

The logo for FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WIND FARM. The word "FIVE" is in a large, grey, sans-serif font. The letter "V" is stylized with a purple-to-pink gradient. To the right of "FIVE" are three horizontal wavy lines in blue, green, and yellow. Below "FIVE" is the word "ESTUARIES" in a smaller, grey, sans-serif font, and below that is "OFFSHORE WIND FARM" in an even smaller, grey, sans-serif font.

FIVE  
ESTUARIES  
OFFSHORE WIND FARM

FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE  
WIND FARM  
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

VOLUME 6, PART 6, ANNEX 7.1: HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED  
ASSESSMENT

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# Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Project Area Essex

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Logix House  
Wrotham Road  
Meopham  
Gravesend  
Kent  
DA13 0QB

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

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Client name GoBe Consultants Ltd (EUROS)  
Address Suites B2 & C2  
Higher Mill  
Buckfast Abbey  
Buckfastleigh  
Devon  
TQ11 0EE

On behalf of Five Estuaries OWF  
County Essex  
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WA project name Five Estuaries OSWF Onshore Cultural Heritage EIA  
Project management by Marie Kelleher  
Document compiled by Thomas Piggott  
Graphics by Thomas Piggott

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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned on behalf of Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the project to inform the preparation of the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter for Onshore Archaeological and Cultural Heritage.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the proposed Order Limits and the surrounding area and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The Onshore Project Area is located within the district of Tendering in the county of Essex. Onshore cable route is approximately 22 km and runs from the Landfall Zone located to the southeast of Great Holland northwest to the OnSS area located between Little Bromley and Ardleigh.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the proposed Order Limits defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods with elevated potential for the late prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. Initial desk-based assessment identified the presence of cropmarks within the OnSS area which was subsequently subject to a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. This revealed a number of land management features some of which were dated to the post-medieval period but they were mostly undated. The presence of a possible Roman Road represented by two parallel ditches was identified during the non-intrusive surveys. This was tested during the evaluation and confirmed, although no dating evidence for the ditches was recovered. Other features in the OnSS area included a single undated cremation, a small number of medieval features and a late prehistoric linear feature.

Elsewhere along the Onshore ECC, evidence of field systems are also noted around the historic settlements of Little Bromley, Thorpe Green, Thorpe-Le-Soken and Great Holland that are thought to be of medieval date. The archaeological record also attests to Bronze Age funerary activity in the wider area. Cropmark evidence of ring ditches and finds within the Study Area are particularly focused around the southwest and northeast of the Little Bromley area, suggesting elevated potential for previously unrecorded assets dating to the Bronze Age relating to funerary practice in particular. Otherwise, there are Bronze Age finds at Great Holland, which also indicate some potential for this period across the southern reaches of the proposed Order Limits. Concentrations of activity also appear to extend into the Iron Age at these locations. The potential date range of the cropmarks is informed by their general appearance and the potential activities levels within the locale, based predominantly on the recovery of finds recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Any adverse impact to buried after features as a result of the implementation of the project would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological assessment and mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy. The need for, scale, scope and any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



# Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Project Area Essex

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and report background

1.1.1 This assessment seeks to inform an application for Development Consent Order for the onshore cable route (hereafter Onshore ECC) and onshore substation (hereafter OnSS) for the Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter VE). The cable route will cover a distance of approximately 22km and will run from the coast to the south east of Great Holland (between Holland on Sea and Frinton on Sea) to an the OnSS located between Little Bromley and Ardleigh. This will be connected to a new National Grid Substation to be located in land to the west of the OnSS. **Figure 1** shows the location of the proposed Order Limits which will include all activities associated with the onshore elements of the project, including the Onshore ECC and OnSS area.

1.1.2 The Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm will comprise an array of offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs) and offshore electrical platforms which will be connected to the shore by offshore export cables installed within an offshore cable corridor. The project also requires onshore infrastructure in order to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid. The entirety of the project area (hereafter described as the proposed Order Limits ) is split into three areas:

- Landfall Zone
- Onshore Export Cable Corridor (Onshore ECC); and
- Onshore Substation (OnSS) Search Areas.

1.1.3 The North Falls Offshore Wind Farm (OWF) is a similar project which will utilize the same or a very similar Onshore Project Area to VE. Royal HaskoningDHV have produced high-level historic environment desk-based (baseline) assessments (DBA) for the Site (2021, 2022) to support the application for the North Falls OWF, which utilises a similar route to the VE OWF. To avoid duplication of information and to ensure consistency of the baselines between the North Falls OWF and the VE OWF, the data and results of the assessment prepared by Royal HaskoningDHV have been used in the preparation of this assessment, to ensure a joined-up approach to assessment.

1.1.4 Air Photo Services (APS) have prepared an assessment of airborne and satellite remote sensing data and map regression analysis for archaeology for both projects. Assessments were completed for the Landfall Zone and a separate report for the Onshore ECC and OnSS Search Areas (SSA West and SSA East). The results of the assessment have been used to inform this report, with the reports provided in **Appendix 4**. GIS shapefiles of the potential features identified were also provided as part of this work.



## 1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the proposed Order Limits and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.2.2 Archaeological Interest is defined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2023): Annex 2, as:

*'there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point'.*

1.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

## 1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets, based on a review of existing information to provide an archaeological and historical baseline within a defined study area; and
- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components.

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

### 2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

2.2.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) was published in December 2023 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

2.2.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.



2.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.2.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2.6 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource<sup>1</sup>.

### 2.3 National Policy Statements for Energy

2.3.1 These policies (specifically EN-1: Overarching NPS for Energy (DESNZ 2023a) and EN3: National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy infrastructure (DESNZ 2023b)) set out the Government's policy for delivery of nationally significant energy infrastructure. Section 5.9 of EN-1 sets out the Government's stance on protecting the historic environment and assessing the impact of any new energy infrastructure. It states that in considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) should consider whether the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset. Section 3.3.38 of EN-3 also states that when considering any impact on the historic environment, PINS should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change and delivery of energy security.

2.3.2 NPS EN-5: National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (2023), advises the Secretary of State to consider buried archaeological remains when weighing up the use of overhead lines and underground cables. The consideration of effects to buried archaeology is weighed against the visual effects of using overhead lines (DESNZ 2023c).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>



## 2.4 Designated heritage assets

2.4.1 A designated heritage assets is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

*'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'*

2.4.2 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.4.3 The *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields).

2.4.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

## 2.5 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)

2.5.1 Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as Amended 2002). The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

## 2.6 The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

2.6.1 All military aircraft crash sites in the United Kingdom, its territorial waters, or British aircraft in international waters, are controlled sites under the *Protection of Military Remains Act 1986*. It is an offence under this act to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any items at such sites, unless the Ministry of Defence (MOD) has issued a licence authorising such activity.

## 2.7 Local Planning Policy and guidance

*Tendring District Local Plan*

2.7.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundaries of Tendring District Council, which adopted *Tendring District Local Plan* Section 1 in January 2021 and Section 2 in January 2022 following examination. Policies PPL 7, PPL8 and PPL9 are relevant to this assessment and are provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.7.2 Due to strategic cross-boundary policies and allocations, Tendring, Braintree and Colchester's Local Plan share an identical Section 1. Tendring specific policies and allocations can be found within Section 2 of the Local Plan.

2.7.3 Section 1 of the local plan (*Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond: North Essex Authorities, 2021*) details the direction that the North Essex Authorities, including Tendring District Council wish to take their policies and allocations.

2.7.4 Section 2 of the Local Plan used for planning decisions is currently subject to an examination and is available in draft (*Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft, 2017*).



- 2.7.5 Objective 7 Historic Environment states that: To conserve and enhance Tendring District’s historic environment, including: heritage; respecting historic buildings and their settings; heritage assets; landscapes; links; and views. Policy SPL3 gives the requirements for Sustainable Design and states with particular relation to heritage that “the design and layout of the development maintains or enhances important existing site features of landscape, ecological, heritage or amenity value”.
- 2.7.6 Tendring District have also prepared a Heritage Strategy to sit alongside the Local Plan. This identifies key issues and opportunities as well as setting out the approach to management and opportunities for future enhancement (Tendring District Council 2019).

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

#### 3.2 Study Area

- 3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 500 m radius of the proposed Order Limits. The use of a 500 m Study Area was agreed as part of the Scoping Opinion by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) as an appropriate means upon which to base the assessment due to the linear nature of the scheme and the volume of available data within that radius.

#### 3.3 Site Walkover

- 3.3.1 The proposed Order Limits was visited between 10th and 21st October 2022 with varied weather conditions. Additional walkovers were undertaken between 23<sup>rd</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> October 2023 to cover areas not previously accessible in 2022 and areas brought into the proposed Order Limits through design changes. **Figure 9** presents the small proportion of areas not covered by the walkover. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.
- 3.3.2 An additional foreshore walkover was also undertaken in 2023 to supplement the walkover carried out in 2022. The results of the foreshore survey are presented in **Appendix 5**.
- 3.3.3 The aim of the site walkover was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

#### 3.4 Sources

- 3.4.1 Sources that contain relevant historic environment information have been consulted in the production of this DBA. This includes:
- Online ‘Listing data’ from the NHLE, maintained by Historic England, for information and shapefiles of designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites)
  - National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE);



- HER search for information on non-designated heritage assets and historic landscape characterisation data;
- HER event records for previous archaeological investigation reports;
- Data from the CITiZAN project, publicly assessed through the project's website;
- Data from the Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) accessed through information held by the HER, with supplementary information accessed via the online database;
- Tendring District Council website for information on Conservation Areas;
- The Essex Record Office for historic mapping including pre-Ordnance Survey maps, published and unpublished documentary sources (sourced by APS);
- Landmark data (sourced by APS);
- LiDAR data (sourced by APS);
- Geological mapping and borehole information held by the British Geological Survey;
- Assessment of relevant archaeological grey literature reports held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and the HER;
- Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Report (Tendring District Council and Essex County Council 2008);
- Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation Report (Tendring District Council and Essex County Council 2009);
- Essex Historic Grazing Marsh Project (Essex County Council 2014); and
- Observations from Site Walkovers.

3.4.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

### 3.5 Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

*'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*

3.5.2 The interests as listed in the NPPF are further defined in Historic England's (2019) *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets*. These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;



- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2* (2015).

### **3.6 Assumptions and Limitations**

3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.6.2 The records held by the EHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

### **3.7 Copyright**

3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## **4 BASELINE RESOURCE**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report. Sections 4.3-4.6 are based upon the baseline studies carried out by Royal Haskoning DHV and APS (2021 & 2022), but tailored to the VE project. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected.



## 4.2 Site Description and Walkover Observations

### *Landfall Zone*

- 4.2.1 The landfall zone is, located at the eastern end of the proposed Order Limits comprises Holland Haven Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Frinton Golf Course and the foreshore area (**Plates 1-3**). The Holland Brook lies to the south of the landfall zone on a northwest-southeast alignment. The Holland Brook was previously a larger water course known as Holland River with the surrounding extant marshland reclaimed during the post-medieval period. Prior to this, the marsh formed part of the Gunfleet Estuary.
- 4.2.2 A pillbox recorded on the HER data was identified during the Site visit within the proposed Order Limits (**Plate 24**). Within the landfall zone another record relates to the former position of Martello Tower H (MEX1039273). No visible remains above ground could be identified during the Site visit (**Plate 22**). Settling pans associated with the copperas works are also recorded on the HER as a series of rectangular ponds running parallel to the sea wall (MEX1049138). Remnants of the ponds could be identified during the Site visit as existing ponds.
- 4.2.3 Further from the foreshore towards Great Holland the land use changes to agricultural fields, At the time of the walkover survey in 2022, the majority of the fields had recently been harvested or ploughed (**Plates 5-6**). Field boundaries were formed by a mix of hedge and trees species and deep drainage channels. Considerable gaps in the boundaries were noted in fields to the south and southeast of Great Holland. A single boundary recorded to the east of the Granary farmstead was identified for consideration as a potentially important hedgerow (see **section 4.7**).
- 4.2.4 The foreshore was visited at low tide (first visit 13<sup>th</sup> October 2022, 8 am). Following the refinement of the proposed Order Limits for the ES, a second visit was undertaken in 2023. The results of the foreshore walkovers are presented in **Appendix 5**. Concrete rubble, brick and timbers were noted during the visit in 2022. The timbers identified (also noted in 2023) are remnants of the groynes that were replaced in 2014 during the Clacton to Holland on Sea Coast Protection Scheme. No features of archaeological interest were recorded.
- 4.2.5 No previously unrecorded features of archaeological, historical or architectural interest were identified within the Landfall Zone.

### *Onshore ECC*

- 4.2.6 The Onshore ECC continues from Great Holland towards Little Bromley passing the settlements of Thorpe-Le-Soken, Thorpe Green and Tendering Green (**Plates 7-15**). Most of the Onshore ECC comprises of agricultural fields that are in use for arable purposes, which maintain the areas historic rural character.
- 4.2.7 The three main settlements adjacent to the Onshore ECC are set on the B1035, the historic road that led from the coast to Colchester. Further minor roads and a railway line cross through the Onshore ECC that subdivide the fieldscape into smaller field systems, which are managed by an interspersed network of farmsteads.
- 4.2.8 At the time of the walkover survey in 2022, most of the fields had been harvested or ploughed, though several of the fields around the Tendering Green area were planted with winter crop (example in **Plate 11**).



- 4.2.9 A single area of ancient woodland is present to the northeast of Thorpe-Le-Soken with smaller copses located on the edges of the field, south of the railway line, and northwest of Tendering Green at Bradfield's Cottages.
- 4.2.10 A small section of the Onshore ECC passes through two fields used as horse paddocks, north of Thorpe Green. The western boundary of the fields may meet the criteria to be considered potentially important hedgerows (discussed in greater detail in **section 4.7; Figure 6 IH1**).
- 4.2.11 The possible location of a medieval well was identified on the Site visit. According to the landowner, the well may be of medieval origin due to the recovery of 15th century coins from area around it by a private metal detectorist. However, there is no record of the well on the HER, nor are the recovery of coins documented on the PAS. The well is also not recorded on any historical mapping. Due to the presence of horses within the field at the time of the survey access to the well was not permitted by the landowner. This area now lies outside of the Order Limits.
- 4.2.12 Field boundaries are similar to those identified in the Landfall Zone comprising a variety of hedge and tree species in varying condition with deep and extensive drainage ditches. All fields contained at least one large break to allow modern farm machinery to pass freely, while most of the hedges that would have historically bound the B1035 have been removed or significantly reduced in height.
- 4.2.13 With the exception of the possible medieval well, no further features of previously unrecorded archaeological, historical or architectural interest were identified within the Onshore ECC.

#### *OnSS Area*

- 4.2.14 The OnSS areas is a continuation of the rural fieldscape present in the Onshore ECC.
- 4.2.15 The fieldscape within the OnSS is more open compared to the rest of the onshore RLB with larger more irregular shaped fields, owed to the modern changes in the field system. This area has suffered considerable boundary loss particularly in the areas east of the National Grid Substation and around Little Bromley. Former boundaries are, however, still legible as most fields retain drainage channels.
- 4.2.16 A former 19th century farmstead that is not recorded on the HER has been identified within the OnSS area. The farmstead is found within the southern part of the OnSS area, south of Ardleigh Road known as Cattsgreen Farm. Two storage barns built from steel framing and corrugated iron sheeting are all that remain of the farmstead. Considering the form, function and structural integrity, the buildings are considered to be of negligible heritage value. However, the potential for below ground remains of earlier structures is unknown.
- 4.2.17 No previously unrecorded features of archaeological, historical or architectural interest were identified within the OnSS area during the walkover survey.

### **4.3 Topography and geology**

#### *Topography*

- 4.3.1 The north-western extent of the proposed Order Limits, around Little Bromley, forms the highest part of the Study Area ranging from 35 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 30 m aOD on the Tendring Plateau, and gradually declines to 20 m aOD around Great Holland in the south-eastern extent of the Onshore RLB. At the Landfall Zone, elevation descends



to 5 m aOD towards the Holland Brook before descending to below sea level at the foreshore.

### *Geology*

- 4.3.2 After the Anglian glaciation (424,000 years BP), the River Thames was diverted to its modern channel which left a series of terraces (Kesgrave Sand and Gravels) exposed. These were then covered indiscriminately by the deposition of brickearth during the Devensian glacial stage (15-20,000 years BP). These superficial deposits of Brickearth are recorded within the north-western extent of the proposed Order Limits with pockets towards the southeast. Localised areas of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup Sands and Gravels are recorded near Tendring, Thorpe-le-Soken and Great Holland. The valley slopes of the Holland Brook and Hamford Water are covered by Alluvium.
- 4.3.3 Essex County Council and Tendring District Council have undertaken a study of the geodiversity of the district, which culminated in a GIS data set and accompanying report characterising geodiversity. It has been designed as a tool to support planning decisions and development control in the area. The project was developed primarily to serve as a tool for Tendring District to use in the creation of its Local Development Framework and to facilitate the development of positive approaches to the integration of geodiversity objectives into spatial planning for the district. The results of the Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation Report (Essex County Council and Tendring District Council 2009) form a critical resource for better understanding the geoarchaeological resource and its importance.
- 4.3.4 The report provides a detailed analysis of the previous courses of the River Thames and Medway and detailed discussion of underlying geology and overlying soils. An explanation of geologically derived cropmarks is also provided, stating that it is generally confined to generally flat areas of brickearth, and represents the results of Glacial melts.
- 4.3.5 The report identified Geodiversity Character Areas (GCA) and further breaks these down into Geodiversity Character Zones (GCZ), which provide an invaluable understanding of the underlying character of the geology within the study area. A more detailed review and consideration of the GCAs and GCZs located within the Study Area are presented in the Geoarchaeological DBA (WA 2023a).
- 4.3.6 There are two main GCAs which fall within the Proposed Order Limits and Study Area:
- GCA 1 Tendring Plateau extends across the northern section of the study area with pockets recorded to the south. This is further subdivided into GCZs 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8.
  - GCA 13 London Clay extends across much of the central and southern portions of the study area. This is further subdivided into GCZs 13.1 and 13.2.
  - The remaining areas within the study area consist of localised GCAs including GCA 4, 6, 7, 12, 16 and 18.

## **4.4 Designated heritage assets**

### *Proposed Order Limits*

- 4.4.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within the proposed Order Limits.



### Study Area

- 4.4.2 For the consideration of designated heritage assets, a wider 2 km Study Area has been used around the OnSS area in addition to the 500 m around the Onshore ECC. The following designated heritage assets are located with the 500 m/2 km Study Area:
- 55 Listed Buildings comprising of three Grade II\* Listed Building and 52 Grade II Listed Buildings: and
  - Two Conservation Areas.
- 4.4.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens or Scheduled Monuments located within the 500 m/2 km Study Area.
- 4.4.4 Scheduled monument status has been sought for the potential henge (EHER no. 2460) located approximately 220m south of the proposed Order Limits, close to Little Bromley Road. It is possible that the monument may become scheduled during the course of the DCO application and in recognition of this and its high significance, the monument has been treated as of equal significance to a scheduled monument.
- 4.4.5 Designated heritage assets and their settings are considered in greater detail within a separate Onshore GPA3 assessment report (WA 2024b).
- 4.4.6 Designated heritage assets are illustrated in **Figures 3A-K**.

## 4.5 Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.5.1 In 2010, an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Carrington's Farm, Great Bromley, covering an area from the Onshore RLB to the 500 m Study Area boundary, by Colchester Archaeological Trust (2457) ahead of mineral extraction on a 6.5ha field north of Carrington's Farm, which contained the cropmarks of a rectilinear field system and a small sub-rectangular enclosure. 50 trenches found 67 archaeological features. The majority of these (31) were of natural origin. Twenty-one features were field ditches (mostly undated) which shared a southwest-northeast alignment with the present-day field boundaries and are probably part of the same field system (also undated but presumed to be post-medieval). The small cropmark enclosure may be of prehistoric date. Together with three prehistoric pits, these demonstrated thinly spread prehistoric activity. There were also a few undated ditches on an east-west alignment.
- 4.5.2 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the OnSS area to inform the Environmental Statement chapter for VE.
- 4.5.3 The Phase 1 archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in the north eastern part of the OnSS Area. The majority of the archaeological features were linear features associated with multiple phases of land management, some of which correspond with those on historic mapping. In addition, a later prehistoric ditch was found in the north eastern corner of the Site. The presumed route of a Roman road had been identified from the HER and geophysical survey. The ditches were found during the evaluation, but no dating material was recovered and no metal surface was identified between the ditches.
- 4.5.4 Palaeolithic test pits were excavated at the end of 11 of the trenches. This found a consistent sequence of deposits across the Site. The Pleistocene deposits comprised fluvial sands and gravels, the surface of which had been incised by hollows and gullies which were infilled with basal sands and slope deposits. These sediments were sealed by the

Pleistocene brickearth. The fluvial sands and gravels belong to the Ardleigh gravels of the Kesgrave Sands and Gravels of the River Thames.

- 4.5.5 The Phase 2 trial trenching was undertaken across the remainder of the OnSS area. The majority of the features comprised ditches associated with land management/field boundary systems some of which can be identified on historic mapping, but many remained undated. Three possible pits of unknown date were also recorded.
- 4.5.6 Non- intrusive geophysical survey has been undertaken across approximately 85% of the proposed Order Limits for VE.
- 4.5.7 The EHER records further non-intrusive surveys comprising:
- Field observation to the west of Bradfield Heath, 140 m north of the proposed Order Limits, which recovered a Neolithic hand axe (EEX24067)
  - Recovery of 27 fragments of burnt flint 50m from the proposed Order Limits at Little Bromley (EEX8730); and
  - Desk-based assessment and aerial photography survey at Rose Hill Quarry, Thorpe-Le-Soken, 130 m west of the Onshore RLB (MEX11450).

## 4.6 Archaeological and historical background

### *Introduction*

- 4.6.1 All HER data has been compiled into a gazetteer and the sub-sections below identify the known remains most relevant to the Study Area with additional information provided where available from archaeological reports, HER event record data, data held on the ADS and results from The Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (Tendring District Council and Essex County Council 2008) and the National Mapping Programme Essex: Management Report (Essex County Council and EH 2003).
- 4.6.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and HER entries are assigned a unique number by the EHER and NHLE, used for ease of reference within the text and on the figures.
- 4.6.3 Non-designated heritage assets are illustrated in **Figure 4A-K**.

### *Palaeolithic (970,000 – 9500 BC)*

- 4.6.4 Tendring District is known to contain Palaeolithic deposits of international importance. Deposits of this level of importance are generally concentrated along the coast around Clacton and Jaywick, outside the Study Area. These Palaeolithic deposits from the wider Clacton area have produced a range of flint tools and the oldest wooden tool ever recovered from Britain. The deposits are of international importance and as such the name 'Clactonian Industry' is given to the evidence for production and typology of tools recovered from this region dating to 300,000 – 200,000 years BP. The Palaeolithic deposits also provide a rich source of information on the past environment, habitats, flora and fauna.
- 4.6.5 Essex County Council and Historic England undertook a project to develop a methodology and create a predictive model of the Palaeolithic resource at a county-wide scale, which resulted in a detailed report: *Managing the Essex Pleistocene* (2015). It builds on previous work, including the Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project (2009), the Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation Project (2009) and earlier Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF)



funded projects carried out within Essex. As part of the Managing the Essex Pleistocene project, areas that can be characterised by their potential for the presence and survival of Palaeolithic archaeological remains and/or associated Pleistocene palaeoenvironmental remains were identified and named Palaeolithic Potential Areas (or PPAs). The Study Area is largely characterised by low potential areas, but one moderate potential PPA intersects the study area in two locations in the vicinity of Thorpe-le-Soken, namely Thorpe Cross and near the intersection of the railway lines to Frinton-on-Sea and Holland-on-Sea (east of Thorpe-le-Soken). The area is characterised as Cooks Green/Wivenhoe gravel (as per Tendring Geodiversity Project GCA 7) of Kesgrave (Colchester) formation with recorded Palaeolithic findspots within its extent and within close proximity to the mapped extent of this area.

- 4.6.6 Within the Study Area the Palaeolithic evidence can generally be characterised by flint tools (53850, 1917, 1919), some of which are broadly dated to the Paleolithic to Bronze Age.
- 4.6.7 Some of the HER records include sites where archaeological features and finds recovered have been dated between the Palaeolithic and later periods. A field north of Carrington's Farm (2457) containing cropmarks dating from at least the prehistoric period underwent trial trenching in 2011 (30 trenches). The cropmarks comprised a small sub-rectangular enclosure (possibly prehistoric). Three pits were excavated and produced prehistoric pottery and flints. One pot sherd was Late Iron Age in date and two other sherds were more tentatively assigned the same date. A further 21 features were identified and comprised field ditches (mostly undated) which share a southwest-northeast alignment in line with the present-day field boundaries. These were also undated but presumed to be post-medieval.
- 4.6.8 Other cropmark features within the wider area have been broadly dated to the prehistoric to Roman periods, though sometimes these are described as being masked in part by underlying geological conditions. Similarly, a series of cropmarks west of Horsleycross Street (3127) are masked in part by underlying geological conditions and have been broadly dated to the Palaeolithic to post-medieval periods. Of these cropmarks, the sub-rectangular enclosure was presumed to be prehistoric in origin and the remainder of features included pits, trackways and field boundaries dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.
- 4.6.9 The Palaeolithic period is discussed in further detail within the Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment (WA 2022).

*Mesolithic (85,000 – 4000 BC)*

- 4.6.10 In the wider area, evidence from the Mesolithic period can largely be characterised by significant assemblages of microlith stone tools, particularly around the coast at Walton-on-the-Naze, which attest to the presence of transient groups relying on wild game and fishing for subsistence. Within the Study Area records of Mesolithic finds include one tranchet axe (1918) and an Adze (53618). In the wider area other tranchet axes, maceheads and a perforated stone object have also been found.
- 4.6.11 The sea levels began to rise during this period due to glacial melt and by the Mesolithic period there was probably a tidal estuary (48658) within the Landfall Zone, which occupied the area of low, flat, marshy land in the vicinity of the current Holland Brook (former Holland River). The estuary was known as the Gunfleet estuary from the Medieval period onwards. The estuary extended broadly along the line of the Holland Brook and surrounding marshlands and narrowed as it stretched northwest inland. It probably extended well beyond the present location of Fan bridge on the road between Great Holland Common and



Cook's Green (Little Clacton) and may have been tidal as far as Weeley and navigable for smaller boats up to Thorpe-le-Soken further north.

*Neolithic (4000 – 2400 BC)*

- 4.6.12 Neolithic activity is well attested across the wider Tendring District and is evidenced by cropmarks of a monumental causewayed enclosure at St Osyth and a ring ditch at Brightlingsea, which together have yielded one of the largest collections of early Neolithic ceramics in the East of England. Evidence suggests that during this period the population begins to move to a more settled agricultural existence.
- 4.6.13 Within the Study Area Neolithic evidence comprises a findspot of three axe heads characteristic of this period found to the south of Lawford (7413) and south of Great Holland (2812 and 2814). The discovery of the finds indicates, at least, a presence in the area during this period.
- 4.6.14 Over 1.5 km north of the Study Area, near Lawford, a scheduled Neolithic settlement site (NHLE List Entry 1002157) initially identified as a cropmark has since been variously excavated. Earthworks and a domestic structure have been identified, along with finds such as Neolithic pottery, flint tools, bone pins and animal bones.
- 4.6.15 A Neolithic beaker burial was also recorded and scheduled (NHLE List Entry 1002146) near Ardleigh, approximately 1.4 km west of the Study Area. The burial was found in a rectangular pit, with no other grave goods. A series of later features were also identified and are also located outside the Study Area. The features include Late Iron Age or early Roman field ditches (17435); Anglo-Saxon evidence (17436); and post-medieval features (17437).

*Bronze Age (2400 – 700 BC)*

- 4.6.16 Evidence for Bronze Age evidence in the wider Tendring area can be characterised by Beaker pottery, barrows and cremation cemeteries. A locally distinctive form of pottery and funerary tradition has been recovered from cremation cemeteries at Ardleigh, Brightlingsea, Lodge Farm and Little Bromley (all outside the study area), with cremations being placed between barrows in large straight sided elaborately decorated Bucket Urns (evident as ring ditches). Bronze Age burials have also been found eroding from modern cliff faces north of Walton, which would have still been a distance from the coastline during the Bronze Age.
- 4.6.17 A concentration of potential Bronze Age features has been identified around Carrington's Farm, Little Bromley, just beyond the Study Area, with the discovery of two possible ring ditches both measuring 11m in diameter (17485 and 2640). The latter ring ditch (2640) is situated within a complex series of undated cropmarks (likely field boundaries, pit and trackway). The closest point of these associated cropmarks to the proposed Order Limits is 200m.
- 4.6.18 Finds recovered from within the proposed Order Limits include a Bronze Age hoard (51070) while a second Middle Bronze Age hoard (51086) and further axe heads (51130, 51076, 51077, 51089 and 51074) have been recovered from within the Study Area.

*Iron Age (800 BC – AD43)*

- 4.6.19 Evidence for Iron Age activity in the wider area is characterised by dispersed domestic and agricultural settlements, field systems, cremation burials and red hills (salt production). Evidence from sites such as St Osyth (over 5km to the west of the Study Area) suggest arable and pastoral farming were practiced, with the lower lying salt marshes being used for grazing. Wool production likely also formed part of the local economy, which was probably heavily influenced by the *Trinovantes* tribe, whose capital was located in the

nearby nationally significant Iron Age settlement of *Camulodunum* (near modern Colchester over 16km to the north-west). A comprehensive account of Essex red hills is given in '*The Red Hills of Essex: Salt-making in antiquity*' published by Colchester Archaeological Group. One red hill is recorded within the Study Area at Beaumont Quay (3016) along with sherds of Iron age and Roman pottery found on the mound.

- 4.6.20 The majority of the Iron Age evidence are finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (56322, 56331, 51854, 51855, 51858, 51859, 51860, 51861, 51862, 56325, 56330 and 56387). There is a particular concentration to the south of Little Bentley, which is a common theme across the periods. This could be due to it being an area subject to systematic metal detecting, where finds have been properly recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme and subsequently the HER. However, there is a very notable concentration from the Iron Age through to the Post-medieval, suggesting this could be an area of particular sensitivity, consistent with multiperiod settlement and/or activity.

*Romano-British (AD43 - 410)*

- 4.6.21 Evidence from the Romano-British period in the wider area suggests a dispersed settlement pattern during this period, with an associated agricultural landscape with localised industries. The Roman town at Colchester (7km west of the northern extent of the Study Area) would also have heavily influenced land use, settlement pattern and economy in the area. A number of villa sites have been identified at St Osyth, Little Oakley and Dovercourt, all located over 6km from the Study Area.
- 4.6.22 Various Roman roads are recorded within the Study Area, with a particular concentration at the northern extent of the Study Area, which is reflective of the influence of the Roman town at Colchester. Sections of the Roman road connecting Colchester to Manningtree cross this area (2573 and 2770) and have been identified partly by aerial photography and extant roads with probable Roman (or earlier) origins, such as Bromley Road. Two other Roman roads are recorded in this area north of Little Bromley (3168 and 3128). There are two records of undated cropmarks (17110) within the vicinity of these roads, both of which also include possible sections of Roman road (2631).
- 4.6.23 Geophysical survey of the OnSS area identified the presence of the possible roadside ditches of 2573 (WA 2023). Subsequent trial trenching found the ditches existed as expected however no dating evidence of metalled surface relating to the road were found (WA 2023)
- 4.6.24 Evidence of likely roadside settlement is recorded around Grange Road where roads 2573 and 3168 intersect to the north east of the OnSS area Records 17110, 17486 and 2468 represents a very high concentration of cropmark features indicative of settlement including a double-ditched rectangular enclosure with entrances, a curvilinear enclosure, the roads themselves and various linear features.
- 4.6.25 A further section of road is thought to run through the proposed Order Limits on an east to west alignment along the Thorpe Road by Bakers Hall Cottage (3073). However, the existence of the road has not been confirmed.
- 4.6.26 The remaining records of Romano-British date are finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (3122, 2316, 56327, 57288, 57299, 56298, 56326, 56333, 56339 and 56367). There is a concentration of records near to Little Bromley close to the Roman roads, but as with the Iron Age records this may be a poor reflection of the potential for the wider area due to the extensive amount of metal detecting that has occurred in around the village.



*Anglo-Saxon (AD410 – 1066)*

- 4.6.27 Evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period is generally sparse in the wider area, suggesting either continued occupation or reoccupation of previously abandoned villas and farmsteads. One example being St Osyth, the name of which derives from the dedication of a minster church to Osyth, daughter of a Saxon King. Evidence for Middle Saxon domestic settlement and activity have been recovered from the Clacton area while Later Viking evidence is rare in Essex as a whole. However, Kirkby-le-Soken and Thorpe-le-Soken are Danish in origin suggesting at least a general presence in the area.
- 4.6.28 The majority of Anglo-Saxon HER records within the Study Area are findspots and include items such as horse tack (51331 and 51332), coins (51330 and 51163), a sword (51324) and a brooch (52899). The finds are fairly widely distributed across the Study Area with a loose concentration between Great Bromley and Little Bromley.
- 4.6.29 A number of the cropmarks that are currently undated could be of Anglo-Saxon origin particularly those around the settlement of Thorpe-le-Soken which has its origins during the period. However, none of the cropmarks have been ground truthed through intrusive archaeological survey.

*Medieval (AD1066 – 1500)*

- 4.6.30 Settlement patterns and activities in the wider area remained dispersed during the medieval period with villages (centered around churches and greens), hamlets, hall complexes and farmsteads providing settlement foci in an otherwise rural and agricultural landscape. These dispersed settlements were linked across the intervening agricultural land and commons by an extensive network of lanes connecting into the wider road network that led to larger central market towns.
- 4.6.31 Moated sites are a common small-scale settlement type in Essex, but less so in Tendring. The nearest medieval moated hall is recorded at Gutteridge Hall in Weeley, over 3 km to the west of the Study Area. A possible moat was recorded amongst other undated cropmarks east of Hannam Hall (17241), but they have yet to be subject to intrusive survey. The possible moated Site appears to be situated to the south of the proposed Order Limits based upon the information from the NMP. During the geophysical survey, former field boundaries were identified within the proposed Order Limits.
- 4.6.32 Medieval activity is well attested at St Osyth and Great Bentley, where the remains of a windmill were identified and represents another relatively characteristic structure of Medieval Essex. No medieval mills are recorded within the Study Area, though two Post-medieval mills are recorded.
- 4.6.33 Various cropmarks (48329, 46798, 46801 and 46799) are recorded within the proposed Order Limits and Study Area that could be of medieval origin, with a considerable concentration around Thorpe-le-Soken and Great Holland (3627 and 2983). The alignment and form would suggest that they comprise field boundaries but this has not been ground truthed by any intrusive investigation.
- 4.6.34 Central markets for agricultural trade during this period would have been at Colchester, St Osyth and Manningtree. Coastal trade would have also formed an important aspect of the local economy during the Medieval period. Harwich (over 11km to the northeast of the proposed Order Limits) represents the main hub, with smaller sites at St Osyth, Manningtree and Beaumont Quay.

4.6.35 The Study Area is largely located inland, so there are minimal records relating to coastal trade though the few sites recorded would have fed into the wider economy during this period. There are presumed landing places recorded along the line of the former Holland River close to the proposed Order Limits (48667, 48668 48659 and 48661). They likely represent lanes that linked the Gunfleet estuary (48658) to the farms and villages on the higher land, allowing crops and other local produce to be loaded easily onto boats and carried along the river for trade in the wider area and into London. Remote landing places could also be used to avoid customs control and the isolated marshes at Holland on Sea earned a reputation for smuggling which carried on until the 17th century after the estuary had been reclaimed. Likewise, some of the quays along Hamford Water earned a similar reputation.

4.6.36 The remaining records are of findspots of items such as coins, horse tack, personal adornment, ampullae (flasks) and tokens. There are notable concentrations between Great Bromley and Little Bromley.

*Post-medieval (AD1500 – 1900)*

4.6.37 Coastal trade continued to grow in importance during the post-medieval period. The port at Manningtree 2 km north of the proposed Order Limits thrived throughout the period largely due to its role in the shipping and transport of the area's agricultural produce and its growing role in the malting industry. Previously, the brewing of ale and beer had been predominantly on a small, domestic scale. The post-medieval and modern periods saw the gradual growth of the brewing industry on an industrial scale which generated a thriving malting industry in this part of the county. Brightlingsea continued in existence as a trading port and smaller wharves existed at Beaumont-cum-Moze (Beaumont Quay), St Osyth, Manningtree and elsewhere along the coast.

4.6.38 Two post-medieval windmills are recorded within the Study Area representing characteristic features of the Essex landscape during this period, continuing on from the medieval period. Great Holland Hill mill (2853) is a former smock mill, the base of which is still extant. The other record marks the possible location of a mill which is no longer standing (3036). Great Holland Mill existed adjacent to the Site from at least the post-medieval period to 1985 when it was lost to fire. A mill is shown west of Great Holland on the Chapman and Andre map of 1777 and this is the earliest depiction of the mill at this location. The circular smock mill and associated buildings can be seen on the parish of Great Holland tithe map of 1839. The apportionment indicates that this was occupied by Thomas Beckwith at this time and it is listed as a Homestead in the apportionment. The base of the mill is the only part of the windmill that survived the fire. The Mill House is Grade II listed and is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date with ranges attached to the rear; a separate granary is also located in the farmstead.

4.6.39 Record 3142 relates to a former Church at Horsleycross Street, 350m to the north of the proposed Order Limits. The HER record is sparse, but map regression shows the site was formerly a church and has now been converted internally into a house and re-named Green Acre.

4.6.40 As with the medieval period many of HER entries for the post-medieval period are for findspots recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme and comprise items such as bodkins, buckles, buttons, coins, various items of personal adornment and pottery.

*Modern (AD1900 – present day)*

4.6.41 During the modern period malting continued to grow in importance in the wider area. Mistley, approximately 3 km north of the Study Area, developed a thriving malting industry in the 19th century supplying malt to large scale brewing companies with much going to the

London market. By the end of the century and aided by effective rail and sea transport, Mistley had become a major centre of the industry. Eight brick-built maltings incorporating a number of technological innovations pioneered by Robert Free were erected which dominated the town. The surviving maltings at Mistley, along with associated features such as the railway station, dock facilities, office block, workers housing and school form a group of national importance and have been the subject of extensive study. Mistley is also designated as part of the Manningtree and Mistley Conservation Area. Another important and earlier malting (1874-1882) built by Robert Free can be found at Thorpe-le-Soken, at the southern reach of the Study Area and a smaller rural malting and survives as part of a farm complex at Little Bentley. Agriculture in the wider area during this period would have supported and supplied this industry, yet there are no specific HER records relating to maltings within the Study Area.

- 4.6.42 During the modern period the aggregates industry grew exponentially in this area and has resulted in significant areas of mineral extraction across the Tendring peninsula since the Second World War (WWII). The nearest occurrences of extraction near the Study Area are at Ardleigh. Archaeological investigations prior to work beginning on these sites has revealed much about the influence and activities of humans on the Tendring landscape.
- 4.6.43 Coastal defences continued to be variously built and decommissioned within the coastal part of the Study Area during the modern period with the advents of the First and Second World Wars (WWI and WWII). Several WWII pillboxes are located within the southern part of the Landfall Zone in varying condition (1044, 10045, 10046, 10047 and 10048). One of the pillboxes falls within the proposed Order Limits (**Plate 24**). Several former WWII defences also existed within the Study Area which have since been removed (47909, 21357 and 16984).
- 4.6.44 An advanced night landing ground (19342) is recorded 330 m to the north of the Onshore ECC. The 43-acre site served the 39 Squadron Royal Flying Corps who were operating anti-Zeppelin patrols from April 1916 as part of WWI air defences. By August 1916 the site had been returned to agricultural use. No buildings were erected on this site. In view of the short duration of this landing ground's use, it is very unlikely that any evidence of the airfield survives on or below ground. The site remains in agricultural use and the original field boundaries defining the landing ground survive. Generally, these sites were intentionally hidden during the night to avoid being bombed by German aircraft. They would only be lit and ready for British aircraft to land when sufficient signal had been reached between operatives on the ground and in the aircraft.
- 4.6.45 A pair of cast iron signposts, one located within the proposed Order Limits (40797) and one in the Study Area (40801), are recorded on the HER. They both sit along the B1035 road on the entry to Beaumont; one at the junction with Swan Lane and the other opposite Chapel Lane. They date to the 1920s or 1930s and were manufactured by Maldon Iron Works. They consist of a flat semicircular parish plate finial reading "Parish of Beaumont - E.C.C", along with distances to the nearest towns.
- 4.6.46 During this period, following WWI the British Government escalated social support efforts, this is evident in the Study Area by records relating to scattered homes and social housing built by the Land Settlement Association, comprising The Firs (15399), The Limes (15400) and 69-90 Hungerdown Lane (40585) in Lawford. The buildings are now used as nursing homes or privately owned.

*Undated*

- 4.6.47 The EHER records an extensive series of cropmarks both with the proposed Order Limits and Study Area that remain undated. The cropmarks, which also feature as part of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) dataset, generally consist of linear features, ditches, field boundaries, enclosures, and ring ditches.
- 4.6.48 Examples include a large cropmark area to the south and west of Little Bromley Hall (2460) that covers part of the Onshore ECC to the south east of the OnSS area. The cropmarks consist of mainly linear features being part of field systems or trackways, in addition to many ring ditches and several enclosures, and a henge. As the monument record covers a large area the majority of these features lie to the south of the proposed Order Limits, with only a few linear features and a possible trackway lying within the proposed Order Limits.
- 4.6.49 The remaining records that have been assigned no date of finds recorded by the Portable Antiquaries Scheme and are typically concentrated between Great Bromley and Little Bromley. As previously stated, this could be due to these areas being subject to systematic metal detecting (although no specific events are recorded on the HER), and the finds have been appropriately recorded through the PAS, and subsequently the HER.

**4.7 Historic Landscape Characterisation**

- 4.7.1 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) data held by the HER has been obtained and included in **Figure 5** which displays the broad HLC groups as described in the report: Essex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (HLC) (Essex County Council and Historic England, 2011).
- 4.7.2 The report provides a summary/profile of Tendring District in both the overview report and Volume 3. It states that the core of the area comprises a plateau of London Clay, with bands of Kesgrave sands and gravels, marking the former line of the River Thames. The fieldscape is characterised by a mix of later enclosure and pre-18th century irregular fields. The area also comprises long thin roadside greens and triangular greens at road junctions. Historically the settlement character is very dispersed and rural.
- 4.7.3 Within Tendring, at the northern and eastern flank of Colchester, were extensive heaths. These were enclosed in the early 19th century. Ardleigh Reservoir (approximately 3.2 km west of the proposed Order Limits) now forms a major landscape feature within the area. To the south, in the Alresford area (over 5 km to the south of the proposed Order Limits), the landscape is gently undulating. The zone is characterised by extensive areas of meadow pasture along the valleys of the three brooks which drain it and large areas of orchards. The fieldscape comprises a mix of pre-18th century irregular fields and later enclosure of common fields. There are extensive areas of mineral extraction to the south. The landscape is similar to the southeast, around St Osyth, although the fields are noticeably smaller. The valley of the Holland Brook forms a distinct landscape element, characterised by enclosed meadows along the brook and drained tidal marshes. Historically the settlement for the area is markedly dispersed.
- 4.7.4 The coastline is marked by both improved and unimproved coastal marsh. Hamford Water in particular represents a particularly complex landscape of reclaimed marsh, salt-marsh, inter-tidal muds, creeks and islands.
- 4.7.5 There is one Protected Lane within the Study Area, Church Lane, Little Bentley. The Protected Lanes were initially set out in Essex County Council Policy, but for Tendring District an assessment and update of the data was published in 2015. The lanes have been

scored according to historic integrity, diversity, group association, archaeological association, archaeological potential, biodiversity and aesthetic value. The lane (tenlande11) scores relatively low on most criteria apart from integrity, which suggests limited or discrete erosion/damage to the historic fabric of the lane and/or significant hedgerow loss. The status of Protected Lanes is reflective of lanes with early origins. The greater part of the road network in the Essex countryside derives from at least as far back as the medieval period. Much of it undoubtedly existed in Saxon times and it is likely that many roads and lanes were formed long before that. These lanes are part of what was once an immense mileage of minor roads and track-ways connecting villages, hamlets and scattered farms and cottages (Essex County Council, 2015).

#### *Historic hedgerows*

- 4.7.6 As part of the walkover survey extant hedgerows were assessed against the criteria for *important hedgerows* as defined in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2002). Observations were made during the survey and this was followed up with desk-based analysis of historic mapping. Of the entire proposed Order Limits, three sections of hedgerow were identified to potentially meet the criteria under Schedule 1 Part II Criteria: Archaeology and History set under the Hedgerows Regulation Act. This number has been reduced from 5 sections of hedgerow identified at PEIR due to changes to the proposed Order Limits boundary. The hedgerows are provided in the table below and presented in **Figure 6**.

**Table 1** Identified hedgerows that may meet criteria for consideration as 'important'

ID	CRITERIA MET	REASON
IH1	is part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before 1845	Visible on the 1841 Thorpe-le-Soken Tithe map as part of a former field system
IH2	is part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before 1845	Visible on the 1839 Great Holland Tithe Map as part of a former field system and has a relationship with the pre-1839 farmstead to the west.
IH3	is part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before 1845	Visible on the 1841 Thorpe-le-Soken Tithe map as part of a former field system (apportionment 555)

## 4.8 CiTIZAN Data

- 4.8.1 Publicly held records created as part of the CiTIZAN project were reviewed as part of this assessment<sup>2</sup>. All of the records recorded by the project form part of the existing HER dataset. No new entries within the Study Area were identified.

## 4.9 Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation

- 4.9.1 This section forms a summary of the results of The Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (HEC) (Tendring District Council and Essex County Council 2008), the data from which was provided separately by Place Services (Essex County Council) on 31st January 2022. This data was produced as an aid in the interpretation of the current

<sup>2</sup> Online map for the CiTIZAN project was viewed at <https://citzan.org.uk/>



landscape history and evolution and forms an aid to identifying areas of the landscape which may be sensitive to change. It should be noted that due to the nature of the data, in some cases the character polygons extend beyond the parameters of the proposed Order Limits and Study Area. As such, more localised character types summarised below may lie beyond the area assessed in this review. Where possible, this is noted in the following discussion.

4.9.2 Each character area (HECA) is subdivided into character zones (HECZ). The zones have been scored on a range of criteria for which separate scores are retained within the GIS metadata by Tendring District Council. The following system is based on scoring developed for the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP); modified to consider broad zones rather than particular monuments. This method of scoring is intended as a simple means of engaging with issues of sensitivity, value and importance. It is not designed to be definitive and is likely to be subject to change as new information becomes available and understanding develops. Seven criteria have been used:

- Diversity of historic environment assets
- Survival
- Documentation
- Group Value Association
- Potential
- Sensitivity to change
- Amenity Value

4.9.3 Each of the criteria have been scored for each of the zones with a rating of 1, 2, or 3 with 1 as the lowest and 3 as the highest. Given the size of the study area and the fact it only partially intersects most of the character zones, only an overarching summary has been reproduced here of the character areas, with any relevant reference being made to additional pertinent data within the zone summaries.

4.9.4 There are five main HECAs which fall within the Study Area (see **Figure 7**):

- Great Oakley (HECA 3) extends across the centre of the study area, only the zone of Wix (HECZ 3.2) intersects the proposed Order Limits.
- South East Tendring Plateau and the Sokens (HECA 6) extends across the south of the Study Area, only Weeley (HECZ 6.2), The Sokens (HECZ 6.3) and The Great Holland (HECZ 6.4) zones intersect with the proposed Order Limits. Tendring (HECZ 6.1) lies partially within the Study Area.
- St Osyth and Great Bentley (HECA 11) extends south from the southern part of the Study Area at Little Bromley. Only the area between Little Bentley and Little Bromley (HECZ 11.1) intersects with the proposed Order Limits to the south of Little Bromley.
- Ardleigh (HECA 12) extends into the north western reaches of the Study Area. The Great Bromley zone (HECZ 12.3) intersects the proposed Order Limits in the area to the south of the OnSS area.

- Little Bentley Area (HECA 13) extends into the Study Area between Little Bromley and Lawford. Only the zone of Bradfield Heath (HECZ 13.2) intersects the RLB, covering the northern section of the OnSS area and a section further east at Horsleycross Street.

#### *Great Oakley HECA3*

- 4.9.5 The proposed Order Limits only intersect with zone 3.2 Wix of the wider Great Oakley character area, which extends from Beaumont Quay to Horsley Cross.
- 4.9.6 The Wix zone comprises a gently undulating agricultural landscape. Drainage is into the Holland Brook to the south, Ramsey Creek to the east and a minor stream to the north. The fieldscape is largely ancient in origin, but significant areas have been affected by post-medieval enclosure and post war boundary loss. Field boundaries comprise low interstice hedgerows, with occasional mature hedgerow oaks, due to the decline of Elm during the late 20th century. There are surviving remnants of ancient woodland, particularly in the southern half of the zone. These include Stonehall, Gravel and Killgrove Woods. Settlement in the zone was historically polyfocal and dispersed, comprising settlement around linear and triangular greens like Goose Green, Bockings Green, Stones Green and Tendring Green, church/hall complexes such as Beaumont and isolated halls, farms and cottages. Many of the greens have been subsequently infilled by housing or removed by road widening or enclosure.
- 4.9.7 Wix is the largest village in the zone and is located over 2km north of the Study Area, having developed from a crossing of two roads at 'Wick's Cross' close to the monastic settlement of Wix Abbey. A network of narrow lanes connects the historic settlements and tends to follow the higher ground and ridges. The modern A120 cuts across the zone on an embankment and passes through the Study Area at Horsley Cross.
- 4.9.8 Prehistoric ring ditches and ring ditch cemeteries are particularly characteristic of the wider zone and are most likely to represent the buried archaeological remains of individual Bronze Age round barrows and barrow cemeteries. Other cropmarks include prehistoric and later ditched enclosures, field boundaries, and double-ditched trackways, a number of medieval moated sites and a World War II anti-aircraft site adjacent to Hamford Water, illustrating the archaeological potential of the wider zone.

**Table 2** Wix 3.2

SCORING CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
Diversity of historic environment assets	Range of multi-period cropmarks, historic settlement pattern, religious foundation, ancient woodland, historic field boundaries.	3
Survival	Cropmarks indicate surviving below ground deposits. The settlement pattern and field system are quite well preserved.	2
Documentation	HER data, cartographic evidence, NMP.	2
Group Value Association	Settlement pattern and field system.	2
Potential	Good potential for below ground archaeological deposits.	2
Sensitivity to change	Sensitive to change due to historic settlement pattern and below ground deposits.	2
Amenity Value	Potential for interpretation of historic settlements/landscape patterns and cropmarks particularly in relation to neighbouring zones.	2



### *South East Tendring Plateau and the Sokens HECA 6*

- 4.9.9 This character area covers over a third of the proposed Order Limits at its southern extent, with sub zones of Weeley area 6.2, The Sokens 6.3 and The Great Holland area 6.4 intersecting the proposed Order Limits.
- 4.9.10 The Weeley 6.2 sub zone comprises a predominantly agricultural landscape with interspersed areas of settlement. The fieldscape is a mixture of rectilinear fields of ancient origin and post-enclosure regular field systems. Both have suffered moderate boundary loss as a result of modern rationalization of the agricultural land. Areas of meadow pasture of medieval origin together with pockets of surviving ancient woodland can be found to border the Holland Brook. Settlement in the area was historically polyfocal and dispersed, comprising isolated manors and farms. The historically dispersed nature of the settlement pattern has been challenged during the late 20th-century following the piecemeal expansion of historic settlements.
- 4.9.11 The Soken 6.3 sub zone contains the parishes of Thorpe-le-Soken and Kirby-le-Soken, both of which have their origins during the Anglo-Saxon period. The fieldscape is similar to that found in Weeley 6.2 sub zone having also suffered moderate boundary loss, but has a much more open aspect. The principal settlement in the area is the village of Thorpe-le-Soken which has expanded considerably since the interwar period with expansion also occurring at Kirby-le-Soken but at a slower pace.
- 4.9.12 Great Holland area comprises the village of Great Holland and its immediate environs. It occupies a promontory of high ground that falls gently southeast towards the undeveloped coastline north of Holland-on-Sea. The general character of the agricultural landscape seen in sub zone 6.3 continues with the fieldscape comprising of rectilinear fields of ancient origin and some later enclosure, most notably the 19th century enclosure of Kirby Heath. The settlement pattern of the zone was historically highly dispersed, however gradual infilling of Great Holland has occurred throughout the 20th century.
- 4.9.13 All three zones have a similar archaeological character with extent cropmarks located within proposed Order Limits and Study Area that are thought to date between the prehistoric and post-medieval periods. Former World War II defences are also located in all three sub zones with several pillboxes still in existence within the Great Holland area along the foreshore.

**Table 3** Weeley Area 6.2

SCORING CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
Diversity of historic environment assets	Range of cropmarks, historic settlement pattern	3
Survival	Cropmarks and other evidence indicate surviving below ground deposits, historic settlement pattern and major landscape features	3
Documentation	HER data, cartographic evidence, NMP, excavation evidence	2
Group Value Association	Cropmarks, settlement pattern	3
Potential	Good potential for below ground archaeological deposits	2
Sensitivity to change	Sensitive to change due to the historic settlement pattern and below ground deposits	3





Amenity Value	Potential for promotion of the historic settlement pattern and cropmarks in relation to other zones to elucidate the history of Tendring District	2
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**Table 4** The Soken 6.3

SCORING CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
Diversity of historic environment assets	Range of cropmarks, historic villages, and dispersed settlement.	3
Survival	Good survival of below ground deposits, plotland layout survives, historic settlement pattern.	3
Documentation	HER data, cartographic evidence, NMP.	2
Group Value Association	Dispersed settlement associated to the coastal parts of the zone, cropmarks.	3
Potential	Good potential for below ground archaeological deposits.	2
Sensitivity to change	Sensitive to change due to historic settlement pattern and below ground deposits.	2
Amenity Value	Potential for promotion of the cropmarks and settlement pattern and its relationship with the inter-tidal area, particularly in relation to neighbouring zones.	2

**Table 5** The Great Holland 6.4

SCORING CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
Diversity of historic environment assets	Range of multi-period cropmarks, settlement pattern, WWII defences.	3
Survival	Cropmarks indicate good survival of multiperiod below ground deposits, settlement pattern survives well.	3
Documentation	HER data, cartographic evidence, NMP.	2
Group Value Association	Cropmarks, settlement pattern, WWII defences.	3
Potential	Good potential for below ground archaeological deposits.	2
Sensitivity to change	Sensitive to change due to historic settlement pattern and below ground deposits.	2
Amenity Value	Cropmarks and settlement pattern could be used in relation to neighbouring zones to elucidate the history of Tendring District.	2

*St Osyth and Great Bentley HECA 11*

4.9.14 The proposed Order Limits only intersects with zone 11.1 the *Area to the North of Little Bentley*, which is characterised by a fieldscape of ancient origin comprising irregular enclosure, with some later enclosure of the former heathlands and greens. There has been moderate post-1950 boundary loss throughout the zone. Settlement was historically dispersed, comprising cottages and farms spread out along the greens and former heaths. Settlement foci includes Hare Green (approximately 1.7km south of the proposed Order

Limits), where the green has been infilled by housing, and Little Bentley which developed at the crossroads to the north of the historic church/hall complex located in zone 11.2.

- 4.9.15 A number of cropmark complexes attest to the archaeological potential of the zone. These include ring-ditches of probable Bronze Age date, settlement enclosures and trackways of later prehistoric or Roman date and probable medieval field boundaries. Medieval remains are likely to survive in relation to settlement clustered around greens and former heaths, and associated with the dispersed halls, farms and cottages.

**Table 6** Area to the north of Little Bentley 11.1

SCORING CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
Diversity of historic environment assets	Multi-period cropmark complexes, range of medieval and post medieval buildings, historic landscape features.	3
Survival	Good survival due to limited development in the zone.	3
Documentation	HER data, cartographic evidence, NMP.	2
Group Value Association	Cropmark complexes, historic landscape features and settlement pattern.	3
Potential	Good potential for below ground archaeological deposits.	3
Sensitivity to change	Below ground deposits and dispersed settlement pattern sensitive to change.	3
Amenity Value	Potential for promotion of development of little Bentley and in conjunction with other zones the historic development of Tendring District.	2

#### *Ardleigh HECA 12*

- 4.9.16 A section of the Great Bromley 12.3 sub zone extends into the proposed Order Limits within the southern section of OnSS area and the connecting area of the Onshore ECC to the south east. This area comprises a high, flat area characterised by large sections of former heathland; these included Ardleigh Heath and Burnt Heath (outside the western edge of the proposed Order Limits) forming part of a rough semi-circle round the eastern flank of Colchester. These were enclosed by agreement in the early 19th century. Elsewhere the fieldscape is largely of ancient origin and irregular but there has been moderate loss of field boundaries since the 1950s. There were orchards in the northeast of the area established in the early 20th century and an extensive area of glass houses / nurseries exists today.
- 4.9.17 Ardleigh Park (approximately 1km west of the Study Area) is medieval in origin. Historic settlement foci include the nucleated village of Ardleigh, but more typically heaths formed the focal points for settlements as at Ardleigh/Burnt Heath. There are also church hall complexes and a scatter of halls, farms and cottages. The Foxash estate was developed for horticultural purposes in the 20th century, originating as a Land Settlement Association smallholding scheme. Modern housing is largely restricted to ribbon development along the roads.
- 4.9.18 The archaeology of this wider area is dominated by cropmarks including the Scheduled cropmark complex south of Ardleigh (NHLE List Entry 1002146), located 1.4 km west of the Study Area. This nationally important Bronze Age cemetery has also significant remains of Iron Age and Roman material known from excavations carried out between 1950 and 1980. The remains include an extensive complex of Iron Age and Roman trackways and ditched enclosures, an enclosed Middle Iron Age roundhouse, 'Belgic' burials, a ritual pit and

various Roman features including pottery kilns. Other significant cropmark complexes are found at Great Bromley and further sites occur throughout the area. Both Ardleigh Reservoir and major mineral extraction works south of Ardleigh have resulted in extensive loss and truncation of the archaeological resource, but in most of the area survival has been shown to be good with high potential for archaeological remains throughout the sub zone. The historic settlement pattern was generally dispersed and associated archaeological deposits are likely to be widespread.

**Table 7** Great Bromley 12.3

SCORING CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
Diversity of historic environment assets	Multi-period cropmarks, prehistoric enclosures, and burials.	3
Survival	Cropmarks indicate extensive below ground survival, field pattern suffered considerable boundary loss.	3
Documentation	HER data, cartographic evidence and NMP.	2
Group Value Association	Cropmark complexes.	3
Potential	High potential for below ground deposits.	3
Sensitivity to change	Below ground deposits highly sensitive to change.	3
Amenity Value	Cropmarks and settlement pattern could be in conjunction with neighbouring zones be promoted to explore the history of Tendring.	2

*Little Bentley Area HECA 13*

- 4.9.19 The northern part of the OnSS area and a section of the Onshore ECC at Horsleycross Street intersects with the Bradfield Heath 13.2 sub zone.
- 4.9.20 The sub zone is characterised by heathland which is likely medieval in origin. The heathland was largely enclosed by the mid-19th century as part of wider agricultural developments. The current fieldscape comprises a mixture of later enclosure by agreement and irregular fields of ancient origin. Post 1950s boundary loss has been moderate. The historic settlement in the zone was dispersed and polyfocal, with settlement focused on former heathland. The historic pattern survives well in the modern landscape.
- 4.9.21 There is a high density of cropmarks throughout the zone, suggesting the area has long been the subject of human occupation and activity. In addition to the more common cropmark typologies in Tendring, two parallel cropmarks representing roadside ditches clearly illustrate the line of a Roman road from Colchester to a purported Roman settlement at Mistley (as described in the HER data). This zone is largely under arable and clearly has significant below ground potential for multi-period archaeological deposits.

**Table 8** Bradfield Heath 13.2

SCORING CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
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Diversity of historic environment assets	Extensive multi-period cropmarks, including prehistoric cemeteries and settlements, Roman settlements and roads, settlement pattern, redundant church	3
Survival	Significant survival of cropmarks across the whole zone, medieval settlement pattern. Some field boundary loss	3
Documentation	HER, cartographic, NMP, Scheduling	2
Group Value Association	Cropmarks	3
Potential	Extensive below ground deposits	3
Sensitivity to change	Below ground deposits highly sensitive to change.	3
Amenity Value	Importance of cropmarks settlement pattern and historic landscape features could be promoted, in conjunction with other zones as part of the wider history of Tendring	2

#### 4.10 APS Assessment of Aerial Imagery

- 4.10.1 Below is a summary of the assessment undertaken by APS which identifies the extent of cropmark features identified from aerial imagery (APS 2022a, 2022b; **Appendix 4**).
- 4.10.2 The object of this assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of buried and upstanding archaeological features which are visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised ALS, which is also known as LiDAR, to assess the topographic and micro topographic features within the RLB, alongside historic map regression analysis.
- 4.10.3 Aerial photographs and LiDAR survey data gathered between the 1940s and the present time show a former landscape of buried eroded funerary, settlement, access and agricultural features which are mainly visible on the lighter soils over gravel substrates.
- 4.10.4 Features dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval periods have been identified and mapped. Some of these features have been previously identified by the EHER and Essex NMP survey.
- 4.10.5 In some cases, this assessment has augmented and added to these data from modern airborne and satellite imagery sources.
- 4.10.6 It is likely that the below-ground archaeological deposits which cause the marks in crops and grass in this area are more extensive, both horizontally and vertically, than shown via the aerial imagery. Absence of cropmark evidence does not necessarily indicate an absence of archaeological deposits in apparently blank areas.
- 4.10.7 The separation of dating into specific periods of prehistory and history can only be confirmed by ground-based or documentary analyses, but some dating evidence for sites within the RLB has been proposed by the EHER and NMP and by observation of morphological characteristics of cropmark sites.
- 4.10.8 From an aerial perspective, this landscape may be analysed in a 'living' manner as one which developed over time and contains many multi-period elements. These will be more deeply stratified and extensive below the ground than is apparent in the results of the survey. The remains visible as cropmarks are all likely to have been impacted by agricultural



cultivation, to some degree, and retain minimal or no micro-topographic features visible on the ground surface.

- 4.10.9 The assessment leads into and has benefited from a concurrent study of historic maps, which detail the development of the landscape over the past two centuries.
- 4.10.10 The assessment has initially identified 35 areas of archaeological interest (APS Sites) within the Study Area and an additional 19 within the area considered for the landfall zone. These are detailed in below and presented on **Figures 8A-K**. The table also aligns the APS Sites with the Essex HER data where relevant.
- 4.10.11 A detailed analysis of these sites forms part of the assessment reports provided in **Appendix 4** and includes historic map regression (APS 2022a, 2022b). The below table provides information on each APS site identified from the APS work undertaken for both the Landfall Zone and the route corridor. These are shown on **Figures 8A-K**.

**Table 9** Heritage Assets identified through aerial imagery within the Study Area

APS Site	Asset type	Condition	Period	EHER MonUID
APS_01	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated - modern	MEX1031364
APS_02	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX1031364
APS_03	Field Boundary	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX12997
APS_04	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11450 MEX1031415 MEX11519
APS_05	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Medieval/Post-medieval	MEX1040163 MEX1039613
APS_06	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Medieval	MEX1039613
APS_07	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Medieval	MEX1039612
APS_08	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX1031438
APS_09	Funerary site (round barrow); Field Boundary	Micro topography	Medieval	MEX1031435 MEX10843
APS_10	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11405 MEX11650 MEX1031514
APS_11	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11615
APS_12	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11474 MEX1031508
APS_13	Barrow Cemetery	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated, likely Bronze Age	MEX8620
APS_14	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11561
APS_15	Barrow Cemetery	Cropmarked buried features	Undated, likely Bronze Age	MEX11390
APS_16	Barrow Cemetery	Cropmarked buried features	Undated, likely Bronze Age	MEX8620
APS_17	Henge	Parchmark in grass	Prehistoric	MEX8620
APS_18	Ditch	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11382
APS_19	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX8620



APS Site	Asset type	Condition	Period	EHER MonUID
APS_20	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11391 MEX1040370 MEX1031512
APS_21	Field Boundary	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX11382
APS_22	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX1031611
APS_23	Roman road	Cropmarked buried features	Roman	MEX43488
APS_24	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX21957
APS_25	Field Boundary	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	N/A
APS_26	Trackway	Cropmarked buried feature	Roman	MEX1031552
APS_27	Trackway	Cropmarked buried feature	Roman	MEX9188
APS_28	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	N/A
APS_29	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX8755
APS_30	Enclosure	Cropmarked buried feature	Roman	N/A
APS_31	Enclosure	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX8489
APS_32	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX10930
APS_33	Enclosure	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX1031543
APS_34	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	N/A
APS_35	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX9864 MEX1031544
APS_01_LZ	Pits, possibly minefield	Levelled, grassmark	WWII	MEX49906
APS_02_LZ	Field system	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX10602 MEX1031371
APS_03_LZ	Anti-Aircraft defence site	Former structure, now levelled, crop and grassmark	WWII	MEX1031358
APS_04_LZ	Field system	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	N/A
APS_05_LZ	Field System, settlement features (enclosures) and ring ditches	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric – Post Medieval	MEX10628 MEX1031371
APS_06_LZ	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric	MEX10628
APS_07_LZ	Pit	Levelled, cropmark	Unknown, possible prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10628
APS_08_LZ	Square Enclosure	Levelled, cropmark	Medieval	MEX1031368



APS Site	Asset type	Condition	Period	EHER MonUID
APS_09_LZ	Field System, trackway, boundaries	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric/unknown overlain by Post Medieval fields	MEX10655 MEX10609
APS_10_Z	Field System, track	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval/Modern	MEX1031361
APS_11_LZ	Field System	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX10636 MEX1031368
APS_12_LZ	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric	MEX10636
APS_13_LZ	Ring ditch, likely round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10636
APS_14_LZ	Field system, square enclosure	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX13203
APS_15_LZ	Field system	Residual earthwork via LiDAR data	Post Medieval	N/A
APS_16_LZ	Ditches, possible buried settlement	Levelled, cropmark	Medieval/Modern	MEX10618
APS_17_LZ	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10618
APS_18_LZ	Field system	Residual earthwork via LiDAR data	Medieval/Modern	N/A
APS_19_LZ	Ring ditch	Levelled, cropmark	Possible prehistoric (Bronze Age)	N/A

## 5 DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Summary of archaeological potential

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evidence within the Study Area reflects a human presence from the prehistoric period to the present day.
- 5.1.2 Finds from the prehistoric period suggest that the Study Area provided an environment suitable for exploitation during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. The wider archaeological record suggests a prevalence of activities associated with subsistence, reflective of a nomadic existence of a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Should further remains from this early period exist they will most likely comprise artefactual lithic finds.
- 5.1.3 Whilst the archaeological record is limited to lithic finds for the Neolithic period within the Study Area, evidence in the immediate vicinity at Lawford comprises evidence for a more settled existence from this period onwards. Should further remains from this period exist they would most likely comprise artefactual lithic finds, with a possibility of settlement evidence.
- 5.1.4 The archaeological record attests to Bronze Age funerary activity in the wider area. Cropmark evidence of ring ditches and finds within the Study Area are particularly focused around the southwest and northeast of the Little Bromley area, suggesting elevated potential for previously unrecorded assets dating to the Bronze Age relating to funerary





practice in particular. Otherwise, there are finds at Great Holland, which also indicate some potential for this period across the southern reaches of the proposed Order Limits (Onshore ECC area).

- 5.1.5 Evidence for Iron Age activity in the wider area is attested by dispersed domestic and agricultural settlements, field systems, cremation burials and red hills (salt production). The evidence within the Study Area comprises a high density of findspots to the south of Little Bromley where there is likely to be elevated potential. There are also smaller pockets of Great Holland, which follows the trend from the Bronze Age. Evidence in the remainder of the Study Area is relatively limited, which does not preclude potential for previously unrecorded assets dating to the Iron Age but is likely more reflective of the lack of archaeological investigation.
- 5.1.6 There is substantial evidence for Romano-British activity in the Study Area northwest of Little Bromley where a small settlement is likely present at the intersection of various Roman roads radiating from Colchester and out to coastal settlements/harbours. There is another notable concentration of evidence south of Little Bromley. Romano-British activity is well attested across the wider Tendring Peninsula. Any previously unrecorded assets would likely be representative of the road network and land-use in association with settlement and subsistence.
- 5.1.7 The archaeological record is relatively sparse for the Anglo-Saxon period in the Study Area, and similarly widely and sparsely dispersed within the wider area, however as with the earlier periods, a slight concentration of evidence to the south of Little Bromley has been noted. The reason for the dispersed and sparse nature of evidence for this period is generally based on the assumption that settlements were reoccupied (following the Roman period) or continued to be occupied from earlier periods prior. Any previously unrecorded assets would likely be representative of land-use in association with settlement and subsistence.
- 5.1.8 Within the Study Area, previously unrecorded assets from the medieval period are likely to relate to settlement, subsistence and coastal trade networks. Assets relating to settlement evidence for the medieval period would potentially be concentrated in the vicinity of existing settlements and farmsteads. As such there are notable concentrations of evidence south of Little Bromley and around Thorpe Green and Thorpe-le-Soken, with more widely dispersed finds and cropmark evidence characterising the wider area.
- 5.1.9 Within the Study Area previously unrecorded assets from the post-medieval period are similarly likely to relate to settlement and subsistence and the formation of the landscape into its present state. Assets relating to settlement, commerce, agriculture and industry are likely to be present. Despite the significant growth and urbanisation of the surrounding villages and towns in this period, the Study Area has remained largely rural and agricultural in nature. There are notable concentrations of evidence around Little Bromley and Horsley Cross.
- 5.1.10 Modern assets mainly relate to social housing and defensive measures during WWI and WWII. Previously unrecorded assets from the modern period would likely be similar in nature.
- 5.1.11 The proposed Order Limits have undergone review and assessment as part of the aerial photographic and LiDAR data assessment undertaken by Air Photo Services Ltd. The full details of this assessment are included in Error! Reference source not found.4 of this report. The results provided suggest potential for further discovery of buried archaeological



sites/features with the APS assessment confirming a series of cropmark sites across the proposed Order Limits. The detailed analysis (APS Stage 2 Assessment) of these features has been critical in further defining areas of elevated archaeological potential and sensitivity. However, as none of the cropmarks have been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation, their continued presence, form and purpose remains unknown, though they have been broadly categorized in the APS assessment.

## 5.2 Summary of significance

- 5.2.1 The summary of significance is guided by the local, regional and national research frameworks that provide a broad picture of the potential significance of as yet unknown archaeological resource (both as finds and extant features).
- 5.2.2 The East of England Research Framework (2021) places considerable emphasis on the need for further recovery of lithics, including individual examples and wider assemblages, as part of a research priority for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. In addition, the research framework highlights a need for the retrieval of paleoenvironmental remains to further understand landscape change. Therefore, the recovery of prehistoric lithics and paleoenvironmental remains would be of at least regional (medium) heritage value.
- 5.2.3 For the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval, further evidence of settlement patterns and the interaction between peoples and the landscape is highlighted in the regional research framework. Although, a large amount of the cropmark data remains undated, their function is legible in most cases and shows that the majority are likely to be pre-post-medieval period in origin. The significance of the remains would be of up to regional (medium) heritage value with intrusive survey allowing their significance to become better refined.
- 5.2.4 The exception to the above is the identified henge that is located 240m south of the proposed Order Limits. The henge has been identified already to be of national (high) significance due to its rarity. Cropmarks around the henge that could be contemporary and associated with the henge may also be of national (high) significance as they may help inform our understanding of the feature. There could also be further archaeological remains around the henge that do not appear as cropmarks, such as ritual or funerary deposits, given the competing theories related to the purpose and use of henges. Such remains would also be of national (high) significance.
- 5.2.5 The development of the farmstead during the post-medieval period and how that reflects changes in agricultural practice remains an important regional research topic. Part of the completion of such work relies on furthering our understanding of how the creation and use of agricultural land influenced the design, use and development of the farmstead. Some of the cropmarks within the proposed Order Limits are thought to be post-medieval in origin and may predate the field systems evident on historical mapping. Therefore, there is a possibility that some of the later cropmarks could be of local (low) heritage value if they can be accurately identified as part of the pre-enclosure agricultural landscape. This can only be achieved from intrusive investigation.
- 5.2.6 The East England Research Framework does not provide any consideration of the modern period. Extant structures and potential buried remains of WWII structure or complexes inform an important narrative on a critical period of British history. Most sites are well documented, such as the pillbox located within the proposed Order Limits along the foreshore. However, for some of the temporary sites there is little documented history, such as the anti-air defences within the reclaimed marshes adjacent to the Landfall Zone, outside the proposed Order Limits (APS\_04\_LZ). While the site has been mapped during the APS



assessment there may be outlying features that do not appear as cropmarks or on aerial photography that extend into the proposed Order Limits. Such remains could be of regional value if they further our understanding of regional defensive methods or if they contain an important type of building/site. However, the known extant defence structure located within the proposed Order Limits is a WWII pillbox which is of limited heritage value due to the commonality of its type.

## **6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 A detailed impact assessment will be provided in the ES chapter, however initial assessment of potential impacts is presented below, to form an indication to inform and guide the ES.

6.1.2 The project will involve the construction, operation and decommissioning of an Offshore Wind Farm comprising up to 41-79 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs). At this stage some of the decisions for the local of infrastructure and precise technologies and construction methodologies have yet to be confirmed. In this instance a Maximum Design Scenario has been adopted as part of the 'Rochdale Envelope' approach to represent a worst-case scenario.

6.1.3 The onshore aspects of the proposals are to involve:

- Infrastructure at landfall and Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD; or other trenchless technology) installations where the offshore cables are brought ashore;
- Excavation for the cable route within the proposed Order Limits;
- HDD installations (or other trenchless technology) where required;
- Construction of temporary haul roads and construction compounds;
- Construction of an Onshore Substation within the OnSS area; and
- Cables for the grid connection from the OnSS to the National Grid.

### **6.2 Statement of Potential Impact**

6.2.1 The construction of the Onshore elements of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations.

- Cut and Cover excavation for the onshore cables;
- Excavation for Transition Joint Bays;
- Excavation for Horizontal Directional Drilling (or other trenchless technology) entrance and exit pits;
- Horizontal Directional Drilling (dependent upon the depth);
- Construction for the OnSS and OnSS compound;
- Construction of temporary construction access roads;



- Construction of permanent operational maintenance access roads; and
- Construction of temporary construction compounds.

6.2.2 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these archaeological assets.

6.2.3 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation which will be agreed with the statutory consultees and set out in the Environmental Statement Chapter.

6.2.4 An assessment of the effects of the development upon elements of the historic landscape such as historic hedgerows and boundaries will be assessed in the Environmental Statement Chapter.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 General**

7.1.1 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the proposed Order Limits defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains dating to all periods. Based upon the available information, cropmarks and features that may be archaeological in nature have been found throughout the proposed Order Limits with particular concentrations towards the western end of the route. The cropmarks include possible ring ditches, enclosures, field systems, roads and pits. The cropmarks have yet to be subject to intrusive archaeological survey and could date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. In addition to the cropmarks, a number of findspots are recorded by the EHER and PAS that date from the prehistoric to post-medieval period.

7.1.2 Due to lack of previous archaeological investigation within the proposed Order Limits, the presence and significance of archaeological remains cannot be confirmed on the basis of the available information. Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the project would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological assessment and mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy. The need for, scale, scope and any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Terminology

#### Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

<b>Archaeological interest</b>	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
<b>Conservation (for heritage policy)</b>	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
<b>Designated heritage asset</b>	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
<b>Heritage asset</b>	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
<b>Historic environment</b>	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
<b>Historic environment record</b>	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
<b>Setting of a heritage asset</b>	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
<b>Significance (for heritage policy)</b>	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

### Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

#### Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.





Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
<b>Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance</b>	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
<b>Listed Buildings</b>	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
<b>Conservation Areas</b>	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
<b>Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields</b>	<i>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953</i> <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
<b>Protected Wreck Sites</b>	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

## National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
<b>Para. 200</b>	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
<b>Para. 201</b>	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
<b>Para. 203</b>	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:





<b>NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</b>	
	<p>a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;</p> <p>b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and</p> <p>c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.</p>
<b>Para. 205</b>	<p>When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.</p>
<b>Para. 206</b>	<p>Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:</p> <p>a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;</p> <p>b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional<sup>68</sup>.</p> <p><sup>68</sup> Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p>
<b>Para. 207</b>	<p>Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p> <p>a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and</p> <p>b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and</p> <p>c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and</p> <p>d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.</p>
<b>Para. 208</b>	<p>Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.</p>
<b>Para. 209</b>	<p>The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.</p>
<b>Para. 2011</b>	<p>Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible<sup>69</sup>. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.</p> <p><sup>69</sup>Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.</p>
<b>Para. 212</b>	<p>Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.</p>
<b>Para. 213</b>	<p>Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.</p>
<b>Para. 214</b>	<p>Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.</p>



## Local Planning Policy

Tendering Local Plan 2022		
<b>PPL 7</b>	<b>Archaeology</b>	<p>Any new development which would affect, or might affect, designated or non-designated archaeological remains will only be considered where accompanied by an appropriate desk-based assessment. Where identified as necessary within that desk-based assessment, a written scheme of investigation including excavation, recording or protection and deposition of archaeological records in a public archive will be required to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority.</p> <p>Proposals for new development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological importance or its setting will only be permitted where it will protect or where appropriate enhance the significance of the asset. Where a proposal will cause harm to the asset, the relevant paragraphs of the NPPF should be applied dependent on the level of the harm caused. Proposals will be treated favourably where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>are explained and justified through an informed assessment and understanding of the significance of the heritage asset (including any contribution made to that significance by its setting); and</li><li>are of a scale, design and use materials and finishes that respect the heritage asset.</li></ol> <p>Within the District the Council keeps a record of scheduled monuments at risk of degradation. The Council will support proposals that protect and enhance heritage assets at risk.</p> <p>Proposals for new development which are not able to demonstrate that known or possible archaeological remains will be suitably protected from loss or harm, or have an appropriate level of recording, will not be permitted.</p> <p>This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.</p>
<b>PPL8</b>	<b>Conservation Areas</b>	<p>New development within a designated Conservation Area, or which affects its setting, will only be permitted where it has regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the special character and appearance of the area, especially in terms of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>scale and design, particularly in relation to neighbouring buildings and spaces;</li><li>materials and finishes, including boundary treatments appropriate to the context;</li><li>hard and soft landscaping;</li><li>the importance of spaces and trees to the character or appearance; and</li><li>any important views into, out of, or within the Conservation Area.</li></ol> <p>Proposals should be explained and justified through an informed assessment and understanding of the significance of the heritage asset (including any contribution made to that significance by its setting).</p> <p>Proposals for new development involving demolition within a designated Conservation Area must demonstrate why they would be acceptable, particularly in terms of the preservation and enhancement of any significance and impact upon the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Where a proposal will cause harm to a Conservation Area, the relevant paragraphs of the NPPF should be applied dependent on the level of harm caused.</p> <p>Within the District the Council keeps a record of conservation areas that are at risk of degradation. The Council will support proposals that protect and enhance the conservation areas at risk.</p> <p>Development should conserve or enhance the significance of the registered parks and gardens (noting that significance may be harmed by development within the setting of an asset).</p> <p>In collaboration with community groups and other interested parties, the Council will consider and support the designation of new Conservation Areas in line with the relevant criteria as set out within the NPPF and legislation. New Conservation Area Management Plans will be prepared in addition to updates to the existing Conservation Area Character Appraisals.</p>



Tendering Local Plan 2022		
		This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.
<b>PPL9</b>	<b>Listed Buildings</b>	<p>Proposals for new development affecting a listed building or its setting will only be permitted where they will protect its special architectural or historic interest, its character, appearance and fabric. Where a proposal will cause harm to a listed building, the relevant paragraphs of the NPPF should be applied dependent on the level of harm caused. Proposals will be treated favourably where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. are explained and justified through an informed assessment and understanding of the significance of the heritage asset (including any contribution made to that significance by its setting); and</li> <li>B. are of a scale, design and use materials and finishes that respect the significance of the listed building (including any contribution made to that significance by its setting).</li> </ul> <p>Within the District the Council keeps a record of listed structures and buildings that are at risk of degradation. The Council will support proposals that bring heritage assets into viable use.</p> <p>This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan</p>

### Appendix 3: Gazetteers

#### Designated Heritage Assets

List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1111418	PAIR OF COTTAGES APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF THE FOX AND HOUNDS PUBLIC HOUSE	II	610160	227909
1111420	THE OLD RECTORY	II	609480	227760
1111459	JENNING'S FARMHOUSE	II	608808	228552
1111529	LITTLE HOLLAND HALL	II	620876	216690
1111532	GREAT HOLLAND MILL HOUSE	II	620364	219333
1111534	178, THORPE ROAD	II	620695	221158
1111538	WHITE LADIES	II	620528	221162
1112073	NEW HALL	II	619318	223146
1112091	HUNGERDOWNS FARMHOUSE	II	607212	229727
1112107	THORPE GREEN HOUSE	II	616934	223057
1112116	LANDERMERE COTTAGE	II	619465	223014
1112121	BROCKETT'S HALL	II	614228	226641
1147589	MILLINGTON HOUSE	II	616980	223124
1147743	BOUNDS FARMHOUSE	II	607182	229389
1165610	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*	621918	219356
1165657	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	621298	219246
1240169	HOLLY TREE COTTAGE	II	612362	228700
1240504	HEMPSTALL'S FARMHOUSE	II	613140	227106
1240608	PEAR TREE COTTAGE	II	612360	228651
1253911	ROSE COTTAGE	II	606777	228257
1261150	ABBOTT'S HALL	II	612137	227594
1265148	HANNAM'S HALL	II	615860	224185
1306598	THATCHED COTTAGE	II	613995	225939



List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1307196	THORPE PARK FARMHOUSE	II	618860	221082
1308636	PUMP AT REAR, APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES WEST OF JENNING'S FARMHOUSE	II	608799	228556
1317215	BLUE HOUSE FARMHOUSE	II	620576	221189
1317222	HOUSE NOW KNOWN AS RING COTTAGE AND TUDOR COTTAGE TO THE NORTH EAST OF FORMER CHAPEL AND WEST OF TRACK TO NATURE RESERVE	II	620358	219001
1322619	THE OLD VICARAGE	II	617505	222761
1322630	BARKER'S FARMHOUSE	II	617004	224135
1337116	GREAT HOLLAND LODGE	II	621144	218749
1337117	TUDOR COTTAGES	II	621458	219355
1337155	BRAHAM HALL	II	610209	228327
1337174	GROVE FARMHOUSE	II	610076	227820
1337175	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II*	609175	227821
1337190	THE WALNUT TREE	II	607121	227665
1396442	HEATH HOSPITAL	II	613461	226479
	Thorpe-le-Soken	CA	618002	222136
	Great Holland	CA	621799	219364

### Non-designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	Site Name	Period	Easting	Northing
3071	Welhams Farm	Prehistoric	610800	227300
2469	North Jenning's Farm	Prehistoric	608700	228900
2357	Holly Lodge	Prehistoric	609000	229000
53850	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Lower Palaeolithic date.	Palaeolithic	611400	228300
1917	Thorpe le Soken-Bradley Hall Farm	Palaeolithic	616700	223200
1919	Thorpe Green-Bradley Hall Farm	Palaeolithic	616700	223200
17320	Welhams Farm	Palaeolithic	610900	226730
47303	Calves Lane	Palaeolithic	610051	228602
53618	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Mesolithic to Late Mesolithic date.	Mesolithic	609400	227300
1918	Thorpe Green-Bradley Hall Farm	Mesolithic	616700	223200
2812	Great Hall Farm	Neolithic	622000	219000
2814	Near Great Holland	Neolithic	621000	219000
51070	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age date.	Bronze Age	608050	228750
51074	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Bronze Age date.	Bronze Age	610900	228900
51076	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Bronze Age date.	Bronze Age	611300	228800
51077	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age date.	Bronze Age	612600	227800
17485	Harris' Farm	Bronze Age	607905	227601
51130	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date.	Bronze Age	621500	219500
2640	North west of Carringtons Farm	Bronze Age	607987	227488
17485	Harris' Farm	Bronze Age	607905	227601
2640	North west of Carringtons Farm	Bronze Age	607987	227488
51089	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Bronze Age date.	Bronze Age	621600	218700



HER ID	Site Name	Period	Easting	Northing
56322	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Early Medieval date.	Iron Age	608800	228100
56331	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date.	Iron Age	609900	227500
51854	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Iron Age	609700	228100
51855	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Iron Age	609800	228000
51858	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Iron Age	609900	227700
51859	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Iron Age	609900	228100
51860	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Iron Age	609950	228050
51861	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Iron Age	610000	227900
51862	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Iron Age	610000	228000
56325	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date.	Iron Age	609200	227800
56330	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date.	Iron Age	609600	227800
56332	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date.	Iron Age	609900	227900
56387	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date.	Iron Age	621500	219500
47597	Land east of Hall Road, Great Bromley	Iron Age	607318	227197
56327	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.	Roman	609300	227200
57288	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.	Roman	608900	227000
3138	South of Wolfe's Hall Farm	Roman	614800	225400
17110	Grange Road	Roman	608006	229290
2468	Holly Lodge	Roman	608480	229100
57299	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.	Roman	619700	221500
17486	North of Cattsgreen Farm	Roman	608602	228855
56298	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.	Roman	606800	228700
56326	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.	Roman	609200	228900
56333	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.	Roman	610100	227800
56339	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.	Roman	611510	228300
56367	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.	Roman	617100	224300
3122	South of Great Holland Mill	Roman	620280	219200
2316	Little Bromley Hall	Roman	609200	227900
2631	Extending east-west north of Little Bromley	Roman	609106	229072
17486	North of Cottsgreen Farm	Roman	608602	228855
3128	West of Horsleycross Street	Roman	613748	224715
17110	Grange Road	Roman	608006	229290
47285	Thorpe Cross	Early Medieval	619970	222146
3089	South of Hempstall's Farm	Early Medieval	612969	226820
3162	East of Tendring Lodge	Early Medieval	616020	225185
51324	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval to Medieval date.	Early Medieval	608200	229400
51330	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date.	Early Medieval	609300	227300
47285	Thorpe Cross	Early Medieval	619970	222146



HER ID	Site Name	Period	Easting	Northing
3162	East of Tendring Lodge	Early Medieval	616020	225185
51163	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval to Medieval date.	Early Medieval	612200	227300
51331	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval to Medieval date.	Early Medieval	609600	227900
51332	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval to Medieval date.	Early Medieval	609900	227900
52899	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval to Medieval date.	Early Medieval	611200	226900
48329	Lodge Lane	Medieval	615318	225100
50910	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	608300	229000
52869	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	608300	228700
52875	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609000	227100
52876	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609200	227400
52880	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609400	227700
52884	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609600	227400
52888	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609700	227600
52895	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	610500	228000
54692	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	609400	227300
54704	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	609900	227500
54707	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	610000	227500
55180	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	610800	227600
17241	Tendring	Medieval	615872	224429
46798	New Hall	Medieval	619173	222782
52966	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	618700	223600
48659	Landing-place on the Gunfleet Estuary, from Park Lane, Frinton	Medieval	619681	219630
46801	Golden Lane	Medieval	618077	223260
52877	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	609300	227900
52879	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609400	226900
52882	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609500	227900
52883	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609600	226900
52885	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609600	227900
52891	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	609900	226800
52892	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	610100	227800
52901	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	611500	228300
52952	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Unknown date.	Medieval	617500	223100
52954	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	617800	223250
52955	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	617800	223300
52957	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	617900	223450
52959	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	618000	223400
53272	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	Medieval	610400	227800
54706	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	609950	227800
54708	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	610200	227800
54718	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	611900	228300
54770	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	617900	223450





HER ID	Site Name	Period	Easting	Northing
54869	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Unknown date.	Medieval	612400	227300
48661	Landing place on the Gunfleet Estuary, Great Holland	Medieval	620096	219461
2315	Little Bromley Churchyard	Medieval	609180	227825
2377	Saint Mary	Medieval	609170	227810
2378	Saint Mary	Medieval	609180	227825
48658	Former Gunfleet Estuary	Medieval	619498	219458
2983	South of Dairy House Farm	Medieval	620439	218299
3627	South of Great Holland	Medieval	621241	218907
17241	Tendring	Medieval	615872	224429
46801	Golden Lane	Medieval	618077	223260
46798	New Hall	Medieval	619173	222782
48329	Lodge Lane	Medieval	615318	225100
2315	Little Bromley Churchyard	Medieval	609180	227825
2378	Saint Mary	Medieval	609180	227825
16985	Frinton and Walton	Medieval	621424	218190
3627	South of Great Holland	Medieval	621241	218907
48667	Landing-place on the Gunfleet Estuary	Medieval	621676	217817
48668	Landing place, Great Holland Hall, Gunfleet Estuary	Medieval	622233	218814
48669	Landing place at Lower Barn, Gunfleet Estuary	Medieval	622897	218622
52974	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Medieval	620400	218600
50930	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	611900	227800
53734	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.	Post-medieval	609300	227700
53757	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	611800	228000
54667	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	607800	228600
54670	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	608100	228200
54686	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609200	227400
54689	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609300	227500
54690	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609300	227600
54693	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609400	227600
54694	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609400	227700
54700	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609500	227600
54701	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609500	227700
54705	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609910	227520
54712	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	611300	228300
55181	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	610800	228000
15467	Brick kiln grove at Thorpe-le-Soken	Post-medieval	619071	220771
54752	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	616600	224700
2853	The Mill House	Post-medieval	620387	219306





HER ID	Site Name	Period	Easting	Northing
34293	Knights Farmhouse	Post-medieval	612500	227500
47439	Burnt Heath Mill	Post-medieval	606800	227800
53736	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.	Post-medieval	609700	228100
54653	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.	Post-medieval	606900	227800
54657	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	607300	227700
54660	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	607400	227700
54668	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	607900	228000
54677	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	608400	227300
54687	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	609200	227800
54773	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval	618000	223500
3036	North of Damont's Farm	Post-medieval	619587	225248
3142	St John	Post-medieval	612340	228446
2853	The Mill House	Post-medieval	620387	219306
45508	Gravel Wood, Beaumont Estate, Beaumont	Post-medieval	616171	225305
45509	Stonehall Wood, Beaumont Estate, Great Oakley	Post-medieval	615822	225610
15467	Brick kiln grove at Thorpe-le-Soken	Post-medieval	619071	220771
3142	St John	Post-medieval	612340	228446
46609	Martello Tower H, Holland Marsh - site of	Post-medieval	622792	218122
48671	Mr Barton's Pans, Gunfleet Estuary	Post-medieval	622672	217991
54785	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.	Post-medieval	620400	218600
54787	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.	Post-medieval	621000	219000
40797	Signpost on B1035 at junction with Swan Lane, Beaumont	Modern	616417	224053
15399	The Firs	Modern	613553	226180
15400	The Limes (Springbank)	Modern	613487	226292
40801	Signpost on B1035 opposite Chapel Lane, Tendring. Heath Road & Pilcox Hall Lane	Modern	614053	225773
21350	Pillbox (destroyed), The Green, Great Holland	Modern	621200	219720
47909	WWI pillbox (destroyed) south of Larges Farm	Modern	621318	219526
15399	The Firs	Modern	613553	226180
15400	The Limes (Springbank)	Modern	613487	226292
40585	69-90 Hungerdown Lane	Modern	607660	230100
19342	WWI landing ground at Beaumont, S of Beaumont Hall	Modern	617841	224054
10044	Pillbox at Holland Haven Country Park	Modern	622000	217440
10045	Pillbox (destroyed) E of Holland Haven Country Park	Modern	622120	217470
10046	Pillbox base at Chevaux de Frise Point	Modern	622430	217680
10047	Pillbox on the sea wall E of Chevaux de Frise Point	Modern	622460	217760
10048	Pillbox on the sea wall at Sandy Point	Modern	622890	218140
10049	Pillbox (destroyed) on the sea wall at Battery Point	Modern	623150	218360



HER ID	Site Name	Period	Easting	Northing
10794	Two pillboxes, Beach Farm, Clacton Road, Great Holland	Modern	621261	217671
16984	'Diver' Site No. K13 (destroyed), Clacton Road, Great Holland	Modern	621242	217524
21357	'Diver' Site No K14 (destroyed), Frinton Golf Course	Modern	623130	218560
17258	Lodge Lane	Undated	614759	224784
17325	Bradfield Lodge	Undated	612868	227750
17327	Tendring Green	Undated	614353	225831
47376	Bradfield Lodge	Undated	612203	227811
48309	Wormseywood Farm	Undated	607875	229903
50925	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	610700	227900
51867	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	610800	227600
54699	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	609500	227300
56451	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	609200	227400
3148	Hawkins Farm	Undated	610383	227131
3129	West of Dickley Hall	Undated	610785	229020
3130	East of Mulley's Farm	Undated	610718	228036
3131	East of Mulley's Farm	Undated	610794	227186
3132	South of Bradfield Lodge	Undated	612433	227619
3133	South of Bradfield Lodge	Undated	612433	227619
3136	South of Wolfe's Hall Farm	Undated	614655	225477
3177	North of Abbott's Hall	Undated	611917	228040
3179	North of Tendring Green	Undated	613975	226368
3189	West of Wolfe's Hall Farm	Undated	614729	225909
6558	North east of Braham Hall	Undated	610627	228699
3167	East of Hempstall's Farm	Undated	613358	227257
17112	Grange Road	Undated	608035	229719
2460	South and West of Little Bromley Hall	Undated	608722	227718
2607	Badley Hall	Undated	607511	229229
2668	North of Norman's Farm	Undated	608221	229116
2682	Grange Farm	Undated	608170	229514
2444	Near Riddlesdale Farm	Undated	608828	229485
16986	Frinton and Walton	Undated	620853	219475
17243	Thorpe le Soken	Undated	617039	223467
46193	East Clacton reservoir and pumping station, Pork Lane, Great Holland	Undated	620339	220284
54775	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	618300	223700
3042	Mill Hill	Undated	615540	224874
3143	East of Thorpe Park	Undated	619462	220759
3159	North West of Thorpe Green	Undated	616690	223524
3160	Near Thorpe Green	Undated	617507	223278
3570	Birch Hoe Farm	Undated	620150	220239
17231	Grove Fruit Farm	Undated	619943	220788
17318	Welhams Farm	Undated	611142	226967
17321	Welhams Farm	Undated	610608	226828
17472	Ardleigh	Undated	607341	228545
48308	Chequers Farm	Undated	610323	228673
50913	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	609600	226900
51850	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	609000	228000
51851	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	609200	227800
51932	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	610400	227800
52978	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	621500	219500
54767	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	Undated	617800	223200
2975	South West of Great Holland	Undated	620751	218849



HER ID	Site Name	Period	Easting	Northing
3094	Near Horsley Cross	Undated	612193	227151
3157	Near Thorpe Hall	Undated	619012	221224
3182	North of Tendring Lodge	Undated	615355	225769
3192	South of 'Higher Barn Farm'	Undated	615334	226093
3571	Birch Hoe Farm	Undated	620448	220488
7253	North west of Carringtons Farm	Undated	607987	227488
7413	West of Bradfield Heath	Undated	612340	228200
2408	Old Shields Farm, Ardleigh	Undated	607016	228376
2409	Bounds Farm, Ardleigh	Undated	607028	229547
2410	Bounds Farm, Ardleigh	Undated	607105	229418
2441	East of Harris' Farm	Undated	608220	227730
2461	Cattsgreen Farm	Undated	607863	228411
2471	West of Little Bromley	Undated	609152	228648
2472	West of 'Little Bromley'	Undated	609350	228700
2680	Bromley Cross	Undated	607114	227468
17224	Manor Farm	Undated	621462	218895
2975	South West of Great Holland	Undated	620751	218849
2978	South of Great Holland	Undated	621617	219048
16986	Frinton and Walton	Undated	620853	219475
17231	Grove Fruit Farm	Undated	619943	220788
17243	Thorpe le Soken	Undated	617039	223467
17255	Tendring	Undated	614367	224851
17258	Lodge Lane	Undated	614759	224784
17318	Welhams Farm	Undated	611142	226967
17319	Goose Green	Undated	614282	225223
17320	Welhams Farm	Undated	610900	226730
17321	Welhams Farm	Undated	610608	226828
17322	Chequers Wood	Undated	610444	229036
17325	Bradfield Lodge	Undated	612868	227750
17327	Tendring Green	Undated	614353	225831
17477	East of Wormseywood Farm	Undated	608299	229876
17723	Far Thorpe Green	Undated	615974	222829
17471	Great Bromley	Undated	607245	227222
17472	Ardleigh	Undated	607341	228545
46193	East Clacton reservoir and pumping station, Pork Lane, Great Holland	Undated	620339	220284
47303	Calves Lane	Undated	610051	228602
48308	Chequers Farm	Undated	610323	228673
48309	Wormseywood Farm	Undated	607875	229903
3088	Near Burnt Ash Farm	Undated	613857	227665
3094	Near Horsley Cross	Undated	612193	227151
3108	North of Gravel wood	Undated	616155	225723
3109	Hollywood Farm	Undated	615355	223932
3118	South of Spring Farm	Undated	614680	227317
3119	South of Spring Farm	Undated	614677	227313
3127	West of Horsleycross Street	Undated	611604	228861
3129	West of Dickley Hall	Undated	610785	229020
3130	East of Mulley's Farm	Undated	610718	228036
3131	East of Mulley's Farm	Undated	610794	227186
3132	South of Bradfield Lodge	Undated	612433	227619
3133	South of Bradfield Lodge	Undated	612433	227619
3136	South of Wolve's Hall Farm	Undated	614655	225477
3143	East of Thorpe Park	Undated	619462	220759



HER ID	Site Name	Period	Easting	Northing
3148	Hawkins Farm	Undated	610383	227131
3151	North of Hollywood Farm	Undated	615106	224376
3153	North of Thorpe Park	Undated	619013	221628
3157	Near Thorpe Hall	Undated	619012	221224
3159	North West of Thorpe Green	Undated	616690	223524
3160	Near Thorpe Green	Undated	617507	223278
3161	East of Elm Farm	Undated	617148	224724
3167	East of Hempstall's Farm	Undated	613358	227257
3177	North of Abbott's Hall	Undated	611917	228040
3179	North of Tendring Green	Undated	613975	226368
3182	North of Tendring Lodge	Undated	615355	225769
3188	South west of Beaumont Hall	Undated	617637	224319
3189	West of Wolfe's Hall Farm	Undated	614729	225909
3192	South of 'Higher Barn Farm'	Undated	615334	226093
3570	Birch Hoe Farm	Undated	620150	220239
3571	Birch Hoe Farm	Undated	620448	220488
3660	Near Thorpe Park	Undated	618776	220885
6558	North east of Braham Hall	Undated	610627	228699
7253	North west of Carringtons Farm	Undated	607987	227488
8917	Cropmarks near Dale Hill Cottages, Thorpe-le-Soken	Undated	620423	222485
17115	Whitehall Lane	Undated	616033	223242
2363	East of Great Bromley	Undated	609487	226770
2408	Old Shields Farm, Ardleigh	Undated	607016	228376
2409	Bounds Farm, Ardleigh	Undated	607028	229547
2410	Bounds Farm, Ardleigh	Undated	607105	229418
2444	Near Riddlesdale Farm	Undated	608828	229485
2457	Badley Hall	Undated	608487	227085
2460	South and West of Little Bromley Hall	Undated	608722	227718
2461	Cattsgreen Farm	Undated	607863	228411
2471	West of Little Bromley	Undated	609152	228648
2499	Longcover Wood, Bluegates Farm Estate, Great Bromley	Undated	607777	226940
2607	Badley Hall	Undated	607511	229229
2652	Area to east of Ardleigh	Undated	606602	228964
2680	Bromley Cross	Undated	607114	227468
2731	Foxash Estate	Undated	607769	230168
49176	Rose Hill Quarry, Thorpe Le Soken	Undated	618905	221423
3042	Mill Hill	Undated	615540	224874
17257	School Road	Undated	614532	224460
47376	Bradfield Lodge	Undated	612203	227811
3141	South of Bradfield Heath	Undated	613248	228751
17108	Crossman's Farm	Undated	613762	228206
17112	Grange Road	Undated	608035	229719
2668	North of Norman's Farm	Undated	608221	229116
2682	Grange Farm	Undated	608170	229514
17224	Manor Farm	Undated	621462	218895
2978	South of Great Holland	Undated	621617	219048
3362	Great Holland	Undated	621000	219000



## Appendix 4: APS reports (2022)

## Appendix 5: Foreshore Walkover Survey

The foreshore was visited in October 2022 and October 2023 for the purposes of the desk-based assessment. The visits were undertaken at low tide to identify any potential assets on the foreshore which could be affected by the development proposals. The visits were taken 1 year apart to ensure that any assets which may have become visible throughout the course of the pre-application process were taken into account for the DCO application.

At the time of the survey in 2022 two areas of the foreshore were visited as at this time two options for landfall were being considered. Within the southern landfall option concrete, rubble and timbers related to the former groynes were identified. The design had been refined by 2023 only the northern option was visited on the second visit as the southern option had been excluded from the design.

No assets of archaeological or historic interest were identified on the foreshore during either of the visits. Only the remains of the former groynes could be identified on the foreshore. A GPS enabled camera was used to record photo locations of the remains of the groynes on the foreshore. The locations of the selected photos below are reproduced on Figure 11. The groynes can be seen on historic maps from at least 1888 (see image below). The groynes were replaced in 2014 during the Clacton to Holland on Sea Coast Protection Scheme.



1888 Ordnance Survey Map of the foreshore area





Photo 1: View looking south across the foreshore within the proposed Order Limits



Photo 2: View of remainder of groyne on the foreshore, looking south





Photo 3: Remains of groyne on foreshore, looking south east



Photo 4: View across the foreshore, looking south





Photo 5: View of remains of groyne on foreshore looking east



Photo 6: View of recent coastal defence scheme looking north from the foreshore




**F I V E**   
**ESTUARIES**  
OFFSHORE WIND FARM

PHONE  
EMAIL  
WEBSITE  
ADDRESS

0333 880 5306  
fiveestuaries@rwe.com  
[www.fiveestuaries.co.uk](http://www.fiveestuaries.co.uk)

COMPANY NO

Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Ltd  
Windmill Hill Business Park  
Whitehill Way, Swindon, SN5 6PB  
Registered in England and Wales  
company number 12292474





Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

