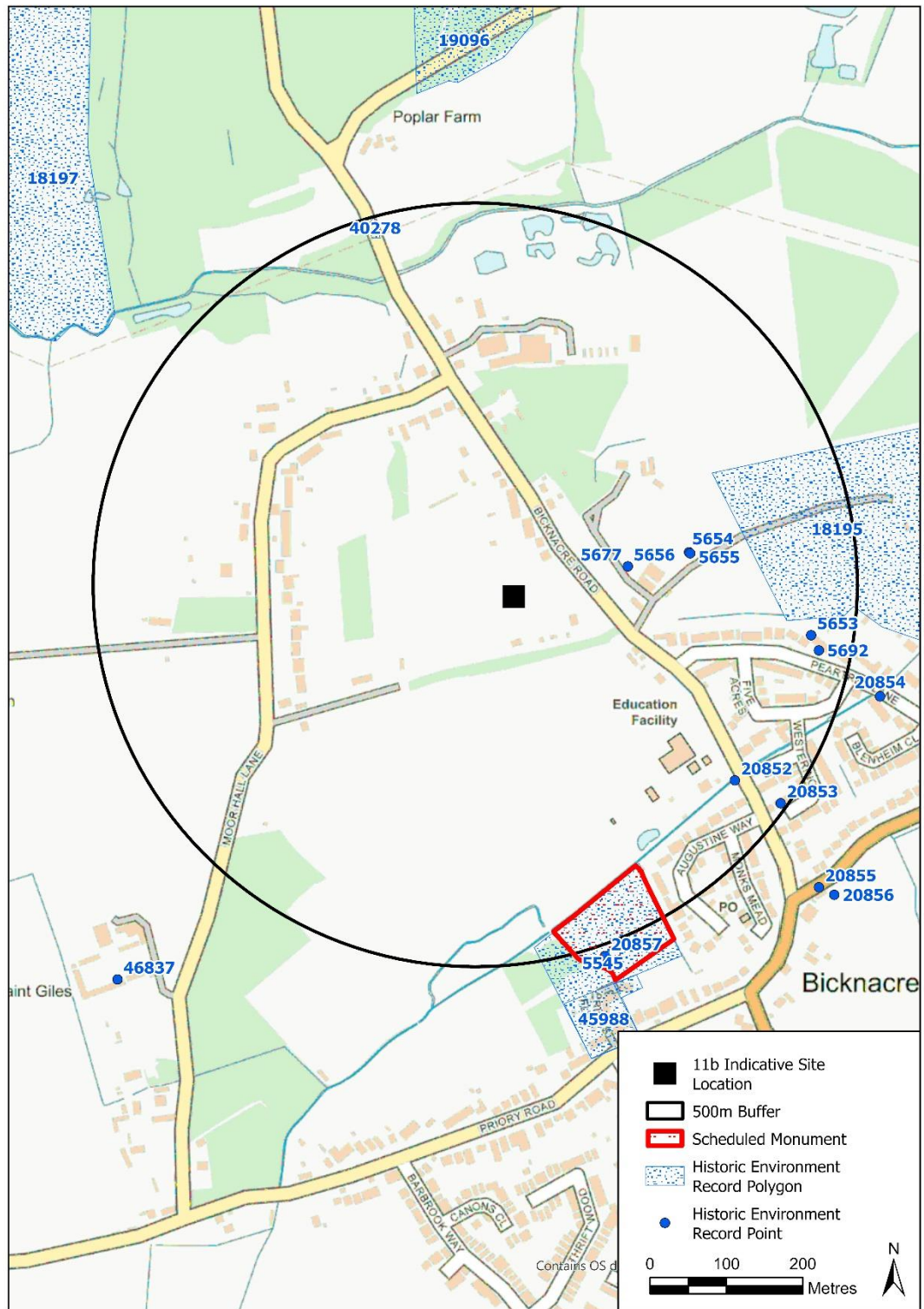
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Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	11c	Site name	Land West of Barbrook Way, Bicknacre
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Date of desktop assessment	06/06/2024
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Historic Environment Evidence Base

Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search

Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search

There is one Scheduled Monument within 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

EHER record summary

Within the Allocation area:

There are no EHER records within the proposed allocation area.

Within 500m of the Allocation area:

EHER no	Address	Summary
5724	Mill Farm	Site of windmill shown on the C&A map of 1777. Mill Farm is shown on modern OS map and Historic Building Recording undertaken in 2023 on an outbuilding within the farm prior to demolition.
18196	South-west of Mill Farm	Bomb-Crater.
45988	Land at Priory Farm, Bicknacre	Medieval features possibly associated with the Priory and postmedieval features relating to the former farmhouse.

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 C&A map shows a mill on the Common.

The field pattern largely comprises pre eighteenth century irregular enclosure. To the north-west of the south 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 OS 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 lack of field archaeological field work within the proposed allocation and associated study area limits our understanding of the potential for previously unknown deposits, however, the presence of the windmill indicates the potential for earlier occupation in the study area. 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 impact as a result of agricultural activities although it is thought that this would be limited.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.1

RAG score:

Green

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: None

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.

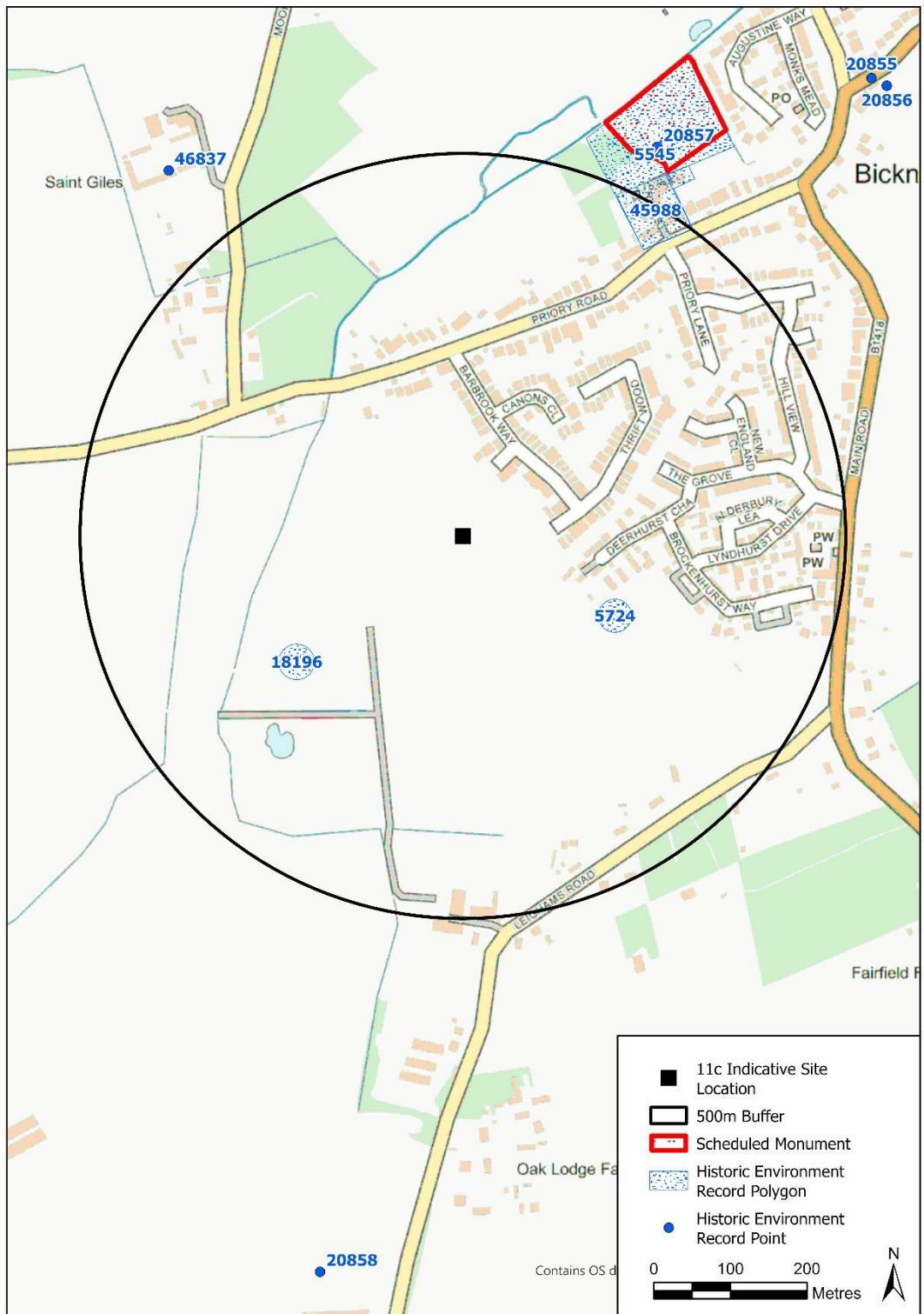
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Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	14a	Site name	Land West of Back Lane, Ford End
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Date of desktop assessment	13/05/2024
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Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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 sites within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no known EHER sites within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
20995	Ammunition shelter, Hill Farm, Ford End, Great Waltham	Ammunition shelter.
40279	Ford End Bridge	Nineteenth/twentieth century brick bridge.
50208	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.
50389	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.
Description / Interpretation of the historic environment		
<p>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.</p> <p>Currently the earliest evidence for activity in the area is the metal-detecting find of an early medieval to medieval stirrup and a possible Late Iron Age to medieval mount. The remainder of the EHER sites are either late medieval or post-</p>		

medieval in date. They include a number of Grade II listed buildings as well as chance metal-detecting finds. The Church of St John the Evangelist was constructed in 1871 to a design by Frederick Chancellor.

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, including the lanes that border the proposed allocation area.

The impact of the Second World War on the landscape is marked by the site of a pill-box and an ammunition shelter at Hill Farm.

The lack of archaeological field work within the proposed allocation and associated study area limits our understanding of the potential for previously unknown deposits, however, the portable antiquities finds do indicate potential for earlier occupation. The proposed allocation is in use as agricultural land so there is the potential of some impact to the archaeological deposits from agricultural practices.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 12.9

RAG score

Green

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: None

Post-determination: Depending on the extent of development there would potentially be a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow on excavation.

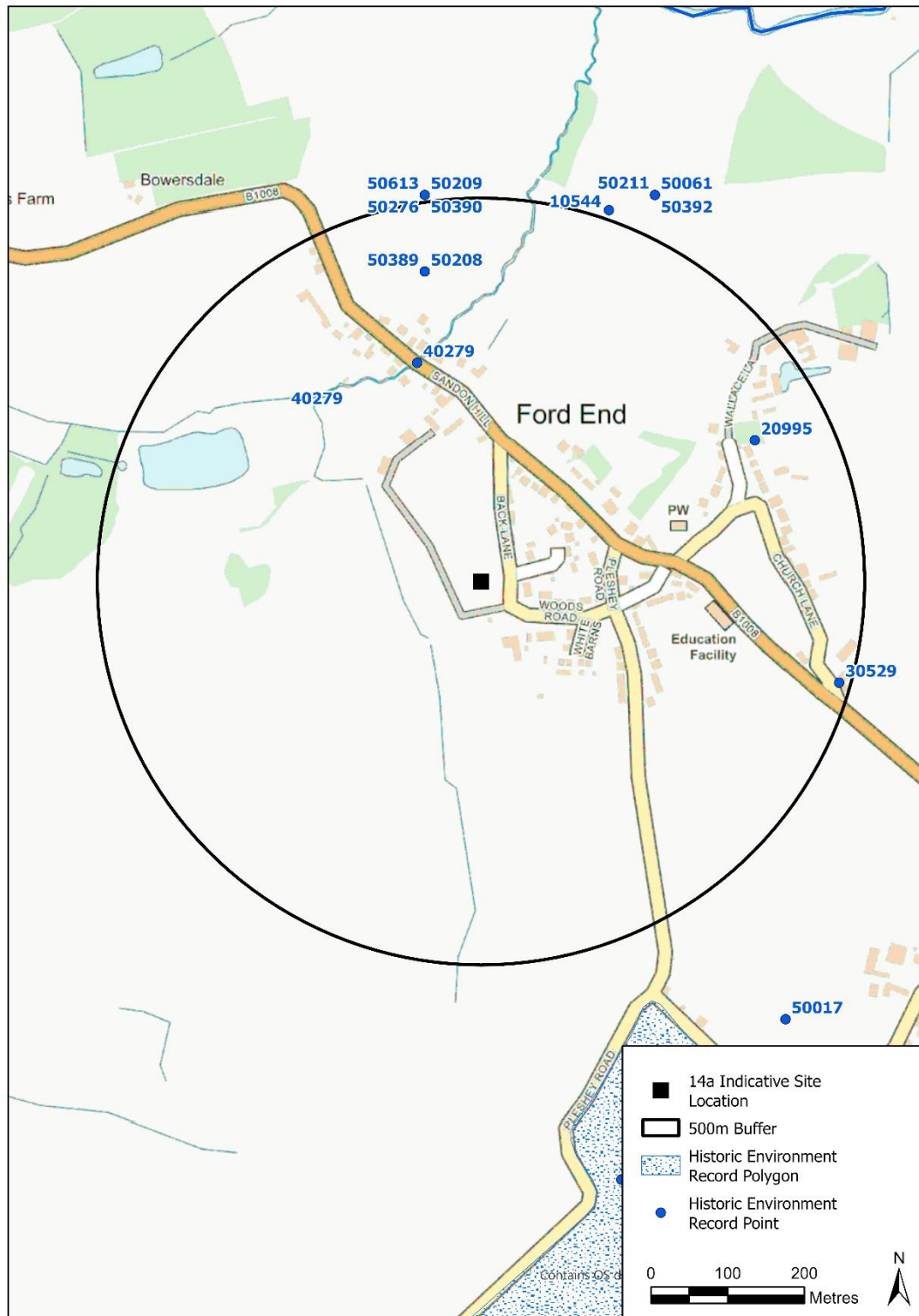
Notes

Sensitivity is identified on a three-tier Traffic Light Scoring system where:

GREEN represents sites which present no concerns 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 which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	14b	Site name	Land South of Ford End Primary School
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Date of desktop assessment	13/05/2024
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Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no known EHER sites within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
13975	Cropmarks NE of Potters Farm	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosure.
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.
50017	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.
Description / Interpretation of the historic environment		
<p>Within the proposed allocation and in the study area no field investigations have occurred. 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.</p> <p>Currently the earliest evidence for activity in the area is the metal-detecting find of a possible Roman to medieval mount. The cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure (EHER 13975) could be either later prehistoric or Roman in origin. The remainder</p>		

of the EHER sites are either late medieval or post-medieval in date. They include a number of Grade II listed buildings which have been assessed by the conservation officer. 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 19th century National School.

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.

The impact of the World War II on the landscape is marked by the site of an ammunition shelter at Hill Farm.

The lack of archaeological field work within the proposed allocation and associated study area limits our understanding of the potential for previously unknown deposits, however, the crop marks do indicate potential for earlier occupation. The proposed allocation is in use as agricultural land so there is the potential of some impact to the archaeological deposits from agricultural practices.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 12.9

RAG score

Green

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: None

Post-determination: Depending on the extent of development there would potentially be a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow on excavation.

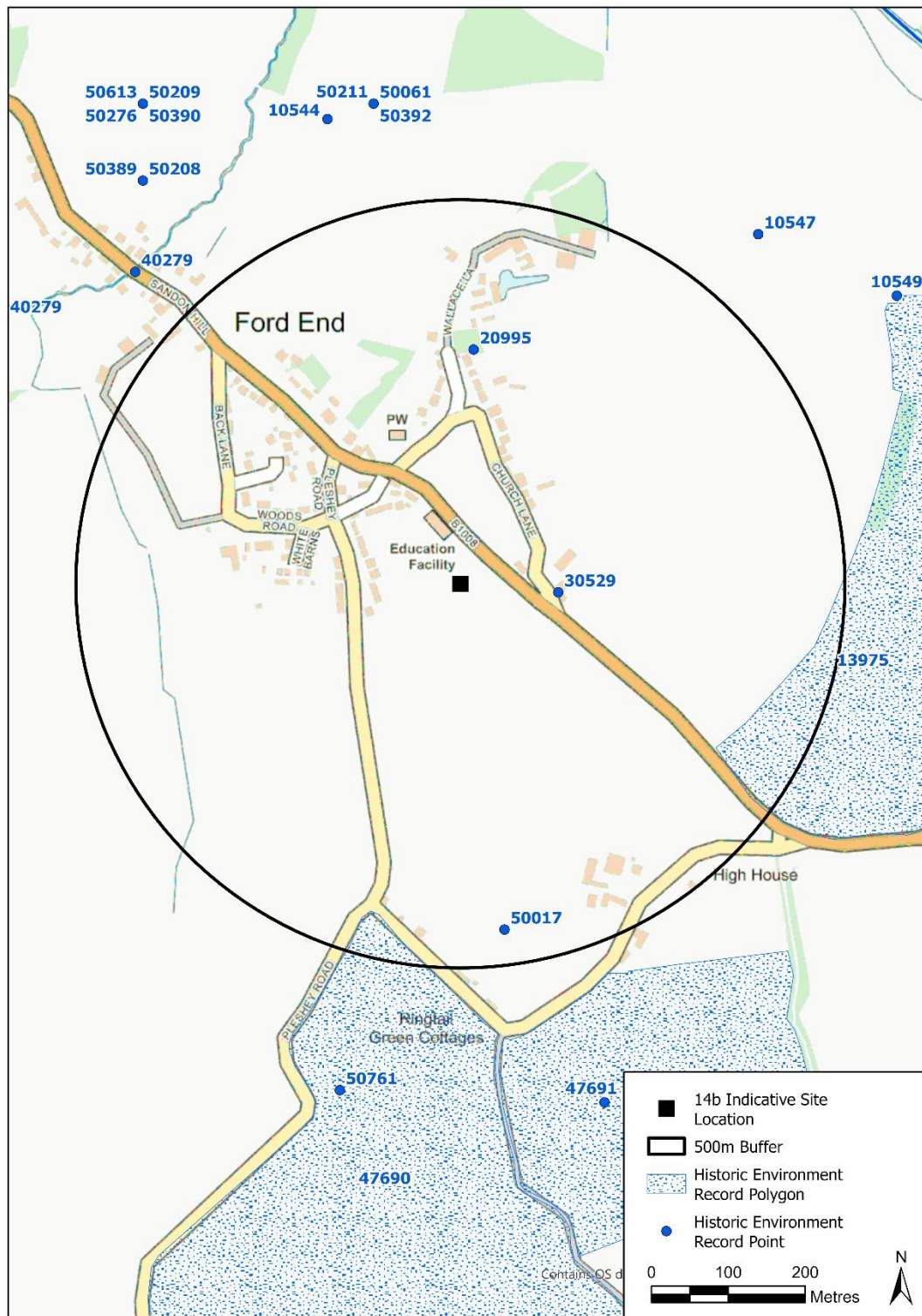
Notes

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AMBER represents sites presenting moderate to major impacts which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	15	Site name	Little Boyton Hall Farm Employment Area
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Date of desktop assessment	06/06/2024
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Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no EHER sites within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
.		
EHER no	Address	Summary
17145	Mill Farm	Cropmarks of an enclosure of an unknown date.
19199	Cropmarks-Roxwell	Cropmarks of field boundaries.
48777	Little Boyton Hall	Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure.
Description / Interpretation of the historic environment		
<p>The proposed allocation is located to the north of the historic farmstead of Little Boyton Hall. The allocation currently has a number of modern farm-buildings within it.</p> <p>There is evidence for prehistoric settlement activity in the form of a cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure to the south-west of the Site (EHER 17145). To the south-east of the Site (EHER 48777) a second cropmark of an incomplete rectangular enclosure could be prehistoric or Roman in date. However, the enclosure ditches are unusually wide at 4 metres and it may be a medieval moated site.</p> <p>The current Little Boyton Hall is Grade II Listed with an early nineteenth century front and earlier timber framed core, discussed separately by the conservation officer. The 1777 Chapman and André map shows New Boyton Hall in approximately the same location as it is today. Old Boyton Hall is</p>		

located some 800m to the east, it is first recorded in the thirteenth century. There are a number of cropmarks of field boundaries (EHER 19199) that are of probable post-medieval date.

The archaeological deposits recorded on the EHER in the vicinity of the proposed allocation indicate there is the potential for multi-period occupation in the vicinity. The proposed allocation will have been impacted by the construction of two large agricultural buildings within it and a large hard standing on at least one third of the area. The remaining area has most potential for archaeology as it is within the fields and the only impact will have been from agricultural activity.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: Chelmsford 12.4 and 12.5

RAG score:

Green

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: A desk based archaeological assessment should be provided with the submission as required under the NPPF.

Post-determination: A programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow on excavation is likely to be recommended.

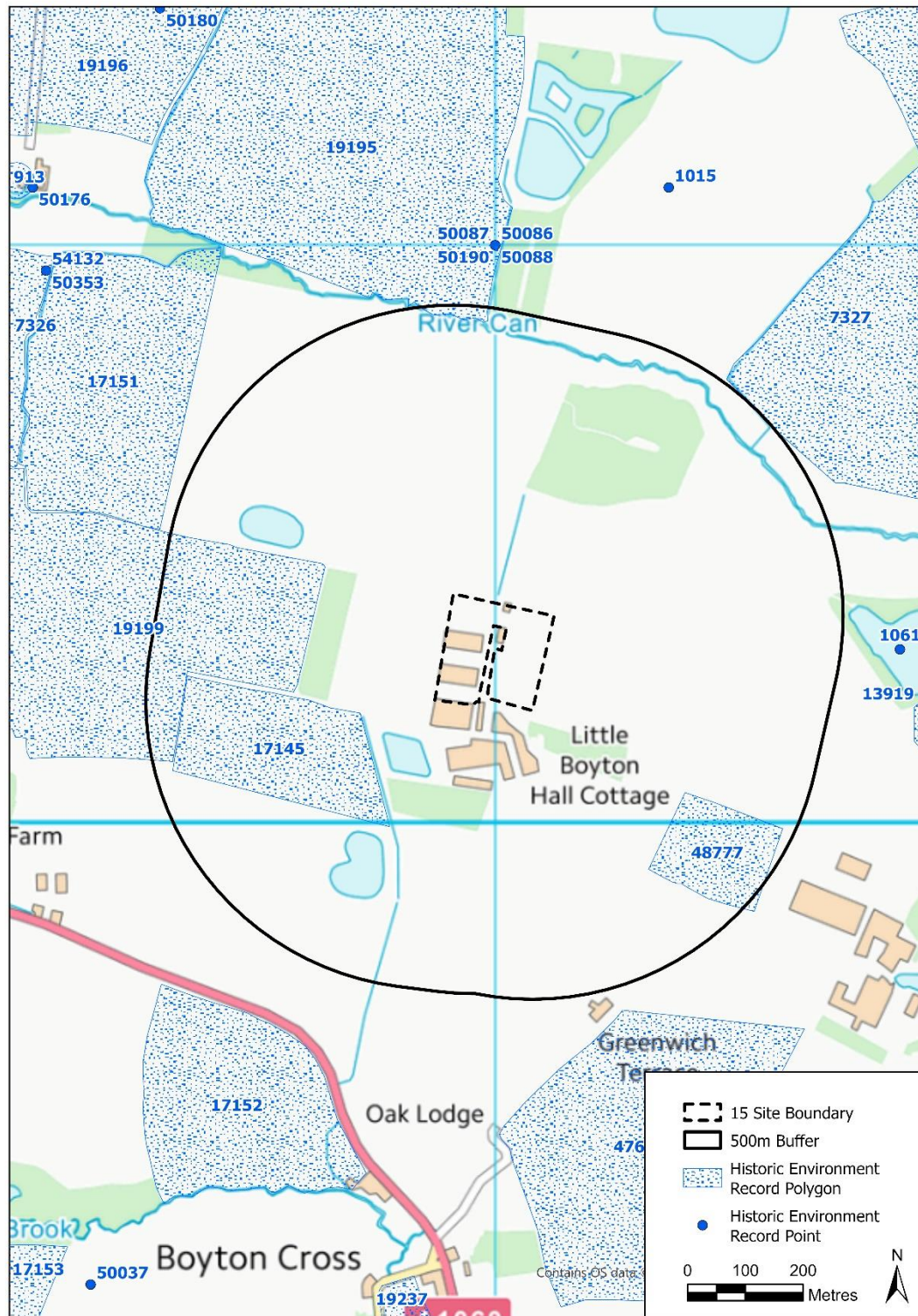
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Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	16a	Site name	East Chelmsford Garden Community (Hammonds Farm)/ Proposed Country Park/ Land Allocated for Future Recreation Use/or SUDS and/or Biodiversity
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Date of desktop assessment	06/06/2024
Date of Site Visit	03/06/2024

Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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		
The Grade II Boreham House Registered Parks and Garden (NHLE 1000354) is within 500m of the Study Area		
The Grade II Danbury Park (NHLE 1000739) just enters the south eastern part of the study area.		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
Within the Allocation area:		
5554	Phillows Farm	Two Late Bronze Age socketed axes. Turned up by potato harvesting machine in December 1974.
5555	Little Baddow	Two cottages demolished c.1970.
5568	Extending north-east from Chelmsford	Roman road from Chelmsford to Witham.
5573	Mill Cottages	Much Iron Age and Roman pottery found in a tank-trap at Mill Cottages near the Chelmer.
5574	Mill Cottages	Roman pottery and iron age pottery found in a tank trap by Mill Cottages, near the Chelmer.
5575	Tank Trap near Mill Cottages	Tank trap near here.
5585	Phillows Farm	Moat, incomplete, only the west arm and parts of the north and south arms survive.
5667	South of Hall Wood	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure and 5 ring ditches

5747	East of Phillows Farm	Cropmarks of linear features, recently removed field boundaries, possible ring ditch, pits and possible irregular enclosure and other cropmarks.
5748	Hammonds Cottages	Cropmarks of linear-rectilinear features and a ring ditch.
5750	Hammonds Farm	Cropmarks of field boundaries, a ring ditch, a large rectangular enclosure and a trackway.
5754	Rumbolds Farm	Cropmarks of rectilinear features, part of a large enclosure, of a ring ditch.
5761	Bumfords Bridge	Cropmarks of 3 enclosures to north of the river.
5764	West of Great Graces Farm	Cropmarks of 2 possible ring ditches one has a central 'pit'.
5767	Boreham Hall	Complex of many linear features, 'pits', 2 ring ditches.
5768	East of Hammonds Farm	Cropmarks of linear features also overlapping enclosures and ring ditches.
5769	Rumbolds Farm	Cropmarks of linear ditches, trackways, possible pits and an enclosure of unknown date.
5770	Brookend, Chelmsford	Cropmarks of old field boundaries, 6 ring ditches, trackways, circular enclosure.
5773	East of Hall Wood	Cropmarks of 2 ring ditches-one larger, with wider ditch on field boundary, one smaller, with off-centre 'pit'.
5795	Hammonds Farm	Cropmarks of a single ring ditch, linear features, possible pits or burials and trackway.
8569	Boreham House	Formal canal and gardens laid out in the 1720's with pleasure grounds designed by Richard Woods in the 1770's.
8893	GHQ Line Anti-Tank Ditch	Second World War tank trap
8895	Cropmarks south-west of Rumbolds Farm	Ring ditch, enclosed by a larger, incomplete circular enclosure with a broader ditch.
8897	Cropmarks south-west of Genfield	Ring ditch, c.15m in diameter, with possibly related linear features.

10170	Pillbox to the east of Mill Cottages, Sandford	50 yards to the east of Mill Cottages, facing east across the former anti-tank ditch is a concrete, rectangular FW3/28A pillbox built to accommodate a 2- pounder anti-tank gun plus bren guns in a separate chamber.
13921	WWII HAA Gun Site "C14 Rumbolds Farm", Sandon, east of Chelmsford	An anti-aircraft battery appearing as an extant group of enclosures on aerial photographs.
15085	Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Late eighteenth century canal system.
19890	Anglian Waters Sandon Bridge Rising main	Five Roman potsherds found in close vicinity, no features located.
19891	Anglian Waters Sandon Bridge Rising main	A single feature found on the pipeline
19892	Anglian Waters Sandon Bridge Rising main.	Anglian Waters Sandon Bridge Rising main. Archaeological watching brief.
20305	WWII Bombing Decoy, "Little Baddow", Essex	WWII Bombing Decoy
40023	Water channel, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Channel under Chelmsford bypass (A12) flyover (opened 1986).
40027	Water feeder down stream from Cuton Weir	Water feeder, feeds from east down stream from Cuton Weir.
40032	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Cast iron post.
40033	River meander, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	River meander surviving as copse.
40034	Field barns (site of), Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	A pair of possible field barns, now demolished and site marked by stone scatter.
40035	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Cast iron post 4m from west bank.
40036	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Cast iron post 4m from west bank.
40037	Water feeder and meander, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Water feeder and meander, from north survives as a copse.
40038	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Cast iron post north of navigation.
40039	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Cast iron post north of navigation.
40041	Meander, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Former meander to east of navigation, survives as reed bed.

40043	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Water feeder from west of navigation.
40045	Meander, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Meander south of navigation.
40052	Sandon Brook water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Water feeder from south.
40224	Whitewells Farm	Nineteenth Century or earlier farm.
47194	Generals Farm, Boreham - new reservoir	Roman and Saxon evidence but no prehistoric activity.
48265	Stonhams Lock	Rows of anti-landing obstructions
49906	Archaeological Evaluation Report for New Grain Store at Hammonds Farm, Little Baddow	Five trenches were excavated within the footprint of a proposed new grain storage barn. One undated pit or gully, possibly of natural origin, was excavated at the northwest end of Trench 5. No other archaeological remains were identified.
50138	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.

Within 500m of the Allocation area:

EHER No	Address	Summary
5523	Little Baddow	12 Bronze Fragments, found in c1879 during ditch-digging on farm at Little Baddow near Chelmsford.
5538	Chelmsford North east industrial estate	Bronze Age cup or vase from Springfield Road, adjacent to New Hall Drive.
5541	Near Little Baddow	Neolithic flakes.
5577	Manor Farm	Fragments of pottery, doubtfully Roman, found in 1945.
5578	Sandon Gravel Pit	Bowl, found here and could be Belgic or Roman.
5579	Sandon Gravel Pit	Bowl found here.
5580	West of Danbury	Cropmarks: trackway, field boundaries.
5587	Little Baddow Hall	Pottery picked up.
5588	South of Little Baddow Hall	Black-grey Romano British sherds found from Upper Pullicks (or Paddocks) Tail Field.
5589	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Little Baddow	Roman brick in church, tiles in churchyard, possible hypocaust said to have been found here.

5590	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Little Baddow	Walls are flint and pebble rubble mixed with some Roman brick (see 5589) and iron puddingstone.
5591	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Little Baddow	The north vestry and the gallery are of c1800.
5592	North of 'New Lodge'	Bronze Age founders hoard of socketed celts found on a footpath.
5598	North of 'New Lodge'	Socketed axe found c1939.
5668	Boreham Hall	Site of medieval manorial manor and later house, Boreham Hall.
5678	Sandon Mill	9 blades and flakes, 4 scrapers, 1 core-graver.
5744	East of Pease Hall Farm	Cropmarks: linear features and ring ditch, possible pits, trackway and a possible double ditched sub-rectangular enclosure.
5746	North of St Mary's Church, Little Baddow	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, linear features, possible pits and, part of a double ditched trackway.
5751	East of St Mary's Church, Little Baddow	Cropmarks of ring ditches, with square enclosure within one of them.
5752	West of Manor Farm	Cropmark of a circular enclosure 2 entrances visible. Linear features, possible pits and possible ring ditch visible.
5762	Winsford Hill	Cropmarks of linear ditches and enclosure.
5766	South of Boreham	Rectilinear features cut by linear marks, possible trackways, 'pits' and ring ditch.
5774	East of St Clere's Hall	Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure with entrances on south and south-west.
5778	Springfield Cursus	Prehistoric complex of cursus monument and diverse features
5779	Springfield Cursus	Many field boundaries of unknown date crossed by the neolithic cursus.
5780	Springfield Cursus-West Terminal	In 1980 late iron age features were excavated during excavations of the west end of the neolithic cursus.
5781	Springfield Cursus-West Terminal	In 1980 Roman features, including a single ditched enclosure were excavated, 3 sides of the enclosure being confirmed.

5784	Springfield Cursus-East Terminal	During excavation of neolithic cursus, east end, 2 adjacent features were excavated and proved to be medieval in date.
5786	Springfield Cursus-Ring Ditch to the West of	Small ring ditch c100m to the west of the western end of the cursus, excavated in 1981.
5787	Springfield Cursus-Ring Ditch to the West of	A 16m length of linear ditch was revealed during excavation of a ring ditch c100m to the west of the cursus.
5788	Springfield Lyons	Circular cropmark enclosure, excavated in 1981 where at least 4 causeways were revealed.
5789	Springfield Lyons	Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pits (c 2000 BC) were found during excavation of a Late Bronze Age enclosure. Further excavations demonstrated that the pits form part of a Neolithic Causewayed enclosure.
5790	Springfield Lyons	Roman features excavated during investigation of a late bronze age enclosure, possibly indicating nearby Roman settlement.
5791	Springfield Lyons	During excavation of Late Bronze Age enclosure in 1981, a number of Early Saxon burials were located. Subsequent excavation revealed a substantial Early Saxon cemetery and late Saxon settlement.
5792	Springfield Lyons	Late Bronze Age enclosure cut by a Second World War tank trap running east-west across the site.
5796	North eastern Chelmsford	Cropmarks of ploughed out modern field boundaries.
5800	South of Boreham	Cropmarks of linear features and ring ditch with internal 'pits'.
5801	Barnes Farm County Junior School	A cropmark complex to the north of the neolithic cursus monument
5803	Barnes Farm County Junior School	Archaeology section notified in 1981 of finds made by machine driver while digging sewer trench south of playing field of Barnes Farm County Junior School.

5804	Barnes Farm County Junior School	Pottery found in 1981 during digging of a sewer trench included a few medieval coarse ware sherds, all plain body sherds, some possibly early.
5818	Boreham-Old A12	Road surface found in drainage ditch c14cm below the modern ground level, consisting of a layer of large red brick fragments over a softer, black stony layer.
7343	South of Sandon Bridge	Cropmarks: linear features and 'pits'.
8567	Danbury Park	Sixteenth Century park and woodland surrounding Danbury Palace, site of mansion for Sir Walter Mildmay (1589).
8853	Cropmarks SW of St Clere's Hall	Single ring ditch and linear features.
8986	East of Brookend	Cropmarks of 1st ed. OS map field boundaries.
8987	East of Grace's Cross	Cropmarks of 1st ed. field boundaries.
8989	West of Manor Farm	Cropmarks of linear features, representing drainage (potential water meadow) and possible curvilinear field boundaries.
8990	North-east Chelmsford	Cropmarks of a possible rectangular enclosure (ill-defined) and a series of large pits.
9922	Boreham A12 Interchange	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham.
9923	Boreham A12 Interchange	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham.
9928	Boreham A12 Interchange	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham.
9929	Boreham A12 Interchange	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham.
10155	Pillbox north of Cuton Hall, Chelmer Village	A public footpath from Cuton Hall skirts a 15' x 14' concrete pillbox facing north-east from the treeline across open countryside.

10156	Pillbox (destroyed), east of Cuton Hall, Chelmer Village	Overlooking the wide valley to the east from the rear of Cuton Hall, this pillbox is of the same standard concrete rectangular pattern as others along this stretch of the GHQ Line.
10157	Pillbox (destroyed), under A12, east of Chelmer Village	A hexagonal pillbox standing 100 yards to the west of the River Chelmer.
10158	Pillbox (destroyed), Brook End Road	Standing in open fields facing east towards the River Chelmer, an FW3/22 hexagonal, concrete pillbox.
10159	Pillbox (destroyed), under A12 east of Chelmer Village	An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows a rectangular pillbox with blast wall on its south-west side standing at this point.
10160	Pillbox on Chelmer Island	Standing in a picturesque setting on a small island in the River Chelmer, this pillbox is an FW3/24 type, hexagonal, built of concrete, with a "Y- shaped" central roof support.
10161	Pillbox (destroyed) under A12, east of Chelmer Village	A local survey in 1979 describes a "rectangular, concrete pillbox facing north-east with blast wall" at this point.
10162	Prepared Rifle Emplacement	Immediately at the bottom of the embankment on the west side of the A12 Chelmsford by-pass is a low, concrete, triangular enclosure with 18' long walls.
10163	Pillbox (destroyed), under A12, east of Sewage Farm	An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows a rectangular pillbox with short blast wall at this point.
10164	Pillbox (destroyed), corner of Brook Lane	An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows the clear shape of a hexagonal pillbox standing on the south-west corner of the Brook Lane/Brook End Road junction.
10165	Pillbox east of Sewage Works	This is an abnormally large Type FW3/24 pillbox standing just outside the east fence of the sewage works, facing east.
10167	Pillbox on island north of Myrtle Cottage, Sandford	A concrete, rectangular 15' x 14' pillbox standing in a meadow on the island east of Sandford Lock.
10168	Pillbox in garden of Myrtle Cottage, Sandford	A concrete, Type FW3/28A pillbox sitting at the bottom of the garden of Myrtle Cottage facing south-east towards the River Chelmer some 80 yards away.

10169	Pillbox on island at junction of river and anti-tank ditch, Sandford	A type FW3/24 pillbox.
10171	Pillbox at Manor Farm, Sandford	Standing on a high promontory behind the buildings and yard of Manor Farm overlooking open countryside to the north and west, this is a small FW3/24 pillbox.
10172	Pillbox south of Hammond Road, Sandford	Standing on a bank on the South side of Hammond Road is a 15' x 14' concrete rectangular pillbox facing south-east across a wide valley.
10173	Anti-Tank Blocks (destroyed), Hammond Road	An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows three anti-tank blocks standing by Hammond Road where it was crossed by the anti-tank ditch.
10174	Anti-Tank Blocks (destroyed), Maldon Road	An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows four anti-tank blocks standing by Maldon Road at the point where it was crossed by the anti-tank ditch.
10175	Pillbox (destroyed) junction of Maldon Road and Molrams Lane	A rectangular FW3/28A pillbox standing at the junction of Maldon Road and Molrams Lane.
10176	Pillbox in open field N of Sandon	In the middle of an open field stands a concrete, hexagonal type FW3/24 pillbox facing north-east.
10177	Pillbox, Brick Kiln Road, Sandon	A rectangular concrete pillbox standing on the east side of Brick Kiln Road.
14592	Boreham A12 Interchange	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham.
15465	Brick works at Boreham	Boreham Hall Brick works.
15576	Sandford Mill Waterworks	Chelmsford Corporation Waterworks built 1923-1929.
15620	Brookend Sewage Works	Early Twentieth sewage works.
16864	Chelmer Village East (off Chelmer Village Way)	An area of later prehistoric activity (probably Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age c.1100-400 BC) was revealed during an invasive field evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in April/May 1996.

16865	Chelmer Village East (off Chelmer Village Way)	An area of earlier Roman (later First to Second centuries AD) on the high ground in an area containing cropmarks was revealed during a field evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in April-May 1996.
17780	Springfield, Chelmsford	An evaluation of the area by trenching revealed two pits and a ditch with pottery and flint of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date and residual Late Neolithic Pottery.
17781	Springfield, Chelmsford	An evaluation of the area by trenching revealed four Romano- British sherds from 3 trenches from features interpreted as field boundary ditches.
17782	Springfield, Chelmsford	An evaluation of the area by trenching revealed three ditches dated to the late Twelfth Century - Late Thirteenth Century AD.
18045	Springfield - Phase 2	An archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching revealed only Post-Med to Modern features.
18048	Land East of White Hart Lane, Springfield: Balancing Pond Area	Assemblage of late Neolithic/ Bronze Age flint recovered during fieldwalking.
18305	Lionfield Cottages	Cropmarks of former field boundaries.
20886	Road Barrier (destroyed), Sandon Bridge, A414, Sandon	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20889	Floodlight (destroyed), Chapel Lane, Little Baddow	Floodlight.
40019	Side channel, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Side channel, diverts southwards rejoining main river east of Sandford Mill collecting water feeders.
40020	Meadow View Cottage	Late nineteenth century brick house.
40021	Storms Farm (site of)	Site of farm, now demolished.
40022	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Water feeder channel, now a concrete pipe set in red brick.
40024	Footbridge, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Modern cast iron footbridge.
40025	River meander, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Meander west of Navigation, now reed bed.

40026	Cuton Weir	Weir of north side of island at Cuton lock.
40028	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation.	Water feeder of probable recent origin passing under A12 bypass.
40029	Water feeder ditch, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Water feeder from the west unlined, passing under A12 bypass (Not shown on OS 1875).
40030	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Post, cast iron, 5m from west bank.
40031	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Water feeder into Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation from the north
40040	Weir, Stonhams Lock, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Weir to south-west of lock.
40042	Meander (site of), Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Former meander to west of navigation, now gone.
40044	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Water feeder from the north
40046	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Cast iron post marked CBN.
40047	Footbridge, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Late Twentieth century timber footbridge.
40048	Johnson's Mill (site of), Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Former mill destroyed by fire in 1893, wheel pit and other remains survive.
40049	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Water feeder from north
40228	Mill house, Sandford Mill	Nineteenth century mill house on north side of Sandford Mill.
40234	The Mill House, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Nineteenth century brick-built mill house.
46062	Chelmsford Park and Ride site, A414 Maldon Road, Sandon	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits, post holes and ditches.
46063	Springfield Business Park, Plots G and H, Chelmsford	A single ditch feature of Late Bronze Age date was uncovered during trenching close to the site of Springfield Lyons.

46064	Springfield Business Park, Plots G and H, Chelmsford	Prehistoric to early medieval finds were recovered during trenching close to the site of Springfield Lyons.
46113	Site of Sandford Corn Mill, River Chelmer, Springfield	Corn mill on the River Chelmer in Springfield.
46114	Site of Watermill, Little Baddow, River Chelmer	A watermill on the River Chelmer at Little Baddow
46694	Cold War Nuclear Monitoring Post, Great Baddow	a Cold War Nuclear monitoring post
46825	Danbury Camp - POW	WW2 prisoner of war camp
47076	Roman finds from Eglinton Drive, Chelmsford	Roman finds from Eglinton Drive, Chelmsford.
47167	Lind Ltd, Colchester Road, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex	Archaeological evaluation at Lind Ltd, Colchester Road, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex.
47169	Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm, Great Baddow, Chelmsford	Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm, Great Baddow, Chelmsford.
47228	Red Deer Park, New Hall, Boreham	Seventeenth Century park, one of four surrounding New Hall.
47229	New or Little Park, New Hall, Boreham	Seventeenth Century park, one of four surrounding New Hall.
47267	Sandon Mill, Sandon	Blades, flakes, scrapers and a graver recovered.
47628	Danbury Quarry, St Cleres Hall Pit	A Romano-British pottery kiln and an undated ditch were found.
47632	Boreham to Springfield Link Main	The construction of a water pipeline running from Church Road, Boreham to White Hart Lane, Springfield was monitored by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of Essex and Suffolk Water Ltd. Phase one monitoring recorded considerable a
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 stove or clamp kilns in Site 3.

48077	Plot K, Chelmsford Business Park, Springfield	Archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of the development of Plot K of Chelmsford Business Park, Springfield, Chelmsford. Three newly-discovered pits were excavated on the projected line of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure.
49148	Boreham House	Cropmarks of two ring ditches
50597	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.
55825	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

This assessment sheet covers the proposed allocation site located primarily on the eastern side of the A12, to the south-west of Boreham and north-east of Sandon. It comprises a large area of development including residential and employment in the centre of the allocation with a large Country Park along the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation, and future recreation use/or SUDS and/or biodiversity. It is understood that at least 50% of the proposed allocation site area will be undeveloped. These sites are all dealt with collectively as they form a large contiguous area of potential impact on the historic environment, although separate reference is made to the RAG score of the site area understood to be proposed for development.

Cropmarks

The site contains a substantial number of cropmarks identified from aerial photography and by a programme of aerial rectification undertaken in 2016. Almost all of these cropmarks are, at present, undated, but they have been interpreted as including linears, ring-ditches, pits, burials, rectangular enclosures and trackways. These features are likely of prehistoric, probably Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age, date, however there is also the potential for occupation through to the medieval and post medieval period. In several areas these cropmarks overlay one another, strongly suggesting the presence of an extensive multi-period historic landscape (EHERs 5747, 5748, 5754, 5764, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5773, 5795 & 8895).

The circular ring-ditches identified from the cropmarks are normally interpreted as being the remains of Bronze Age burial mounds, prehistoric roundhouses or medieval or post medieval windmills.

The presence of a multi-period landscape was confirmed in 2014 when a small selection of these cropmarks were sampled by excavation during the

construction of an effluent pipeline (within the area of the proposed Country Park). These excavations confirmed the accuracy of the cropmark assessment that was undertaken and uncovered significant archaeological remains. These included a medieval building platform with structural remains, and a Roman field system (interpreted as indicating the presence of a nearby settlement).

A small selection of cropmarks to the south of the site were also sampled via targeted trenching in 2018. This work confirmed the presence of the cropmarks in the majority of cases and provisionally dated most of uncovered features to the prehistoric period, including one Bronze Age cremation burial. The trenching failed to identify some cropmark features, but in the trenching report this was suggested to be the result of inaccurate mapping of cropmarks.

Further evidence of a multi-period landscape comes from an archaeological excavation carried out in advance of the construction of Sandon Park and Ride, in close proximity to the allocation area, which identified a Bronze Age settlement site with associated cremations and a continuation of occupation into the Middle Iron Age (EHER 46062).

Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation

The Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation runs through the centre of the allocation area. This is protected as a Conservation Area and contains a wide range of heritage assets including the water way itself, locks, bridges, mills, farmsteads etc. Full details of the Conservation Area and its many heritage assets are described within the Conservation Management Plan of March 2009. These comprise both designated and non-designated assets. The route of the navigation was utilised during World War II to form part of the General Headquarters Defence Line (see below).

Paleoenvironmental potential

The proposed allocation is located within an area river terrace gravels in the Chelmer floodplain and there is the potential for Palaeoenvironmental deposits and finds to survive, possibly in waterlogged conditions.

Second World War

The World War II General Headquarters Line follows the route of the Chelmer Navigation. This formed part of a major defence line running through Essex constructed to form a defence from the Thames through to Great Chesterford. This was a multifaceted defence comprising a ditch or linear defence (navigation in this case) integrated with a sequence of pill boxes (EHER 10155-10169), bridge defences and roadblocks. The allocation site (SUDS/recreation/biodiversity area) also contains the location of a World War II bombing decoy site (EHER 20305) which is likely to contain below-ground remains.

Protected Lanes and other historic routes

Within the proposed residential and employment-led development and proposed recreation/SUDS/biodiversity areas three Protected Lanes will be

impacted. Hurrells Lane bisects the centre of the area identified for residential development. The lane is tree lined with a ford approximately in the centre of its length.

Chapel Lane and New Lodge Chase abut the eastern edge of the recreation/SUDS/biodiversity areas and their setting will need to be considered when producing a master plan.

The route of Grace's Walk is present on the 1777 cartographic map as a route to the farm complex at Grace's being tree lined on both sides. The present route is along the same line and parts of the tree lines have been replanted.

Registered Park and Gardens

To the north of the proposed allocation site is the Registered Park and Garden of Boreham House (NHLE 1000354), which comprises a formal canal and gardens laid out in the 1720s. The surrounding farmland, outside the registered area, formed a deer park historically and is shown as such on nineteenth-century mapping (EHER 8569). Danbury Park (NHLE 1000739) is located on the south eastern edge of the study area which is a park and woodland originating in the sixteenth century, with nineteenth century house and gardens.

The proposed allocation has a wide range of heritage assets present within it. A number of these are located within the proposed Country Park and have the potential to be carefully managed within this. Others, such as some of the cropmark complexes which lie on the valley slopes, extend into the identified main development areas. These would need careful assessment in advance of master planning to understand their sensitivity and importance.

Similarly, Hurrells Lane Protected Lane, protected within the Chelmsford Local Plan, bisects the housing allocation area. Consideration needs to be given in any master planning of retaining the rural nature of this heritage asset.

The vast majority of the proposed allocation lies within rural farmland, with the most significant impact on the archaeological resource likely to be from agricultural practices. One significant impact, located within the proposed Country Park area, is Hammonds Farm Irrigation reservoir, which would have removed all of the archaeological deposits within its area.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 4.2, 4.3, 4.6 and 5.8

RAG score

Amber/Red within the Country Park, future recreation use/or SUDS and/or biodiversity areas

Amber within the proposed development area, subject to suitable wording within the text of the Policy Site Requirement, allowing for areas to be

removed from development if they are shown to be of high archaeological significance

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: The areas of intensive cropmark activity within the river valley and on the slopes are the areas of highest archaeological potential within the allocation area, and the full extent of these should be assessed prior to any master planning. Also the location of the Protected Lanes, but especially Hurrell Lane, should be retained within an appropriate rural landscape setting ensuring a considerable buffer between it and any development.

A full heritage impact assessment, archaeological Desk Based Assessment with an integrated historic landscape assessment and an updated aerial photographic assessment should be undertaken, which can be used to inform any design layout. Although a cropmark assessment was undertaken in 2016 which shows many of the cropmarks, photographs since 2016 have shown further archaeology and other elements in more detail. There should also be an integrated assessment of the Palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic potential of the site with the Desk Based Assessment.

The historic route of Grace's Walk should be preserved within any masterplan. If adopted, a full programme of archaeological evaluation by geophysics and trial trenching will also be required to ensure that the known and potential archaeology in the area is identified with an appropriate mitigation strategy defining areas for preservation, and those for mitigation by record.

Post-determination

Depending on the result of archaeological evaluation a programme of mitigation will be required on any areas under threat of damage from housing or other works such as SUDs or landscape improvements. This may comprise open area excavation, or preservation *in situ*.

There is considerable potential for management or enhancement opportunities of heritage assets especially within the proposed Country Park. This could include areas of archaeological deposits preserved within the proposed design and within the construction programme. This especially applies to those assets related to the Conservation Area of the Chelmer Navigation, elements of the World War II General Headquarters Line and some of the cropmark complexes have opportunities for management, enhancement and promotion. An updated conservation management plan for the Conservation Area would be a good first step in assessing the assets associated with the Chelmer Navigation.

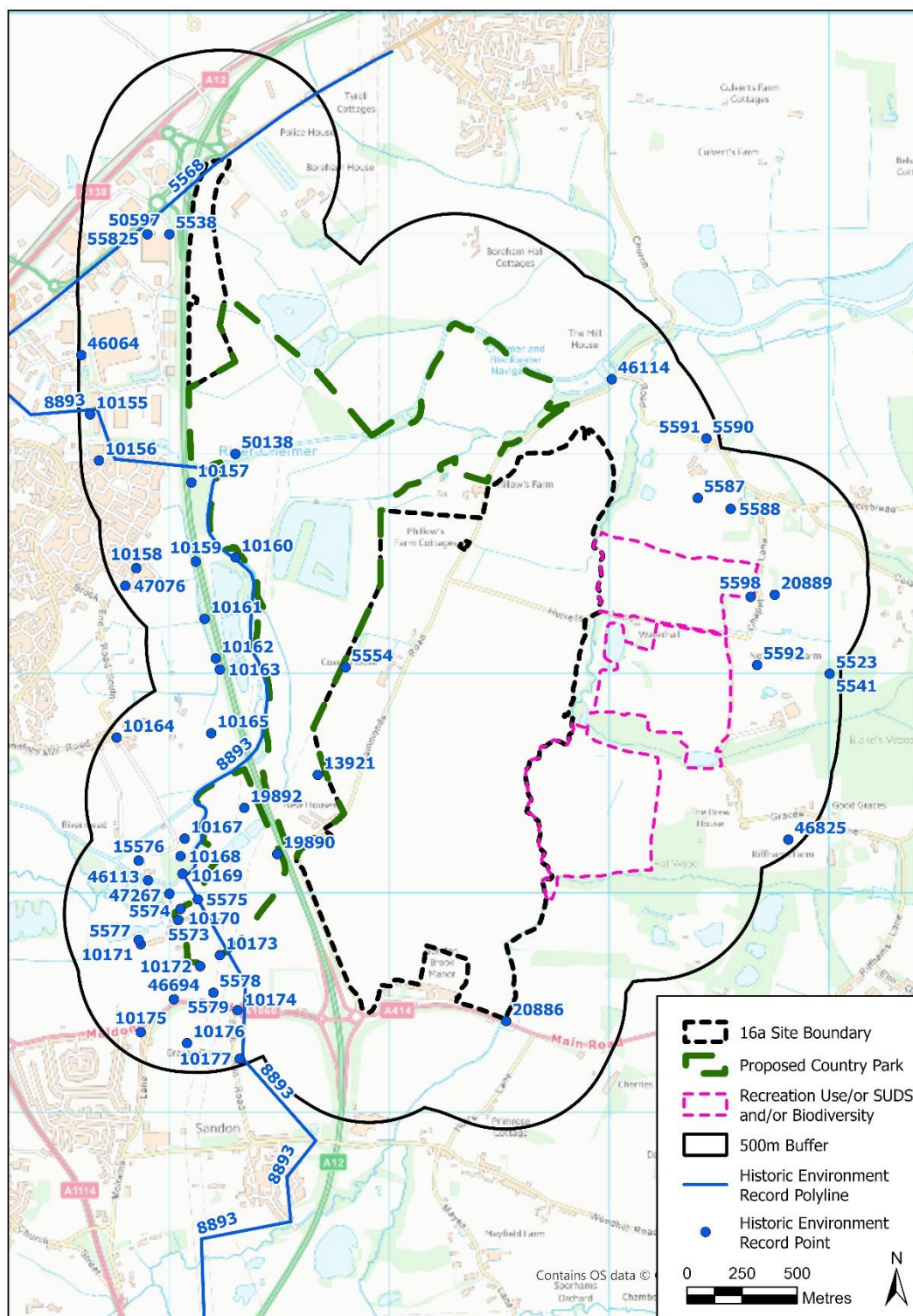
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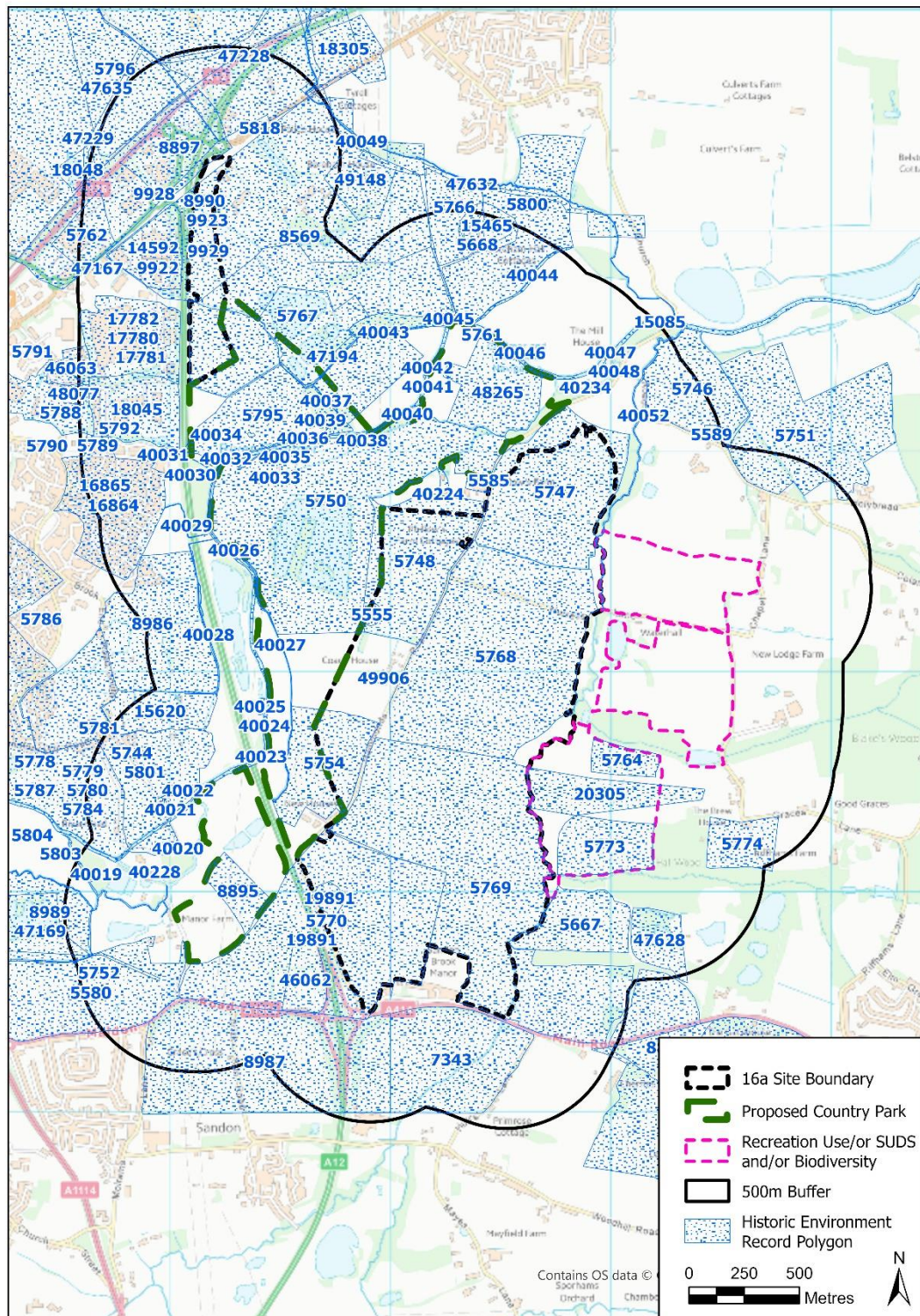
Sensitivity is identified on a three-tier Traffic Light Scoring system where:

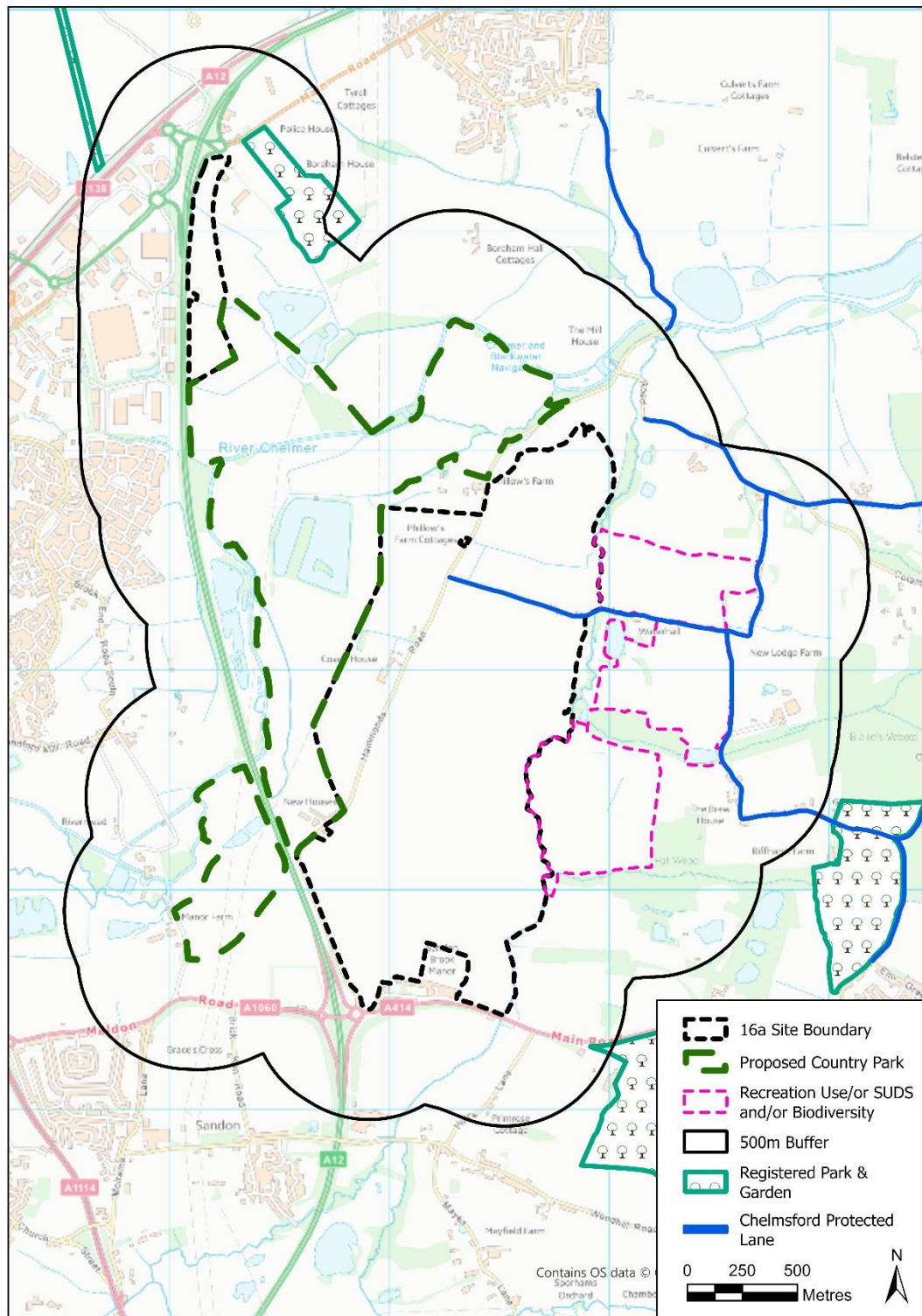
GREEN represents sites which present no concerns for inclusion as a site allocation although may well still require mitigation in the form of archaeological investigations or landscape enhancements to protect setting of heritage assets.

AMBER represents sites presenting moderate to major impacts which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.







Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	16b	Site name	Land Adjacent to A12 Junction 18 Employment Area
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Date of desktop assessment	06/06/2024
Date of Site Visit	03/06/2024

Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
7343	South of Sandon Bridge	Cropmarks: linear features and 'pits'.
8987	East of Grace's Cross	Cropmarks of 1st edition field boundaries.
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
5667	South of Hall Wood	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure and 5 ring ditches.
5690	East of Bridge Farm	Pottery from holes for gate posts.
5769	Rumbolds Farm	Cropmarks of linear ditches, trackways, possible pits and enclosure of unknown date.
5770	Brookend, Chelmsford	Cropmarks of old field boundaries, 6 ring ditches, trackways and circular enclosure.
5808	Junction of Mayes Lane and Woodhill Road	Cropmarks of 2 ring ditches, Linear feature between them - cut by one ring ditch.
5809	East of Sandon	Cropmark of trackway aligned east-west, Parallel linear feature at east end, possible successive trackways.

8567	Danbury Park	Sixteenth century park and woodland surrounding Danbury Palace, site of mansion for Sir Walter Mildmay (1589).
8853	Cropmarks south-west of St Clere's Hall	Single ring ditch and linear features.
8893	GHQ Line Anti-Tank Ditch	Second World War tank trap.
10178	Pillbox, 'Little Gables' north of Woodhill Road, Sandon	An aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1960 shows a pillbox at this point.
10179	Pillbox (destroyed), "The Shrublands", Sandon	An aerial photograph taken in 1960 shows the clear shape of a Type FW3/28A pillbox at the edge of a field facing North towards the anti-tank ditch.
10180	Anti-Tank Blocks (destroyed), Woodhill Road, Sandon	An aerial photograph taken in 1945 shows the indistinct shape of anti-tank obstacles where the anti-tank ditch crosses Woodhill Road.
10182	Pillbox (destroyed) east of Gablefields, Sandon	An aerial photograph taken in 1960 shows the clear shape of a Type FW3/28A pillbox facing south-east a few yards from the line of the anti-tank ditch.
10183	Pillbox (destroyed), east of Brook View, Sandon	An aerial photograph taken in 1945 shows the shape of an FW3/28A pillbox a few yards west of the anti-tank ditch.
18211	Sandon	Cropmarks of field boundaries.
19891	Anglian Waters Sandon Bridge Rising main	A single feature found on the pipeline.
20885	Road Barrier (destroyed), Village Bridge, Sandon	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20886	Road Barrier (destroyed), Sandon Bridge, A414, Sandon	Road Barrier (destroyed).
46062	Chelmsford Park and Ride site, A414 Maldon Road, Sandon	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits, post holes and ditches.

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

The site is located adjacent to the Sandon Park and Ride roundabout on the A12. It is sited on the sand and gravel river terraces between the River Chelmer and the Sandon Brook. Accordingly, there is potential for Palaeoenvironmental deposits and finds to survive on the site, possibly in waterlogged conditions.

A large number of cropmarks identified from aerial photography are recorded within this study area, both on the proposed site allocation area and in the immediate vicinity.

Cropmarks within the proposed site allocation area have been interpreted as showing linear features and pits (EHERs 7343 & 8987). Surrounding the site are further cropmarks, interpreted as including linears, ring-ditches, pits, burials, rectangular enclosures and trackways. In several areas these cropmarks overlay one another, strongly suggesting the presence of an extensive multi-period historic landscape (EHERs 5667, 5769, 5770, 5808, 5809 & 18211).

Excavations on the western side of the road in advance of the development of the Park and Ride site have produced evidence of Late Bronze and Iron Age settlement.

The proposed site allocation area lies within a rural landscape which has been bisected by the A12. The proposed allocation is in agricultural production to the east of the road and any surviving archaeological deposits are only likely to have been impacted by the action of agricultural activity. The presence of aerial photographic evidence indicates the probability of good survival on the site. Evidence from excavations on the western side of the A12 at the Park and Ride has shown good preservation.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: Chelmsford 4.3

RAG score

Amber

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: It is recommended that prior to any master planning a full Archaeological Desk Based Assessment with an integrated aerial photographic assessment should be undertaken as this will have implications for any design layout. There should also be an integrated assessment of the Palaeoenvironmental and Palaeolithic potential of the site with the Desk Based Assessment.

If adopted, a programme of archaeological evaluation by geophysics and trial trenching will also be required to ensure that the known and potential archaeology helps inform any master planning and that appropriate mitigation in the form of preservation in situ or excavation strategy can be approved.

Post-determination: Depending on the result of archaeological evaluation a programme of mitigation will be required on any areas under threat of disturbance. This may comprise open area excavation, or preservation *in situ*.

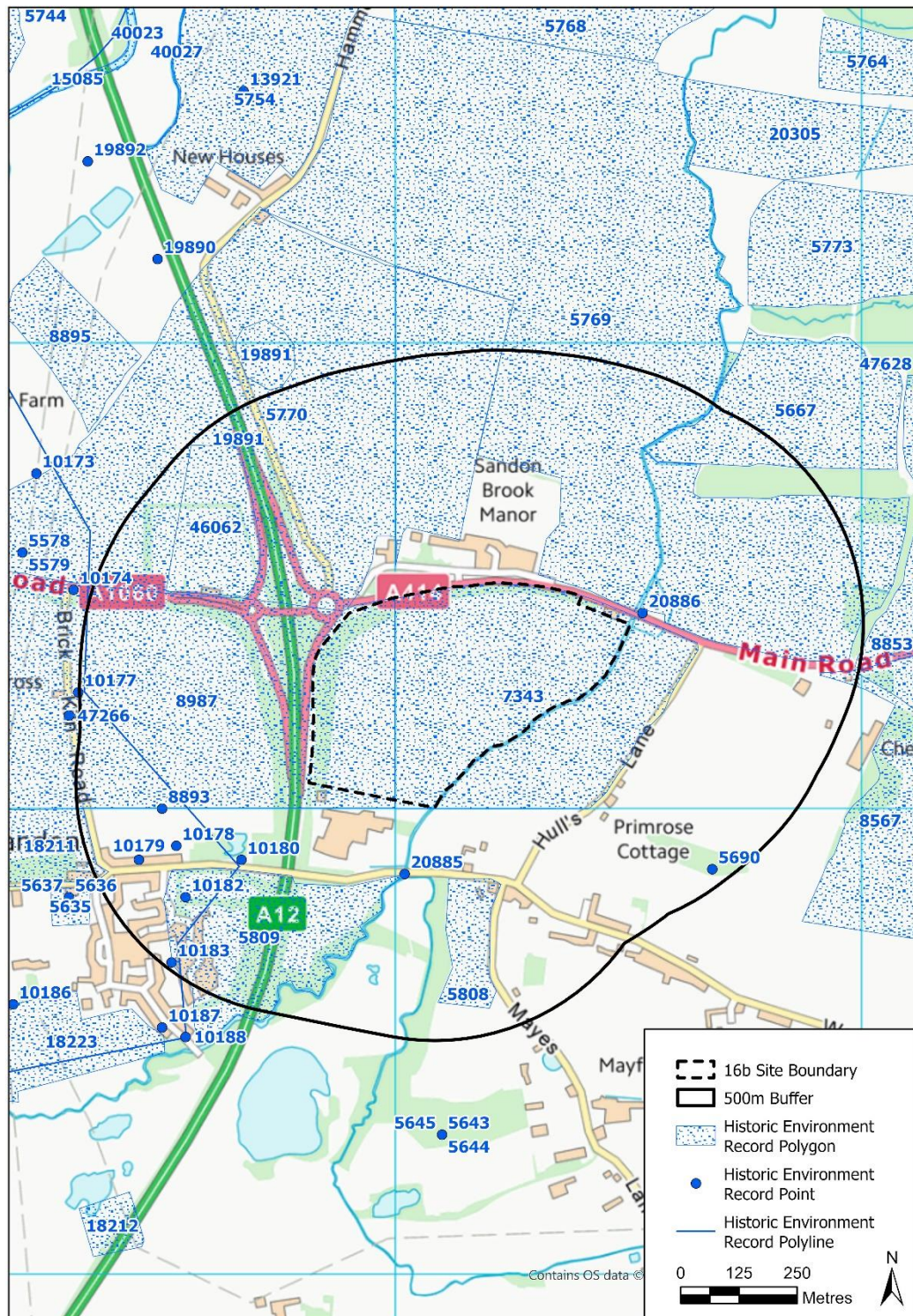
Notes

Sensitivity is identified on a three-tier Traffic Light Scoring system where:

GREEN represents sites which present no concerns 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 which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	17a	Site name	Land North of Abbey Fields, East Hanningfield
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Date of desktop assessment	06/06/2024
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Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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 sites within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no EHER sites within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
20876	Road Barrier (destroyed), The Common, East Hanningfield	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20877	Road Barrier (destroyed), Bicknacre Road, East Hanningfield	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20878	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), between The Common and Bicknacre Road, East Hanningfield	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed).
20879	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), north of "Three Horseshoes", East Hanningfield	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed).
40763	East Hanningfield Steam Mill	Late nineteenth century steam powered corn mill.
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.

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

The proposed allocation site lies to the north-west of the historic settlement of East Hanningfield. The evidence for the prehistoric period through to the medieval period is very limited. The route of a footpath was tentatively identified as the route of a Roman Road in 1939, but this remains unproven.

The late medieval and post-medieval periods are better represented with three surviving buildings of this date, comprising The Windmill Inn, The Three Horseshoes Inn, Rough Hill House, The Old Forge and All Saints Church (EHER 48140). All the buildings are grade II Listed. There are also a number of metal-detecting finds of post-medieval date. The K2 telephone box is Listed (EHER 39234).

The late nineteenth century four storey steam mill (EHER 40763) is set back from and to the west of the main thoroughfare (The Tye) through the village. It originally formed part of a small complex of industrial/farm buildings that appear on the second edition OS of c.1897 and along with the Mill House is the only building from that period to survive.

The proposed allocation site comprised farmland on the edge of East Hanningfield in the medieval and postmedieval periods.

The Second World War saw the construction of a range of defensive structures as part of the General Headquarters Line, on what was then the main road to Chelmsford from the south. These included road-barriers (EHER 20876-7) and anti-tank pimples (EHER 20878-9), all of these were destroyed at the end of the war and have no surviving elements above ground.

The known records largely relate to the surviving buildings of the post medieval period, nineteenth century industry and elements of World War II defences. The lack of development and as a result lack of archaeological field work means that at present there is little known about periods prior to the medieval period within this area. The proposed allocations fields are either in use as rough pasture or as arable farmland so it is probable that any archaeological deposits that survive will only have been impacted by agricultural activity.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.2
RAG score
Green
Further Recommendations:
Pre-application: None
Post-determination: Depending on the size of the development there is the potential that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow on excavation would be made.

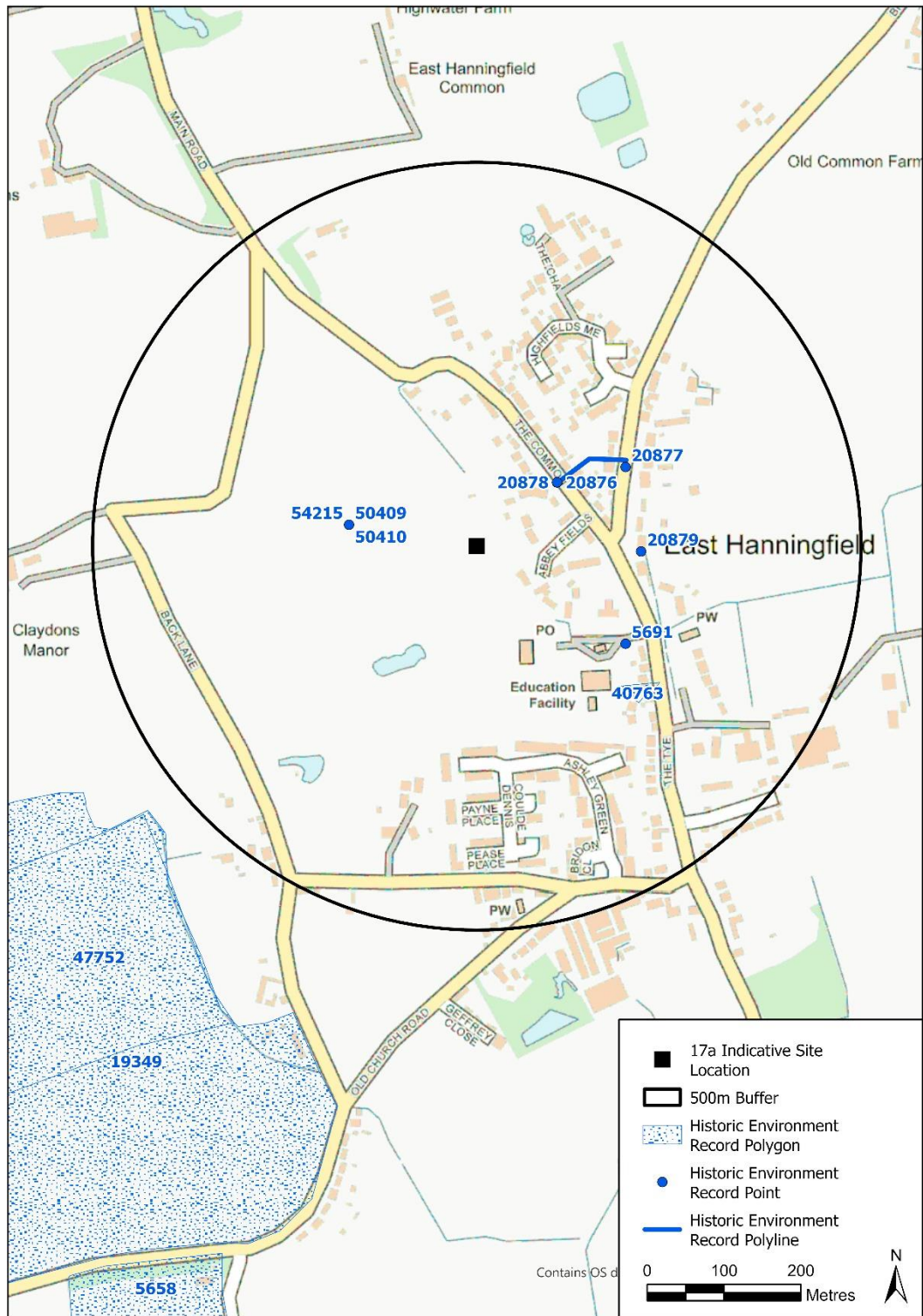
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AMBER represents sites presenting moderate to major impacts which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	17b	Site name	Land East of Highfields Mead, East Hanningfield
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Date of desktop assessment	10/05/24
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Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no EHER sites within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER no	Address	Summary
5691	Extending westward from East Hanningfield	Possible Roman Road.
20876	Road Barrier (destroyed), The Common, East Hanningfield	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20877	Road Barrier (destroyed), Bicknacre Road, East Hanningfield	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20878	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), between The Common and Bicknacre Road, East Hanningfield	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed).
20879	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), north of "Three Horseshoes", East Hanningfield	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed).
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	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.

	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.
Description / Interpretation of the historic environment		
<p>The proposed allocation lies to the north-east of the historic settlement of East Hanningfield. The evidence for the prehistoric period through to the medieval period is very limited. The route of a footpath was tentatively identified as the route of a Roman Road (EHER 5691) in 1939, but this remains unproven.</p> <p>The late medieval and postmedieval periods are better represented, with three surviving designated buildings of this date, comprising The Commons Farmhouse, The Three Horseshoes Inn and All Saints Church. All three buildings are grade II Listed. There are also a number of metal-detecting finds of post-medieval date. The church would have formed the focus for settlement within the area. The allocation site formed part of East Hanningfield Common in the medieval and postmedieval period.</p> <p>The Second World War saw the construction of a range of defensive structures as part of the General Headquarters Line, on what was then the main road to Chelmsford from the south. These included road-barriers (EHER 20876-7) and anti-tank pimples (EHER 20878-9), all of these were destroyed at the end of the war and have no surviving elements above ground.</p> <p>The known records largely relate to the surviving buildings of the post medieval period and elements of World War II defences. The lack of development and as a result lack of archaeological fieldwork means that at present there is little known about periods prior to the medieval period within this area. The proposed allocation area is in use as rough pasture so it is probable that any archaeological deposits that survive will only have been impacted by agricultural activity.</p>		
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.2		
RAG score		
Green		
Further Recommendations:		
Pre-application: None		
Post-determination: Depending on the size of the development there is the potential that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological		

investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow on excavation would be made.

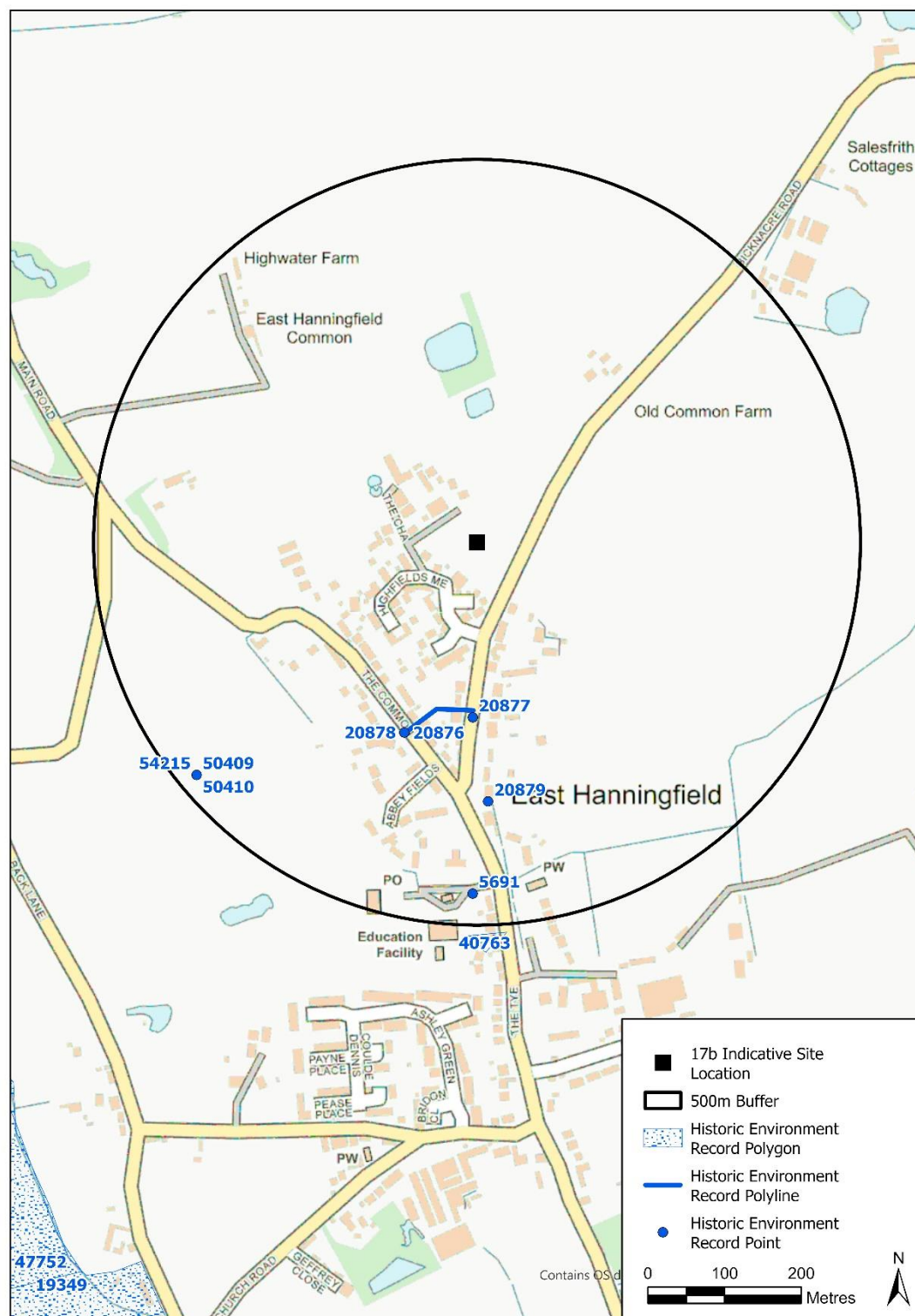
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RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheet

Site ref no.	N/A	Site name	Andrews Place
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Date of desktop assessment	21/08/24
Date of site visit	

Historic Environment Evidence Base		
<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>		
Within the Allocation area:		
There are no sites recorded on the EHER within the proposed allocation area.		
Within 500m of the Allocation area:		
EHER No	Address	Summary
714	Near Admirals Park.	Early bronze age flint dagger found during gravel digging in c1891 near Admirals Park.
715	Near Admirals Park.	Romano-British sherds and tile.
721	School Fields Widford	Romano-British cemetery found on a building site.
852	Near Wheatfield Way	Walker's map of 1591 marks a Barrow field and depicts a mound in the middle of it.
5556	Burgess Well (Chelmsford Water Works)	Burgess well a culvert to the Priory, licence for construction granted in 1341.
5821	Chelmsford-Rainsford Lodge Car Park	Modern red brick arch revealed in trench dug through car park, presumably part of a cellar from a demolished building on the site
15510	Wilkin's Brickworks, Chelmsford	Wilkin's, later Brown's Brickworks in New Writtle Road

15673	English Electric Valve Company	Early 1940s electrical factory.
15675	Marconi Mobile, Waterhouse Lane	Early 1960s Marconi electronics factory.
19883	The Great Viaduct, Chelmsford	Description of the Eastern Counties Railway viaduct Chelmsford c1838
20128	WWII Anti-Aircraft Rocket Site "C12 Recreation Ground", Central Park, Chelmsford	A WWII Anti-Aircraft Rocket site.
20942	Ammunition Shelter, E of Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed)
20943	Road Barrier, River Can bridge, Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford	Road Barrier (destroyed)
40562	56 – 66 (evens) South Primrose Hill, Chelmsford	Late Nineteenth Century cottages for Brickmakers, Leather and Glue Manufacturers and Coal Merchants William Bleach and Son
47199	Plague Burial Ground, Moulsham	Probable site of the plague burial ground for Moulsham.
47500	Rainsford Mill	Smock mill moved to Rainsford Lane c.1824 and dismantled 1875.
48290	Crown Buildings, Beeches Road, Chelmsford	Purpose built WWII hospital but never used as such.
48523	46a Duke Street, Chelmsford	Late Eighteenth century to Twentieth century timber framed building

Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

The proposed allocation site is located to the west of the Roman, medieval and post medieval historic core of Chelmsford. The site comprises a series of brick bungalows built around central communal open spaces. Evidence of prehistoric through to medieval occupation is very limited, however, an early Bronze Age flint dagger (EHER 714) and Roman tile and pottery sherds (EHER 715) were found during gravel digging near Admirals Park and a Roman cemetery was located during building work on a site to the south-west (EHER 721). A field to the north-west of the allocation has records of a mound and is referred to in 1591 as barrow field (EHER 852).

There are a number of post medieval and modern industrial sites recorded in the immediate vicinity including a smock mill (EHER 47500), Waterworks (EHER 5556), the railway (EHER 19883) and an early electrical factory (EHER 15673), with a later 1960s Marconi electronics factory (EHER 15675).

The area was gradually being developed during the post medieval period but up until this point had been largely open fields. The place name of

Barrowfields may well represent the remains of probable prehistoric or Roman burial mounds although these are located some distance from the allocation site.

In the nineteenth century the allocation area was largely open land with a single property set back from Rainsford Lane. This property had been demolished by the 1890s. A well is also marked on the site on the 1st Edition OS mapping of the 1880s but is marked as a 'Spring' on the later OS mapping.

A number of World War II heritage assets are identified including the anti-aircraft rocket site (EHER 20128), ammunition shelter (EHER 20942) and the road barriers (EHER 20943) all of which have no surviving elements above ground.

No archaeological fieldwork has occurred in the immediate vicinity of the proposed allocation, however, the presence of prehistoric occupation to the north has been identified and the place name of Barrowfields indicates the potential for earlier occupation within the study area. There is the likelihood of truncation due to the construction of the present housing within the allocation.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 2.8

RAG score

Green

Further Recommendations:

Pre-application: A desk based archaeological assessment should be provided with the planning application as required under the NPPF.

Post-determination: Depending on the results of the more detailed archaeological assessment there may be a recommendation that archaeological trial trenching is carried out in advance of development. Depending on the results of the trial trenching a programme of open area archaeological excavation could be required.

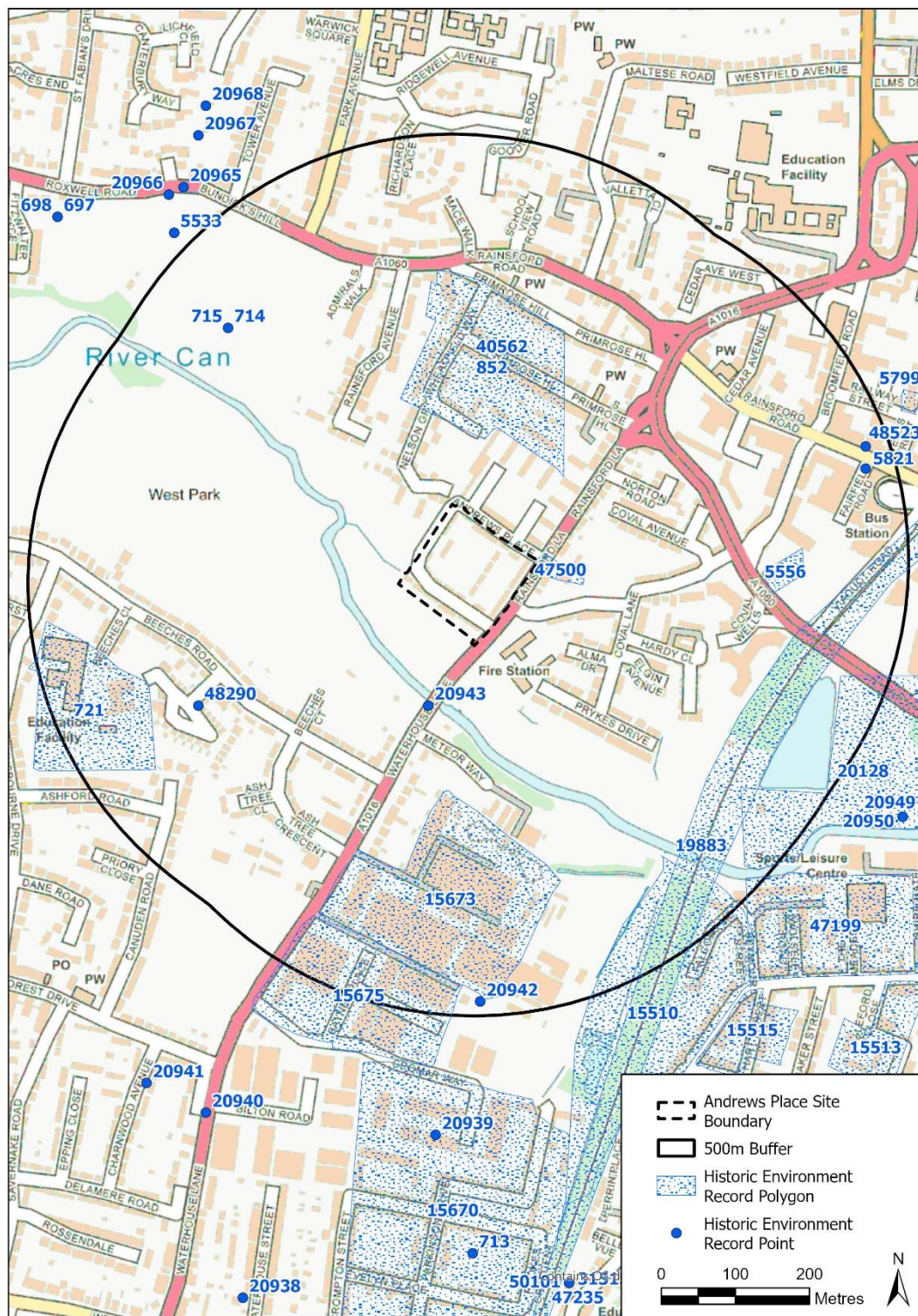
Notes

Sensitivity is identified on a three-tier Traffic Light Scoring system where:

GREEN represents sites which present no concerns 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 which will affect the allocation but could be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.

RED represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects which would be difficult to mitigate.



1. Appendix 1

Table 1 Summary sheet of the archaeological assessment of the proposed new site allocations.

Allocation	Site name	RAG score	Notes
1aa	Coval Lane Car Park	Green	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) to be supplied with application and post determination archaeological mitigation
1bb	Glebe Road Car Park	Green	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) to be supplied with application and post determination archaeological mitigation
1w	Meadows Shopping Centre and Meadows Surface Car Park	Amber	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA); potential archaeological evaluation based on evidence from DBA. Paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological assessment to inform mitigation strategy all to be provided with the planning application. Post determination mitigation to record or preserve surviving deposits.
1x	Former Kay-Metzeler Premises, Brook Street	Green	Geoarchaeological desk-based assessment to inform mitigation strategy. Depending on results of assessment, possible post determination mitigation to record palaeoenvironmental deposits.
1y	Land Between Hoffmanns Way and Brook Street (Marriage's Mill)	Amber	Pre application building recording, archaeological and geo archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA). Followed by post determination mitigation.
1z	Granary Car Park, Victoria Road.	Green	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and geoarchaeological assessment to support planning application. Post consent trenching and mitigation.
9a	Waltham Road Employment Area	Amber	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and archaeological evaluation to be supplied with the application with post determination mitigation.
11b	Land at Kingsgate, Bicknacre Road, Bicknacre	Green	Depending on extent a heritage impact assessment will be required predetermination.
11c	Land west of Barbrook Way, Bicknacre	Green	Potential trial trenching in advance of development and any follow-on mitigation required.

14a	Land West of Back Lane, Ford End	Green	Potential trial trenching in advance of development and any follow-on mitigation required.
14b	Land South of Ford End Primary School	Green	Potential trial trenching in advance of development and any follow-on mitigation required.
15	Little Boyton Hall Farm Employment Area	Green	Potential trial trenching in advance of development and any follow-on mitigation required.
16a (east and west of A12)	East Chelmsford Garden Community (Hammonds Farm)	Amber (within development area)	Large number of cropmarks identified from aerial photography, some of which may be equivalent to a scheduled monument in importance (i.e. nationally significant). A full heritage impact assessment, desk based archaeological assessment with integrated aerial photographic and landscape assessment should be carried out prior to the master planning stage, which will confirm the final RAG score. An application should include the results of a pre-determination investigation, such as geophysical assessment, and targeted trial trenching. This should be followed by post determination preservation and mitigation, as appropriate.
		Amber/Red (within rest of allocation)	
16b	Land adjacent to the A12 Junction 18 Employment Area.	Amber	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and aerial photographic assessment to support planning application. Post consent trenching and mitigation.
17a	Land North of Abbey Fields, East Hanningfield	Green	Potential trial trenching in advance of development and any follow-on mitigation required.
17b	Land East of Highfields Mead, East Hanningfield	Green	Potential trial trenching in advance of development and any follow-on mitigation required.
-	Andrews Place	Green	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment to support planning application. Post consent trenching and mitigation.