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1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 AECOM were commissioned by Longfield Solar Energy Farm Limited. (hereafter 'the Applicant') to produce a cultural heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in support of a proposed Longfield Solar Farm near the City of Chelmsford in Essex (hereafter 'the Order limits'). The project will be taken forward as a Development Consent Order (DCO) application (hereafter the 'Application') as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
- 1.2 This DBA was prepared in March 2021, with updates for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage, and in October 2021 for the Environmental Statement (ES) stage.
- 1.3 The Order limits comprises approximately 453ha of agricultural land located in proximity to a number of settlements, including Fuller Street approximately 300m to the north, Gamble's Green and Terling 500m and 1.1km to the east, Boreham 500m to the south-west, Hatfield Peverel 1.5km to the south-east and the large city of Chelmsford 5.7km to the south-west. Boreham Road runs north to south along the western edge of the Site, with the A12 carriageway abutting and bounding the southern edge of the Site boundary.
- 1.4 The construction (hereafter 'the Scheme') undertaken at the Order limits will comprise arrays of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, the Longfield Substation, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure.

Scope

- 1.5 This report has been prepared to determine the cultural heritage baseline for the Order limits and the impact of the Scheme on the cultural heritage within the Order limits and wider study area. This report conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It describes the Order limits, including the heritage assets within the study area.
- 1.6 This report is structured in six sections, with illustrations and appendices at the end:
 - a. Section 1 (Introduction) provides an introduction and general assessment background;
 - b. Section 2 (Longfield Solar Farm Site Description) provides details of the Scheme;
 - c. Section 3 (Legislation and Planning Policy) details the relevant legislative and planning policy framework and other relevant guidance, including an overview of Historic England policy and guidance;
 - d. Section 4 (Methodology) details the methodology for assessment and determination of the study area;
 - e. Section 5 (Heritage Baseline) provides a description of the Site's historical and archaeological background;
 - f. Section 6 (Assessment of the Baseline) provides an assessment of known and potential cultural heritage assets within the Site which have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme; and
 - g. Section 7 (Conclusions) summarises the results of the assessment.

Objectives

- 1.7 The baseline conditions presented in this document provide the evidence base for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and inform decisions in relation to avoiding, minimising and/or mitigating the impact to both known built heritage and archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets. This DBA forms a technical appendix to the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES). The objectives of this document are as follows:
 - a. To place the Site within its full historic and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;

- b. To identify and map all designated and non-designated heritage assets present within the Site and surrounding study area, as well as to assess the significance of potentially affected assets (as defined in Section 4.18–4.23 below);
- c. In relation to the above, to assess components of the assets' setting which contribute to their significance, where relevant;
- d. To determine the presence of previously unrecorded non-designated archaeological features and historic structures;
- e. To determine the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which are as yet unknown; and
- f. To identify the extent of previous ground disturbance which may have affected archaeological survival.

2. Longfield Solar Farm Site Description

- 2.1 The Longfield Solar Farm Site is centred approximately on Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 74179 14620.
- 2.2 The Site falls largely within the authority of Braintree District Council (BDC). However, some western areas of the Site to the east of Boreham Road/Waltham Road and to the west of Waltham Road and north of the A12 fall within the planning authority of Chelmsford City Council (CCC) (**Figure 1**).
- 2.3 The Site is situated entirely within the county of Essex.
- 2.4 The Site comprises a single, contiguous, irregularly shaped parcel of approximately 459ha of arable, enclosed agricultural fields, separated by hedgerows, tree lines, small areas of woodland, and minor roads and farm access tracks.

Proposed Development

- 2.5 The Scheme is a proposed solar farm with energy storage which will generate and store renewable electricity for export to the National Grid. It will comprise the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW), an energy storage facility and an export/import connection to the National Grid, via an extension of the existing Bulls Lodge Substation. The Scheme will be located within the 'Order limits' (as described below) and is the subject of the Application.

3. Legislation and Planning Policy

National Legislation

Planning Act 2008 (amended by the Localism Act 2011)

- 3.1 The Scheme is defined as a NSIP under the Planning Act 2008. The Act establishes the procedure for applying for, examining and determining applications for development consent for NSIPs
- 3.2 Under the terms of the Planning Act 2008, statutory Environmental Impact Assessment is required prior to a Development Consent Order (DCO) Application. The EIA includes a detailed consideration of the historic environment.
- 3.3 Consent for a NSIP takes the form of a DCO, which combines a grant of planning permission with a range of other separate consents, including heritage consents. Annex E of Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 11 (PINS 11) clarifies that the grant of development consent under the Planning Act would obviate the need for certain separate consents, including those under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.4 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the principal statutory provisions which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or conservation areas.
- 3.5 For NSIPs, the Secretary of State relies on Regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 when considering whether to grant permission to developments which affects a listed building or conservation areas. The regulation states the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses and must have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area.

Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (amended by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)

- 3.6 The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of “gardens and other land” situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest. The Register was established in 1984. Registered parks and gardens are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the National Planning Policy Framework (section 2.9–2.14 below).
- 3.7 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Monument (although it is noted that the grant of a DCO would obviate the need for such consents as set out above in paragraph 3.3).
- 3.8 Regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 states that in considering whether to grant planning permission which affects or is likely to affect a scheduled monument or its setting, the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving the scheduled monument or its setting.

National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

- 3.9 The overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) was adopted in July 2011 and sets out the overall national energy policy for delivering major energy policy for delivering major energy infrastructure.
- 3.10 Part 5 of the statement sets out guidance on generic impacts for the Applicant’s assessment and decision-making on the application. These impacts concern, amongst other matters, the historic environment.

- 3.11 Section 5.8 sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development proposal. Significance is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF (the successor of Annex 2 to PPS5) as “the value of an asset because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic and can extend to its setting’. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced’. 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 asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (paragraph 5.8.8). Similarly, there is a requirement on the IPC to identify and assess the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal; and that they should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (paragraphs 5.8.11 and 5.8.12).
- 3.12 In determining planning applications, the IPC should take account of the following four points:
- a. The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - b. The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;
 - c. The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - d. Any relevant local authority development plans or local impact report on the proposed development (paragraph 5.8.12).
- 3.13 Paragraphs 5.8.14 to 5.8.16 of the NPS-EN1 introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. Paragraph 5.8.14 emphasises the importance that should be placed on consideration of a designated asset’s conservation, and that this should be proportionate to the significance of the asset in question. This is irrespective of the level of harm to its significance as a result of any proposals. Distinction is drawn between those assets of exceptional interest (e.g. Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings), and those of special interest (e.g. Grade II listed buildings). Any harm or loss of heritage significance requires clear and convincing justification, and substantial harm or loss should be wholly exceptional with regard to those assets of greatest interest (paragraph 5.8.14).
- 3.14 In instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset, consent should be refused unless that harm or loss is ‘necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss’, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss (paragraph 5.8.15). Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the IPC should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm (paragraph 5.8.15). less than substantial harm is justified on the merits of the new development, the IPC should consider imposing a condition on the consent or requiring the applicant to enter into an obligation that will prevent the loss occurring until it is reasonably certain that the relevant part of the development is to proceed (paragraph 5.8.17).
- 3.15 Paragraph 5.8.18 identifies the importance of identifying benefits from a development. It states that ‘the IPC should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset’.

Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

- 3.16 The emerging Draft NPS-EN1 remains largely in line with the current NPS-EN1 in regards to the historic environment. It does apply greater emphasis on providing a multi-disciplinary assessment of impacts to heritage assets, including noise, vibration, light and indirect impacts (paragraph 5.9.13) and puts great merit on schemes that enhance the significance of heritage assets or their setting, which adequately address the risk to heritage assets, and those that consider how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme (paragraph 5.9.14)

- 3.17 The Draft NPS-EN1 explicitly states that any harm or loss of 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 significance of a grade II listed building park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including 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 (paragraph 5.9.22). It recognises that the Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all designated heritage assets. Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be given significant weight when weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss (paragraph 5.9.23).
- 3.18 Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (paragraph 5.9.24).

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

- 3.19 In considering the impact on the historic environment as set out in Section 5.8 of EN-1 and whether it is satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, EN-3 states that the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting the national targets for renewable energy supply and emissions reductions.

Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

- 3.20 The Draft NPS-EN-3 introduces the requirements for solar photovoltaic generation in line with other ground-based renewable energy. Section 2.53 is specifically aimed at cultural heritage and refers back to NPS-EN-1.
- 3.21 In addition, paragraph 2.53.2 acknowledges the wide range of potential impacts from solar farm but also the potential for preservation in situ through the removal of an archaeological asset from agricultural use.
- 3.22 Paragraph 2.53.5 also states that careful consideration should be given to the impact of solar farms on the setting of heritage assets through changes to the surrounding landscape and views.

National Planning Policy Statement for Electricity Networks (EN-5)

- 3.23 Part 2 of the statement sets out particular generic impacts of new electrical networks, concerning heritage, biodiversity and geological conservation, landscape and visual, noise and vibration, and electric and magnetic field effects.
- 3.24 Paragraph 2.11.14 concerns overhead and underground cable options. This notes the potential consequences for archaeology arising from underground networks, commenting that in many cases this impact would be greater than that for an overhead line.

Draft National Planning Policy Statement for Electricity Networks (EN-5)

- 3.25 The Draft NPS-EN-5 makes no changes to the consideration of cultural heritage beyond those set out in the current NPS-EN-5.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.26 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government; MHCLG 2021) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF requires plans, both strategic and non-strategic, to make provision for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment (paragraphs 20d and 28). Section 16 of the NPPF sets out a series of policies that are to be considered in development management decisions in relation to the heritage consent regimes established in the Ancient

Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

- 3.27 The relevant National Policy Statements for energy (EN-1; EN-3; EN-5) are in line with the policies set out in the NPPF on which they are largely based. These will not be reiterated in this section, but it should be noted that the NPPF remains a consideration in the Secretary of State's decision.

Local Plan Policy

Chelmsford Local Plan: Our Planning Strategy 2013 to 2036 (adopted May 2020)

- 3.28 Chelmsford Local Plan: Our Planning Strategy 2013 to 2036 (CLP; CCC 2020) outlines the strategic priorities and long-term vision for Chelmsford and identifies locations for delivering housing and other strategic development needs such as employment, retail, leisure, community and transport development for the period 2013 to 2036. The CLP sets out the amount and location of new development, and how places will change and be shaped throughout the CLP period and beyond. The Local Plan supersedes previous Development Plan Documents and Policies.
- 3.29 The CLP acknowledges Chelmsford as holding regional and sub-regional importance as 'a focus for jobs, shopping, healthcare, education, leisure and recreation for the wider area' (*ibid.*: 13) within the County of Essex as 'an excellent strategic location, adjacent to London with good links to Europe, as well as other key economic locations such as Cambridge' (*ibid.*: 14). The CLP identifies that Chelmsford has grown substantially since 1945 and was awarded City status in 2012 (*ibid.*: 24). The CLP also acknowledges the historic environment of Chelmsford, including many archaeological sites dating to the prehistoric period (*ibid.*: 22), and the Roman and medieval origins of the City of Chelmsford (*ibid.*: 24).
- 3.30 The CLP Strategic Priority 1 establishes that:

Strategic Priority 1 - Ensuring sustainable patterns of development

- 3.3 *The Local Plan will follow the national planning policy approach of sustainable development to ensure that appropriate development can be approved without delay. Sustainable development has three key dimensions; economic, social and environmental. A sustainable development should meet the needs of the present, without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. A balance needs to be struck between the need for, and positive benefits of, development against its impacts. This is tested through separate Sustainability Appraisals. (ibid.: 27)*
- 3.31 The CLP Strategic Priority 7 establishes that:

Strategic Priority 7 - Protecting and enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment, and the Green Belt

- 3.27 *Chelmsford's historic environment is also important with a range of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens. All of these contribute towards the local distinctiveness of the area and need to be protected and enhanced at the same time as achieving the growth required. (ibid.: 31)*
- 3.32 The CLP places sustainable development as central to the planning system, and commits to ensuring new development that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. In particular, Strategic Policy S2 asserts that:

Strategic Policy S2 – Addressing climate change and flood risk

The Council, through its planning policies and proposals that shape future development, will seek to mitigate and adapt to climate change. (ibid.: 38)

- 3.33 Strategic Policy S3 asserts that:

Strategic Policy S3 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

The Council will conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment recognising the positive contribution it makes to the character and distinctiveness of Chelmsford through

the diversity and quality of heritage assets. This includes wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits. (ibid.: 40)

- 3.34 Strategic policy S3 commits specifically to the designation and review of conservation areas, the conservation or enhancement of the significance of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and registered parks and gardens. When assessing applications for development, the Council will place great weight on the preservation or enhancement of designated heritage assets and their setting and will seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets and their settings.

The Council will seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets and their settings, which includes buildings, structures, features, gardens of local interest and protected lanes. Policy DM14 sets out the Council's approach to the protection and retention of these assets. Chelmsford contains a number of sites of archaeological importance. As set out in Policy DM15, the Council will seek the preservation and where appropriate enhancement of sites and their setting of archaeological interest.

- 3.35 The CLP establishes the following local policies in adherence with the NPPF and the Strategic Priorities and Strategic Policies discussed above (section 2.11–2.16):

Policy DM13 – Designated Heritage Assets

- A) *The impact of any development proposal on the significance of a designated heritage asset or its setting, and the level of any harm, will be considered against any public benefits arising from the proposed development. Where there is substantial harm or total loss of significance of the designated heritage asset, consent will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; or all of the following apply:*
- i. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
 - ii. use of the asset is not viable in itself in the medium term, or not demonstrably possible in terms of grant funding; and*
 - iii. the harm or loss is outweighed by bringing the site back into use.*

Where there is less than substantial harm to the heritage asset this will be weighed against the public benefits of the development proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the heritage asset.

The Council will take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities, local character and distinctiveness.

- B) **Listed Buildings**

In addition to Part A) the Council will preserve Listed Buildings and will permit proposals where...

development within the setting of a listed building would not adversely affect the significance of the listed building, including views to and from the building, landscape or townscape character, land use and historic associations; and

- D) **Registered Parks and Gardens**

Development proposals should protect Registered Parks and Gardens and their settings. Harm should be assessed in accordance with the tests within Part A) of this policy. (ibid.: 213–5)

Policy DM14

Non-Designated Heritage Assets and Protected Lanes

Proposals will be permitted where they retain the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, including its setting. Where proposals would lead to harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset or its loss, proposals should demonstrate that: i. the level of harm or loss is justified following a balanced judgement of harm and the significance of the asset; and ii. harm is minimised through retention of features of significance and/or good design and/or mitigation measures (ibid.:216).

The focus of the policy is based on the protection and retention of non-designated heritage assets, as identified on the Council's Buildings of Local Value List, Inventory of Landscape of Local Interest and Protected Lanes Studies. The aim is to avoid or minimise harm and weigh up any harm against the loss of significance. Where harm is justifiably unavoidable in most cases it should be possible to retain some aspect of significance (ibid.: 216).

Policy DM15 – Archaeology

Planning permission will be granted for development affecting archaeological sites providing it protects, enhances or preserves sites of archaeological interest and their settings. Applications shall have assessed the site in consultation with the Historic Environment Record and taken account of the archaeological importance of those remains, the need for the development, the likely extent of any harm, and the likelihood of the proposal successfully preserving the archaeological interest of the site by record. (ibid.: 216)

Boreham Neighbourhood Plan

- 3.36 Neighbourhood planning is a right for communities introduced through the Localism Act 2011. A neighbourhood development plan is a planning document which sets out policies for development and use of land in a neighbourhood. Neighbourhood development plans, and other community plans or orders can become part of the Local Plan, with equal legal status.
- 3.37 Chelmsford City Council has approved an application from Boreham Parish Council to designate a Neighbourhood Area under the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The Neighbourhood Area follows the Boreham parish boundary, which the southern end of the Site lies partially within.
- 3.38 A neighbourhood development plan is a planning document which sets out policies for development and use of land in a neighbourhood. Neighbourhood development plans, and other community plans or orders can become part of the Local Plan, with equal legal status.
- 3.39 The Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Parish of Boreham is currently in development and has not yet been made.

Braintree District Council Local Development Framework: Core Strategy (adopted September 2011)

- 3.40 The Local Development Framework is the revised planning system introduced under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which sets out how development is to be managed across the Braintree District. The Core Strategy (BDC 2011) is the principal document of the Local Development Framework and sets out the overall spatial vision and objectives, a spatial strategy, core policies and how the strategy will be implemented and monitored for the period 2011 to 2026. The Core Strategy supersedes previous policies in the Local Plan Review (ibid.: 9–11).
- 3.41 The Core Strategy notes the location of Braintree District between regional growth centres at Chelmsford, Colchester and Cambridge, with significant transport connections being close to Stansted Airport and the M11, the Haven Ports and about forty-five minutes journey time by rail from London. Braintree is identified by the Core Strategy as the main market town in the District and provides employment, town centre retail provision and community services (ibid.: 17). The Core strategy acknowledges that 'many of the towns and villages in the District have historic centres which are protected as conservation areas' and highlights the importance of historic villages and towns, including Finchingfield, Castle Hedingham and Coggeshall as visitor attractions (ibid.: 23).
- 3.42 Key objectives identified by the Core Strategy include:

Sustainability

To ensure that all development is sustainable and minimises the use of scarce natural resources and addresses the causes and potential impacts of climate change (and) encourages renewable energy... (ibid.: 26)

Built Environment

To preserve and enhance the historic character and locally distinctive identity of the District, to ensure that new development provides high quality, environmentally friendly design and to improve the public realm. (ibid.: 28)

Environment

To protect, restore and enhance the... landscape character, amenity and environmental quality of the countryside... (ibid.: 28)

- 3.43 The Core Strategy establishes the following policy in adherence with the NPPF and the key objectives discussed above (section 2.25–2.27):

Policy CS9

Policy CS9 deals with Built Heritage and the Historic Environment. It has been superseded by the Braintree District Council Local Plan 2013-2033.

Braintree District Council Local Plan 2013-2033: North Essex Authorities' Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan (adopted February 2021)

- 3.44 The Braintree District Council Local Plan 2013-2033 (BDC 2021) includes all major planning policy for the District in a single document in adherence with the requirements of the NPPF. 3.36 The Braintree District Council Local Plan 2013-2033 was adopted in February 2021.

- 3.45 The Adopted Local Plan Review highlights specific policies regarding protected lanes:

Policy RLP 87

Protected Lanes

The District Council will seek to conserve the traditional landscape and nature conservation character of roads designated on the Proposals Map as Protected Lanes, including their associated verges, banks and ditches. Any proposals that would adversely affect the physical appearance of these protected lanes, or give rise to a material increase in the amount of traffic using them will not be permitted.

- 3.46 Policy RLP 87 is to be superseded by policy LLP 46 in the Braintree District Council Local Plan 2013-2033 Section 2 (Emerging).
- 3.47 An assessment of Protected Lanes was undertaken by Essex County Council and Braintree District Council in 2013 (ECC 2013). Section 2.3 states:

Braintree District Council in defining their Core Strategy and Development Control Policies wanted to retain their Protected Historic Lane Policy from their present Local Plan which identified a total of 141 lanes, however, there was a lack of supporting information for this policy and the Lanes had not been assessed for a period of at least 25 years. In addition, following the work on the existing protected lanes a further 9 lanes were identified for which the same assessment was undertaken.

Policy SP 1

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

When considering development proposals, the Local Planning Authorities will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. They will always work pro-actively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Development that complies with the Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Policy SP 7

Place Shaping Principles

Policy SP 7 supersedes and replaces policy CS9 in the Braintree District Council Local Development Framework: Core Strategy. All new development must meet high standards of urban and architectural design. Development frameworks, masterplans, design codes and other design documents will be prepared in consultation with stakeholders where they are needed to support this objective.

All new development should reflect the following place shaping principles, where applicable:

- a. Respond positively to local character and context to preserve and enhance the quality of existing places and their environs;
- b. Provide buildings that exhibit individual architectural quality within well-considered public and private realms; and
- c. Protect and enhance assets of historical or natural value.

Braintree District Council Local Plan 2013-2033 Section 2 (Emerging)

Braintree District Council Local Plan 2013-2033 Section 2 is currently undergoing formal adoption by the Braintree District Council. The relevant policies that pertain to the historic environment and built heritage are:

Policy LPP 50

Built and Historic Environment

The Council will promote and secure the highest possible standards of design and layout in all new development and the protection and enhancement of the historic environment in order to:

- a. *Respect and respond to the local context, especially in the District's historic areas, where development may affect the setting of listed buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural significance, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and areas of high archaeological and landscape sensitivity including designated heritage assets*
- b. *Promote and encourage the contribution that heritage assets can make towards driving regeneration, economic development, tourism and leisure provision in the District*
- c. *Actively encourage local groups to formulate Local Lists of buildings and structures of historic or architectural significance*
- d. *Create built environments which are safe and accessible to everyone and which will contribute towards the quality of life in all towns and villages*
- e. *Create good quality-built environments in commercial and business districts and in the public realm as well as in residential areas*
- f. *Be capable of meeting the changing future needs of occupiers*
- g. *(ibid.: 98).*

Policy LPP 56

Conservation Areas

The Council will encourage the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of designated Conservation Areas and their settings. These include the buildings, open spaces, landscape and historic features and views into, out from and within the constituent parts of designated areas. Built or other development within or adjacent to a Conservation Area and affecting its setting will be permitted provided that all the following criteria are met;

- . *Where the proposal enhances the character, appearance and essential feature of the Conservation Area or its setting*
- a. *Details of existing buildings which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area will be retained*
- b. *Building materials are of high quality and appropriate to the local context. (ibid.: 109)*

Policy LPP 60

Heritage Assets and their Settings

Development of internal, or external alterations, or extensions, to a listed building or listed structure (including any structures defined as having equivalent status due to being situated within the curtilage of a listed building and locally listed heritage assets) and changes of use will be permitted when all the following criteria are met;

- . *The works or uses do not harm the significance of the setting, character, structural stability, and fabric of the building or structure*
- a. *The works or uses do not result in substantial harm, or damage to the building or structures historic and architectural elements which are considered to be of significance or special importance*
- b. *The works or uses include the use of appropriate materials and finishes*
- c. *The application submitted contains details of the significance of the heritage asset, within a Heritage Statement which should include any contribution made by their setting*

The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the immediate settings of heritage assets by appropriate control over the development, design and use of adjoining land. (ibid.: 112)

Policy LPP 63

Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Recording

Where important archaeological remains are thought to be at risk from development, or if the development could impact on a Scheduled Monument or Historic Park and Garden, the developer will be required to arrange for an archaeological evaluation of the site to be undertaken and submitted as part of the planning application. The Essex Historic Environment Record should be the primary source for assessment for archaeological potential. The evaluation will assess the character, significance and extent of the archaeological remains and will allow an informed decision to be made on the planning application. Such assessments should be proportionate to the importance of the site and a programme of archaeological investigation may be necessary for sites likely to contain significant archaeology.

Planning permission will not be granted if the remains identified are of sufficient importance to be preserved in situ and cannot be so preserved in the context of the development proposed, taking account of the necessary construction techniques to be used.

Where archaeological potential is identified but there is no overriding case for any remains to be preserved in situ, development which would destroy or disturb potential remains will be permitted, subject to conditions ensuring an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation, recording, reporting and archiving prior to development commencing. There will be a requirement to make the result of these investigations publicly accessible. (ibid.: 115).

Policy LPP 46

Protected Lanes

The District Council will conserve the traditional landscape and nature conservation character of roads designated on the Proposals Map as Protected Lanes, including their verges, banks, ditches and natural features such as hedgerows and other structural elements contributing to the historic features of the lanes.

Any proposals that would have a materially adverse impact on the physical appearance of these Protected Lanes or generate traffic of a type or amount inappropriate for the traditional landscape and nature conservation character of a protected lane, will not be permitted (ibid.: 92).

Hatfield Peverel Neighbourhood Development Plan 2015–2033 (made December 2019)

- 3.48 Braintree District Council approved an application from Boreham Parish Council to designate a Neighbourhood Area under the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 in March 2015. The Neighbourhood Area follows the Hatfield Peverel parish boundary, which the southern end of the Site lies partially within. At a meeting of Full Council on the 16th December 2019 it was agreed that the Hatfield Peverel Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) should be ‘made’ and become part of the Braintree District Council Local Development Framework (section 2.28–2.31 above) and the emerging Braintree District Council Local Plan (section 2.32–2.36 above).
- 3.49 The NDP characterises Hatfield Peverel as a semi-rural village comprising two centres of population; the village of Hatfield Peverel itself and Nounsley, approximately 540m. The surrounding landscape is gently undulating agricultural land interspersed with small wooded areas and a number of substantial woods to the south. (Hatfield Peverel Parish Council 2019; HPPC: 11) The NDP identifies Roman or earlier origins to the village focused around the point where the Roman road forded the River Ter (*ibid.*: 12).
- 3.50 Environment Key Issues identified by the NDP include:

Planning

Hatfield Peverel has a long history and its links to that heritage should be protected whilst allowing the Parish to move forward (ibid.: 23).

- 3.51 The NDP establishes the following policy in adherence with the NPPF and the key objectives discussed above (section 2.40):

HPE 5 Protection of Landscape Setting

The landscape setting of the village will be protected. Any proposed development should not detract from the key landscape features of the views identified (in the NDP (ibid.: 32)) and described in the (in the NDP (ibid.: 34–6)).

Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.52 The Planning Policy Guidance (PPG; MHCLG 2019) is a government produced interactive on-line document that provides further advice and guidance that expands the policy outlined in the NPPF.
- 3.53 Significance of heritage assets and its importance in decision taking is explored in Paragraph 009 of the PPG which states that heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (Paragraph 009; Reference ID: 18a-009-20140306; Last updated 23rd July 2019).
- 3.54 The setting of the heritage asset is also of importance and a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration. The degree to which the proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance must also be considered. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which an asset is experienced in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places.
- 3.55 Paragraph 013 of the PPG recognises that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public right or the ability to experience that setting. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change (Paragraph 013; Reference ID: 18a-013-20140306; Last updated 23rd July 2019).
- 3.56 Paragraph 018 of the PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact of the significance of the heritage asset. Ultimately, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the decision taker. However,

it acknowledges that substantial harm is a high test so may not arise in many cases. A key consideration when assessing whether there is an adverse impact on a listed building is whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723; Last updated 23rd July 2019).

Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes

- 3.57 Historic England have published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015), GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition, December 2017), Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance (October 2019) and Advice Note 15. Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment.
- 3.58 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the 'first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance' (para 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 3.59 GPA3 (Second Edition) provides detail on the setting of heritage assets provides general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated. The document also provides advice on how views contribute to setting.
- 3.60 Paragraph 8 of the advice note confirms that the extent of the setting, as defined in the NPPF, is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.
- 3.61 Paragraph 9 states that although the setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, land comprising a setting may itself be designated. The concept of a 'core', 'wider' and 'extended' setting is introduced in the same paragraph (under the section on Designated Views); however, it is acknowledged that there is no formal definition for these terms, and they will only apply in certain cases.
- 3.62 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a 'Statement of Heritage Significance', as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset's significance (heritage value) and the potential degree of impact of a Scheme. The following items are recommended for inclusion:
- a. The purpose of the heritage statement;
 - b. The nature of the proposal;
 - c. Designation records for heritage assets (to included designated, curtilage listed and non-designated assets);
 - d. Reference to the local Historic Environment Record (HER), if relevant;
 - e. Reference to any assessments of archaeological potential, if relevant;
 - f. Planning history;
 - g. Consultations, if undertaken;
 - h. Approach and methodology;
 - i. Form and history of the asset;
 - j. Significance statement referencing 'archaeological', 'architectural', 'artistic' and 'historic' interest;
 - k. Impact assessment;
 - l. Avoidance of harmful impacts; and
 - m. Recording recommendations.
- 3.63 The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary) as follows:

- a. Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
 - b. Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or 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 skills, such as sculpture.
 - c. Historic Interest – An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). 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.
- 3.64 Advice Note 15 describes the potential impacts on the historic environment of commercial renewable energy proposals including solar photovoltaics. Section 1 refers the reader to the NPPF and PPG. Section 2 stresses the need for development proposals to fully understand the significance of heritage assets likely to be impacted by the development and encourages the use of desk-based sources of heritage data such as the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), local Historic Environment Records (HERs), historic landscape characterisation and other surveys including LIDAR (light detection and ranging) surveys (Paragraph 24) and engagement with the determining authority and Historic England at an early stage (Paragraph 31).
- 3.65 Paragraph 32 states that it may be necessary to undertake archaeological assessment, including field evaluation, to identify as yet unknown heritage assets when considering the options for detailed site development.
- 3.66 Paragraph 33 notes that proposals for new works such as cabling, electricity substations, battery storage facilities and other associated works also need to be assessed for their potential impact on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, including development within their setting.
- 3.67 Paragraph 34 note that *'Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset requires a clear and convincing justification, detailing the benefits of the proposal and enabling them to be weighed against any harm that would be caused to the historic environment.'*
- 3.68 Regarding areas of potential archaeological interest Paragraph 42 recommends a staged approach of desk-based assessment, geophysical assessment and if necessary, trial trenching. Paragraph 43 recommends that early consultation takes place with the determining authority's heritage advisers and Historic England where appropriate.
- 3.69 Paragraph 48 stresses the need to consider not only the direct physical impacts of the development, but also any impacts to the significance of identified heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting.
- 3.70 Section 3 focusses on individual types of commercial renewable energy proposals. Regarding solar parks Paragraph 68 notes that *'Assessment of potential heritage impacts of a solar park will typically cover groundworks, such as those from the supports for the solar panels, cable trenches and hard-standings for access or equipment.'* Paragraph 70 notes that *'Harmful visual impacts on the settings of heritage assets can be avoided or reduced through sensitive design and layout, and mitigation measures such as tree and hedge planting to screen the development.'* It also warns against allowing these measures to cause impact themselves.

IEMA Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK

- 3.71 Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA 2021) is a guide to good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment published jointly by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The document provides guidance on understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change.
- 3.72 Understanding cultural heritage assets is split into three stages: Description, Significance and Importance. The description arrives at a factual statement that establishes the nature of the asset. The heritage values

of the asset are then analysed (the guidance stresses that these include but are not limited to aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values) and a statement of cultural significance given. Finally, the importance of the asset is assessed, and a conclusion drawn as to the level of protection that the asset merits in planning policy and cultural heritage legislation. The guidance notes that unlike cultural significance importance is scaled and can be described as high, medium or low.

The process of evaluating the consequences of change is split into three stages: Understanding change, assessing impact and Weighting the effect. All aspects of a proposal that have the ability to change a cultural heritage asset or its setting are first explained. If these changes affect the cultural significance of the asset the resulting impact, which could be positive or negative, and its magnitude is then assessed. The effect is a combination of the magnitude of the impact and the cultural heritage asset's importance and the scale of the effect will determine by how much the issue should influence the design of the proposal and whether the proposal is acceptable and will be permitted.

Research Framework

- 3.73 In addition to the policy and guidance detailed above, all archaeological works on the Site will be conducted with full consideration of the East Anglian Archaeology Research Framework, *Research and Archaeology* (EAARF; (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011), which encompasses Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.
- 3.74 Research frameworks provide an updated overview of current understanding, through the synthesis of information from a range of sources such as the HER, and reports from planning-led investigations. An agreed Research Agenda sets questions and areas of research where knowledge gaps are identified and allow planning-led projects to contribute effectively to public understanding.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 3.75 The baseline data was gathered in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020) and Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019).

4. Methodology

- 4.1 The assessment of baseline conditions was carried out following the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA 2020) and the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019).

Study Area

- 4.2 A 1km study area from the Site boundary has been defined for this assessment (see **Figures 2 and 3**). This is the principal area of data-gathering and focuses on the land that would be subject to physical alteration, plus its immediate environs. A full suite of desk-based data has been gathered for this area, relating to both designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets.
- 4.3 This study area was agreed following consultation with the Principal Historic Environment Consultant (PHEC) for Essex County Council (ECC), Richard Havis, undertaken between 27th July 2020 and 28th July 2020.
- 4.4 Assets of the highest significance (Grade I and II* listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments) beyond the defined 1km study were also assessed, up to a maximum distance of 3km. Assets within this 3km study area are only discussed where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor in their significance and where this has the potential to be affected by the Scheme. This has ensured that the assessment is proportionate, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF. Assets with grouped significance have been discussed together. This includes listed buildings located within conservation areas where they will be assessed for the contribution that they make to the historic and architectural interest of that area. Those assets which have significance that transcends the wider grouping are discussed separately.
- 4.5 The purpose of this study area was for data capture, encompassing heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including archaeological sites and monuments and historic buildings, together with the relevant historic landscape characterisation. All captured data has been reviewed, and the significance of those assets potentially affected by the Scheme has been assessed. All of the captured data have been reviewed, and those assets potentially affected by the Scheme will be taken forward into the impact assessment.

Asset Identification

- 4.6 All assets identified within the 1km study area, irrespective of whether they would be affected by the Scheme, are listed in Appendix A. Each has been assigned a Unique Identity Number (UID), with:
- a. Archaeological assets, prefixed **A**;
 - b. Designated built heritage assets, prefixed **DBH**;
 - c. Non-designated built heritage assets, prefixed **NBH**;
 - d. Conservation areas, prefixed **C**; and
 - e. Registered parks and gardens, prefixed **RPG**.
- 4.7 Exceptions to the 1km rule have been made for the construction roads that connect the Site to the wider road network via the A130 to the west and Generals Lane to the south-west. In these instances, only those designated built heritage assets adjacent to the road and therefore likely to be affected by site traffic have been identified.
- 4.8 Within the gazetteer, the UIDs are cross-referenced to the originating NHLE (National Heritage List for England) and/or HER reference. Archaeological and built heritage assets within the 1km study area are shown on **Figures 2 and 3** respectively in Appendix B.

Data Sources

- 4.9 The preparation of the baseline was informed by material gathered and collated from various sources, including:

- a. Essex Historic Environment Records (HER);
- b. Essex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC);
- c. Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- d. Geological and borehole records from the British Geological Society (BGS);
- e. Soil records (Cranfield Soilscales);
- f. Historical mapping (<https://maps.nls.uk>; archives);
- g. LIDAR (Environment Agency);
- h. Aerial photographs;
- i. Detailed geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the Site (Headland Archaeology 2020);
- j. Aerial investigation and mapping (AIM) assessment of the Site (Places Services 2020); and
- k. Various documentary and internet sources.

Site Visit

- 4.10 A site walkover and visual appraisal was undertaken on Tuesday 3rd and Wednesday 4th November 2020. Photographs of the Site taken during the walkover survey are presented in Appendix C. The main considerations of the site walkover were:
- a. to visually inspect the Site and surrounding area and assess the heritage assets, including their setting, that have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme;
 - b. to identify non-designated heritage and the assets not identified during desk-based research; and
 - c. to record current use and conditions to assess how current and former use may have affected the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 4.11 Assets in the vicinity of the Site were viewed from publicly accessible areas or from areas accessed with the express permission of the landowner(s).

Assumptions and Data Gaps

- 4.12 The NHLE data used for this assessment was that available to download on 11th September 2020. The core HER datasets used were provided by Essex County Council on 13th August 2020. It is not anticipated that any significant changes to these datasets that would substantially affect the assessment of the cultural heritage baseline and conclusions presented in this document will occur prior to commencement of works for the Scheme. However, it should be noted that any subsequent changes to these datasets have not been captured by this assessment.
- 4.13 The field visits focused on the principal assets within the Site, and designated assets within the 1km study area. No systematic field walking survey was undertaken.
- 4.14 While an archive visit was carried out, access to historic maps and documents was limited due to COVID-19 restrictions. Some estates maps and parish tithe maps could be viewed but facilities allowing their reproduction were not available. As such, these maps are referenced in the DBA (Appendix D) but not included in the map regression. Digitised OS maps were obtained through an external service and are presented in Appendix E.

Assessment Methodology

- 4.15 This report provides an overview of the archaeological and historical background of the 1km study area in order to better understand its historical context and the significance of any heritage assets within it.
- 4.16 The data gathered through both the site visit and desk-based research have been collated and the results mapped in ArcGIS using Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping.
- 4.17 The site visit enabled the following staged process of assessment to be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (2017), namely:

- a. The identification of heritage assets;
 - b. Assessment of significance;
 - c. Confirmation of whether significance and setting were to be affected; and
 - d. Assessment of those assets where there was a potential for harm.
- 4.18 The significance of identified heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional and local policies, and archaeological research frameworks.

Significance of Heritage Assets

- 4.19 The significance (heritage value) of identified heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional and local policies, archaeological research frameworks and the modified criteria for Scheduled Monuments used in England by the Secretary of State for (Digital,) Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS, 2013). An assessment of the significance of assets and their setting has been undertaken in consideration of guidance and good practice issued by Historic England. A methodology for the assessment of significance of heritage assets is outlined in Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019).
- 4.20 The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines significance as *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'*. The terminology used in this assessment relates to the terminology used by the NPPF (Annex 2, Glossary), referring to significance in terms of heritage interest and not heritage values.
- 4.21 The DBA has been undertaken in line with the methodology set out above. The assignment of significance is a professional value judgment based on an understanding of the Site and research, and professional expertise.

Archaeological Potential

- 4.22 Archaeological potential assesses the possibility that unrecorded archaeological remains may exist within the Site in addition to the known archaeological resource identified in the baseline. The potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Site has been determined by professional judgement guided by an assessment of the existing heritage resource and the impact of previous modern development or disturbance at the Site.
- 4.23 Assessment of the archaeological resources draws on three factors:
- a. An assessment of the potential survival of any known or unknown archaeological deposits to remain extant within the Site based on an evaluation of previous ground disturbance;
 - b. An assessment for the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the Site based the results of the baseline study; and
 - c. An assessment of the significance of known and potential archaeological assets within the Site, as well as within the defined study area.
- 4.24 The level of disturbance to buried archaeological remains caused by historic development has been assessed based on available data listed above, with particular attention paid to historic boreholes and available data obtained from previous archaeological evaluations and excavations in the study area.
- 4.25 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated **'high'**, **'medium'**, **'low'**, **'negligible'**, or **'unknown'**. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and its national, regional and local context. This includes the number, proximity and significance of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Site and its surrounding study area.

Consultation

- 4.26 Consultation was undertaken with the PHEC for ECC between 27th July 2020 and 15th September 2020. The PHEC provided, by email correspondence received 28th July 2020, advice on appropriate data sources and information to be included within this DBA to inform the EIA in support the forthcoming DCO application.

- 4.27 The PHEC advised that a 1km study area and data search parameters used for the Site would be appropriate for the purposes of this DBA. A programme of geophysical survey of the Site was approved by the PHEC by email correspondence received 15th September 2020 and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; AECOM 2020).
- 4.28 The PHEC also advised by email correspondence received 9th September 2020 that a programme of trial trench evaluation would be required. The details of this programme of archaeological evaluation has been agreed with the PHEC in discussions in January and February 2021 and a WSI for archaeological trial trenching (AECOM 2021) is pending approval by the PHEC. This work is anticipated to be undertaken in the summer of 2021.

5. Heritage Baseline

Site Conditions

Topography

- 5.1 The Site comprises approximately 459ha of one contiguous parcel of largely arable, enclosed agricultural fields, separated by hedgerows, tree lines, small areas of woodland, and minor roads and farm access tracks. The hedgerows within the Site range between lengths of dense tall vegetation (shrub and tree species) and thin lines of vegetation with sporadic trees present, although the former is a dominant feature. The arable fields are of small to moderate size, some of which are of irregular shape.
- 5.2 The landscape features immediately surrounding the Longfield Solar Farm Site comprise a number of villages, including Fuller Street to the north, Gamble's Green and Terling to the east, Boreham and Little Waltham to the south-west, Hatfield Peverel to the south-east and the large city of Chelmsford to the south-west. Boreham Road runs north to south along the Western edge of the Site, with the A12 dual carriageway abutting and bounding the southern edge of the Site boundary.
- 5.3 The River Ter rises in Stebbing Green, approximately 10.7km north-west of the Site. It follows a tightly winding route eastwards through the northern end of the Site and past the northern edge of Sandy Wood and through Terling, before turning to the south. It flows past the west side of Hatfield Peverel before joining the canalised Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation near Ruses Lock, approximately 3.9km south-east of the Site.
- 5.4 The Boreham Stream rises to the north-west of Russell Green, approximately 970m to the west of the Site. It flows to the south-east past the west of the Site, before curving around the west side of Boreham, and joins the River Chelmer next to the Church Road bridge.
- 5.5 The Rivers Chelmer and Blackwater empty into the wide Blackwater Estuary to the east of Maldon, which in turn meets the North Sea at Mersea Island. The Blackwater Estuary is characterised by extensive saltmarshes, although the quality and extent of these habitats have been in decline due drainage and development, rising sea levels, and increasing storm frequency and severity.
- 5.6 The topography of the area is gently undulating, and slopes gradually from north to south towards the Chelmer Valley. The Site and surrounding area is crossed by drainage channels feeding into the River Ter and Boreham Stream. Existing ground levels are approximately 64m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the north of the Site which descends to a level of approximately 40m aOD towards the south of the Site according to online Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.

Geology and Soils

- 5.7 Superficial deposits are recorded across the entirety of the Site (BGS 2020). The predominant superficial deposit across the Site comprises sedimentary glaciogenic diamicton belonging to the Lowestoft Formation; a chalk and flint heavy soil. Glaciofluvial deposits of sedimentary sand and gravel are recorded to the north and south of the Site. Sporadic patches of Brickearth comprising wind-blown detrital clay silt and sand are also noted across the Site.
- 5.8 The bedrock geology across the entirety of the Site is recorded as the London Clay Formation, comprising detrital clay, silt and sand (*ibid.*).
- 5.9 A number of borehole surveys are recorded by the British Geological Survey at or in close proximity to the Site (BGS 2020), including a large number recorded along the route of the A12 dual carriageway immediately to the south of the Site. While some results are recorded as confidential or of restricted access, there are still a relatively large number of unrestricted records. A representative sample of selected borehole records at or in close proximity to the Site are summarised in **Table 1** below

Table 1: Summary of selected borehole reports (BGS 2020)

BGS Ref.	BGS ID	Date	Approximate location relative to Site	Summary of report	OS NGR
TL71NE12	549029	March 1967	Near Fuller Street 170m west of north end of Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil deposit to 0.2m below ground level (bgl). - ? Boulder clay to 4.4m bgl. - Glacial sand and gravel to 15.7m bgl. - Geological London Clay to 16.8m bgl. - Terminated at 16.8m bgl. 	TL 75060 16060
TL71NE11	549028	March 1967	Near Ridley Hall within north-east of Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil deposit to 0.3m bgl. - ? Boulder clay to 7.2m bgl. - Glacial sand and gravel to 8.5m bgl. - Geological London Clay to 10.8m bgl. - Terminated at 10.8m bgl. 	TL 75720 15690
TL71SW46	549299	December 1968	Near Scarletts Farm within Site boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil deposit to 0.3m bgl. - Boulder clay to 11.9m bgl. - Glacial sand and gravel to 18.3m bgl. - Geological London Clay to 18.9m bgl. - Terminated at 18.9m bgl. 	TL 74640 14450
TL71SW3	549256	February 1967	Near Russel Green Farm within west of Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil deposit to 0.5m bgl. - Boulder clay to 12.2m bgl. - Geological London Clay to 13.7m bgl. - Terminated at 13.7m bgl. 	TL 74850 13120
TL71SE14	549108	February 1967	Near Ringers Farm within east of Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil deposit to 0.8m bgl. - Boulder clay to 6.7m bgl. - Glacial sand and gravel to 15.2m bgl. - Terminated at 15.2m bgl. 	TL 76620 13300
TL71SE23	549117	January 1967	Near Toppinghoe Hall within south of Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil deposit to 0.8m bgl. - Brickearth to 1.7m bgl. - Glacial sand and gravel to 5.2m bgl. - Geological London Clay to 7.6m bgl. - Terminated at 7.6m bgl. 	TL 77340 11320

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.10 No designated assets are recorded by the NHLE within the Site boundary. 73 designated assets are recorded by the NHLE within the 1km study area, comprising one registered park and garden, and 72 listed buildings. There are a further 22 grade II* and grade I listed buildings between 1km and 3km of the Site boundary, 20 grade II* and two grade I.
- 5.11 There are no scheduled monuments within the Longfield Solar Farm Site or within 1km of it. There are three scheduled monuments within the 3km study area. Great Loyes moated site and fishpond (NHLE 1008979) is approximately 2.8km to the east; Gubbion's Hall moated site (NHLE 1016802) is approximately 2.3km to the north-west; and Hatfield Priory (NHLE 1002150) is approximately 2.8km to the south-east.
- 5.12 The nearest registered battlefield recorded by the NHLE is the Battle of Maldon 991 (NHLE 1000019), approximately 10.5km south-east of the Site, to the south-east of Maldon. The Site does not form part of the setting of these assets, and due to the distance of the assets from the Site and the level of intervening topography and screening, no impact from the Scheme is anticipated. As such, these assets are not considered to be material to the decision-making process for the Scheme and are not discussed further as part of the assessment.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.13 Fifteen non-designated assets are recorded within the Site boundary. A further 136 non-designated assets within the 1km study area. Eighteen non-designated built heritage assets which are not recorded by the Essex HER were identified during a Site walkover survey, undertaken on 3rd and 4th November 2021.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.14 The HER does not record any previous archaeological investigations or 'events' undertaken wholly or partially within the Site boundary. Twenty-four previous archaeological investigations or 'events' are recorded by the HER wholly or partially within the 1km study area, comprising:
- a. Three archaeological excavations;
 - b. One archaeological watching brief;
 - c. One systematic fieldwalking survey;
 - d. Five observations (visual assessment);
 - e. Six field visits;
 - f. Four salvage recordings;
 - g. Two architectural surveys; and
 - h. Two buildings surveys.

Walkover Survey

- 5.15 A Site walkover survey was undertaken on Tuesday 3rd and Wednesday 4th November 2020 to evaluate known heritage assets likely to be impacted within the Site and surrounding area as well as to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present within the Site. All fields within the Site were visited and assessed as were a number of designated and non-designated assets within 1km of the Site.
- 5.16 As the fields were largely under crop, it was not possible to assess surface features across much of the Site. However, the walkover survey confirmed the presence a large ditch (**A71**) near a suspected medieval farmhouse and assessed the setting of several designated and non-designated built heritage assets.

Archaeological and Historical Overview

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic (to c. 2000 BC)

- 5.17 Situated in the south-east of Britain and connected to the European mainland by a land bridge during the last glacial maximum, parts of Essex were inhabited by humans very early on. Settlement activity by Palaeolithic hunter-gather communities in coastal areas dates back at least 450,000 years (Brown 2007: 6). Significant evidence of Palaeolithic activity is known at Marks Tey, approximately 16km north-east of the Site, at what would have been the easternmost edge of the ice sheet, as well as around Colchester, further to the north-east (Colchester and Ipswich Museums; CIM 2019: 3). As the climate warmed during the Mesolithic, Essex became more densely wooded, while the course of the Thames moved north, forming a broad estuarine complex with the Crouch and Blackwater rivers (Brown 2007: 7). As the ice sheet melted and sea levels rose Essex, along with the rest of Britain, became cut-off from the European continent. Evidence of Mesolithic activity in Essex is limited primarily to flint tools in coastal and riverine locations, indicating continuation of a hunter-gather culture. Evidence of Neolithic activity in Essex from c. 3500 BC is much more widespread in Essex, with evidence of early agricultural practices around the Blackwater estuary, and monumental structures including the Springfield Cursus ceremonial site, situated to the north-east of Chelmsford, approximately 4km south-west of the Site.
- 5.18 Neolithic flint and ceramic remains have been recovered from two plough disturbed pits at Great Holts Farm, Boreham (**A3**) approximately 260m south-west of the Site. Prehistoric flint finds (**A122**) comprising seven flakes, one core and one scraper were found at Boreham Airfield, approximately 750m west of the Site during a fieldwalking survey (**E19**) in 1994, prior to eventual disturbance by gravel extraction.
- 5.19 During the construction of a water pipeline running from Church Road, Boreham to White Hart Lane, Springfield, a spread of worked flint sealed by a layer of alluvium and a palaeo-channel was recorded (**A68**) approximately 500m south of the site.
- 5.20 No Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic archaeological features, deposits or artefacts are recorded within the Site.

Later Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age (c. 2000 BC–AD 43)

- 5.21 Essex, due to its relative proximity to continental Europe, was one of the areas at the forefront of the arrival of the Beaker culture into the British Isles from north-western Europe and was central to new socioeconomic developments at the time. Settlement activity in the Bronze Age in Essex continued to be primarily riverine or coastal, demonstrating a preference for the lighter soils of gravel terraces (Couchman 1980: 40; Brown 2007: 11). Evidence of Bronze Age settlement activity in Essex includes the Springfield Lyons site north-east of Chelmsford, approximately 4km south-west of the Site. Artefacts recovered from Springfield Lyons, an enclosed circular settlement dating to the Late Bronze Age, include a large pottery assemblage, loom weights, spindle whorls, and perforated clay slabs and the largest collection of clay mould fragments for bronze-casting ever discovered at a British Bronze Age site. Charred plant remains at the settlement also indicate that crop processing took place within the enclosure. A small rectangular structure approximately 800m north of Springfield Lyons has been interpreted as a shrine (Brown 2007: 11). More recently, a number of Middle Bronze Age features and a Late Bronze Age settlement were recorded at Greater Beaulieu Park (OA 2015) 1.8km west of the Site.
- 5.22 Iron Age Essex, along with the south of Suffolk, formed the territory of the Celtic Brittonic Trinovantes kingdom, with its principal settlement at the *oppidum* enclosed settlement of *Camulodunum*, in the area of modern-day Colchester. Springfield Lyons was abandoned by the Iron Age, although it continued to serve as a location for ritual deposition (*ibid.*). Structural remains are far more widely represented in Essex from the Iron Age, and hundreds of roundhouses have been excavated throughout the county, usually comprising a post-built wattle and daub structure with a south-east facing porch, surrounded by a gully.
- 5.23 Later prehistoric activity at Great Holts Farm, Boreham (**A3**) approximately 260m south-west of the Site, includes two Early to Middle Bronze Age ring-ditches from plough-flattened barrows, and an Early Iron Age post-built structure. A lack of remains from the Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period suggests a hiatus in on-site activity at this location from c.300 BC to c. AD 120.
- 5.24 A Bronze Age hoard comprising 14 pieces of copper and bronze, socketed axes and knives was uncovered during the construction of a patio in 1982 (**A131** and **A132**), approximately 450m south of the Site. A spread of 33 flints were recorded in the garden also (**A133**).
- 5.25 A single Bronze Age peghole spearhead was recorded 380m south of the Site (**A136**).
- 5.26 A prehistoric pit and an undated ditch were recorded in two trial trenches positioned over four linear cropmarks at Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham (**A40**), approximately 720m south of the Site. Neither corresponded with the cropmark plot. The cropmarks orientated north-east to south-west may relate to the rifle range recorded on the 3rd edition OS map. It is possible that some of the remaining cropmarks were caused by naturally occurring geological features, or variations in the natural drift geology.
- 5.27 Several prehistoric features have been revealed during various phases of topsoil stripping and in various locations at Bulls Lodge Quarry, at the former Boreham Airfield (**A31**), approximately 950m west of the Site. Later prehistoric archaeological features include cremations, pits and ditches probably dating to the Bronze Age, as well as two Iron Age enclosure and associated Iron Age pottery (**A55**) approximately 200m north-east of the Site; a scatter of flint was recorded across the topsoil during a walkover survey (**A60**) prior to excavation.
- 5.28 A complex of cropmarks consisting of a ring-ditch, linear features and possible pits (**A36**) were recorded at Lyons Hall, approximately 690m north-west of the Site, on aerial photographs in 2009. The features have not been mapped as part of the NMP. Cropmarks are recorded south of Boreham (**A84**); these have been identified as potential Bronze Age barrows approximately 900m south of the Site, with a potential ring ditch located south of Boreham approximately 900m south of the Site (**A111**).
- 5.29 At the Former Hamilton Motors site in Boreham, flint flakes were recovered during an evaluation (**A66**) approximately 400m south of the Site. These were not recorded *in-situ*.
- 5.30 Another complex series of Late Iron Age features, including a large enclosure, have been recorded at Greater Beaulieu Park 1.8km west of the Site (OA 2015).
- 5.31 Archaeological investigations at Land off Church Road & Plantation Road, Boreham uncovered an Iron Age cremation cemetery set within enclosures. Associated field systems were also recorded nearby (A94). At Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham, approximately 550m south of the Site, five sherds of Iron Age pottery

were recovered from several archaeological features; these may have been residual, although this has not been confirmed (**A141**).

- 5.32 Archaeological investigations at Land off Church Road & Plantation Road, Boreham uncovered an Iron Age cremation cemetery situated within ditched enclosures. Associated field systems were also recorded nearby (**A94**).
- 5.33 At Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham, approximately 550m south of the Site, five sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from several archaeological features during an archaeological evaluation (**A141**).
- 5.34 No Bronze Age or Iron Age archaeological features, deposits or artefacts are recorded within the Site.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 5.35 Evidence of Roman goods from pre-Conquest sites such as Pleshey, Rivenhall and Stanstead may indicate that elements of the Trinovantes tribal leadership saw advantages to trade with the Roman Empire and had been politically sympathetic to Rome (Kemble 2007: 13). Aside from the Roman occupation of the *oppidum* at *Camulodunum*, Roman settlement activity in Essex includes artefacts comprising coins, urns and burnt bone, as well as structural remains including fragmentary remains of a possible bath building (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England; RCHME 1921: 39) at Chelmsford, identified as *Caesaromagus* (Kemble 2007: 15), meaning 'Caesar's marketplace', and a small Roman towns in the vicinity of modern-day Braintree, Witham (*ibid.*), and Terling (O'Neil and Pearce 1933)
- 5.36 The route of the London to Colchester Roman Road, that also links Chelmsford to Witham, (**A56**; **A57** and **A145**) runs approximately 100m south-east of the southern end of the Site, corresponding approximately with the route of the modern B1137 single carriageway.
- 5.37 Romano-British urned cremation burials, along with an assortment of flagons, Samian platters, square glass bottles (**A52**) were found at Great Holts Farm, approximately 300m west of the Site in c. 1900. A 1976 watching brief (salvage record; **E12**) recorded Roman roofing tiles, pottery and other finds to the south of the farm, approximately 350m south-west of the Site, in an area of baked clay. A 1991 field survey (**E16**) at Great Holt's Farm established the location of a rural Roman settlement or villa (**E119**), approximately 210m west of the Site, from which a substantial quantity of Roman brick and tile, and five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. A watching brief (**E12**) carried out as part of the extension to the sand and gravel pit at the farm in 1993, identified an area of baked clay with fragmented *tegulae* (roof tiles) lying on it (**A53**). Further excavation (**E19**) undertaken in 1994 uncovered the remains of at least four Roman buildings including a bath house and *praeefurnium* (furnace), two Roman wells; a granary and possible workshop or storehouse; a large Roman pond; one Roman cremation; and an extensive network of Roman fields, enclosures and ditches. The late Roman buildings were situated in a square compound or farmyard linked to a structured network of fields by a ditched driveway or trackway measuring 12m wide and more than 250m long. The Roman villa was within a ditched compound within a regular complex of fields and enclosures. The villa was possibly established in the early 2nd century and modified or expanded later. Analysis of botanical and faunal remains revealed that the occupants of the villa were affluent, had the resources to consume imported plant foods and preserved fish, and to enjoy recreations including hunting and, probably, hawking.
- 5.38 At Bulls Lodge (**A59** and **A61**), a Roman aisled hall, 22m squared in size, with an apse at one end, has been identified as a Roman *Principa*, approximately 200m north-west of the Site.
- 5.39 A cropmark of a large rectilinear enclosure is recorded to the north of Boreham Airfield (**A87**), approximately 150m west of the Site, along with cropmarks of a small ring ditch with a central 'pit', other ditches, 'pits' and large dark patches. A break in the rectilinear enclosure's south-eastern side may be an entrance. The HER notes that the enclosure may be a Roman fort or marching camp.
- 5.40 Fieldwalking prior to eventual disturbance by gravel extraction at Boreham Airfield, approximately 420m west of the Site, identified Romano-British finds (**A123** and **A142**) dating to the 3rd or 4th century. The finds comprised 46 sherds of Roman pottery located in a small but dense concentration and a small and light concentration of Roman brick and tile.
- 5.41 A findspot (**A43**) of pottery and a *sesterce* coin of Antoninus Pius, of AD 138 were found near Fuller Street at Ashwell's Farm. A further Romano-British pottery findspot (**A62**) is recorded to the north of Boreham, approximately 240m west of the Site. Roman pottery was recovered from several features at an evaluation at Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham, approximately 550m south of the Site (**A138**).
- 5.42 A Roman brick (**A93**) has been recorded within the walls of the 12th century Church of St Andrew in Boreham, approximately 850m south of the Site.
- 5.43 No Romano-British archaeological features, deposits or artefacts are recorded within the Site.

Early Medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 5.44 Subsequent to the withdrawal of the Roman Imperial occupation from Britain, the settlements at Chelmsford and Braintree were abandoned, and evidence of post-Roman and early medieval occupation in the area is very limited. However, a number of relatively large settlements are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1068 (OpenDomesday 2020) at Hatfield Peverel, Terling, and Fairstead. Hatfield Peverel is recorded as *Hafelda*, comprising a large settlement of 72 households; Terling as *Terlinga*, comprising a moderately-sized settlement of 32 households; and Fairstead as *Fairstedam*, comprising a moderately-sized settlement of 17 households.
- 5.45 An early medieval longhouse (**A120**) dated as 10th to 13th century was excavated (**E17**; **E18**) at Great Holt's Farm, approximately 400m south-west of the Site. Post-Roman robber cuts were also identified, and Saxon pottery sherds and a bone pottery stamp were recovered.
- 5.46 The round tower of the Church of St Mary the Virgin at Little Leighs [**DBH37**] (**A45**), approximately 500m north-west of the Site, may be Saxon in date.
- 5.47 No early medieval archaeological features, deposits or artefacts are recorded within the Site.

Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 5.48 A small settlement at Chelmsford is recorded in the Domesday book of 1086 as *Celmeresfort*, comprising a very small settlement of four households (OpenDomesday 2020). Another settlement is recorded at Ridley Hall, comprising four households, within the eastern side of the Site.
- 5.49 A bridge across the River Can was built in Chelmsford in c. 1100, resulting in the diversion of traffic through the settlement and the subsequent rapid expansion into a town. The town of Braintree and Chelmsford were both granted market charters in 1199, becoming important centres of the wool and textiles trades. The area between the town of Chelmsford and Braintree would have comprised agricultural hinterland, characterised by a mixture of arable and pastoral farming and interspersed with small settlements such as those at Terling, Hatfield Peverel and Fairstead.
- 5.50 Medieval built heritage is manifested in the 1km study area by parish churches and farmhouses. The oldest church in the 3km study area is the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin (Fairstead) (**DBH48**) which was built in the late 11th century. The Church of St Mary the Virgin (Great Leighs) (**DBH37**) has a 12th century nave with later additions.
- 5.51 The oldest farmhouse in the 1km study area is Ringers Farmhouse (**DBH14**) which dates to the 13th century. Berwick Farmhouse (**DBH21**) dates to the 14th century while Wakerings Farmhouse (**DBH1**); Lyons Hall (**DBH3**; **A46**); and Terling Hall Farmhouse (**DBH10**; **A50**; **A51**) all have 15th century origins. Some medieval architectural features are retained at Lyons Hall (**DBH3**; **A46**), approximately 620m north-west of the Site.
- 5.52 Extensive cropmarks of former field boundaries (**A35**) are visible at Potter's Wood, within the southern end of the Site, on 1st edition OS mapping. Also visible is an enclosure that underlies the field boundaries, which may have internal features. An incomplete, irregular moat (**A24**) is recorded at Scarletts Farm, near the centre of the Site, and enclosed by, although outside of the Site boundary. The HER also records cropmarks of possibly medieval former field boundaries (**A39**) at Chopping's Wood, immediately adjacent to the west of the Site.
- 5.53 A number of moats are associated with late medieval houses in the area. A possible moated site (**A71**) is recorded in association with Whitehouse Farm (**NBH15**), immediately adjacent to the west side of the Site. A possible ditch relating to the moated site appears to extend north into the Site and is visible on aerial photographs and noted during the Site visit. An incomplete moat (**A58**) is recorded at Lawns Farm (**DBH42**), approximately 90m west of the Site. The house comprises an L-shaped building, the southern wing of which is dated to the early 16th century. A moat (**A22**) at Brent Hall (**DBH5**), approximately 140m west of the Site was probably dug as a landscape feature contemporary with the present 18th century house, although the site is recorded as Brent Hall in 1538, indicating possible late medieval activity. A moat (**A72**) is recorded in association with Bird Farm (**A73**), approximately 240m west of the Site. A further manor house (**A129**) and moated site is located approximately 250m south of the Site, at Boreham (**A128**).
- 5.54 Archaeological excavation (**E21**) at Boreham Airfield identified the remains of a late 12th to early 13th century settlement (**A6**) approximately 900m west of the Site, along with a small quantity of residual prehistoric and

Late Iron Age/ Roman finds; fieldwalking the site prior to excavation only recorded a single sherd of medieval pottery and a scattering of post-medieval pottery (**A143** and **A144**) The settlement appears to have consisted of two large enclosures, two or more timber buildings and a very early example of a large wooden postmill. The relative scarcity of intercutting features and the tight date range of pottery suggest a relatively short-lived settlement, and the site appears to have been covered with trees in the post-medieval period. A subsequent archaeological watching brief (**E22**) identified two further associated medieval ditches (**A7**) to the north-east, approximately 840m west of the Site. A 12th to 13th century field system and associated trackway (**A32**), with later post-medieval field boundaries have been excavated at Bull's Lodge Quarry at Boreham Airfield, approximately 900m south of the Site.

- 5.55 The Tudor palace of Beaulieu, 1.5km west of the Site, is believed to have earlier origins and is likely to have been emparked sometime in the 12th or 13th century. The royal park was at one point surrounded by a park pale which may have extended to Boreham Brook which is crossed by proposed cable routes in the south-west of the Site. A number of medieval farmsteads recorded during mineral extraction at Bull's Lodge Quarry discussed above are thought to have been abandoned following the creation of the royal park due to the eviction of the tenant farmers.
- 5.56 A medieval pottery findspot (**A63**) is recorded to the north of Boreham, approximately 240m west of the Site. A findspot of a single sherd of medieval oxidised ware (**A89**) is recorded approximately 730m north-west of the Site, north of Lyons Hall. A further findspot has been recorded approximately 400m south of the Site at Boreham (**A75**).

Post-Medieval (AD 1540–900)

- 5.57 Throughout the post-medieval period the Site and study area was almost exclusively agricultural. The majority of land was used for arable and sheep farming with local industries of milling, weaving, tanning and malting. Farmhouses, houses, cottages and farm buildings were built throughout the area in the 16th to 19th centuries with several examples surviving as listed buildings. Domestic buildings of the 16th to 18th centuries are mainly constructed of timber frames with plastered walls and tiled roofs while brick took over in the late 18th and 19th centuries. The names of many of the farmhouses commemorate the family names of past owners.
- 5.58 In the 16th century the Terling estate was owned by the Audley and Mildmay family and the Tudor house stood between the current house and the church. John Strutt bought the manor of Terling in 1761 and had built a new house and re-landscaped the park (**RPG1; A90**) by 1773. Strutt's successor to the estate, Colonel Joseph Strutt had the house remodelled in the early 19th century and was ennobled as the first Lord Rayleigh in 1821.
- 5.59 John William Strutt, the third Baron Rayleigh succeeded to the title and estate in 1871 and established a laboratory in the west wing of Terling Place in which he was responsible for the discovery of the noble gas argon in 1894, being awarded the Nobel Prize for Science in 1904. Lord Rayleigh's Farms Ltd. was founded in 1890 to manage the estate.
- 5.60 Hatfield Peverel's position on the main route from London to Colchester and Ipswich made it a popular location for large houses in the 18th and early 19th centuries. One such house, Berwick Place (**NBH4**) is located within the 1km study area.
- 5.61 The Eastern Counties and Eastern Union Railways main line from London to Brentwood was extended to Colchester in 1843 with a station at Hatfield Peverel opening in 1844. The current station dates from 1878.
- 5.62 Archaeological features recorded by the HER are typical of the agricultural character of the Site and surrounding area. A former 19th century model farm is recorded at Berwick Farm (**A18**) approximately 80m east of the southern end of the Site, whilst the location of a post-medieval house is shown on the 1777 map (**A48**), approximately 500m south of the Site. Two former brickworks are recorded at Boreham (**A20**) and Hatfield Peverel (**A21**), approximately 330m south-west of the Site and approximately 720m east of the Site respectively.
- 5.63 At Bulls Lodge, a Tudor earthen causeway (**A137**), which was interpreted as a dam leading into a fishpond was uncovered during archaeological investigations approximately 350m north-west of the Site.
- 5.64 A post-medieval ditch (A42) runs immediately to the west of Boreham Road, Boreham and acted as a water feeder during the post-medieval period; it lies approximately 1km south of the Site. A pit was recorded (**A79**) during an evaluation approximately 700m south of the Site at Boreham.

- 5.65 Two of four 17th century parks surrounding New Hall at Boreham, comprising Dukes Park (**A37**) and Great or Old Park (**A38**), are situated approximately 250m and 950m south-west of the Site respectively.
- 5.66 A milestone (**A4**) is set flush against a brick wall on the B1137 at Hatfield Peveral, approximately 50m south of the Site.
- 5.67 A spring head (**A5**) is recorded as issuing through a pipe in the centre of a carved rectangular stone north of Great Leighs Church, approximately 560m north-west of the Site.
- 5.68 Beaulieu Palace, 1.5km west of the Site is of Tudor date. The royal park is believed to have been in use until at least the 17th century.
- 5.69 The site of a post-medieval windmill, built in 1813 and demolished in the 1940's is located at Boreham approximately 400m south of the Site (**A67**), with cropmarks indicating a potential windmill located approximately 1km west of the Site (**A130**).
- 5.70 Pike Pond Field is recorded on the 1850 tithe map indicating the location of a medieval or post-medieval pond (**A116**), approximately 750m west of the Site.
- 5.71 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from several features during an archaeological evaluation at Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham (**A139** and **A140**) approximately 550m south of the Site.
- 5.72 Other evidence of post-medieval activity is limited to isolated pottery findspots north of Boreham (**A64**), at Great Holt's Farm (**A121**), and at Boreham Airfield (**A124**), approximately 260m south-west, 390m south-west, and 520m south-west of the Site respectively.

Modern (AD 1901–present)

- 5.73 Evelyn, Lady Rayleigh carried out extensive planting in the gardens of Terling Place in the early 20th century, creating a wooded pleasure ground to the north-west of the house. In the mid-20th century, much of the western part of the park was returned to agriculture. Lord Rayleigh's Farms Ltd. was incorporated in 1930.
- 5.74 RAF Boreham was constructed in 1943 for the United States Army Airforce (USAAF) by the Air Ministry's Directorate General of Works. The USAAF left on 24th July 1944 after 96 missions and the airfield was closed in 1945.
- 5.75 After the Second World War the majority of the operations part of the airfield was turned into a racetrack before being subject to mineral extraction and later returned to agricultural use. The former Airfield (**A91**; **A8**; **A9**; **A10**; **A11**; **A12**; **A13**; **A14**; **A15**; **A16**; **A17**; **A28**; **A29**), covering an approximately 240ha area approximately west of the Site, is recorded extensively in the HER. Associated remains in this area include destroyed floodlights (**A26**; **A27**) a destroyed prison pen (**A30**) and signposting (**A34**).
- 5.76 The HER records an area of extensive practice trenches (**A41**) dating to either the First or Second World War across an approximately 14ha area near the south-eastern end of the Site. The trenches range in form from straight cut crenulations, to wavy lengths, often joined together and linked with straight sections and appear as cropmarks in modern aerial photographs (Place Services 2020a and 2020b).
- 5.77 The Hatfield Peveral bypass, to the north of the village, was opened in 1965.

Undated

- 5.78 In addition to the known heritage assets discussed above, the HER also records numerous areas of undated cropmarks of varying form, character, and possible archaeological origin across the Site and surrounding study area.
- 5.79 Of particular note are a number of areas of cropmarks falling wholly or partially within the Site boundary. A series of small straight ditches dividing a field up into smaller parcels (**A49**) are identifiable on RAF aerial photographs near the northern end of the Site. Cropmarks (**A109**; **A110**) of various linear features and a series of amorphous features which represent past extraction pits are recorded within the northern end of the site, south of Terling Spring. Cropmarks of ring ditches, trackways and field boundaries (**A70**) around Toppinghoe Hall are recorded approximately 450m south-east of the Site. Cropmarks of an oval enclosure (**A127**) approximately 50m in diameter are recorded within the eastern extent of the Site at Ringer's Farm.

- 5.80 Additionally, numerous cropmark features are recorded in areas immediately adjacent to the Site boundary. A series of linear cropmarks are located at Boreham, approximately 550m south-west of the Site (**A1**), 800m south-west (**A112**), and 700m south (**A116**). A series of linear cropmarks (**A2**) of unknown date is recorded at Cole Hill, and cropmarks of extraction pits, or small-scale quarrying, and linear features (**A107**) west of Terling Spring, immediately to the north of the Site. To the east, immediately abutting the west and east sides of the northern end of the Site respectively, are areas of cropmarks of linear features possibly representing field boundaries (**A114**; **A115**). To the south of this, immediately abutting the east of the Site is a further area of linear cropmarks (**A117**). Cropmarks of a ring ditch (**A81**), a possible field boundary (**A95**), and a further ring ditch (possibly a barrow) (**A96**) are recorded immediately to the east of the southern end of the Site. Probably post-medieval field boundaries, some appearing on the OS 1st edition mapping (**A102**) are recorded immediately to the east of the Site at Beggars Hill. To the west of the Site cropmarks indicating field boundaries and an enclosure were identified at Boreham Airfield (**A135**), approximately 1km west of the Site.
- 5.81 The possible site of a former church of unknown date (**A65**) is evidenced by the name 'Church Field' on the Tithe Award for a plot located to the north of Boreham, approximately 250m south-west of the Site.

Designated Assets

Listed Buildings

- 5.82 There are no listed buildings within the Longfield Solar Farm (hereafter the 'Scheme'). There are 73 listed buildings within the 1km study area. The listed buildings reflect the development of the area in the medieval and post-medieval periods. They include three Grade I listed building, Ringers Farmhouse (**DBH14**), the Church of St Mary the Virgin (**DBH37**) in Great Leighs and the Church of St Andrew, Boreham (**DBH16**) and one Grade II* listed building: The Old Rectory (**DBH65**) The Grade II listed buildings within the 1km study area mostly illustrate the agricultural history of the area, being farmhouses and cottages mainly of timber frame construction with plastered walls and tiled roofs.
- 5.83 The 3km study area contains a further 210 listed buildings of which two are listed Grade I, 20 Grade II* and 188 Grade II. The setting of these assets was reviewed, and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) prepared by the LVIA team was consulted (this can be found in the EIA Scoping Report for the Scheme (Figures 10-1 and 10-2)). Those assets whose setting has the potential to be affected by the Scheme are discussed individually below.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 5.84 Part of the Terling Place Grade II registered park and garden (**RPG1**) is located within the 1km study area. The RPG represents a late 18th century landscaped park with gardens and pleasure garden set around the Grade II* listed Terling Place. The area of the RPG within the 1km study area consists mainly of agricultural land, parkland and some ornamental woodland planting to the south-west of the house. The 1km study area also contains two further registered parks and gardens, New Hall, Boreham (NHLE 1000207) is approximately 1.35km to the west; and Boreham House (NHLE 1000354). These appear within the study area as a result of the construction road connecting the Site to General's Lane and the wider road network. As the assets are not in close proximity to the construction road, they do not have the potential for impact from construction traffic and are not considered further in this document.
- 5.85 The 3km study area contains one further registered parks and garden. Hatfield Priory (NHLE 1000206) is approximately 2.6km to the south-east of the Order limits.

Conservation areas

- 5.86 Three conservation areas fall within the 1km study area. The Terling Conservation Area (**C1**) stretches from Flack's Green in the west to Terling in the east. The historic core of the village of Terling is located close to the entrance to Terling Place and the Terling Place RPG and contains a cluster of 20 listed buildings including the Grade II* listed Parish Church of All Saints (**DBH23**) and four further Grade II* listed buildings. This part of the conservation area is outside the 1km study area, but the conservation area also takes in settlement on Owl's Hill, Norman Hill and Flack's Green, part of which is within the 1km study area. The 1km study area also includes the Boreham Roman Road/Plantation Road Conservation Area (**C2**) (approximately 300m south of the Site boundary), and the Boreham Church Road Conservation Area (**C3**) (approximately 1.00km south of the Site boundary).

Historic Landscape

- 5.87 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is a method for understanding and mapping the nature of the landscape with reference to its historical development (McNab and Lambrick 1999: 54). The Essex HLC mapping was completed in February 2011 (ECC 2011). The Essex HLC for the Site and 1km study area is shown on **Figure 4**.
- 5.88 The Scheme is immediately abutted by isolated parcels of land described by the HLC as “Ancient Woodland” (HLC Ref. WDS-aw). This comprises land that has had continuous woodland cover since at least AD 1600 and may be ancient semi-natural woodland. It retains a native tree and shrub cover that has not been planted, although it may have been managed by coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally. The most extensive areas of ancient woodland comprise Hookley Wood, to the north-east of the Site; Sandy Wood, in an area surrounded by the Site on all sides west of Ridley Hall; Scarlett’s Wood, also surrounded by the Site between Whitehouse Farm and Scarlett Farm; Roll’s Spring and Ringer’s Wood to the west and south-west of Ringer’s Farm; Toppinghoehall Wood and Porter’s Wood at the southern end of the Site; and Lost Wood, adjacent to the east side of the southern end of the Site. The Site boundary has been defined to exclude extensive areas of Ancient Woodland from the area of Scheme, although some smaller parcels of Ancient Woodland are present within the Site boundary to the north and west of Hopkins Farm, and to the north of Ringer’s Farm. Additionally, a single smaller parcel of land is described by the HLC as “18th–20th century Woodland Plantation” (HLC Ref. WDS-wp) between Bird’s Farm Cottage and Ringer’s Wood near the centre of the Site. This comprises managed and planted woodland which post-date Ancient Woodland. This area of woodland has been excluded from the Order limits but is immediately abutted by the Site on three sides.
- 5.89 A number of the larger, irregularly shaped enclosures within and immediately abutting the north and east of the Site are described by the HLC as “Pre-18th Century ‘Irregular’ Enclosure” (HLC Ref. AEF-if) comprising the result of piecemeal enclosure and may originate from the medieval period or earlier. A small number of areas within the Site – namely to the south of Hookley Wood; in the north of the Site west of Sandy Wood; in the east of the Site between Ringer’s Farm and Waltham Road; in the west of the Site adjacent to Bird’s Farm Cottage; and adjacent to the Site boundary near the southern end of the Site at Toppinohoeall Wood – are described as “Piecemeal Enclosure by Agreement” (HLC Ref. LEF-le). These fields were created, by informal agreement, to subdivide a pre-existing earlier field system. Dating of these fields is difficult but they usually predate the introduction of the Parliamentary Enclosure Acts of the mid-18th century onwards. Field boundaries associated with both as “Pre-18th Century ‘Irregular’ Enclosure” (HLC Ref. AEF-if) “Piecemeal Enclosure by Agreement” (HLC Ref. LEF-le), especially where adjacent to “Ancient Woodland” (HLC Ref. WDS-aw), are likely to comprise ancient hedgerows, which are notable for their historic value, prominence of native species, and high biodiversity, but which are often under threat due to neglect, unsympathetic modern cutting practices, and invasive species.
- 5.90 Areas associated with the various post-medieval farmsteads across the area are described by the HLC as “Built-up Areas – Urban Development” (HLC Ref. BUM-ba), which applies to modern and historic built up or urban areas, and ranges from cities, towns, villages, and hamlets to large farms. Most of these have been excluded from the Order limits, although the HLC area for Ridley Hall farmstead falls partially within the Order limits and is otherwise surrounded by areas of The Solar Farm Site, and Scarlett’s Farm, while not within the Scheme area, is similarly enclosed by The Solar Farm Site on all sides.
- 5.91 The majority of The Solar Farm Site comprises modern field systems described by the HLC as “Boundary Loss” (HLC Ref. TEF-bl). These fields represent field boundary loss since the 1950s, through the merging of two or more fields into one, due to mechanisation and changes in agricultural practices. The resultant field system is a hybrid and palimpsest, with edges that may have several periods of origin, the surviving edges of which are of historic importance. A handful of smaller fields, particularly with the central area and to the east of The Solar Farm Site, are described by the HLC as “20th Century Enclosure” (HLC Ref. TEF-te), comprising modern, small, field enclosures, which can be either nested within a pre-existing field system or be a totally new field system that has over-written the prior landscape.
- 5.92 Other HLC types at The Solar Farm Site include a small area of “Enclosed Meadow” (HLC Ref. IMW-mp) to the west of Sandy Wood and bounded by the Site on all sides, traditionally to produce a hay crop for winter fodder and for grazing. An area partially within the north-east of The Solar Farm Site, east of Ridley Hall comprises a “Reservoir” (HLC Ref. WAT-wr), although the reservoir itself lies outside the Order limits.

- 5.93 Beyond the Order limits, the Historic Landscape Character of the 1km study area is broadly similar, predominantly consisting of modern agricultural enclosures interspersed with more isolated HLC types including limited remnants of earlier field systems, small areas of ancient woodland built-up areas of varying size, and small numbers of industrial and similar sites.

Cartographic Evidence

- 5.94 Maps referenced below are listed in Appendix D and relevant OS maps are presented in Appendix E.
- 5.95 The 1776 Terling Hall Estate Map shows the Terling Hall estate in limited detail, although it is evident that a significant amount of alteration to field boundaries has taken place. Plots 15 and 16, which appear to be to the west and north of what is now Hankins Farm are referred to as 'Potash Field' and 'Potash Wood' respectively, and a number of small, irregular sub-oval features are depicted in this area, possibly representing extraction pits or ponds. A number of small buildings are shown at the southern end of Plot 15 and on Plot 10, referred to as 'House, Barn Yards, Stable, Orchards, Gardens', seemingly corresponding with the approximate location of the modern Hankins farm.
- 5.96 The Site falls within areas covered by the 1838–43 Tithe maps of the Parishes of Great Leighs, Fairstead, Terling, Boreham and Hatfield Peverel. The Tithe maps depict an enclosed agricultural environment interspersed with areas of woodland, many of which correspond with those areas identified as ancient woodland by the HLC. The Tithe mapping indicates that the modern road system largely respects the road network that had developed by the 19th century, albeit having been considerably modernised, especially along the B1132 Main Road, and with the subsequent construction of the A12 Boreham Bypass.
- 5.97 The settlements of Great Leighs, Fairstead, Terling, Boreham and Hatfield Peverel have not expanded significantly beyond their historic cores by the time of the production of the Tithe maps, and comprise small settlements largely limited to development alongside the primary road system. The existing field boundaries at The Solar Farm Site broadly respect historic boundaries depicted in the Tithe mapping, and many of the named, and some unnamed, farmsteads across the area of The Solar Farm Site are identifiable as the various listed farmstead buildings. However, the Tithe mapping demonstrates considerably more subdivision of the field system, indicating extensive combination of enclosures through removal of field boundaries. Many of these cropmarks correspond with HER observations and are clearly identifiable on publicly available satellite imagery.
- 5.98 On the Great Leighs Tithe Map a small pond is identifiable within the Order limits, approximately 360m south of White House Farm. This corresponds with an existing wooded area. Similar wooded areas in the central area of the Site appear to correspond with former ponds marked on the Terling Tithe map. Woodland clearance is also evident on Plots 416 and 438 of the Terling Tithe map as having taken place immediately to the south of Hankins Farm, while Toppinghoehall Wood is shown on the Hatfield Peverel Tithe map as a single H-shaped parcel of woodland at this time, the central section of which has since been cleared.
- 5.99 By the time of the 1896–8 1st edition OS mapping, the Great Eastern Railway had been constructed to the south of The Solar Farm Site, although the settlements of Great Leighs, Fairstead, Terling, Boreham and Hatfield Peverel are still not shown to have expanded significantly. Instead, the development of The Solar Farm Site over the late 19th century is shown to comprise the early signs of agricultural modernisation, with limited boundary removal forming larger enclosures. A number of clay pits, gravel pits and other extraction pits are marked across the Site, which appear to correspond with what now comprise marginal wooded areas at the edges of or within the modern enclosures. It is possible that many of the irregularly shaped ponds depicted, most of which have been backfilled and also appear to have been allowed to grow as marginal woodland, are remnants of earlier phases of agricultural extraction of gravel and clay.
- 5.100 Continued development of The Solar Farm Site into the 20th century is indicative of continued agricultural modernisation and mechanisation, with ongoing removal of internal field boundaries to form larger enclosures, and some limited clearance of marginal woodland, particularly in the area of Hankins Farm. However, there is little evidence of wholesale reorganising of the field system, and the remaining field boundaries largely respect historic boundaries dating back to the mid-19th century. The majority of wooded areas, including those identified by the HLC and 'Ancient Woodland' remain uncleared, and it is not until at least the 1940s that Toppinghoehall Wood is divided into two. As such, it is likely that field boundaries associated with both "Pre-18th Century 'Irregular' Enclosure" and "Piecemeal Enclosure by Agreement" according to the HLC, especially where adjacent to "Ancient Woodland" may comprise ancient hedgerows.

Geophysical Survey – Headland Archaeology (2020)

- 5.101 A geophysical (magnetometer) survey of The Solar Farm Site was undertaken at The Solar Farm Site between 21st September 2020 and 6th November 2020 (Headland Archaeology 2020). Ground conditions were generally good to moderate, with heavy, clay-rich soils. The data quality was assessed as very good, requiring little post-processing. The magnetic background is extremely homogenous, which can indicate that there is likely to be little contrast between the fill of cut archaeological features such as pits and ditches and the surrounding soils. This can create difficulty in identifying archaeological features. Not all areas were able to be surveyed due to deep ploughing and limited access due to agricultural activities.
- 5.102 Linear and curvilinear anomalies caused by land drains were ubiquitous across The Solar Farm Site, indicating the poorly draining nature of the soils. Other anomalies located former field boundaries not previously identified on the HER, particularly across central areas of The Solar Farm Site. A number of low magnitude anomalies were identified in the north of The Solar Farm Site, south-west of Three Ashes Farm and south of Sandy Wood (**A151**), and in the east of The Solar Farm Site north of Ringer's Farm, possibly corresponding with a cropmark (**A127**) identified by the HER. Cropmarks (**A109**; **A110**) identified on the HER to the west of Sandy Wood were not identified.
- 5.103 At the southern end of The Solar Farm Site, in the area of practice trenches (**A41**) identified in the HER, the survey identified a series of linear anomalies interpreted as boundaries and drains. A rectilinear area of disturbance approximately 380m south-east of The Solar Farm Site was interpreted as a possible infilled pond. However, no pond is shown on historic mapping at this location, and this more likely corresponds with a destroyed prison pen (**A30**), which is recorded approximately 250m to the north-west by the HER, which may be a misplacement. A series of linear anomalies corresponding with cropmarks (**A70**) of unknown date were detected in this area, approximately 450m south-east of The Solar Farm Site, although a defined cropmark ring ditch of a possible barrow, clearly visible on aerial photography (see Section 5.108 below) was not identified by the survey.
- 5.104 The report (*ibid.*) concluded that without demonstration by further archaeological investigation, it is likely that the apparent lack of archaeological anomalies is reflective of a genuine lack of archaeological activity on what has historically comprised marginal agricultural land. The geophysical survey report assessed the overall archaeological potential of The Solar Farm Site as being low. However, it was noted that weak and fragmentary responses identified during previous geophysical survey at Bulls Lodge Quarry were eventually proven to be archaeological in nature, and as such the presence of archaeological activity at the Site cannot be ruled out solely on the basis of this geophysical survey.

Aerial Investigation and Mapping – Place Services (2020)

- 5.105 An Aerial Investigation and Mapping (AIM) Report (Appendix 7B [6.2]) of The Solar Farm Site was undertaken in December 2020 in order to identify and interpret the archaeological features (both upstanding and below-ground) visible on aerial photographs and remote sensed data such as LiDAR.
- 5.106 Topographic LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with near-infrared laser light and measuring the reflected light with a sensor. Airborne LiDAR sensors measure differences in laser return times and wavelengths to generate precise, three-dimensional information about the shape and surface characteristics of the targeted area.
- 5.107 The sources of aerial photographs for this project included the Essex HER, Essex County Council Vertical Collection, Aerial Photography Great Britain (APGB) digital photography from 2016 and 2019 and Google Earth. Due to ongoing Covid-19 restrictions the Historic England Archive and other remote archives were closed and have not been consulted.
- 5.108 The AIM (Appendix 7B [6.2]) was able to accurately map several sites for the first time allowing a better understanding of the landscape to be developed. Several new features were recorded for the first time, including the practice trenches near Toppinghoe Wood at the southern end of The Solar Farm Site (**A41**). The AIM identified that the trenches were not recorded until 2015, suggesting that they were not visible on 1940s RAF aerial surveys, and therefore are likely First World War in date, although this is not confirmed.

New features were recorded near Toppinghoe Hall south of The Solar Farm Site, corresponding with the area of cropmarks (**A70**) in this location, with a possible curvilinear enclosure with an annex and a possible elongated enclosure. Cropmarks identified included four complete ring-ditches and a further possible incomplete ring ditch probably representing a small Bronze Age barrow cemetery, a large rectangular enclosure, with a possible incomplete internal enclosure, which may represent a Roman settlement site, further incomplete enclosures of possible prehistoric date, and a series of linear ditches, possible incomplete enclosures and pits, some of which may be of medieval or earlier origins.

- 5.109 Several areas of former field boundaries were identified across The Solar Farm Site (**A146; A147; A148; A149; A150**), many of which are likely to be medieval in origin, and across much of the Site there is clear evidence that the medieval field patterns are still in use with less extensive boundary loss as elsewhere in the county. Further cropmarks of a possible medieval field system were identified near the centre of the Site, northeast of Brent Lodge Hall.
- 5.110 Cropmarks (**A35**) were identified of extensive former field boundaries forming a cohesive field system. Part of the field system forms an enclosure with a possible annex. Two darker areas within the enclosure could show large pits or disturbance. This enclosure and annex are not visible on the early cartographic evidence and may represent an earlier farm or settlement site, possibly of medieval date. At the east end of The Solar Farm Site cropmarks of an irregular curvilinear enclosure (**A127**) 95m in diameter of a possible prehistoric date were identified. Cropmarks of field boundaries across the northern half of The Solar Farm Site, including those previously identified in the HER (**A109; A114**) may be of medieval date.
- 5.111 It was noted that there are large gaps in the cropmark record across The Solar Farm Site, which is typical of the predominantly clay geology. Clay often results in waterlogged soils during periods of wet weather and dry hard soils in dry weather and is less conducive to cropmark development. As a result, features are not visible as regularly as they are on sands and gravels.
- 5.112 No surviving earthworks were identified through the analysis of the available LiDAR at the Site, likely as a result of extensive modern ploughing.

6. Assessment of the Baseline

- 6.1 This desk-based assessment has established the archaeological, built heritage, and historic landscape baseline conditions for the application site. The following section presents the results of their assessment.

Previous Ground Disturbance

- 6.2 The Solar Farm Site comprises approximately 470ha of arable, enclosed agricultural fields, separated by hedgerows, tree lines, small areas of woodland, and minor roads and farm access tracks. The fields have been subject to removal of field boundaries throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and repeated modern ploughing. There is also an extensive complex of likely First World War practice trenches near Toppinghoe Wood at the southern end of The Solar Farm Site (**A41**), and a nearby destroyed prison pen (**A30**) dating to the Second World War.
- 6.3 The Site has otherwise remained undeveloped. Publicly available borehole survey data at or in close proximity to The Solar Farm Site (BGS 2020) indicate that the Site has remained largely undisturbed below the level of modern plough soils which generally measure approximately 0.2m to 0.8m deep, directly overlying superficial deposits of glacial origin.
- 6.4 No previous investigative archaeological intervention has been carried out at The Solar Farm Site.

Archaeological Potential

- 6.5 This section assesses the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be present within the application site. The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available at the time of writing and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the application site and study area, historical and cartographic evidence presented in the baseline. The lack of instances of particular archaeological periods within the application site and study area may reflect limited archaeological investigation to date, rather than a real absence of activity.

Palaeoenvironmental

- 6.6 Superficial deposits are recorded across the entirety of The Solar Farm Site (BGS 2020). However, the predominant superficial deposit across The Solar Farm Site comprises a chalk and flint heavy soil, with sedimentary sand and gravel are recorded to the north and south of the Site, and sporadic patches of Brickearth. A palaeo-channel is recorded (**A68**) approximately 500m south of the site, which may contain information of the prehistoric environment of the area, although no similar features are recorded within the Site boundary, which lies uphill of this channel. The Solar Farm Site does not include any areas of peat or marsh. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains at the Site is therefore considered to be **low**.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic (to c. 2000 BC)

- 6.7 Evidence of early prehistoric activity within the 1km study area of The Solar Farm Site is relatively limited, comprising Neolithic flint and ceramic remains have been recovered from two plough disturbed pits at Great Holts Farm, and an assemblage of flint finds (**A122**) found at Boreham Airfield, approximately 750m west of the Site prior gravel extraction.
- 6.8 No Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic archaeological features, deposits or artefacts are recorded within the Site.
- 6.9 The potential for Early Prehistoric remains within the Order limits of Scheme areas is therefore considered to be **low**, although this does not preclude the potential for remains of this period to be present.

Later Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age (c. 2000 BC–AD 43)

- 6.10 Known evidence of later prehistoric activity within the 1km study area of The Solar Farm Site includes two Early to Middle Bronze Age ring-ditches from plough-flattened barrows (**A3**) and an Early Iron Age post-built structure at Great Holts Farm, a prehistoric pit and an undated ditch at Waltham Road (**A40**), prehistoric features at Bulls Lodge Quarry, including cremations, pits and ditches probably dating to the Bronze Age. A ring-ditch, linear features and possible pits (**A36**) have also been recorded within the 1km study area.

- 6.11 A series of features corresponding with cropmarks (**A70**) have been identified by geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2020) and AIM (Place Services 2020) to the south of The Solar Farm Site, including a clearly visible, cropmark ring ditch of a possible barrow. Both have also identified a large ring ditch in the eastern central area of The Solar Farm Site. While undated, these may be of later prehistoric date.
- 6.12 The potential for Later Prehistoric remains within the Order limits of Scheme areas is therefore considered to be **moderate**.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 6.13 The route of the London to Colchester Roman Road (**A56; A57**) runs approximately 100m south-east of the southern end of the Site, corresponding approximately with the route of the modern B1137 single carriageway, and evidence of Romano-British activity has been identified within the 1km study area of the Site. Romano-British urned cremation burials and other finds (**A52**) were found at Great Holts Farm, which has been established as the location of a rural Roman settlement or villa (**A119**) comprising the remains of at least four Roman buildings. An area of baked clay with fragmented *tegulae* (roof tiles) has been found nearby (**A53**). At Boreham Airfield (**A87**) the HER notes an enclosure which may be a Roman fort or marching camp.
- 6.14 No Romano-British archaeological features, deposits or artefacts are recorded within The Solar Farm Site.
- 6.15 The potential for Romano-British remains within the Site boundaries of Scheme areas is therefore considered to be **low to moderate**.

Early Medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 6.16 While there is textual evidence of early medieval activity at the settlements at Hatfield Peverel, Terling, and Fairstead, archaeological evidence of early medieval activity within the 1km study area is relatively sparse and uncertain. An early medieval longhouse (**A120**) has been excavated at Great Holt's Farm, and the tower of the Church of St Mary the Virgin at Little Leighs (**BH37**) (**A45**), may be Saxon in date.
- 6.17 No early medieval archaeological features, deposits or artefacts are recorded within the Site.
- 6.18 The potential for Sub-Roman or early medieval remains within the Site boundaries of Scheme areas is therefore considered to be **low**.

Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 6.19 Medieval activity in the 1km study is attested by area by various (see above) parish churches and farmhouses, many of the latter of which have associated moats in various states of completeness and preservation (**A24; A71; A58; A22; A72; A73; A48**). Additionally, extensive cropmarks of former field boundaries are visible across numerous areas of The Solar Farm Site, many of which are not shown on historic mapping, and may therefore be of medieval date (**A35; A39**). Remains of a late 12th to early 13th century settlement (**A6; A7**) and a field system and associated trackway (**A32**), have been excavated at Boreham Airfield.
- 6.20 Other evidence of medieval activity comprises isolated find spots (**A63; A89**).
- 6.21 The Solar Farm Site likely comprised farmland associated with the various settlements and farmsteads in the area, and HLC, cartographic evidence, geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2020), and AIM (Place Services 2020) indicate that many existing field boundaries respect historic field systems, with reorganisation of enclosures largely limited to removal of field boundaries throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 6.22 The potential for medieval remains within the Order limits of Scheme areas is therefore considered to be **high**.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540–900)

- 6.23 Throughout the post-medieval period the Scheme and wider study area was almost exclusively agricultural, and archaeological features from this period are typical of the agricultural character of the Site and surrounding area.

- 6.24 Cartographic evidence indicates that throughout the 18th and 19th century, The Solar Farm Site was subject to increased merging of fields through removal of boundaries, reflective of the ongoing modernisation and mechanisation of agricultural practices in this period. A large number of what now comprise small and isolated areas of marginal woodland correspond with areas of gravel and clay extraction shown on mapping in this period, or with former ponds which are likely the result of earlier extraction activities. The broad agricultural character of The Solar Farm Site has remained largely undisrupted throughout the 20th century.
- 6.25 The potential for post-medieval remains within the Order limits of Scheme areas is therefore considered to be **high**.

Modern (AD 1901–present)

- 6.26 Continued development of the Site into the 20th century is indicative of continued agricultural modernisation and mechanisation, with ongoing removal of internal field boundaries to form larger enclosures, and some limited clearance of marginal woodland, particularly in the area of Hankins Farm. An extensive series of practice trenches (**A41**) likely dating to the First World War is situated across an approximately 14ha area near the south-eastern end of the Site, with a destroyed prison pen (**A30**) located nearby, which may correspond with a magnetic anomaly identified by geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2020).
- 6.27 The potential for modern remains within the Order limits of Scheme areas is therefore considered to be **high**.

Undated

- 6.28 In addition to the known heritage assets discussed above, the HER also records numerous areas of undated cropmarks of varying form, character, and possible archaeological origin across The Solar Farm Site and surrounding study area. Many of these cropmarks (**A35**; **A70**; **A109**; **A110**;) correspond with historic mapping and have been identified by geophysical survey and AIM (Appendix 7B [6.2]).
- 6.29 The potential for undated remains within the Order limits of Scheme areas is therefore considered to be **high**.

Statement of Significance

- 6.30 The NPPF stresses the importance of identifying and assessing the significance of any heritage asset and its setting that may be affected by a proposed development. Once significance has been established, the impact of any proposal can be appropriately assessed.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.31 There are no designated assets within The Solar Farm Site and 73 within the 1km study area. These comprise three conservation areas, one registered park and garden and 69 listed buildings (66 Grade II, one Grade II* and two Grade I).
- 6.32 A total of 18 listed buildings are located in proximity to the Site boundary.
- 6.33 Ringers Farmhouse (**DBH14**), (Grade I, NHLE 1123406) is located approximately 50m from The Solar Farm Site boundary. The house dates to the late 13th century and was altered in the 16th and 20th centuries. The building is timber framed and plastered with handmade clay tiles. The 13th century hall is at the centre while the two crosswings are 16th century. The house is likely to have been the palace of the Bishop of Norwich. The house has historic and architectural interest as a 13th century hall house with later addition and amendments and historic interest for its association with the Bishops of Norwich. The house has an agricultural setting with farmland and some woodland surrounding it on all sides. The setting includes the early 17th century listed barn to the east of the house and contributes to the asset's significance.
- 6.34 Barn Approximately 5 Metres South-East of Ringers Farmhouse (**DBH57**), (Grade II, NHLE 1337836) is located approximately 20m from The Solar Farm Site boundary. The barn was built c. 1600 and extended in the 18th and 19th centuries. Timber framed, weatherboarded and with a roof of red 'Roman' clay tiles. Despite later amendments the barn has historic interest as an agricultural building of some age. Its setting is Ringers Farm including the Grade I listed Ringers Farmhouse and the surrounding agricultural land and contributes to the barn's significance.

- 6.35 Leylands Farmhouse (**DBH54**) (Grade II, NHLE 1337825) is located approximately 165m from the Order limits. The house was built in the 17th and 18th centuries and is timber framed and plastered and has a roof of handmade red clay tiles. The main range is aligned north-east to south-west with an 18th century addition at the southern end. The house has historic interest as a 17th century and later farmhouse. Its agricultural setting includes a listed barn and stables to the north and contributes to its significance
- 6.36 Barn and Stable Range Approximately 15 Metres North of Leylands Farmhouse (**DBH44**) (Grade II, NHLE 1308474). The barn was built in the 17th century with a timber frame, weatherboarding and thatched roof, now covered in a corrugated material. The 18th century stable range extends south-west from the north-west end of the barn, has a slate roof and contains loose boxes with wooden troughs and hay racks. The asset has historic interest as a composite farm building dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. Its setting is Leyland's Farm, including the listed farmhouse, and the agricultural land beyond which contributes to its significance
- 6.37 Scarlett's Farmhouse (**DBH34**) (Grade II, NHLE 1147570) is located approximately 30-50m from the Order limits on three sides and approximately 90m on the fourth side. The house dates mainly to the 17th century but incorporates an earlier 14th or early 15th century building. Timber framed construction with plaster and a tiled roof. The main range is aligned north-east to south-west with the earlier structure at the northern end. Two storeys, both of unusual height. There is a 20th century addition to the rear, most of the fenestration is also 20th century. The house was described in 1618 as a mansion with 128 acres. The house has historic interest as part of the area's agricultural past. Its setting is wholly agricultural, with arable fields to the north, east and south and woods to the west, and contributes to its significance.
- 6.38 Little Russells (**DBH55**) (Grade II, NHLE 1337826) is located approximately 15m from the Order limits. The house was built in the early 18th century with alterations in the 20th century. Timber framed construction plastered and with a thatched roof. The house has historic interest as an early 18th century dwelling. Its setting is agricultural with arable fields to the north, west, south and south-west and the listed Sparrow's Farm complex to the north-east. The presence of both the agricultural land and the farm contribute to the asset's significance.
- 6.39 Sparrows Farmhouse (**DBH7**) (Grade II, NHLE 1123386) is located approximately 35m from the Order limits. The farmhouse is part of a complex of listed buildings that also includes two Grade II listed barns. Sparrows Farmhouse was built in the early 17th century and altered in the 18th and 20th centuries. The building is timber framed and plastered and had a thatched roof. The windows are mainly 20th century but the door is late 16th century. The property became freehold farm in 1611 and the present building probably dates to that time. The farmhouse has historic interest as part of the area's farming past including the transition from leasehold to freehold tenure in the early 17th century. Its setting is agricultural and includes a complex of listed farm buildings, all of which contribute to the farmhouse's significance.
- 6.40 In addition to the farmhouse Sparrows Farm includes the Complete Complex of Farm Buildings East of Sparrow's Farmhouse Excluding the Barn, Listed Separately as Item 5/152 (**DBH8**) (Grade II, NHLE 1123387) and Barn Approximately 30m East of Sparrows Farmhouse (**DBH45**) (Grade II, NHLE 1308478). The complex of farm buildings includes a spine range with three spur ranges. The buildings are variously timber framed and weatherboarded or of red brick and all have red clay tiles. The complex has historic interest as a complete group of farm buildings dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The barn dates to the early 17th century and is timber framed and weatherboarded and has a thatched roof. The barn has historic interest as a farm building contemporary with its farmhouse. The setting of the farm buildings is the farmhouse and wider agricultural landscape which contributes to their significance.
- 6.41 Rolls Farmhouse (**DBH35**) (Grade II, NHLE 1147574) is located approximately 40m from the Order limits. The house was built in the early 17th century and altered in the 19th and 20th centuries and is now two separate dwellings. The building is timber framed and plastered and has a roof of red clay tiles with tall, offset brick chimney stacks. The farm was turned into a freehold in 1617 when the current house was probably built. The house has historic interest as part of the area's agricultural past including the transition from leasehold to freehold tenure in the early 17th century. Its setting, which is wholly agricultural and includes a listed 18th century barn, contributes to its significance.
- 6.42 Barn approximately 30m north west of Rolls Farmhouse (**DBH9**) (Grade II, NHLE 1123388) was built in the early 18th century and extended later in the same century. The barn is timber framed and weatherboarded with a roof of red clay tiles. A second central opening or midstreys was added when the barn was extended and there is lean-to addition between and either side of the midstreys. The barn has historic interest as part

of the area's farming past. Its setting is Rolls Farm including the listed farmhouse and surrounding farmland and contributes to the asset's significance.

- 6.43 Brent Hall (**DBH5**) (Grade II, NHLE 1122185) is a late 18th century house in red brick with a tiled mansard roof and brick stacks. The house is square in plan with three bays to each side and entrances in the south and west elevations. The windows are timber sashes. The house has a number of additions on its northern side. The asset has architectural interest and historical interest as one of the larger properties in the area. The asset's setting is its park and grounds which extend to approximately 2ha and surround the house. The asset's setting has been changed by the removal of the farm complex to the south-west of the house and the creation of a lake in a disused quarry to the south and west. The survival of much of the park does however continue to contribute to the asset's significance.
- 6.44 The Ginn House to the South East of Brent Hall (**DBH40**) (Grade II, NHLE 1264128) was an octagonal timber framed building with the roof (formerly thatched) supported by a single post. The word 'ginn' derives from engine and the building was used to turn horse power into motive power to drive machinery or to pump water from a well. The asset has historical interest as the sole surviving element of Brent Hall's home farm and as an example of a building superseded by portable forms of motive power in the 19th and 20th centuries. The asset is currently in storage and will not be considered further.
- 6.45 Birds Farmhouse (**DBH4**) (Grade II, NHLE 1122184) is a 16th and 17th century farmhouse of timber frame and plaster. Main range with jettied cross wings at the north and south ends. The roof is tiled and has an original central stack. The house has historic interest dating back to the 16th century the site may have a history as far back as the late 14th century. The site has a rural setting off the single-track Birds Farm Lane. There is agricultural land on all sides apart from the north where there has been some modern residential development. The setting contributes to the asset's significance.
- 6.46 Barn of Noake's Farm (**DBH13**) (Grade II, NHLE 1123405) is a timber-framed, weather boarded barn of the early 14th century and altered in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. The roof is half-hipped and tiled. The original barn was extended by one bay in the 18th century and the roof was rebuilt in the 17th/18th century. A modern lean-to has been added in the south-east corner of the building. The barn stands within a roughly oblong area measuring approximately 0.4 hectares and surrounded by a ditch which is the remains of a moat. It is associated with two non-designated timber buildings to the south, one of them a granary, which are also remnants of the historic farmstead. The barn has historic interest as one of the oldest farm buildings in the area and as a remnant of a moated manor house that once stood on the site. It currently has an enclosed setting, being surrounded entirely by trees apart from a gap on the western boundary. Its wider setting is wholly agricultural and contributes to the asset's significance.
- 6.47 Lawns Farmhouse (**DBH42**) (Grade II, NHLE 1305707) is a timber-framed and plastered house of two ranges forming an L-shape. The south range dates to the 16th century and has 18th and 19th century sashes. The west range dates to the 17th century, is jettied and has casement windows. The house has historic interest as a post-mediaeval farmhouse that continues to function today.
- 6.48 Great Holts Farmhouse (**DBH6**), (NHLE 1122186) is a Grade II listed 15th century timber framed farmhouse, now rendered and with a tiled roof with two gabled dormers to the main elevation. The plan is L-shaped with a gable to the end of the cross wing on the right-hand side and an addition to the left at the rear. The asset has architectural and historical interest as one of the older farmhouses in the area. It retains an agricultural setting, but this has been eroded by the addition of industrial buildings to the west and north-west. Despite this, the setting continues to contribute to the asset's significance.
- 6.49 Little Holts (**DBH59**) (Grade II, NHLE 1338424) 17th and 18th century house, timber framed and plastered. The main range is one storey plus attic while the cross-wing at the north end is of two storeys. The roofs are tiled there are two dormers to the main range. The house has historic interest as a 17th and 18th century dwelling and has a rural setting facing the reasonably quiet Waltham Road with agricultural land to the rear.
- 6.50 Slightly further from the Order limits to the south-east is a group of three listed buildings at Toppinghoe Hall.
- 6.51 Toppinghoe Hall (**DBH30**) (Grade II, NHLE 1147178) was built in the late 16th century and altered in the 17th and 20th centuries. The current building represents one wing of a late 16th century house and is mainly timber framed and plastered but has one gable end of late 16th century red brick. The roofs are of red clay tiles. The house has historic interest as the remnant of a more substantial structure. Its setting is agricultural but has been altered by the presence of the A12 road approximately 350m to the south. The setting includes two listed parts of the former dwelling and its garden and contributes to the asset's significance.

- 6.52 Toppinghoe Hall's setting includes two remnants of the former house and its garden. Part of Former House and Attached Garden Wall Approximately 15m South of Toppinghoe Hall (**DBH20**) (Grade II, NHLE 1123440) is contemporary with the hall and comprises two walls with windows, fireplaces and chimney stacks. Extending from it is a garden wall approximately 6m long and 2m high and incorporating a gateway. The remains have historic interest as part of the former house and archaeological interest for showing the extent and construction of that house. Their setting is the remaining part of Toppinghoe Hall which contributes to their significance. Garden Wall (Part Incorporated in a Garage) Approximately 30 Metres South West of Toppinghoe Hall (**DBH47**) (Grade II, NHLE 1308640) was built in the late 16th and 17th century. Two stretches remain, the 16th century stretch extends to 9m while the 17th century stretch extends to 36m and includes a blocked gateway. The asset has historic interest for its association with the former house on the site and archaeological interest for demonstrating the extent of the house's garden.
- 6.53 Isolated to the east of the Site are Wallaces Farmhouse and Barn About 850m north-east of New Hall.
- 6.54 Wallaces Farmhouse (**DBH43**), (Grade II, NHLE 1306387) is located to the south of Little Holts. The house was built in the 15th or 16th century and consists of a plastered timber frame with a tiled roof with cross wings at its east and west ends. The west wing is jettied to the first floor and the east wing has been rebuilt in brick. The main range is of single storey plus attic while the wings are two storeys. The house has historic interest as one of the older farmhouses in the area. It has an isolated agricultural setting which contributes to its significance.
- 6.55 Barn About 850 Metres East North East of New Hall (**DBH25**), (Grade II, NHLE 1263960) is located approximately 800m west of the south-western part of The Solar Farm Site. The barn dates to the 15th century with alterations made in the 18th. Construction is of a timber frame on a brick plinth with weatherboarding over and a corrugated asbestos roof. The barn has historic interest for its part in the area's agricultural past. It is isolated rather than being associated with a nearby farmhouse but its agricultural setting contributes to its significance
- 6.56 Isolated to the north-east of the Site are Three Ashes Farmhouse and Ridley Hall. Three Ashes Farmhouse (**DBH15**), (Grade II, NHLE 1123408) is a mainly 17th century house altered in the 20th century. Timber framed and plastered with a roof of handmade red clay tiles. The main range is aligned north-south with its gable end facing Braintree Road and there is a two storey and a single storey addition aligned east-west to the north. The house has historic interest as a 17th century farmhouse. Its setting is agricultural, the house being surrounded by farmland on all sides apart from the immediate north-east where there are a number of farm buildings. The agricultural setting contributes to the farmhouse's significance.
- 6.57 Ridley Hall (**DBH58**), (Grade II, NHLE 1337837) is located approximately 550m north of the Order limits. The hall was built in c.1400 and altered in the 18th and 20th centuries. Timber framed and plastered with some painted brick; the roof is of handmade clay tiles. The original hall range is aligned east to west and was extended south at its east end in the late 16th century and to the north at its west end in the 20th century. The hall has historic interest as a high-status 15th century manor house with an unusually large hall. The hall's setting is agricultural and contributes to its significance.

Terling

- 6.58 The centre of the village of Terling, taken as the parish church of All Saints, is approximately 1.3km north-east of the Order limits. However, 20th century development has merged the village with the smaller settlements of Flack's Green and Gamble's Green to the west so that the built area extends along Waltham Road to within approximately 560m of the Order limits. The Terling Conservation Area (C1) designated in 1969 takes in the settlements of Terling (including Terling Place) and Flack's Green and extends to approximately 1.6km in length.
- 6.59 The village of Terling is centred around the Grade II* listed Parish Church of All Saints (**DBH23**), (NHLE 1123411) with the Grade II* listed Terling Place approximately 150m to the south. The village contains a cluster of listed buildings close to the church and Terling Place dating from the 14th to the 19th centuries with further examples on Owl's Hill. The church was built in the 13th and 15th centuries of flint rubble with limestone and clunch dressings. The west tower of red brick with stone quoins and a shingled spire was added in 1732. The setting of the church is on the outskirts of the village between a number of historic buildings either side of Church Road to the north and Terling Place and its park and garden (**RPG1**) to the south. The setting has barely changed since the 19th century and contributes to the church's significance.

- 6.60 The Grade II Terling Place registered park and garden (**RPG1**), (NHLE 1000745) surrounds Terling Place house on all sides and the church on three sides and extends west to Waltham Road and south to Terling Hall Road. Where the two roads meet the RPG is approximately 125m east of the Order limits. There has been parkland here since at least the 16th century but the present park dates to the 1770s. The park is divided by the River Ter, which runs across it from the north-west to the south-east, and the house, entrances, pleasure gardens and formal gardens are all within the north-eastern half. The south-eastern half closer to the Site is at present under arable, having been returned to agricultural use in the mid-20th century. The park and garden has historic interest as a late 18th century park. Its setting is the village of Terling to the north and the estate's farmland that surrounds it on all sides, including part of the Site. The setting has not changed dramatically since the park was laid out and contributes to the asset's significance.
- 6.61 While the village of Terling is over 1.5km from the Order limits, the part of the conservation area that covers Flack's Green is approximately 750m north-west of the Order limits. Within this part of the conservation area and within the 1km study area are eight Grade II listed buildings, The Maltings (**DBH17**), (NHLE1123417); Marchants (**DBH18**), (NHLE1123418); The Windmill (**DBH19**), (NHLE 1123419); The Coffee House (**DBH32**), (NHLE 1147423); The White House (**DBH33**), (NHLE 1147439); The Old Rectory (**DBH65**), (NHLE 1308514); Unnamed Pair of Cottages at West corner of Green (**DBH46**), (NHLE 1308538); New House (**DBH50**), (NHLE 1337800). The ensemble of buildings has great historic interest in illustrating the growth of the settlement throughout the post-medieval period. The setting of the assets is rural/agricultural and is particularly informed by the large field that the majority of them face and which is currently under arable cultivation. Despite infill development the settlement's post-medieval roots are still readable and the setting contributes to the assets' significance.
- 6.62 Just outside the western boundary of the conservation area is Wat Hobbs Farmhouse (**DBH12**), (Grade II, NHLE 1123393) a mid-16th century timber framed and plastered house with a tiled roof. Despite modern development to the east the house has retained the majority of its agricultural setting which contributes to its significance.
- 6.63 To the south of the conservation area and close to the boundary of the RPG is Norrells Cottages (**DBH56**), (Grade II, NHLE 1337835). The cottages were formerly a single dwelling built in the early 15th century and enlarged c.1600 with the addition of a two-storey crosswing at the west end. Construction is of a plastered timber frame with a tiled roof and a central ridge stack. The asset has historic interest as one of the older dwellings in the area and has an agricultural setting on the periphery of the Terling Place RPG which contributes to its significance.
- 6.64 Terling Hall Farmhouse (**DBH10**), (NHLE 1123391) is Grade II listed and located to the south of Terling Place RPG approximately 600m south-west of the Order limits. The house was built in the 15th century and altered in the 17th. It is timber framed and plastered with a roof of clay tiles and an external stack at one end. The farmhouse is associated with two Grade II farm buildings, Granary/cartlodge approximately 90 metres west-north-west of Terling Hall Farmhouse (**DBH11**), (NHLE 1123392), and Cartlodge approximately 80m south-west of Terling Hall (**DBH36**), (NHLE 1147613). **DBH11** is a timber framed cartlodge with a granary above and dates to the late 17th/early 18th century. **DBH36** dates to c.1800 and is of red brick with an interior timber frame and slate roof. The group has historic interest as part of the area's agricultural past and for displaying attributes of improvement in farming methods in the 18th and 19th centuries. The group's parkland setting has changed slightly from modern development but continues to contribute to its significance.

Great Leighs

- 6.65 The village of Great Leighs is approximately 2.3km from the Order limits but its parish church is much closer being located approximately 500m west of the Site and is associated with the manor house, Lyons Hall. The Grade I listed Church of St Mary the Virgin (**DBH37**), (NHLE 1171104) has a 12th century nave and circular west tower and a chancel rebuilt in 1330. The octagonal spire was added in 1882. Construction is in flint and rubble. The church has historic interest as one of the oldest parish churches in the area and architectural interest for its round tower, 12th century door and windows and 15th century interior fittings. The church's setting is the parish of Great and Little Leighs but it is the farmland surrounding the church and the presence of Lyons Hall in proximity that contribute to most to its significance. The Grade II listed Lyons Hall (**DBH3**), (NHLE 1122128) is approximately 75m north-west of the church. The hall dates to the 15th century and is timber-framed and plastered. The plan is of central hall with cross wings, the tiled roof has a 17th century stack at its eastern end. The hall has historic significance a parkland setting which extends to the farmland surrounding it. The hall is associated with a number of non-designated historic farm buildings both to the

north and south and also with the church to which it is connected by a path. The setting including these constituent parts contributes to the hall's significance.

- 6.66 Further south from the church and hall on Leighs Road are three Grade II listed buildings, the 15th, 16th and 17th century Wakerings Farmhouse (**DBH1**), (NHLE 1122110); the early 19th century Edenvale (**DBH2**), (NHLE 1122111); and the late 19th century Poplars Cottage (**DBH39**), (NHLE 1171549). All three are timber framed and plastered, Wakerings' roof is tiled, Edenvale's slate and Poplar's thatched. Wakerings Farmhouse was re-fronted in brick in the early 19th century giving it a polite, Georgian aspect. The assets have historic interest in showing the area's development across five centuries. The assets share an agricultural setting which is little changed in two centuries and contributes to their significance.
- 6.67 Hole Farmhouse (**DBH22**), (Grade II, NHLE 1338437) is located just within the 1km study area. The house has two timber framed and plastered ranges, one dating to the 16th or 17th centuries and one to the 18th or early 19th centuries. The house forms a group with Barn to the South of Hole Farmhouse (**DBH38**), (Grade II, NHLE 1171364). The 17th century barn is timber framed and weatherboarded, with a thatched roof. The house and barn have historic interest as part of the area's agricultural past and form a group. Their agricultural setting contributes to their significance.

Hatfield Peverel

- 6.68 The village of Hatfield Peverel is located east of the Order limits and south of the A12 road. The 1km study area does not extend as far as the village and conservation area but takes in listed buildings to the west and north-west of it.
- 6.69 To the north of the A12 on Terling Hall Road and approximately 380m north-east of the Order limits is the Grade II listed Berwick Farmhouse (**DBH21**), (NHLE 1123441), which has a timber frame and is plastered, with a tiled roof. The house was built in the mid-14th century and altered in the 16th and 20th centuries. The plan is of a hall with a cross wing, the latter being jettied. The house has historic interest as one of the oldest farmhouses in the area. It has an agricultural setting which, despite nearby post-medieval development, contributes to its significance.
- 6.70 Further north on Terling Hall Road is the Grade II listed Hatfield Wick Farmhouse (**DBH52**), (NHLE 1337812). The house was built c.1600 and is constructed of rendered timber framing with a tiled roof. The house has six bays with a ridge stack above the second bay and an external stack to the southern gable end. The house has historic interest as one of the older farmhouses in the area. The west elevation of the asset faces directly onto Terling Hall Road but otherwise the house has an agricultural setting, enhanced by the presence of the Grade II listed Barn approximately 10m north-east of Hatfield Wick Farmhouse (**DBH31**), (NHLE 1147194) and Barn approximately 60m north-east of Hatfield Wick Farmhouse (**DBH41**), (NHLE 1277752) which contributes to the significance of all three assets.

Boreham

- 6.71 The village of Boreham is located to the south of the Site on the south side of the A12 road. The village contains two conservation areas, the Boreham Roman Road/Plantation Road Conservation Area (**C2**) and the Boreham Church Road Conservation Area (**C3**). The Roman Road/Plantation Road Conservation Area contains a cluster of five Grade II listed buildings located either side of the former main road to Colchester. The Church Road Conservation Area contains eight listed buildings, including the Grade I listed Church of St Andrew (**DBH16**) (NHLE 1122215) and the Grade II* listed Old Rectory (**DBH65**) (NHLE 1338401).

Fairstead

- 6.72 The village of Fairstead is approximately 2.1km north-east of the Order limits. The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin is considered here by virtue of its high significance and prominence in the landscape. The parish extends to the north of the Site taking in the hamlet of Fuller Street to the west of the village.
- 6.73 The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin (**DBH48**), (Grade I, NHLE 1337780) dates to the late 11th century and was extended in the 13th century and restored in the 19th. Construction is of flint and pebble rubble with dressings of limestone, clunch and brick, some of it Roman. The nave and western half of the chancel date to the late 11th century with the west tower being added c.1200 and the eastern half of the chancel c.1230. The octagonal broach spire is timber-framed and shingled. The church has historic interest as one of the oldest churches in the area and communal value for having served the parish for over 900 years. The church's rural setting outside the village and surrounded by agricultural land which contributes to its significance. The spire is visible for some distance including across the area to the north of the site.

Fuller Street

- 6.74 There are six listed buildings within the 1km study area in the hamlet of Fuller Street and to the north of it.
- 6.75 The Stores (**DBH29**), (Grade II, NHLE 1146812) was built in c.1590. Construction is of plastered timber frame with a tiled roof, a diamond-leaded shop window was added in the 19th century. The house has historic interest as an early post-medieval dwelling informative of the commercial life of the settlement in the 19th century. The house's village setting contributes to its significance.
- 6.76 The Herons (**DBH49**), (Grade II, NHLE 1337781) is a 17th century timber framed and plastered house with slate and tile roofs. It has historic interest and its rural setting contributes to its significance.
- 6.77 Fairstead Lodge (**DBH27**), (Grade II, NHLE 1146798) is an early 19th century red brick house with a hipped, tiled roof. The ground floor of the principal elevation is notable for the recessed arches of the bays. The house has historic interest illustrating the change of building material to brick in the early 19th century, its village setting contributes to its significance. The house is associated with two contemporary Grade II listed buildings, Pump approximately 1.50m west of Fairstead Lodge (**DBH26**), (NHLE 1123458) and Waggon Lodge Approximately 90m south-west of Fairstead Lodge (**DBH28**), (NHLE 1146804), both of which have the house as their setting and which contributes to their significance.

Assets adjacent to construction road

- 6.78 The following designated assets are located adjacent to the construction road connecting the A130 with Boreham Road.
- 6.79 Shuttleworth (**DBH72**) is an early 16th century timber framed house with exposed timbers and rendered infill. The roof is tiled with a tall brick stack. The windows are leaded timber casements. The building has undergone amendments and additions to the rear.
- 6.80 Hobbits (formerly Scott's Farm) (**DBH73**) is a timber framed house, originally a hall house, probably of 15th century origins. The house is of two storeys. Originally the central range connected to wings at either end; however, the south-west wing has been lost, leaving an L-shaped building with the central range parallel to the road and the gabled north-east range running back from the road. The roof is tiled with brick stacks and a dormer to the front elevation and the windows are timber casements.
- 6.81 Shoulderstick Haul (**DBH74**) is an 18th century timber framed house which has been re-faced in stock brick in Flemish bond. The roof is tiled with three gabled dormers to the south elevation and two brick stacks. The windows are timber casements. Scarring in the brickwork and the positioning of the central stack indicate that the house was once two dwellings. The building has been added to in the 20th century with a single storey extension to the west end.
- 6.82 Powers Farmhouse (**DBH75**) is a 17th century timber framed building with weatherboarded walls, timber casement windows and a tiled half-hipped roof with a central brick stack. The principal elevation faces south and there are two single storey additions with slate roofs and brick stacks to the north elevation.
- 6.83 The four assets have architectural and historical interest as a small farming settlement largely unchanged for over 100 years. All four assets share an agricultural setting centred on the junction of Wheeler's Hill and Cranham Road and the setting has changed little in well over a century. The assets have formed a small settlement for over two hundred years and their setting and group value contributes to their significance.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 6.84 The Essex HER makes reference to one non-designated built heritage asset within the 1km study area, Almshouses at Great and Little Leighs (**NBH1**). The asset, now known as Kay Cottage, is a single storey building in red brick with yellow brick detail. It is labelled Almshouses on historic maps where it is shown to comprise three unit while now it is a single dwelling. The asset has historic interest in illustrating the social history of the area and has a rural setting that contributes to its significance.
- 6.85 This assessment has identified a further 18 non-designated built heritage assets within the 1km study area that are close to the Site boundary and have the potential for impact from the Scheme as a result of changes to their setting. 12 of these are 19th century or earlier cottages and houses rendered and with tiled or slate roofs and brick chimney stacks and comprise:

- a) Beggar's Hall (**NBH2**);
 - b) Porridge Pot Hall (**NBH3**);
 - c) Buftons House (**NBH5**);
 - d) The Thatched Cottage (**NBH6**);
 - e) Stocks Cottages (**NBH7**);
 - f) Whalebone Cottages (**NBH8**);
 - g) Russell Green Cottages (**NBH10**);
 - h) Hedgerow Cottage (**NBH11**);
 - i) Noakes House (**NBH12**);
 - j) 3 and 4 Whitehouse Cottages (**NBH13**);
 - k) Six Elms (**NBH16**); and
 - l) Hankins Farm (**NBH17**).
- 6.86 These 12 non-designated assets have historic interest, mainly for their illustration of the form and distribution of agricultural workers' cottages during the area's recent past. All have agricultural settings amidst farmland that contribute to their significance.
- 6.87 A further six non-designated built heritage assets identified are more substantial. Berwick Place (**NBH4**) is a large country house designed by the architect Thomas Hopper who was responsible for a number of country houses in the south of England and is likely to have been involved in the early 19th century alterations to the nearby Terling Place. The house is in the classical style, rendered and with slate roofs. The main range is aligned north-south with projecting wings at each end, further ranges behind and outbuildings to the north-east. The house has historic interest as one of the largest houses in the area and for its association with Thomas Hopper. The house has a parkland setting of grass and mature trees extending beyond to agricultural land on all sides which contributes to its significance.
- 6.88 Stocks Farm (**NBH9**) is an 18th or early 19th century farmhouse, rendered with a hipped slate roof, tall brick chimney stacks and timber sash windows. A range of farm buildings to the north-west of the house is likely to be contemporary. The house has historic interest as a farmhouse of classical design with associated outbuildings. The house has an agricultural setting with farmland to the north, south and east which contributes to its significance.
- 6.89 The Dog and Gun Public House (**NBH14**) is a 19th century or earlier double-piled public house labelled as a Beer House on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The building is currently weatherboarded and has slate roofs and modern windows. The building has historic interest and communal value for serving its community for over a century. The building's setting is the Boreham Road between Great Leighs and Boreham from which it traditionally took its custom and which contributes to its significance.
- 6.90 Whitehouse Farm (**NBH15**) is an 18th or early 19th century double-piled farmhouse, rendered with slate roofs, brick chimney stacks and timber sash windows. Farm buildings to the south and south-east of the house are likely to be contemporary. The group of buildings is located to the north of a possible moated site (**A71**). The house has historic interest as a farmhouse of classical design with associated outbuildings. The house has an agricultural setting with farmland on all sides which contributes to its significance.
- 6.91 Chantry Farm (**NBH18**) is a rendered brick farmhouse located on Chantry Lane to the east of Waltham Road. The asset appears on the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map XLIV.10 but may date to earlier in the 19th century or before. Two or more of the weatherboard clad farm buildings to the south of the asset may also date to the 19th century or before. The asset has historic value and is in an agricultural setting that contributes to its significance.
- 6.92 Brick House Farm (**NBH 19**) is a rendered farmhouse located just outside the Site boundary to the south. The main range is a double pile with a wing at either end. The asset appears on the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map XLIV.10 but may date to earlier in the 19th century or before. It has historic value but its agricultural setting has been compromised by the London-Norwich railway and A12 trunk road immediately to the south and by an electricity substation approximately 200m to the west. A fair proportion of the farm's agricultural setting remains however and contributes to the asset's significance.

- 6.93 Fifteen non-designated archaeological assets have been identified within the Site. Ten of these (**A35; A40; A41; A71; A92; A99; A104; A106; A109; A127**) are recorded by the HER. Four non-designated assets not previously recorded by the HER, comprising groups of cropmarks of former field boundaries (**A146; A147; A148; A149;**), which may be of medieval or earlier date, have been identified by AIM (Place Services 2020). One non-designated assets not previously recorded by the HER, comprising a number of low magnitude anomalies forming a possible enclosure identified south of Sandy Wood (**A151**), has been identified by geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2020).
- 6.94 Cropmarks of a medieval enclosure and field boundary system (**A35**) are recorded by the HER west of Porter's Wood in the southern end of the Site. The significance of this activity derives from its archaeological interest and the information it holds regarding habitation and agricultural landscape use during the medieval period. Porter's Wood to the east of the asset, identified by the HLC as an area of Ancient Woodland, contributes to its setting as a remnant feature of medieval pre-industrial agricultural landscape. Boundaries shared Porter's Wood are likely to comprise ancient hedgerows, potentially of medieval date. These contribute to our contextual understanding of medieval field systems. More widely, the overall current setting of the asset is considered to contribute only partially to our contextual understanding, as it remains within an agricultural setting, albeit of primarily modern agricultural enclosures modified by internal boundary removal.
- 6.95 A medieval moated site is recorded at Scarletts Farm (**A24; A25**) within the wider The Solar Farm Site but outside of the Order limits. However, a possible moated site at Whitehouse Farm (**A71**) appears to extend into the north-west of the Site. Scarlett's Wood, which lies between the assets, is identified by the HLC as an area of Ancient Woodland. It contributes to the assets' setting as a remnant feature of medieval pre-industrial agricultural landscape, and boundaries shared Scarlett's Wood are likely to comprise ancient hedgerows, potentially of medieval date. Scarlett's Farm (**A24**) shares group value with the listed building Scarletts Farmhouse (**DBH34**) (Grade II, NHLE 1147570), which has medieval origins and incorporates some medieval elements. More widely, the overall current setting of the assets is considered to contribute only partially to our contextual understanding, as it remains within an agricultural setting, albeit of primarily modern agricultural enclosures modified by internal boundary removal. The remains of the possible moated site (**A71**), part of which extends into The Solar Farm Site, are considered of local or, at most, regional archaeological and historical interest based on their ability to inform on medieval settlement patterns and practices.
- 6.96 Extensive cropmarks of likely First Second World War practice trenches (**A41**) are recorded to the south-west of Lost Wood in the southern end of The Solar Farm Site. Examples of practice trenches are rare in Essex and these cropmarks are a very good example. The significance of this activity derives from its archaeological and historical interest and the information it holds regarding First or possibly Second World War training exercises, development of military strategy in relation to early industrialisation and mechanisation of warfare in the 20th century, and military life, as well as the potential relationships between garrisoned troops and local populations in rural Essex. As the date of the features is uncertain, it is not possible to fully define the asset's setting. Should it be of Second World War date, then its setting may include the remains Boreham Airfield to the west and the possible Second World War prison pen to the south (**A30**). The asset is considered of regional significance in its ability to inform on the archaeology framework for the East of England.
- 6.97 A single pit containing prehistoric material and an undated linear ditch (**A40**) have been recorded from two trial trenches in the south-west of the Site. These remains are considered of local historical and archaeological interest based on their ability to inform on the development of prehistoric landscape and land use.
- 6.98 The remaining eleven of the non-designated assets recorded within the Site (**A92; A99; A104; A106; A109; A127; A146; A147; A148; A149; A151**), comprise areas of undated cropmarks or anomalies of a variety of field boundaries, enclosures, ditches, and some discrete pit-like features.
- 6.99 Many of these cropmarks (**A35; A99; A104; A109, A146; A147; A148; A149**) correspond with historic mapping as series of cropmarks of former field boundaries across much of the central and northern areas of the Site between Sandy Wood to the north and Brent Hall Lodge to the south. While several of these cropmarks correspond with historic mapping, it is possible that they are of earlier origin, and several of the areas newly identified by AIM include linear features that do not appear on historic mapping, suggesting a possible earlier date. The significance of remains associated with medieval agricultural activity would derive from their archaeological interest and the information held regarding the development of medieval

landscape use. Where assets are adjacent to areas identified by the HLC as Ancient Woodland or Irregular Enclosure, notably in the north of the Site in the area west of Sandy Wood, the HLC types would be considered to contribute to setting as a remnant feature of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape. Boundaries shared with these HLC types are likely to comprise ancient hedgerows, potentially of medieval date. These contribute to our contextual understanding of medieval field systems. More widely, the overall current setting of the assets is considered to contribute only partially to our contextual understanding, as it remains within an agricultural setting, albeit primarily one of modern agricultural enclosures modified by internal boundary removal.

- 6.100 While currently undated, four identified areas of cropmarks at The Solar Farm Site (**A40; A92; A106; A127**) are likely of Later Prehistoric date. Cropmarks of an irregular curvilinear (**A127**) in the easternmost area of The Solar Farm Site may comprise a prehistoric enclosure, while cropmarks in the south-west include various rectilinear features and a ring ditch (**A92**) and an oval enclosure associated with a number of rectilinear enclosures and linear features (**A106**). The significance of the remains of these activities derives from their archaeological and historical interest and the information they hold regarding the development of the later prehistoric landscape and agricultural landscape use during the Bronze Age and later. The significance of remains associated with funerary activity such as the possible barrows would derive from their archaeological interest and the information they hold regarding funerary and cultural practices during this period. Although undated, the assets are considered of local or, at most, regional significance based on their ability to inform the regional research framework for East Anglia as well as thematic prehistoric frameworks. The current setting of these assets is not considered to contribute to our contextual understanding, as the current agricultural setting is one of post-medieval and modern enclosure.

Potential Archaeological Assets

- 6.101 This DBA has identified the known archaeological resource within the Site and the 1km study area. This is considered to be **high** for the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, **moderate** for the Later Prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age), **low to moderate** for the Romano-British period, **low** for the Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic) and early medieval periods, and for paleoenvironmental remains.
- 6.102 Remains associated with earlier prehistoric activity would be of at least local and likely regional significance depending on their nature. Any remains that may provide further evidence Palaeolithic activity, or of Mesolithic and Neolithic habitation would likely be considered regionally important.
- 6.103 Remains associated with later prehistoric activity would be of local significance and possibly of regional significance depending on their nature. Any remains that may provide further evidence of Bronze Age or Iron Age and habitation would likely be considered regionally important.
- 6.104 Remains associated with Roman agricultural activity would be of local significance and possibly of regional significance depending on their nature. Any remains that may provide further evidence of Roman and habitation would likely be considered regionally important.
- 6.105 Remains associated with medieval agricultural activity would be of local significance, although any remains providing further evidence of medieval settlement could be considered to be of local or possibly regional significance, depending on their nature. Remains associated with medieval habitation in relation to lost or shrunken medieval settlements would likely be considered regionally important.
- 6.106 Remains associated with post-medieval agricultural activity and any associated settlement activity would be of local significance.
- 6.107 Remains associated with modern activity relating to the likely First World War practice trenches (**A41**) would likely be of regional significance.
- 6.108 Assets which would contribute to the research of regional frameworks (EAARF; Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011) would be considered higher significance than assets which may only minimally contribute to such research.
- 6.109 While the significance of any previously unrecorded remains that may survive within the Site cannot be determined at the time of writing, it would probably derive from their potential to contribute to our understanding of past human activity guided by local, regional, and national research priorities.

Historic Landscape Sensitivity to Change

- 6.110 The importance and significance of historic landscape character is assessed in terms of sensitivity to change. Those with a high sensitivity to change should be accommodated and preserved where possible within new developments or should be subject to well managed changes. Historic landscapes with a lower sensitivity to change can potentially be enhanced by new developments and can absorb most types and scales of essential, well-managed change.
- 6.111 While majority of The Solar Farm Site is characterised by modern agricultural enclosures formed through modern boundary removal, reflective of the modernisation and mechanisation of farming practices, the edges of these fields form a hybrid and palimpsest, with edges that may have several periods of origin. The surviving edges of these fields are of historic importance and may be of medieval origin. Additionally, areas identified by the HLC as “Irregular Enclosure” and “Ancient Woodland” are likely medieval in origin, and cartographic evidence has demonstrated that these areas have changed little in the post-medieval and modern periods. The boundaries of these areas are likely to comprise ancient hedgerows.
- 6.112 As such, areas identified by the HLC as “Irregular Enclosure” and “Ancient Woodland”, as well as the historic boundaries of the modern field system resulting from boundary removal, are considered sensitive to change. Ancient hedgerows and areas of Ancient Woodland in particular are considered highly sensitive to change as remnants of a medieval agricultural landscape.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 This desk-based assessment has set out the baseline for the Longfield Solar Farm Site, with a 1km study area for all designated and non-designated assets and a 3km study area for all designated assets of high significance.

Built Heritage

- 7.2 A total of 73 listed buildings, one Grade I, two Grade II* and 70 Grade II, are recorded within the 1km study area but none within the Site boundary itself. The Grade II Terling Place RPG (**RPG1**), the Terling Conservation Area (**C1**), the Boreham Roman Road/Plantation Road Conservation Area (**C2**) and the Boreham Church Road Conservation Area (**C3**) are also recorded within the 1km study area. Within the 3km study area a further 22 Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings, the Hatfield Peverel Conservation Area (South), the White Notley Conservation Area and three further registered parks and gardens, Hatfield Priory; New Hall, Boreham and Boreham House were also considered.
- 7.3 A total of 19 non-designated built heritage assets located close to the Order limits were also identified by the assessment.
- 7.4 It is considered that the Scheme has the potential for impact on a number of listed buildings within the 1km study area as a result of changes to their setting with the potential to reduce significance. These assets will be listed and assessed in the PEIR and Cultural Heritage ES Chapter and justification given for the exclusion of other assets from the assessment.
- 7.5 It is considered that the Scheme has the potential for impact on the Terling Place RPG, the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Fairstead, the Parish Church of All Saints, Terling and on all the non-designated built heritage assets identified and these assets will be assessed in the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter.

Archaeology

- 7.6 This DBA has identified the known archaeological resource within The Solar Farm Site and the 1km study area and determined the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains to be present within The Solar Farm Site.
- 7.7 Fifteen non-designated assets are recorded by the HER within the Order limits. A further 135 non-designated assets or 'monuments' are recorded by the HER within the 1km study area. Twenty-four previous archaeological investigations or 'events' are recorded by the HER wholly or partially within the 1km study area, none of which are recorded within the Order limits.
- 7.8 The recorded heritage assets within the Site boundary comprise:
- cropmarks of a medieval enclosure and field boundary system (**A35**) west of Porter's Wood in the southern end of the Site;
 - extensive cropmarks of likely First Second World War practice trenches (**A41**) to the south-west of Lost Wood in the southern end of the Site;
 - a possible moated site at Whitehouse Farm (**A71**) at the west of the Site;
 - cropmarks of an irregular curvilinear (**A127**) in the easternmost area of the Site of a possible prehistoric enclosure;
 - a prehistoric pit and an undated ditch (**A40**) recorded in trial pits in the south of the Site; and
 - undated cropmarks of a variety of field boundaries, enclosures, ditches, and some discrete pit-like features (**A92; A99; A104; A106; A109**) and four additional areas identified by AIM (Place Services 2020) not previously recorded by the HER (**A146; A147; A148; A149**;) and one possible enclosure identified by geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2020) not previously recorded by the HER (**A151**).
- 7.9 The assessment has concluded that there is a potential for unknown archaeological assets within The Solar Farm Site, which is considered to be **high** for the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, **moderate**

for the Later Prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age), **low to moderate** for the Romano-British period, **low** for the Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic) and early medieval periods, and for paleoenvironmental remains. There is, however, still a risk that unexpected archaeological remains of all periods may be discovered within the Site.

- 7.10 Potential archaeological assets have been assessed as being of archaeological and historical significance in their capacity to inform local and regional research frameworks (EAARF; Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). Prehistoric settlement activity, Romano-British and medieval settlement and agricultural activity, and remains of military practice trenches would be deemed of particular research interest.
- 7.11 It is considered that the Scheme has the potential for direct impact on known and unknown archaeological assets at the Solar Farm Site. These assets will be listed and assessed in the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter.

Historic Landscape

- 7.12 The historic landscape of The Solar Farm Site has been identified to retain elements of the medieval agricultural landscape which are sensitive to change. Specifically, areas identified by the HLC as "Irregular Enclosure" and "Ancient Woodland", as well as the historic boundaries of the modern field system resulting from boundary removal, are considered sensitive to change, with ancient hedgerows and areas of Ancient Woodland considered highly sensitive to change. As such it is considered that the Scheme has the potential to impact on the historic landscape and will be further assessed in the Cultural Heritage ES chapter.

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Appendix A Gazetteer

This gazetteer lists the known assets within the 1km study area for the Longfield Solar Farm Site. Within this gazetteer, assets have been assigned a project-specific Unique Identity Number (UID). To enable cross-referencing the originating reference is also cited. For scheduled monuments and listed buildings this comprises the National Heritage List for England ID (NHLE); assets prefixed MEX are those recorded on the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER).

Gazetteer 1: Designated assets

UID	NHLE ref.	Name	Designation	Grade	Date	Description	OS NGR
RPG1	1000745	Terling Place	Registered Park and garden	Grade II	Post-medieval	A late 18 th century mansion set in early 19 th century formal gardens and pleasure grounds, surrounded by a park laid out in the 1770s by Nathaniel Richmond.	TL 77627 13992
C1	N/a	Terling Conservation Area	Conservation Area	N/a	N/a	Conservation area taking in the historic core of the village of Terling and the settlements of. Gambles Green and Flacks Green.	N/a
C2	N/a	Boreham Roman Road/Plantation Road Conservation Area	Conservation Area	N/a	N/a	Conservation area centred on buildings that grew up along the old London Road to the north of the village of Boreham.	N/a
C3	N/a	Boreham Church Road Conservation Area	Conservation Area	N/a	N/a	Conservation area taking in the historic core of the village of Boreham.	N/a
DBH1	1122110	Wakerings Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	A 15th century, 16th century and 17th century timber-framed and plastered house built on L-shaped plan. With wings extending to the north-east and south-east. The south-west end of the north-east wing is 15th century with a 16th century extension and the south-east wing is 17th century but was refronted on the south-west side in the early 19th century when it was faced in brick with a low parapet with a moulded string course.	TL 73456 14493
DBH2	1122111	Edenvale	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	An early 19th century timber-framed and plastered house.	TL 73516 14662
DBH3	1122128	Lyons Hall	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	A timber-framed and plastered house of 15th century origin with central hall and cross wings, altered in the 17th century and the south-east cross wing was rebuilt. In the early 19th century, the original building was faced in grey brick.	TL 73754 15631
DBH4	1122184	Birds Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	The present building is a 16th century to 17th century timber-framed and plastered house although records go back to 1390 when property, possibly on this site, was associated with the name of Thomas Brid. The house was restored and renovated in the 20th century.	TL 74516 13384
DBH5	1122185	Brent Hall	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	A late 18th century red brick house, square on plan. the south-west front has a parapet with a dentilled brick cornice and a pediment above the centre part.	TL 75034 12635

UID	NHLE ref.	Name	Designation	Grade	Date	Description	OS NGR
DBH6	1122186	Great Holts Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	Approached from Waltham Road. A 15th century timber-framed house with 16th century and 17th century alterations, plastered.	TL 75226 12271
DBH7	1123386	Sparrows Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. Early 17th century altered in 18th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 19th century and 20th century extensions in north angle. 20th century extension to left of main range.	TL 75397 14521
DBH8	1123387	Complete complex of farm buildings east of Sparrow's Farmhouse excluding the barn, listed separately as item 5/152	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Complex of farm buildings. 18th century and 19th century. Some timber framed and weatherboarded, some of red brick in Flemish bond, variously roofed with red clay 'Roman' tiles, red clay pantiles, plain tiles, corrugated iron and thatch.	TL 75444 14529
DBH9	1123388	Barn approximately 30 metres north west of Rolls Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn. Early 18th century extended in later 18th century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with red clay Roman tiles.	TL 75895 14094
DBH10	1123391	Terling Hall Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	House. 15th century altered in 16th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 77187 13432
DBH11	1123392	Granary/cartlodge approximately 90 metres west-north-west of Terling Hall Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Cartlodge with granary over. Late 17th century/early 18th century. Timber framed, constructed of re-used 15th century/16th century timber, weatherboarded, formerly roofed with handmade red clay tiles, but covered only with tarpaulins at time of survey, January 1985.	TL 77081 13477
DBH12	1123393	Wat Hobbs Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. Mid-16th century altered in 18th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 75952 14912
DBH13	1123405	Barn of Noake's Farm	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	Barn. Early 14th century altered in late 16th century and 17th century/18th century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with corrugated iron.	TL 74502 13979
DBH14	1123406	Ringers Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade I	Medieval to post-medieval	House. Late 13th century altered in 16th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 76171 13334
DBH15	1123408	Three Ashes Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. Now divided into 2 cottages. Mainly 17th century, altered in 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 75778 16007
DBH16	1122215	Church of St Andrew	Listed Building	Grade I	Medieval, Post-medieval	Flint rubble church with Roman brick and stone dressings. Original fabric of the 11 th and 12 th centuries and later additions, rebuilding and restoration. Aisled nave, chancel, porch, vestry and central tower.	TL 75610 09614
DBH17	1123417	The Maltings	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. Early 17th century extended in 18th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 76418 14598
DBH18	1123418	Marchants	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Cottage. Late 16th century, altered in early 17th century, 18th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roof partly thatched, partly of handmade red clay tiles.	TL 76268 14783
DBH19	1123419	The Windmill	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Smock mill, now a dwelling, and attached house. Early 19th century altered in 20th century. Mill, timber framed, plastered and weatherboarded, with fabric-covered cap. House, timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with slate.	TL 76431 15010

UID	NHLE ref.	Name	Designation	Grade	Date	Description	OS NGR
DBH20	1123440	Part of former house and attached garden wall approximately 15 metres south of Toppinghoe Hall	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Part of late 16th century house and attached garden wall. Red brick in Flemish stretcher bond.	TL 77298 11539
DBH21	1123441	Berwick Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	House. Mid-14th century altered in 16th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 77822 11768
DBH22	1338437	Hole Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post medieval	16 th /17 th and 18 th /19 th century farmhouse with two ranges. Timber framed and plastered.	TL 73248 15631
DBH23	1123411	Parish Church of All Saints	Listed Building	Grade II*	Medieval to post-medieval	Parish church of the 13 th to 15 th centuries with an 18 th century west tower. Flint rubble construction with limestone and clunch dressings. The tower is in red brick with stone quoins. Plan is of aisled nave, west tower and chancel.	TL 77316 14817
DBH24	1237333	The Wine Barrel	Listed Building	Grade II	Medieval and Post-medieval	Late 16 th century timber framed house with late 14 th century cross wing. Two storeys, pebbled dashed and with a tiled roof and large brick chimney stack.	TL 75122 09922
DBH25	1263960	Barn About 850 Metres East North East of New Hall	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	15 th century barn with 18 th century alterations. Timber framed and weatherboarded on a brick plinth.	TL 74276 10387
DBH26	1123458	Pump approximately 1.50 metres west of Fairstead Lodge	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Pump. 19th century. Cast iron on wooden post. Reeded handle, large knob with foliate pattern at junction. Mechanism complete. Connected to a galvanised pipe to supply storage tank. Included for group value.	TL 74982 16574
DBH27	1146798	Fairstead Lodge	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. Early 19th century. Red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 74989 16571
DBH28	1146804	Waggon lodge approximately 90 metres south-west of Fairstead Lodge	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Waggon lodge. Early 19th century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with slate.	TL 74902 16525
DBH29	1146812	The Stores	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. c.1590, converted to a shop and house in 19th century, and back to a house in 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 74733 15958
DBH30	1147178	Toppinghoe Hall	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	One wing of a house, now a house. Late 16th century altered in 17th century and 20th century. Mainly timber framed and plastered, one wall of red brick in English bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 77312 11565
DBH31	1147194	Barn approximately 10 metres north-east of Hatfield Wick Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval	Barn. Early 16th century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with red clay corrugated tiles.	TL 77889 12227
DBH32	1147423	The Coffee House	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. Early 19th century. Partly timber framed and plastered, with gable walls of red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. Rear range of red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with slate.	TL 76406 14641
DBH33	1147439	The White House	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. Late 17th century altered in 19th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 76292 14785
DBH34	1147570	Scarletts Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	House. Mainly 17th century, incorporating a late 14th century/early 15th century structure of uncertain type, possibly a hunt standing. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 74589 14415

UID	NHLE ref.	Name	Designation	Grade	Date	Description	OS NGR
DBH35	1147574	Rolls Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House, now two houses. Early 17th century altered in 19th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 75892 14064
DBH36	1147613	Cartlodge approximately 80 metres west-south-west of Terling Hall	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Cartlodge. c.1800. Partly of red brick in English bond, partly timber framed and weatherboarded, roofed with slate.	TL 77087 13418
DBH37	1171104	Church of St Mary the Virgin	Listed building	Grade I	Post-medieval	The church has a late 12th century nave and a circular west tower. The chancel was rebuilt in 1330 and there is some 19th century restoration and a 19th century north vestry and south porch.	TL 73843 15586
DBH38	1171364	Barn to the south of Hole Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	A 17th century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn with a thatched roof and an entrance wing on the south side.	TL 73236 15607
DBH39	1171549	Poplars Cottage	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	A 18th century or early 19th century timber framed and plastered house. Roof thatched.	TL 73361 14431
DBH40	1264128	The Ginn House to the south-east of Brent Hall	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	c.1800 horse ginn house, octagonal, timber-framed and weatherboarded. roof formerly thatched.	TL 75036 12589
DBH41	1277752	Barn approximately 60 metres north-north-east of Hatfield Wick Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn. 18th century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with red clay corrugated tiles.	TL 77895 12274
DBH42	1305707	Lawns Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	A timber-framed and plastered house comprising 2 blocks at right angles to each other, one to the south is of 16th century origin and the other is of 17th century origin.	TL 74069 13774
DBH43	1306387	Wallaces Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval	A 15th century to 16th century timber-framed and plastered house with cross wings at the east and west ends.	TL 75498 11471
DBH44	1308474	Barn and stable range approximately 15 metres north of Leylands Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval	Barn, now a store, 17th century, and stable range, 18th century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, barn roof thatched, stable range roofed with old grey slate.	TL 75097 14925
DBH45	1308478	Barn approximately 30 metres east of Sparrows Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn. Early 17th century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roof thatched.	TL 75451 14506
DBH46	1308538	Unnamed pair of cottages at west corner of green	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Pair of attached cottages. Early 19th century. Timber framed, mainly weatherboarded with some plaster, roofed with machine-made red clay tiles.	TL 76236 14734
DBH47	1308640	Garden wall (part incorporated in a garage) approximately 30 metres south-west of Toppinghoe Hall	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Garden wall. Late 16th century and 17th century. Red brick in English bond and Flemish stretcher bond.	TL 77288 11523
DBH48	1337780	Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin	Listed building	Grade I	Medieval	Parish church. Late 11th century, extended in early 13th century, restored in 19th century. Flint and pebble rubble, with dressings of limestone, clunch and brick, partly Roman, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 76785 16689
DBH49	1337781	The Herons	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. 17th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with slate and handmade red clay tiles.	TL 74763 16080
DBH50	1337800	New House	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. c.1600, altered in early 18th century and 20th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 76545 14706

UID	NHLE ref.	Name	Designation	Grade	Date	Description	OS NGR
DBH51	1122216	Boreham Lodge	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	18 th century timber-framed and plastered house faced with brick. Two storeys plus attic. Tiled mansard roof with single dormer.	TL 75502 09589
DBH52	1337812	Hatfield Wick Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. C.1600, altered in 20 th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 77872 12208
DBH53	1264060	The Chestnuts	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Former hall house of c.1550 with later additions. L-shaped plan, two storeys, stuccoed with a hipped, tiled roof.	TL 75963 10371
DBH54	1337825	Leylands Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. 17 th century and 18 th century. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 75094 14872
DBH55	1337826	Little Russells	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	House. Early 18 th century altered in 20 th century. Timber framed, plastered, roof thatched.	TL 75351 14503
DBH56	1337835	Norrells Cottages	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	House, now two cottages. Early 16 th century and c.1600. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 76658 14364
DBH57	1337836	Barn approximately 5 metres south-east of Ringers Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn. c.1600, extended in 18 th century and 19 th century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 76194 13338
DBH58	1337837	Ridley Hall	Listed building	Grade II	Medieval	House. c.1400, altered in 18 th century and 20 th century. Mainly timber framed and plastered, with some painted brick, roofed with handmade red clay tiles.	TL 75598 15362
DBH59	1338424	Little Holts	Listed building	Grade II	Post-medieval	A 17 th century to 18 th century timber-framed and plastered house with a cross wing at the north end.	TL 75466 12103
DBH60	1122225	Six Bells Public House	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Group of four one and two storey 18 th and 19 th century cottages combined to form a public house. Red brick, partly plastered, tiled roofs.	TL 75926 10379
DBH61	1169602	Cock Inn	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Timber-framed 17 th century house refaced with red brick in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. Three gables to front elevation.	TL 76103 10488
DBH62	1122219	Caynton	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	16 th /17 th century timber-framed and plastered house. Single storey plus attic, thatched roof with gabled dormer.	TL 75190 09867
DBH63	1122222	Coppers and Ebenezer Cottage	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Pair of 18 th century timber framed and plastered cottages. One storey plus attic. Tiled roof with dormers.	TL 75641 09584
DBH64	1122220	Boreham Manor North and Boreham Manor South	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	18 th century brick house rendered and painted. Two storeys and four bays to the min range. Tiled roof with dormers above parapet.	TL 75752 09611
DBH65	1338401	The Old Rectory	Listed Building	Grade II*	Post-medieval	Late 15 th century timber-framed and plastered house with single storey main range with attic dormers and half-timbered, gabled cross wings cross wings of two storeys either end. Tiled roof.	TL 75571 09521
DBH66	1122223	Shottesbrook	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	18 th or early 19 th century timber-framed and plastered house. Two storeys with a tiled roof.	TL 75939 09622
DBH67	1122217	The Old Vicarage	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	18 th century timber-framed and plastered house. Hipped, tiled roof.	TL 75552 09617
DBH68	1122226	Maltings Maltings Cottages St Andrews	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	16 th century and later timber-framed and plastered. Single storey plus attic, thatched roof.	TL 75900 10333

UID	NHLE ref.	Name	Designation	Grade	Date	Description	OS NGR
DBH69	1122218	1 AND 2, MCMILLAN'S COTTAGES	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	Pair of 18 th or early 19 th century timber-framed and plastered cottages. Single storey plus attics with dormers, tiled roof.	TL 75694 09631
DBH70	1169636	CLOCK HOUSE CLOCK HOUSE COTTAGE	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	16 th /17 th century timber-framed and plastered house with single storey main range with attic dormers and gabled cross wings cross wings of two storeys either end. Tiled roof.	TL 75883 10323
DBH71	1122221	Babylon	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	15 th century timber-framed and plastered house with later alterations and modern renovations. Tiled roof.	TL 75694 09600
DBH72	1122029	Shuttleworth	Listed Building	Grade II	Medieval and Post-medieval	Shuttleworth is an early 16 th century timber framed house with exposed timbers and rendered infill. The roof is tiled with a tall brick stack; the windows are leaded timber casements.	TL 72238 12880
DBH73	1172594	Hobbits	Listed Building	Grade II	Medieval and Post-medieval	Formerly Scott's Farm. Timber framed house, originally a hall house, probably of 15 th century origins. The house is of two storeys. Tiled roof with brick stacks.	TL 72329 12906
DBH74	1122049	Shoulderstick Haul	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	18 th century timber framed house which has been re-faced in stock brick in Flemish bond. The roof is tiled with three gabled dormers to the south elevation and two brick stacks.	TL 72361 12857
DBH75	1305050	Powers Farmhouse	Listed Building	Grade II	Post-medieval	17 th century timber framed building with weatherboarded walls, timber casement windows and a tiled half-hipped roof with a central brick stack.	TL 72456 12778

Gazetteer 2: Non-designated assets

	HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
NBH1	MEX1032277	Almshouses at Great and Little Leighs	Building	Post-medieval	Two 19 th century brick single storey cottages now private residences	TL 73999 16079
NBH2		Beggar's Hall	Building	Post-medieval	Pair of 19 th century cottages, now one dwelling	TL 75755 14296
NBH3		Porridge Pot Hall	Building	Post-medieval		TL 76460 12763
NBH4		Berwick Place	Building	Post-medieval	Early 19 th century country house	TL 77656 11833
NBH5		Buftons House	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier house. Rendered, tiled roof, attic dormers	TL 75951 11794
NBH6		The Thatched Cottage	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier cottage. Single storey plus attic, rendered and thatched	TL 75543 11968
NBH7		Stocks Cottages	Building	Post-medieval	Pair of 19 th century cottages in brick with tiled roofs.	TL 75469 12130
NBH8		Whalebone Cottages	Building	Post-medieval	Pair of 19 th century or earlier cottages, rendered with tiled roofs and leaded casement windows.	TL 75316 12340
NBH9		Stocks Farm	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier farmhouse. Rendered, hipped slate roof with tall brick stacks.	TL 75365 12407
NBH10		Russell Green Cottages	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century cottages in brick with slate roofs and tall brick stacks. Leaded casements.	TL 74497 12768

HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
NBH11	Hedgerow Cottage	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier cottage. One storey plus attic. Rendered with a tiled roof, attic dormers, end and ridge stacks.	TL 74385 13828
NBH12	Noakes House	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier cottage, formerly two dwellings. Rendered with a hipped, tiled roof and central ridge stack.	TL 74401 13851
NBH13	3 and 4 Whitehouse Cottages	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier cottages. Rendered with a tiled roof and central brick stack. Modern windows to street elevation.	TL 73928 14085
NBH14	Dog and Gun Public House	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier house rendered with tiled roof and modern windows. Labelled Beer House on 19 th century maps.	TL 73890 14131
NBH15	Whitehouse Farm	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier double-pile house. Rendered with a tiled roof, brick stacks.	TL 73859 14600
NBH16	Six Elms	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier cottage, formerly two dwellings. Rendered with a tiled roof and central brick stack.	TL 75219 16094
NBH17	Hankins Farm	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier cottage. Rendered with a slate roof and brick stacks and timber sash windows with glazing bars.	TL 75289 14091
NBH18	Chantry Farm	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier rendered brick farmhouse with agricultural buildings	TL 76296 11119
NBH19	Brick House Farm	Building	Post-medieval	19 th century or earlier rendered farmhouse. Double pile main range with wings at either end. Tiled roof with gabled dormers.	TL 75426 10442
A1	MEX103123 Lionfield Cottages	Linear feature	Undated	Cropmarks of old field boundaries	TL 76779 16727
A2	MEX1031238 Cole Hill	Linear feature	Unknown	Linear cropmarks	TL 74303 16017
A3	MEX1032278 Great Holts Farm, Boreham	Ring ditch; pit; post hole	Late Neolithic to Early Iron Age	The prehistoric period was represented by features and/or finds from five different phases dating from the Neolithic period, including Bronze Age ring ditches and an Early Iron Age post-built structure.	TL 75133 11870
A4	MEX1032903 Milepost on B1137 (old A12) at Hatfield Peveral	Milepost	Post-medieval	19 th century cast iron milepost marked TO LONDON 34 HATFIELD, CHELMSFORD 5, WITHAM 3.	TL 77400 11200
A5	MEX1032945 Spring head, 100m north of church on east side of Cole Hill	Spring	Post-medieval	Spring issuing through pipe in carved stone dated July 1881.	TL 73874 15675
A6	MEX1033385 Boreham Airfield - site of Medieval Settlement	Building; enclosure; windmill	Medieval	Cropmark complex stripped revealing medieval settlement and windmill.	TL 74440 12025
A7	MEX1033536 Boreham Airfield - Medieval Features	Pit; ditch	Medieval	A small number of medieval features were located during an archaeological watching brief	TL 74539 12221
A8	MEX1033584 Boreham Second World War Airfield - Dispersed Site No. 10	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed Twoite associated with Second World War airfield; no longer extant.	TL 74160 13612
A9	MEX1033586 Boreham Second World War Airfield - Dispersed Site No. 11	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield; no longer extant.	TL 74230 13413
A10	MEX1033587 Boreham Second World War Airfield - Dispersed site No. 5, Sick Quarters	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield; no longer extant.	TL 74496 13091

	HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
A11	MEX1033588	Boreham Second World War Airfield - Dispersed Site No. 12	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield; no longer extant.	TL 74301 13152
A12	MEX1033589	Boreham Second World War Airfield – Dispersed Site No. 4, Mess	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield; no longer extant.	TL 73995 13099
A13	MEX1033590	Boreham Second World War Airfield – Dispersed site No. 3, Communal	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield; no longer extant.	TL 73859 13090
A14	MEX1033591	Boreham Second World War Airfield – Dispersed Site No. 6	Military airfield	Modern	Ancillary site associated with the Second World War airfield	TL 73432 13296
A15	MEX1033592	Boreham Second World War Airfield – Dispersed Site No. 7	Military airfield	Modern	Ancillary site associated with the Second World War airfield	TL 73348 13429
A16	MEX1033593	Boreham Second World War Airfield – Dispersed Site No. 8	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield; no longer extant.	TL 73489 13601
A17	MEX1033594	Boreham Second World War Airfield – Dispersed Site No. 9, WAAF Site	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield; no longer extant.	TL 73782 13348
A18	MEX1035328	Berwick Farm	Model farm	Post-medieval	Mid-19th century model farm	TL 77804 11801
A19	MEX1036686	Cropmarks south of Goodmans Farm, Great & Little Leighs	Linear feature	Unknown	Linear features showing as cropmarks	TL 73102 15471
A20	MEX1037118	Hogwells Brickworks at Boreham	Brickworks	Post-medieval	Operating from mid-1850's to First World War	TL 76806 10911
A21	MEX1037134	Brick making at Hatfield Peverel	Brickworks	Post-medieval	Four field names in Hatfield Peverel.	TL 77711 12325
A22	MEX1037289	Brent Hall	Moat	Medieval to post-medieval	Moat at Brent Hall	TL 75036 12639
A23	MEX1037292	Brent Hall	House; garden feature	Post-medieval	OS considers 'moat' to be a series of ornamental ponds dug as a landscape feature	TL 75036 12639
A24	MEX1037295	Scarletts Farm	Moat	Medieval	Moat at Scarletts farm	TL 74577 14411
A25	MEX1037297	Scarletts Farm	House	Post-medieval	Two-storied house, probably 17th century	TL 74577 14411
A26	MEX1037934	Floodlight (destroyed), W of Lyons Hall, Gt. Leighs	Floodlight	Modern	Floodlight	TL 73140 15420
A27	MEX1037936	Floodlight (destroyed), E of Lyons Hall, Gt. Leighs	Floodlight	Modern	Floodlight	TL 74050 15450
A28	MEX1038127	Boreham Second World War Airfield – Dispersed Site No. 2, Administrative	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield.	TL 73963 12892
A29	MEX1038128	Boreham Second World War Airfield – Dispersed Site No. 13, Sewage Disposal	Military airfield	Modern	Dispersed site associated with Second World War airfield - no longer extant	TL 75082 12185

	HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
A30	MEX1038554	Prison Pen (destroyed), Toppinghoe Hall Farm, Hatfield Peverel	Prisoner of war camp	Modern	Prisoner of War Camp	TL 77139 11566
A31	MEX1038573	Bulls Lodge Quarry, former Boreham Airfield	Pit; ditch; cremation	Bronze Age	Significant prehistoric archaeological features include cremations, pits and ditches probably dating to the Bronze Age.	TL 73975 11691
A32	MEX1038574	Bulls Lodge Quarry, former Boreham Airfield	Trackway; field system; farmstead	Medieval	12th to 13th century field system and associated trackway. Later post medieval field boundaries.	TL 73980 11688
A33	MEX1039133	Signpost, Doms Lane, Terling	Signpost	Modern	Signpost. 1920s/1930s. Cast iron. Manufactured by Maldon Iron Works.	TL 76562 14887
A34	MEX1039134	Signpost at west end of Waltham Road, Terling	Signpost	Modern	Signpost. 1920s/1930s. Cast iron. Manufactured by Maldon Iron Works.	TL 75576 14386
A35	MEX1039398	Potter's Wood	Field boundary; rectilinear enclosure	Medieval	Cropmarks of enclosure and field boundaries	TL 75715 12149
A36	MEX1040049	Lyons Hall	Ring ditch; pit; ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of ring-ditch	TL 73498 15647
A37	MEX1040102	Dukes Park, New Hall, Boreham	Park; lodge	Post-medieval	17th century park, one of four surrounding New Hall.	TL 74361 12040
A38	MEX1040103	Great or Old Park, New Hall, Boreham	Park; lodge	Post-medieval	17th century park, one of four surrounding New Hall.	TL 73416 11316
A39	MEX1040715	Chopping's Wood	Field boundary	Medieval to post-medieval	Cropmarks of field boundaries	TL 73762 13987
A40	MEX1040778	Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham	Pit; ditch	Early Iron Age	A prehistoric pit and an undated ditch were recorded in two trial trenches.	TL 76008 10836
A41	MEX1041348	Lost Wood	Practice trench	Modern	Cropmarks of practice trenches	TL 76760 12130
A42	MEX1033695	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation	Ditch	Post-medieval	From N, earth ditch runs immediately to the W of the Boreham road and issues into the river 5m W of Black Bridge.	TL 7544 0939
A43	MEX20186	Ashwell's Farm	Find spot	Roman	Pottery and a sesterce of Antoninus Pius, of AD 138, found here, near Fuller Street.	TL 74780 16250
A44	MEX20189	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Little Leighs-	Find spot	Roman	The church has some brick, probably Roman, in the buttresses	TL 73800 15500
A45	MEX20201	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Little Leighs-	Church	Early Medieval	The round tower of the church may be Saxon in date.	TL 73800 15500
A46	MEX20216	Lyons Hall	House	Medieval	A two-storied house with walls of 'modern' brick mainly, but some plastered timber-framing.	TL 73753 15597
A47	MEX20219	Lyons Hall	House	Post-medieval	A two-storied house with walls of 'modern' brick mainly, but some plastered timber-framing.	TL 73700 15550
A48	MEX1034910	Site of Buckshorn house near Boreham House	Demolished house	Post-medieval	House shown on C and A map 1777 demolished 1936	TL 7489 0974

	HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
A49	MEX20339	North of Ridley Hall	Field boundary; linear feature; earthwork; site	Unknown	RAF APs show cropmarks of small straight ditches dividing a field up into smaller parcels.	TL 75491 15539
A50	MEX20407	Terling Hall	Hall house	Medieval	Originally built in the 15th century, the western part has been pulled down.	TL 77106 13450
A51	MEX20410	Terling Hall	Hall house; building; building; granary	Post-medieval	Originally a 15th century house.	TL 77106 13450
A52	MEX20411	Great Holts Farm	Cemetery; cremation	Roman	In c. 1900 a Mr Knight found cremation burials between the farm buildings and the pond to their north.	TL 75160 12080
A53	MEX20414	Great Holts Pit	Find spot	Roman	"Watching brief of extension to sand and gravel pit.	TL 75133 11870
A54	MEX20422	Toppinghoe Hall	House; garden; fishpond; house; garden wall; garden wall; beehive	Post-medieval	Two-storied house with attics.	TL 77305 11538
A55	MEX1035946	Bulls Lodge Farm	Ditches and enclosures	Iron Age	Field walking and metal detecting survey were carried out in June 1990 in advance of the 1st phase of gravel extraction at the Boreham airfield site. This identified a large concentration of Roman tile and brick immediately NE of Bulls Lodge Dairy (see PRN). This area was excavated from July to September 1990. The earliest features were a number of Late Iron Age ditches forming part of at least 2 rectangular enclosures in the eastern half of the trench. Enclosure I to the south was represented by part of the northern side and 2m of its western side. There were no contemporary features within it. Enclosure II to the north was represented by part of its north side, 20m of its west side, and probably part of its north side. Two other ditches and a single posthole were also recorded. Finds included grog tempered ware of the 1st half of the 1st century AD, assorted jar rims and storage jar body sherd and rimsherds of a pre Flavian North Gaulish Butt Beaker. 2 fragments of burnt Sarsen pebbles, probably used as rubbers, and animal bone and teeth. Residual finds from the site included sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age flint tempered pottery, sherds of possible Middle Iron age sand tempered ware and parts of three copper alloy brooches. The features are interpreted as being of agricultural nature	TL 7449 1078
A56	MEX20478	London to Colchester Roman Road	Road	Roman	Part of London-Chelmsford-Colchester road.	TL 77401 11151
A57	MEX20478	London to Colchester Roman Road	Road	Roman	Part of London-Chelmsford-Colchester road.	TL 77401 11151
A58	MEX20524	Lawns Farm	Moat; house; barn	Medieval	Incomplete moat.	TL 74047 13790
A59	MEX1035948	Bulls Lodge Farm-Roman principia	Building	Roman	Roman 3rd century building interpreted as either a 'principia' or a church.	TL 7475 1071

HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
A60 MEX1035949	Bulls Lodge Farm	Findspot	Prehistoric	A field walking and metal detecting survey was carried out in June 1990 in advance of the first phase of gravel extraction on the Boreham Airfield site. Two fields, totalling 20 hectares were walked and proved largely barren of finds, apart from a large concentration of Roman debris. There was a background scatter of worked flint but with no obvious concentration.	TL 7449 1078
A61 MEX1037953	Bulls Lodge, Boreham	Enclosures and ditches	Prehistoric	Roman 3rd century building interpreted as either a 'principia' or a church. Same as 16848	TL 747 107
A62 MEX20563	North of Boreham	Find spot	Roman	A few Romano-British sherds found in 1971.	TL 75230 12060
A63 MEX20564	North of Boreham	Find spot	Medieval	"Medieval and post-medieval sherds" found in 1971.	TL 75230 12060
A64 MEX20565	North of Boreham	Find spot	Post-medieval	"Medieval and post-medieval sherds" found in 1971.	TL 75230 12060
A65 MEX20566	North of Boreham	Church	Unknown	Field name evidence-'Church Field' on Tithe Award. 'Col Mus' given as reference-presumably to annotated map in Colchester Museum?	TL 75133 11870
A66 MEX1038579	Former Hamilton Motors site, Main Road, Boreham	Findspot	Prehistoric	Three trenches revealed largely modern features and finds apart from one residual small struck flint.	TL 7566 1019
A67 MEX1040404	Site of Boreham Windmill	Windmill	Post-medieval	Post mill. Stood on the north side of the earlier Colchester Road 400 yards south west of the turning to Boreham. Built in 1813, and fell in disuse in the 1880's. It stood until the 1930s, and the millers cottage still existed in 1942, but was cleared for road widening. The windmill is said to have had shuttered sails.	TL 7481 0976
A68 MEX1040590	Boreham to Springfield Link Main	Industrial site	Neolithic	The construction of a water pipeline running from Church Road, Boreham to White Hart Lane, Springfield was monitored by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of Essex and Suffolk Water Ltd. Phase one monitoring recorded considerable amount of prehistoric worked flint. Phase 3 recorded three undated archaeological features.	TL 7488 0953
A69 MEX1040591	Greater Beaulieu Park	Settlement	Iron Age		TL 7362 0995
A70 MEX20600	West of Toppingshoe	Linear feature; ditch; field boundary; trackway; rectangular enclosure; site; ring ditch	Unknown	Cropmark of ring ditches, trackways and field boundaries around Toppinghoe Hall.	TL 77007 11410
A71 MEX20611	Whitehouse Farm	Moat; moat	Medieval	Possible moated site at TL 739 145.	TL 73990 14583
A72 MEX20626	Bird Farm	Hall house; moat	Medieval	16th century house according to RCHM with cross wings.	TL 74552 13358
A73 MEX20631	Bird Farm	House	Post-medieval	16th-17th century timber-framed and plastered house though records go back to the 14th century.	TL 74570 13350
A74 MEX20640	Church Field, Hatfield Peverel	Church	Medieval	Probable site of old parish church of Hatfield Peverel on an eminence near the river.	TL 77995 11521
A75 MEX1041808	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	Findspot	Medieval/Post-medieval	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date	TL 75 10

HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR	
A76	MEX20694	Boreham Airfield - cropmarks	Rectangular enclosure; linear feature; ditch; site	Unknown	Cropmarks of enclosures, ring ditches and Linear features.	TL 74303 11714
A77	MEX20705	Terling Hall	Ditch; linear feature; pit; trackway	Unknown	Cropmark of a track to the south of the road and a linear feature north of the road, with a scatter of small rectangular pits to north and south of track and road.	TL 77374 13298
A78	MEX20707	North of Hatfield Wick	Ring ditch	Unknown	Cropmark of a large penannular ring ditch with a wide entrance and thickened ditch terminals.	TL 78043 12703
A79	MEX1042076	Land rear of 8-10 Oak Cottages, Elm Way, Boreham	Pits	Post-medieval	Evaluation revealed a single 19th/20th century rubbish pit.	TL 7520 1001
A80	MEX20716	Great Leighs	Trackway; linear feature; ditch; enclosure	Unknown	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure with inner compound, the enclosure entrance being on the north-east side.	TL 73960 15425
A81	MEX20723	Toppinghoe	Ring ditch	Unknown	A partial, very faint cropmark of a ring ditch.	TL 77216 12120
A82	MEX20740	South of Terling	Ring ditch; ditch; trackway; rectilinear enclosure; pit	Unknown	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure with an entrance in its eastern side.	TL 76337 14362
A83	MEX20752	West of Terling	Curvilinear enclosure	Unknown	Cropmark of part of a sub-circular enclosure in area masked by many geological features.	TL 76198 15106
A84	MEX1049885	Boreham House	Ring ditch	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of 2 ring ditches which probably represent ploughed-level round barrows of a Bronze Age date. The ring-ditches are approximately 20m in diameter with no visible entrances or internal features. Geology may be masking further features in the vicinity	TL 7486 0923
A85	MEX20758	Whathobb's Farm	Ring ditch; ditch; field boundary	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features that could represent ancient field boundaries.	TL 75740 14699
A86	MEX20775	Crix Farm	Linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features, possibly drainage ditches.	TL 77460 10988
A87	MEX20780	North of Boreham airfield	Fort?; temporary camp?; ring ditch; ditch; linear feature; pit; rectilinear enclosure	Roman	Cropmark of a large rectilinear enclosure.	TL 74294 12636
A88	MEX20782	South-east of Goodmans Farm	Ditch; ring ditch; enclosure; linear feature; site	Unknown	Cropmarks of two roughly parallel ditches, probably a double-ditched trackway, aligned north west-south east.	TL 73443 15353
A89	MEX20783	North of Lyons Hall	Find spot	Medieval	Medieval oxidised ware sherd with traces of dark brown-black glaze on the internal surface. In Chelmsford Museum.	TL 74000 16100
A90	MEX27479	Terling Place Designed Landscape	Ha-ha; landscape park; formal garden; kitchen garden	Post-medieval	Late 18th century park and early 19th century formal gardens.	TL 77519 14674

	HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
A91	MEX28588	Boreham Second World War Airfield	Military airfield	Modern	World War II Airfield.	TL 74144 11839
A92	MEX28627	Benning Hall	Ring ditch; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of various rectilinear features and a ring ditch.	TL 76005 10914
A93	MEX19400	Church of St Andrew, Boreham	Findspot	Roman	Roman brick in church <1> Roman brick used as dressings for 12th century parts.	TL 756 096
A94	MEX1050053	Archaeological investigations at Land off Church Road & Plantation Road, Boreham	Multiphased settlement	Bronze Age to post-medieval	The excavation revealed a cremation cemetery. A total of 21 un-urned cremations were excavated, enclosed by a boundary ditch. The cremations were dated by radiocarbon dating to between 826 and 889 BCE. An associated system of possible late pre-historic field boundaries, possibly dating between the Bronze Age and Iron Age, and a trackway were also identified. The field system and trackway continued in use throughout the Roman and Saxon periods and post-medieval and modern field boundaries were recorded, still on the same alignment. Roman and Saxon activity on site was also evident in the form of a large Saxon watering hole and residual Roman ceramic building material. No settlement evidence was identified. A late 19th century refuse pit was excavated along with a late 20th century boundary ditch.	TL 7594 0988
A95	MEX28640	Cropmark west of Toppinghoehall Wood	Field boundary	Unknown	Cropmark of a possible field boundary.	TL 77220 11873
A96	MEX28643	Toppinghoe	Field boundary; linear feature; ring ditch	Unknown	Cropmarks of a ring ditch (possible barrow) 1st edition field boundary and a complex of linear features probably related to those to the north-east of site A70.	TL 77417 11633
A97	MEX28646	Sewage works	Round barrow	Unknown	Circular cropmarks, approximately 12m in diameter with a ditch width of approximately 3m.	TL 74975 12143
A98	MEX28648	East of gravel pit	Linear feature; field boundary; enclosure	Unknown	Cropmarks of various linear features, representing possible field boundaries and enclosures.	TL 75381 11459
A99	MEX28651	Cropmarks north of Porter's Grove	Field boundary	Unknown	Cropmarks of post medieval field boundaries.	TL 75655 11250
A100	MEX28657	West of Terling hall road	Ring ditch	Unknown	Very faint ring ditch, convincing by the perfection of the circle.	TL 77491 13026
A101	MEX28661	East of Norrels cottages	Ditch; circular enclosure	Unknown	Cropmarks of a large circular enclosure, approximately 35m in diameter, with a very regular ditch of approximately 8m in width.	TL 76839 14439
A102	MEX28665	Beggars Hill	Field boundary	Unknown	Cropmarks of probable post-medieval field boundaries, some appearing on the OS 1st edition.	TL 75938 14581
A103	MEX28668	Hull lane	Linear feature; field boundary; site	Unknown	Cropmarks of a first edition field boundary (showing as a sinuous bivallate feature, similar to a trackway) and a rectilinear feature which is probably a post-medieval field boundary.	TL 76438 14779
A104	MEX28670	West of depot	Linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features representing post medieval field boundaries, also a possible enclosure.	TL 75729 10800

	HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
A105	MEX31073	Boreham Airfield - cropmarks	Linear feature; rectilinear enclosure; site	Unknown	Cropmarks - linear features, rectilinear enclosures (field systems) visible between the runways.	TL 73720 12326
A106	MEX31088	North of Boreham	Rectilinear enclosure; rectangular enclosure; pit; oval enclosure; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks including linear features, rectangular and rectilinear enclosures and an oval enclosure.	TL 75127 10855
A107	MEX38445	West of Terling spring	Linear feature; field boundary	Unknown	Cropmarks of extraction pits, or small-scale quarrying, and linear features which possibly represent post medieval field boundaries.	TL 74289 15563
A108	MEX38449	West of Cole hill	Linear feature	Unknown	Series of perpendicular linear features, possibly the remains of a multi-vallate enclosure (C.100m by 75m) including related annexes and subdivisions.	TL 73813 15945
A109	MEX38455	South of Terling Spring	Pit; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of various linear features and a series of amorphous features which represent past extraction pits.	TL 74613 15517
A110	MEX38455	South of Terling Spring	Pit; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of various linear features and a series of amorphous features which represent past extraction pits.	TL 74613 15517
A111	MEX19528	Southern edge of Boreham	Cropmarks	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features (field boundaries) and possible parts of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures.	TL 753 093
A112	MEX19531	West of Boreham	Field boundary; rectilinear enclosure; site	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features	TL 762 097
A113	MEX38528	Cropmark south of Newneys Farm	Field boundary; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmark of linear features - field boundaries, some on OS 1st ed.	TL 75260 16886
A114	MEX38533	North-east of Three Ashes Farm	Field boundary; site	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features, field boundaries, some on OS 1st ed.	TL 75302 16435
A115	MEX38537	Cropmark north-east of Three Ashes Farm	Field boundary; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features - field boundaries.	TL 76007 16120
A116	MEX19774	South West of Boreham	Field boundary; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of a single, large ring ditch, partly masked by geological features, and associated linear features	TL 751 095
A117	MEX38542	Cropmark E of Ridley Hall	Field boundary; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features - field boundaries.	TL 75957 15379
A118	MEX20596	South of Bulls Lodge	Fishpond	Post-medieval	'P ke Pond Field' on Tithe Map of c.1840. Ponds shown on C and A map of 1777 as 'New Hall Pond'. 'Col Mus' given as reference in SMR-to annotated map in Colchester Museum	TL 7428 1036
A119	MEX38775	Great Holts Farm, site of Roman villa.	Villa; farmstead; building; well; pond; trackway; cremation	Roman	Remains of a Roman villa in a ditched compound within a regular complex of fields and enclosures.	TL 75133 11870
A120	MEX38780	Great Holt's Farm: medieval building and finds	Longhouse	Medieval	Fieldwalking and later rescue excavation uncovered Saxon and medieval finds and a medieval longhouse.	TL 75133 11870

	HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR
A121	MEX38783	Great Holt's Farm: post-medieval pottery	Find spot	Post-medieval	Post-medieval pottery: 22 sherds recovered from area of fieldwalking in advance of gravel extraction.	TL 75133 11870
A122	MEX39801	Boreham Airfield - Prehistoric Finds	Find spot	Prehistoric	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking prior to the eventual disturbance by gravel extraction.	TL 74700 12120
A123	MEX39802	Boreham Airfield - Roman Finds	Find spot	Roman	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking prior to eventual disturbance by gravel extraction.	TL 74850 12380
A124	MEX39803	Boreham Airfield - Post-medieval Finds	Find spot	Post-medieval	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking prior to eventual disturbance by gravel extraction.	TL 74800 12250
A125	MEX1049591	Terling	Trackway?; ditch?; linear feature?	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features or possible trackway	TL 76569 14423
A126	MEX1049750	Wat Hobbs Farm	Ditch; field boundary; linear feature	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features and possible former field boundaries	TL 75838 15010
A127	MEX1049810	Ringer's Farm	Enclosure; oval enclosure	Unknown	Cropmarks of an oval enclosure of unknown date	TL 76337 13556
A128	MEX20635	Porters	Manor House and moat	Medieval	House built in the late 14th or early 15th centuries, with cross wings. The main block has been entirely altered and there are modern additions at the rear. A door on the eastern front has nail-studded battens with strap hinges. Inside, there are 2 original oak doorways with 2-centred arches. There was probably a 3rd doorway, formerly, "and all 3 no doubt communicated with the former 'screens'" <1> Possible moat. Late 14th century house <2> House and moat destroyed by the A12 by-pass <3> in <2> <4> Probably to be associated with the family of Geoffrey 'Porter' (1371). Also mentioned as 'Porters'	TL 760 105
A129	MEX20639	Porters	House	Medieval	Medieval house, much altered in later times. Inside, dado of 17th century panelling <1> Demolished for A12 by-pass	TL 760 105
A130	MEX20697	North east of New Hall School	Windmill mound	Unknown	Cropmarks of a windmill mound? Or just ploughing pattern? <1> <2> Reassessment of the NMR photographs as part of the National Mapping Project, suggests that the site is not archaeologically formed and is probably the result of a previous field boundary and previous agricultural practice: possibly the ploughing around an 'island' similar to that to the north on the same field boundary. <3> <4> Entire field cultivated in 1948 (i.e. no field boundary present).	TL 738 109
A131	MEX20784	Boreham-Plantation Road 72	Findspot	Bronze Age	Late bronze age hoard found in 1984 while the ground surface was being lowered for a patio in the rear garden at this address.	TL 7588 1007

HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR	
A132	MEX20792	Boreham-Plantation Road	Findspot	Bronze Age	3 socketed axes and some pieces of bronze cake were found in Plantation Road during the 1960s. The cake was thrown away and one of the axes disappeared. The Passmore Edwards Museum acquired the other two in 1972. The find spot's exact location is not known but possibly these finds once formed part of the same hoard as that found in 1984 at 72 Plantation Road (see 6179). Like that hoard these items are part of the Ewart Park phase of the late bronze age <1> <2> Drawings of the 2 axes are in the SMR	TL 758 100
A133	MEX20793	Boreham-Plantation Road 144	Findspot	Prehistoric	33 flints found from the garden here. Only 3 had been humanly worked-"1 Thermal flake with utilised edge, 1 secondary flake with alternately notched top forming a piece, 1 blade from a thermal core with notch at distal end". Suggested dating is later prehistoric period, ie Neolithic-Iron age	TL 758 100
A134	MEX27476	Boreham House	Canal and gardens	Post-medieval	Formal canal and gardens laid out in the 1720's with pleasure grounds designed by Richard Woods in the 1770's.	TL 7450 0897
A135	MEX31075	Boreham Airfield - cropmarks	Cropmarks	Unknown	Cropmarks - linear features (including field boundaries) and rectilinear enclosure.	TL 738 114
A136	MEX37198	North of Boreham	Findspot	Bronze Age	A complete peghole spearhead was recovered from a field surface in Boreham.	TL 75 10
A137	MEX37215	Bulls Lodge Farm	Earthwork	Post-medieval	Two trenches were dug by machine across an earthen causeway near Bulls Lodge Farm. The causeway is almost certainly a dam, probably of tudor origin, which formed a large fishpond, (not surviving). The trenches were excavated in response to a planning application to lower the cause by at least 1.5m to create a wider access road to the new Bulls Lodge quarry. In determining the application, it was felt important to know the extent to which the original earthwork might be damaged by this, the relevant information could only be obtained by archaeological investigation. The trenches were 90m apart, 1.2m deep and had similar stratigraphy. The upper 50-60cm was made up of relatively modern metalling, with bricks of late C19 or early C20. Below this was clean yellow clay or silty clay, with levels of variable stoniness. This represents the core of the original causeway. This was of a dump construction, probably tudor. By removing or lowering the causeway would remove part of the original earthwork. The planning proposal was withdrawn. An access road parallel to the causeway was constructed	TL 7430 1018
A138	MEX39737	Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham	Findspot	Roman	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trenching prior to development. 2 sherds of Roman pottery were found. However, it was probably residual in later features.	TL 753 099
A139	MEX39739	Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham	Findspot	Post-medieval	An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to development. Post medieval activity was indicated by 2 pottery sherds of red earthenware.	TL 753 099
A140	MEX39739	Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham	Findspot	Post-medieval	An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to development. Post medieval activity was indicated by 2 pottery sherds of red earthenware.	TL 753 099

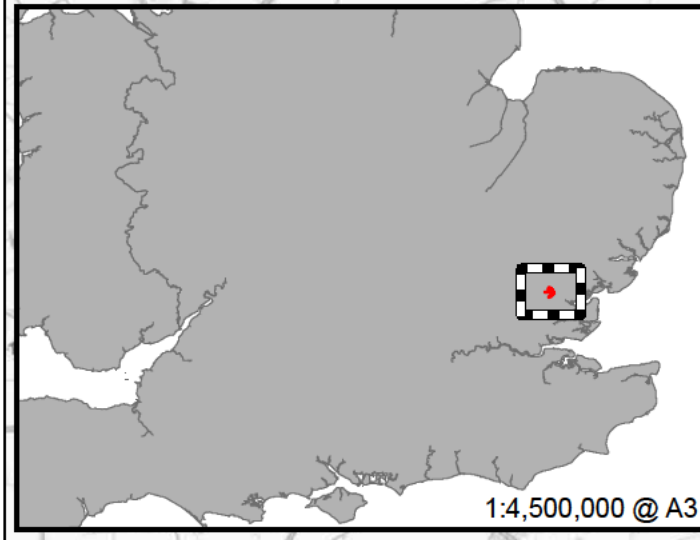
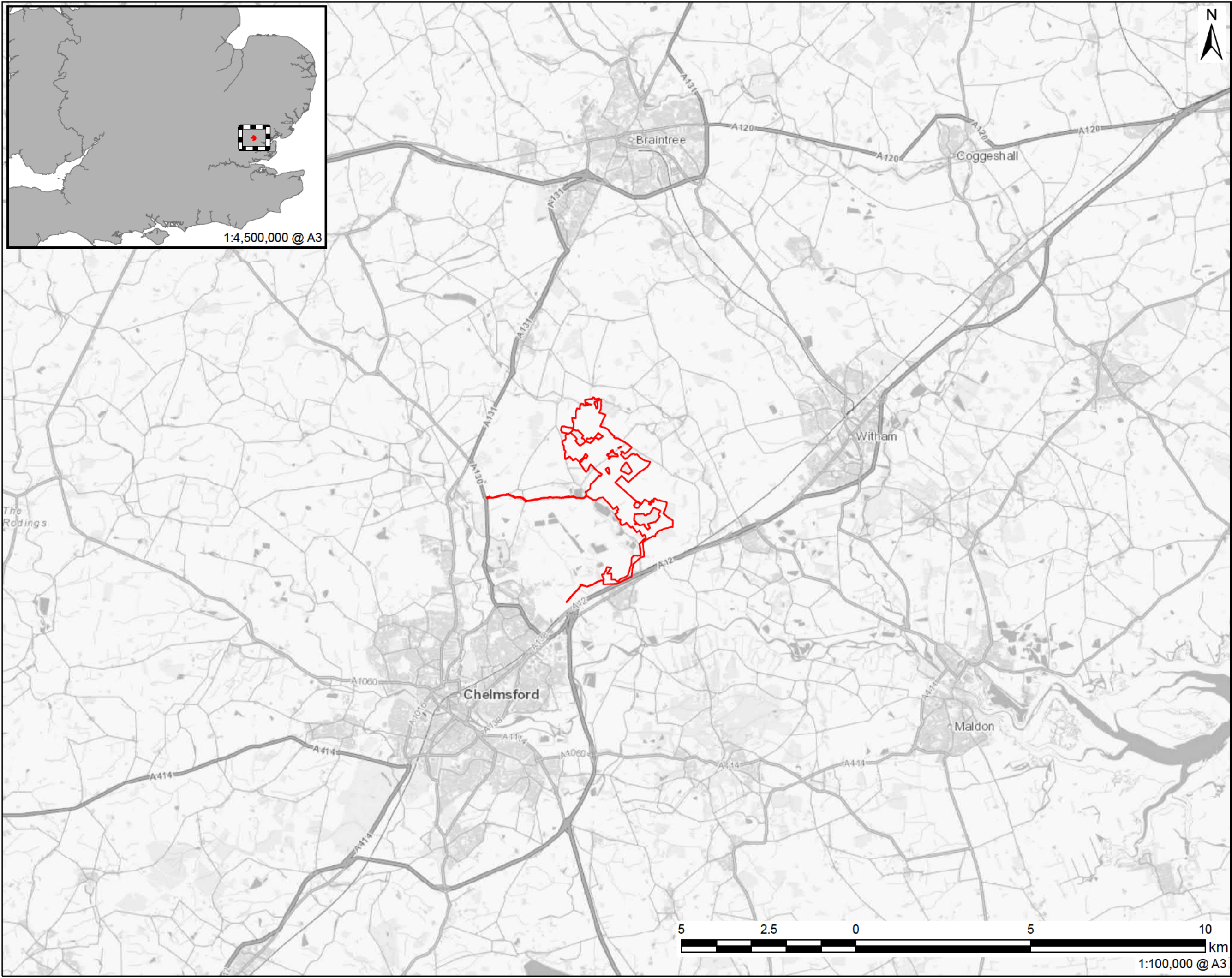
HER Ref.	Name	Type(s)	Date	Description	OS NGR	
A141	MEX31378	Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham	Findspot	Iron Age	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trenching at the disused Buxted chicken processing factory in Boreham prior to development by Moody Homes Limited. 5 sherds of Early Iron Age and 5 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were found. However, much of it was heavily abraded suggesting that it was residual in later features.	TL 752 099
A142	MEX39796	Boreham Airfield - Roman Finds	Findspot	Roman	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking prior to eventual disturbance by gravel extraction. There were only 2 sherds of Roman pottery located within the area walked.	TL 7458 1114
A143	MEX39799	Boreham Airfield - Medieval Finds	Findspot	Medieval	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking prior to eventual disturbance by gravel extraction. There was only 1 sherd of medieval pottery located within the area walked.	TL 7458 1122
A144	MEX39800	Boreham Airfield - Post Medieval Finds	Findspot	Post-medieval	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking prior to eventual disturbance by gravel extraction. There was a thin scatter of post medieval pottery and tile across the whole area without any recognisable concentrations.	TL 7458 1114
A145	MEX42332	Extending north east from Chelmsford	Road	Roman	Roman road from Chelmsford to Witham.	TL 739 090
A146	–	Cropmarks	Cropmarks	Unknown	Identified by AIM (Places Services 2020). Cropmarks of former field boundaries marked on the 1st edition OS mapping though they may have much earlier origins	TL 75261 12987
A147	–	Cropmarks	Cropmarks	Unknown	Identified by AIM (Places Services 2020). Cropmarks of extensive former field boundaries forming a cohesive field system, the majority of these field boundaries are visible on the 1st edition OS mapping. Some of the field boundaries form trackways	TL 74688 13956
A148	–	Cropmarks	Cropmarks	Unknown	Identified by AIM (Places Services 2020). Cropmarks of former field boundaries marked on the 1st edition OS mapping, though they may have much earlier origins	TL 74548 14878
A149	–	Cropmarks	Cropmarks	Unknown	Identified by AIM (Places Services 2020). Cropmarks of former field boundaries, not visible on 1st Edition OS mapping.	TL 74911 15456
A150	–	Cropmarks	Cropmarks; enclosure; pit	Unknown	Identified by AIM (Places Services 2020) Cropmarks of former field boundaries, some are visible on 1st Edition OS mapping, and some are located outside the project boundary. A possible incomplete enclosure and pit of an unknown date and origin was also recorded.	TL 75321 14939
A151	–	Geophysical anomalies	Unknown	Unknown	A possible enclosure identified by geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2020). Low magnitude linear anomalies.	TL 74984 15117

Gazetteer 3: Non-designated assets

UID	HER Ref.	Event Name	Type	Organisation	Date	Description	OS NGR
E1	EEX20190	Part Survey by Goode, W.	Architectural/building survey	–	1976	–	TL 73800 15500
E2	EEX20191	Salvage Record by Couchman, C R.	Watching brief	–	1977	–	TL 73800 15500
E3	EEX20192	Salvage Record by Eddy, M R.	Watching brief	–	1979	–	TL 73800 15500
E4	EEX20197	Field visit to 5971 by Goode, W, Friends of the Round Towers Churches Society	Field visit	–	1976	–	TL 73800 15500
E5	EEX20198	Field visit to 5971 by Couchman, C R.	Field visit	–	1977	–	TL 73800 15500
E6	EEX20202	Part Survey by Goode, W,	Architectural/building survey	–	1976	–	TL 73800 15500
E7	EEX20203	Salvage record by Couchman, CR,	Watching brief	–	1977	–	TL 73800 15500
E8	EEX20213	Field visit to 5972 by Goode, E, Friends of the Round Towers Churches Society	Field visit	Essex County Council	1976	–	TL 73800 15500
E9	EEX20214	Field visit to 5972 by Couchman, C R.	Field visit	Essex County Council	1977	–	TL 73800 15500
E10	EEX20340	Field Observation by Barton, C A.	Field observation (visual assessment)	–	1945	–	TL 75500 15550
E11	EEX20343	Field visit to 6007 by Ridyard, G W, OS	Field visit	–	1949	–	TL 75500 15550
E12	EEX20415	Salvage record by Buckley, D G and Sieveking, N.	Watching brief	–	1976	–	TL 75350 11690
E13	EEX20420	Field visit to 6049 by Buckley, D G, CAO	Field visit	–	1976	–	TL 75350 11690
E14	EEX20587	Field Observation by Sellers, E. E.	Field observation (visual assessment)	–	1975	–	TL 78200 12000
E15	EEX20641	Field Observation by OS, 1976	Field observation (visual assessment)	Ordnance Survey	1976	–	TL 78040 11510
E16	EEX38776	Field Observation by Germany, M,	Field observation (visual assessment)	–	1991	–	TL 75150 11900
E17	EEX38781	Field Observation by Germany, M; ECC	Field observation (visual assessment)	–	1991	–	TL 75200 11800
E18	EEX52574	Germany, M.	Archaeological excavation	Essex County Council	1994	–	TL 75150 11900
E19	EEX52647	Reidy, K.	Systematic fieldwalking survey	–	1994	Phase II Fieldwalking	

UID	HER Ref.	Event Name	Type	Organisation	Date	Description	OS NGR
E20	EEX52710	Germany, M.	Archaeological excavation	Essex County Council	1994	–	TL 75150 11900
E21	EEX53059	Boreham Airfield	Archaeological excavation	–	1995	–	TL 74470 12100
E22	EEX53123	Boreham Airfield	Watching brief	–	1995	–	TL 74550 12250
E23	EEX53318	Granary/cartlodge, Terling Hall Farm	Architectural/building survey	–	1997	Survey by Elphin Watkin	TL 77100 13480
E24	EEX53322	Crossing Crix	Architectural/building survey	Historic Environment Management	2001	Assessment of the architecture and fabric of the house	TL 77690 11100

Appendix B Figures



1:4,500,000 @ A3



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LEGEND
Red Line Boundary

NOTES
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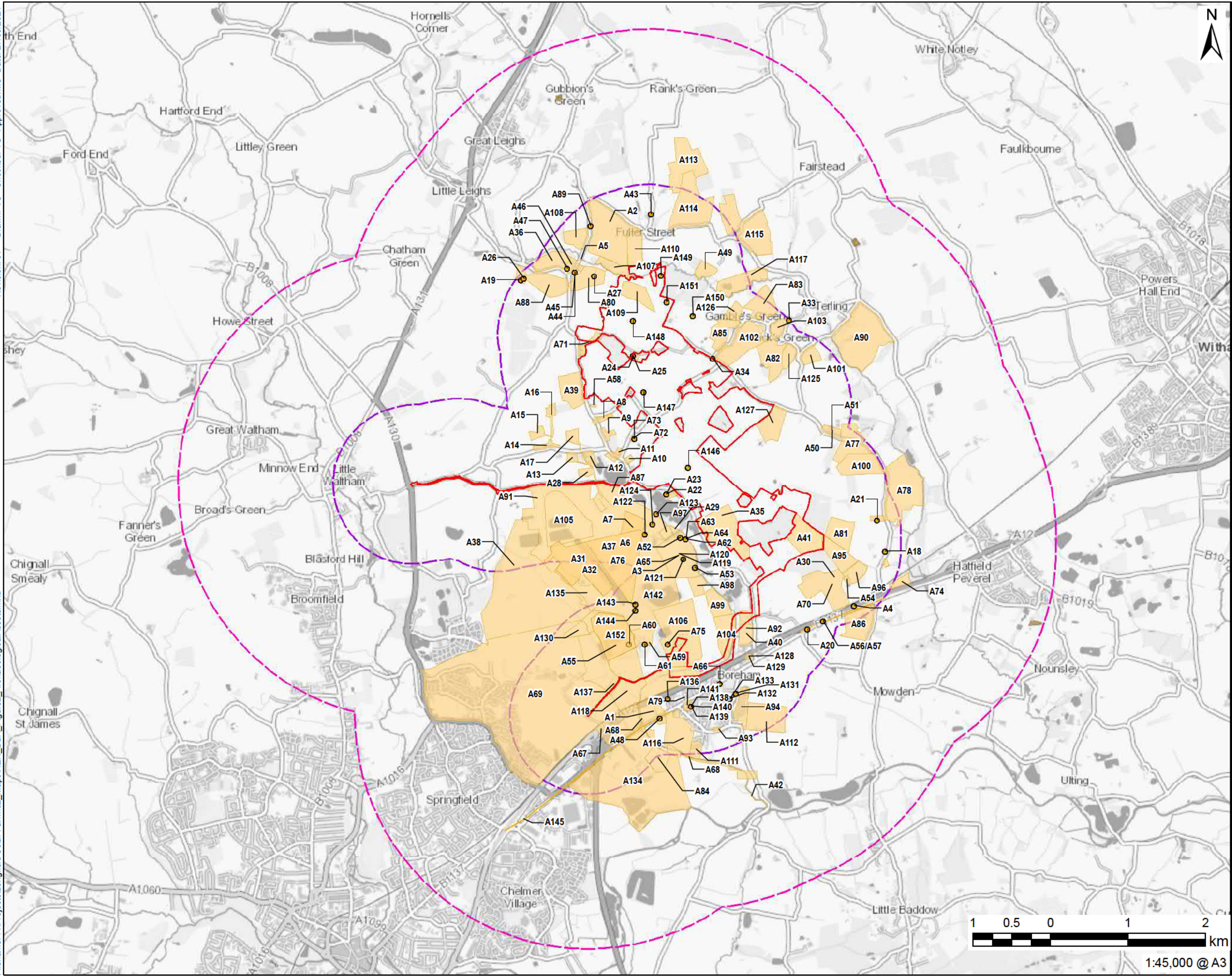
ISSUE PURPOSE
FOR INFORMATION
PROJECT NUMBER
60624362
SHEET TITLE
Site Location Plan

SHEET NUMBER
Figure 1



1:100,000 @ A3

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LEGEND

- Red Line Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Monument
- Scheduled Monument

NOTES

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ISSUE PURPOSE

FOR INFORMATION

PROJECT NUMBER

60624362

SHEET TITLE

Archaeological Assets

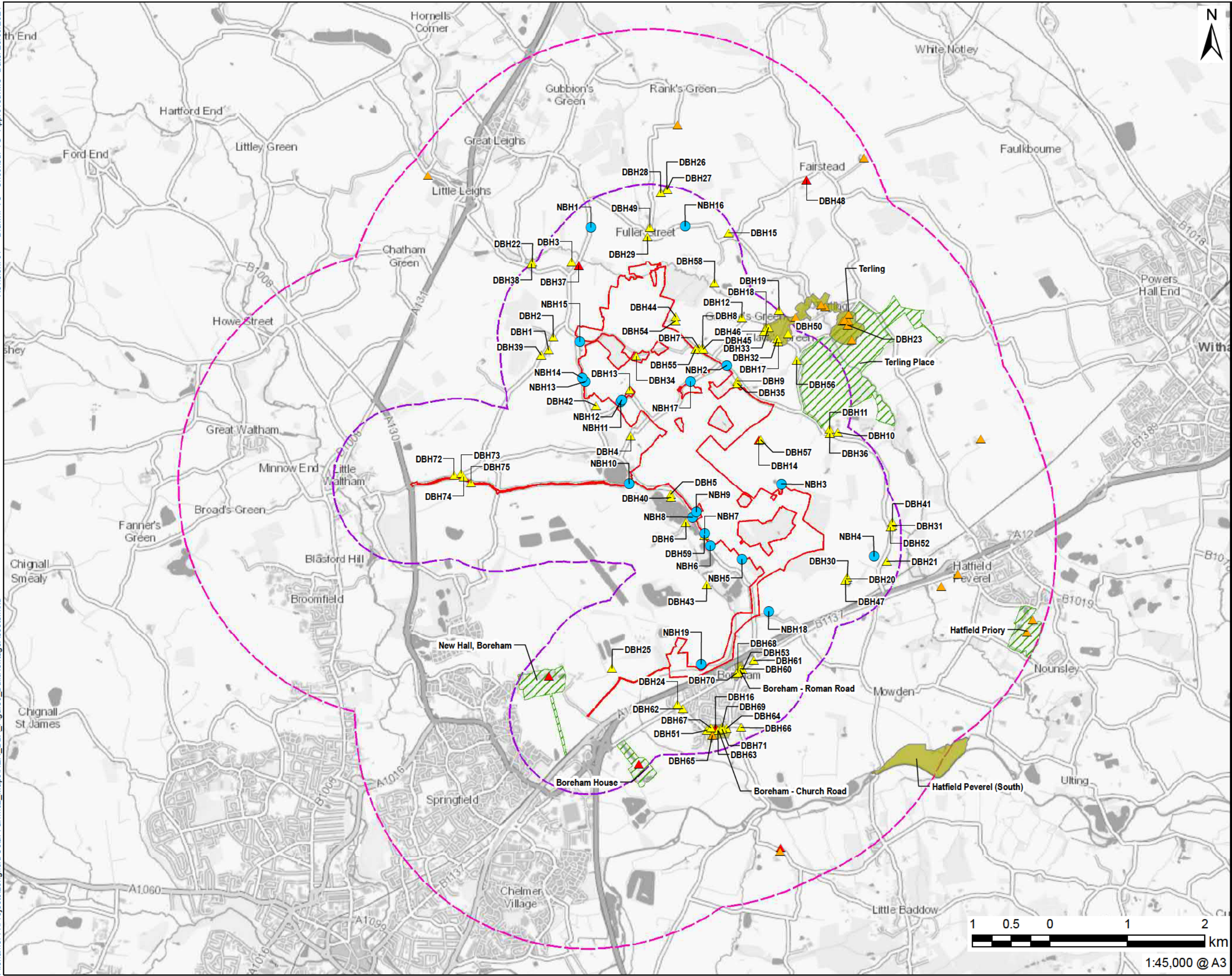
SHEET NUMBER

Figure 2



1:45,000 @ A3

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LEGEND

- Red Line Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Built Heritage Asset**
- ▲ Listed Building - Grade I
- ▲ Listed Building - Grade II*
- ▲ Listed Building - Grade II
- Non Designated Assets
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Park and Garden

NOTES

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 Conservation Areas sourced from Chelmsford City Council and Braintree District Council.

ISSUE PURPOSE

FOR INFORMATION

PROJECT NUMBER

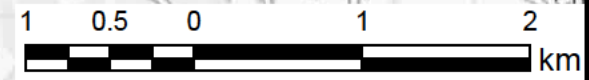
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SHEET TITLE

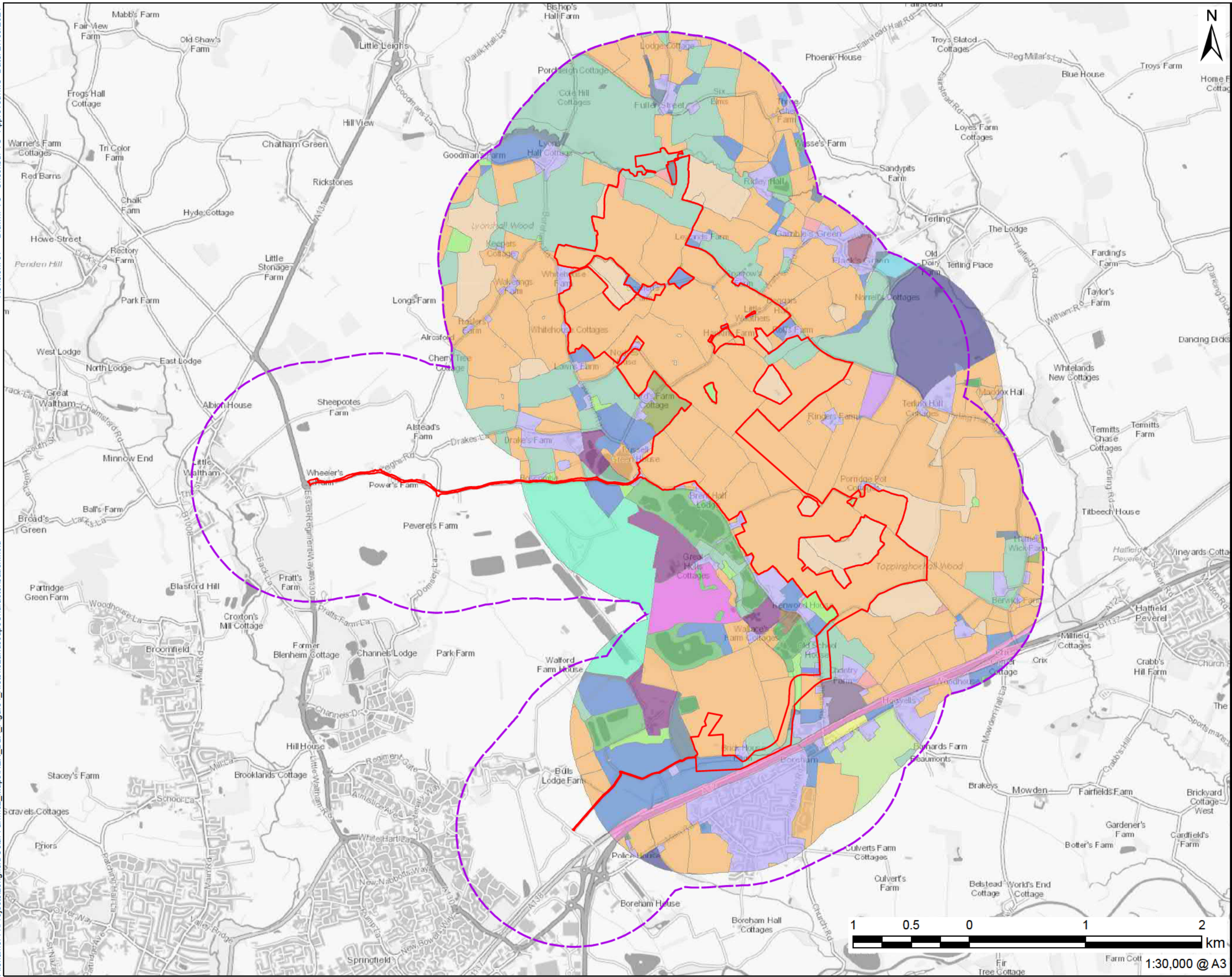
Built Heritage Assets

SHEET NUMBER

Figure 3



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LEGEND

- Red Line Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- Historic Landscape Characterisation**
- Commons With A Built Margin
- 19Th-20Th Century Plantation
- 20Th Century Leisure
- Allotments
- Ancient Woodland
- Built-Up Areas
- Built-Up Areas - Urban Development
- Disused Mineral Extraction
- Disused Post-Medieval Military
- Enclosed Meadow Pasture
- Industrial
- Informal Medieval Parkland
- Later Enclosure - 18Th C Or Later
- Later Enclosure - Piecemeal By Agreement
- Mineral Extraction
- Motorways
- Plotlands
- Post 1950 Boundary Loss
- Post 1950 Boundary Loss - With Relict Elements
- Post 1950's Enclosure
- Pre-18Th Century 'Co-Axial' Enclosure
- Pre-18Th Century 'Irregular' Enclosure
- Restored Land
- Water Reservoir

NOTES

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ISSUE PURPOSE

FOR INFORMATION

PROJECT NUMBER

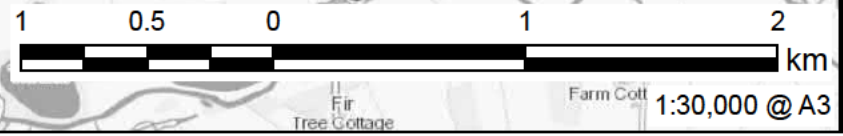
60624362

SHEET TITLE

Historic Landscape Characterisation

SHEET NUMBER

Figure 4



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Appendix C Plates

Plate 1 East facing View of Toppinghoe Hall and site of Multi Occupation remains



Plate 2: North Facing view of WWI or WWII trenches



Plate 3: East facing view of possible ditch associated with Moated Manor



Plate 4: East facing view of Noakes Barn



Plate 5: East facing view of Leylands Farm



Plate 6: West facing view of Little Holts



Plate 7: North East facing view of Porridge Pot



Plate 8: West facing view of Ringers Farm



Plate 9: South facing view of Scarletts Farm



Plate 10: South facing view of Three Ashes Farm



Appendix D Maps Consulted

Reference	Description	Date	Notes
T/M 103	A Plan of Tarling Hall in the County of Essex, part of the Estate of Robt. Cope Esq.		
IR 30/12/42	Plan of the Parish of Boreham in the County of Essex	1838	Tithe map
IR 30/12/125	Plan of the Parish of Fairstead in the County of Essex	1838	Tithe map
IR 30/12/208	Plan of the Parish of Great Leighs in the County of Essex	1839	Tithe map
IR 30/12/161	Plan of Hatfield Peverel, Essex	1841	Tithe map
IR 30/12/329	Terling, Essex	1843	Tithe map
Essex XLIII.15	OS 25-Inch Map 1st edition	1896	
Essex LVII.11	OS 25-Inch Map 1st edition	1896	
Essex LI.12	OS 25-Inch Map 1st edition	1896	
Essex XLVI.6	OS 25-Inch Map 1st edition	1897	
Essex XLVIII.9	OS 25-Inch Map 1st edition	1897	
Essex XXII.2	OS 25-Inch Map 1st edition	1898	
Essex n LV.1	OS 25-Inch Map	1922	
Essex n LV.2	OS 25-Inch Map	1922	
Essex n XLV.5	OS 25-Inch Map	1922	
Essex n XLV.9	OS 25-Inch Map	1922	
Essex n XLV.12	OS 25-Inch Map	1922	
Essex n XLV.13	OS 25-Inch Map	1922	
Essex n XLV.9	OS 25-Inch Map	1922	

Appendix E Historic Maps

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit, **Sand Pit**, **Other Pits**
Quarry, **Shingle**, **Orchard**
Osiers, **Reeds**, **Marsh**
Mixed Wood, **Deciduous**, **Brushwood**
Fir, **Furze**, **Rough Pasture**
 Arrow denotes flow of water, **Trigonometrical Station**
Site of Antiquities, **Bench Mark**
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post, **Well, Spring, Boundary Post**
285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour, **Instrumental Contour**
Main Roads (Fenced, Un-Fenced), **Minor Roads** (Fenced, Un-Fenced)
Sunken Road, **Raised Road**
Road over Railway, **Railway over River**
Railway over Road, **Level Crossing**
Road over River or Canal, **Road over Stream**
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
County Borough Boundary (England)
County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry, **Gravel Pit**
Sand Pit, **Disused Pit or Quarry**
Refuse or Slag Heap, **Lake, Loch or Pond**
Dunes, **Boulders**
Coniferous Trees, **Non-Coniferous Trees**
Orchard, **Scrub**, **Coppice**
Bracken, **Heath**, **Rough Grassland**
Marsh, **Reeds**, **Saltings**
Building, **Glasshouse**
Sloping Masonry, **Pylon**, **Electricity Transmission Line**, **Pole**
Cutting, **Embankment**, **Standard Gauge Multiple Track**, **Standard Gauge Single Track**, **Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line**, **Narrow Gauge**
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Civil Parish
BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone, **Pol Sta** Police Station, **Ch** Church, **PO** Post Office, **CH** Club House, **PC** Public Convenience, **F E Sta** Fire Engine Station, **PH** Public House, **FB** Foot Bridge, **SB** Signal Box, **Fn** Fountain, **Spr** Spring, **GP** Guide Post, **TCB** Telephone Call Box, **MP** Mile Post, **TCP** Telephone Call Post, **MS** Mile Stone, **W** Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

Gravel Pit, **Refuse tip or slag heap**
Rock, **Rock (scattered)**
Boulders, **Boulders (scattered)**
Shingle, **Mud**, **Mud**
Sand, **Sand Pit**
Slopes, **Top of cliff**
General detail, **Underground detail**
Overhead detail, **Narrow gauge railway**
Multi-track railway, **Single track railway**
County boundary (England only), **Civil, parish or community boundary**
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary, **Constituency boundary**
Area of wooded vegetation, **Non-coniferous trees**
Non-coniferous trees (scattered), **Coniferous trees**
Coniferous trees (scattered), **Positioned tree**
Orchard, **Coppice or Osiers**
Rough Grassland, **Heath**
Scrub, **Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds**
Water feature, **Flow arrows**
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs), **MLW(S)** Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown), **Electricity transmission line (with poles)**
Bench mark (where shown), **Triangulation station**
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone), **Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower**
Site of (antiquity), **Glasshouse**
General Building, **Important Building**

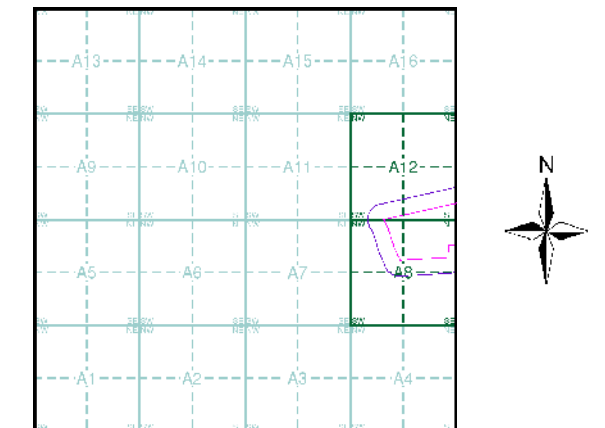
Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Essex	1:10,560	1881	2
Essex	1:10,560	1897	3
Essex	1:10,560	1924	4
Essex	1:10,560	1938	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1945 - 1947	6
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1960 - 1968	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1969	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1970 - 1979	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1983	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990 - 1993	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	15
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	16

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

Landmark
 INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Coppice		Heath
	Rough Grassland		Marsh
	Reeds		Saltings
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		
	Administrative County, County Borough or County of City		
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		
	Borough, Burgh or County Constituency Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)		MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

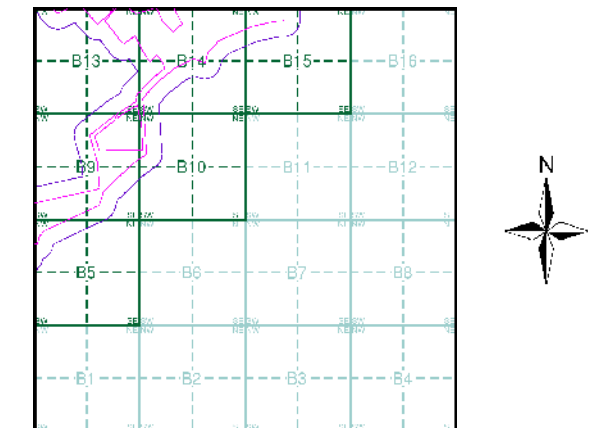
Envirocheck

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Essex	1:10,560	1881	2
Essex	1:10,560	1897 - 1898	3
Essex	1:10,560	1924	4
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1945 - 1947	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1960 - 1968	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1970 - 1978	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1983	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	12
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	13

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 576160, 211260
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

Landmark
 INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Coppice		Heath
	Rough Grassland		Marsh
	Reeds		Saltings
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		
	Administrative County, County Borough or County of City		
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		
	Borough, Burgh or County Constituency Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)		MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

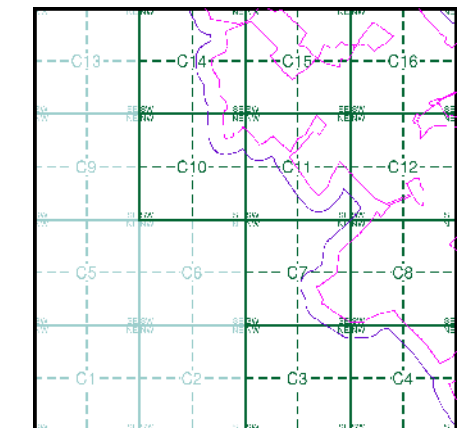
Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Essex	1:10,560	1881	2
Essex	1:10,560	1897	3
Essex	1:10,560	1924	4
Essex	1:10,560	1938 - 1951	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	6
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1967 - 1968	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978 - 1979	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1993	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	13
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	14

Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 574550, 213580
 Slice: C
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

Landmark
 INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Coppice		
	Bracken		Heath
	Rough Grassland		
	Marsh		Reeds
	Saltings		
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		
	Standard Gauge Single Track		
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		
	Narrow Gauge		
	Geographical County		
	Administrative County, County Borough or County of City		
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		
	Borough, Burgh or County Constituency Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)		MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

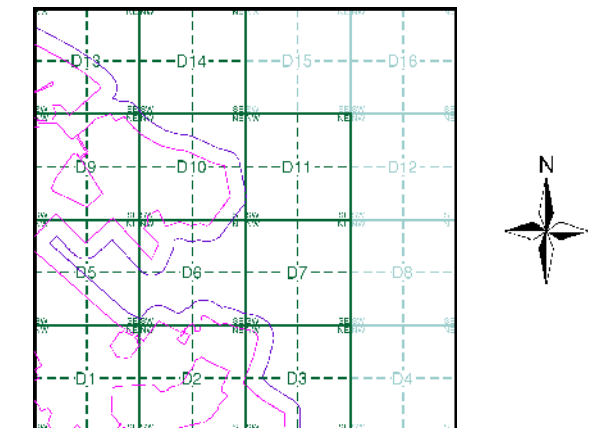
Envirocheck

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Essex	1:10,560	1881	2
Essex	1:10,560	1897	3
Essex	1:10,560	1924	4
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978	9
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	11
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	12

Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 576270, 213190
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

Landmark
 INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Other Pits, Quarry, Shingle, Orchard, Osiers, Reeds, Marsh, Mixed Wood, Deciduous, Brushwood, Fir, Furze, Rough Pasture, Arrow denotes flow of water, Trigonometrical Station, Site of Antiquities, Bench Mark, Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post, Well, Spring, Boundary Post, Surface Level, Sketched Contour, Instrumental Contour, Main Roads (Fenced, Un-Fenced), Minor Roads (Fenced, Un-Fenced), Sunken Road, Raised Road, Road over Railway, Railway over River, Railway over Road, Level Crossing, Road over River or Canal, Road over Stream, Road over Stream, County Boundary (Geographical), County & Civil Parish Boundary, Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary, County Borough Boundary (England), County Burgh Boundary (Scotland), Rural District Boundary, Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Disused Pit or Quarry, Refuse or Slag Heap, Lake, Loch or Pond, Dunes, Boulders, Coniferous Trees, Non-Coniferous Trees, Orchard, Scrub, Coppice, Bracken, Heath, Rough Grassland, Marsh, Reeds, Saltings, Building, Glasshouse, Sloping Masonry, Pylon, Electricity Transmission Line, Pole, Cutting, Embankment, Standard Gauge Multiple Track, Standard Gauge Single Track, Road Under, Road Over, Level Crossing, Foot Bridge, Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line, Narrow Gauge, Geographical County, Administrative County, County Borough or County of City, Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council, Borough, Burgh or County Constituency (Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries), Civil Parish (Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs), BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone, Ch Church, CH Club House, F E Sta Fire Engine Station, FB Foot Bridge, Fn Fountain, GP Guide Post, MP Mile Post, MS Mile Stone, Pol Sta Police Station, PO Post Office, PC Public Convenience, PH Public House, SB Signal Box, Spr Spring, TCB Telephone Call Box, TCP Telephone Call Post, W Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

Gravel Pit, Refuse tip or slag heap, Rock, Rock (scattered), Boulders, Boulders (scattered), Shingle, Mud, Sand, Sand Pit, Slopes, Top of cliff, General detail, Underground detail, Overhead detail, Narrow gauge railway, Multi-track railway, Single track railway, County boundary (England only), District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary, Civil, parish or community boundary, Constituency boundary, Area of wooded vegetation, Non-coniferous trees, Non-coniferous trees (scattered), Coniferous trees, Coniferous trees (scattered), Positioned tree, Orchard, Coppice or Osiers, Rough Grassland, Heath, Scrub, Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds, Water feature, Flow arrows, MHW(S) Mean high water (springs), MLW(S) Mean low water (springs), Telephone line (where shown), Electricity transmission line (with poles), Bench mark (where shown), Triangulation station, Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone), Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower, Site of (antiquity), Glasshouse, General Building, Important Building

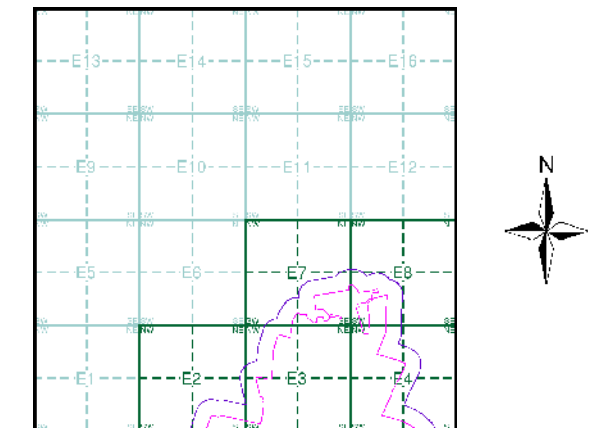
Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Essex	1:10,560	1881	2
Essex	1:10,560	1897	3
Essex	1:10,560	1924	4
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	6
Essex	1:10,560	1951	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1967 - 1968	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978 - 1979	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1993	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	13
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	14

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 574530, 215320
 Slice: E
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

Landmark
 INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Coppice		
	Bracken		Heath
	Rough Grassland		
	Marsh		Reeds
	Saltings		
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		
	Standard Gauge Single Track		
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		
	Narrow Gauge		
	Geographical County		
	Administrative County, County Borough or County of City		
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		
	Borough, Burgh or County Constituency Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)		MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

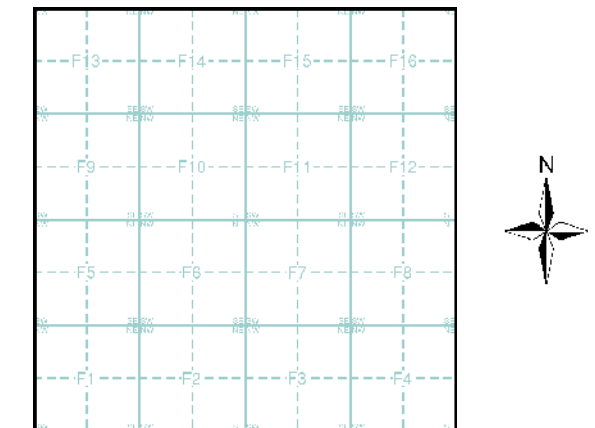
Envirocheck

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Essex	1:10,560	1881	2
Essex	1:10,560	1897	3
Essex	1:10,560	1924	4
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978	9
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	11
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	12

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

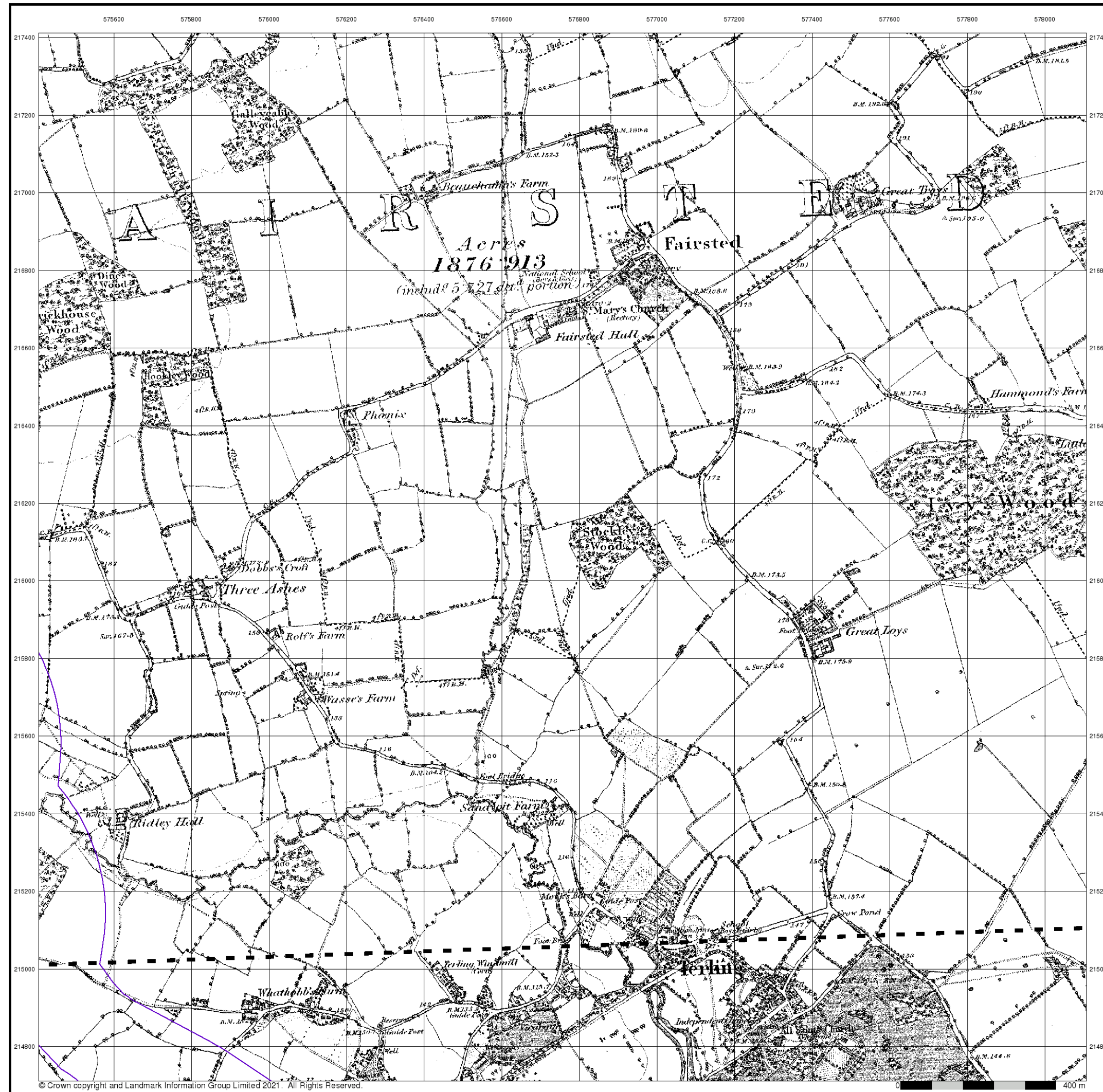
Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

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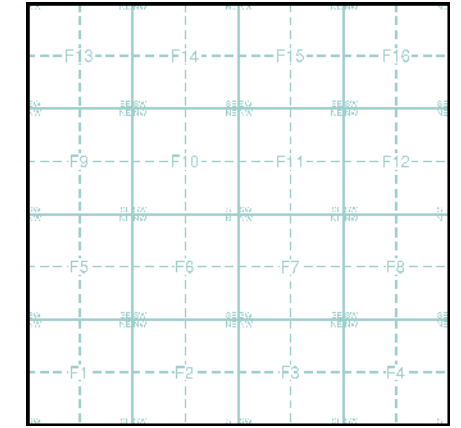
Essex
Published 1881
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

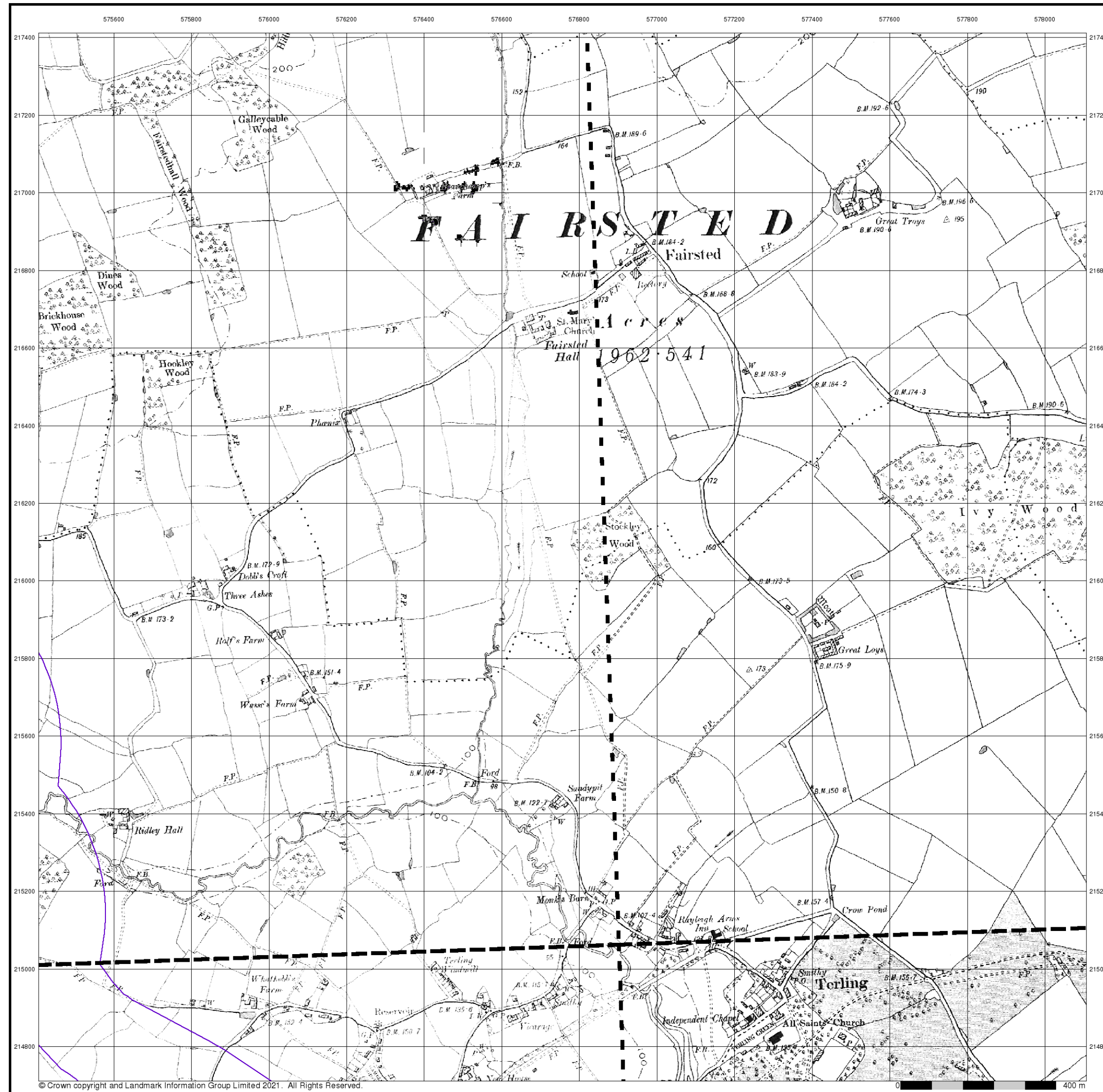
03400	1881	1:10,560
04400	1881	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details
 Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details
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Essex

Published 1897

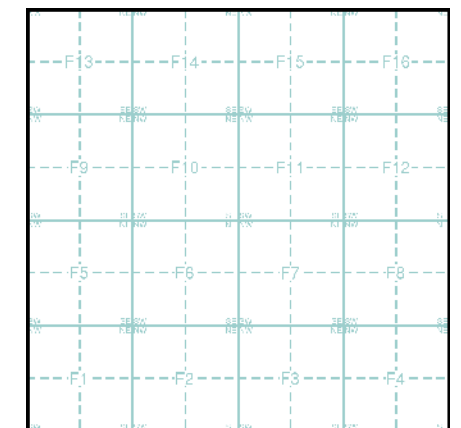
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

034SW 1897 1:10,560	034SE 1897 1:10,560
044NW 1897 1:10,560	044NE 1897 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
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 Search Buffer (m): 500

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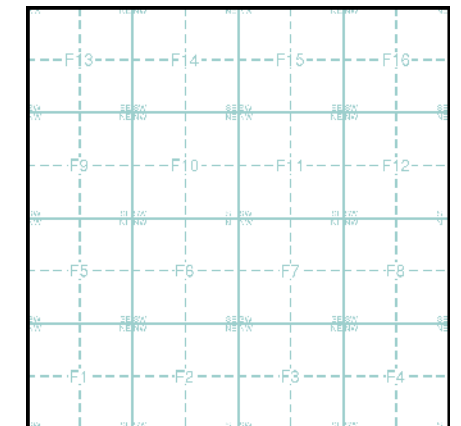


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

045NW	1924	1:10,560
045SW	1924	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice F

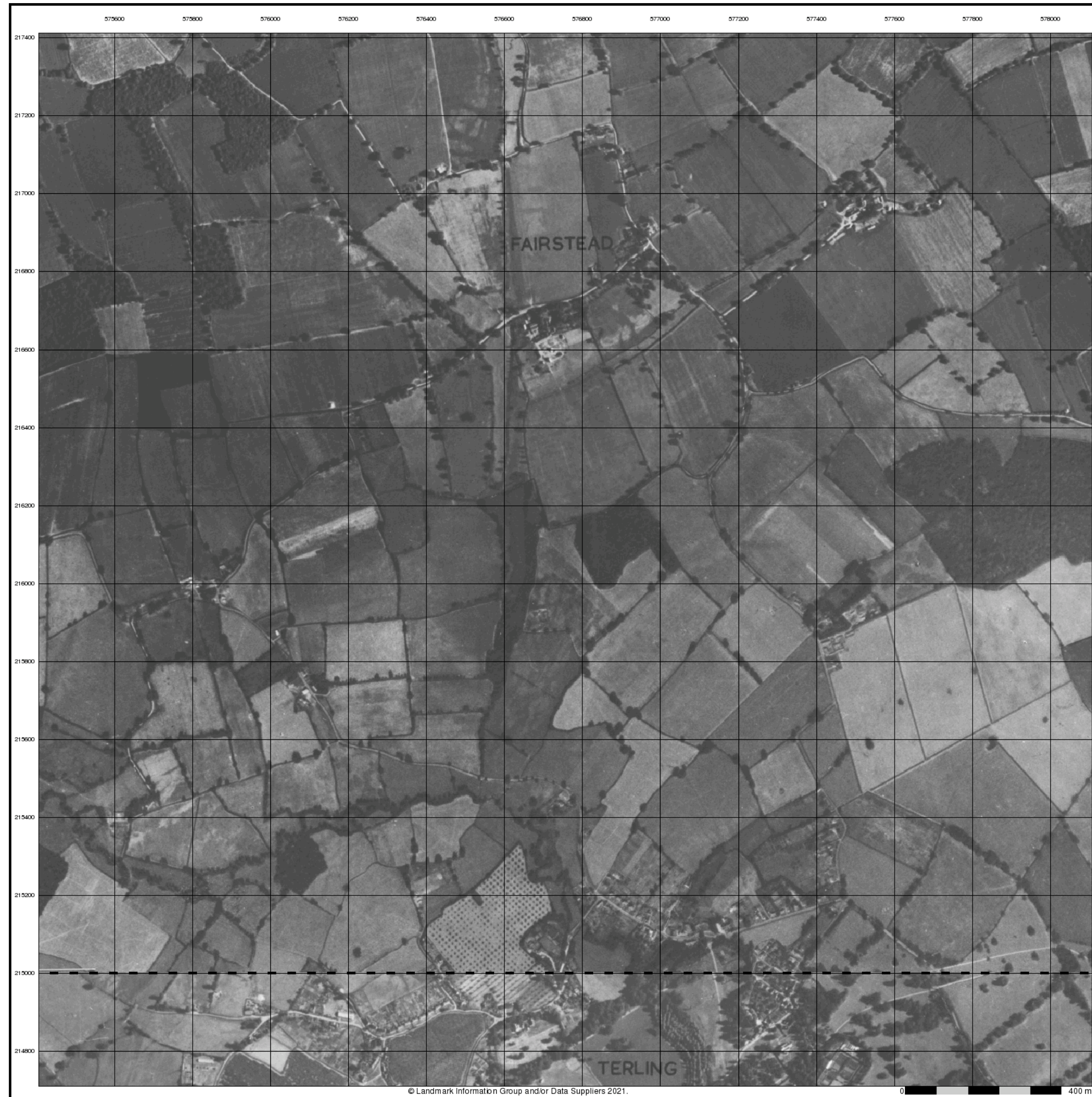


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

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Historical Aerial Photography

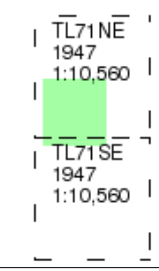
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

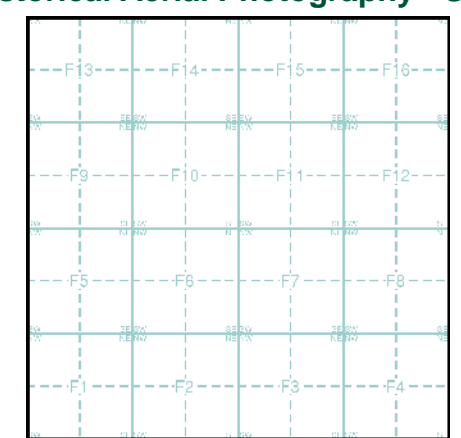
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
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Historical Aerial Photography

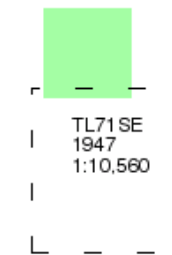
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

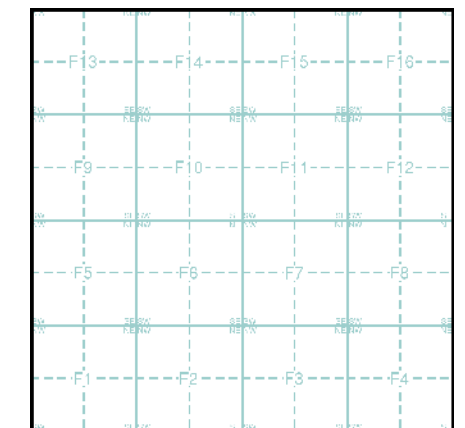
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



TL71 SE
1947
1:10,560

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice F

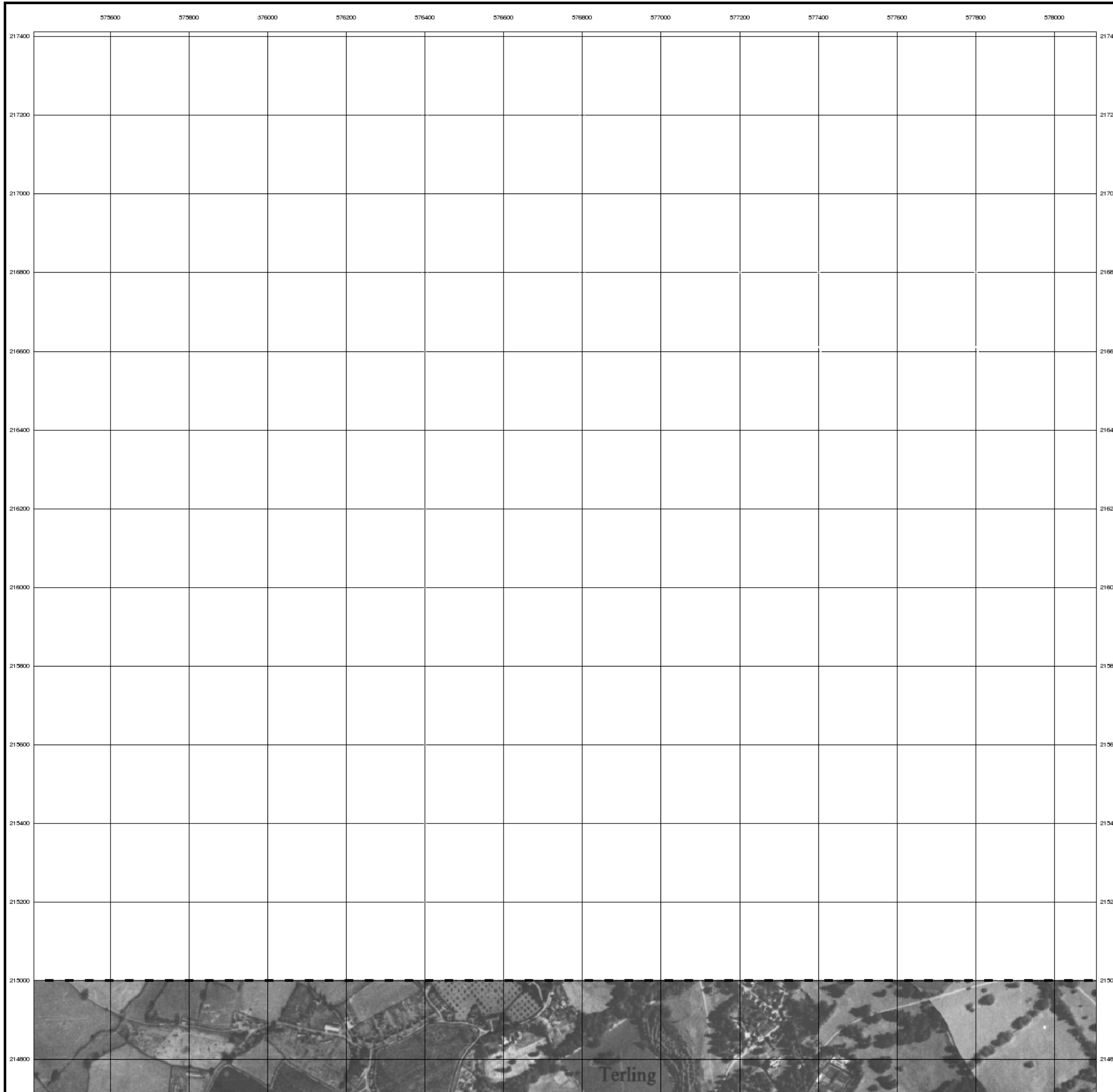


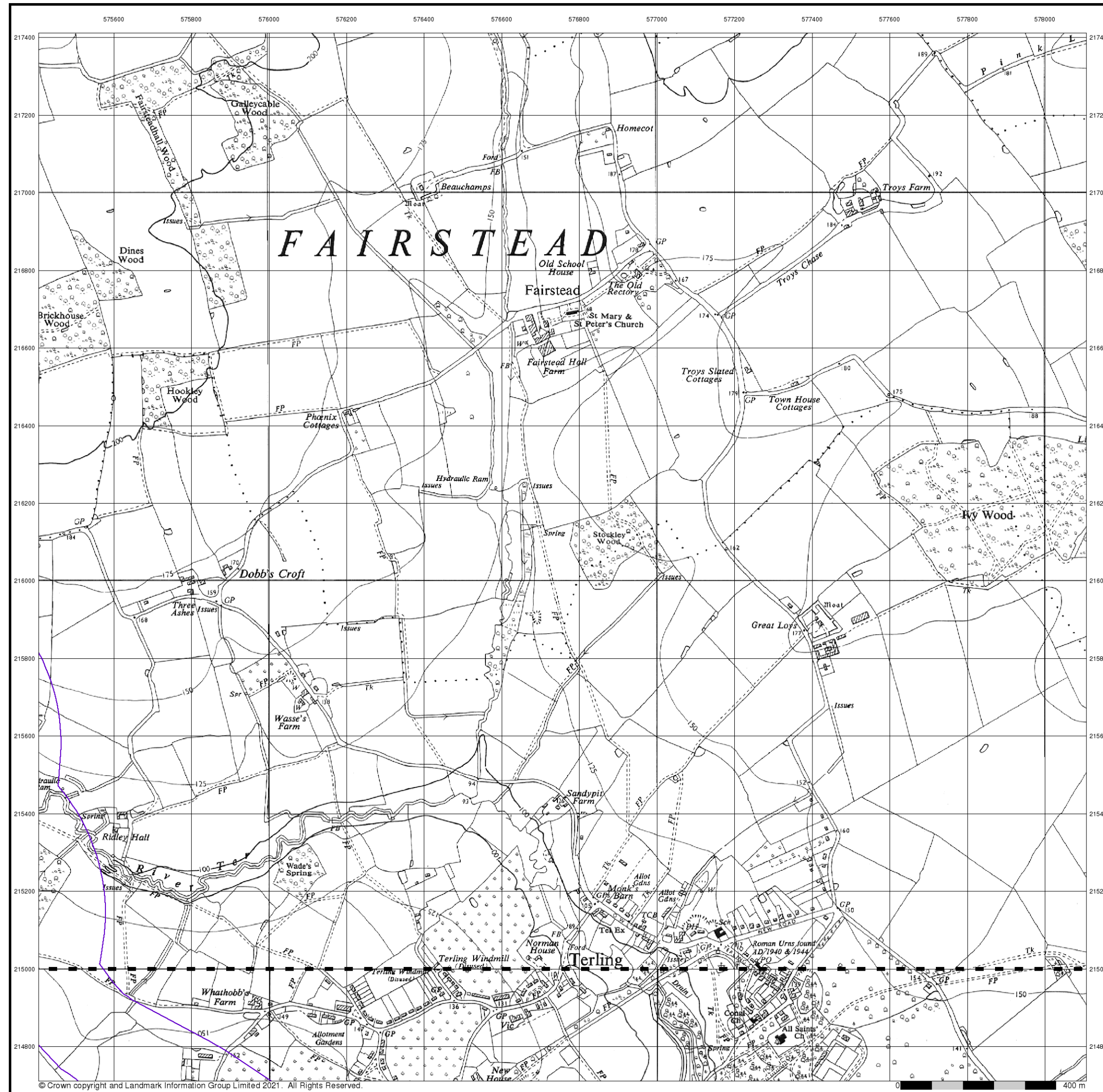
Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
Customer Ref: 60640215
National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
Slice: F
Site Area (Ha): 473.19
Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

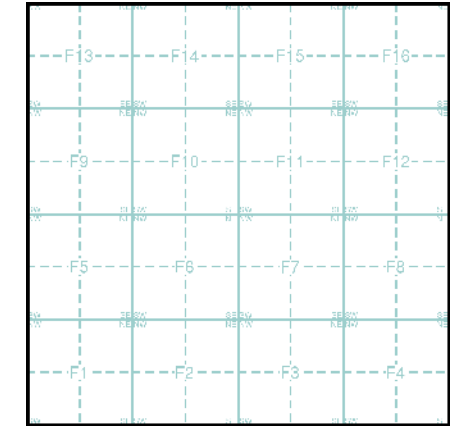
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NE	1955
1:10,560	
TL71SE	1955
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
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 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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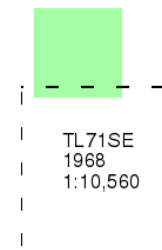
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

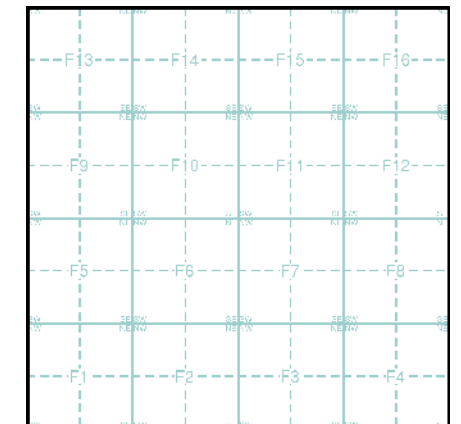
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice F

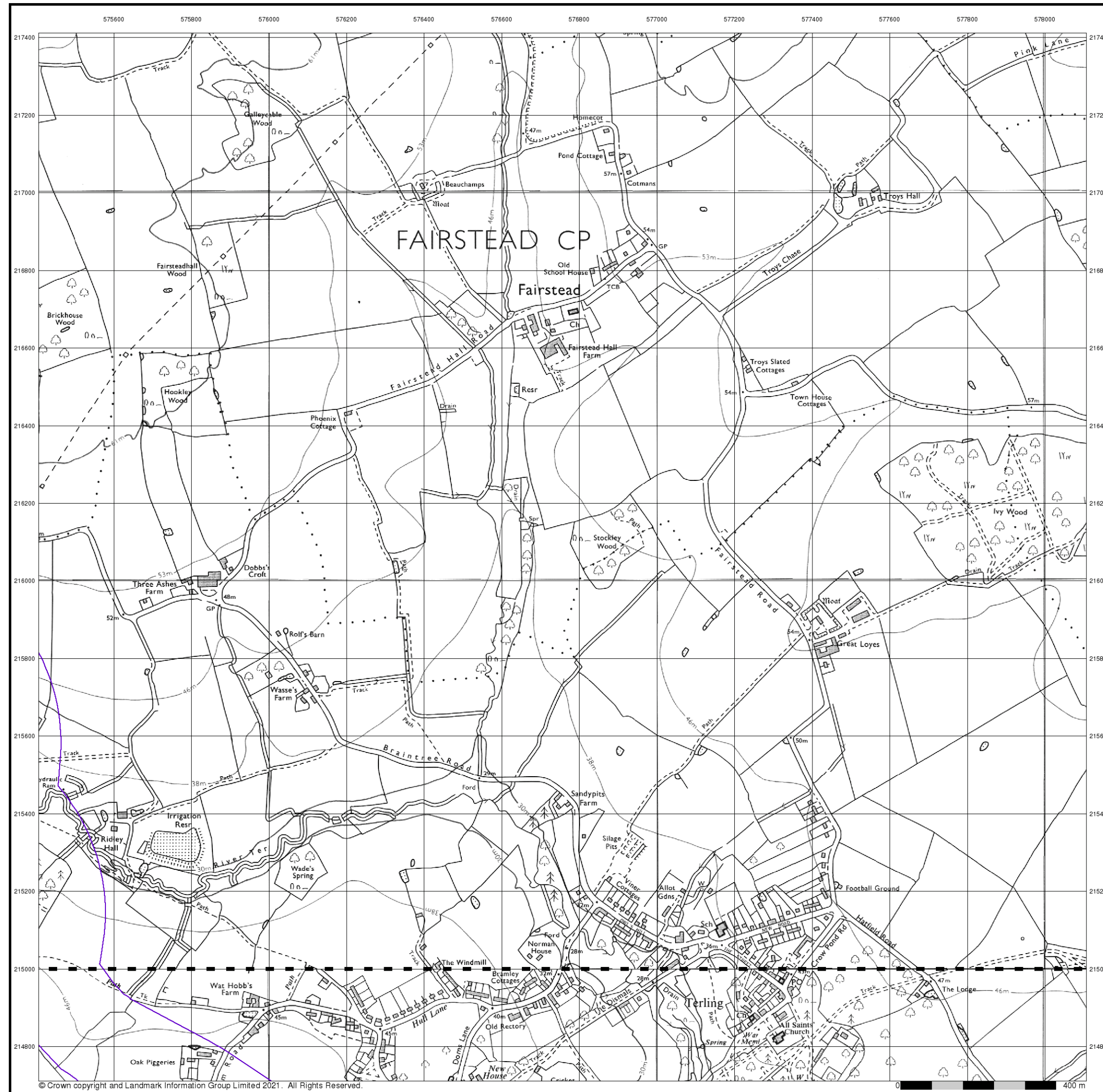


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
Customer Ref: 60640215
National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
Slice: F
Site Area (Ha): 473.19
Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1978

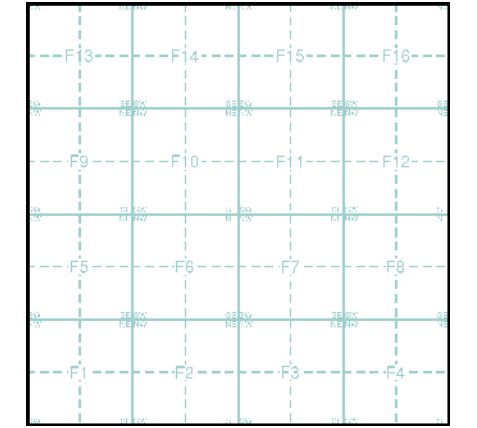
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NE	1978	1:10,000
TL71SE	1978	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

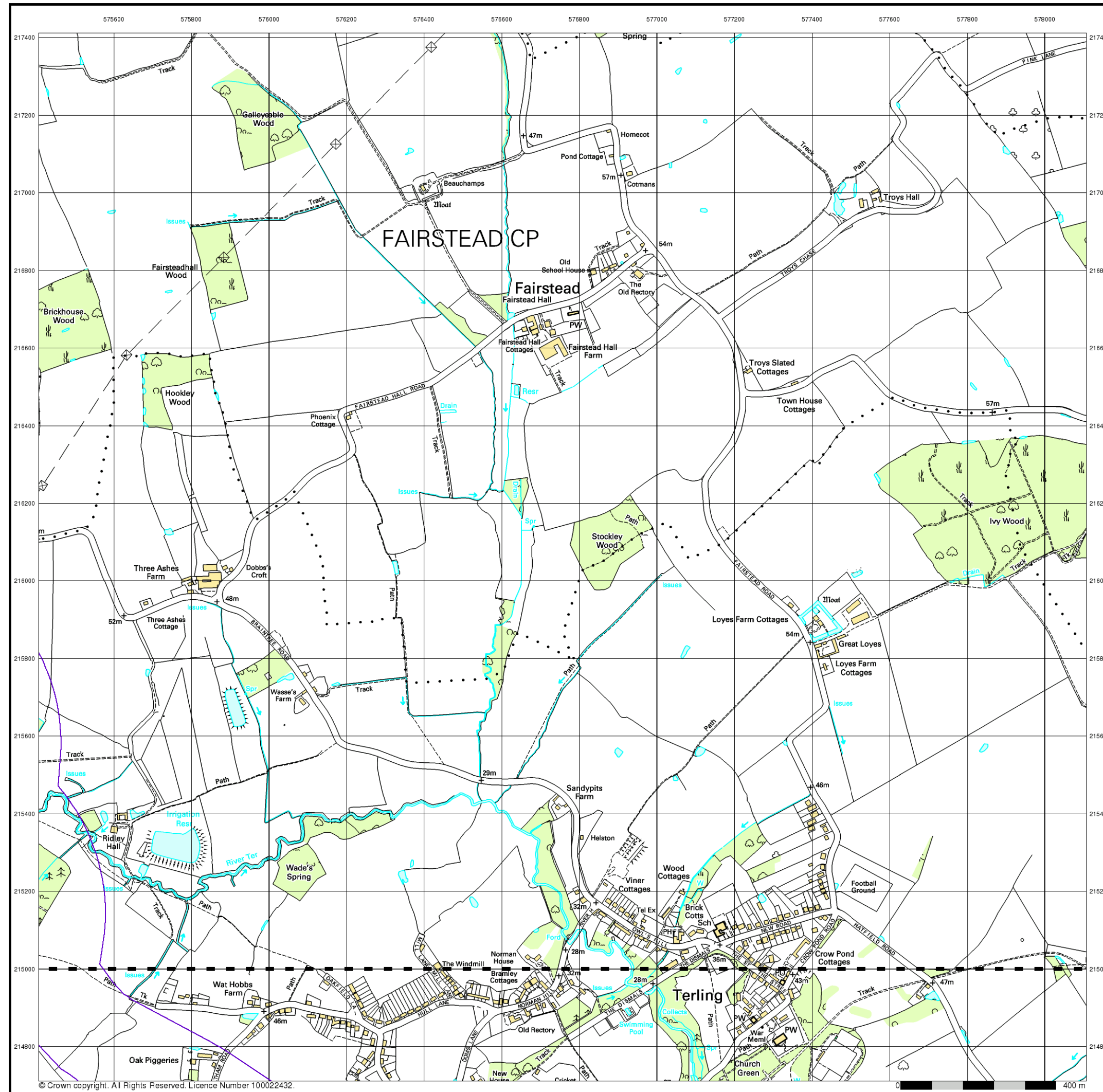
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 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
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 Search Buffer (m): 500

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

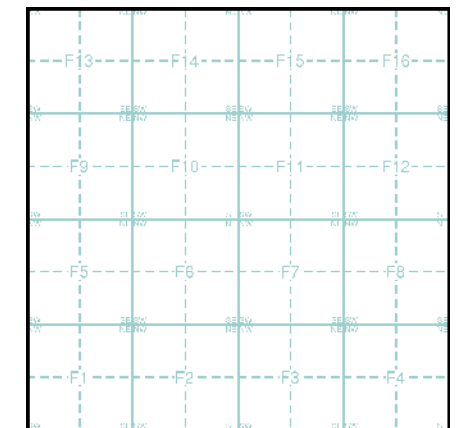
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NE	1999	1:10,000
TL71SE	1999	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

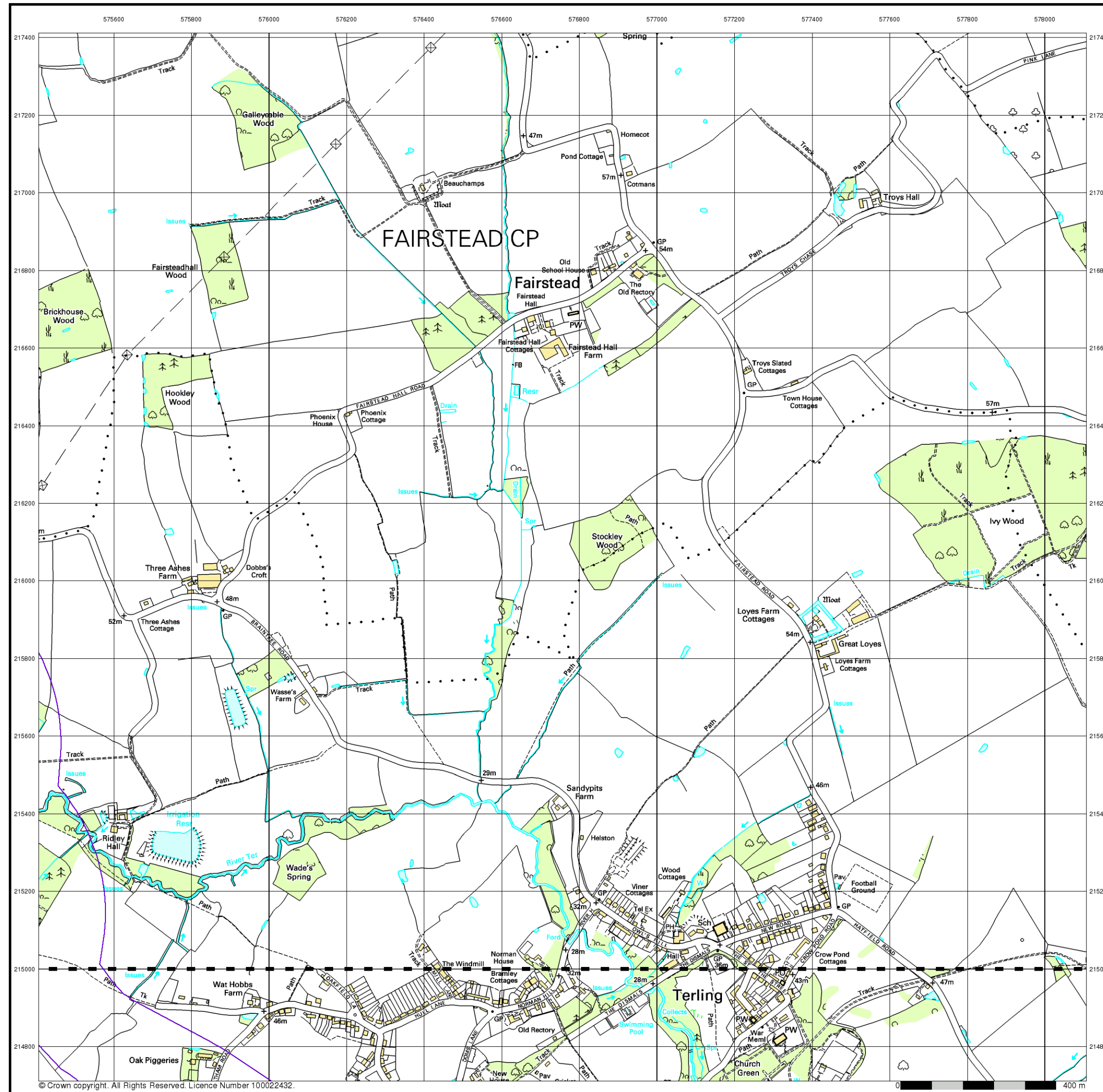
Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

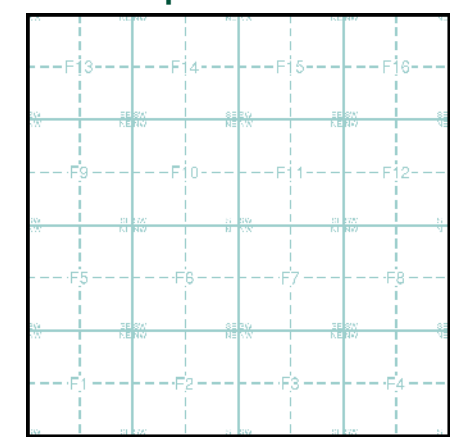
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NE	2006	1:10,000
TL71SE	2006	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575550, 215030
 Slice: F
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

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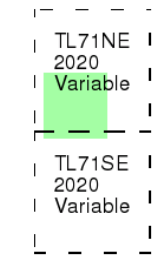
VectorMap Local

Published 2020

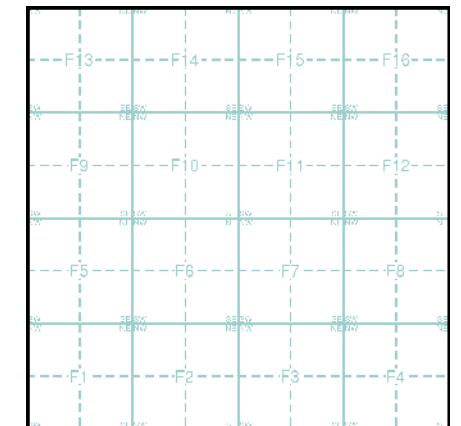
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

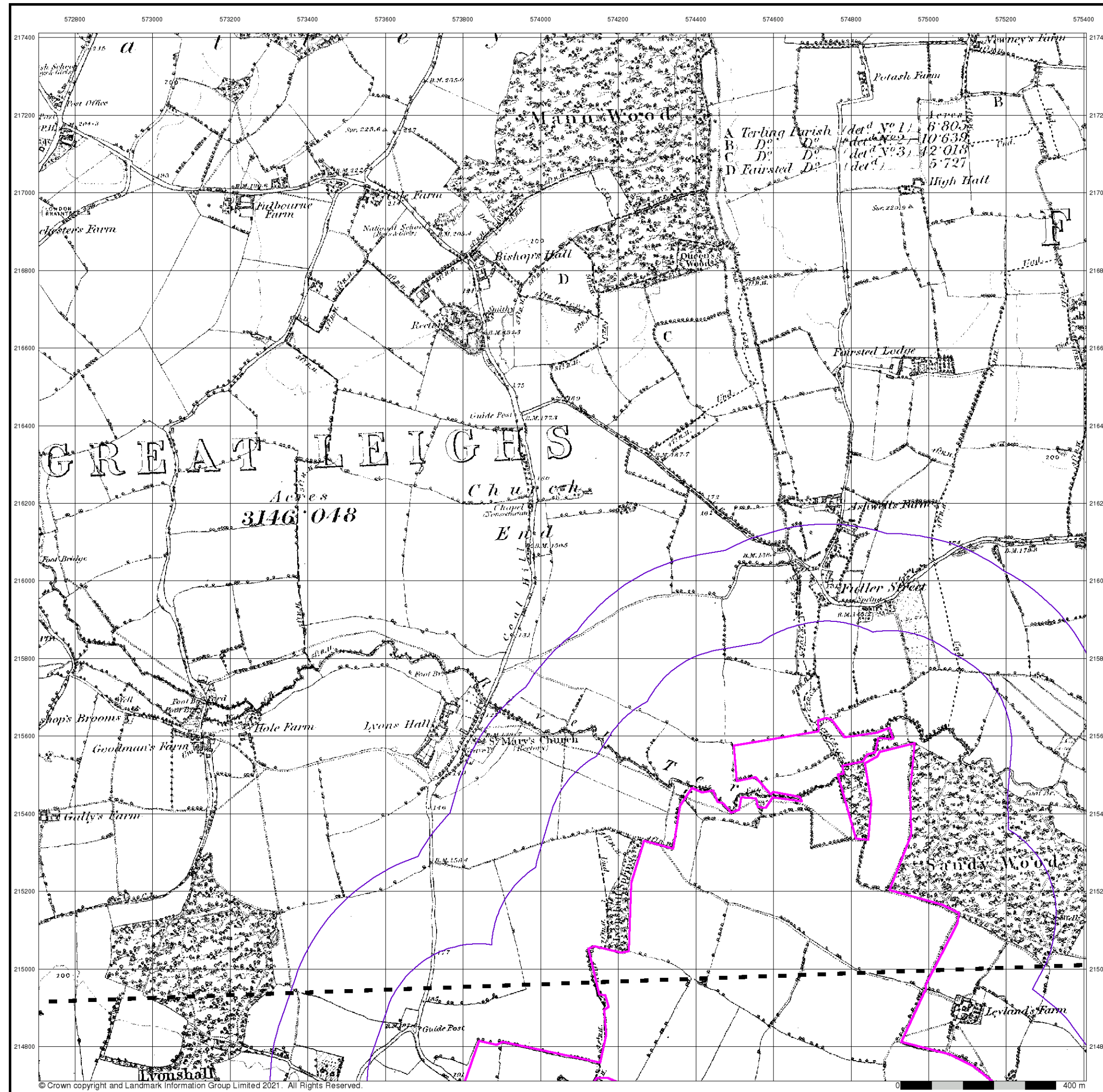
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 Slice: F
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Essex

Published 1881

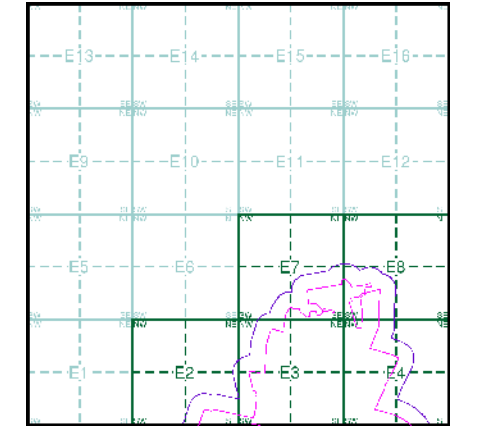
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

03400	1881	1:10,560
04400	1881	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

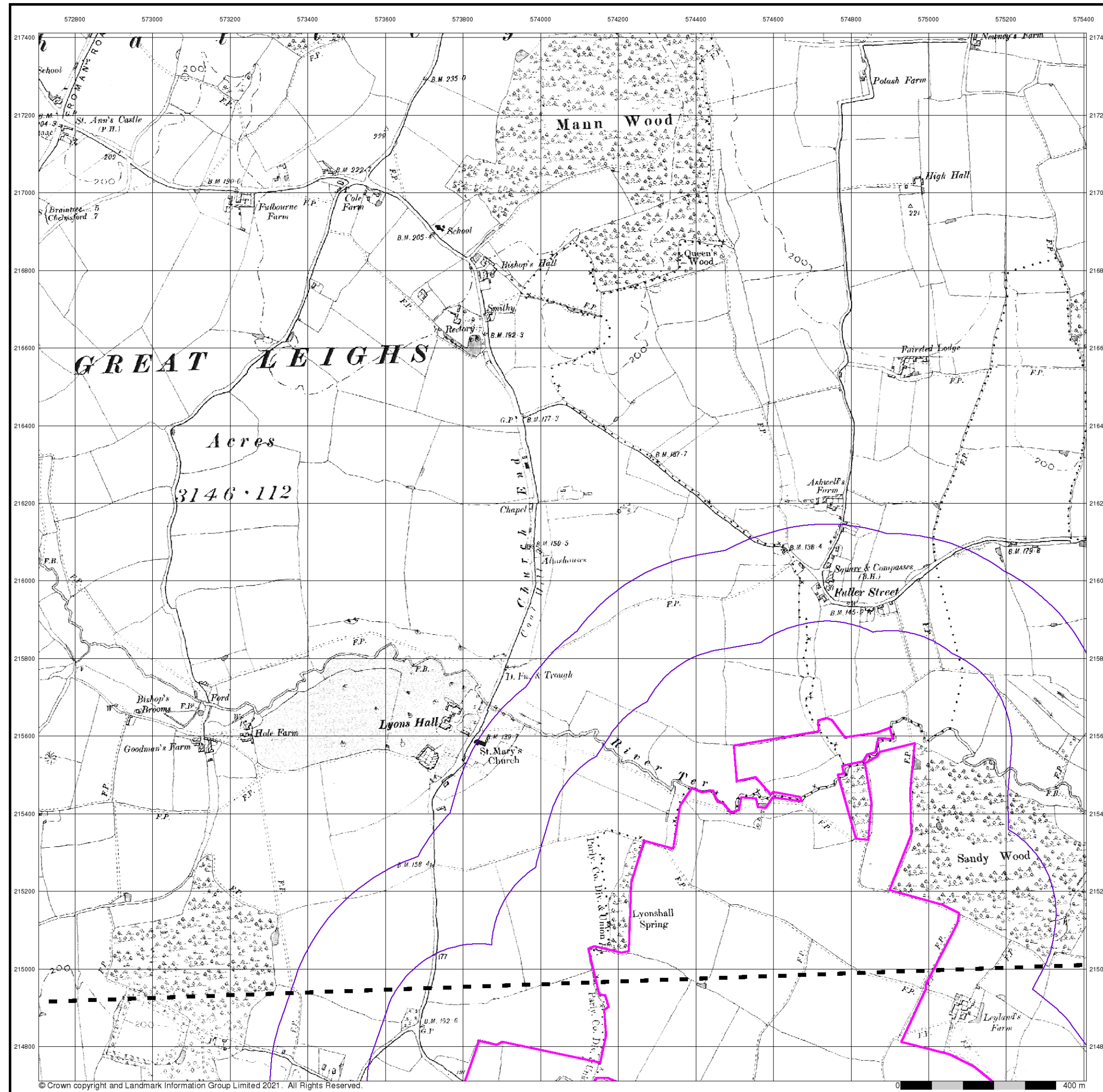
Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 574530, 215320
 Slice: E
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

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Essex

Published 1897

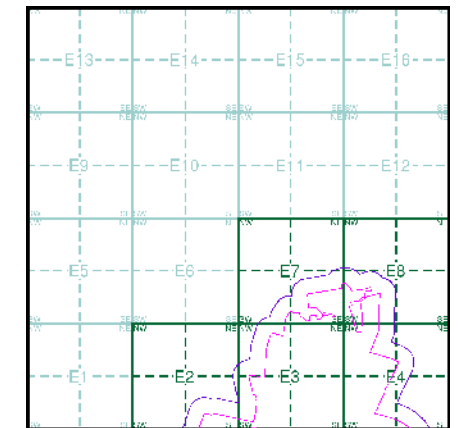
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

034SW	1897	1:10,560
044NW	1897	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

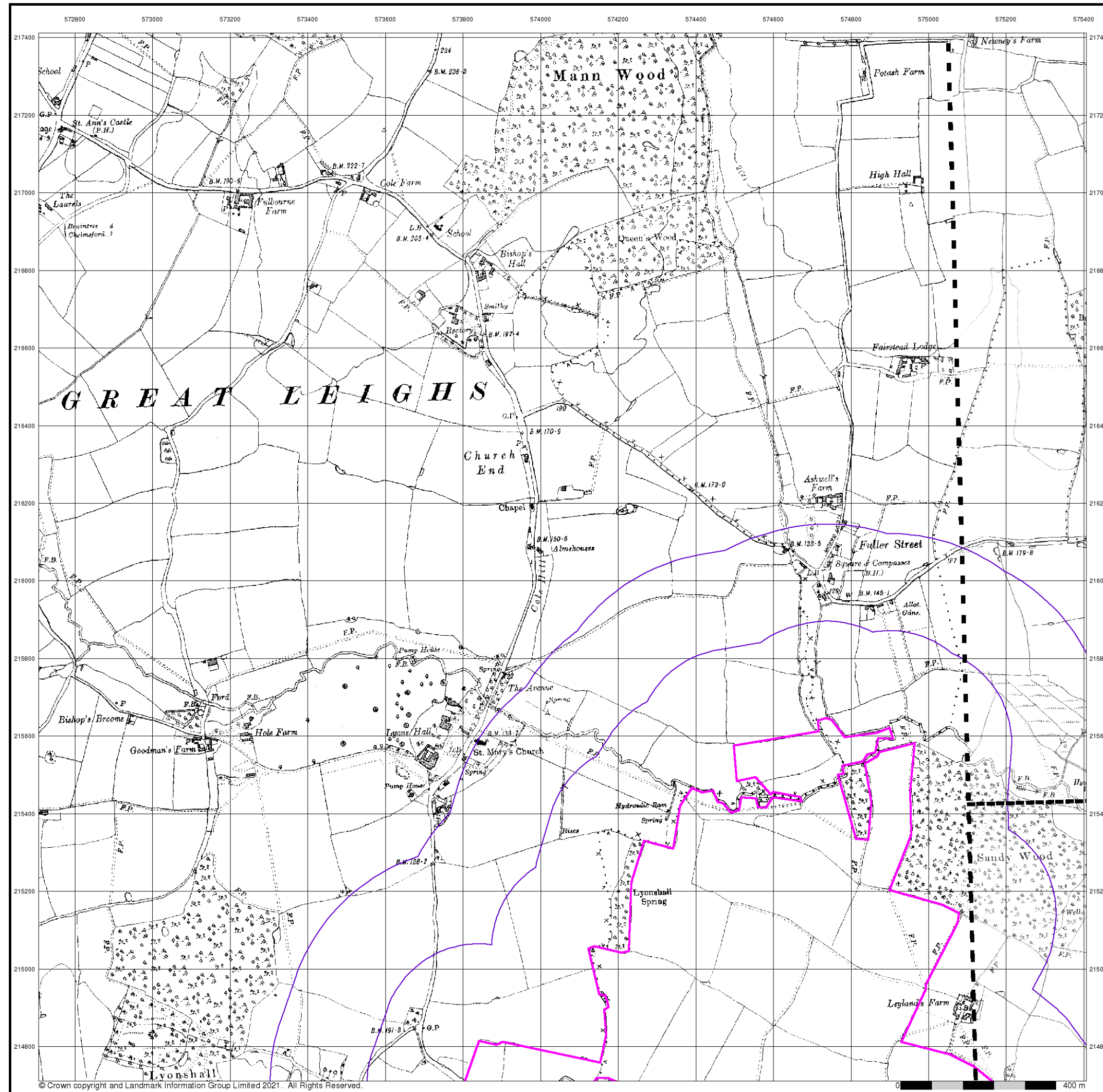
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 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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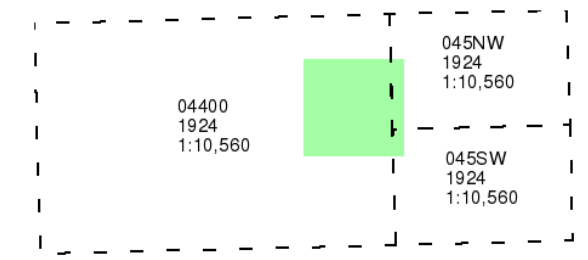
Tel: 0844 844 9952
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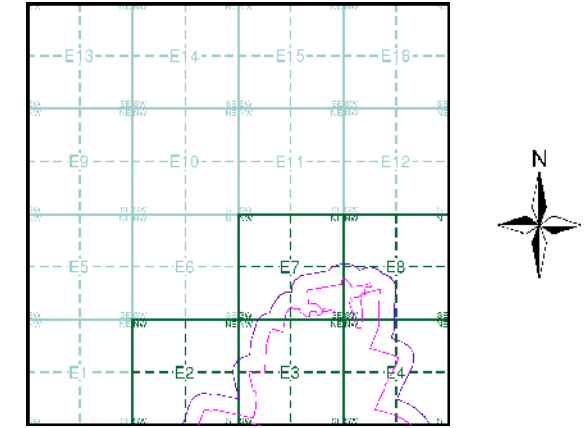
Essex
Published 1924
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

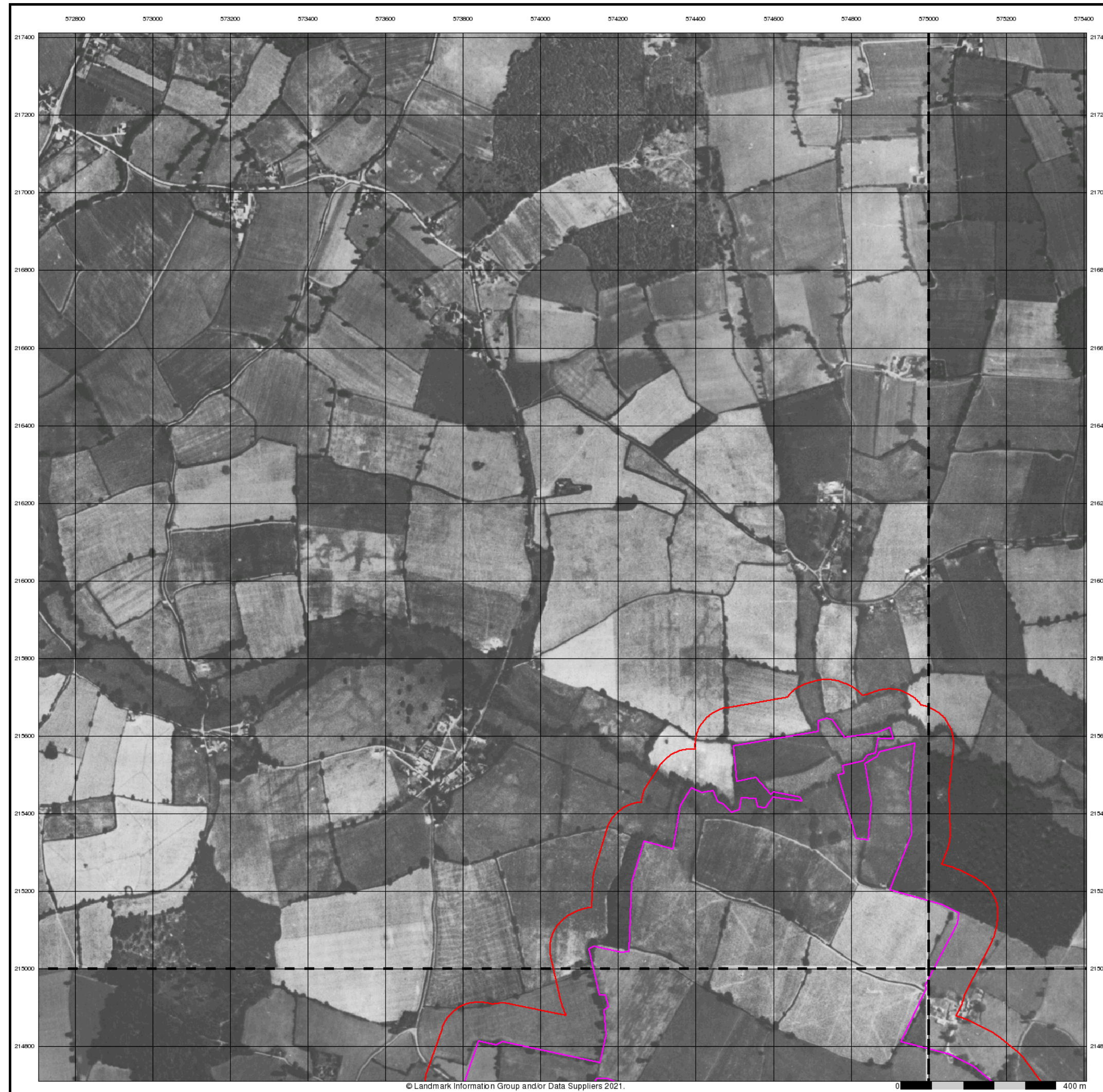


Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details
 Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 574530, 215320
 Slice: E
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details
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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

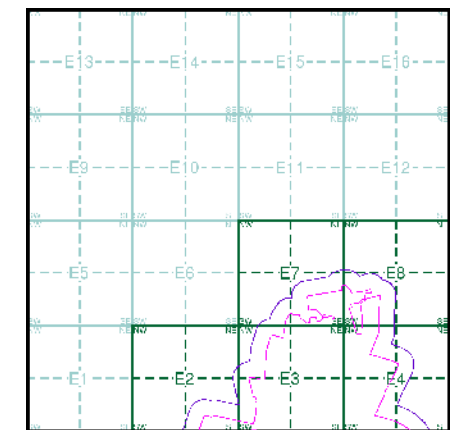
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NW 1947 1:10,560	TL71NE 1947 1:10,560
TL71SW 1947 1:10,560	TL71SE 1947 1:10,560

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice E



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Order Number: 274546457_1_1
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 Slice: E
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Site Details

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Historical Aerial Photography

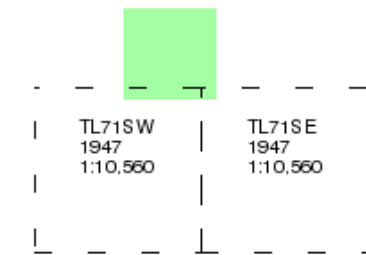
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

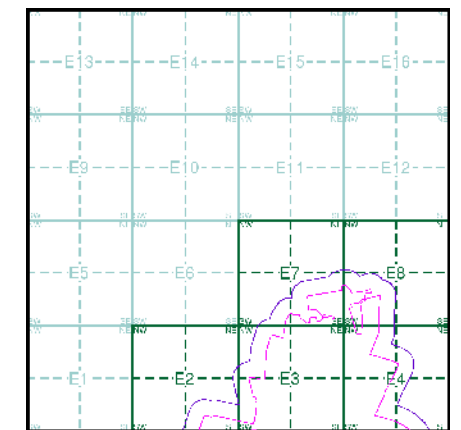
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice E

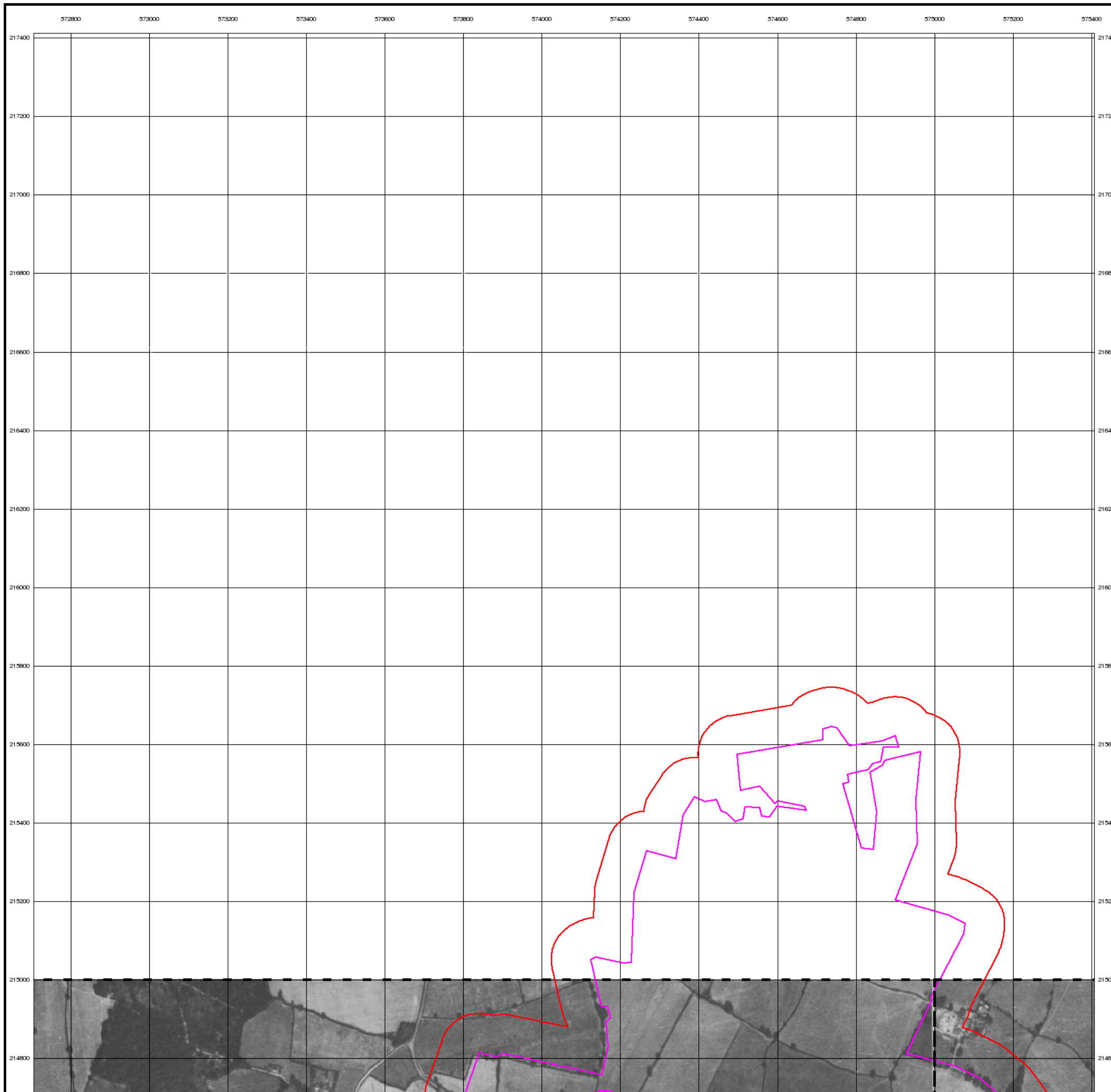


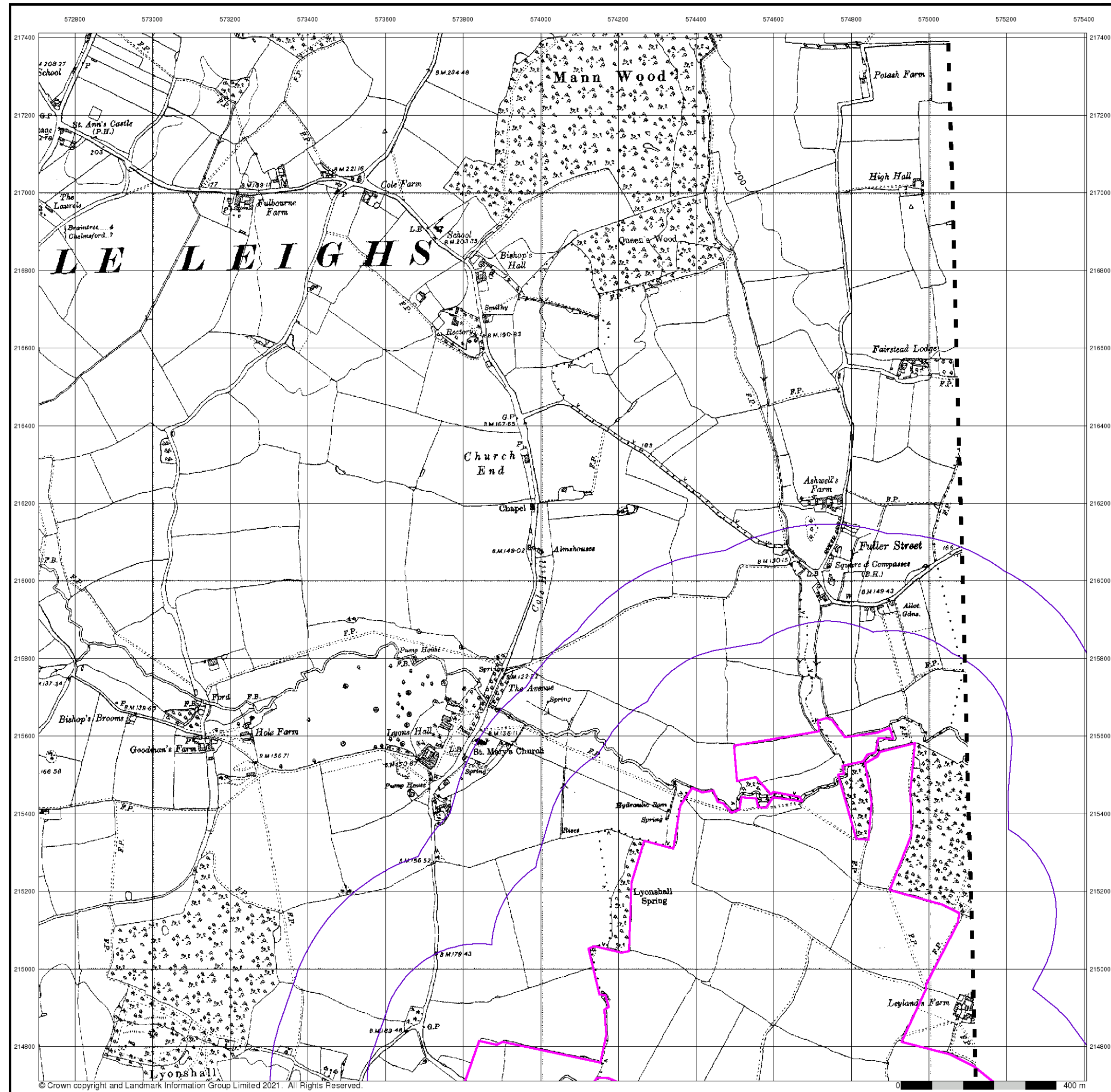
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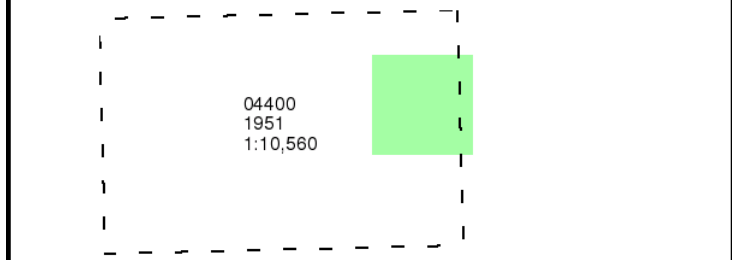




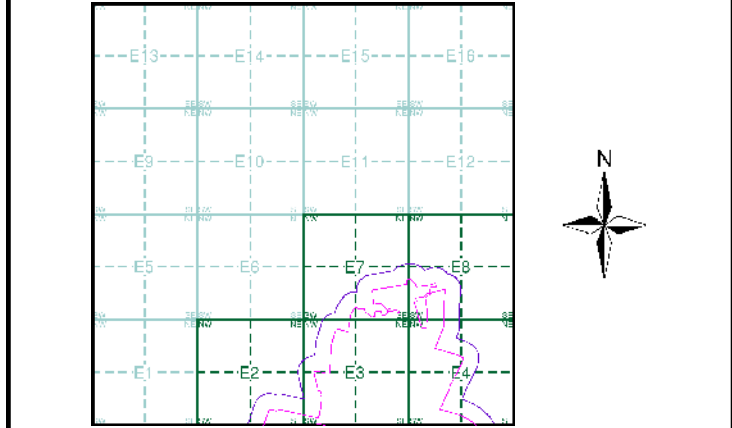
Essex
Published 1951
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

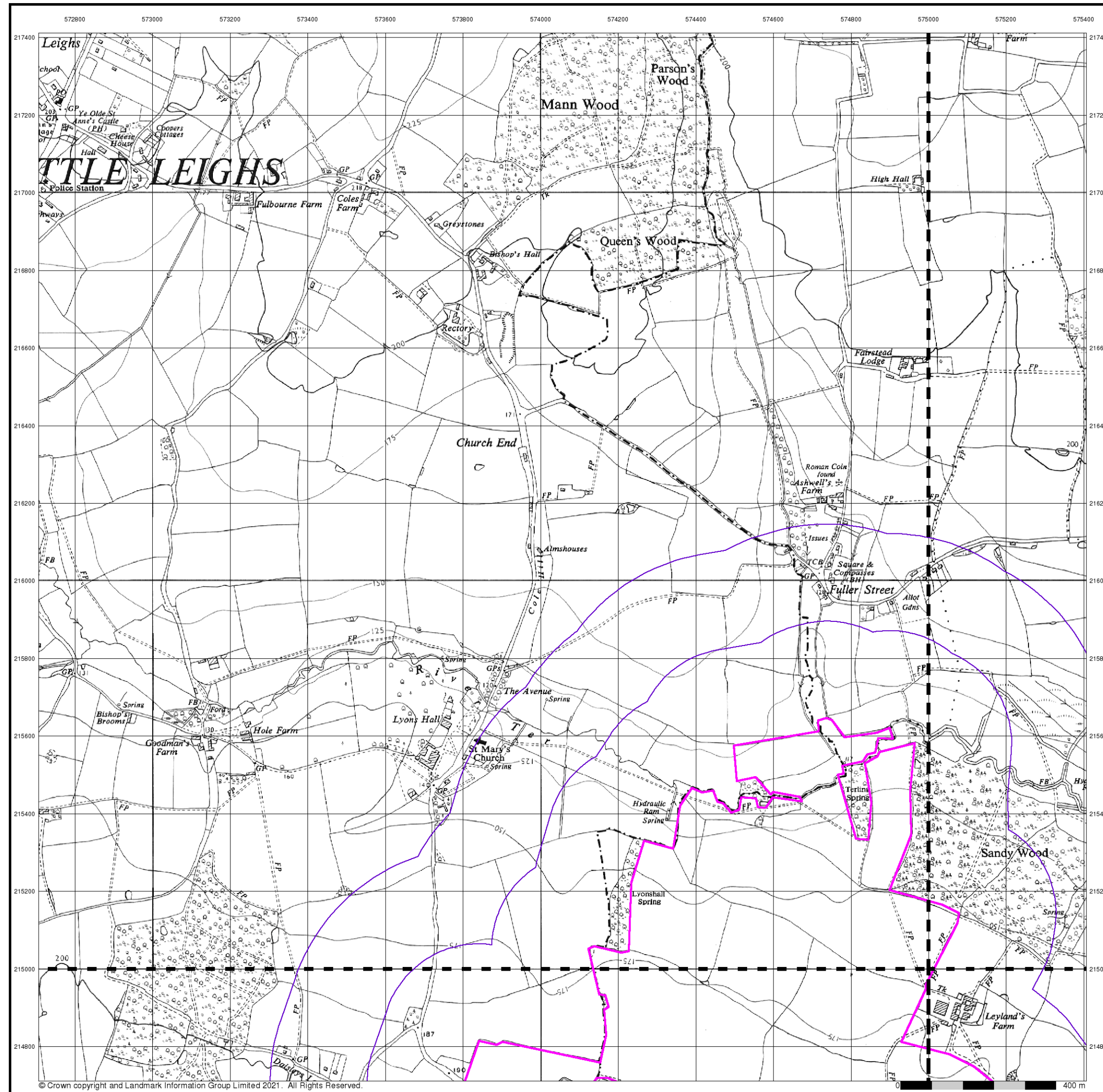


Historical Map - Slice E



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

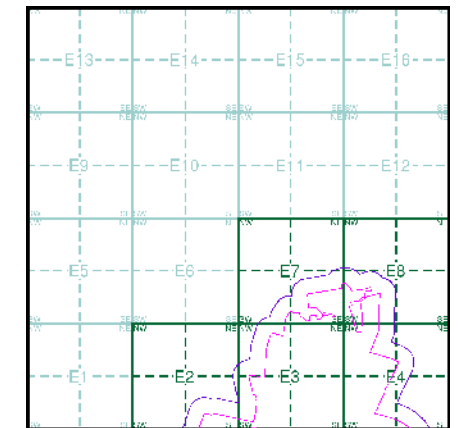
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NW	1955	1:10,560
TL71NE	1955	1:10,560
TL71SW	1955	1:10,560
TL71SE	1955	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice E



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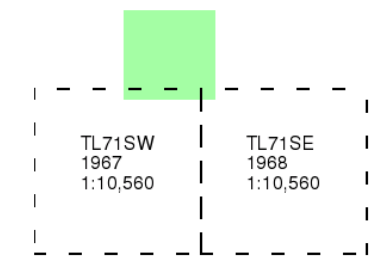
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967 - 1968

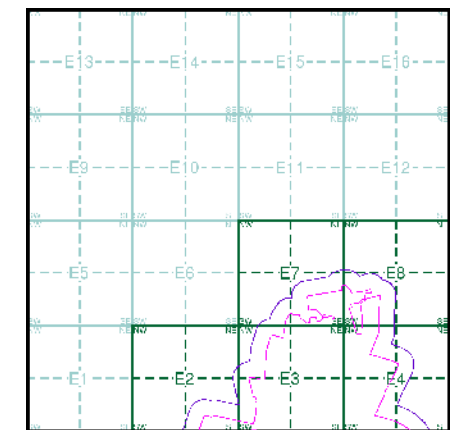
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice E

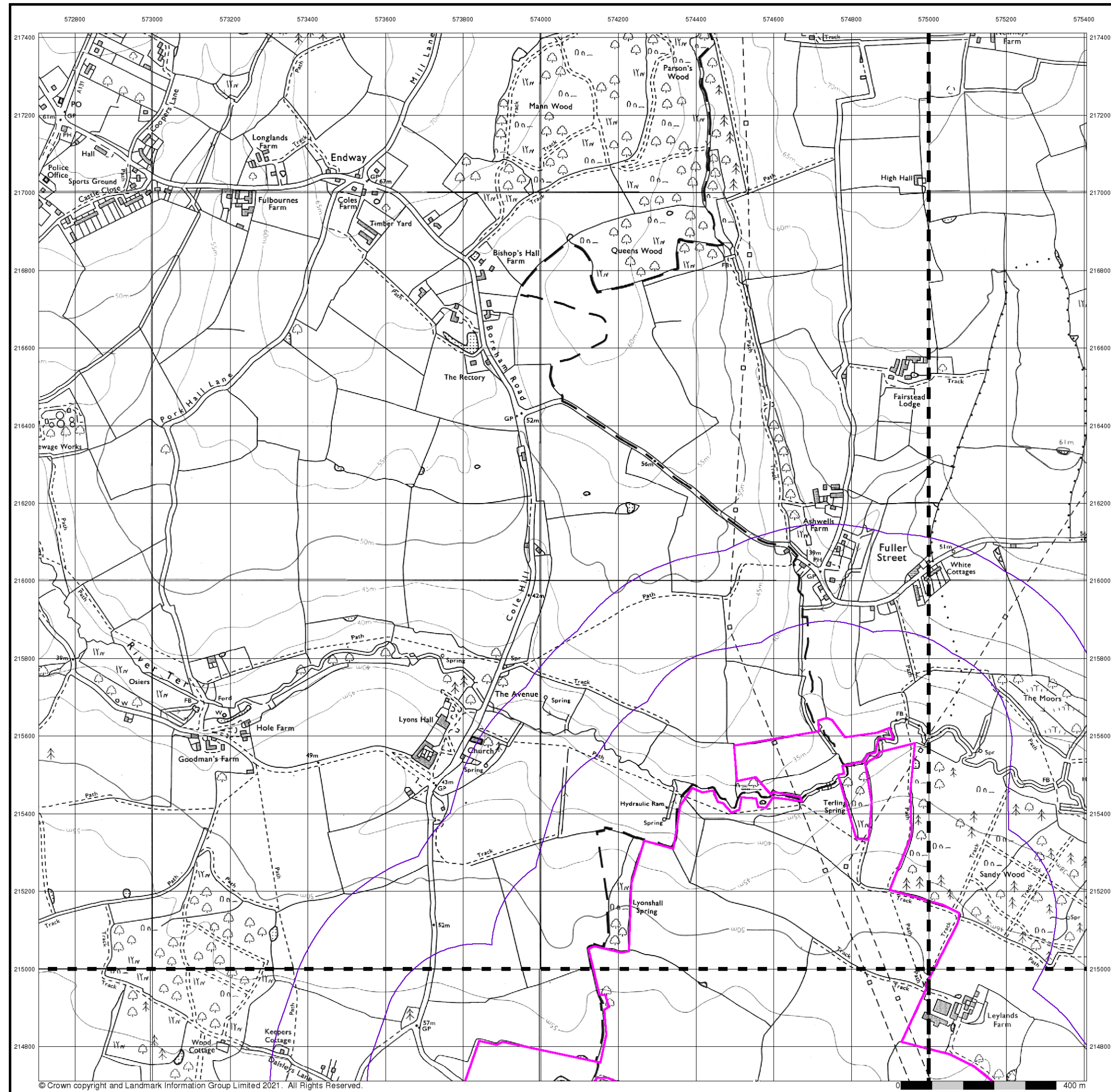


Order Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1978 - 1979

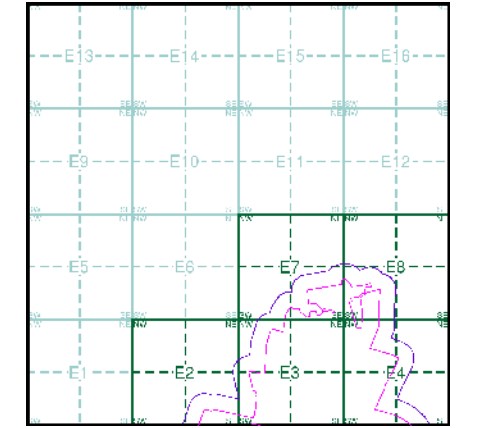
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NW 1979 1:10,000	TL71NE 1978 1:10,000
TL71SW 1979 1:10,000	TL71SE 1978 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice E



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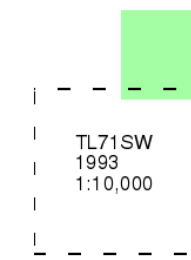
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993

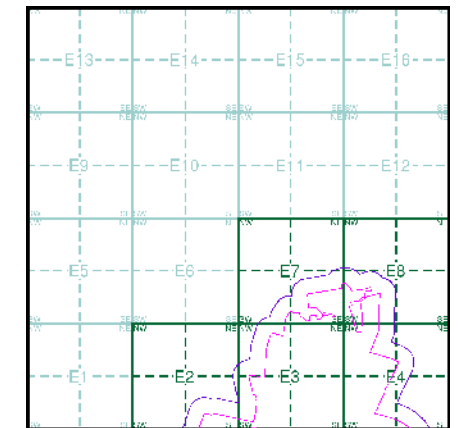
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice E

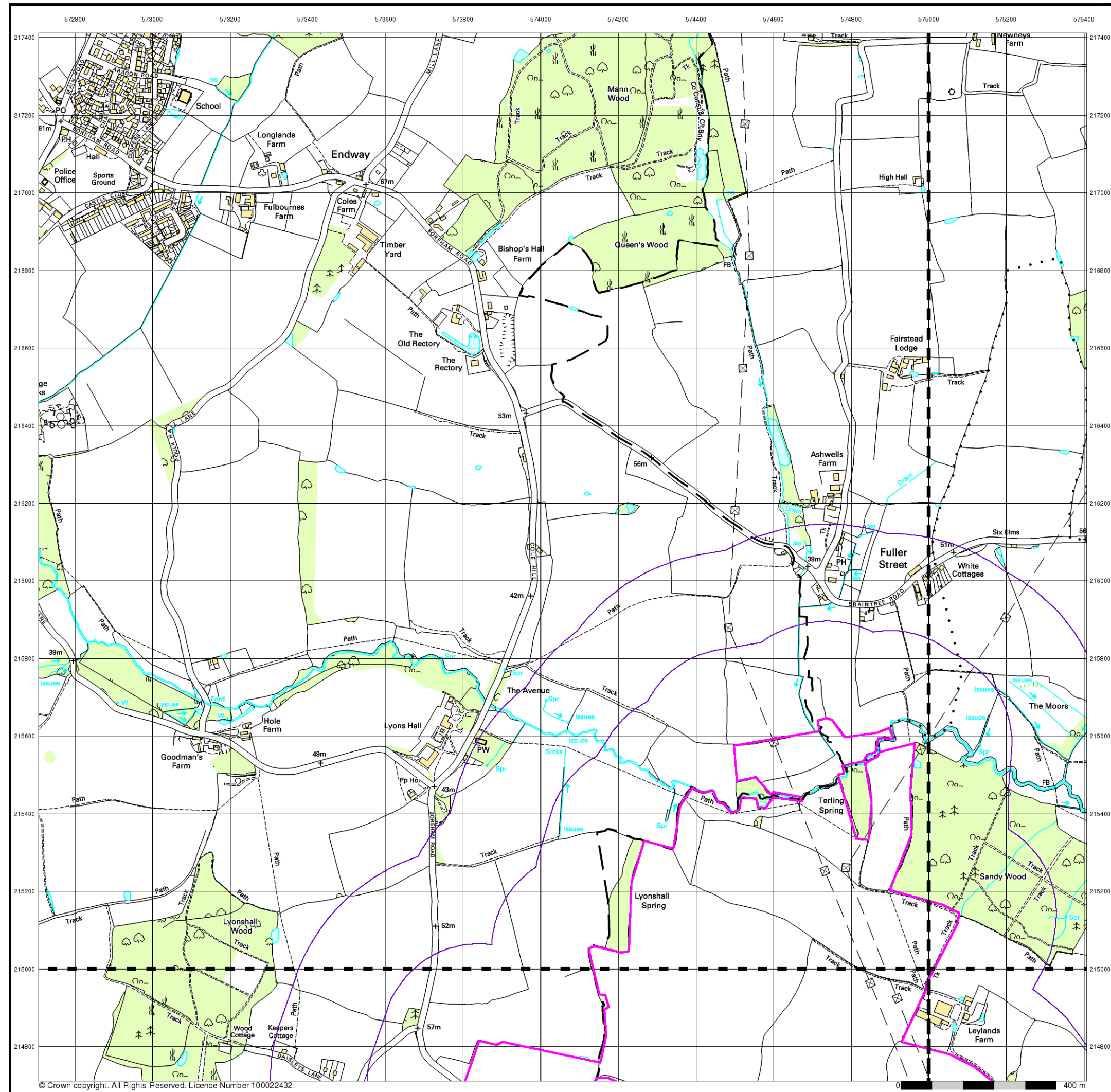


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
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10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

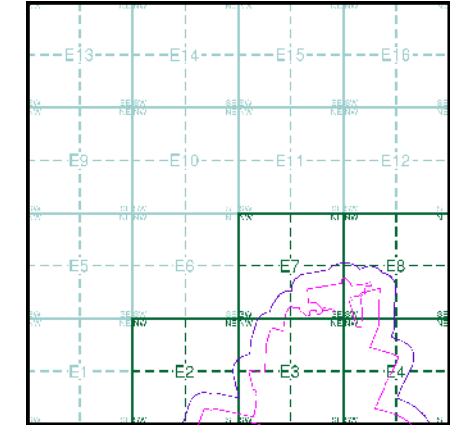
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NW 1999 1:10,000	TL71NE 1999 1:10,000
TL71SW 1999 1:10,000	TL71SE 1999 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

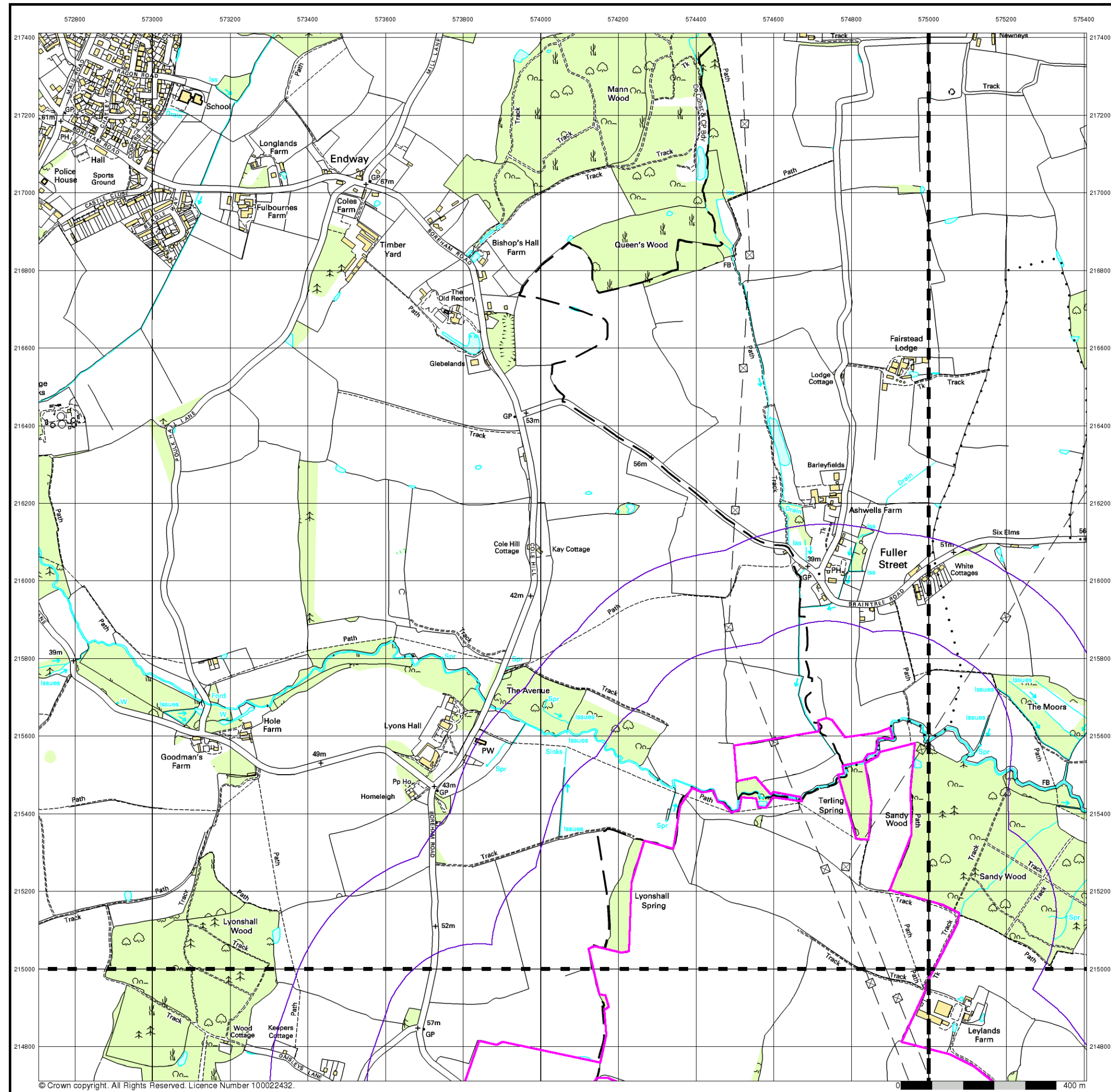
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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

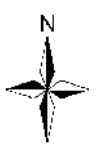
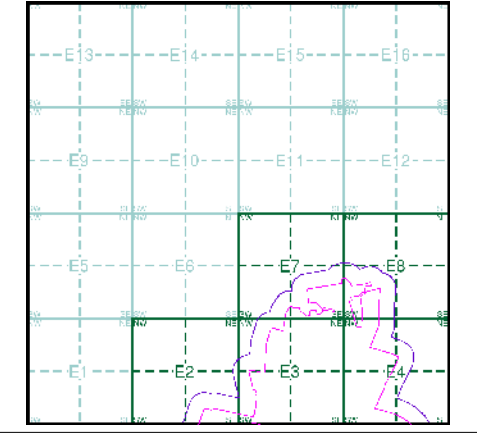
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NW 2006 1:10,000	TL71NE 2006 1:10,000
TL71SW 2006 1:10,000	TL71SE 2006 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

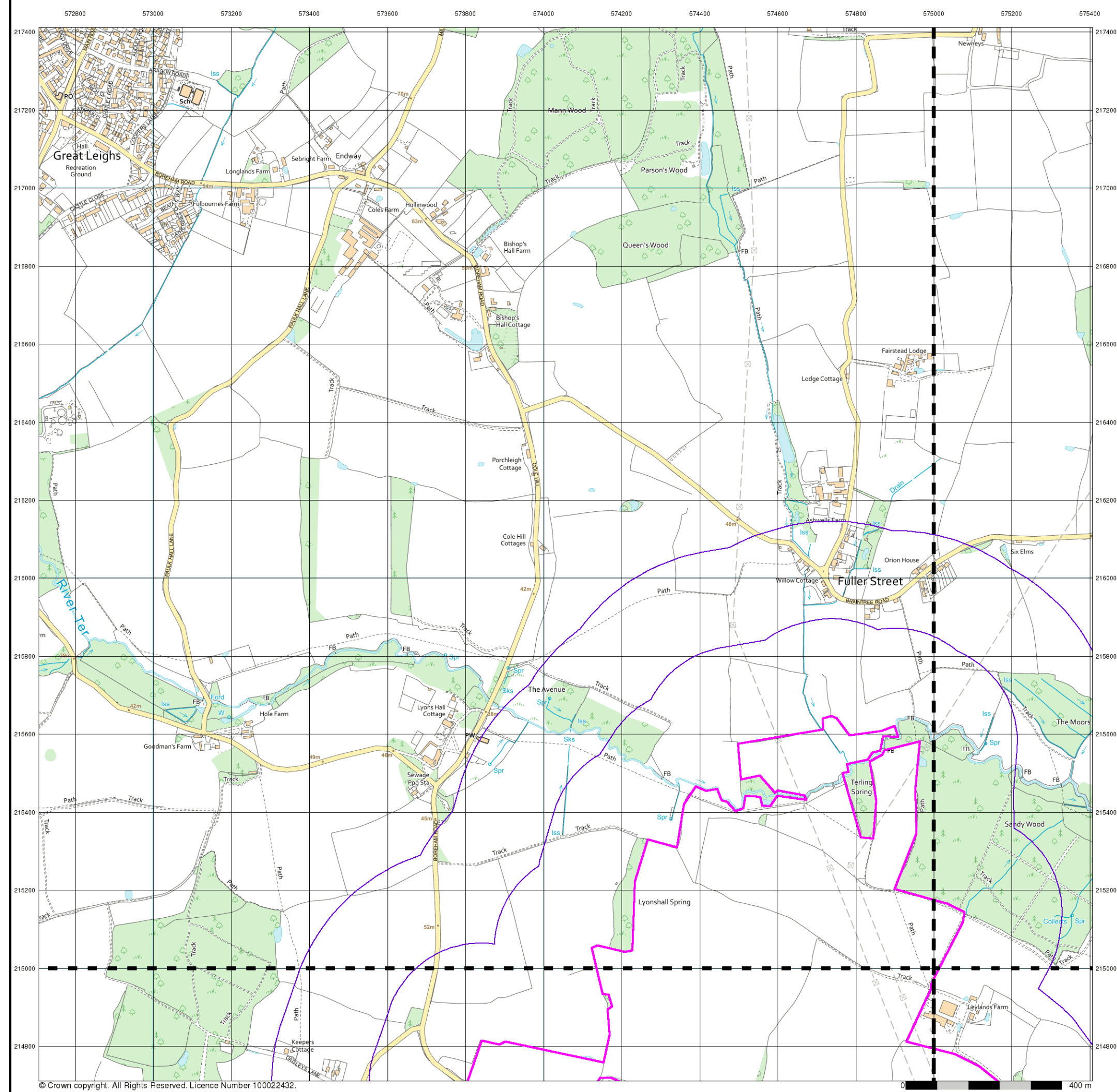
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VectorMap Local

Published 2020

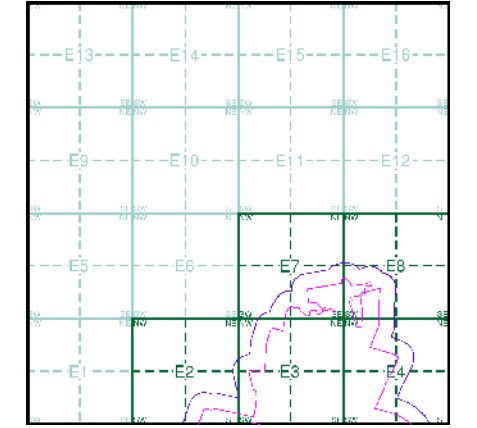
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71NW 2020 Variable	TL71NE 2020 Variable
TL71SW 2020 Variable	TL71SE 2020 Variable

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
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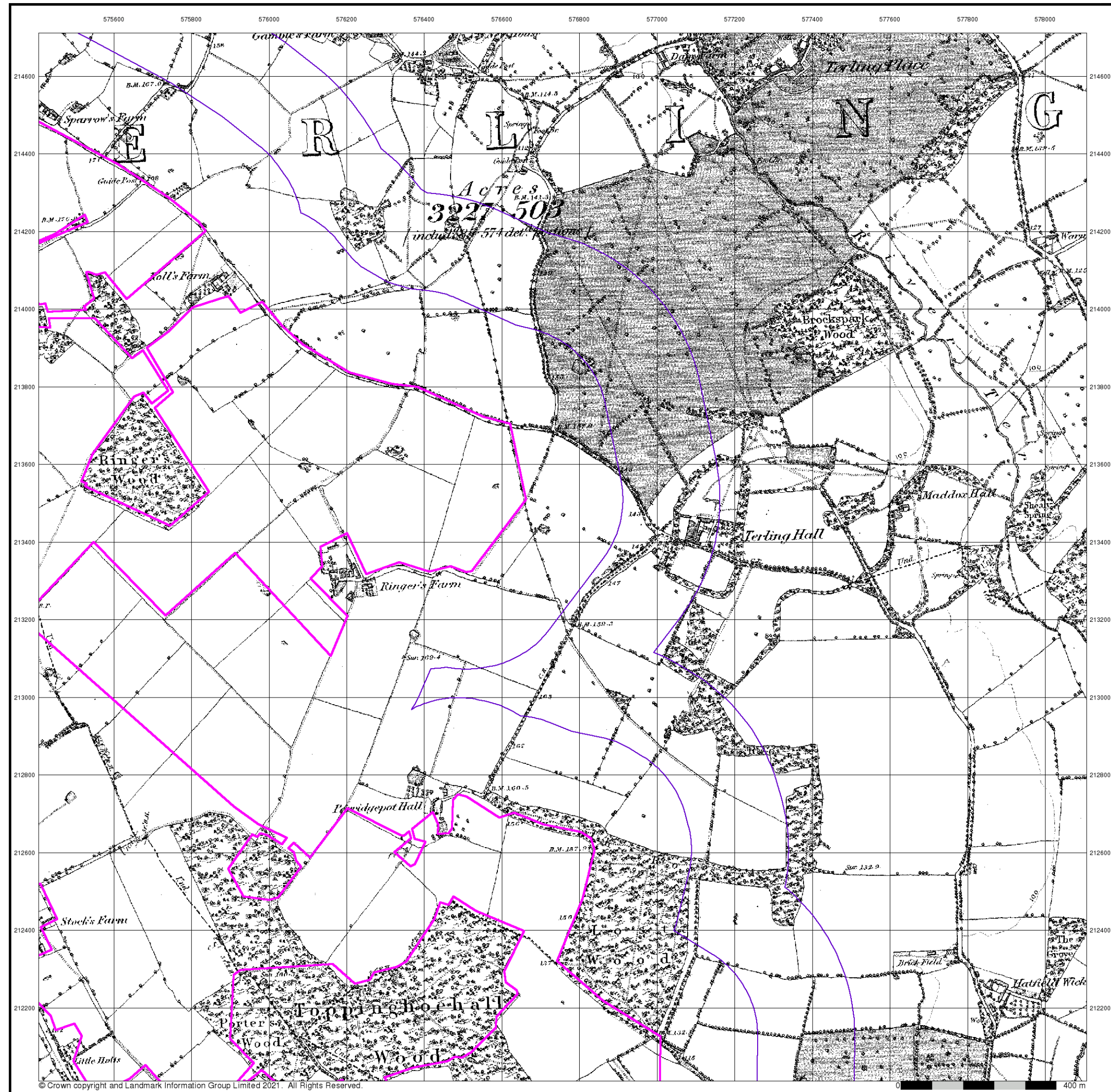
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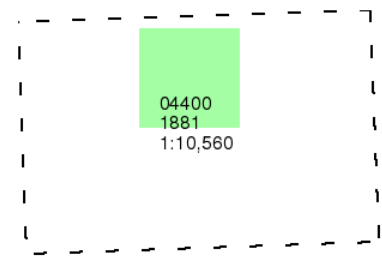
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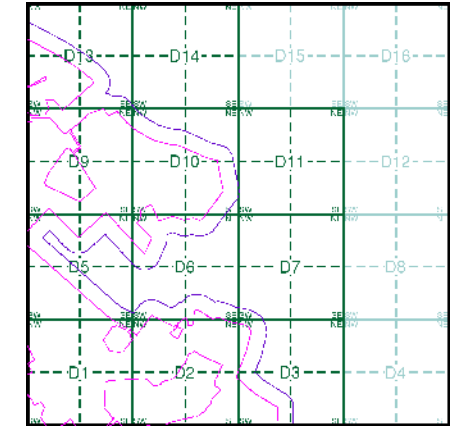
Essex
Published 1881
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D

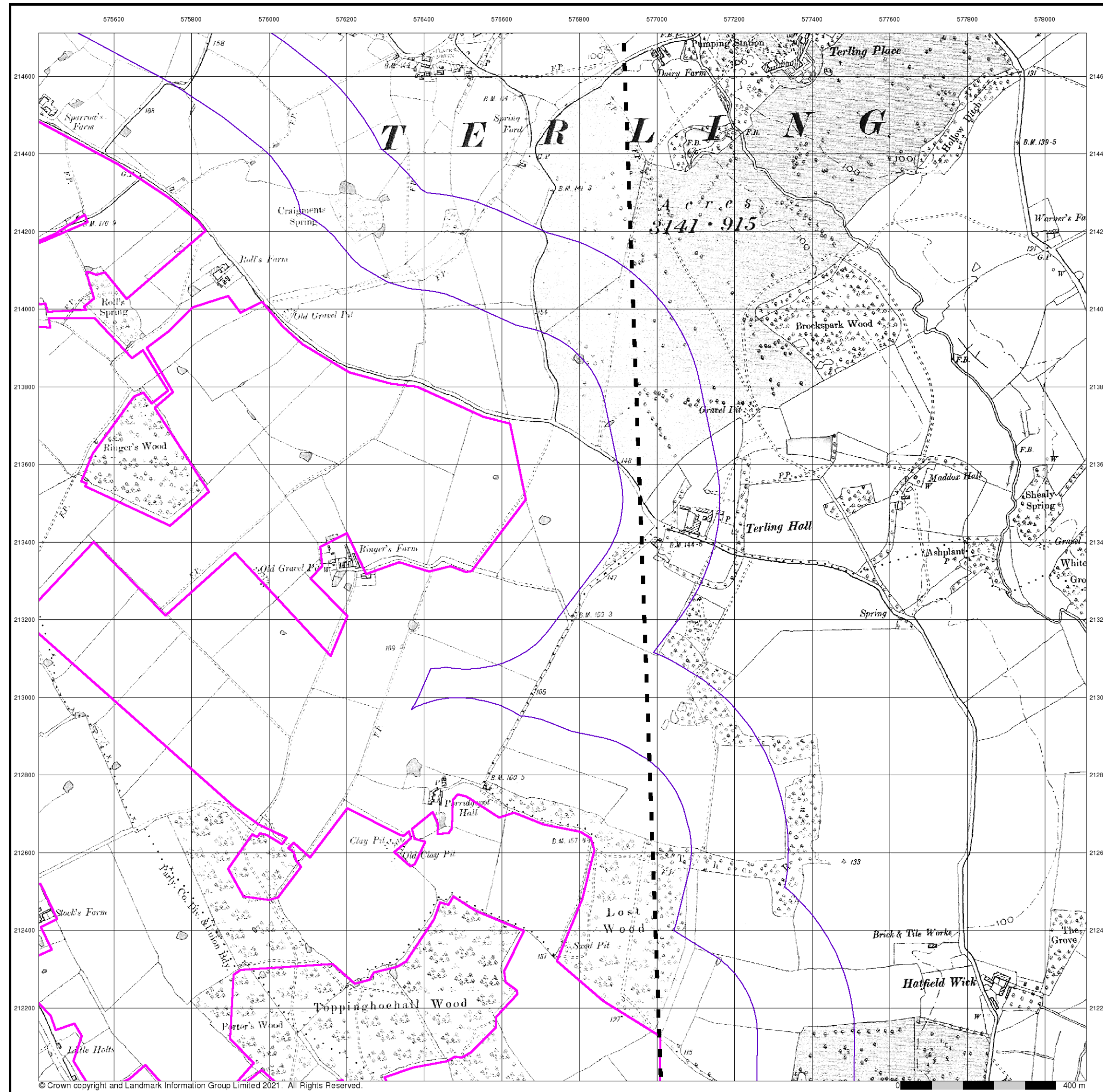


Order Details
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 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
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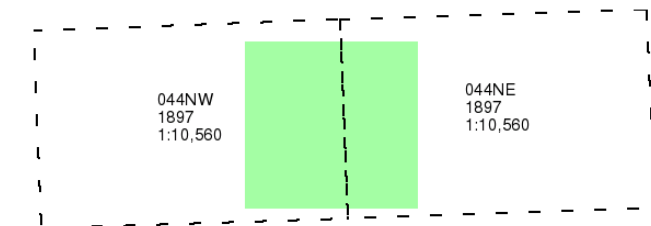
Essex

Published 1897

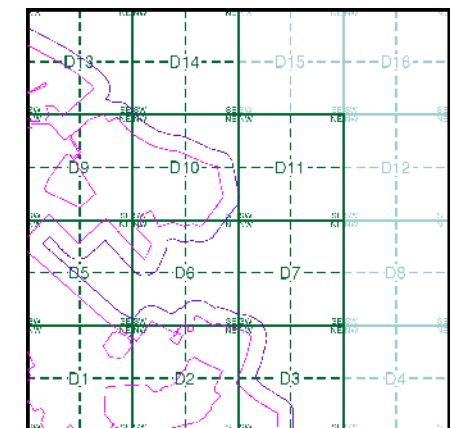
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

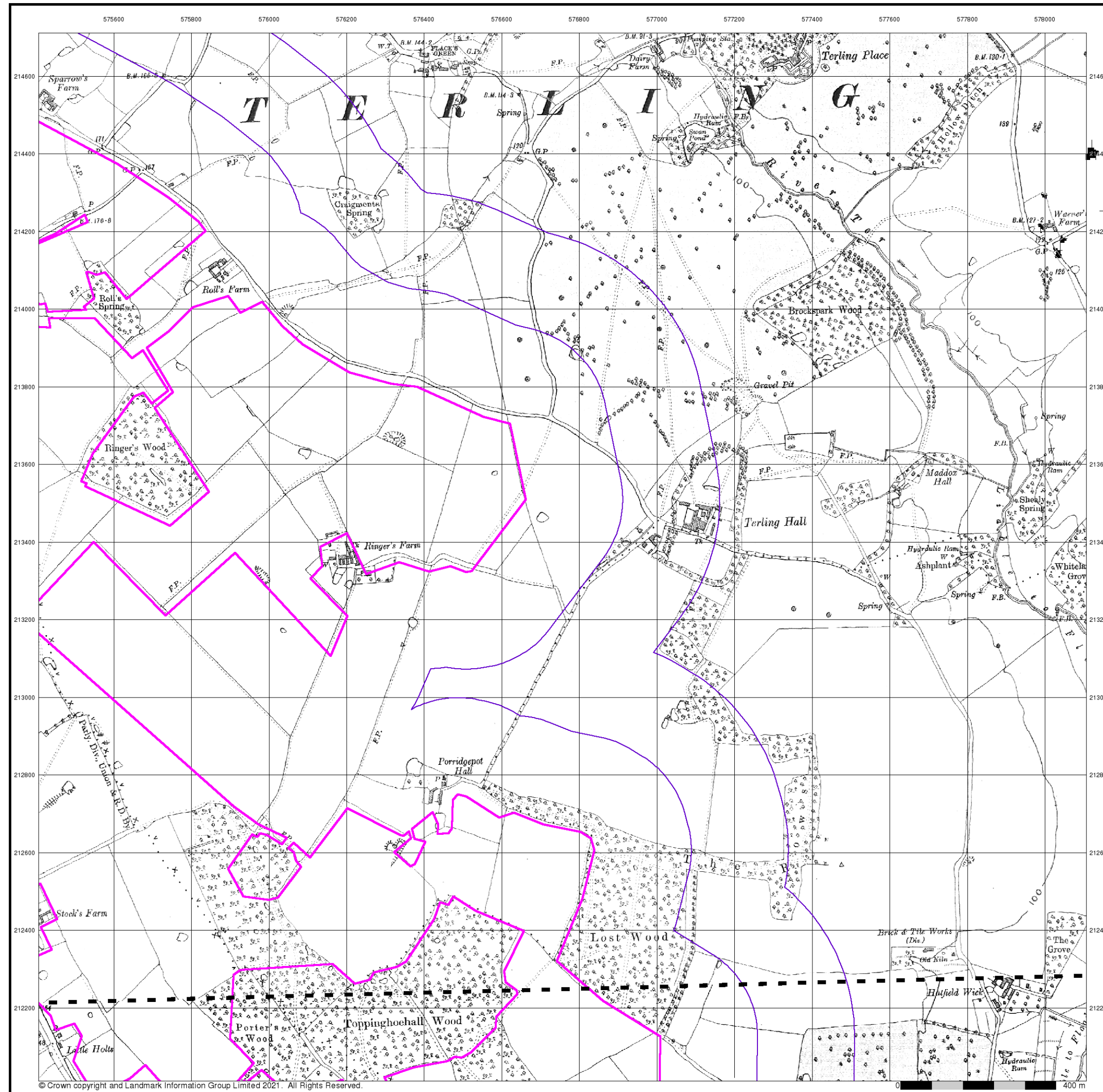
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Essex

Published 1924

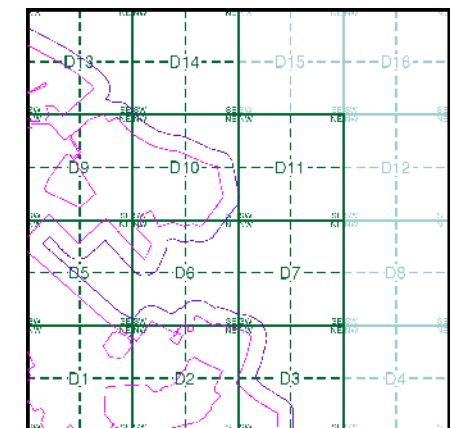
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

045SW	1924	1:10,560
055NW	1924	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

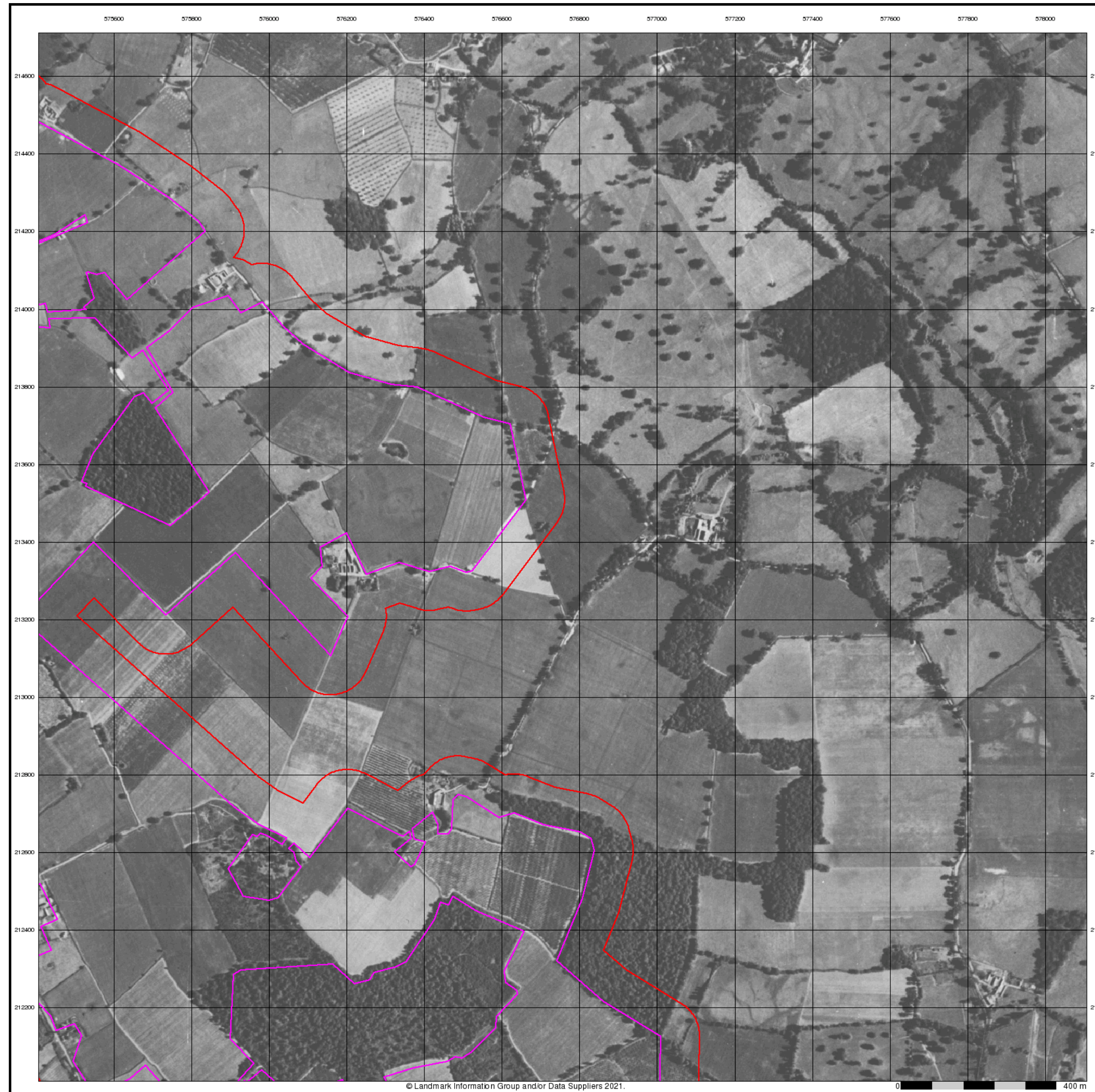
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Historical Aerial Photography

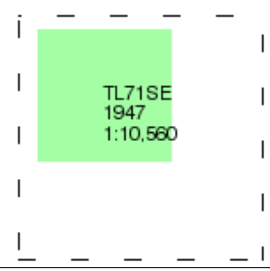
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

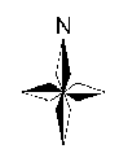
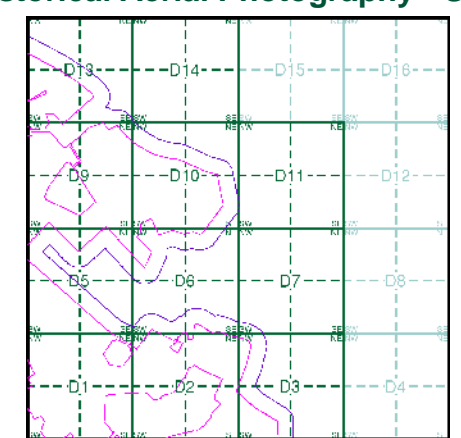
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice D

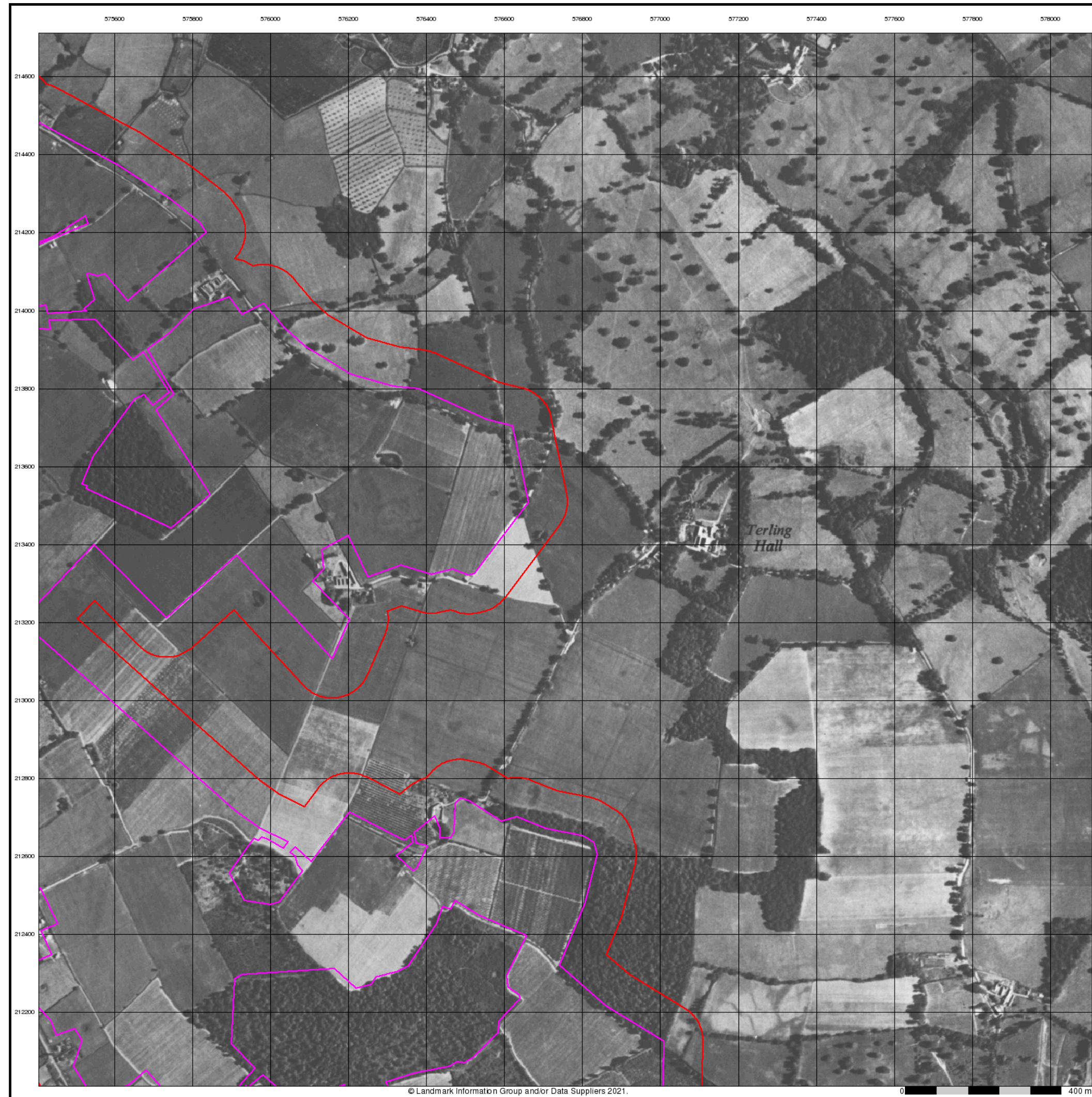


Order Details

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Historical Aerial Photography

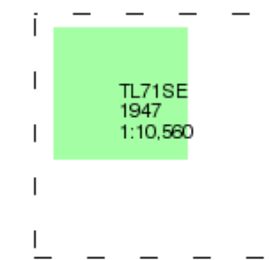
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

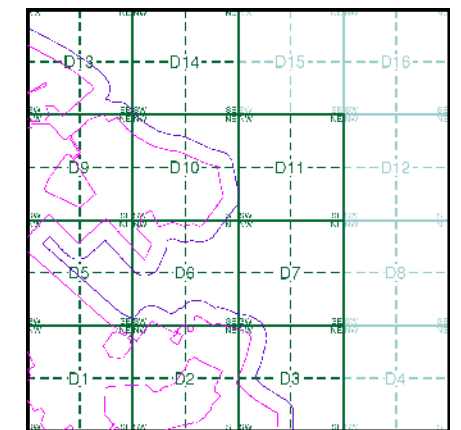
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice D

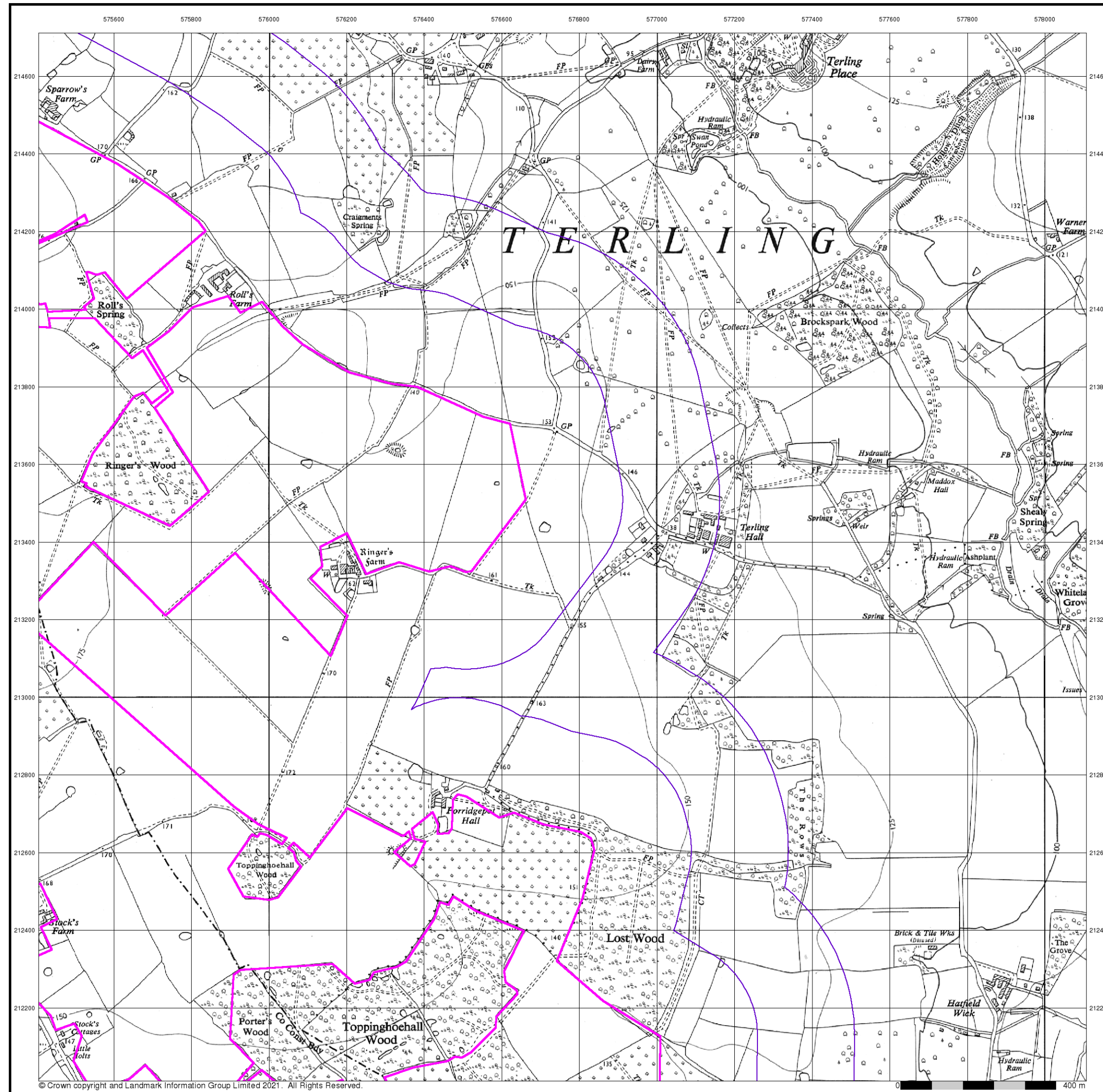


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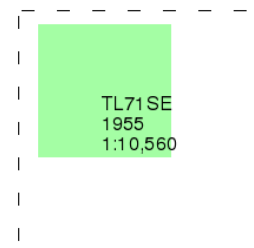
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

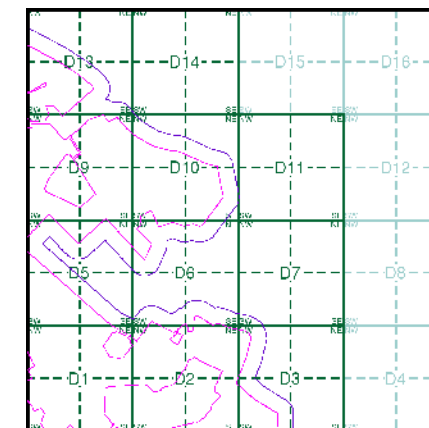
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D

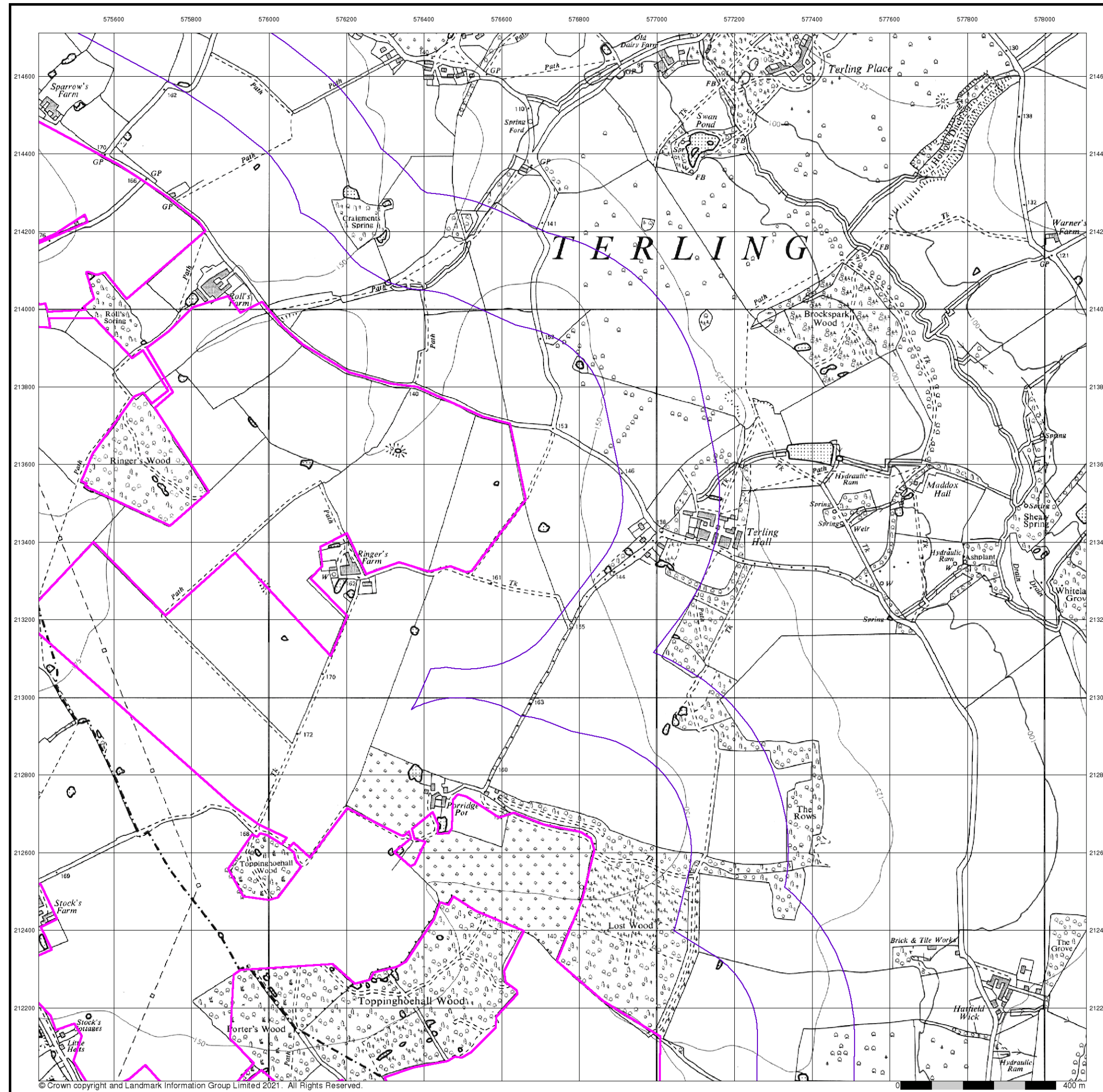


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 576270, 213190
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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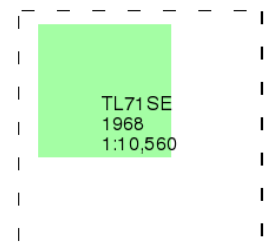
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

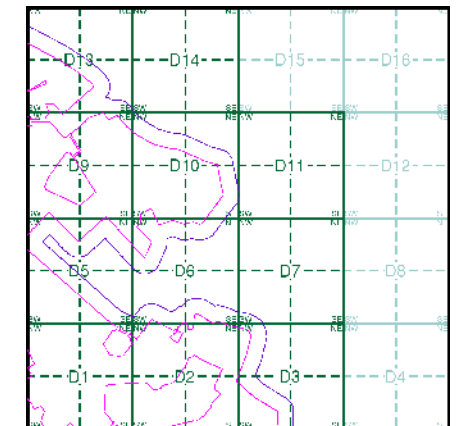
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



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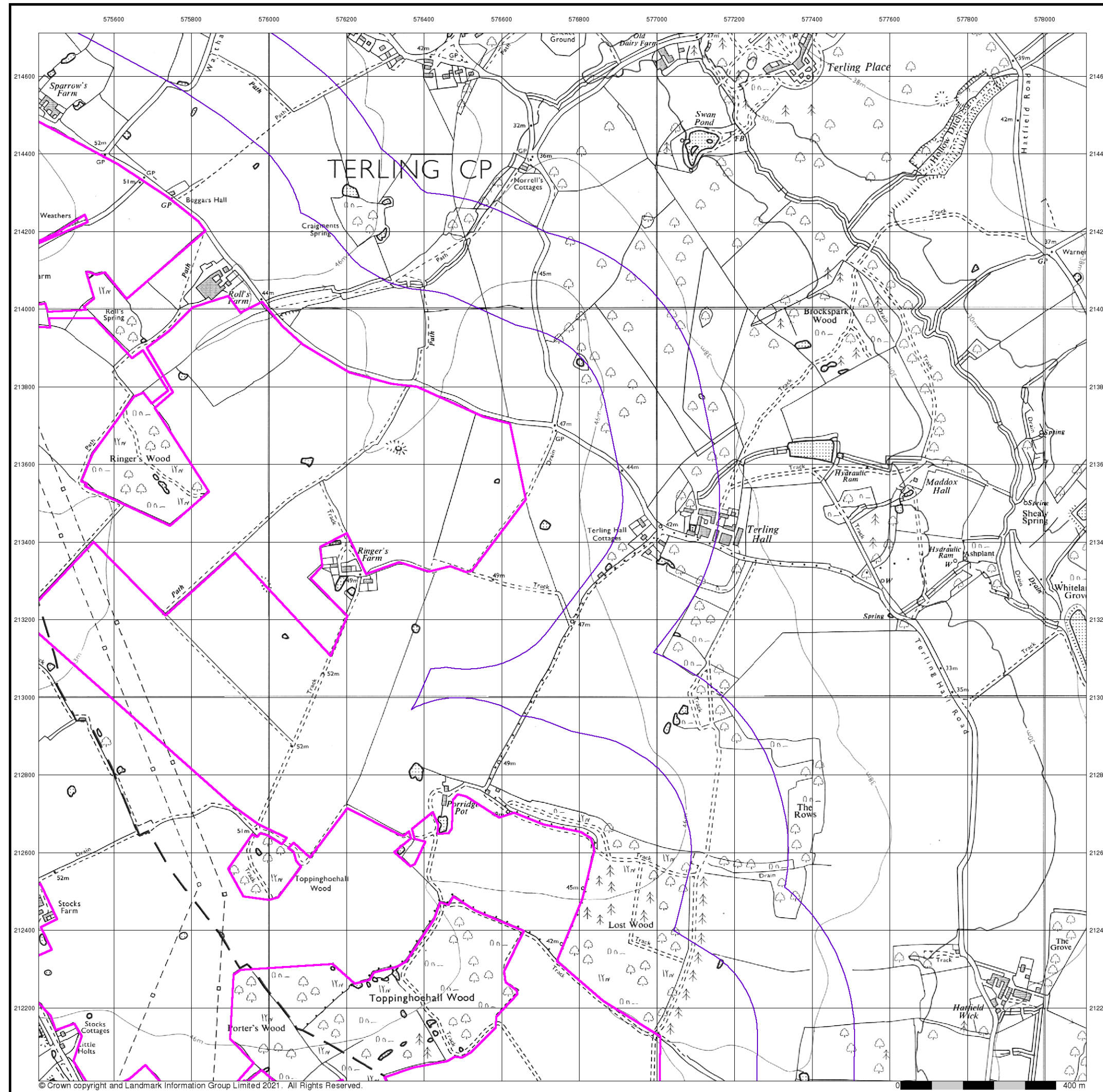
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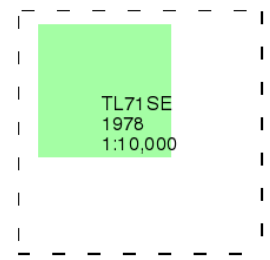
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1978

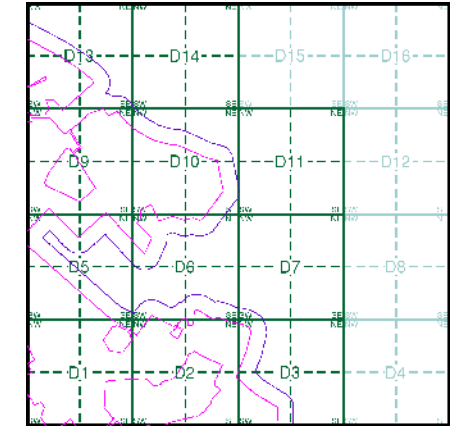
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D

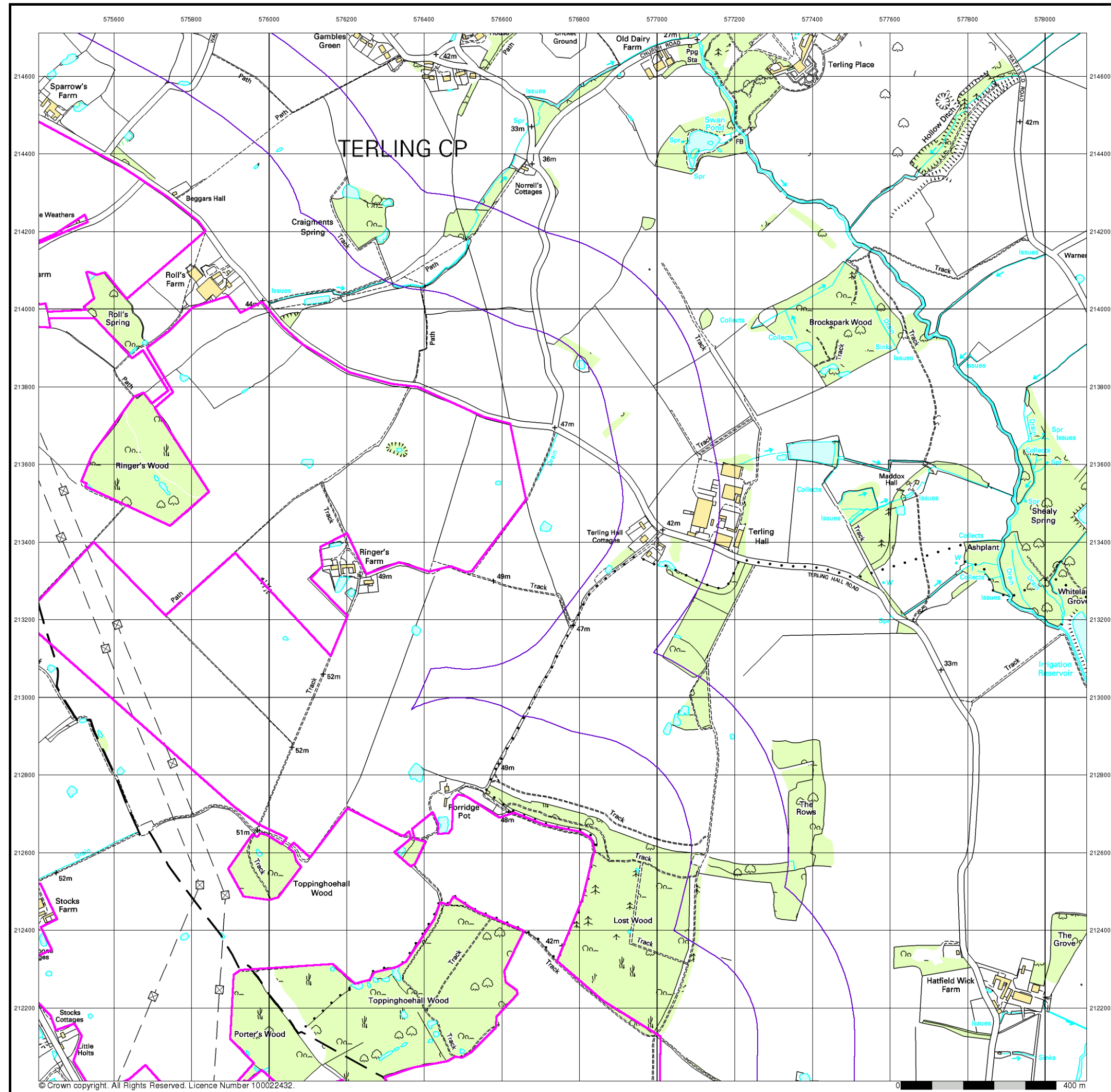


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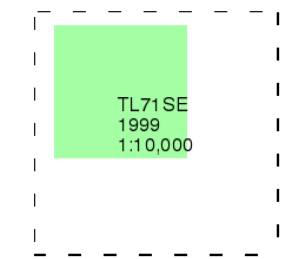
10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

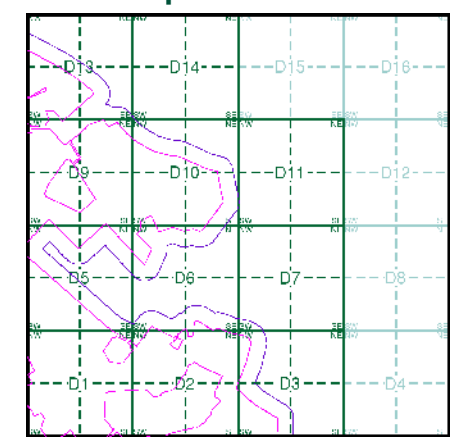
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

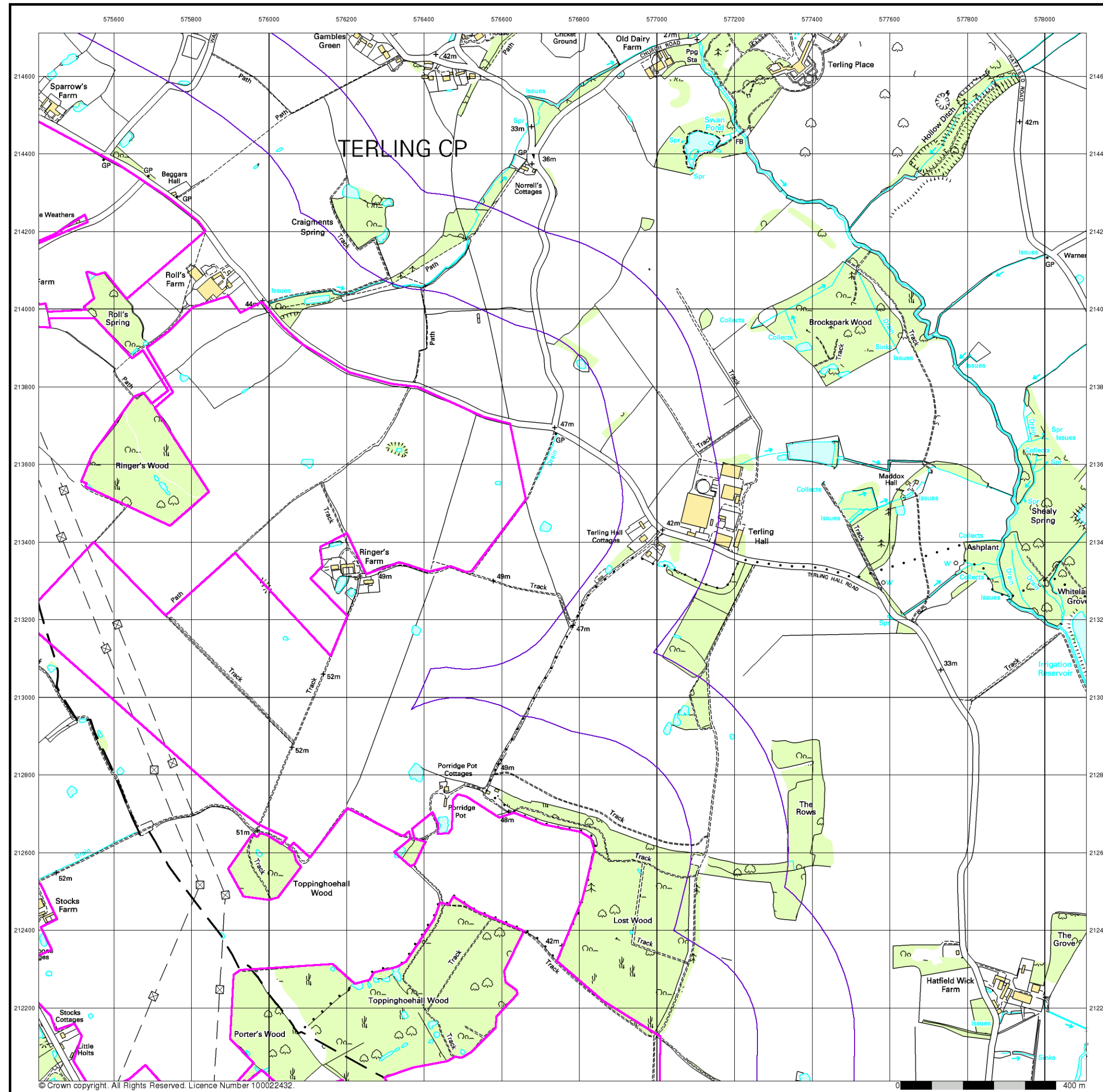
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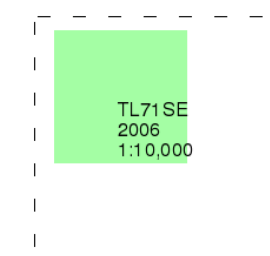
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

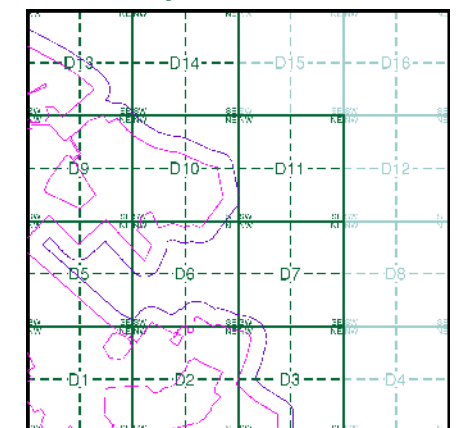
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

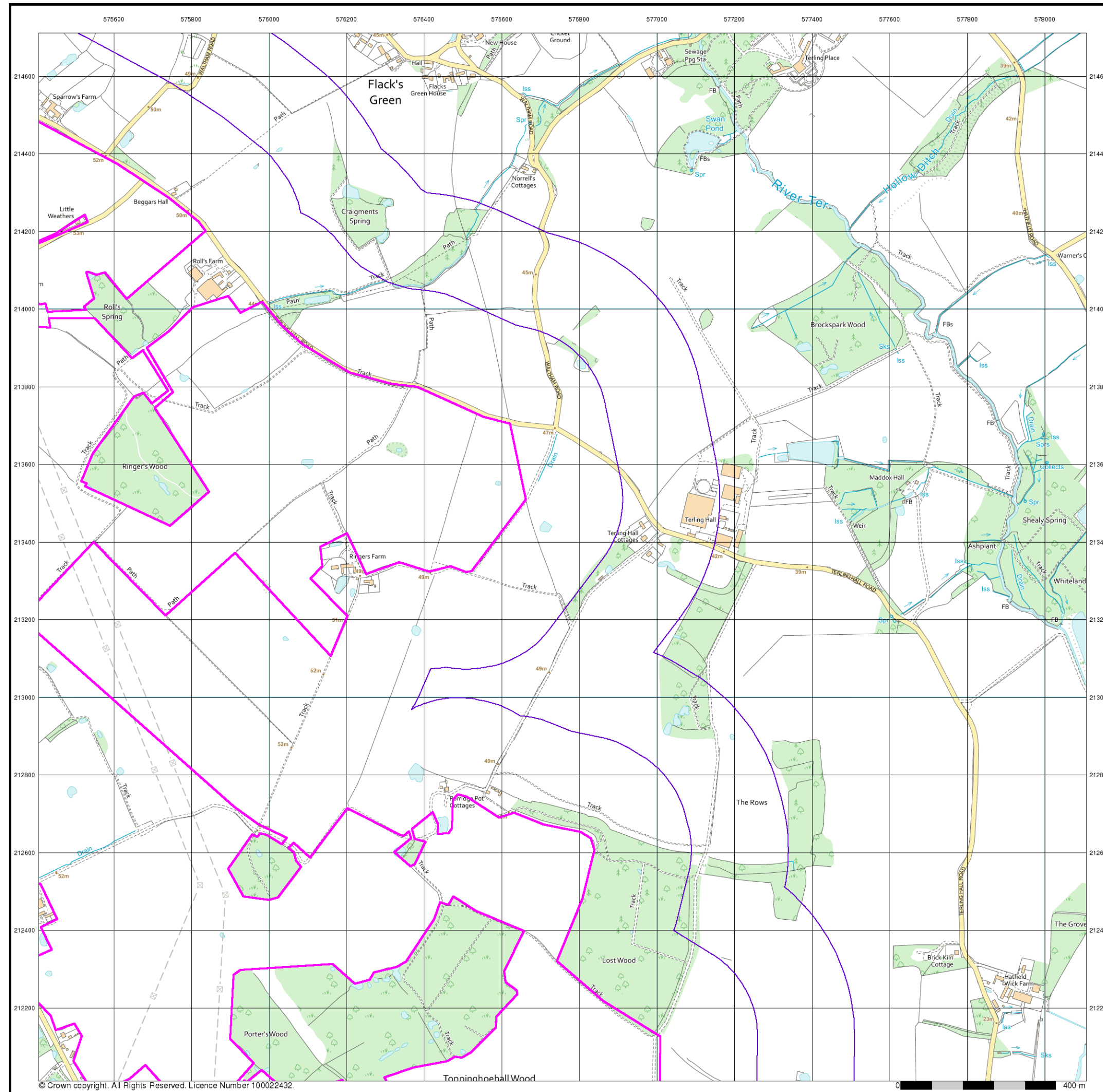
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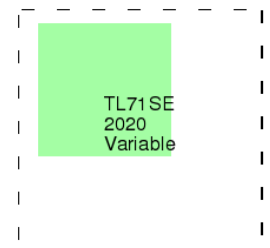
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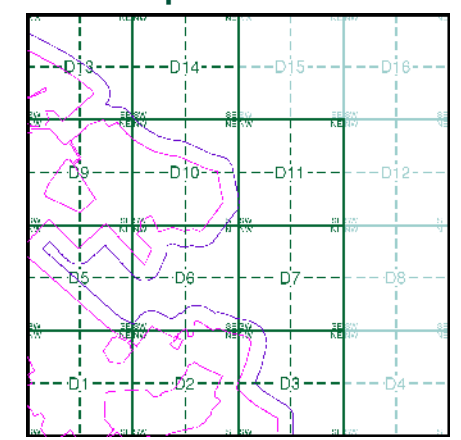
VectorMap Local
Published 2020
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

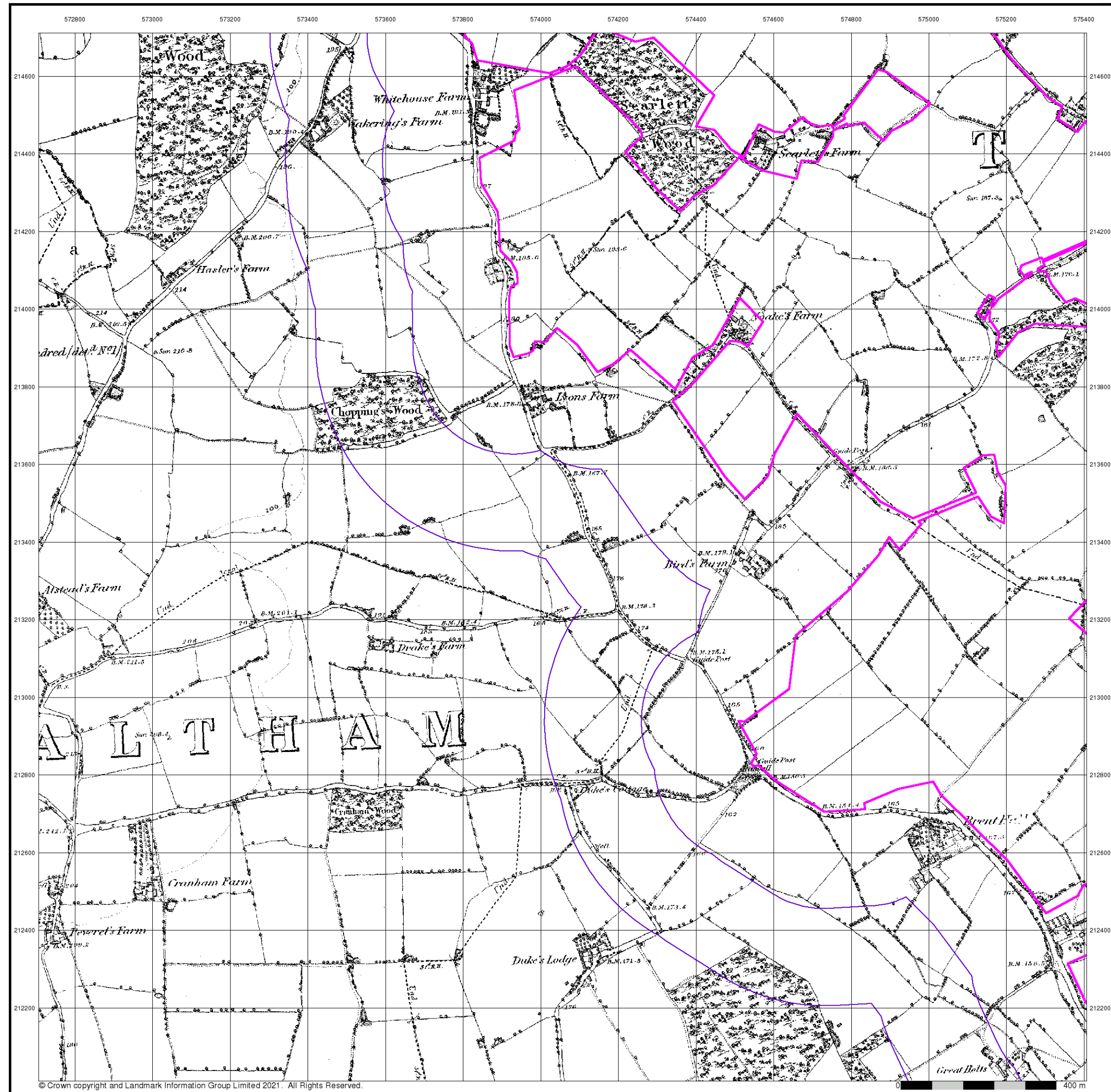


Historical Map - Slice D



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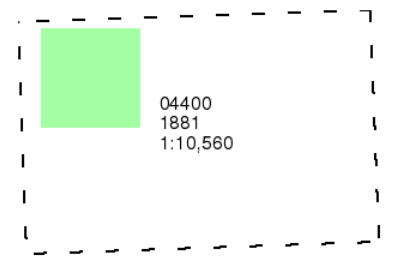
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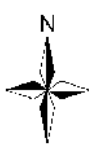
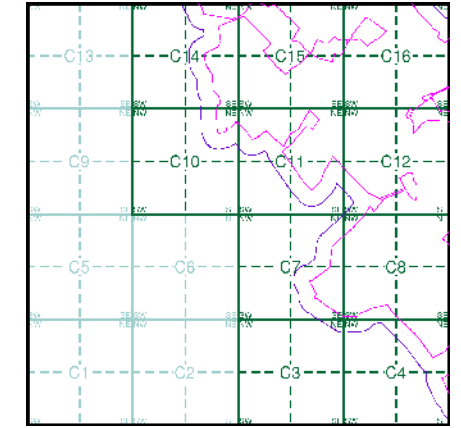
Essex
Published 1881
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C

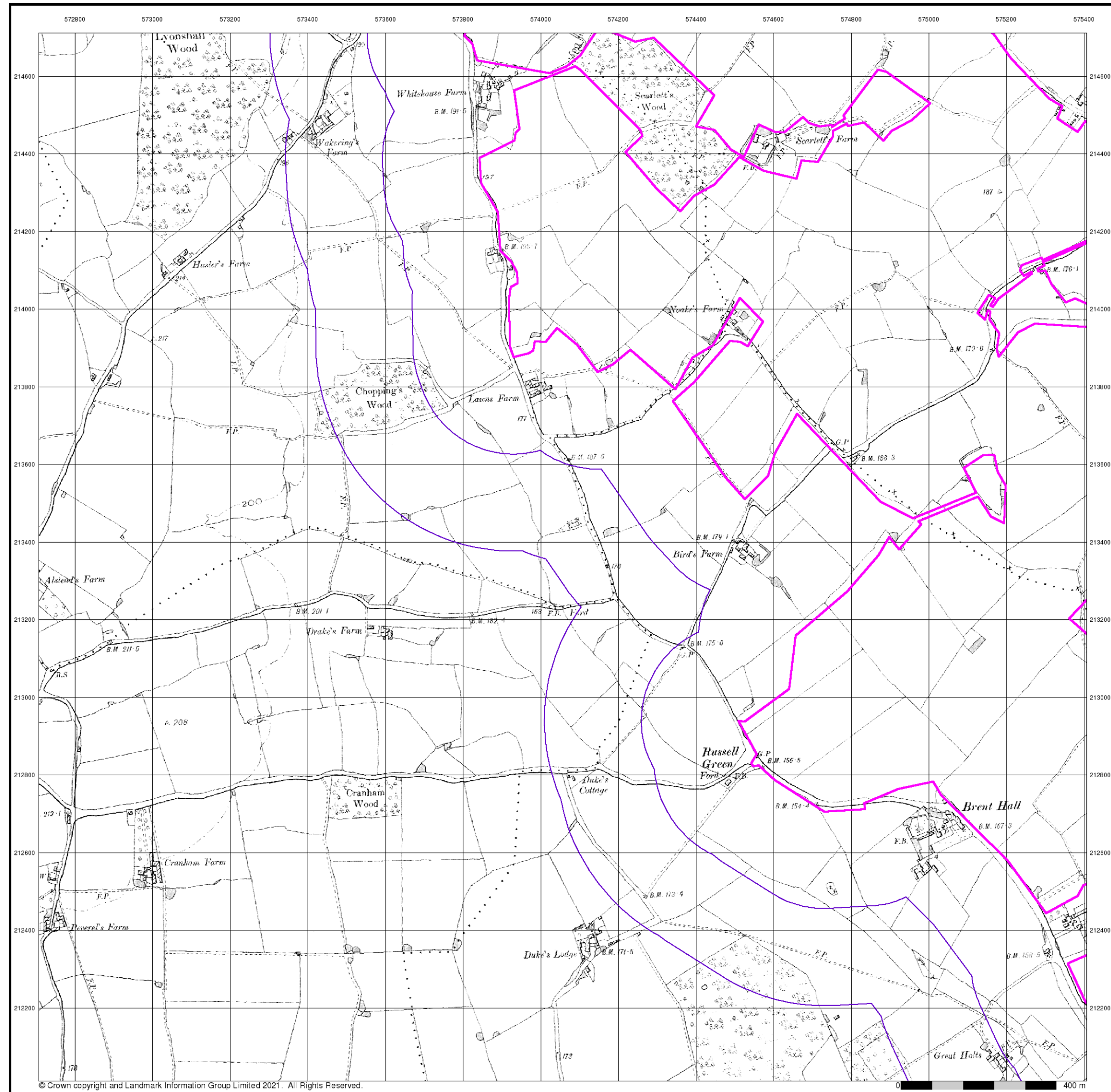


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
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Site Details

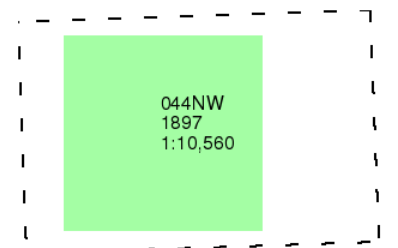
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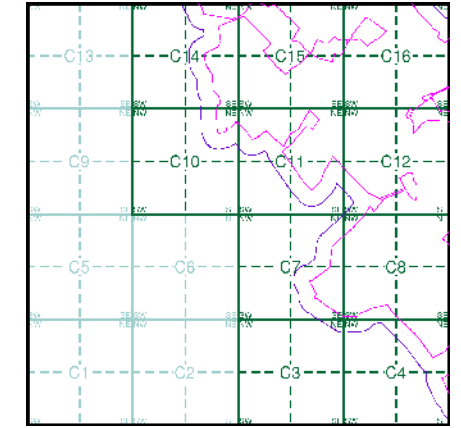
Essex
Published 1897
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



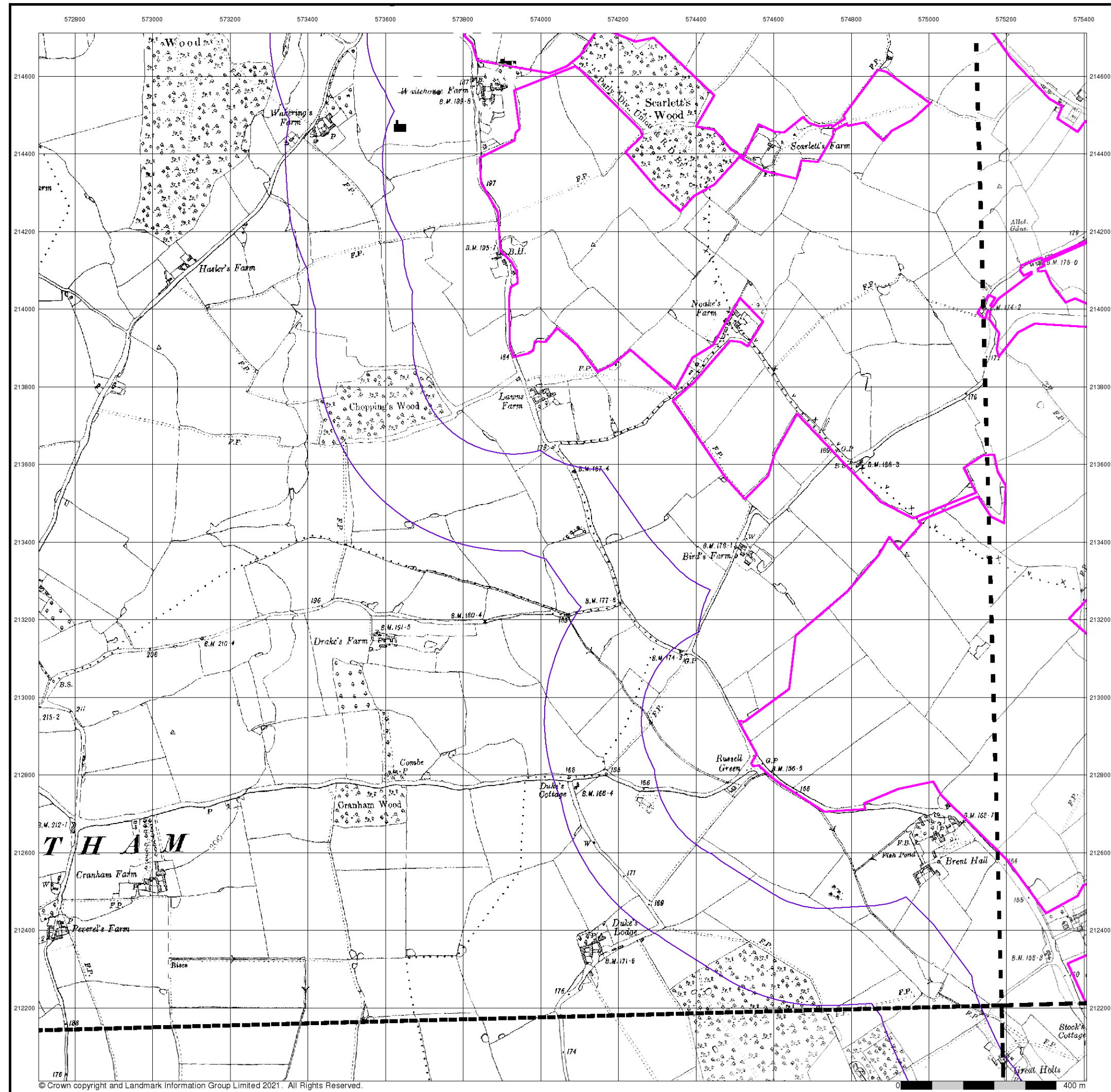
Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number:	274546457_1_1
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National Grid Reference:	574550, 213580
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	473.19
Search Buffer (m):	500

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Essex
Published 1924
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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054NE 1924 1:10,560	055NW 1924 1:10,560

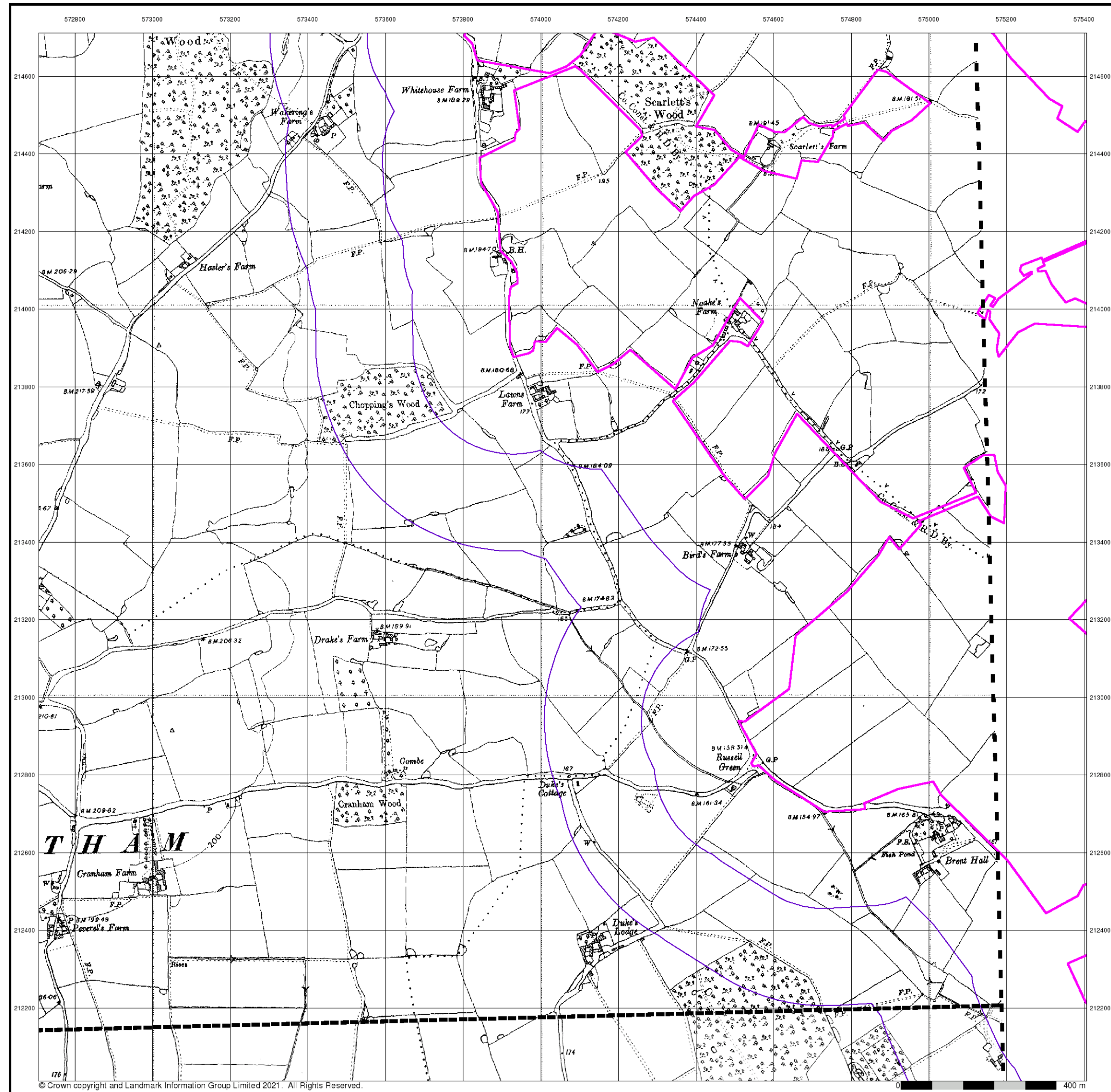
Historical Map - Slice C

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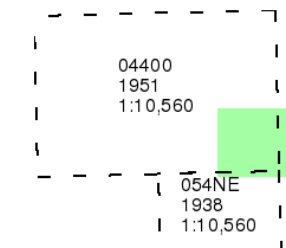
Essex

Published 1938 - 1951

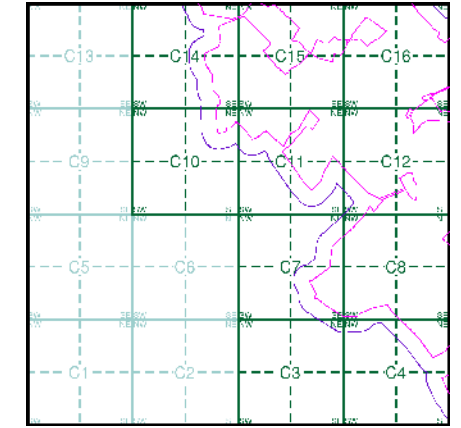
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

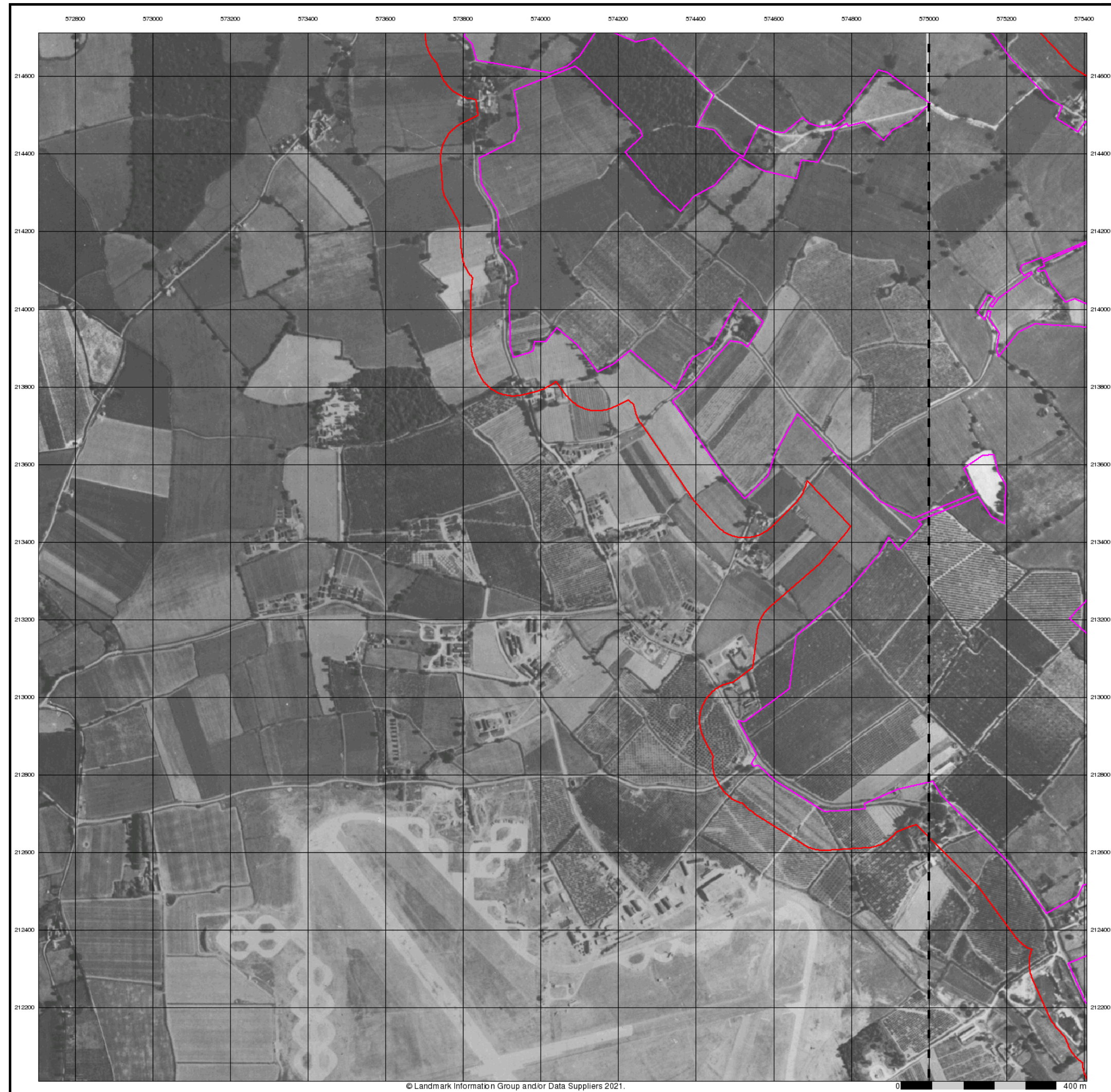
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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

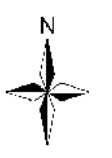
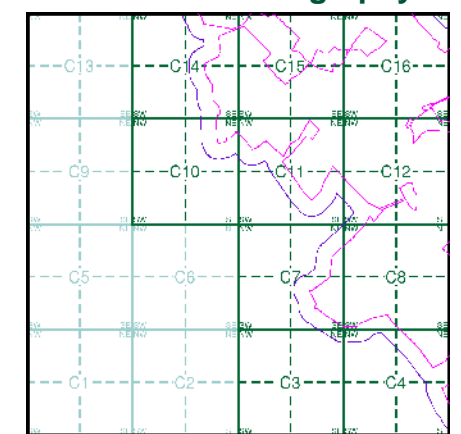
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SW 1947 1:10,560	TL71SE 1947 1:10,560
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Historical Aerial Photography - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

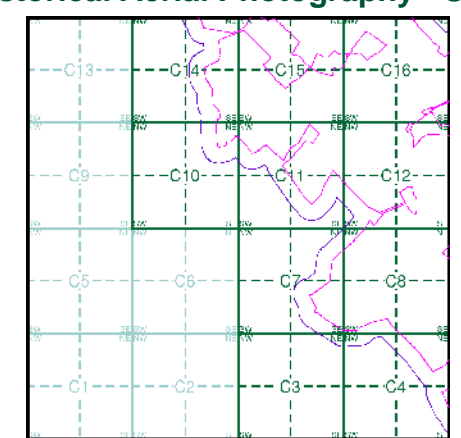
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SW 1947 1:10,560	TL71SE 1947 1:10,560
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Historical Aerial Photography - Slice C

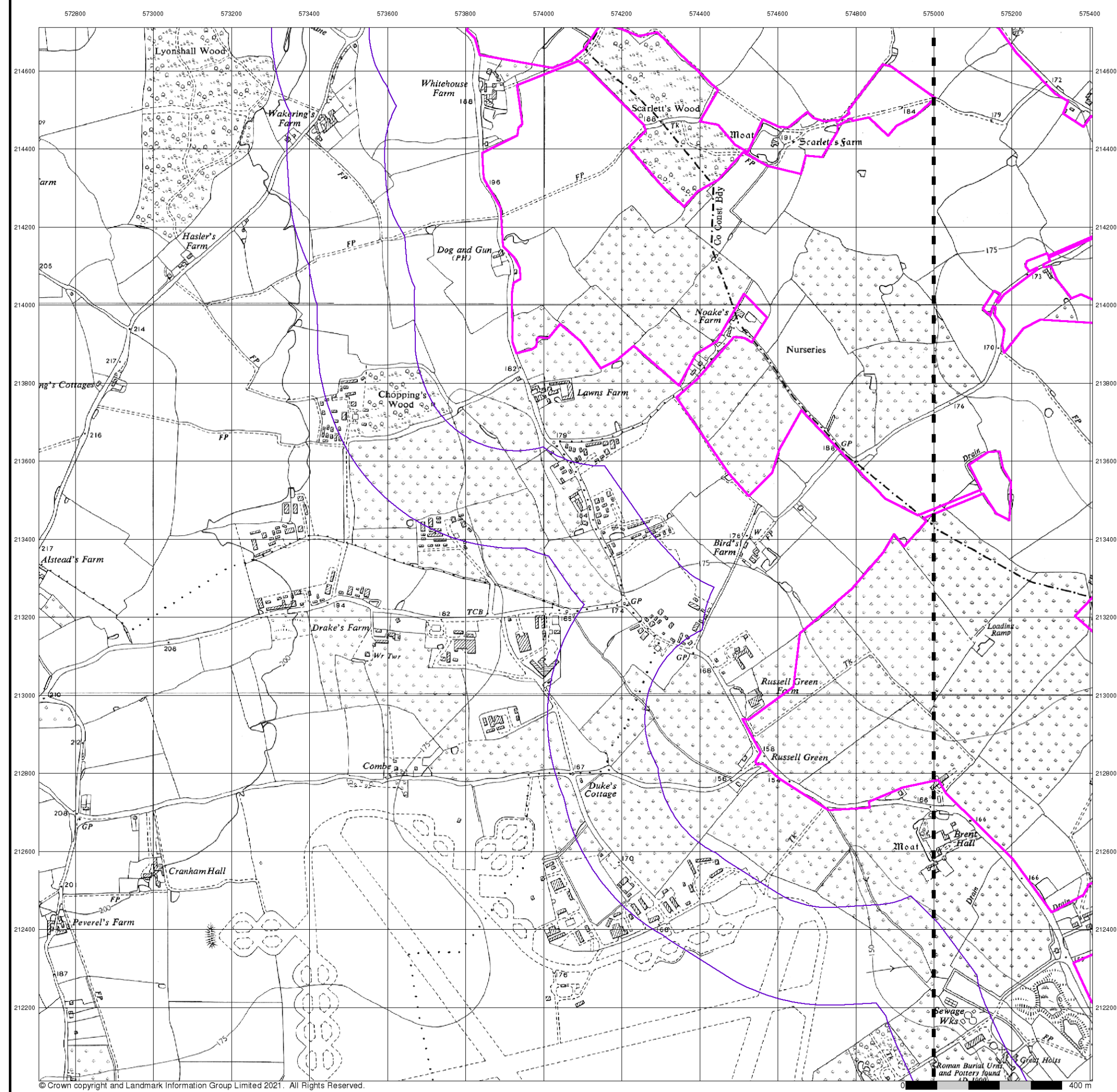


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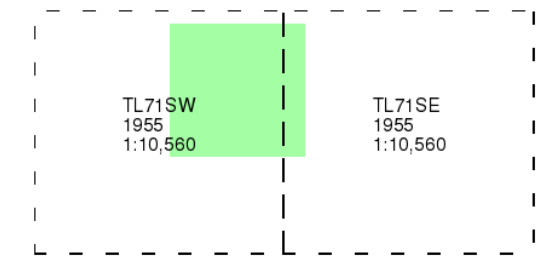
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

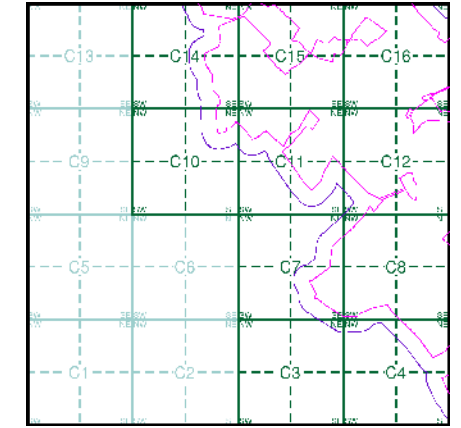
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

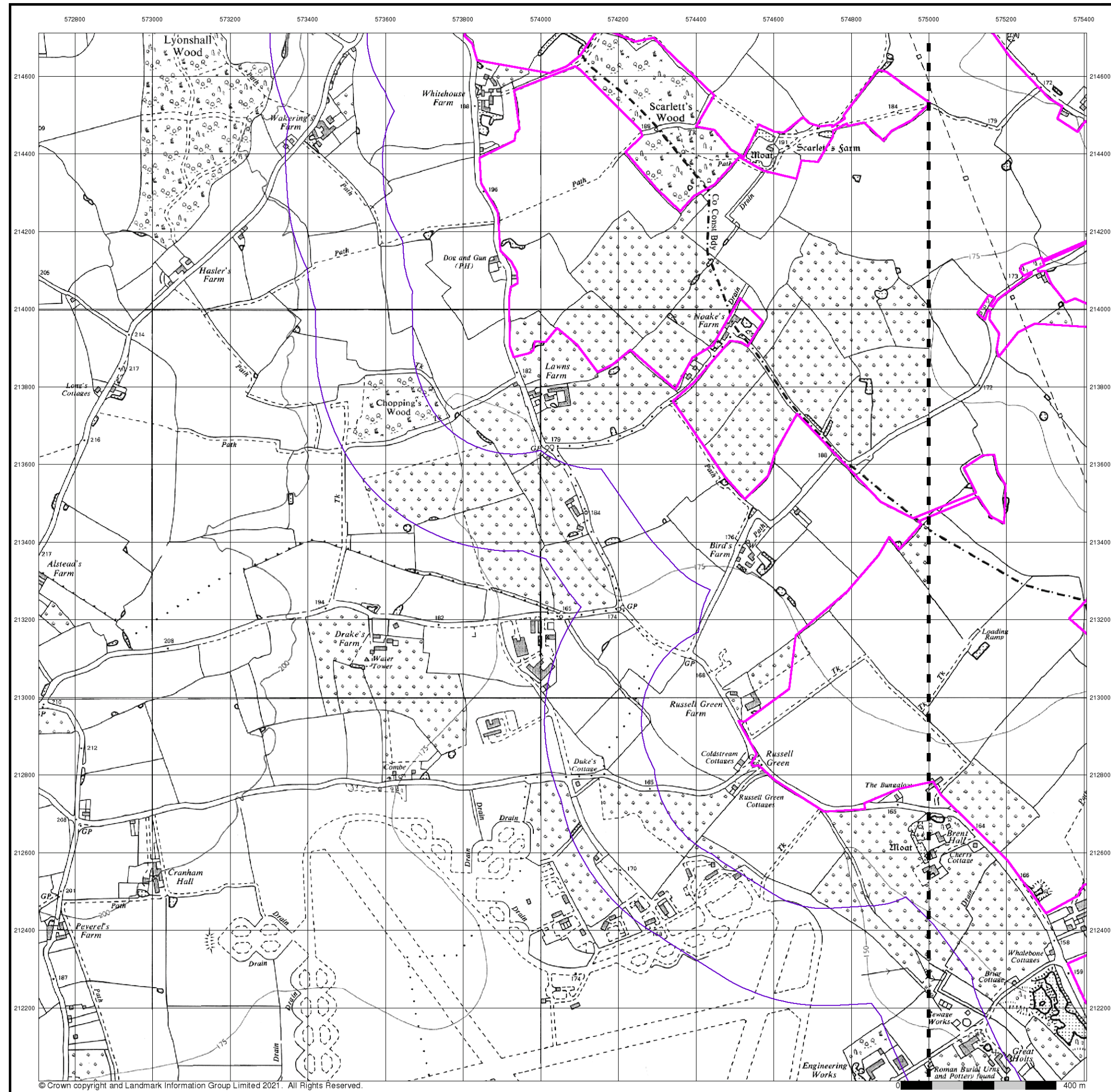
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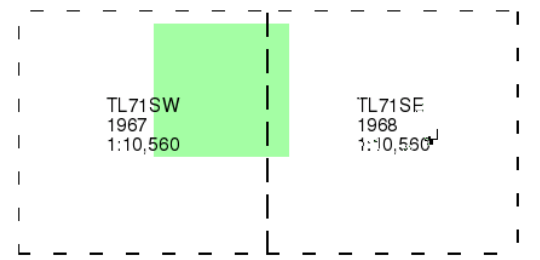
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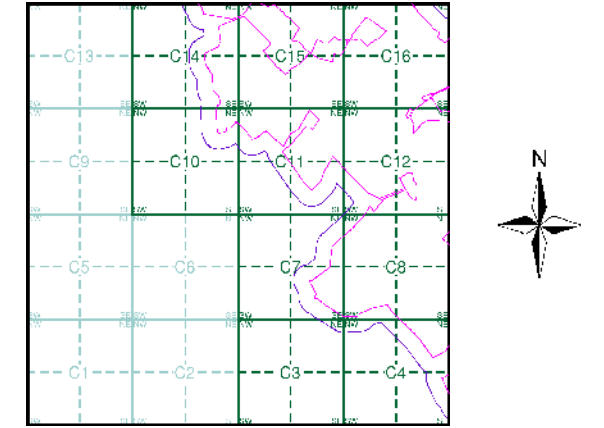
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1967 - 1968 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

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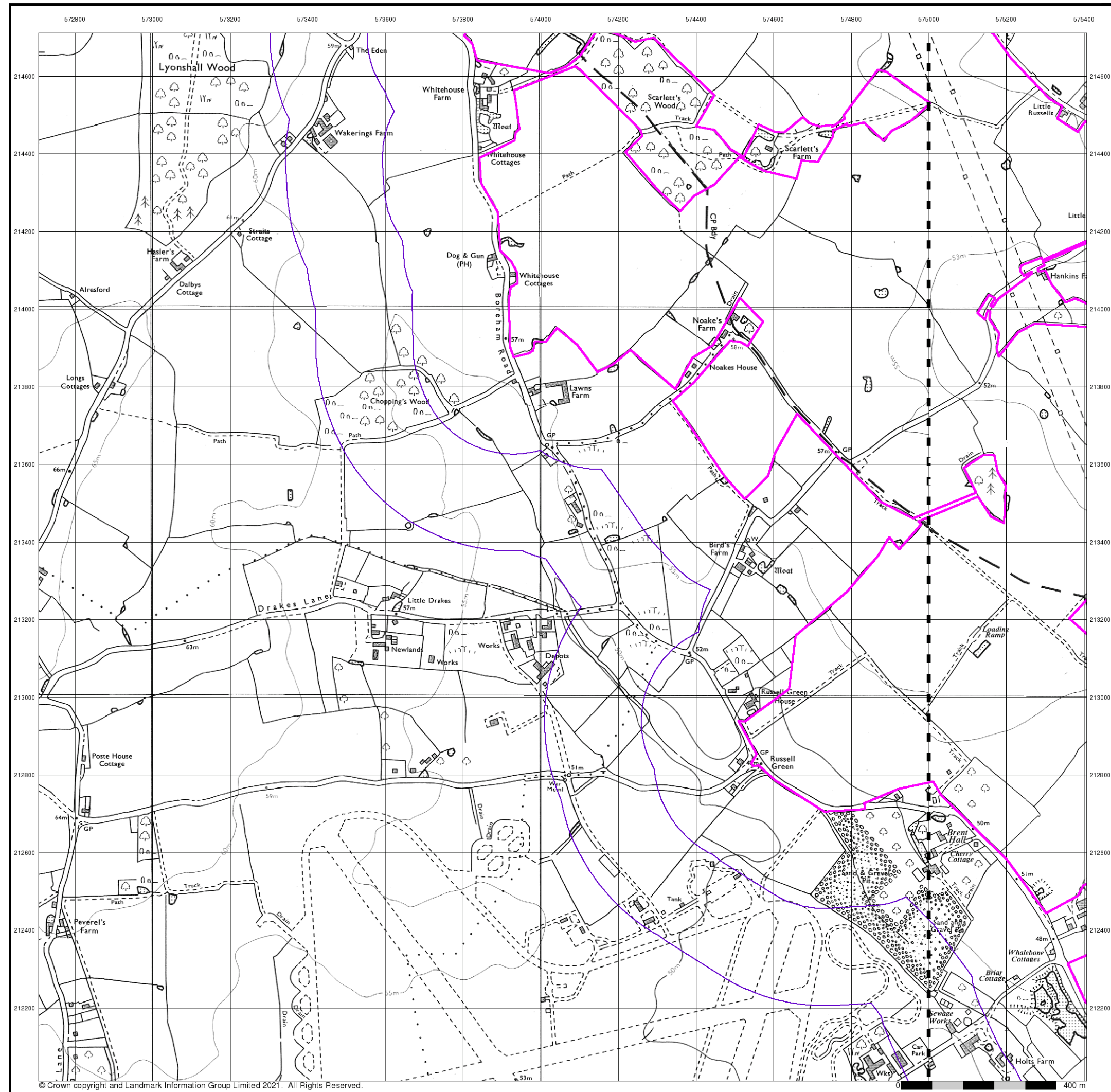


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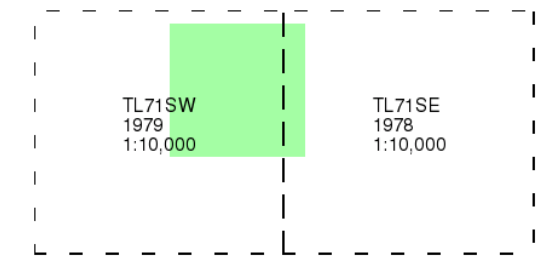
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1978 - 1979

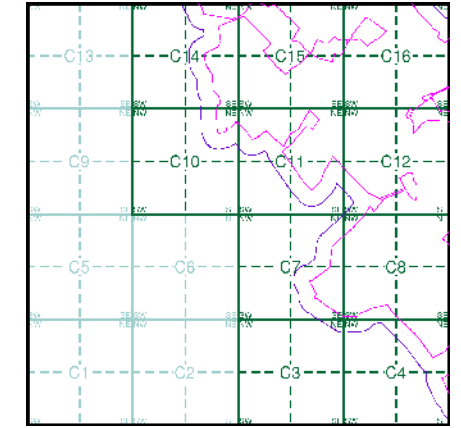
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C

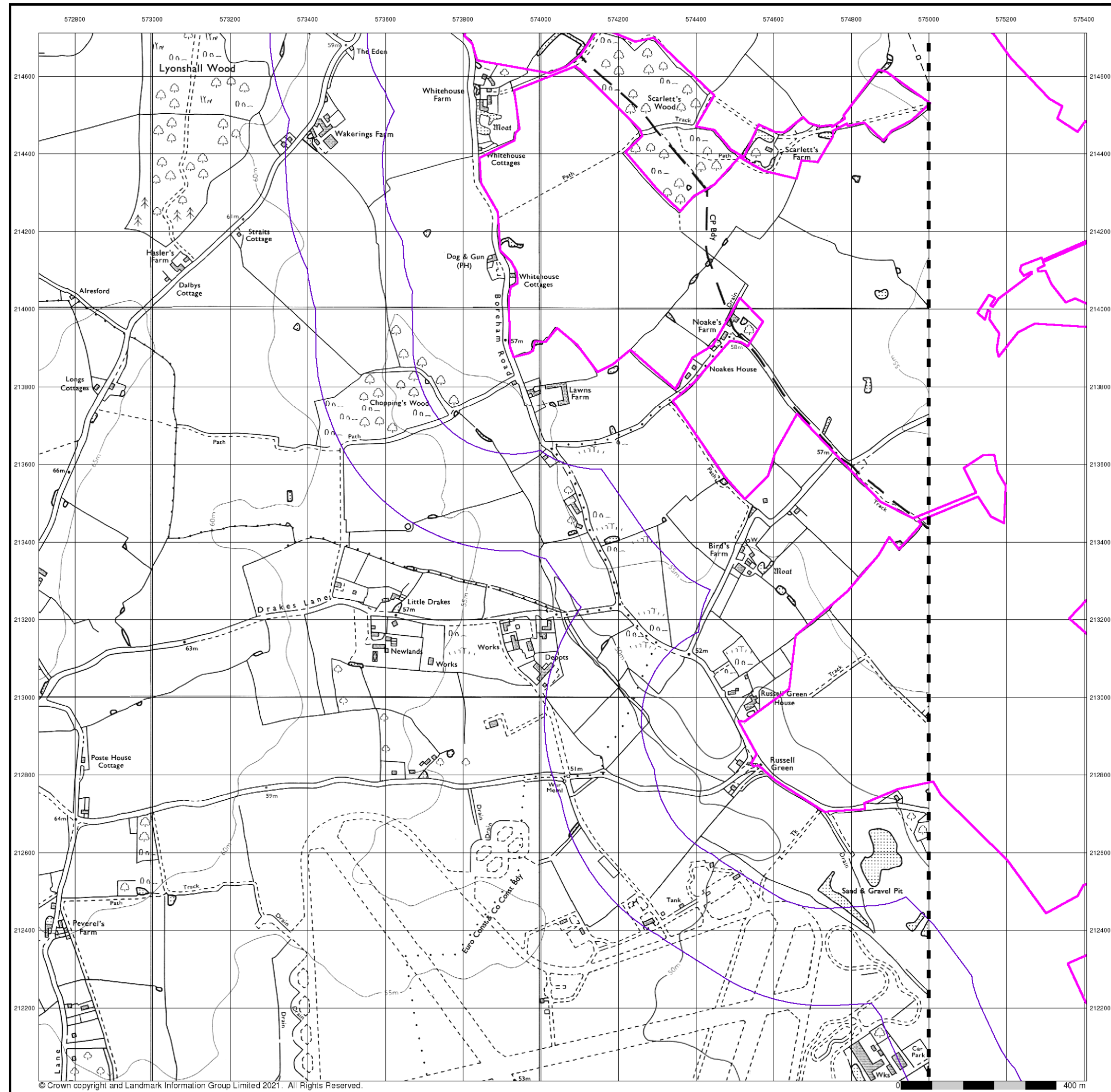


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 574550, 213580
 Slice: C
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield



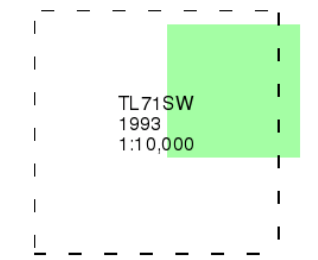
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993

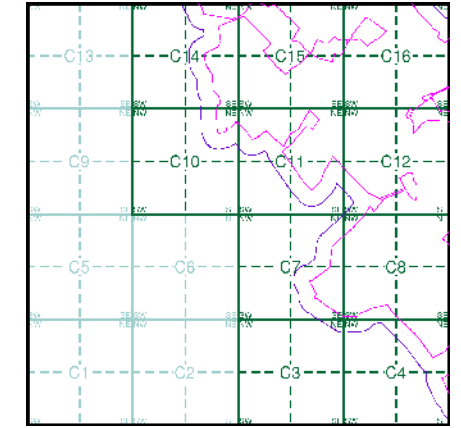
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



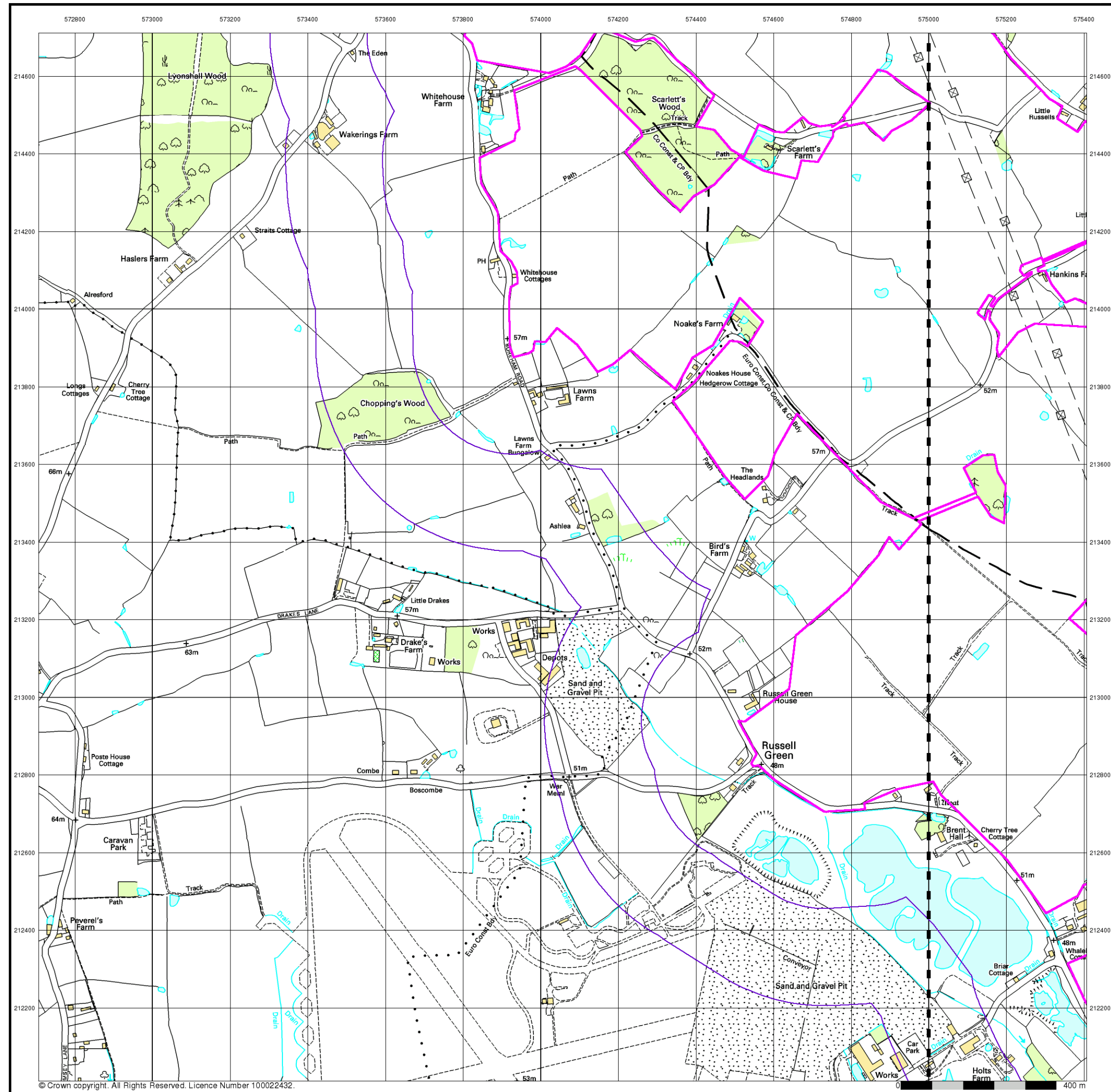
Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
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Site Details
 Longfield

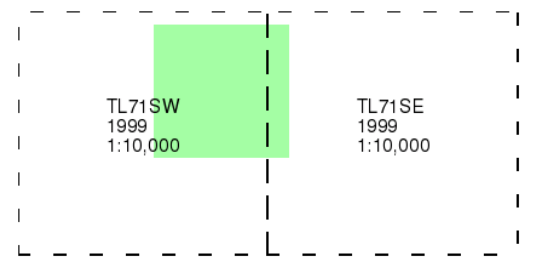


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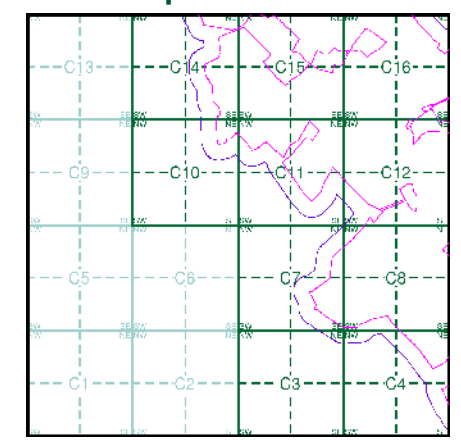
10k Raster Mapping
Published 1999
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C

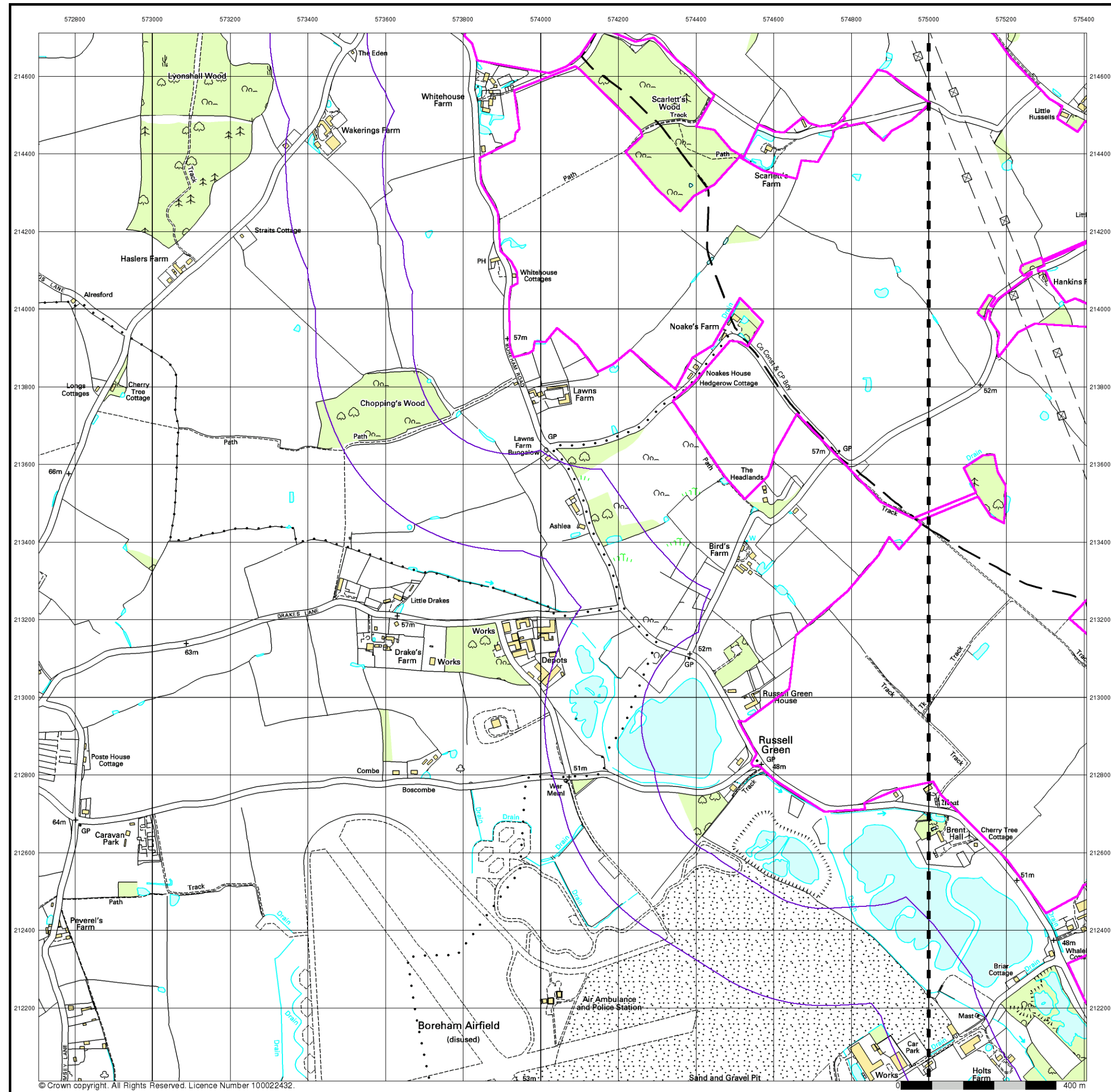


Order Details

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Site Details

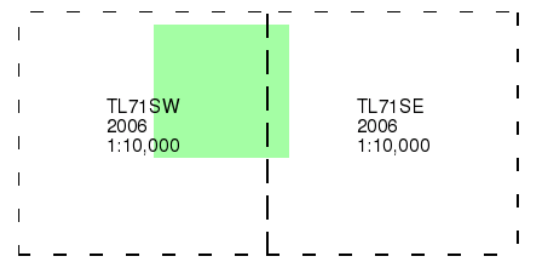
Longfield



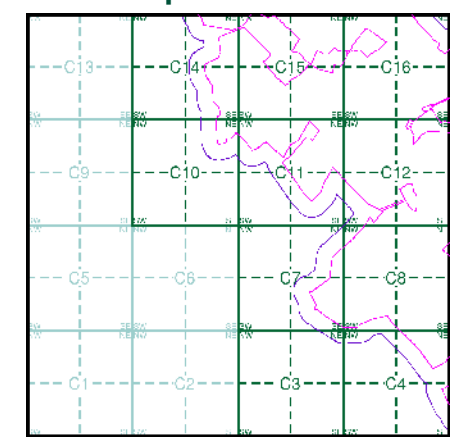
10k Raster Mapping
Published 2006
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C

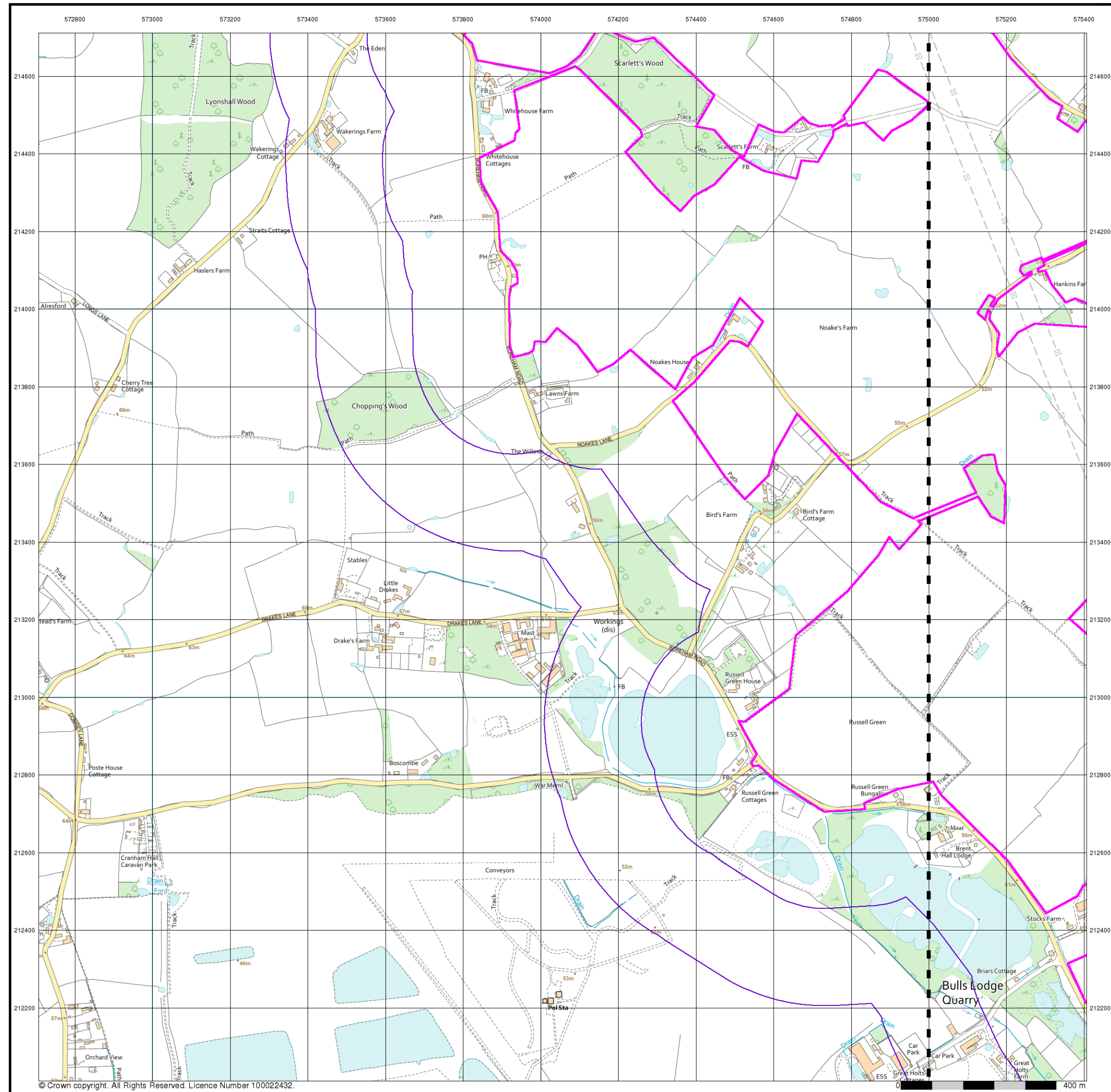


Order Details

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 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
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Site Details

Longfield



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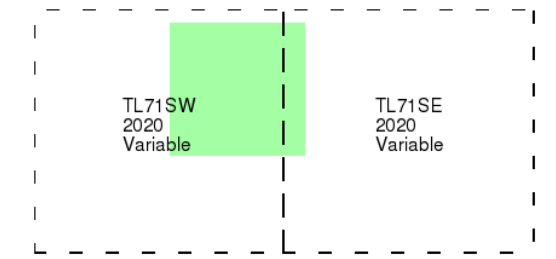
VectorMap Local

Published 2020

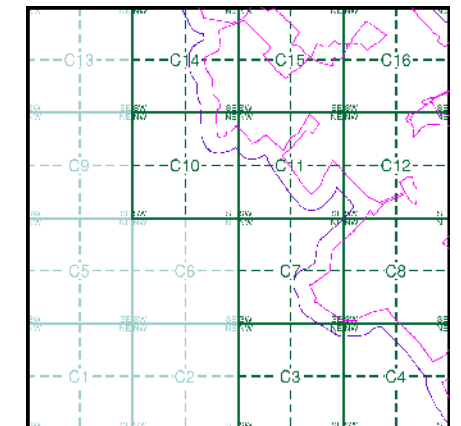
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

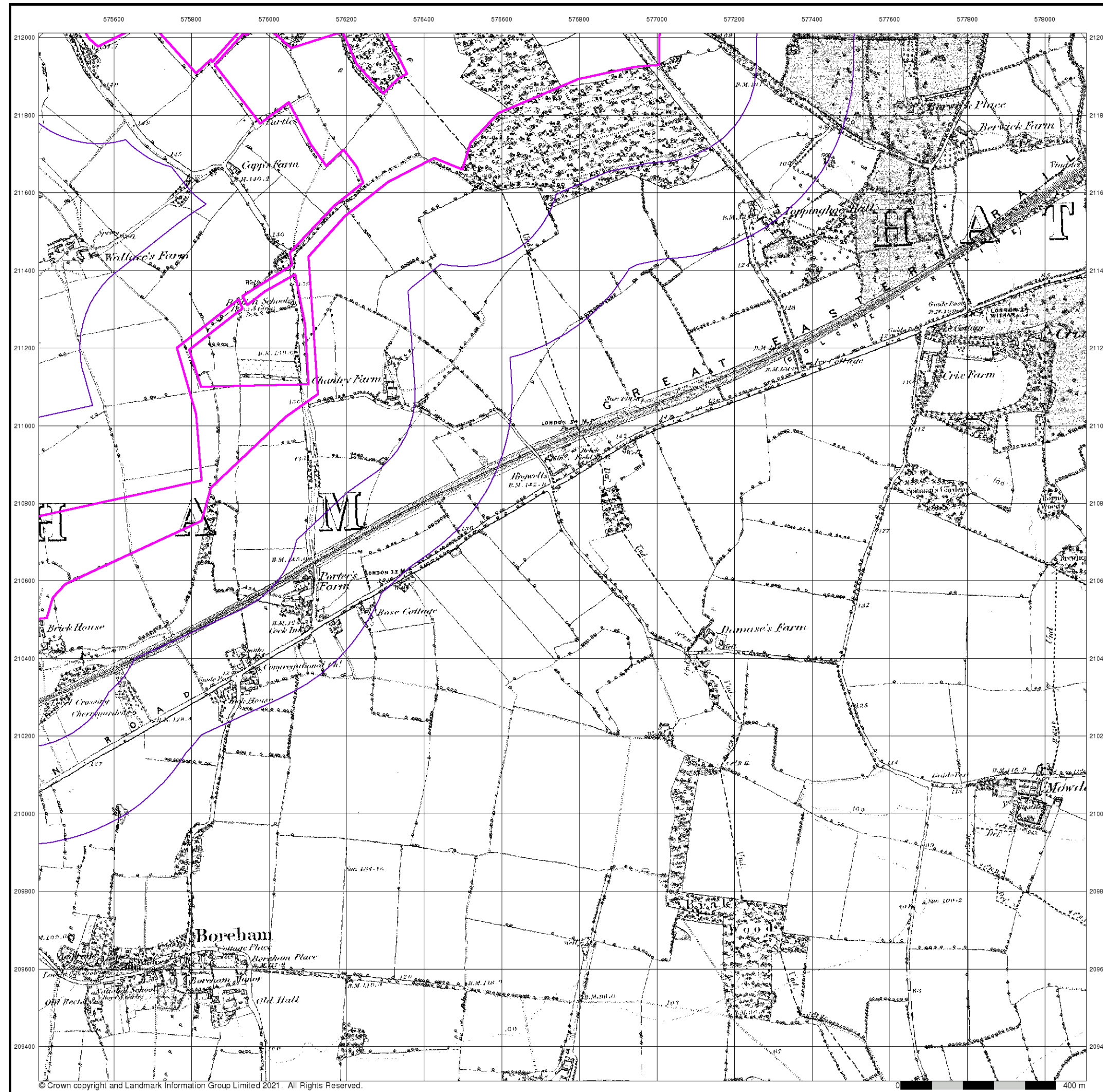
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Site Details

Longfield

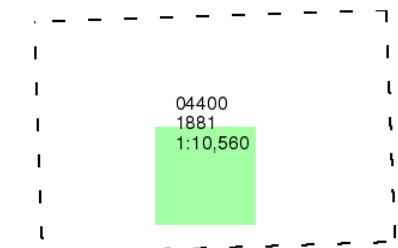
Landmark
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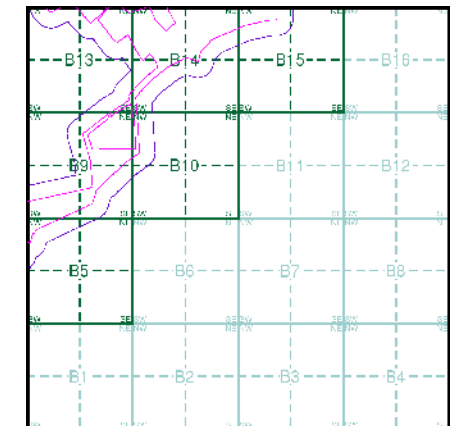


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B

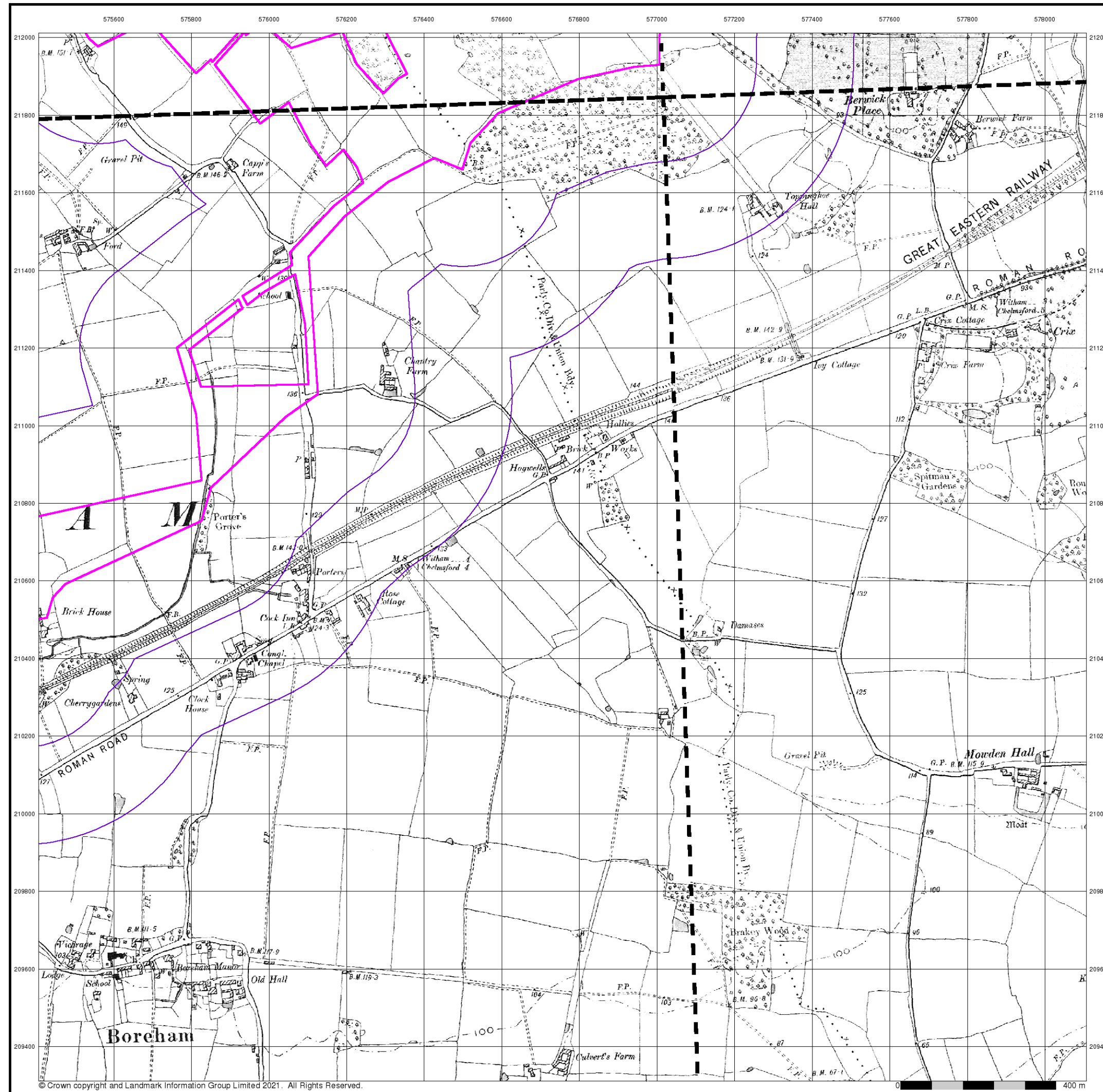


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 576160, 211260
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield



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Essex

Published 1897 - 1898

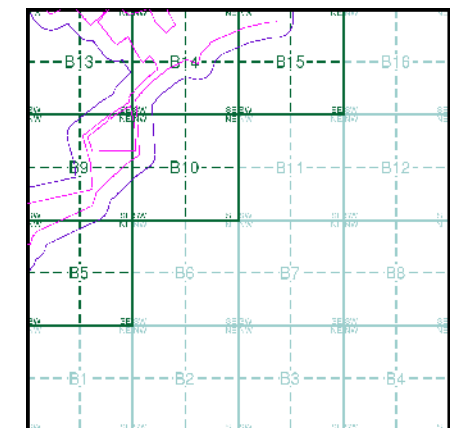
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

044NW 1897 1:10,560	044NE 1897 1:10,560
044SW 1897 1:10,560	044SE 1898 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

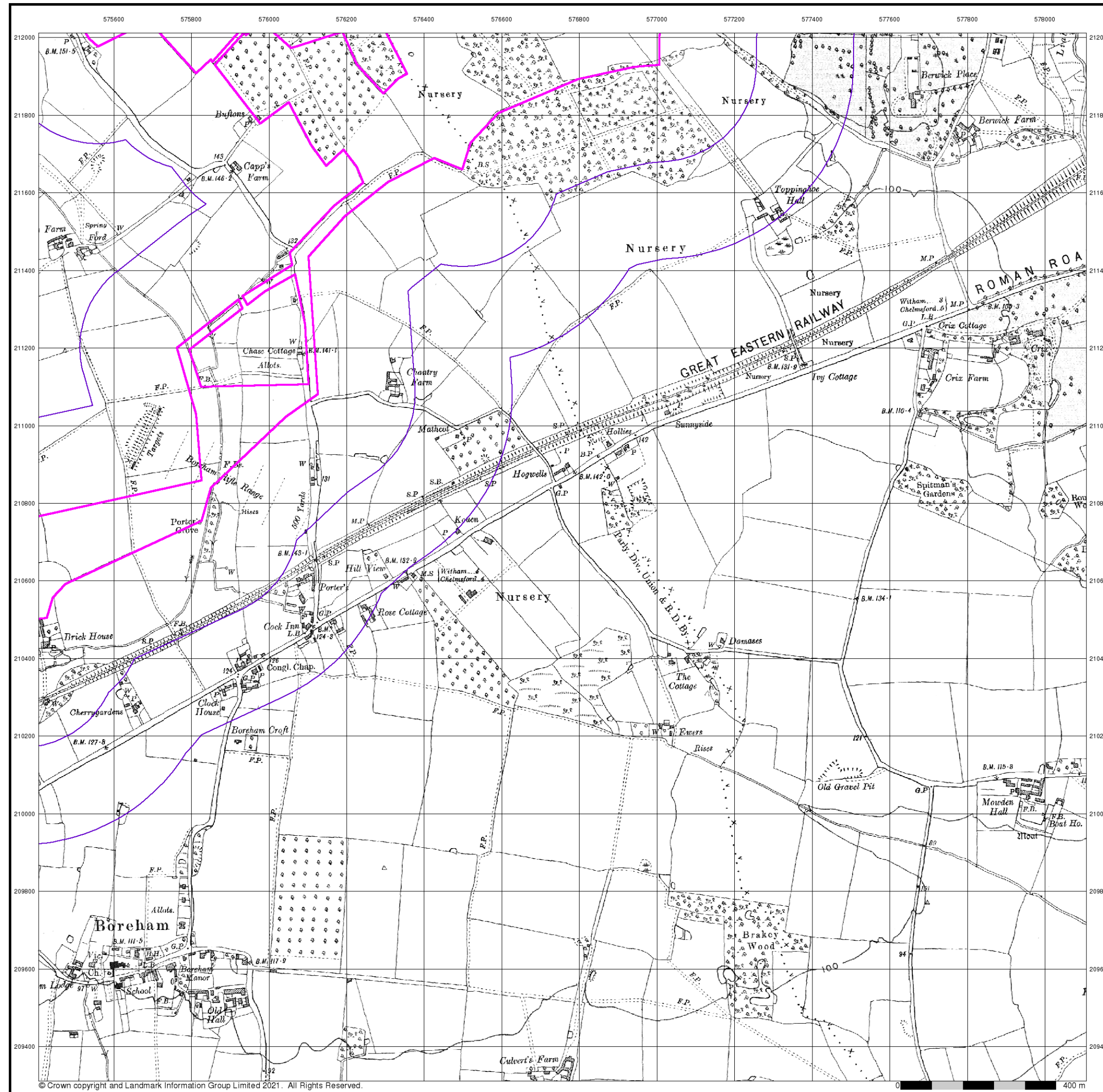
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 National Grid Reference: 576160, 211260
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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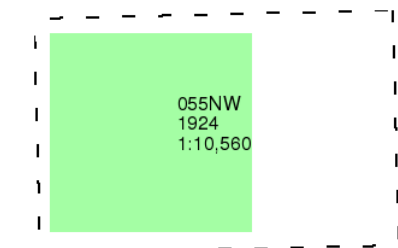
Essex

Published 1924

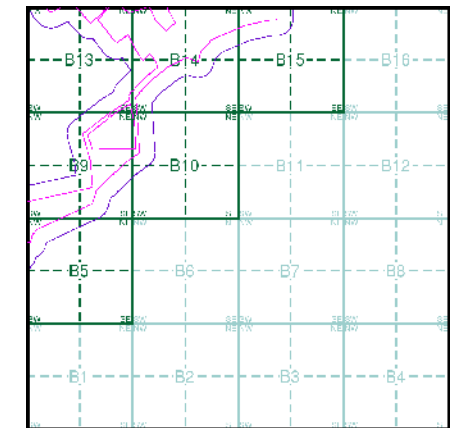
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 576160, 211260
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1945 - 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

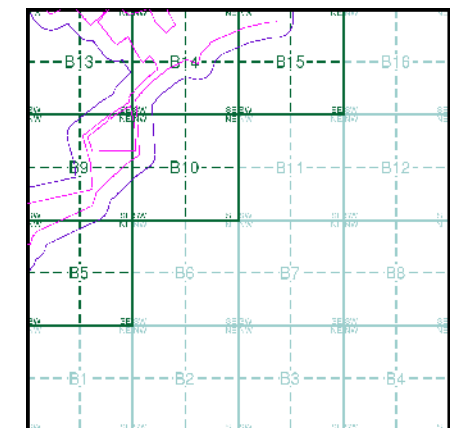
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SE
1947
1:10,560
TL70NE
1945
1:10,560

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice B

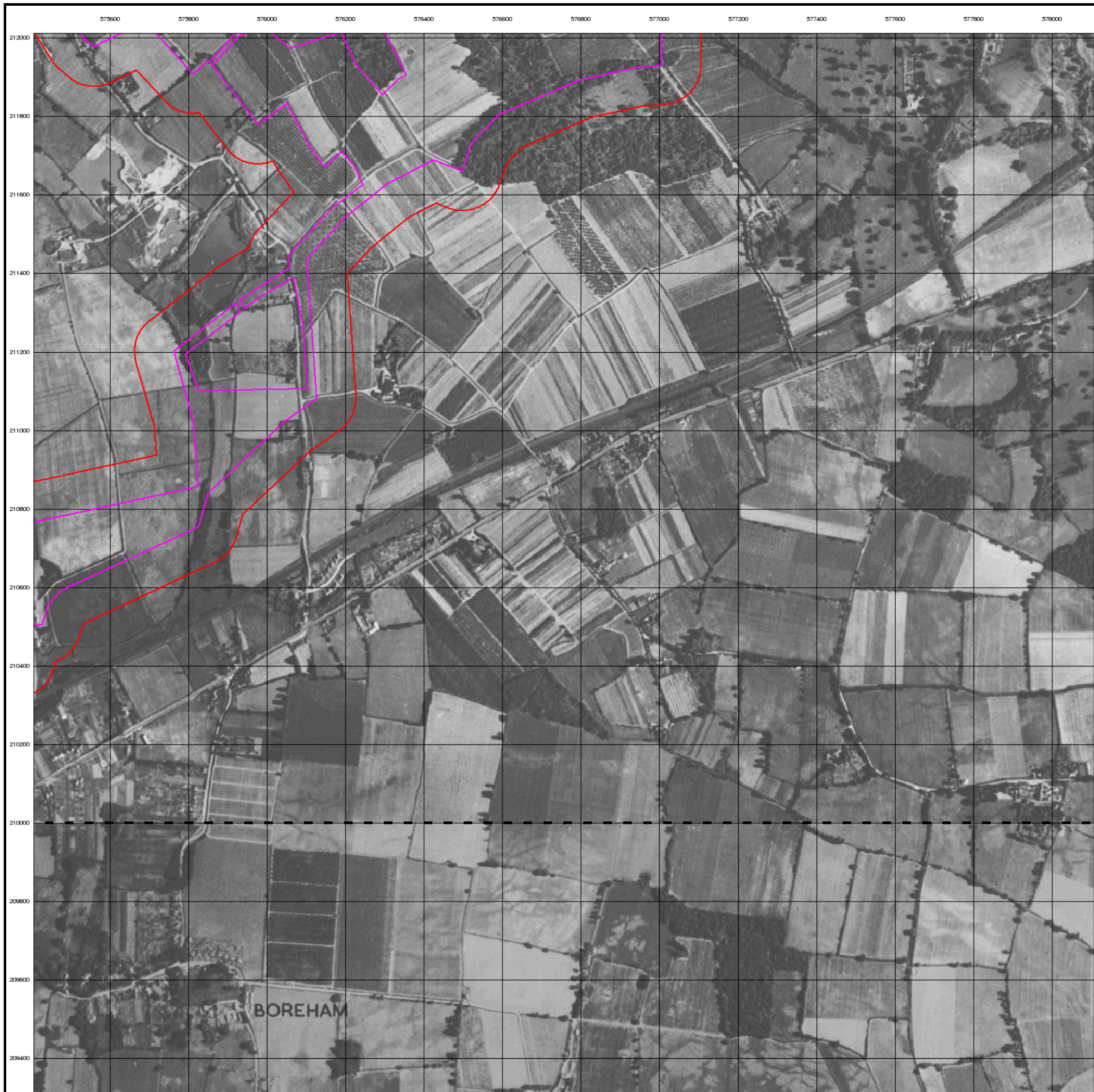


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
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Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 473.19
Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield



Historical Aerial Photography

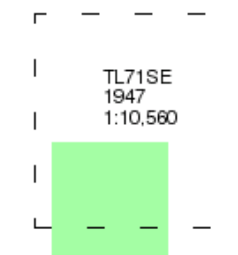
Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

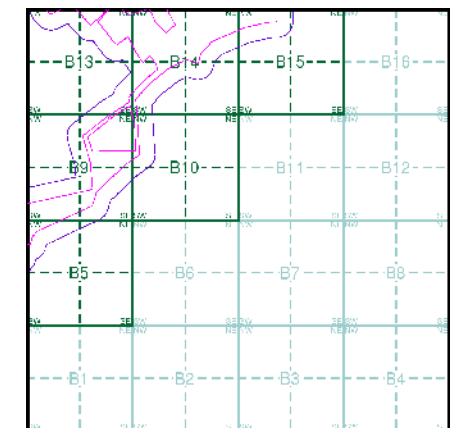
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice B

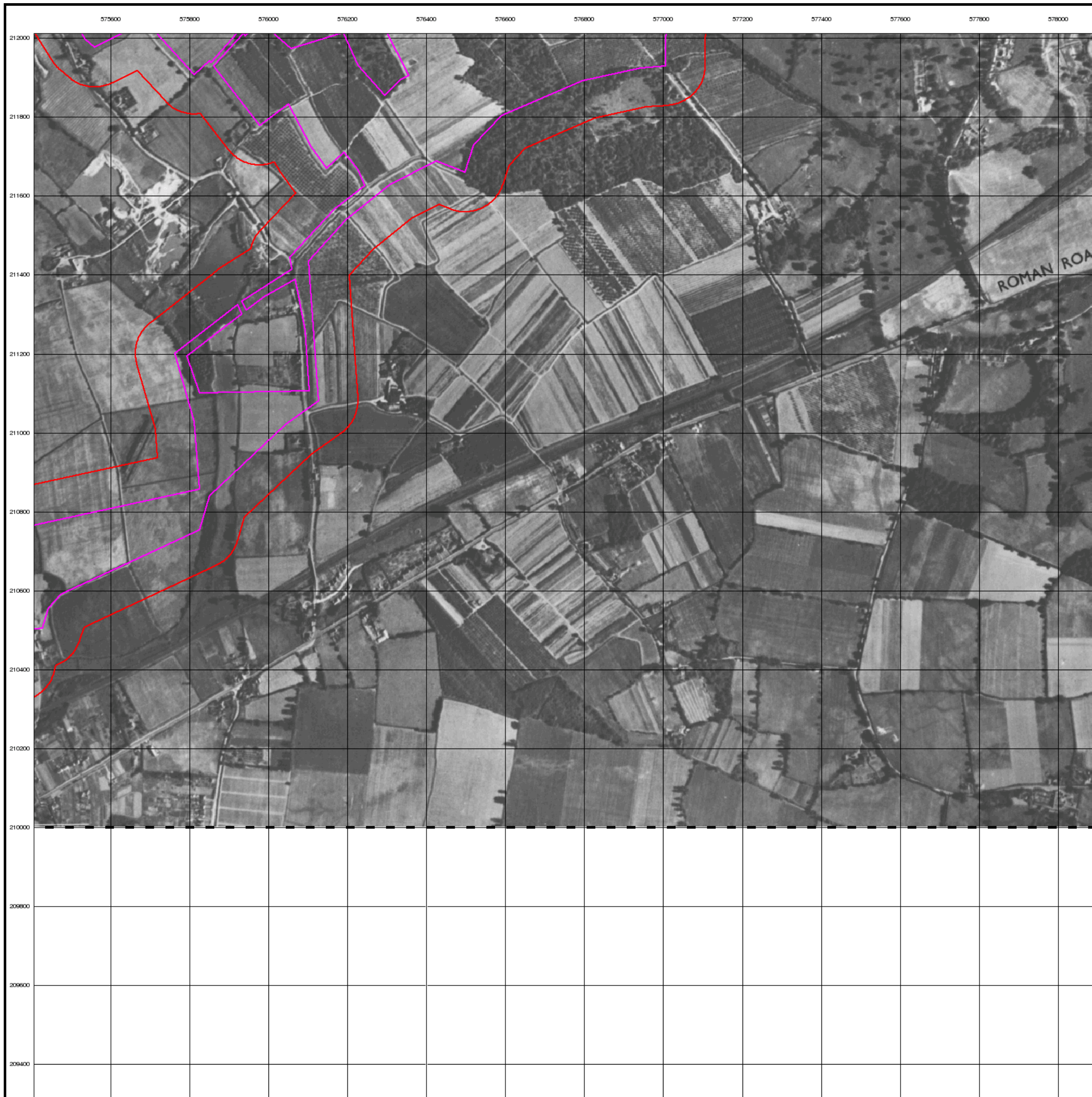


Order Details

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Slice: B
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Site Details

Longfield



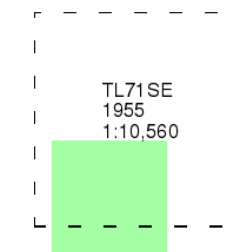
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

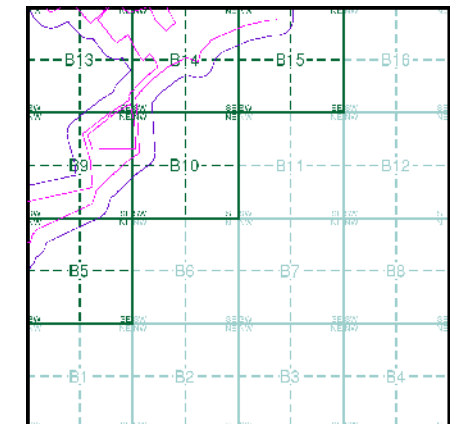
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B

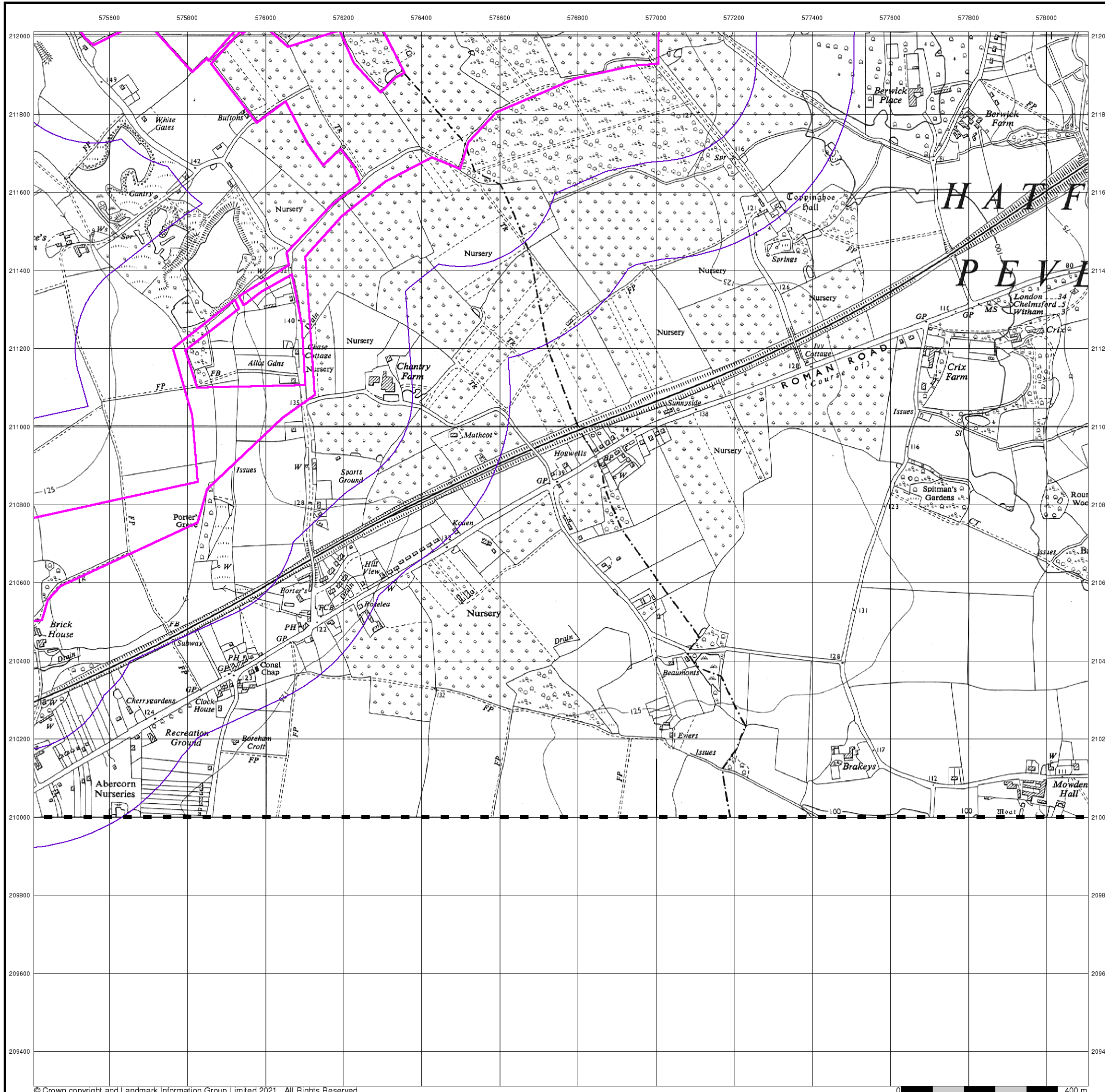


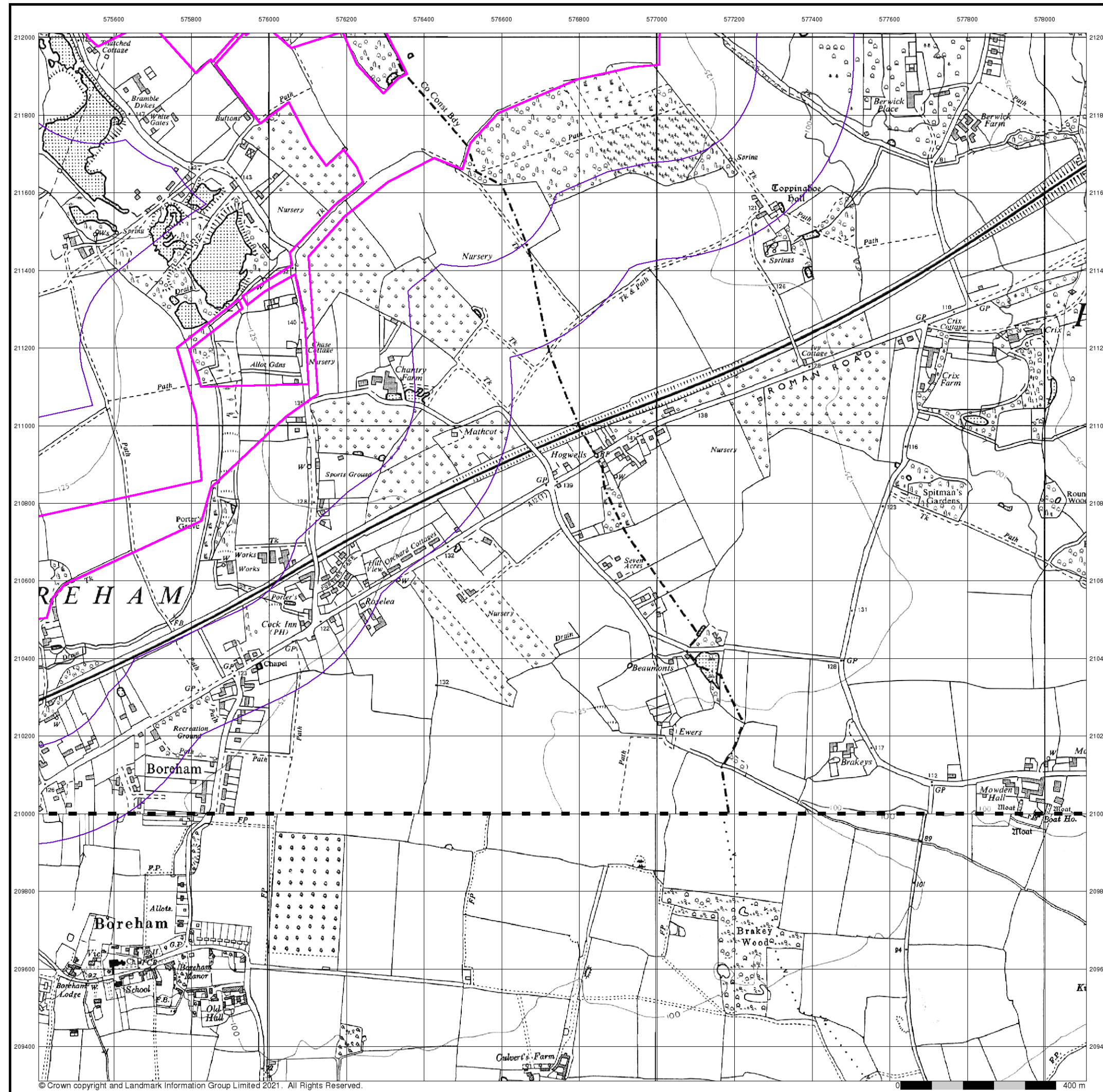
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 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield





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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1960 - 1968

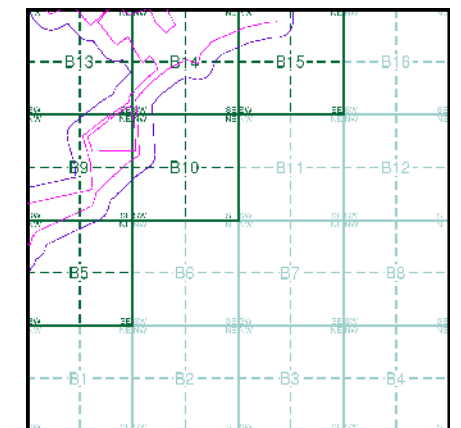
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SE	1968
1:10,560	
TL70NE	1960
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

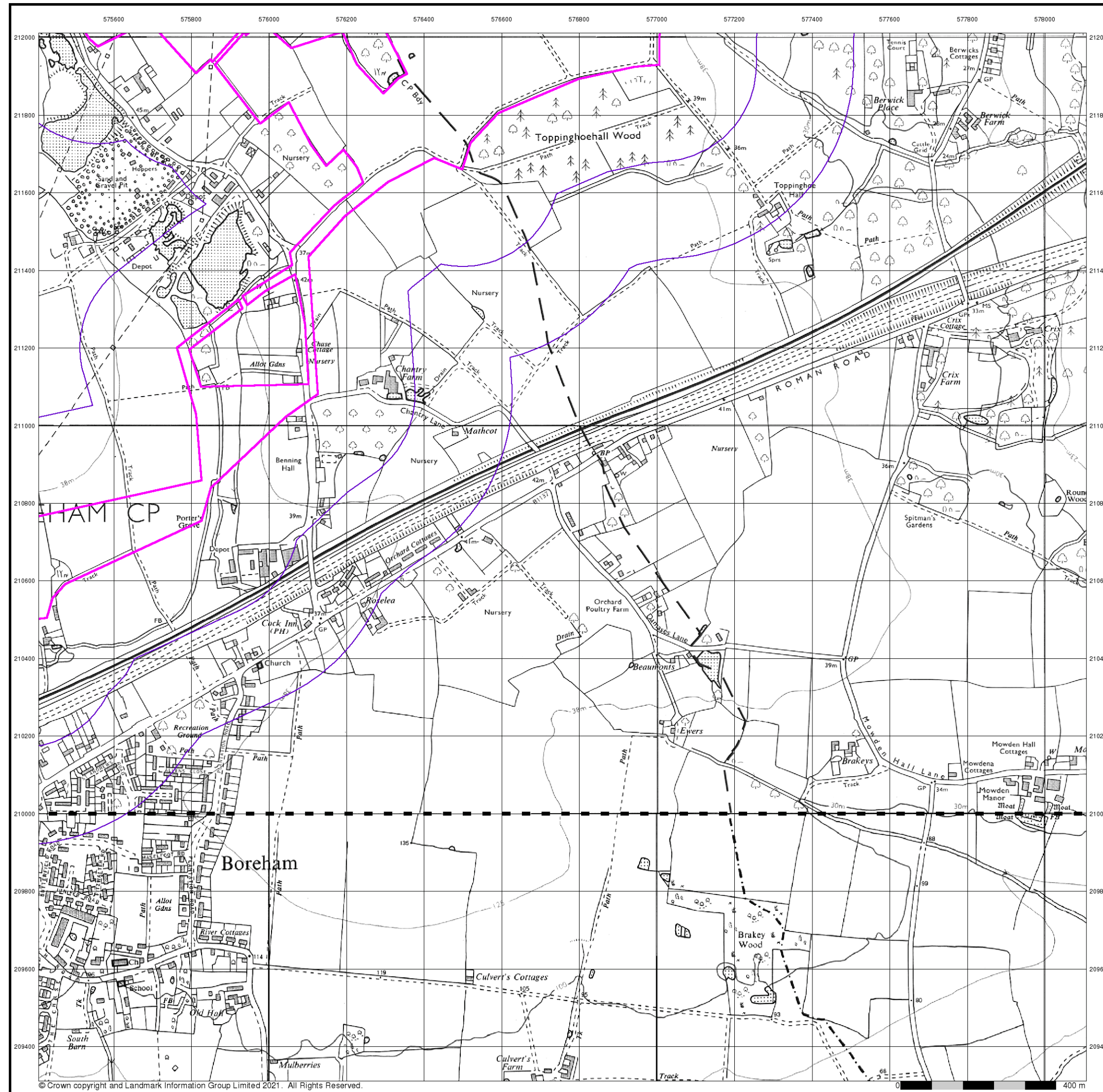
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 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970 - 1978

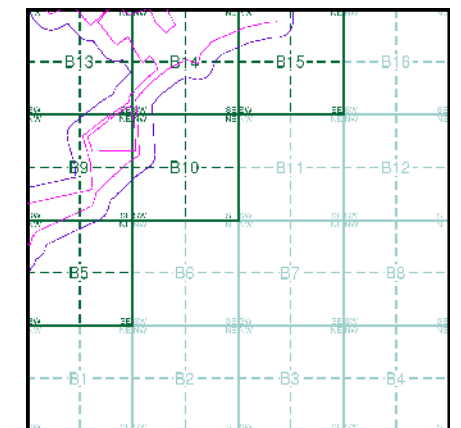
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overlaid with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SE	1978	1:10,000
TL70NE	1970	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

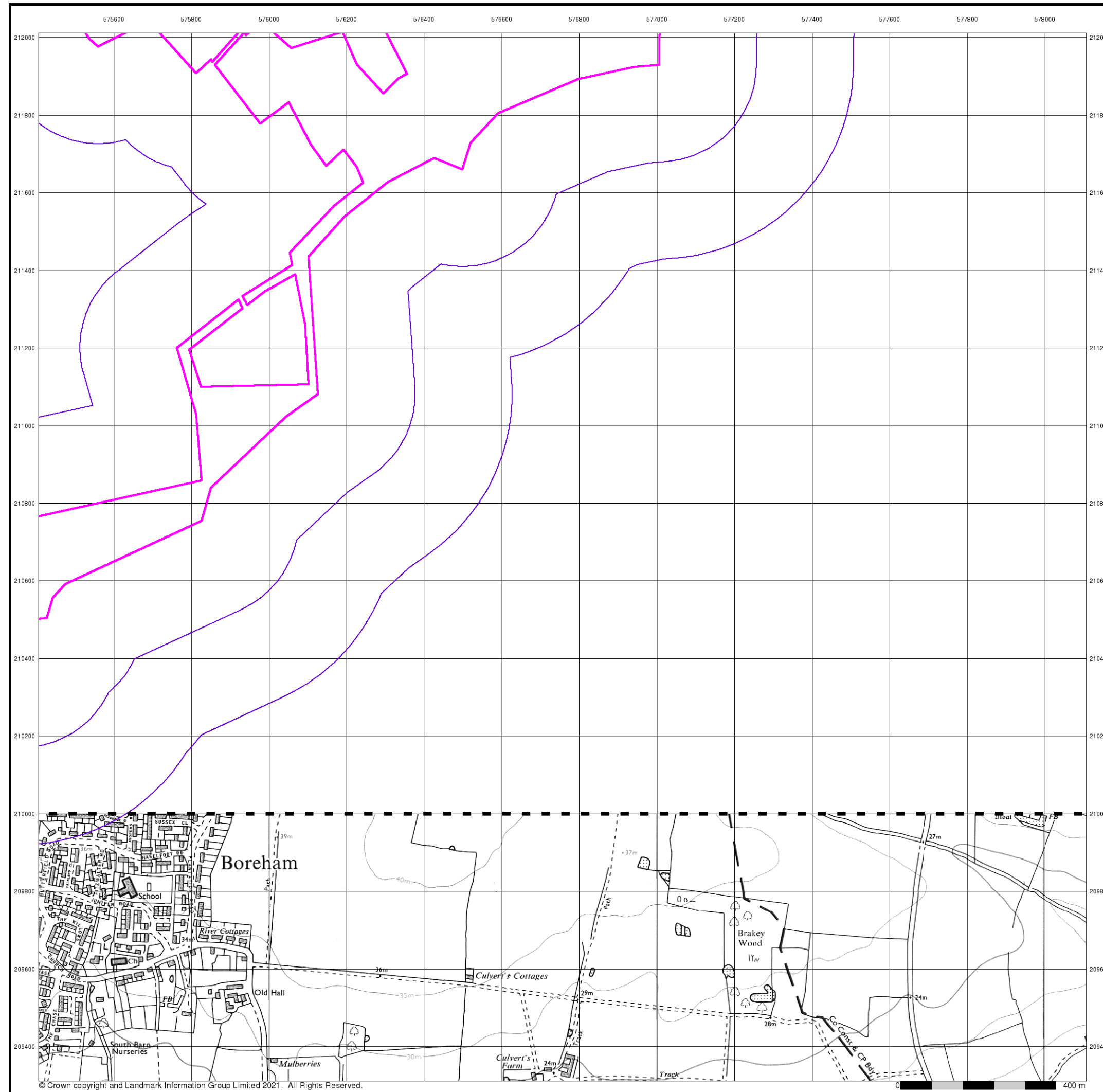
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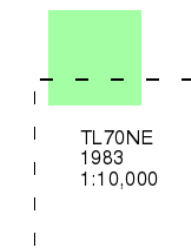
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1983

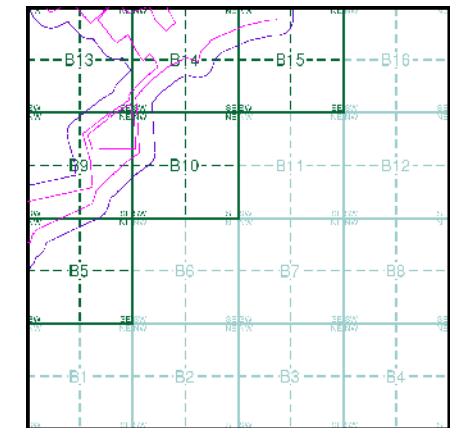
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 576160, 211260
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

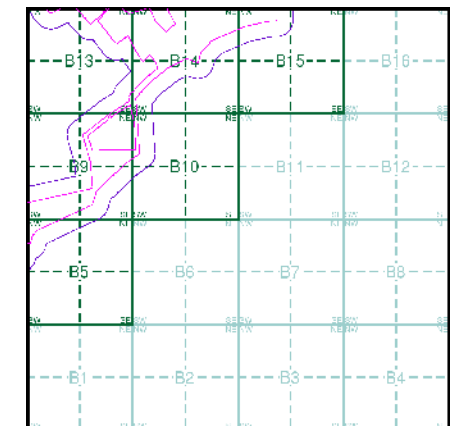
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SE	1999	1:10,000
TL70NE	1999	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice B

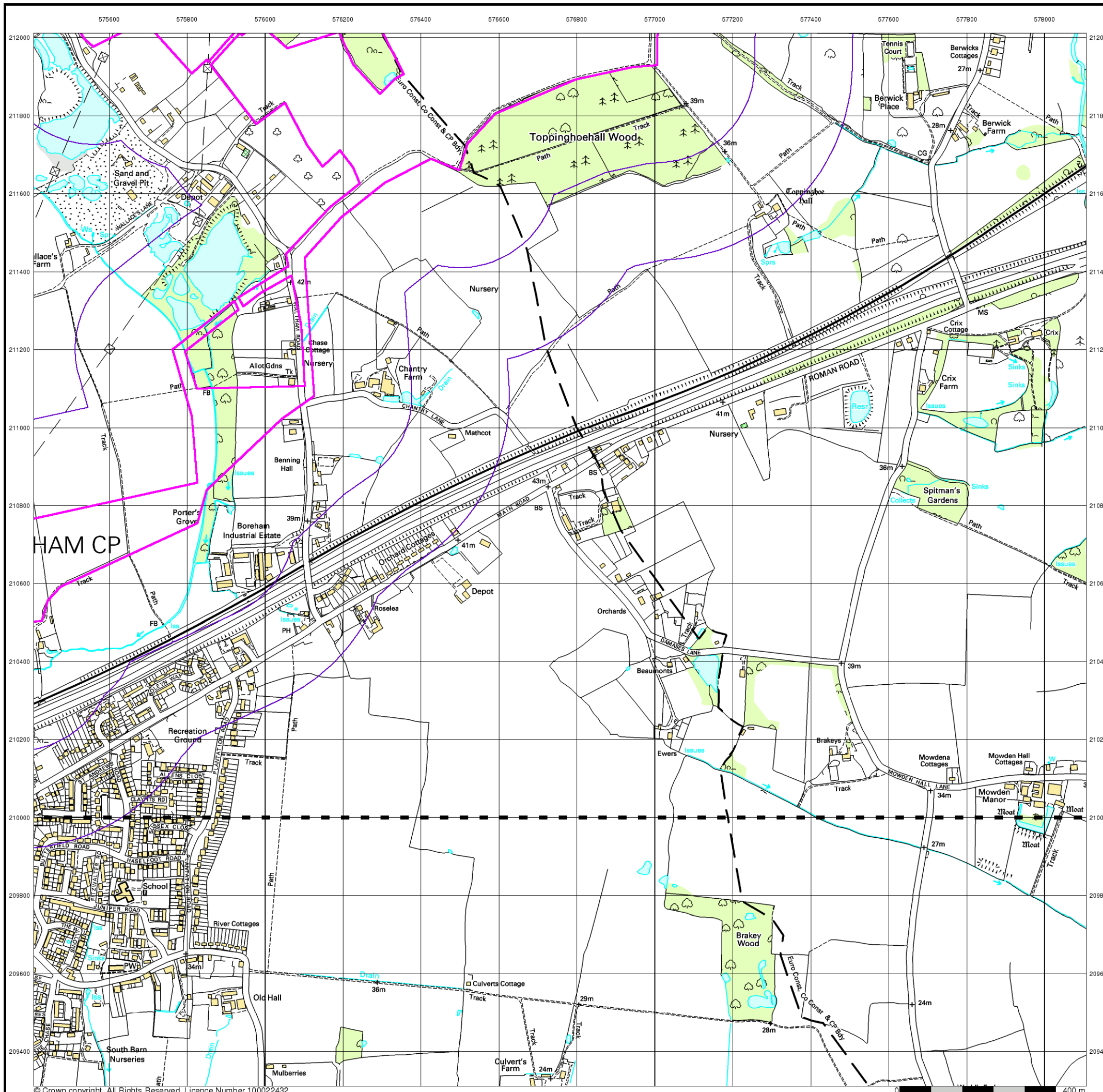


Order Details

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Site Details

Longfield



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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

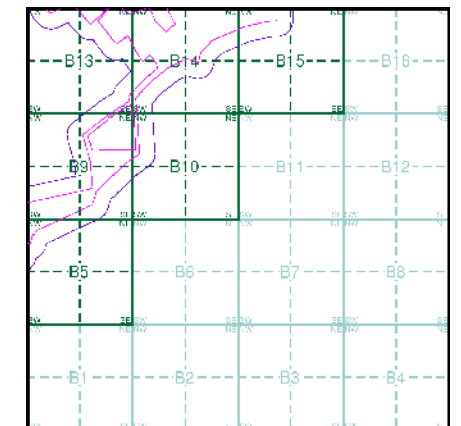
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SE	2006	1:10,000
TL70NE	2006	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice B

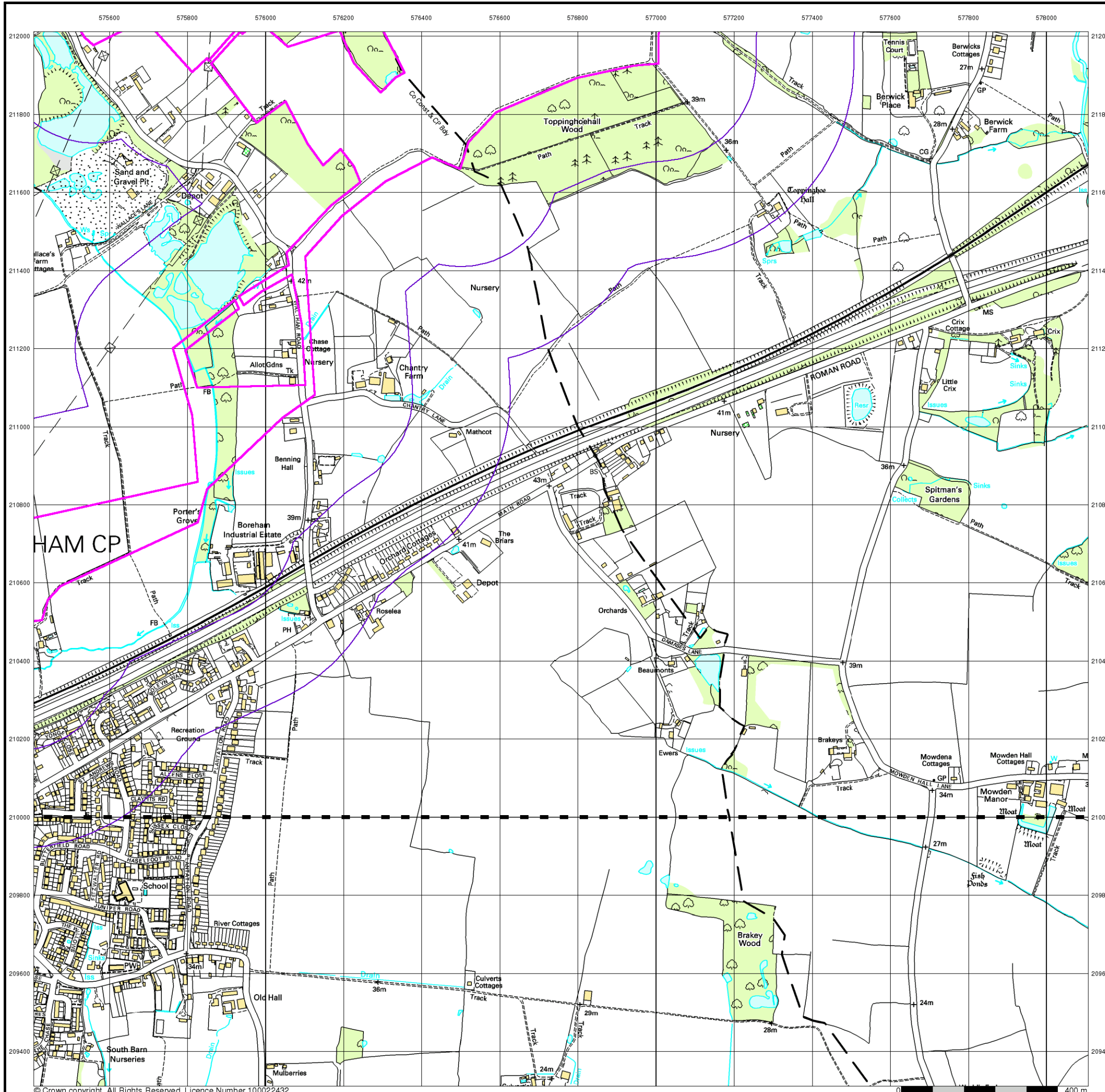


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
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 National Grid Reference: 576160, 211260
 Slice: B
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 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield



VectorMap Local

Published 2020

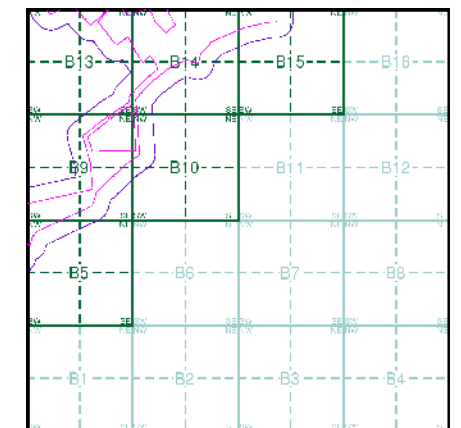
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- TL71SE | 2020 | Variable
- TL70NE | 2020 | Variable

Historical Map - Slice B

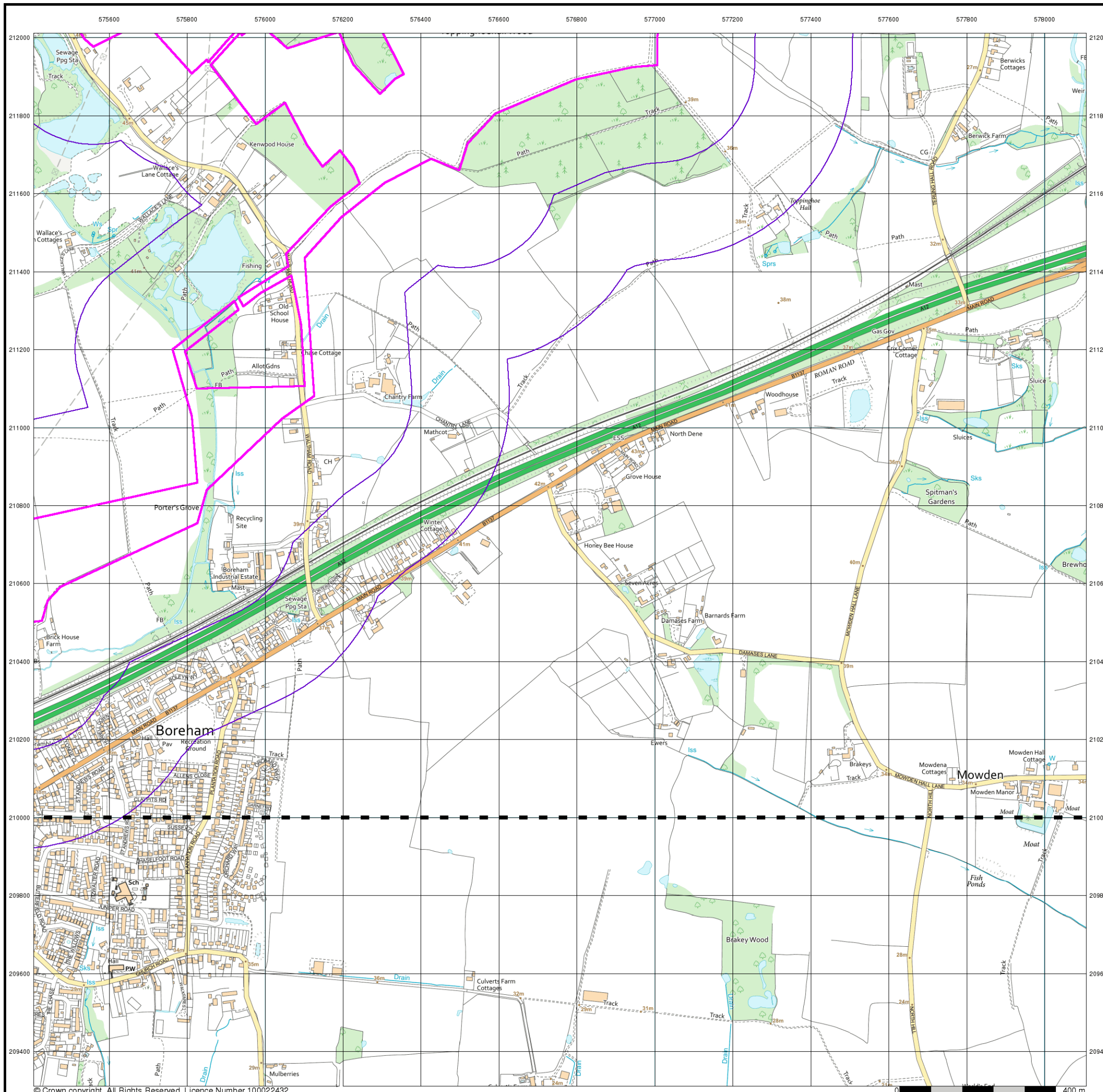


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 576160, 211260
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

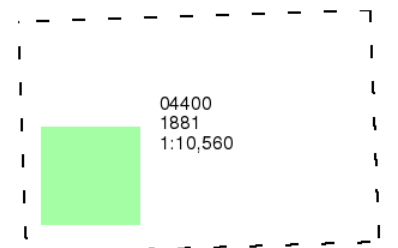
Longfield



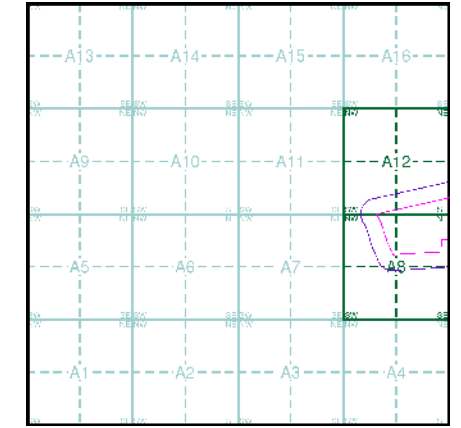


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

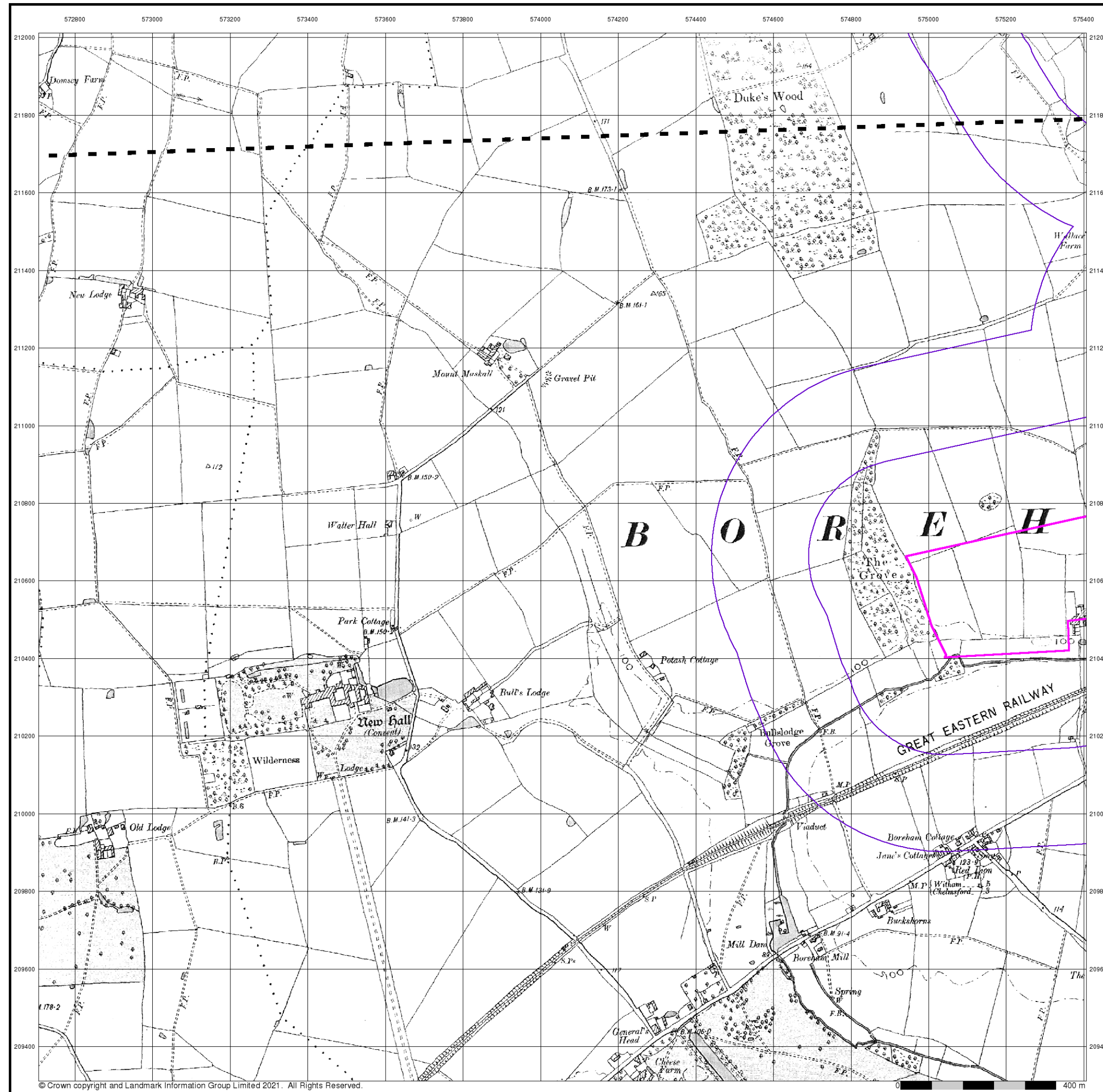


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
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 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

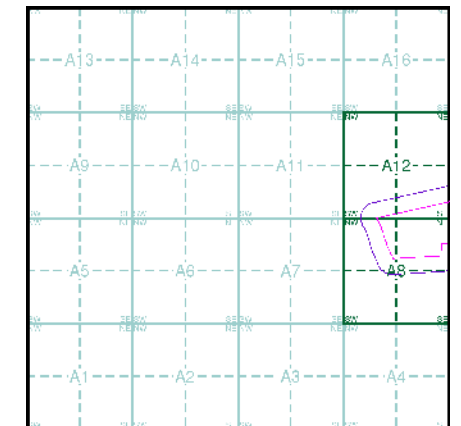


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

044NW	1897	1:10,560
044SW	1897	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

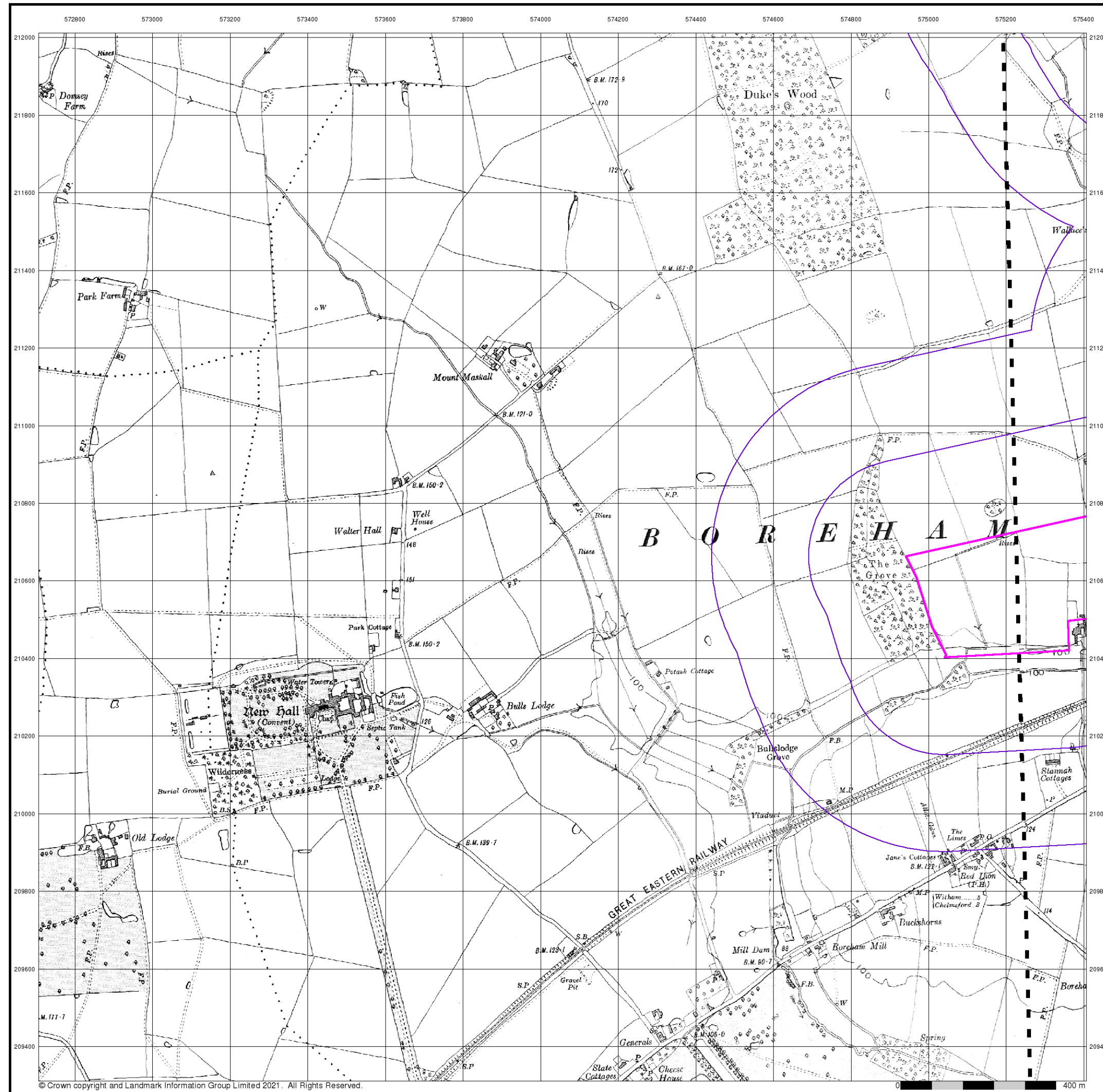


Order Details

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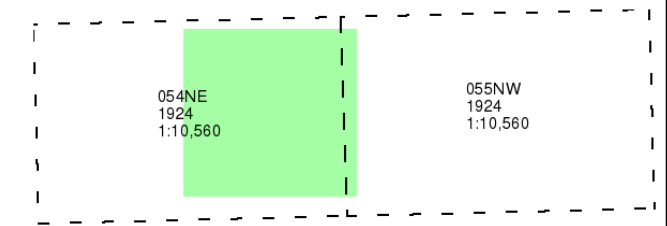
Site Details

Longfield

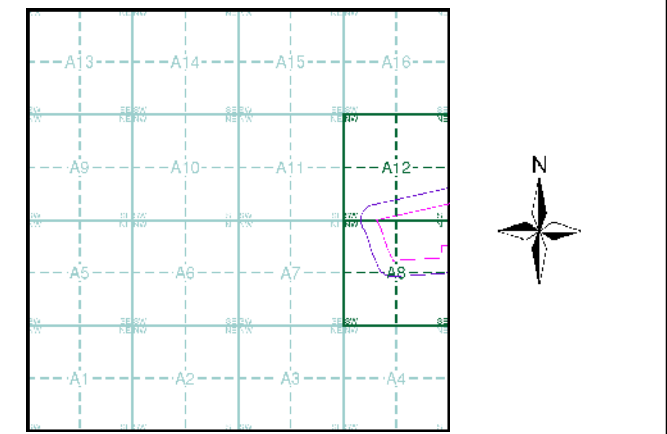


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

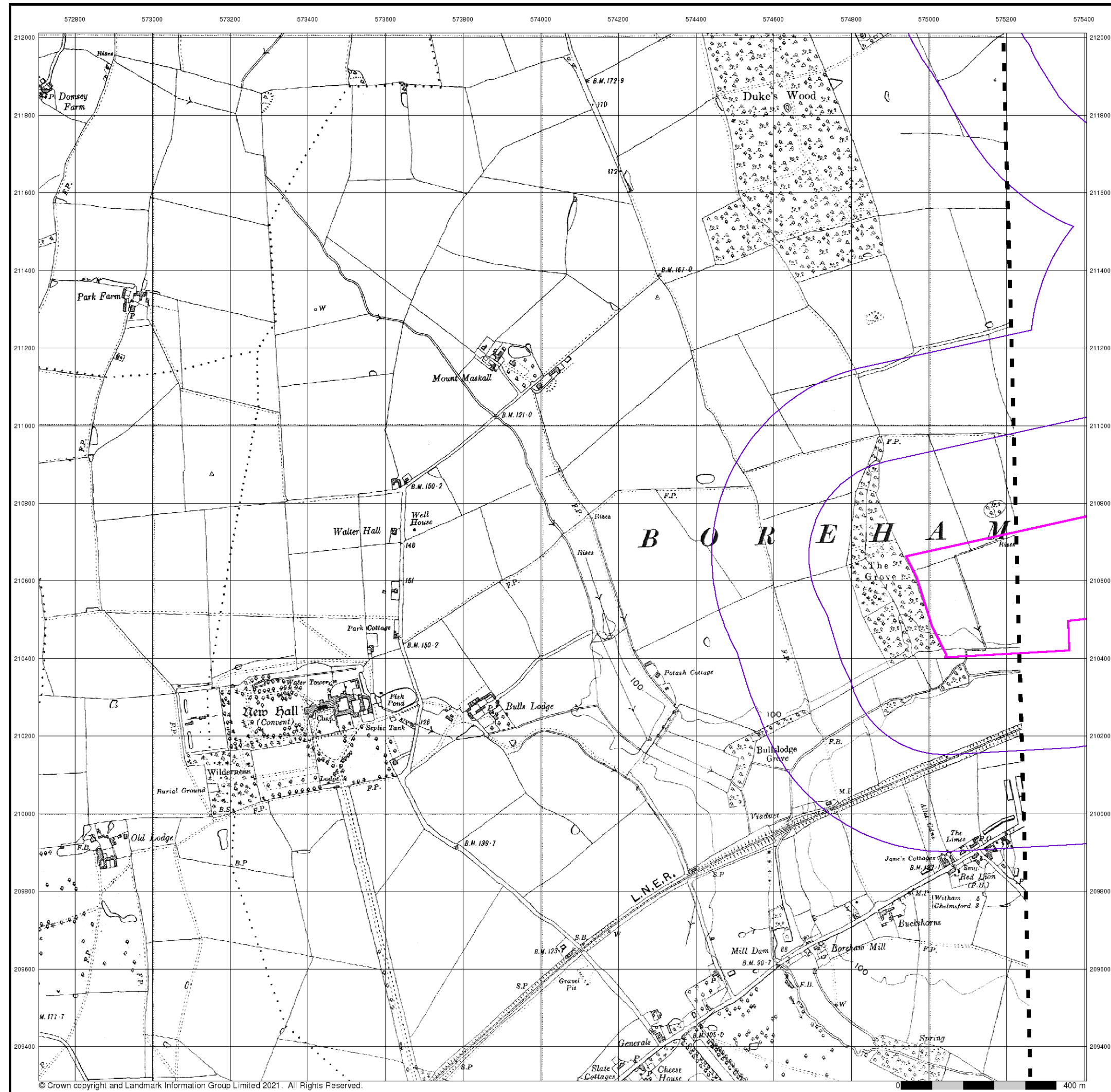


Order Details

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Site Details

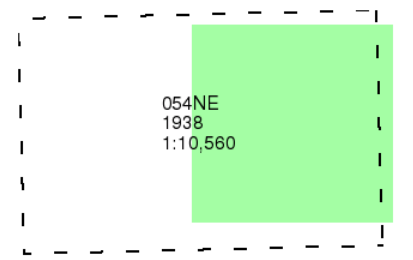
Longfield



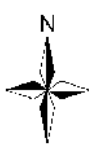
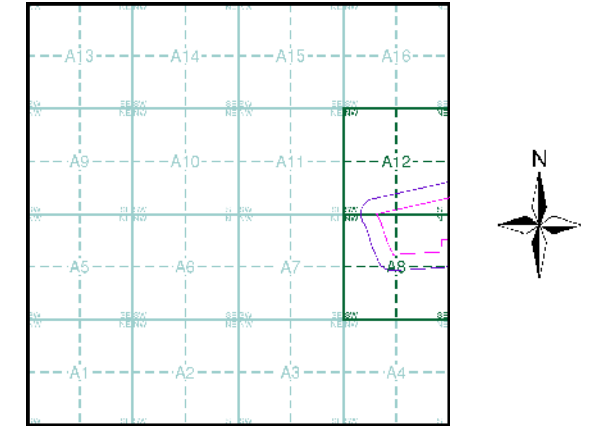
Essex
Published 1938
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

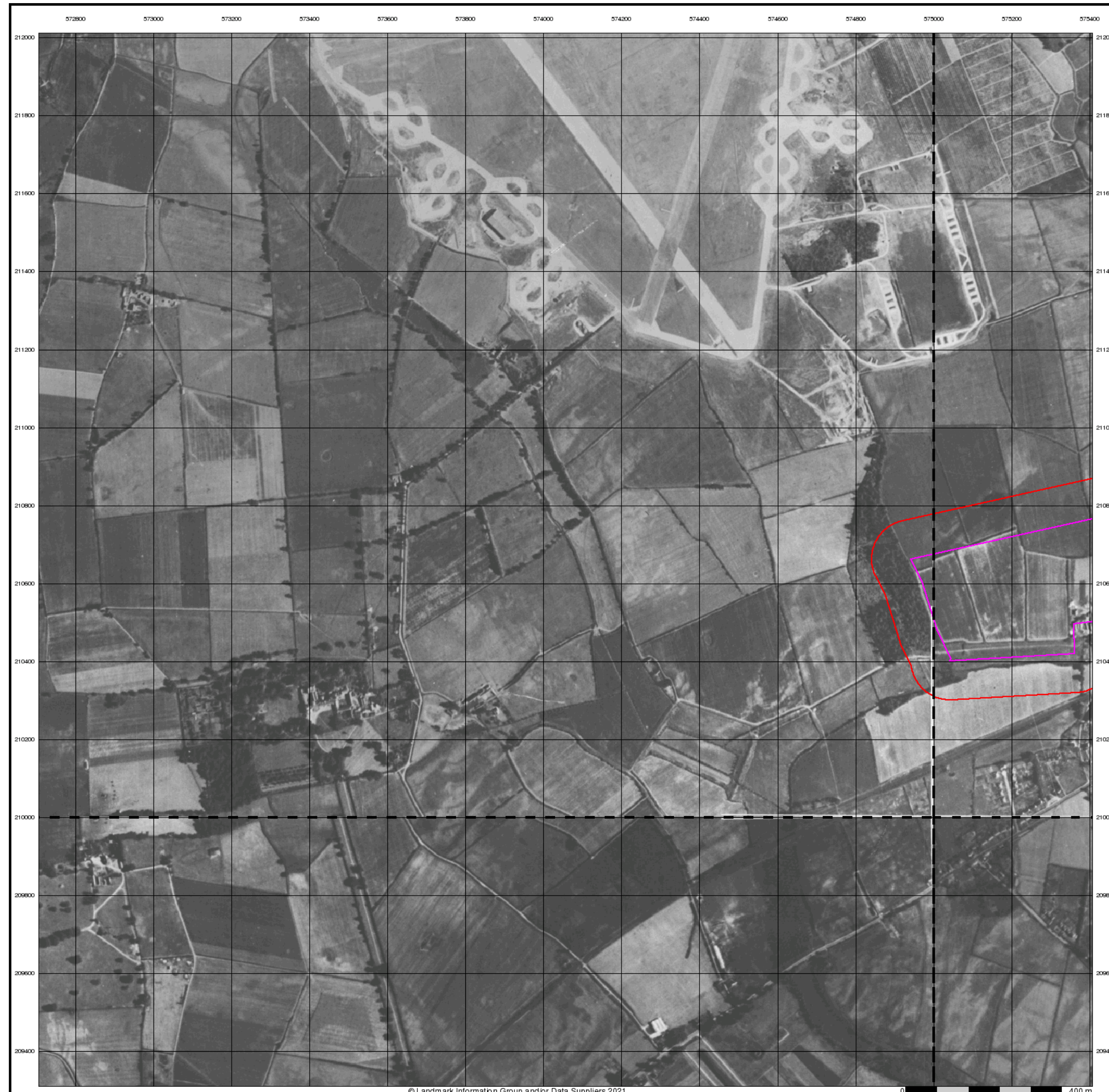


Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details
 Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details
 Longfield



Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1945 - 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

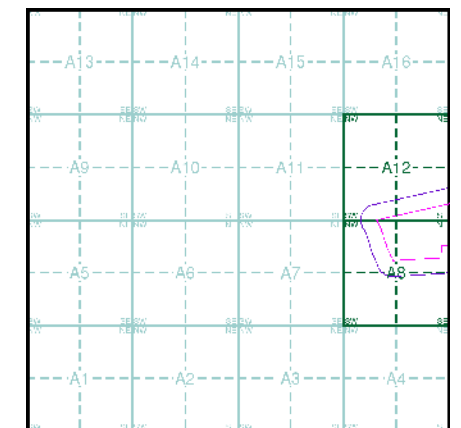
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SW 1947 1:10,560	TL71SE 1947 1:10,560
TL70NW 1945 1:10,560	TL70NE 1945 1:10,560

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1947

Source map scale - 1:10,560

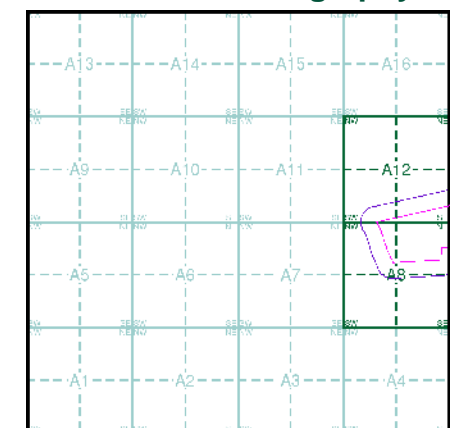
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SW 1947 1:10,560	TL71SE 1947 1:10,560
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Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A

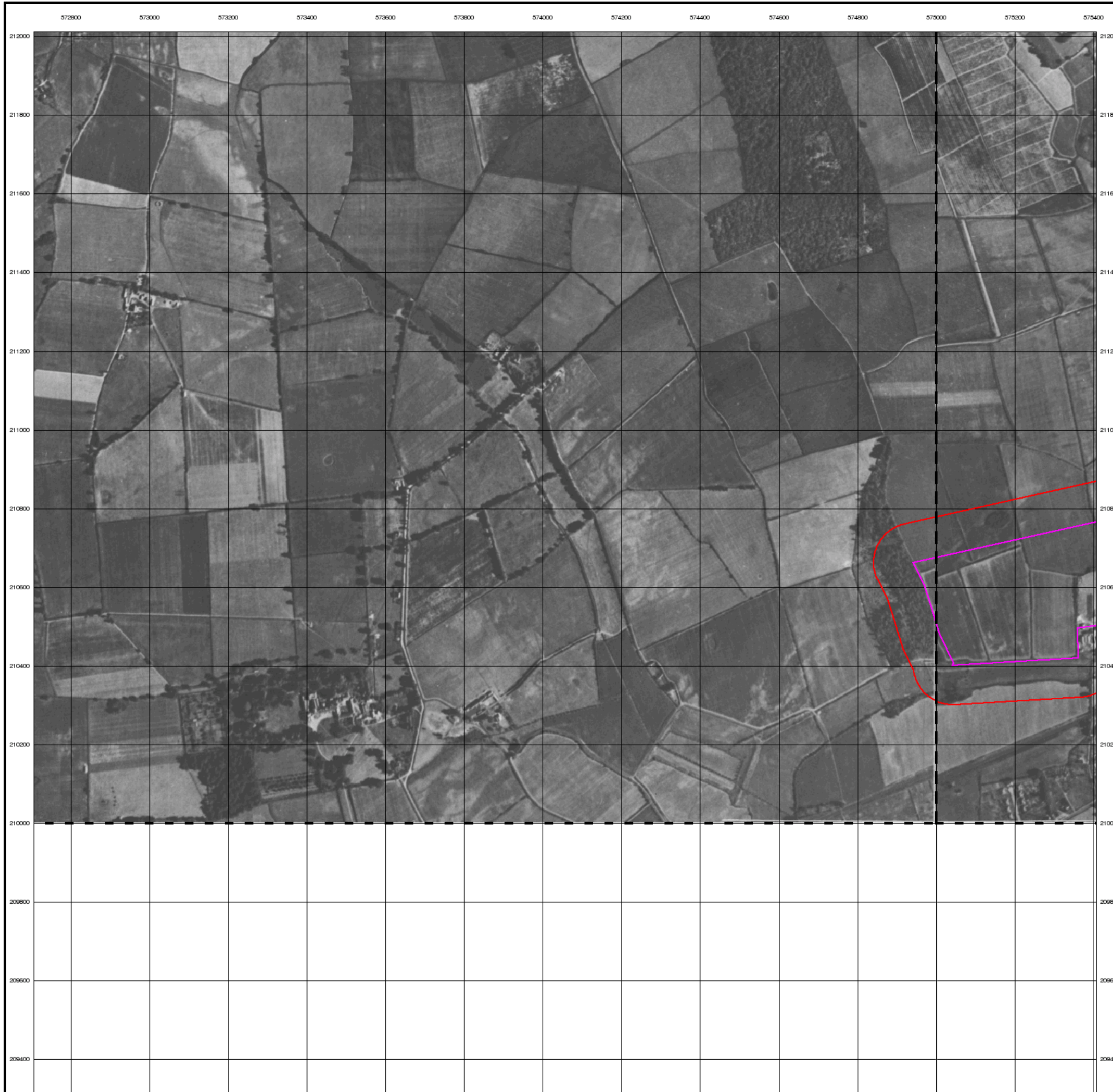


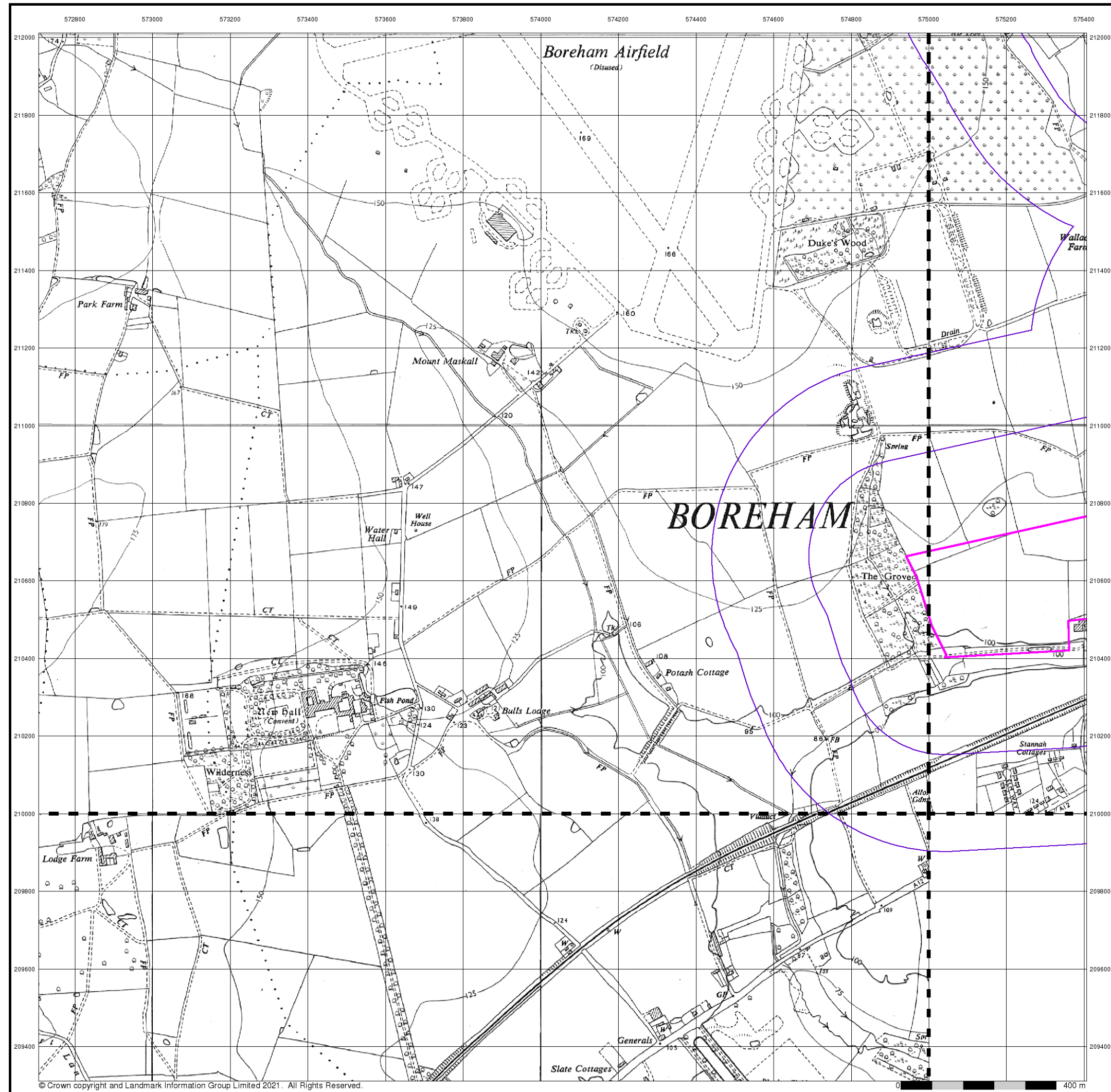
Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
Customer Ref: 60640215
National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 473.19
Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

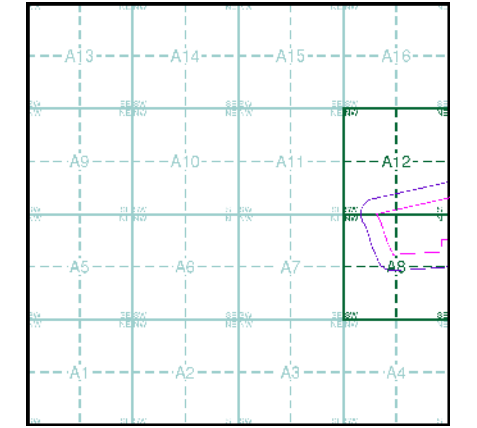
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71 SW	1955	1:10,560
TL71 SE	1955	1:10,560
TL70NW	1955	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

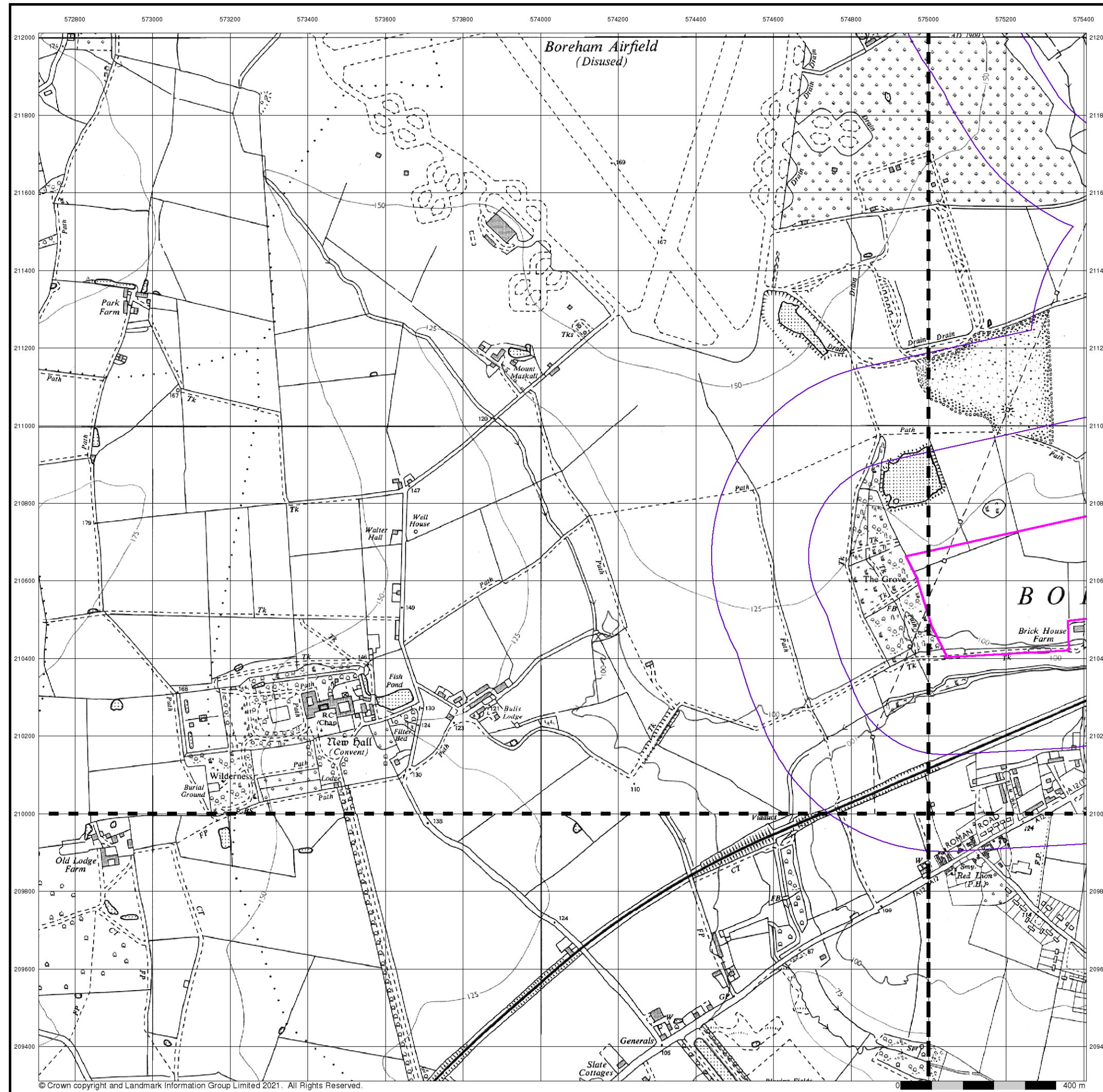
Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

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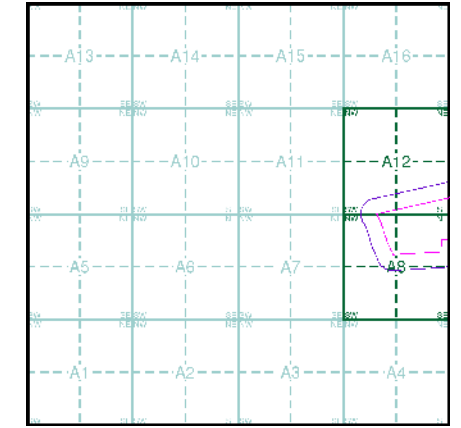
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1960 - 1968 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SW 1967 1:10,560	TL71SE 1968 1:10,560
TL70NW 1965 1:10,560	TL70NE 1960 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

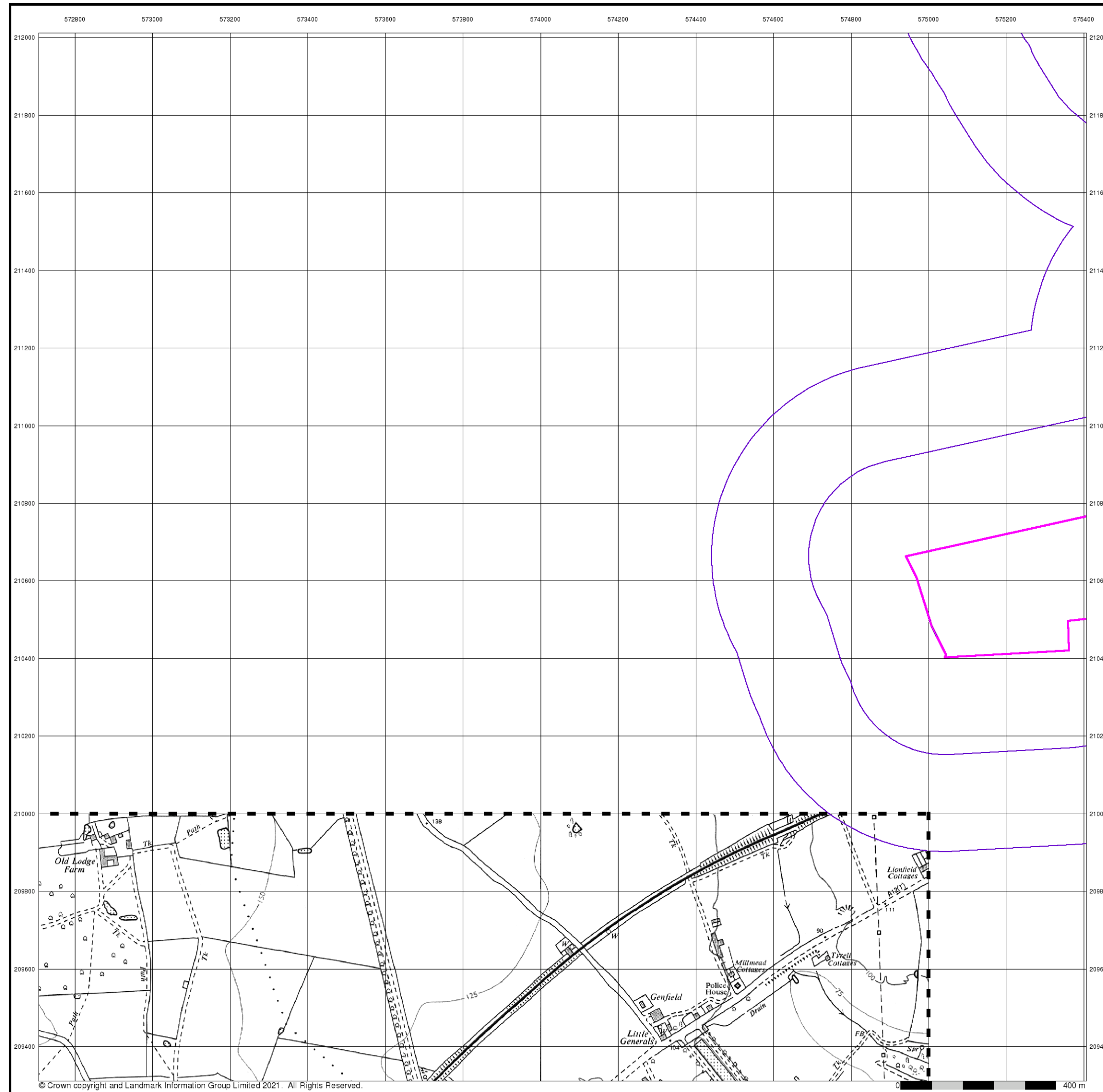


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
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Site Details

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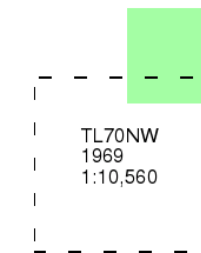
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1969

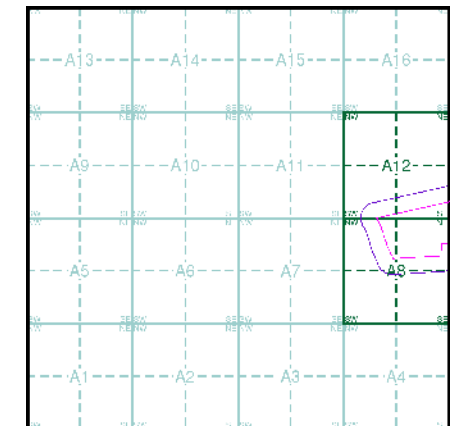
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

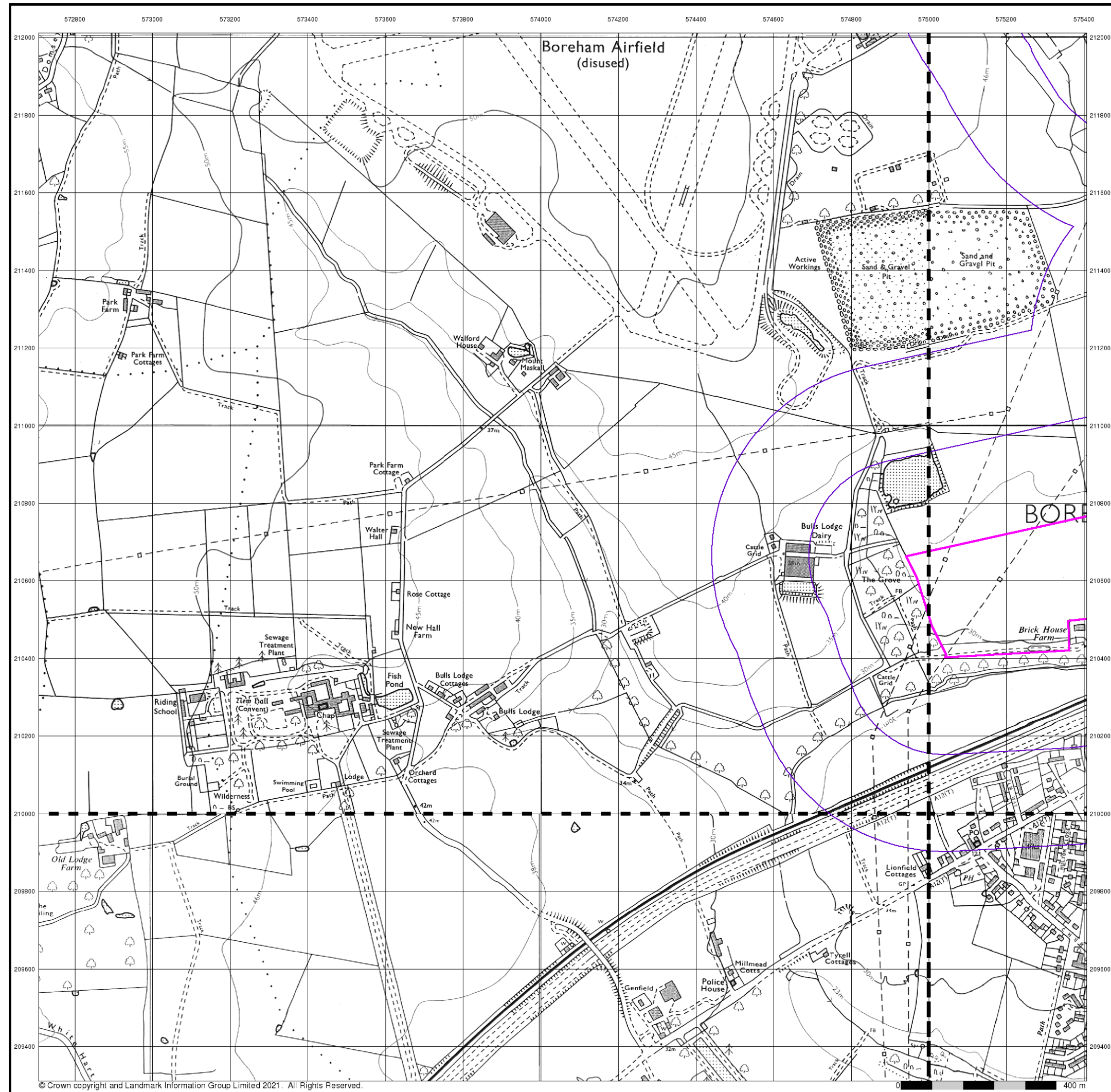
Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

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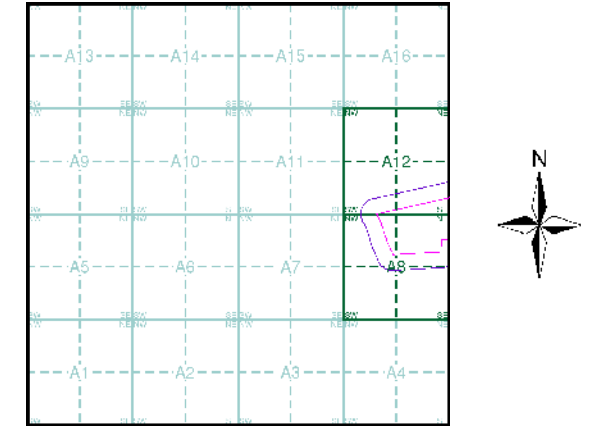
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1970 - 1979
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SW 1979 1:10,000	TL71SE 1978 1:10,000
TL70NW 1976 1:10,000	TL70NE 1970 1:10,560

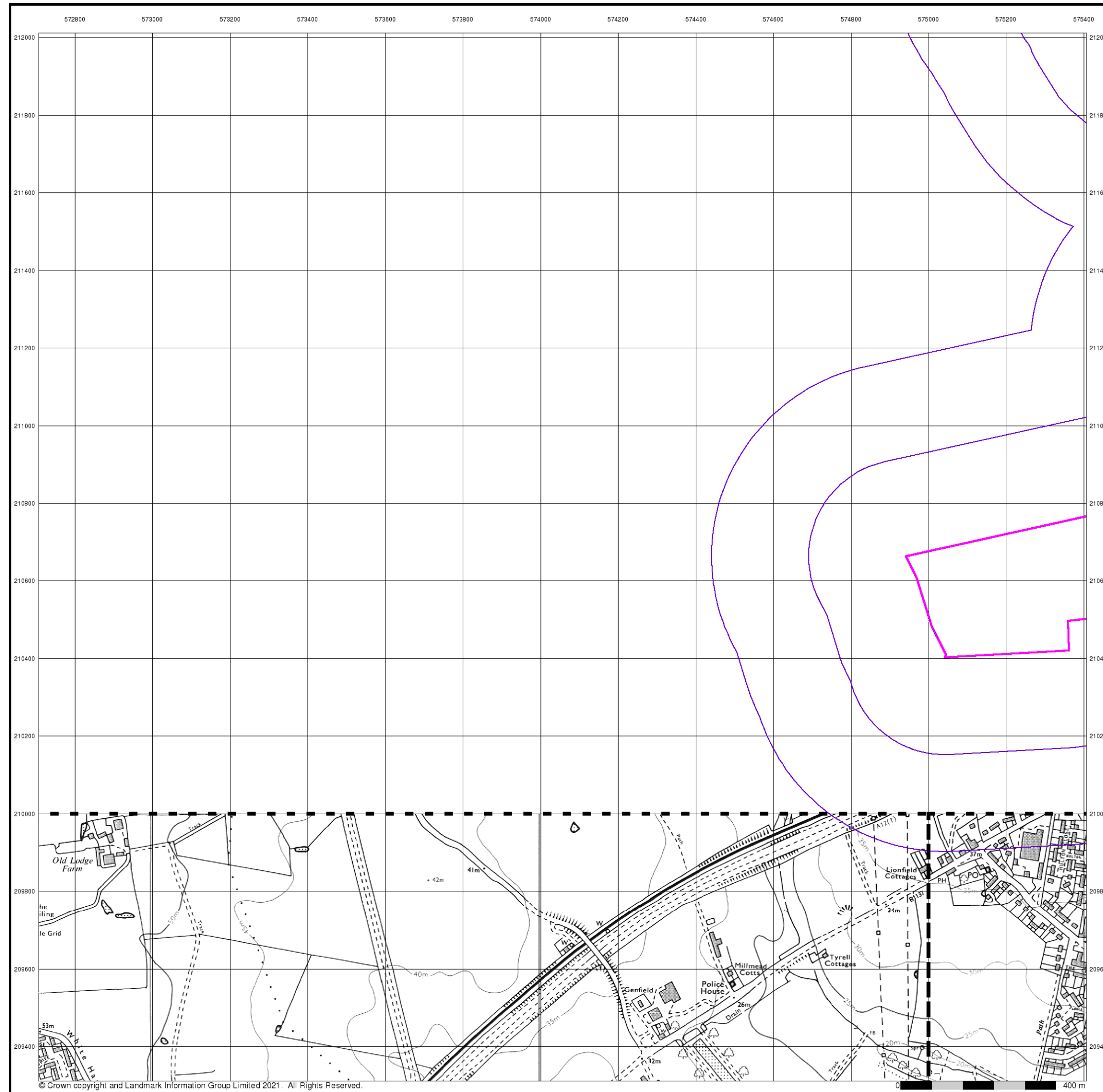
Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details
 Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details
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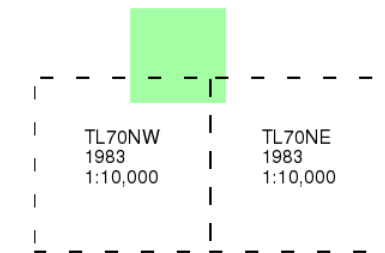
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1983

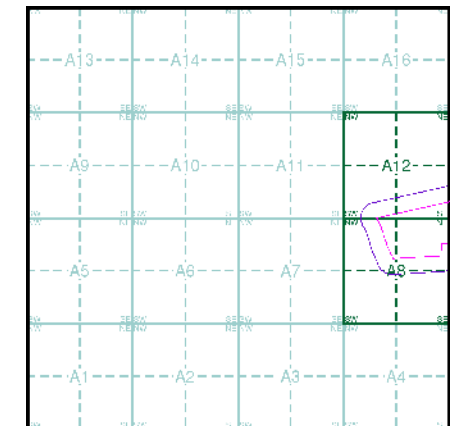
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

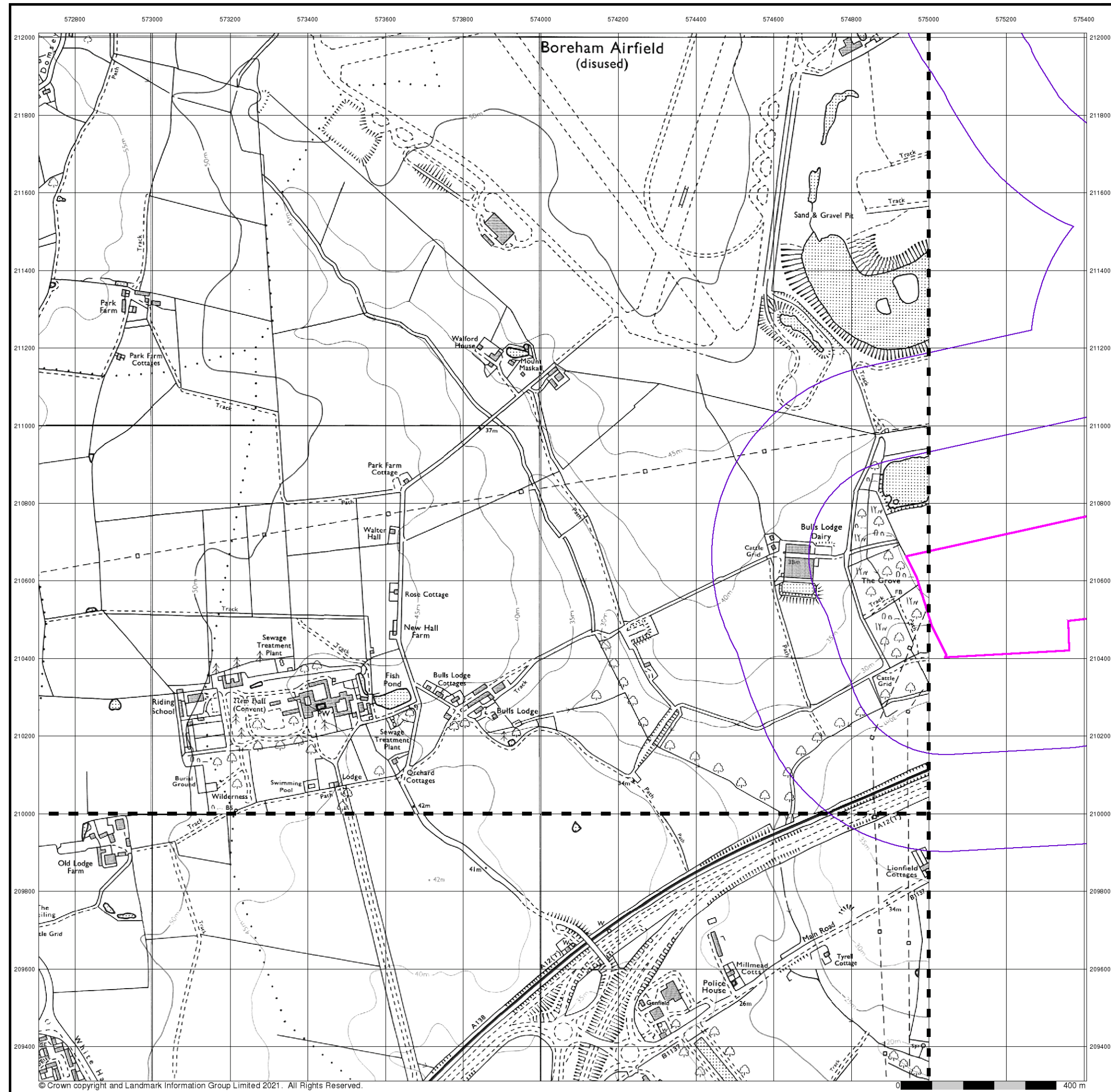


Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

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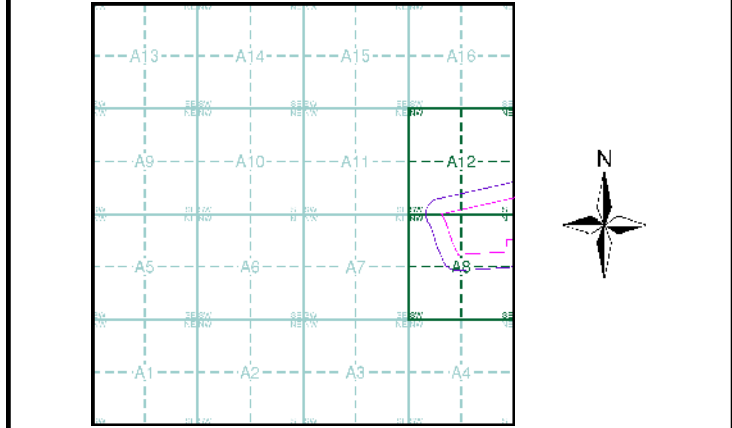
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1990 - 1993
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71SW	1993	1:10,000
TL70NW	1990	1:10,000

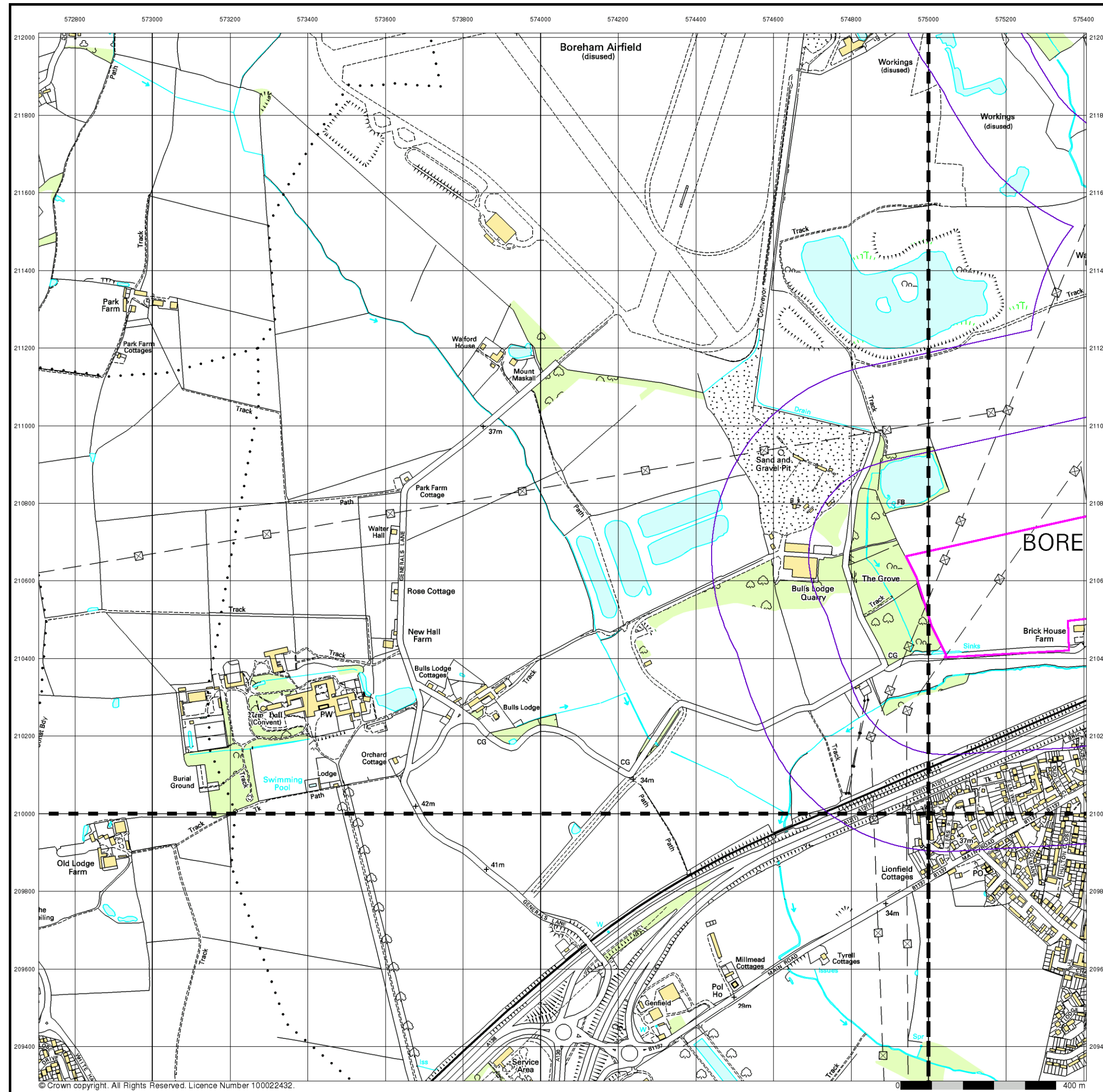
Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details
 Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

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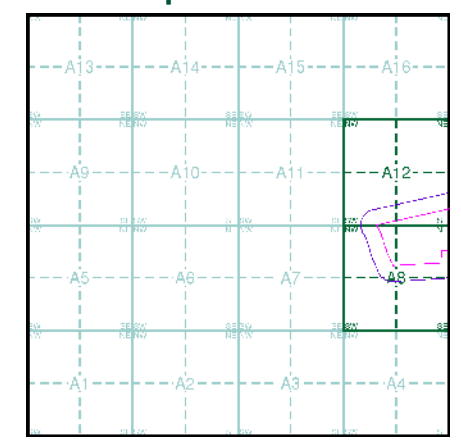
10k Raster Mapping
Published 1999
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71 SW 1999 1:10,000	TL71 SE 1999 1:10,000
TL70NW 1999 1:10,000	TL70NE 1999 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

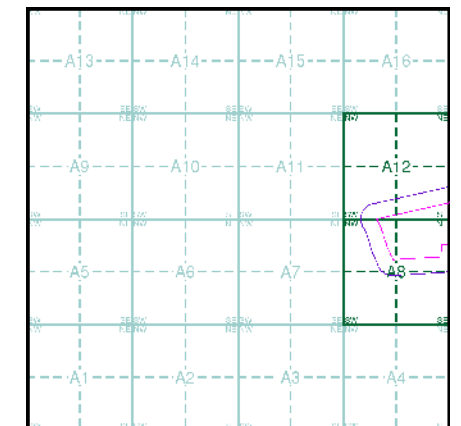
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71 SW 2006 1:10,000	TL71 SE 2006 1:10,000
TL70NW 2006 1:10,000	TL70NE 2006 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A

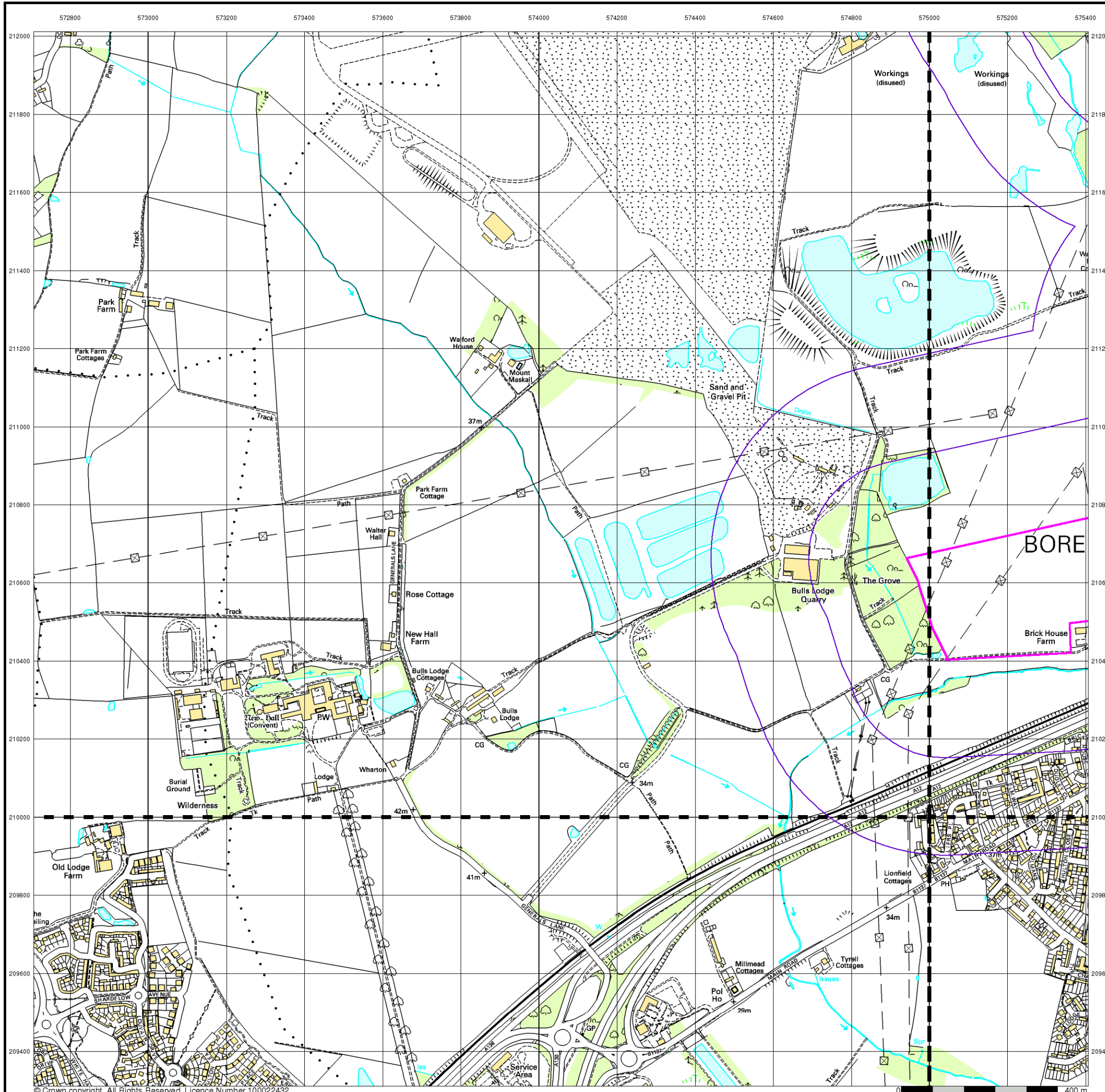


Order Details

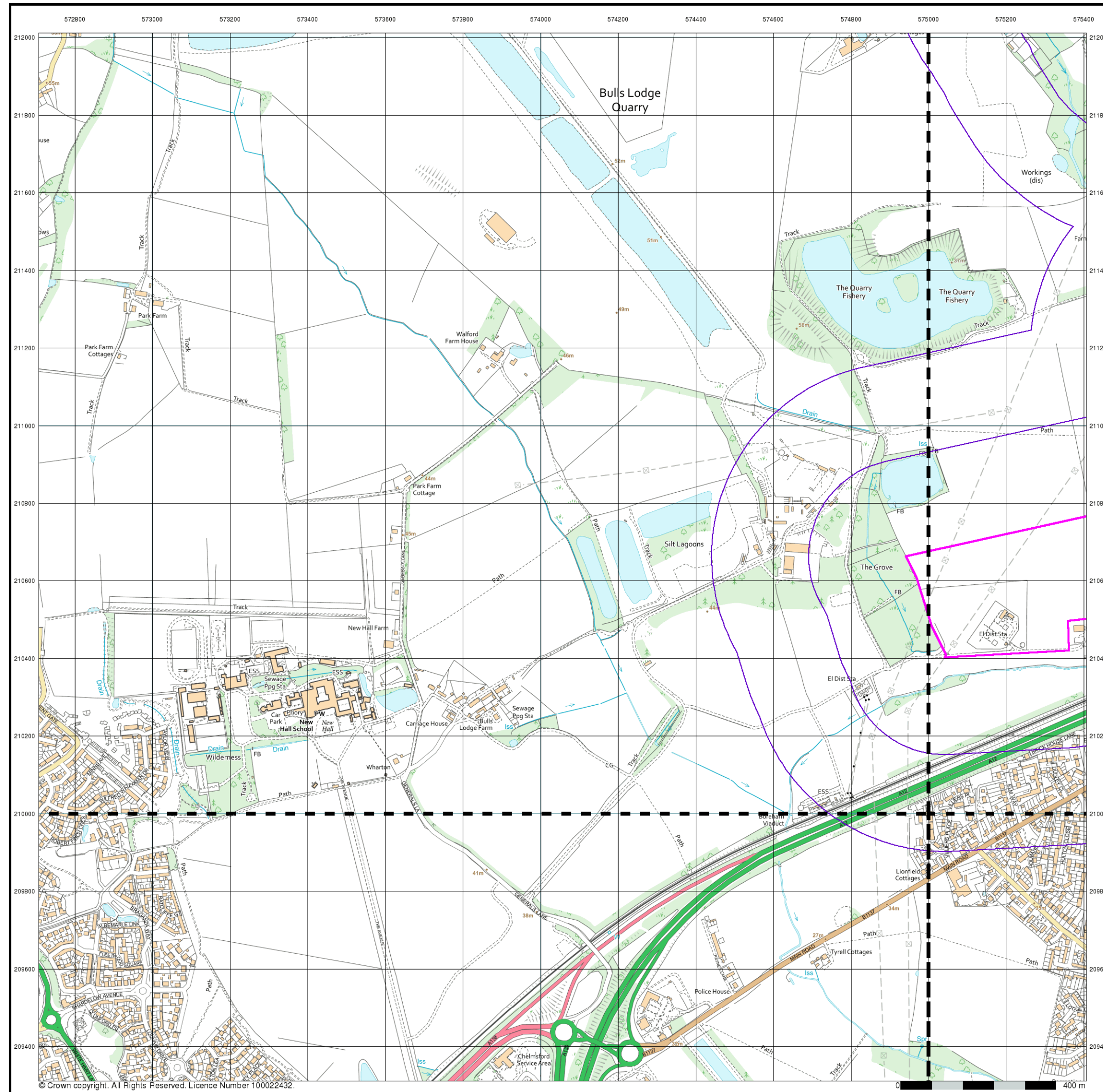
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 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield



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VectorMap Local

Published 2020

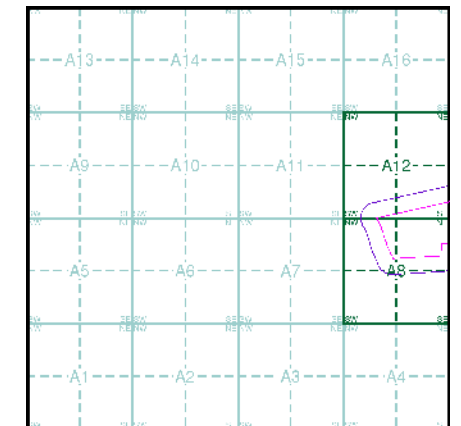
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TL71 SW 2020 Variable	TL71 SE 2020 Variable
TL70NW 2020 Variable	TL70NE 2020 Variable

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 274546457_1_1
 Customer Ref: 60640215
 National Grid Reference: 575020, 210730
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 473.19
 Search Buffer (m): 500

Site Details

Longfield

aecom.com