

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme

TR010060

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 7.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

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A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme
Development Consent Order 202[]

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
APPENDIX 7.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

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1 Gazetteer of cultural heritage assets

Asset Number	1
Asset Name	Roman Road Extending North East From Chelmsford
National Grid Reference	572892 208306
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX42332
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Roman road from Chelmsford to Witham. <1> Apparently conjectural with no surface evidence. <2><3> Presumably part of London-Chelmsford-Colchester road. <4> On OS map of Roman Britain. <5> The road runs from TL 729083 to TL 753100'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	2
Asset Name	Springfied-White Hart Lane
National Grid Reference	573089 209367
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX19743
Value	Low
Period	Early-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'Site adjacent to cropmark complex (TL70-165, 5793). Features were revealed in 1983 during roadworks, in a small area only where the topsoil had been completely removed. An area of c8m x 14m was cleaned and the features were excavated. Two medieval ditches were found to run east-west across the site parallel to linear cropmarks to the east. One was c1m wide x 0.4m deep, the other c2m wide x 0.4m deep. The latter ditch may have been recut twice, once as a narrow ditch similar in size to the last one, then as a wide shallow gully c1.1m wide x 0.1m deep. Both ditches produced 11th-12th century pottery, daub and quernstone fragments (see 5812). The first ditch produced 10 sand-tempered sherds and the second produced 5. Close dating was not possible. A date range of mid 11th-late 12th century is suggested. These ditches probably formed part of a 12th century boundary system, possibly associated with adjacent cropmarks. The pottery and daub indicate nearby settlement <1> <2> Finds in Chelmsford Museum <3>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	3
Asset Name	Dairy Farm Cottages
National Grid Reference	573229 208126
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1237310
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 timber frame house, with brick faced end walls and modern weather boarding to front. Steep gable ended roof with modern tiles. External brick stack at each end. Two storeys. Three bays. Modern and mid C19 casements. Modern hood over ground floor central doorway and hood. Interior: has step chamfered ceiling beams, and three C17 doors. C18 and later extensions at rear'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	4
Asset Name	Cottages at Dairy Farm

National Grid Reference	573308 208042
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264166
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Timber framed range of cottages, said to be late C15 or C16 with centre section originally a small open hall. Modern weather boarding and plastered at rear. Tiled roof. South gabled ends. One storey and attic. Three window range with C18 sashes with glazing bars. Three plain doorways, one with boarded door, the other modern. Two gabled dormers with horizontal pivot windows with glazing bars. Brick chimney stack off centre, and two later stacks at rear. C18 and C19 additions at rear. Interiors: roof altered in C18 to form attic but C16 collar remains. Step chamfered ceiling beam'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	5
Asset Name	New or Little Park, New Hall, Boreham
National Grid Reference	573337 209616
Type	Deer Park
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040105
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'C17 park, one of four surrounding New Hall. These four parks totalled approximately 1,500 acres. The four parks were the Great or Old Park, the New or Little park, the Red Deer Park and the Dukes Park. Each park had its own park-keepers lodge, that is, New Lodge, Old Lodge, Bulls

	<p>lodge and Dukes Lodge. The agglomeration of the four parks makes New Hall the highest status parkland site in Essex. It is larger than the royal Havering Park which was the largest medieval park in the county totalling 1,300 acres. <1></p> <p>Cropmarks of possible linear features were recorded in 2010 within the park grounds. While features are not clear future photography would be useful in the area and may help clarify the features <2>'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	6
Asset Name	Greater Beaulieu Park
National Grid Reference	573338 210077
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040591
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'The evaluation by trial trenching of Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 & 11 within the proposed Greater Beaulieu Park development, Chelmsford, has established/confirmed the presence, nature and survival of a range of archaeological features representing the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Of particular significance was the survival of two scove or clamp kilns in Site 3 that likely had some association with the construction of the nearby farmhouse at Bulls Lodge Farm, and a potentially complex area of Iron Age and Early Roman occupation in Site 8.</p> <p>Archaeological remains in Sites 2 and 4 allude to the evolution and use of the landscape during the postmedieval period, while the presence of a single ditch in Site 5 suggests that some degree of prehistoric activity survives nearby. At Site 7, medieval remains were uncovered which may indicate the location of an earlier predecessor to the now-demolished Belstead Hall, while Sites 10 and 11 both produced evidence for activity in the late medieval – early post-medieval period, particularly at Site 10 where a farmstead or possible warreners lodge was uncovered.</p> <p>Due to access limitations and changes to the development master plan it was not possible/ necessary to evaluate Sites 6 and 9 respectively.</p> <p>Overall, while the geophysical survey seems to have successfully</p>

	<p>recognised the presence of below ground remains at each site, the results tended to suggest that greater numbers of features were present than was the case. While the results may have underplayed the density of features at Site 8, particularly with regards to smaller and more-discrete features, at Sites 5 and 7, and to a lesser extent 11, anomalies that were detected and thought to be of archaeological origin were demonstrated to be natural/ geological features. <1> <2></p> <p>With the exception of the Late Iron Age – Early Roman settlement at Site 8, and hint of nearby prehistoric activity at Site 5, the landscape investigated during the course of the fieldwork contains very little evidence for Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon occupation, possibly a reflection of the heavy clay soils, in contrast to the freedraining soils of the Chelmer Valley to the south. However, evidence for late medieval and early post-medieval activity was more widespread and appears to largely reflect the process of emparkment and subsequent landuse in the Tudor and Stuart periods.<1> <2></p> <p>A total of thirty-nine trenches were excavated across six separate fields, within the proposed development area. The evaluation showed a Late Iron Age field system, aligned north-east to south-west, spaced across the western three fields. Within these fields two concentrations of archaeology were recorded, including a possible cremation pit and ring gully to the west of the site and a possible prehistoric pit to the south of the area. To the east of the evaluation, medieval occupation was recorded, consisting of a north-west to south-east aligned agricultural field system. Later in the Medieval period this was the site of an enclosed farmstead, with the remains of the moat still surviving as earthworks within the field and recorded within one trench. <7></p> <p>Excavation consisted of two areas, targeted on Iron Age remains recorded during the previous evaluation. The northern area (Site 5) revealed part of a Middle Iron Age settlement, including a roundhouse with associated features and occupation debris. The settlement lay within an enclosure. The southern area (Area A1) revealed two field boundaries, one of which dated to the Late Iron Age and the other to the medieval period. <8></p> <p>Archaeological evaluation revealed Late Iron Age settlement and late medieval activity. <9></p> <p>Archaeological evaluation revealed Late Iron Age and medieval field system. <10>. [1]</p> <p>Archaeological remains associated with the Greater Beaulieu Park site were removed during construction of the business park, however, it is possible that associated remains could survive adjacent to the existing A12 and within the proposed scheme boundary. The setting of this asset, surrounded by modern development and adjacent to a trunk road, does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	7
Asset Name	New Hall, Boreham
National Grid Reference	573379 210147
Type	Park
Designation	Grade II Registered Park and Garden
NHLE Reference	1000207
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape
Description	<p>'Remains of a C17 garden, remodelled in 1762 by Richard Woods, with C17 wilderness and approach drive.</p> <p>HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>New Hall was one of the six manors of Boreham, originally part of the possessions of Waltham Abbey to whom it was granted by Earl Harold in 1062. In the mid to late C15 it was given by the Crown to Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ormond who, in 1491, was given permission to fortify the property and thus began the construction of a Tudor building (Muilman 1769). It descended through the female line to the Bullen (Boleyn) family who relinquished it to Henry VIII in c 1517. The king was so impressed by the beauty of the place he called it Beaulieu and 'greatly adorned and improved' the building (Morant 1768), creating a royal palace with great house, great hall, great chapel, and courtyards. In 1522 William Care was appointed Keeper of the Manor of New Hall, with power to engage labourers to work in the king's garden and orchard. The following year John Ryman was paid £60 'for making a garden at New Hall' (Brewer 1839), which in 1530 was referred to as the 'great garden of Beaulie' (Harvey 1975). In 1573 Queen Elizabeth granted the manor to Thomas, third Earl of Sussex and the letter patent conveying the gift gives some details of the park and garden. A drawing of 1669 (ERO) shows the Great Garden described in the conveyance, which became the present walled garden. New Hall entered a new phase in 1622 with the purchase of the estate by the Duke of Buckingham, who in 1624 employed John Tradescant the Elder to supervise and possibly design the grounds of both of his country residences: New Hall and Burley (Leith-Ross 1984), and to travel abroad in search of unusual trees and plants. In 1656 John Evelyn visited New Hall, noting in his diary the wilderness and the fine south approach, then planted with four rows of limes (de Beer 1959). After Buckingham's assassination in 1628 his estates passed to his young son but were sequestered following the Royalist defeat in 1648.</p>

New Hall was taken over by Cromwell in 1651 but following the Restoration in 1660 was acquired by the first Duke of Albermarle who lived there until his death in 1669. The second Duke died in Jamaica in 1688, New Hall being settled on his wife Elizabeth who subsequently married the first Duke of Montagu. When Sir John Percival and William Byrd visited New Hall in 1701 they found it 'now falling to the ground ... the gardens are quite spoilt' (Tinling 1977). The Montagus sold the reversion of New Hall in 1713 to Benjamin Hoare, but he grew tired of waiting and built himself Boreham House (qv) on adjacent estate land. In 1737 Hoare sold the Hall, gardens, park, and avenue to John Olmius, first Lord Waltham who demolished part of the C16 building, leaving just the north range. He was succeeded in 1762 by his son Drigue Billiers Olmius, who called in Richard Woods to remodel the gardens and create a pond. A painting by James Luttrell (1778) records the new gardens. Drigue died childless in 1787 and New Hall was inherited by his sister, on whose death in 1797 the property was sold. It was purchased in 1798 by the Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre, whose community and school have remained at New Hall ever since. During the C20 several new buildings have been added to the site.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING New Hall lies on the eastern edge of the town of Chelmsford in an increasingly urban setting. Boundaries to the north and east are formed by farmland, while to the south and west a modern housing development is in the process of being built (2000). The c 14ha site occupies level ground, screened from its surroundings by small boundary plantations.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main approach to New Hall is off White Hart Lane, c 1.4km south-south-west of the Hall. The drive runs north-east, parallel to the railway line for c 450m before turning north to enter the south approach drive, which is lined with a double avenue of lime to the inside and oak to the outside. This drive, now c 800m long, was in place by the beginning of the C16 (Nichols 1828) and at that time extended for 1.4km south of the Hall, lined with four rows of lime. These were felled in 1798 and have since been replanted. The avenue was cut across in 1844 by the Great Eastern Railway and again, more drastically, in the 1970s, by the A12, after which time the isolated south lodges were demolished. The avenue ends c 200m south of the Hall, beside the North Lodge, the drive then leading up to the open forecourt below the south front.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING New Hall (listed grade I) is the surviving north side of a great quadrangular palace built by Henry VIII in c 1518, incorporating an earlier Tudor building and given the name Beaulieu. It is built of red brick and consists of a long range with seven half-octagonal two-storey bays, and a central Tudor-arched doorway. Smaller wings extend at each end, that to the east including a small courtyard with C18 ranges to south and east. The majority of the king's palace was demolished by John Olmius in 1737, leaving the north wing which he remodelled internally as a gentleman's residence (Mulman 1769). Following the purchase by the Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre in

	<p>1798, progressive extensions and developments have been added. Bomb damage to the western half of the Tudor range was sustained in 1943 but restored in 1946, since when extensive additions and alterations have taken place, including substantial new west and east wings. Just beyond the east courtyard is a free-standing red-brick barn built in the C18 of Tudor brick, which was restored in 1986.</p> <p>GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The south front of New Hall looks onto a large expanse of lawn, bordered by the main drive and a brick wall to the east beside which stands a very mature cedar of Lebanon. The gardens which lay on the west front are now (2000) converted to a car park beyond which, c 150m west of the Hall, is an area of lawn with mature cedars known as the Cedar Plot which dates from the time of the first Lord Waltham. The western boundary of the Cedar Plot is formed by the east wall of the walled garden. Immediately to the south of the walled garden is the Wilderness, an area of woodland cut through with paths, which includes the private cemetery of the Order. The Wilderness is first mentioned by Evelyn in his diary of 1656 and since garden activity was unlikely to have taken place during the Protectorate, it was probably extant at the beginning of the C17. On the north side of the school buildings, a path through lawns runs parallel to the northern boundary, beside a small spring pond located c 150m north-west of the Hall, at the western end of a ditch. The ditch occupies the site of Richard Woods' pond, which was partially filled in by the Canonesses in 1799 and then drained in the 1890s following an epidemic of diphtheria. The path leads behind the buildings to an area of lawn edged by mixed late C20 plantings beyond the eastern wings of the Hall. The lawn is bordered to the east by a curved red-brick wall of unknown date. Beyond this garden and the restored barn, c 150m to the east of the Hall, is a small pool, originally a fishpond, which is shown on the 1777 county map (Chapman and Andre). Lawns on the west bank of the pool link back to the forecourt on the south front.</p> <p>Open areas of grass flank the entrance forecourt to east and west, c 150m south-west and south-east of the Hall. These are used by the school as sports fields and are shown as unplanted areas of grass on the OS 1st edition 25" map of 1874.</p> <p>KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen garden lies c 250m to the west of the Hall. It retains some wall shrubs and a perimeter path although the remainder is covered by hard tennis courts. Immediately beyond the north wall is a mid C20 sports hall and swimming pool. The kitchen garden occupies the site of the Tudor Great Garden although its brickwork appears to be C18'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	8
Asset Name	Springfield Lyons

National Grid Reference	573389 208360
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1237394
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Complex range of buildings from C17 to C19, now one house. 5 main elements to garden front. 2 to entrance front. Garden front 1) To right. Late C17 timber-framed house, stuccoed in early C19. 2 storey and attic. plain tile roof with central stack and 2 gabled dormers. Originally 4 window range to 1st floor of sliding sashes with glazing bars, but 2 to left replaced by single C19 timber oriel with canted sides', 5 windows and plain tiled top. Supported on cast-iron brackets. 3 small sashes to ground floor. Adjoining in centre, 2) a lower early C17 timber-framed house, stuccoed in early C19. Plain tile roof with end stacks. Originally 2 storey and attic, 2 window range with 2 large bargboarded gables, Now 2 C19 1st floor 3-sided bays with tile roofs reach up into gables. 3 irregular spaced sliding sashes with glazing bars in cased frame to ground floor. Adjoining, to left, 3) C1800 red brick house with hipped plain tile roof and end wall stacks. Double pile. 2 storey and basement. Originally 5 window range, but 2 replaced by later C19 yellow brick and stone. 3 sided full-height bay, spoiling elevation. Central long round headed stair window with radiating brick head. and glazing bars over door in plain wood architrave surround. To right, 2 window range of sliding sashes with glazing bars in flat- arched surrounds. Plain wood eaves cornice. Inside several 6-panel doors and timber cornices. Staircase with bracketed string and mahogany rail, Fireplace in SE corner room with laric columns and figures in relief. Rear elevation stuccoed, 2 windows only visible, rest obscured by 4) large rendered mid to late C19 rear extension. Hipped plain trite roof. 2 storey and attics. Across rest of entrance front, running parallel to 1 and 2 is 5) a long range, stuccoed with plain tile roof Continuous ridge with off-centre brick stack and gabled half-dormer feature to right. Mixed fenestration of sliding sashes with glazing bars, casements and one 5-sided oriel bay with sliding sashes and glazing bars reaching up into gable. Possibly early C18 double range to No 2 extended in late C18 or early C19 behind No 10, [TRUNCATED]'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	9
Asset Name	White Hart Cottage, Springfield
National Grid Reference	573399 208625
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1236565
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Originally C17 but altered in the C18. Timber-framed and plastered cottages now 1 tenement. 1 storey and attics. Casement windows with lattice leaded lights. Roof partly thatched and partly tiled, with 2 gabled dormers. The interior has some exposed timber-framing and 2 C17 doors'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	10
Asset Name	New Hall, Boreham
National Grid Reference	573460 210284
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338404
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Now the Convent and School of the Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre. It is the surviving wing of a great quadrangular palace built by Henry VIII soon after 1518 and called by him Beaulieu. He rebuilt or enlarged an existing house which was already an important building, and made a

magnificent building which was one of his favourite residences. Mary Tudor lived here much of the time between 1532 and 1533. In 1573 Elizabeth granted New Hall to Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who made considerable alterations and probably largely rebuilt the north wing which is the present building. In 1622 the Sussex family sold it to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham for £30,000. Cromwell had it for a short time during the Civil war but sold it. In 1660, at the Restoration, it came into the possession of George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, who lived here splendidly. In 1713 his widow sold it to Benjamin Hoare who removed many of the fine fittings for the new house he built - Boreham House. In 1737 it was sold to John Olmins Baron Waltham of Philipstoun. He demolished all but the north wing and remodelled the whole thing into a "gentleman's residence". In 1798 it was bought from his son for the English Community of the Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre (the nuns had fled from the English house at Liege) a Roman Catholic Order. In 1943 the building suffered extensive bomb damage, but it has since been exactly restored. There are extensive new additions and alterations. The present building is of red brick and consists of a long range, formerly the north side of the quadrangle, with smaller wings at each end and a small courtyard on the east side with C18 ranges on the east and south. The south front of the long range has 7 half octagonal 2 storeyed bays each with stone mullioned and transomed windows with 24 lights in the upper storey and 16 in the ground storey windows. A parapet with a stone modillion cornice and a moulded stringcourse continues round each bay. In the centre and between the bays there is a small stone pilaster rising from the stringcourse and surmounted by a square pier with a ball finial. The central bay has a Tudor arched doorway in a stone Roman Doric doorcase With plain columns, triglyph frieze with ornamented metope, cornice and a carved coat of arms in a panel framed by pilasters, frieze and cornice. The parapet has a central sundial with a segmental pediment bearing the date 1660. The west half of this long range was severely damaged in 1943 but it has been very carefully restored. The short wing on the west was probably rebuilt in the C18 and much of it has been restored to match the rest of the south front. The east wing has a variety of features dating from the early C16 columns in the basement to the C18 wood clock tower on the roof. On the east side facing the courtyard are some fine original windows to each storey including the basement, the upper storey windows have 6 lights. The north side of the long range has been much altered and added to in the C20, but it still retains the 7 chimney stacks with 2 and 3 octagonal shafts - all are restored and some are rebuilt in facsimile. There are large square bay windows of 3 ranges of lights as on the south front, but the other alterations are extensive. The east courtyard has on the south side a C18 three storeyed range of 6 windows with segmental heads and a modern covered way with a slate roof on the ground storey; the east side has a C18 range of 12 windows, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in segmental heads. There is a parapet with a small pediment over a gateway with 2 reset C16 arches and a covered way to the ground storey. The north side of this courtyard is a C20 building. The interior has

	few C16 features apart from the basement of the east wing, but there are many C18 features, especially in the long range which has a central Chapel of the mid C18 and altered again after 1798, it contains the magnificent carved achievement of arms of Henry VIII, formerly over his gatehouse'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	11
Asset Name	Land East of White Hart Lane, Springfield: Balancing Pond Area
National Grid Reference	573500 209250
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033500
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'In December 1997 and archaeological fieldwalking evaluation was carried out by the Hertfordshire Archaeological trust (HAT) on a piece of land to the East of White Hart Lane, Springfield <1>. A small assemblage of worked and burnt flint was recovered suggesting prehistoric activity peripheral to an occupation site. <1>. The struck flint is late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date and similar to flint assemblages recovered during previous evaluation work in the general development area- see PRNs 17438- 9 <1>. Small amount of flints suggest this was an area peripheral to a prehistoric settlement. <1>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	12
Asset Name	Cuton Hall
National Grid Reference	573563 208028
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1264542
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Originally a C16 timber-framed and plastered house with a cross wing at the north end. Refronted in 1844 in grey gault brick and added to. 2 storeys. 4 window range (arranged 2:1:1), double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals and 1 casement on the ground storey, with leaded lights. Part of the front with the doorway and 1 window range breaks forward slightly. The door is 6-Panel with a hood on brackets. Roof tiled'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	13
Asset Name	Pease Hall
National Grid Reference	573583 206643
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1236536
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'The manors of Barnes and Kewton (Cuton) were held by the Pease family in the C14 and Pease Hall was probably built when 3 brothers inherited the 2 manors at this time. The present house is of the C17 and later. Timber-framed and plastered, with gabled wings at the east and west ends. 2 storeys. On the north front there is 4 window range, casements with lattice leaded lights and at the rear the windows are double-hung sashes with glazing bars. A modern bay projects on the ground storey of the north front on each wing and there is a 6-panel door with pilasters and cornice. Roof tiled. The interior has C18 panelling and a C18 doorcase'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	14
Asset Name	Winsford Hill
National Grid Reference	573622 208985
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX19542
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear ditches. <1> Pits(?) plotted, also some of features may make subrectangular enclosure? <2> <3> Other AP's from National Mapping Project'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	15
Asset Name	Laburnham Cottage
National Grid Reference	573710 207193
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264529
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A timber-framed and plastered house of C17 origin. Renovated in the C20. A wing extends on the north side. 2 storeys. 2 window range, casements with lattice leaded, lights. Boarded door with fillets (C20). Roof tiled'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	16
Asset Name	Brook House
National Grid Reference	573717 207311
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1236534
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C17 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. 2 window range on the west front, C20 casements some with lattice leaded lights and some with glazing bars. Roof tiled, double pitched, with gables at the north and south ends. The interior has exposed timber-framing'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	17
Asset Name	North eastern chelmsford
National Grid Reference	573750 209700
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX19678
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of ploughed out modern field boundaries, set out from avenue to TL71-035, 0000 (New Hallconvent). Also cropmarks of large,

	dark areas within an irregular curvilinear enclosure (filled-in pond?). In angle between field boundary and avenue, a small oval feature, very unclear <1> <2> Other AP's from National Mapping Project <3> <4>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	19
Asset Name	IND 1 (Springfield), Chelmsford
National Grid Reference	573800 208500
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033306; MEX1033307; MEX1033308
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>The features observed in the evaluation include a pit and a ditch in trench 2 and a pit in trench 18. Pottery from two of the features, tentatively dated to the late bronze age/ early Iron Age along with the presence of worked flint may indicate a Late Bronze age date for all three features. The presence of residual Late Neolithic 'Peterborough Ware' pottery in trench 18 would indicate pre- late Bronze Age activity in the vicinity. <1>. The nature and extent of the features points to a continuation of dispersed late prehistoric activity on the West scarp of the Chelmer Valley. <1>. <2>.</p> <p>Open area excavation was undertaken on a number of areas within the development site. The principal area of activity was focused on a well preserved rectangular post built structure with a deposits associated with the corralling of cattle. Finds and environmental evidence indicates occupation was short lived, including domestic settlement with small scale crop production with on site processing and animal corralling. A second group of animal pens were located to the north as well. <3>' [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	20
Asset Name	Sandford Bridge, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation

National Grid Reference	573816 206195
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264022
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Bridge over the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation. Circa 1797. Chief Engineer John Rennie, work supervised by Richard Coates. Red brick in English bond, with sandstone coping. A single round arched bridge, band following through square end pillars. One of the 5 original bridges. (See 55th list for Maldon District: Langford, 3/5)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	21
Asset Name	Barn at Bulls Lodge
National Grid Reference	573827 210286
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169571
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C17 timber-framed and weatherboarded barn partly plastered at the rear. 9 bays, with 2 gabled entrance porches on the south side. Roof tiled'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	23
Asset Name	IND 1 (Springfield), Chelmsford - Phase 2
National Grid Reference	573850 208200
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033497
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>An arch. Evaluation entailing the digging of 13 trenches did not reveal any datable archaeological features. (Excluding Post- Medieval to Modern).</p> <p>A Modern ditch was observed in trenches 14 and 21. All finds were modern with the exception of a single residual Bronze Age sherd. A second modern ditch, seen in trenches 23 and 25, produced modern finds and some burnt flint. Trench 10 contained three features all most probably 20th century date: a Soakaway (Brick Lined); a large? Sub rectangular feature and a vertical sided ditch which formed part of a World War II tank trap ditch (see 8893). <1> The structures are interpreted as traces of farm outbuildings and the ditches as field boundaries. <1>.</p> <p>The results from the evaluation have borne out the conclusions derived from the fieldwalking programme and Geophysical survey that had pinpointed only one potential area of archaeological interest. <2>. This was shown to reflect the site of a demolished farm and associated outbuildings all post- med to Modern date. <1>'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	24
Asset Name	Bulls Lodge
National Grid Reference	573884 210252
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1122224
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A timber-framed and plastered house of C17 origin but a good deal altered and perhaps partly rebuilt. The ground storey is faced in painted brick and there are gables at the north and south ends of the west front. 2 storeys. 3 window range, C2O casements. The gabled porch, with carved woodwork, is original. Roof tiled. (RCHM 5)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	25
Asset Name	Sheepcotes Cottages
National Grid Reference	573897 208623
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1263955
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'2 cottages, originally 1 house 15th century or earlier former open hall with cross wing with inserted floor and chimney stack of late 16th century or early 17th century date, refronted in early 19th century and refenestrated in 20th century. Timber framed building refronted in roughcast with 20th century tiled roof with gablet to right hand side and 2 brick chimney stacks, 2 storeys: 5 windows in all, 3 to main part of house 1 to crosswing and 1 in 20th century addition. 20th century metal framed casements. 20th century door with penticed weather hood on brackets and later lean to to left. Rear elevation has projecting gable to no 2, old plank door in lean to to no 1 and 20th century door. Interior of no 1 has timber framed wall with large arched tension traces. A series of large peg holes running horizontal approximately 18 inches above the floor suggests this is the high end of the open hall. Jowled storey posts. Late 16th century or early 17th century inserted floor with plain chamfers and

	lamb tongue stops. Wide oak floor boards to 1st floor above sitting room. Inserted stack has been removed but its position is visible from the pattern of framing in the 1st floor ceiling joists and a length of timber inserted and strapped to the tie beam'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	26
Asset Name	East of Brookend
National Grid Reference	573900 207200
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28686
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of 1st ed. OS map field boundaries. <1> - <3>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	27
Asset Name	Chelmer Village East (off Chelmer Village Way)
National Grid Reference	573900 207800
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX42263; MEX42267
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	<p>'An area of earlier Roman (later 1st to 2nd centuries AD) on the high ground in an area containing cropmarks was revealed during a field evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in April-May 1996. The features appear to be fairly poorly preserved in an area where colluvium does not occur and where overburden is relatively thin. <1> Pottery recovered from these features suggests an earlier Roman date (later 1st and 2nd centuries AD). The recovery of animal bone, metal objects and ceramic building material also suggests occupation/settlement related activity rather than purely agricultural remains.<2></p> <p>A further evaluation was carried out in September 1996 involving the excavation of 4 machine trial trenches representing a 2% sample. All the archaeological features observed in the evaluation were related to modern agricultural activity but small quantities of artefacts were recovered belonging to the LBA and RB periods. A great variability within the naturally laid deposits was recognised and it is likely that alluvial deposits were present. A probable paleo-channel was recognised at TL73770753. <3> <4></p> <p>Four RB sherds and two pieces of worked flint on higher ground to the northwest of the evaluation area. (TL73650774) <3> <4></p> <p>Area = 8</p> <p>Site Assessment = The nature of the activity is difficult to interpret but the finds and features appear more indicative of settlement rather than agricultural remains. <1>' [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	28
Asset Name	North east Chelmsford
National Grid Reference	573900 208800
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28693
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of a possible rectangular enclosure (ill-defined) and a series of large pits. Much of the area is masked geologically. <1> - <3> AP

	survey taken before the archaeological assessment of the Boreham A12 interchange. <4>' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	29
Asset Name	Boreham A12 Interchange, Archaeological Remains
National Grid Reference	573900 208900
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX31269; MEX31276; MEX31285; MEX31286; MEX39725
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham. The 1.058kg of burnt flint found was quite evenly spread throughout the east and south parts of the survey area with a slight concentration at TL 73980892. The worked flint showed no marked concentrations. No prehistoric pottery was found during the fieldwalking. The presence of a prehistoric site in the vicinity of the burnt flint concentration is a distinct possibility. <1> Following on from the fieldwalking it was decided to trial trench in the three areas highlighted by the survey. It produced strong evidence for a concentration of Late Bronze Age (c. 1000-800BC) features in a 60m wide band across the centre of area B. Two lengths of ditch running NS across trench B5 apparently define a narrow entrance. These contained an unusually high proportion of finds, both artefacts and environmental remains. A pit in trench B6 also contained a high proportion of artefacts. A total of 113 sherds weighing 748g was recovered. It is suggested that the area around B5 and B6 is the nucleus of a settlement enclosure containing one or more buildings. <2> Full Article in Essex Archaeology and History<3>' (MEX31269)</p> <p>'An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham. Only 6 sherds of Roman pottery, totalling 31.7g were recovered and their heavily abraded condition made them undatable. The distribution of the small quantity of fragments of Roman tile was completely different to that of the pottery. The small quantities of Roman</p>

material and their distribution make it unlikely that a Roman site lies within the survey area. <1> Following on from the fieldwalking it was decided to trial trench in the three areas highlighted by the survey. However no further evidence of a Roman site came to light. <2>' (MEX31276)

'An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham. 7 sherds of medieval pottery weighing a total of 72g was recovered concentrated around TL 73800888. The absence of medieval material over the rest of the area makes this cluster all the more significant, and the suggestion is there is probably a site at this location. The earliest pottery found comprises of sherds of shell-and-sand tempered ware and Early Medieval Ware. These have an extreme data range of 10th to 12th century and 10th to early 13th century respectively. Other sherds included a fragment of cooking pot with beaded rim (12th C) and a sherd of Sandy Orange (13th C). <1> Following on from the fieldwalking it was decided to trial trench in the areas highlighted by the survey. Medieval features dated to c.1200-1300 were concentrated in a 30m wide band across the south end of area A with no evidence from areas B and C. Most of the medieval features were boundary and/ or drainage ditches and gullies, almost all of which were aligned east-south-east to west-north-west. Three hearths were also recorded, two were shallowly sunken while the third was much more substantial, based on a solid platform of gravelly brickearth. Unusually the hearth platform incorporated part of a broken chimney pot reused as hard-core (these are quite rare in medieval buildings). The hearths may represent the sole surviving evidence of timber buildings. The boundary and drainage features almost certainly represent part of a field system. A total of 238 sherds weighing 2.4kg was recovered and included fine, decorated and coarse wares. <2> Full Article in Essex Archaeology and History <3>' (MEX31285)

'An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham. There was a uniform thin scatter of pottery (60 sherds, 508g) and a dense scatter of tile (c. 17kg) from this period across the whole site. Clusters of pottery or tile suggesting the presence of archaeological sites are absent, and the whole seems best seen as the spread of material during manuring. The assemblage is dominated by post medieval red earthenware and dates from 15th - 18th centuries. <1> Following on from the fieldwalking it was decided to trial trench in the areas highlighted by the survey. Only two post medieval features, possibly post-holes, both in area A, were located during trenching. <2>' (MEX31286)

'An archaeological evaluation was carried out by fieldwalking of the disused arable land at the junction of the A12 and B1137 south of Boreham. <1> Following on from the fieldwalking it was decided to trial trench in the areas highlighted by the survey. The easternmost 10m of trench B4 had clearly been extensively disturbed in modern times and

	produced a large quantity of modern building material from the surface'. (MEX39725) [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	30
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date 1
National Grid Reference	573900 209000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1041998
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	31
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date 2
National Grid Reference	573900 209000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047516
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	32
Asset Name	Cropmarks SW of Genfield
National Grid Reference	573900 209200
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28484
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Ring ditch, c.15m in diameter, with possibly related linear features. Other cropmarks are probably of geomorphological manufacture'. [1] Removed during construction of junction 19 of the A12 Chelmsford Bypass.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	33
Asset Name	Mount Maskells
National Grid Reference	573928 211163
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338402
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'A C18 and later red brick house. 2 storeys and attics. 4 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has 2 canted bays with double-hung sash windows with glazing bars and a central doorway with brick rustications. Roof tiled, with 3 hipped dormers and 2 external end chimney stacks'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	35
Asset Name	Sandford Lock, Including Lock Gates, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation
National Grid Reference	573968 206307
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1237589
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Lock and lock gates. Circa 1797, Engineer John Rennie, work supervised by Richard Coates. Red brick in English bond. Large granite coping stones and quoins. Wooden lock gates with iron hooks and chains and winding gear. Sandford Mill, which was built to grind waterborne wheat, stood to the south of the lock. One of 12 original locks (see 55th list for Maldon District: Langford, 3/6 and 3/7)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	36
Asset Name	Brook End Bridge, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation
National Grid Reference	573991 206323
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264059

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Bridge over the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation. Circa 1797. Chief Engineer John Rennie, work supervised by Richard Coates. Red brick in English bond, with sandstone coping. A single round arched bridge, band following through square end pillars. One of the 5 original bridges. (See 55th list for Maldon District: Langford, 3/5)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	37
Asset Name	Chelmsford North East Industrial Estate Findspot
National Grid Reference	574000 209000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX18938
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Bronze age cup or vase from Springfield Road, adjacent to New Hall Drive. <1> <2> In Chelmsford Museum'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	38
Asset Name	Pillbox (destroyed), under A12, E of Chelmer Village
National Grid Reference	574100 207870
Type	Defensive Site
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX31634
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A 2500:1 map dated 1965 shows a hexagonal pillbox standing 100 yards to the W of the River Chelmer. <1> This is confirmed by a local survey in 1979 which describes it as a "polygonal, concrete pillbox, facing NE, with internal brick Y wall." <2> It was demolished, or buried, when the A12 Chelmsford by-pass was constructed in 1987'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	39
Asset Name	Pillbox (destroyed), under A12 E of Chelmer Village
National Grid Reference	574120 207510
Type	Defensive Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX31637
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows a rectangular pillbox with blast wall on its SW side standing at this point. <1> This is confirmed by a local survey in 1979 which describes it as a "rectangular, concrete pillbox facing NE with small blast wall". <2> It was demolished, or buried, when the A12 Chelmsford by-pass was constructed in 1987'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	40
Asset Name	Water feeder ditch, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation

National Grid Reference	574155 207619
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033440
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Water feeder from the W, unlined, passing under A12 bypass (Not shown on OS 1875)'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	42
Asset Name	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation 1
National Grid Reference	574161 207595
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033439
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'From the W, brick-lined with blue engineering brick of probable recent origin passing under A12 bypass'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	43
Asset Name	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation 2

National Grid Reference	574187 207916
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033617
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'From W concrete outlet into navigation. Former line of feeder survives as an earthwork ditch to the N of present at bend of river'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	45
Asset Name	Red Deer Park, New Hall, Boreham
National Grid Reference	574205 210370
Type	Park
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040104
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological remains
Description	'C17 park, one of four surrounding New Hall. These four parks totalled approximately 1,500 acres. The four parks were the Great or Old Park, the New or Little park, the Red Deer Park and the Dukes Park. Each park had its own park-keepers lodge, that is, New Lodge, Old Lodge, Bulls lodge and Dukes Lodge. The agglomeration of the four parks makes New Hall the highest status parkland site in Essex. It is larger than the royal Havering Park which was the largest medieval park in the county totalling 1,300 acres'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	46
Asset Name	Prepared Rifle Emplacement, Springfield
National Grid Reference	574210 207070
Type	Defensive Site
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX31641
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Immediately at the bottom of the embankment on the W side of the A12 Chelmsford by-pass is a low, concrete, triangular enclosure with 18' long walls. Each wall is 12" thick and 22/ 26" high with 4" crenellations. The "rear", W side, has an entrance in its centre 6' wide - the opposite point of the triangle facing E towards the expected line of attack. 1994: The ground height in the interior is the same as the exterior. However in the 1980's the area of the entrance was partially excavated to reveal a concrete surface 12 inches below the level of the soil. It is thought that this was probably the footings for the wall. Excavation in the centre of the emplacement revealed nothing down to compacted earth. <3> Partially blocking the entrance is a large oak tree which overhangs the structure. Immediately behind is a water-filled ditch. A prepared rifle emplacement for a platoon of infantry, it was built by the military during the summer of 1940. It was intended that infantrymen could crawl along the ditch behind the structure, through the entrance, and into position behind the walls. <1> Two photos of site. <2></p> <p>2008 SITE ASSESSMENT: Prepared rifle emplacements of this type are extremely rare in Essex. Indeed, by Jan 2008 well over 2,000 World War Two defence sites have been surveyed and recorded and this is the sole example of its type. In 1994, when it was first surveyed by the WWII Defences in Essex project, the record of its construction and purpose was provided by the wartime landowner after a plea in the local press. As an important, and rare, part of local history and heritage, every effort should be made to protect this site statutorily, ultimately to Scheduled Monument status'. [1]</p> <p>'Prepared rifle emplacement, 1940. Triangular concrete enclosure, with crenellations, rear opening originally for infantry access via a ditch. Walls approximately 300mm thick.</p> <p>Significance: Part of the GHQ defence line which ran the length of the borough. An important remaining feature of Chelmsford's WWII defences,</p>

	of historic interest. A rare example of a prepared rifle emplacement: the only known example in Essex. Group value with the other remaining GHQ defences'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Chelmsford Borough Council, 2009, 2

Asset Number	47
Asset Name	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation 1
National Grid Reference	574215 207916
Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033630
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'4m from N bank, cast iron, cylindrical, diameter 0.18m (7")'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	48
Asset Name	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation 2
National Grid Reference	574215 207946
Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033442
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'5m from W bank, cast iron, cylindrical, diameter 0.18m (7") x 45cm (18") tall'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	50
Asset Name	Barn about 850 metres east north-east of New Hall
National Grid Reference	574276 210387
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1263960
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn, C15 with alterations in C18. Weather boarding over timber frame set on brick plinth. Roof hipped to the west and gabled to the east, covered in corrugated asbestos. 4 bays with an C18 gabled midstrey and lean-to outshot on the south side. Clear evidence remains to show that the barn was originally doubled aisled with aisle ties and downbracing, and braces rising from the joweled storey posts to the arcade plate. Also evidence of crown post roof with downbraces to the tie beams. East and west end walls retain much original framing with downbraces halved and trenched into the studs. Barn modified in the C18, probably in two stages, by the addition of a midstrey on the south side and the complete removal of the north aisle and the infilling of the side walls by the insertion of intermediate storey posts, girts and pegged close studding in three bays, and the formation of an opening with a pair of double doors opposite the midstrey. The midstrey has a series of chiselled carpenter marks. At a later date, the remainder of the south aisle was removed and the side wall infilled by the insertion of primary braced and close studding framing with minimal pegging. Over this period the rising braces from the storey posts to the tie beams were replaced with knee joints and the roof reconstructed incorporating side purlins, and many wide sectioned coupled rafters from a crown post roof'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	51
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Asset Name	Cuton Lock, Including Lock Gates and three Bollards to each tow path, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation
National Grid Reference	574288 207521
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1237556
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Lock and lock gates. Circa 1797. Engineer John Rennie, work supervised by Richard Coates. Red brick in English Bond. Large granite coping stones and quoins. The wooden lock gates with iron hooks and chains and winding gear. 3 cast iron bollards to each tow path. One of 12 original locks. (See 55th list for Maldon District: Langford, 3/6 & 3/7)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	52
Asset Name	Cuton Weir
National Grid Reference	574290 207553
Type	Water Management Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033437
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'On N side of island, S embankment is concrete and brick, N embankment is brick. Downstream of weir is a water feeder from E'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	53
Asset Name	Pillbox on Chelmer Island
National Grid Reference	574300 207530
Type	Defensive Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX31638
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Standing in a picturesque setting on a small island in the River Chelmer, this pillbox is an FW3/24 type, hexagonal, built of concrete, with a "Y-shaped" central roof support. <1> The entrance is in the 16' long W side with two 10" square loopholes; each of the other five sides, 10' long, has a 12" x 6" loophole. Although the walls are 3'6" thick the pillbox would have been dangerously exposed, somewhat ahead of the main pillbox defence line, with little apparent possibility of escape from the island'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	54
Asset Name	South of Bulls Lodge
National Grid Reference	574300 210200
Type	Fishpond
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20596
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	"Pike 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?' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	55
Asset Name	Bulls Lodge Farm Dam
National Grid Reference	574303 210206
Type	Earthwork
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX37215
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'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 fish pond, (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. <1>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	57
Asset Name	Generals

National Grid Reference	574318 209425
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306446
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Formerly the General's Head Inn and originally a C17 timber-framed and plastered house. Cross wings project slightly on the east and west ends. file house was altered in the C18 and C19 and renovated in the C20. 2 storeys. 3 window range on the front, 3 and 4 light early C19 casements with Gothic arched lights. The west side has 2 windows on the ground storey and a central doorway with pilasters and cornice, Roof tiled. (RCHM 15)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	58
Asset Name	Hammonds Farm, Cropmark 1
National Grid Reference	574350 208150
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX19671
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of a single ring ditch and linear features (some old field boundaries), dark specks-pits?, burials? Additional ring ditch visible on 1978 NMR AP at TL 74450818 <1> Curving double-ditched trackway visible on 1984 APs <2>-<5> 2 other possible ring ditches plotted and on APs <6> Other AP's from National Mapping Program <7> <10> other AP ref. <11>' [1]

	Trial trenching in this area found no trace of archaeological remains. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 28 - Site 41

Asset Number	59
Asset Name	Field barns (site of), Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation
National Grid Reference	574366 208076
Type	Field Barn
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033636
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Stone scatter to N of river, marks the former site of ?field barns (OS 1875)'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	62
Asset Name	Boreham-Old A12
National Grid Reference	574410 209450
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX19764
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Road surface found in drainage ditch c14cm below the modern ground level, consisting of a layer of large red brick fragments over a softer,

	black stony layer. The surface was c14m wide but may have been cut obliquely. No pottery was found. The bricks were probably 18th or 19th century in date. "This is emphatically not the Roman road"
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	64
Asset Name	Post, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation 3
National Grid Reference	574468 208029
Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033639
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'4m from N bank, cast iron, cylindrical, diameter 0.18m (7")'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	65
Asset Name	Boreham Hall Cropmarks
National Grid Reference	574500 208500
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX19562
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Complex of many linear features, 'pits', 2 ring ditches. Some of the linear marks could be recently removed field boundaries while others could be

	<p>ancient field systems. There are 2 rectilinear enclosures, one at TL 74500876, the other at TL 74950868 (has entrance in south east corner). There are 2 ring ditches in the northern section of the complex at TL 74550878 and TL 74620874. <1> Trackways and pits also plotted and on Aps.</p> <p>Further AP's were taken in 2008 <16></p> <p>Ring ditches destroyed by reservoir extraction'. [1]</p> <p>The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies which were interpreted as being possible former field boundaries. [2]</p> <p>'Trench 2901 contained an un-urned cremation burial [157123], this produced a high amount of charcoal probably related to the funeral pyre. Undiagnostic sherds of Bronze Age pottery were also recovered from the trench. No further evidence of any other cremations were recorded, however it cannot be ruled out that there are further within the area'. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology 2020</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 28 - Site 41</p>

Asset Number	66
Asset Name	Bulls Lodge Farm Cropmarks
National Grid Reference	574502 210789
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035946
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>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</p>

	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'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	67
Asset Name	Boreham House, Landscape Park
National Grid Reference	574598 209143
Type	Park
Designation	Grade II Registered Park and Garden
NHLE Reference	1000354
HER Reference	MEX27476
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape
Description	<p>'Formal canal and gardens laid out in the 1720s, with pleasure grounds designed by Richard Woods in the 1770s.</p> <p>HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>At the beginning of the C18 the site of Boreham House formed part of the neighbouring New Hall estate (qv), which in 1713 was sold by the widow of the second and last Duke of Albermarle to Benjamin Hoare, son of the rich Fleet Street banker. Possession of the New Hall mansion however was only to take place after her death and Hoare, rather than wait for her to die, chose to build himself a new house nearby. Boreham House was completed in 1728 to designs by Henry Flitcroft and was approached by twin drives flanking a long canal. Benjamin died in 1750 and was succeeded by his elder brother Richard who, in the early 1770s commissioned the landscaper Richard Woods to lay out pleasure grounds and create a lake on the south side of the house. The formal canal and approach, shown in an engraving by Muilman in 1771, remained unaltered. Richard Hoare was succeeded by his son Henry Benjamin, who died in 1779 leaving two daughters, but Boreham House seems to have been inherited by a second cousin, another Richard. Richard was created a baronet in 1786, after which time he did not live at</p>

Boreham House but rented it to Sir Elijah Impey. In 1789 Richard Hoare sold the property to William Walford who resided at the House until 1797 when it was bought by Sir John Tyrell, whose descendants, eventually through the female line, remained at Boreham House until 1930. In 1812 Sir John commissioned the architect Thomas Hopper to add carriage arches to the wings of the House. During the early years of the C19 Sir John and his son, also John, laid the surrounding farmland to pasture and ornamented it with tree planting, while at the beginning of the C20 Mrs Tufnell-Tyrell made a rock walk and wild garden in the pleasure grounds and widened Richard Woods' lake. In 1930 the 3000 acre (1250ha) estate was purchased by Henry Ford who established Fordson Estates Limited. Boreham House and 32 acres (c 13ha) of surrounding land was used to establish the Henry Ford Institute of Agricultural Engineering. In 1952 it was transferred to the Ford Motor Company and thereafter became a training centre for Ford Tractor Operations. During the 1970s Ford began selling much of the surrounding land and in 1995 the House and pleasure grounds were sold to Mr V Adams. The site remains (2000) in single private ownership.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Boreham House is situated on the north-east edge of the town of Chelmsford, between the villages of Chelmer to the south-west and Boreham to the north-east, and is set in a highly populated part of the county. The House and grounds cover c 13ha and lie just to the south-east of the A12, their north-west boundary formed by the B1137 which runs parallel to the A12. The remaining boundaries are all formed by farmland and are partly ditched or hedged. The ground at Boreham House is generally level, with a slight fall to the south-east towards the River Chelmer valley which lies c 700m beyond the boundary of the site here registered.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The approach to Boreham House is from the B1137, through gates which lead to twin parallel drives flanking a long formal canal. The drives lead directly to the entrance forecourt below the north-west front of the House.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Boreham House (listed grade I) is a small mansion built of dark-brown brick with stucco dressings. The entrance front faces north-west and is of seven bays with a projecting central Tuscan portico over the front door which is reached by a small flight of steps. The main facade comprises a central block of two storeys with flanking single-storey wings and triumphal carriage arch entrances at the north-east and south-west ends. The gardens on the south-east front are reached by a flight of balustrated steps from a central pedimented doorway. Boreham House was designed by James Gibbs and executed by Edward Shepherd for Benjamin Hoare between 1727 and 1728. In the early C19 Thomas Hopper added the grand carriage arches for Sir John Tyrell.

Through the arches on either side of the House are service and carriage courts, and stables.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens lie to the north-west and south-east of the House, separated by the House itself and by garden walls which extend beyond each of the wings to the north-east and south-west boundaries of the gardens where they terminate in symmetrical square garden buildings, perhaps banqueting houses. Between the carriage drives on the north-west front is a c 250m long formal canal, laid out when the House was first built in the early C18. At this time each of the drives were lined with elm trees, creating a four row avenue, considered by County Life in 1914 to be 'probably one of the best elm avenues in the country'. During the 1960s all the avenue trees were lost to Dutch elm disease and have since been replaced by a collection of flowering cherry trees, mixed shrub beds, roses, and bedding set in grass on the canal sides.

From the south-east front steps lead onto a gravel terrace which looks over a sloping lawn scattered with a variety of trees and shrubs. The central lawn is free of trees, giving a view down to the small informal lake created by Richard Woods in the 1770s, which runs along the south-east boundary of the gardens. The lake was widened to its present size by Mrs Tufnell-Tyrell at the beginning of the C20. The gently undulating lawn was contoured by Woods to open up the view of the lake and the landscape beyond it, a view which is now (2000) obscured by trees around the water. Woods also formed small hillocks in the grass on which trees were planted, the hillocks but few of the trees surviving. Along the south-west side of the lawn is a larger concentration of trees, many of them later C20 additions to the area where Woods planted a pleasure-ground shrubbery. During the 1930s the south lawn was used for tennis courts and a small formal rose garden laid out to the west of them. Neither the lawns nor the rose garden survive (2000).

A small bridge (unsafe, 2000) leads over the south-west end of the lake to a small area of dense woodland, the probable site of Mrs Tufnell-Tyrell's rock and wild garden, while at the north-east end of the lake a mid C20 plantation of conifers has been added. The boundary planting along the north-east side of the gardens is of mid to late C20 character and at the north-east end, near the House, it screens a depot and storage area used for tractor storage during Ford's occupancy of the House.

PARK The former parkland lies outside the area here registered. During the first half of the C19 Sir John Tyrell laid some of the surrounding farmland to pasture and embellished it with clumps of trees, adding an icehouse to the field south-west of the canal. Two contemporary writers, in discussing Boreham record that the landscape was 'not very extensive but laid out with great taste' (Virtue 1831; Wright 1836) and both describe only the Woods' pleasure grounds and lake. The icehouse survived only until the end of the C19 and the fields were returned to agricultural use when Henry Ford set up the Institute of Agricultural Engineering in 1930.

KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen garden lies on the south-west side of the House and is joined to it by the stable courtyard wall. Gateways in the north-west and south-east walls provide links into the rest of the grounds. The land is presently (2000) uncultivated and used

	for storing farm machinery. At the south-west end of the north-west wall is a square brick garden building, identical to the one which terminates the wall on the north-east side of Boreham House. The walled gardens are of C18 origin, probably built by Benjamin Hoare to accompany his new house in 1728, but certainly in existence by 1777 when Chapman and Andre's county map was published'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	68
Asset Name	Chelmer And Blackwater Navigation Conservation Area (chelmsford)
National Grid Reference	574605 207421
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DEX22922
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	No description available
References	[1] Chelmsford Council

Asset Number	69
Asset Name	Boreham House, Boreham
National Grid Reference	574622 209152
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338403
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Designed by James Gibbs and executed by Edward Shepherd for Benjamin Hoare, the owner of New Hall who removed some of the finest fittings from the Hall to his new house. The house had a number of alterations in the early C19 when Thomas Hopper added the grand carriage entrances to the left and right of the house. (Circa 1812). The house is built of dark brown brick with stucco dressings and comprises a central block of 2 storeys, attics and basement and flanking single storey wings with triumphal arched carriage entrances at the north-east and south-west ends. The main block has a moulded and modillioned stucco cornice and a balustraded parapet with ball finials at intervals around the facades. The north-west and south-east facades have 7 window range, arranged 2:3:2. The centre part, of 3 window range, breaks forward slightly and is surmounted by a modillioned pediment with a Diocletian window in the tympanum on the north-west front and 1 large and 2 small flanking circular windows on the south-east front. The north-east and south-west facades have 3 window range. The windows are double-hung sashes with glazing bars, with stucco moulded and shouldered architraves the ground storey windows have alternate segmental and triangular pediments. On the north-west front there is a large early C19 tetrastyle Tuscan portico 2 columns deep, with plain columns, cornice and a balustraded parapet. The south-east front has a central pedimented doorway opening on to a flight of balustraded stone steps. The side wings have 3 window range on the north-west front and balustraded parapets with ball finials. The end carriage entrances have central stucco moulded arches and keystones, paired plain Tuscan columns and a balustraded parapet with urns. The interior has 2 splendid rooms, the entrance hall and the saloon, with elaborate enrichment including pedimented doors and a fireplace with Caryatids, The staircase, with heavy cast iron railings, is early C19'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	70
Asset Name	Hammonds Farm, Cropmark 2
National Grid Reference	574671 207506
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX19494
Value	Medium

Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of old field boundaries and a ring ditch, also faint elements of a large rectangular enclosure with a parallel trackway to the west, possibly a field-enclosure system <1> - <16> See TL70-132, 5748 for adjacent, possibly related cropmarks-APs show some of TL70-134's cropmarks also. Ring ditches showing on AP's. <17></p> <p>Part of the site was excavated in advance of the Chelmsford-Maldon Effluent Pipeline. Area A recorded a single Early Bronze Age pit which contained a significant quantity of Beaker pottery. The majority of features were of Early Roman date. They appeared to represent part of the remains of a small farmstead and fields associated with this. The centre of occupation of the site was probably just to the south-west of the excavation area, outside of the area affected by the pipeline. The features included ditches, a line of small postholes, and a driveway <33></p> <p>Area B was located to east of Area A, a small group of early Neolithic pits were found along with 3 Early Roman ditches and a single post-medieval ditch <33></p> <p>Area C was a small excavation area adjacent to Hammond Road. Excavation recorded mainly medieval archaeology , consisting of a potential building platform, ditches, pits, ponds and structural features. The site continued to be occupied into the post-medieval period. Not all of the site was uncovered within the pipeline easement, but it seems to have represented the centre of a small farmstead, of primarily 12-14th century date, raised on a building platform above the flood plain and drained by ditches and ponds. It may have been superseded by the adjoining moated Phillows Farm'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	72
Asset Name	Lionfield Cottages Cropmarks
National Grid Reference	574800 209800
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1031236
Value	Medium
Period	Uncertain

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of old field boundaries'. [1]</p> <p>'A strongly magnetic modern service bisects the field F2.2, and another follows along the eastern side of the Boreham Brook. On either side of the brook lightly curving linear anomalies correspond to field boundaries on early OS maps. Several land drains criss-cross F2.2 and F2.3 There are a number of geological anomalies (periglacial?) in F2.3.</p> <p>Ferrous disturbances along the northern edge of the area could be from modern services or the proximity of the A12. A large area of ferrous disturbance in the south-western corner of F2.3 may relate to the former Boreham Mill'. [2]</p> <p>'Site 2 consists of Trenches 129 to 144 within the area evaluated in Land Parcel P14.3 (Table 1) Within these trenches, a significant amount of archaeology was observed and recorded. Trenches 130, 133, 135, 136, 140, and 141 contained ditches running north to south and east to west in varying sizes and depths. Some of the shallower ditches, such as that in Trench 130, could represent an irrigation or water management system.</p> <p>In addition to ditches, some pitting was recorded in Trenches 130, 136 and 141. There was also a feature that was not excavated due to the proximity to the other ditches and the lack of full extent exposed. This looked to be the correct size and shape for a possible Sunken-Featured Building. It was decided to leave the excavation of this until the whole area could be investigated in more detail.</p> <p>It is worth noting that in Trench 140 four ditches were recorded; Ditch [160204] was oriented northwest to southeast, it was observed to intersect with the ditch [160206], though the nature of the relationship was unclear. Ditches [160208] and [160210] were oriented northeast to southwest. Both had regular profiles with curving sides and a flat base. Truncation of [160210] suggests that it was re-cut as [160208] following a period of disuse. No artefactual remains were recovered from either ditch to aid dating. However, due to the possible long-term use of the ditch system as illustrated by the recutting the archaeological activity in this trench could represent a more longstanding use of the land.</p> <p>Additional information regarding land use can be gathered from the pitting happening across the site. While the ditch system produced very little dating material the pitting provides a little more. The pit [159272] in Trench 139 comprised two fills with the lower fill (159273) containing charcoal and some pottery sherds derived from the base of a small cup or jar dating from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The sherds appear to have been heat affected and could represent the remains of a small crucible.</p> <p>Due to the similarities in the fills with the nearby ditches, it could be suggested that, especially in the case of natural infilling, the features are likely to be of similar date. However, due to the lack of dateable material from most of the linear features, this cannot be confirmed at this stage'. [3]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

	[2] Headland Archaeology 2020, 8 [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 12 - Site 2
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Asset Number	73
Asset Name	Site of Boreham Windmill
National Grid Reference	574811 209768
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040404
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'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'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	74
Asset Name	Site of Buckshorn house near Boreham House
National Grid Reference	574895 209743
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1034910
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'House shown on C and A map 1777 demolished 1936'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	75
Asset Name	Boreham to Springfield Link Main
National Grid Reference	574971 209418
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040590
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'The construction of phases 1 and 3 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 1, which ran along the valley of the Boreham Brook from Church Road to the A12, was monitored in spring 2009, and phase 3, which ran from the A12 past New Hall School, in autumn 2010. Phase 2 was not monitored as this length involved directional drilling under the A12 and the London-Colchester railway.</p> <p>An earlier archaeological desk-based assessment <1> established that phase 1 of the pipeline ran along the valley of the Boreham Brook, a tributary of the river Chelmer, in an area with potential for prehistoric and later remains, including Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint artefacts excavated at Old Hall Reservoir, Boreham.</p> <p>Phase 3 of the pipeline ran past New Hall School, the site of a palace built by Henry VIII, replacing a medieval manor. Monitoring of phase 1 of the pipeline recorded an earlier channel of the Boreham Brook, filled with clean natural deposits, some of which contained plant remains. The channel is undated, as it contained no artefacts and the plant remains were not suitable for radiocarbon dating, but is probably post-glacial or prehistoric. Assessment of the plant remains indicates that the former channel was bordered by scrub and woodland with no evidence of human activity. It was sealed beneath the alluvium of the present brook, which appears to have been deposited during the medieval period or later, at the same time as extensive alluviation alongside the adjacent section of the river Chelmer.</p>

	<p>The phase 1 monitoring recovered a scatter of worked flint on the south bank of the Boreham Brook near Church Road, dating to the Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Bronze Age. This assemblage contained a high proportion of tools, much higher than that produced by the barrows of the nearby Old Hall Reservoir site. This suggests the presence of a working area beside the Boreham Brook, although related settlement was most likely located on the rising ground overlooking the brook.</p> <p>The phase 1 monitoring did not locate any remains related to the Roman London-Colchester road, whose line is followed by Main Road, Boreham (B1137). Medieval and post-medieval pottery found alongside the Main Road in the area of the former Boreham Mill suggests that it may have had medieval origins. A wall built of reused 16th century bricks on the west side of the brook probably represents a boundary between Boreham House and the Boreham Mill. A channel of the Boreham Brook infilled with modern material was also recorded, and this and Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the Boreham Brook was diverted along the line of the mill leat when Boreham Mill was demolished in the second half of the 20th century.</p> <p>Monitoring of phase 3 of the pipeline recorded three undated features in the area south of New Hall School. No evidence related to adjacent cropmarks was recorded'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	76
Asset Name	North of Boreham, Findspot of Bronze Age spearhead
National Grid Reference	575000 210000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX37198
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A complete peghole spearhead was recovered from a field surface in Boreham. There is some ancient damage to the blade edges and the socket is cracked. The blade is bent. The surface is largely obscured by corrosion, predominately blue grey with some patches of green patina. There is also recent damage to the tip, mid-rib and socket. The spearhead has a lanceolate blade, the curve of the blade from base to</p>

	maximum width is continuously convex, with a round sectioned mid-rib. There is a deep broad groove on the blade parallel to the edge level, giving the blade profile a somewhat step like appearance particularly towards the tip. This spearhead may be slightly earlier than the majority of LBA metalwork finds from the Boreham area which are of the Ewart Park phase. <1> Illustration of object included in source. <1>' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	77
Asset Name	Hammonds Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	575051 207071
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122074
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An early C19 white brick fronted house, built circa 1820. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in stucco architraves. A central doorway has a segmental portico with fluted Doric columns and a cornice. Roof slate, hipped'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	78
Asset Name	Stonhams Lock, Including Lock Gates and Bollards, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation
National Grid Reference	575093 208200
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264058

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Lock and lock gates. Circa 1797, Engineer John Rennie, work supervised by Richard Coates. Red brick in English Bond. Large granite coping stones and quoins. Wooden lock gates with iron hooks and chains and winding gear. Plain C20 cast iron bollards, and one truncated mid C19 cast-iron bollard. One of 12 original locks (see 55th list for Maldon District Langford, 3/6 & 3/7)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	79
Asset Name	The Wine Barrel
National Grid Reference	575122 209922
Type	Commerical
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1237333
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C16 timber frame house with late C14 cross-wing on the South West. Pebble dash and with steep plain tile roof with gabled ends. Two storeys. Three window range with three gables, the left-hand gable is end of C14 cross-wing originally jettied but underbuilt in 019 and with half-hipped roof at rear. Frame largely intact and has complete crown post roof. The other two gables are part of a late C16 rebuild with some re-used timbers from the earlier open hall. Large brick chimney stack off centre in C16 part with two brick four-centred arch fireplaces and another fireplace with timber bresumer. Mostly modern casement windows, and with modern shop extension projecting on right hand of front'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	80
Asset Name	South West of Boreham
National Grid Reference	575138 209552
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX19774
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of a single, large ring ditch, partly masked by geological features, and associated linear features'.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	81
Asset Name	North of Boreham, Rectilinear Enclosure
National Grid Reference	575158 210840
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX31088
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks including linear features, rectangular and rectilinear enclosures and an oval enclosure. Possibly also some pits. <1> The oval enclosure is a wood shown on the OS 6" map which has subsequently been grubbed out. <2>' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	82
Asset Name	Caynton
National Grid Reference	575190 209867
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122219
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered house with a floor inserted probably in the C17. 1 storey and attics. Casement windows. Roof 'thatched, with 1 gabled dormer'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	83
Asset Name	Land rear of 8-10 Oak Cottages, Elm Way, Boreham
National Grid Reference	575210 210020
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042076
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	The evaluation consisted of one trench and found a single archaeological feature, located towards the west end of the trench. This was a small circular pit with steep rounded sides and a flattish base, measuring 0.97 x 0.88m across and 0.22m deep. Its single fill contained post-medieval/modern rubbish including several hardfired ceramic building material

	fragments, small lumps of coal and iron nails. The pit dates to the 19th or 20th century. No other archaeological features or finds were present in the trench'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	84
Asset Name	Buxted Chicken Factory, Boreham
National Grid Reference	575300 209900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX31378; MEX39737; MEX39738; MEX39739
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'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. <1> - <3>' (MEX31378)</p> <p>'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. <1> - <3>' (MEX39737)</p> <p>'An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trenching prior to development. Early medieval property boundaries were located by the excavation, dated by the pottery in their fills to the 10th to 11th centuries. <1> - <3>' (MEX39738)</p> <p>'An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to development. Post medieval activity was indicated by 2 pottery sherds of red earthenware. <1> - <3>' (MEX39739) [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	85
Asset Name	Water feeder, Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation 3

National Grid Reference	575304 209340
Type	Water Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033695
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'From N, earth ditch runs immediately to the W of the Boreham road and issues into the river 5m W of Black Bridge. <1>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	86
Asset Name	Boreham Lodge
National Grid Reference	575502 209589
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122216
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a painted brick front divided into 3 bays by pilasters, with a parapet and modillion cornice. 2 storeys and attics. 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. There is a central doorway with an early C19 iron fret perch. Later wings extend at the rear. Roof tiled, mansard, half hipped at the east and west ends, with 1 gabled dormer on the front. The Church of St Andrew, Boreham Lodge, the Old Vicarage, Church Cottages (Nos 1 to 4 (consec), McMillans Cottages (Nos 1 and 2) Boreham Manor, Babylon, Ebenezer Cottage, Chasdol and the Old

	Rectory form a group. (Church Cottages Nos 1 to 4 are buildings of local interest). [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	87
Asset Name	The Old Vicarage
National Grid Reference	575552 209617
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122217
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with C20 alterations at the rear. Two storeys. Three window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. A central six-panel door has a semi-circular fanlight with radial glazing bars and an open pediment. It has a Tuscan portico with plain columns. Roof tiled, hipped.</p> <p>The Church of St Andrew, Boreham Lodge, the Old Vicarage, Church Cottages (Nos 1 to 4 (consec), McMillans Cottages (Nos 1 and 2) Boreham Manor North and Boreham Manor South, Babylon, Ebenezer Cottage, Coppers and the Old Rectory form a group. (Church Cottages Nos 1 to 4 are buildings of local interest)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	88
Asset Name	The Old Rectory, Boreham
National Grid Reference	575571 209521
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338401

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'A late C15 timber-framed and plastered house with cross wings at the east and west ends jettied on the upper storey and supported on exposed joists. Considerably restored in the C20 with timber-framing exposed in the cross wings. At the rear there is a C17 gabled wing with a jettied upper storey. The wings are two storeys and the centre block is one storey and attics. Casement windows with lattice leaded lights. Roof tiled, with three gabled dormers to the centre block and a crowstepped and corbelled chimneystack at the west end, with two diagonal shafts rebuilt at the tops. The interior has exposed timber-framing, beams and ceiling joists, two winder staircases and two red brick Tudor fireplaces. (RCHM 17).</p> <p>Boreham Manor North and Boreham Manor South, Babylon, Ebenezer Cottage, Coppers, the Old Rectory, the Church of St Andrew, Boreham Lodge, the Old Vicarage, Church Cottages (Nos 1 to 4 (consec) and McMillan's Cottages (Nos 1 and 2) form a group. Church Cottages, Nos 1 to 4 are buildings of local interest'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	89
Asset Name	Church Of St Andrew, Boreham
National Grid Reference	575610 209614
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122215
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Early Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'DATES OF MAIN PHASES/ NAMES OF ARCHITECTS Late C11 or early C12 central tower, upper part of the tower late C12. C13 aisles. Eastern two bays of S aisle widened C14. Chancel rebuilt late C14, N aisle widened and S porch added or rebuilt C15. S chancel chapel C16 in</p>

origin, rebuilt in the C19. The church was restored by Frederic Chancellor in stages between 1868 and 1912, with further work in 1924 by A Y Nutt. MATERIALS Flint rubble with some ironstone and freestone. Dressings of the late C11 and C12 work are largely Roman brick, the other dressings are limestone and clunch. S porch and S walkway are timber framed. Tile roofs except for lead on N aisle.

PLAN Nave with N and S aisles, the S aisle widening in the eastern bays, SW vestry and S porch with attached S covered walkway. Central tower, chancel with N vault like a porch, and S chapel.

EXTERIOR A varied exterior, with the very long wooden S porch extension and central tower being particularly notable features.

The central tower is of three stages and has an embattled parapet with C17 brick coping and a pyramidal cap. The lower half of the tower is C11 or very early C12, and has a narrow, round-headed window partly built of Roman brick in the N and S faces. A C19 door in the SW angle leading to the internal tower stair replaces a round headed C11 or C12 doorway with chamfered imposts. The second stage has two light windows with round heads and a central shaft with a replaced cushion capital in the N and S walls. The top of the tower was added in the later C12 and has in each face a window two lights below a tympanum within a pointed headed outer opening.

The C14 chancel has a reticulated E window and small trefoiled lights with square heads in both N and S walls. There is also a three-light C15 window in the N side. Also on the chancel N side is the Tyrell vault, which looks like a porch, built c.1804 and rebuilt in 1895. The late C16 S (Sussex) chancel chapel was largely rebuilt in the C19, when it was made considerably shorter on its west side, and has single light windows in the E and W walls and a two-light window in the S wall.

The N aisle is C15 and has large, three light windows with vertical tracery; there are no E or W windows in the N aisle. A building break in the N aisle W wall indicates the extent of the original early C13 aisle. The large nave W window is late C15 and has five foiled lights with transoms and vertical tracery in a four-centred head.

The S aisle is in two sections. The western two bays are C12. Very narrow, this section has a late C12 or early C13 W window. The eastern two bays, to the E of the porch, were rebuilt in the C14 and have heavily or entirely renewed flint walling with stone banding, and two-light early C14 style windows in the S wall; there is no E window in the S aisle.

The S porch was partially rebuilt in white brick in the mid C19, but the E and W side walls have six, C15 cinquefoiled lights with timber mullions; they were formerly open but are now glazed. The porch roof is also C15 and has moulded wall plate and cornice with a central purlin with craved braces. The S door has C13 chamfered jambs. The porch continues into the highly unusual long, timber-framed walkway like a series of lychgates. Originally built in 1843 and rebuilt in 1924, it has a series of open three sections with timber posts, arched braces and tiled roofs descending towards the street. The southern most section has a half hipped roof. The SW vestry was added c.1900.

INTERIOR The 4-bay N and S nave arcades are early C13 and have one chamfered order on octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases. They die into small corbels at the E and W ends. A blocked C15 or early C16 door led from the tower stair to a former rood loft. The eastern two bays only of the S aisle were widened in the early C14 and a contemporary half-arch in the S aisle against the central pier marks the transition to the narrower, C13 western bays. There are two S doors in the narrower section, one the C13 S door, the other is an early C20 door to the W of the main S door that leads to the SW vestry. Traces of a former W window in the N aisle, like that surviving in the S aisle, are visible internally.

The western arch of the central tower is C14, and of three chamfered orders on octagonal responds. Above it is the remains of a taller, narrower round-headed arch of the late C11 or early C12 of mixed brick and stone voussoirs. To the left (N) of the chancel arch, below the E corbel of the N arcade, there is a partial, round-headed recess of mixed Roman brick and stone that formerly held a nave altar beside the narrower, former W tower arch. It preserves the remains of its original altar slab, and a small C14 piscina indicates the continued presence of an altar here after the construction of the chancel arch.

The round-headed eastern tower arch is also late C11 or early C12 and is entirely of brick, though of an apparently different construction to the W arch. Wider and lower than the original western arch, it has two square orders to the W, and a single square order to the E with small impost, also in brick. There is a blocked late C11 or early C12 door with a round head with radial voussoirs and chamfered impost in the tower that formerly led to the tower stair, and there are high level doors in both the E and W faces of the tower, both with stone jambs and Roman brick arches.

The chancel was rebuilt in the C14 and has a C14 string course around the inside. The arch to the Sussex chapel was rebuilt in the C19 and has a chamfered arch on heavily moulded corbels. There is a squint from a lost N chapel or chamber into the chancel. The late C16 Sussex chapel was almost entirely rebuilt in the C19 and is dominated by the huge monument to the Earls of Sussex.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES Early C14 font, hexagonal with deeply sunk, gabled trefoil panels around the tall bowl, which sits directly on a moulded base. C14 piscina with a cusped ogee head to the N of the western tower arch. The screen under the eastern tower arch and that enclosing an area at the W end of the N aisle are made up from fragments of C15 screenwork; there is also some probably C18 panelling at the W end of the nave. A few fragments of C14 glass in Sussex chapel S window, and some good C19 glass. Tilework reredos of the C19 with similar tiling on the base of the font. Medieval wall painting of false ashlar and geometric designs in the chancel, with a band of C19 floral banding below it. C19 lectern with carved figures of the Evangelists. C19 geometric tile paving in the chancel. Plain, C19 nave benches.

	<p>Monuments: In the Sussex chapel, three excellent recumbent figures in armour on a single tomb chest for the first three Earls of Sussex, d. 1542, 1567 and 1583, by Richard Stevens of Southwark, 1587-9. Brass for Alse Byng, d.1573, a palimpsest, the reverse C15. Many, mostly C19 wall monuments in the nave and chancel. Four C18 hatchments, and some ledger slabs in the floor.</p> <p>Roofs: S porch roof C15; N aisle roof C15 at the E end with some replacement timber at W end.</p> <p>HISTORY The early construction history of the church is not entirely clear. The Royal Commission argued that the nave central tower and a now-rebuilt chancel were constructed in the eleventh or early twelfth century. On the other hand, the differences in construction techniques between the E and W tower arches may suggest that the base of the tower was originally the C11 chancel and that it was raised when the chancel was added, perhaps in the early C12. The upper part of tower was added in the later C12, and the aisles in the early C13. The position of the former altar niche to the left of the W tower arch indicates that the C13 arcade was built inside the line of the walls of the wider Norman nave rather than being punched through the nave walls as was often done. The nave may also have been lengthened at this date. Only the eastern two bays of the S aisle were widened in the early C14. The chancel was rebuilt and probably extended in the later C14, and the N aisle was widened in the C15 when the nave W window was also installed and the S porch added or rebuilt. The S chancel (Sussex) chapel was added in the later C16 and was originally longer towards the W. The S porch was rebuilt in 1843, and the Sussex chapel was rebuilt and reduced in length in 1860. The rest of the church was restored in the late C19 and early C20.</p> <p>SOURCES Bettley, J and Pevsner, N., Buildings of England: Essex (2007), 153-4 Smith, W J T. Throughout the Ages: St Andrew's, Boreham, Essex (1987) RCHME Essex II (1923), 22-4</p> <p>REASONS FOR DESIGNATION The Church of St Andrew, Boreham, is designated at Grade I for the following principal reasons: * Parish church, C11 in origin, with a central tower with very high, narrow W tower arch. C13 aisles and C14 chancel. * Surviving C12 nave altar niche with partial altar slab surviving. * Good C14 font. * Excellent Sussex monuments. * Unusual C19 timber framed porch extension'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	90
Asset Name	Coppers and Ebenezer Cottage
National Grid Reference	575641 209584
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122222
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'GV II A pair of C18 timber-framed and plastered cottages. One storey and attics. The windows are partly double-hung sashes with glazing bars and partly casements. There is one horizontal sliding sash. Boarded doors. Roof tiled, with four gabled dormers.</p> <p>Boreham Manor North and Boreham Manor South, Babylon, Ebenezer Cottage, Coppers, the Old Rectory, the Church of St Andrew, Boreham Lodge, the Old Vicarage, Church Cottages (Nos 1 to 4 (consec) and McMillan's Cottages (Nos 1 and 2) form a group. Church Cottages Nos 1 to 4 are buildings of local interest'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	91
Asset Name	Boreham: Church Road Conservation Area
National Grid Reference	575646 209573
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DEX22923
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	No description available
References	[1] Chelmsford Council

Asset Number	92
Asset Name	Former Hamilton Motors site, Main Road, Boreham

National Grid Reference	575669 210193
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1038579
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Of the small number of features revealed, all were either of modern date or of probable modern date. Apart from one small struck flint flake of possible prehistoric date, all the finds which were recovered from the features or spoil from the trenches were modern'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	93
Asset Name	Babylon
National Grid Reference	575694 209600
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122221
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'GV II Originally a C15 timber-framed and plastered house altered in the C16 and later and renovated in the C20. At the west end there is a cross wing with a jettied upper storey and exposed timber-framing. Two storeys and attics. The windows are casements with leaded lights, the doorway has a moulded architrave and cornice. Roof tiled, half hipped at the east end, with a chimney stack at the west end which is partly old and partly of rebuilt octagonal shafts. (RCHM 19). Boreham Manor North and Boreham Manor South, Babylon, Ebenezer Cottage, Coppers, the Old Rectory, the Church of St Andrew, Boreham

	Lodge, the Old Vicarage, Church Cottages (Nos 1 to 4 (consec) and McMillan's Cottages (Nos 1 and 2) form a group. Church Cottages, Nos 1 to 4 are buildings of local interest'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	94
Asset Name	1 and 2, McMillan's Cottages
National Grid Reference	575694 209631
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122218
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered cottages. One storey and attics, No. 2 has a higher eaves level than No.1. Casement windows with glazing bars. Two window range each. No. 2 has a gabled porch. Roofs tiled, with two gabled dormers to each tenement. The Church of St Andrew, Boreham Lodge, the Old Vicarage, Church Cottages (Nos 1 to 4 (consec), McMillans Cottages (Nos 1 and 2), Boreham Manor North and Boreham Manor South, Babylon, Ebenezer Cottage, Coppers and the Old Rectory form a group. (Church Cottages Nos 1 to 4 are buildings of local interest)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	95
Asset Name	West of depot
National Grid Reference	575743 210848
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX28670
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear features representing post medieval field boundaries, also a possible enclosure'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	96
Asset Name	Boreham Manor North and Boreham Manor south
National Grid Reference	575752 209611
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122220
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'GV II A C18 brick house, now colourwashed, with a parapet and a raised brick band at parapet level. There are extensive C20 alterations and additions on the south and east sides. Two storeys and attics. Four window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has two three-light windows on each side of a six-panel door with a wood doorcase of pilasters, semi-circular fanlight and an open modillion pediment. There is a Palladian window on the south side. West side has two gables and the south side has three. Roof tiled, with three segmental headed dormer windows on the front.</p> <p>Boreham Manor North and Boreham Manor South, Babylon, Ebenezer Cottage, Coppers, the Old Rectory, the Church of St Andrew, Boreham Lodge, the Old Vicarage, Church Cottages (Nos 1 to 4 (consec) and McMillan's Cottages (Nos 1 and 2) form a group, Church Cottages, Nos 1 to 4 are buildings of local interest'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	97
Asset Name	Old Hall
National Grid Reference	575870 209528
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1272405
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'A farm house, known as Old Hall, dating from the C15, altered and extended in the C16, C19 and early-C20.</p> <p>MATERIALS The house has a rendered timber frame to the C15 phase, part-rendered, red brick C19 addition with yellow stock banding and diaper patterns and clay peg tiles to both roofs. PLAN The two-storey C15 phase comprises a hall, aligned approximately north-south, with a cross wing to the north and a projecting east-west, three-storey C19 range at the south.</p> <p>EXTERIOR The façade of the two-storey C15 building has an entrance door beneath a gablet to the left and early-C19 tripartite vertical sliding sash windows without glazing bars to the right. At first-floor, there are late-C19 tripartite sash and casement windows. The gable roof of the hall has an off-centre, rebuilt diagonal chimney and at the north end there is an east-facing gable in the position of the cross wing, which has a hipped roof with a gablet to the rear. Both the hall and cross wing had jetties which have been underbuilt. The second and third storeys of the C19 range are rendered with decorative applied timber. The principal elevation faces south, most windows are replacements and there are altered openings at the ground floor, where one tripartite window with glazing bars is C19 in date.</p> <p>INTERIOR Much of the C15 hall and cross wing frame survives and is of good quality and substantial scantling, although there has been some remodelling at the south end of the hall where it conjoins with the C19 range. In the principal room of the ground floor is a large inglenook fireplace with a pegged, chamfered bresummer. Above, the midrail has roll-moulding with stops. The bridging beams have double ogee moulding with run out stops and it is said that the floor joists are similarly treated. Although the frame is replaced at the front, some of the sole plate, wall posts and midrails remain exposed. In the rear of the cross wing, close</p>

	<p>stud wall frames, wall posts and bridging beams are apparent. The original position of the stairs can be discerned in the ceiling.</p> <p>On the first floor, close studding, wattle and daub panelling and a diamond mullion window are exposed in the rear wall frame. Slightly cambered tie beams, arched braces and chamfered and stopped storey posts are exposed in the cross wing and main hall. The roof structure of both the hall and cross wing are said to be of a crown post construction. Down bracing from the crown post to the tie beam remains in the hall roof. A two-panel door with 'HL' hinges and hob-grate in the main bedroom are of C18 date.</p> <p>The interior of the C19 range was not inspected.</p> <p>HISTORY Old Hall Farm lies on the south-eastern outskirts of the historic village of Boreham. The C15 and later farm house, known as Old Hall, lies to the west of the current farm buildings and probably occupies the site of Calwattes or Culverts, a capital message documented from the C13. The existing farm buildings date from the C17 and later, but it is possible that they are on the site of the medieval stading.</p> <p>The earliest configuration comprised a jettied, timber-framed hall with a cross wing at the north end. The hall was ceiled over, probably in the C16 or C17, and the house was altered considerably in the C19, when a three-storey range was added to the south end and the front wall of the hall and rear wall of the cross wing were encased. In the mid-C20 some openings were altered in the C19 range and some windows have been replaced. The building was listed at Grade II in 1988.</p> <p>REASONS FOR DESIGNATION Old Hall, a farmhouse of the C15 and later date, is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architecture: It is constructed with a good quality timber frame of substantial scantling which exhibits craftsmanship in construction and detailing. * Intactness: It retains a significant proportion of a C15 hall house with a cross wing. * Interior: The earliest plan-form remains clearly legible despite the remodelling of the C16 and C19. * Group Value: Old Hall has group value with the C17 barn to the north-east, recommended for listing at Grade II'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	98
Asset Name	Clock House / Clock House Cottage
National Grid Reference	575883 210323
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169636

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered house with cross wings at the north and south ends ; the south cross wing has a modern addition extending to the west. The north crass wing and centre part has exposed timber-framing and the north wing is jettied on the east front. the wings are 2 storeys and the centre part is 1 storey and attics. On the south side there is an original external chimney stack with tabled offsets and grouped diagonal shuts. Roof tiled. (RCHM 11). The Chesnuts, Clock House, Clock House Cottage, Maltings, No 2 Maltings Cottages St Andrews and The Six Bells Public House form a group. (The Chesnuts is a buildings of local interest)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	99
Asset Name	Maltings / Maltings Cottages / St Andrews
National Grid Reference	575900 210333
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122226
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'GV A C16 and later timber-framed and plastered cottage. 1 storey and attics. Casement windows, some with lattice leaded lights. Roof thatched, with 2 gabled dormers on the front. The Chesnuts, Clock House, Clock House Cottage, Maltings, No 2 Maltings Cottages St Andrews and The Six Bells Public House form a group. (The Chesnuts is a building of local interest)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	100
Asset Name	Barn north-east of Old Hall
National Grid Reference	575908 209549
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1396464
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'The C17 barn north-east of Old Hall, Church Road, Boreham is designated for the following principal reasons: * Architectural Interest: It retains a C17 midstrey, cross and wall framing, and roof structure of pre-1840 date. * Intactness/Alteration: Although there have been alterations to the structure in the C20, a significant proportion of the building remains intact. * Group Value: The barn has group value with Old Hall, listed at Grade II'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	101
Asset Name	Boreham: Roman Road/plantation Road Conservation Area
National Grid Reference	575914 210366
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DEX22924
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	No description available
References	[1] Chelmsford Council

Asset Number	102
Asset Name	Six Bells Public House
National Grid Reference	575926 210379
Type	Eating and Drinking Establishment
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122225
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Originally a group of 4 C18 and c19 cottages now combined to form the Six Bells Public House. 2 of the cottages face south and 2 face west, They are partly 2 storeys and partly 1 storey and attics. The south front is of red brick and has 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars; the ground storey windows are 3-light. The west front is plastered and has partly casement windows and partly double-hung sashes with glazing bars. Roofs tiled, the east end is mansard and there is 1 gabled dormer to each of the single storeyed parts.</p> <p>The Six Bells Public House, The Chestnuts, Clock House, Clock House Cottage, Maltings, Nos 2 Mallings Cottages and St Andrews form a group (The Chestnuts is a building of local interest)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	103
Asset Name	Shottesbrook
National Grid Reference	575939 209622
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122223
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with margin glazing bars. A central doorway has pilasters and a pediment. Roof tiled'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	104
Asset Name	The Chestnuts
National Grid Reference	575963 210371
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264060
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Former hall house. Circa 1550 with additions of circa 1620 and circa 1830. Stucco. main tiled hipped roof to eaves. L-shaped plan with added wings to centre rear. 2 storeys. 4 windows wide. Entrance to second bay from right; square headed; panelled door. Square headed C20 windows. Interior with main frame exposed, 2 planked C17 doors and much C18 woodwork including doors, corner cupboard, etc; C18 cornicework'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	105
Asset Name	Porters house and moated site (Site of)
National Grid Reference	576000 210500
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX20635; MEX20639
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'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' (1487). <5>' (MEX20635)</p> <p>'Medieval house, much altered in later times. Inside, dado of 17th century panelling <1> Demolished for A12 bypass <3> in <2> <4>' (MEX20639) [1]</p> <p>This asset was removed by construction of the existing A12.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	106
Asset Name	Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham
National Grid Reference	576000 210830
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040778
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>Two trenches were excavated in an 'L' shaped configuration positioned over the four linear cropmarks. A prehistoric pit (?early Iron Age) and an undated ditch were recorded, neither corresponded with the cropmark plot. The cropmarks orientated NE/SW may relate to the rifle range recorded on the 3rd edition ordnance survey map. It is possible that some of the remaining cropmarks were caused by naturally-occurring geological features, or variations in the natural drift geology. <1></p>

	Cropmarks have previously been recorded on this site from aerial photographs (EHER 8956) and the trenches were positioned over the cropmarks as shown on the cropmark plot, however, they did not show in the trenches'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	107
Asset Name	Benning Hill
National Grid Reference	576003 210905
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28627
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of various rectilinear features and a ring ditch <1> <2> An evaluation comprising two trial trenches revealed an Iron Age pit and an undated ditch'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	108
Asset Name	GHQ Line Anti-Tank Ditch
National Grid Reference	576027 192435
Type	Defensive Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28472
Value	Low
Period	Modern

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'1993 and 2000: 2nd World War tank trap, a ditched defence around Chelmsford, showing successively as an earthwork, soil mark and cropmark on subsequent RAF vertical photography. Mostly now destroyed by recent development. <1> - <4></p> <p>2006: In 1940, with the threat of a German invasion after the evacuations from Dunkirk, a plan was initiated which called for the construction of hundreds, if not thousands, of miles of defence lines throughout Britain. In addition to the coastal 'outer crust', there was a vast network of inland lines paralleling the coast and connecting with each other. The most significant of these, the largest and probably the most heavily fortified, was the GHQ (General Headquarters) Line. This ran from the North of England south to the Thames and then west across the country to the Bristol Channel.</p> <p>In Essex, it came in at Great Chesterford following the path of the River Cam. At Newport it bridged eastwards via Debden Water to Debden at TL 552 328. Here, an anti-tank ditch was dug which crossed the fields southeastwards for 2 miles until it met the River Chelmer at Cherry Green, TL 570 302. The river then became the anti-tank obstacle, southwards through Chickney, Little Easton, Dunmow, Great Waltham and Broomfield to the northern outskirts of Chelmsford.</p> <p>At TL 715 091 the line left the Chelmer to proceed via a second length of anti-tank ditch south-eastwards to the railway line at TL 726 082. It then followed the cutting of the railway NE to TL 729 084 where the ditch restarted. This length zigzagged eastwards to TL 742 079 where it re-joined the River Chelmer to once again head south.</p> <p>At Sandford, TL 741 061, the defence line left the Chelmer for the second time to embark on its fourth length of anti-tank ditch, this time all the way to the Thames. This long stretch ran to the E of Sandon before allying itself closely to the A130 which it zigzagged its way across, through Howe Green and Rettendon to Battlesbridge.</p> <p>Each time the ditch was required to cross the A130, and any other road, a concrete and steel barrier was constructed across the carriageway.</p> <p>From Battlesbridge, the ditch headed SSW through Shotgate, crossing the railway line via a cable barrier at TQ 761 924 to hit the A127 Southend Road at TQ 759 909. Traversing the dual carriageway via a massive road barrier, it continued its way south through North Benfleet and Bowers Gifford, crossing the A13, to eventually run out in the extensive marshes south of Pitsea at TQ 749 871. The final stretch of the defence line to the Thames was taken up by Pitseahall Fleet, Vange Creek and Holehaven Creek to join the wide river between the Thameshaven oil refineries to the W and Canvey Island to the E.</p> <p>Surveyed at various times during the 1990's and 2000's, throughout the whole length of the four ditched sections of the GHQ Line in Essex virtually nothing of this earthwork now survives. However, its path can be very clearly seen on 1940's aerial photographs and thus it has been possible to plot its route with confident accuracy. The entire length of the</p>

	line, both in its ditched form and in its use of the River Cam, Debden Water and the River Chelmer, was fortified by pillboxes. Many of these still survive and are documented under separate SMR entries'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	109
Asset Name	The Cock Inn
National Grid Reference	576103 210488
Type	Eating and Drinking Establishment
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169602
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Originally a C17 timber-framed and plastered house built on a half-H plan but greatly altered in the C18-C19 when it was refaced in red brick. The rear is faced in weatherboarding. 2 storeys and attics. The front has 3 gables; the centre one is higher than the outer gables. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, with stuccoed flat arches. There are 2 doorways, 1 with a semi-circular stuccoed arch. Roof tiled. (RCHM 10)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	110
Asset Name	Hogwells Brickworks at Boreham
National Grid Reference	576800 210900
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX1037118
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Six owners and extensive products. Products: Red bricks known as "Boreham Reds" and white bricks similar to the well known "Suffolk Whites". Ornamental bricks and extra hard bricks for paving stables. Pottery including ornamental and ordinary chimney pots. Vases for hand painting. Ridge and pan tiles. Ornamental garden tiles. Land drainage pipes from 2" to 9" diameter. Use of products: Hogwells - was a timber-framed house which William Clover clad with brick. The decorations in brick, swags and pots of flowers are an excellent example of his ornamental brickwork. Liverpool Street Station, London. Several stations on the Great Eastern Railway. Repairs to the old School at Boreham. The earth closets of the houses opposite the Church. The Limes, a timber-framed house opposite the Red Lion has been clad with white Clover bricks. Brick marks: W. CLOVER, BOREHAM (earlier period). W . C . BOREHAM (later period) F.Inf.: Thomas Beardwell of Hogwells was originally a wood dealer employing 2 men and 2 boys. By the mid 1850's he commenced brickmaking and was also a builder. In 1861 he employed 4 men and 3 boys and in 1871 was employing 25 men and 4 boys. Whilst his son Frederick was a carpenter and joiner his son Albert became a brick maker. In 1873 he owned 3a Or 7p of land in Boreham. In 1875 Thomas Myhill Beardwell sold Hogwells including the brickworks to William Clover. Thomas Myhill or Mihill Beardwell was a Builder and Brickmaker and died 18th September 1876 at Boreham. William Clover came from Runwell where his father and grandfather, both called William, were brick makers. William Clover (1841-1900) was apprenticed to a brick maker at Rettendon where he quickly became expert and was noted for his chimney pots and ornamental tiles. Squire Oxley-Parker (John Oxley-Parker (1812-1887)) recognised his talent and ability to control and made him manager of the estate brickfield at Wood ham Mortimer. He then took charge of a larger brickfield also owned by Oxley-Parker at Hatfield Peverel. He was sole proprietor of the brickworks at Boreham from 1875 until the company of William Clover and Co. Limited was incorporated in 1893. It was wound up in 1895. (See under Widford for further details). He later purchased the Hambro}-hill Brick Works at Rayleigh. He died on 4th February, 1900 aged 59 following which Hogwells was sold and his widow and younger children moved to Rayleigh. Hogwells was purchased by James Brown (1834-1921) who operated the brickworks until about 1911 when Daniel Good continued the business until the First World War. The brickworks extended to 17 acres with two kilns holding 35,000 and 26,000 bricks with an output of 600,000 bricks a year'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	111
Asset Name	London to Colchester Roman Road 1
National Grid Reference	577000 211000
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20478
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Course of Roman road. <1> Part of London-Chelmsford-Colchester road. <2> Overall course of road. Shown on OS map of Roman Britain'. [1] Although it seems likely that remains associated with this asset were removed during construction of the existing A12, it is possible that some will survive within the DCO boundary.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	112
Asset Name	London To Colchester Roman Road 2
National Grid Reference	577006 210997
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20478
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'Course of Roman road. <1> Part of London-Chelmsford-Colchester road. <2> Overall course of road. Shown on OS map of Roman Britain'. [1] Although it seems likely that remains associated with this asset were removed during construction of the existing A12, it is possible that some will survive within the DCO boundary.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	113
Asset Name	West of Toppingshoe
National Grid Reference	577010 211412
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20600
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of ring ditches, trackways and field boundaries around Toppinghoe Hall. Under crop <1> Large ring ditch, the ditch c4m wide, various linear features, one apparently leading to the ring ditch. Pairs of parallel lines could be double ditches of a sizeable enclosure. OS card has cropmark plot. This, with information, taken from source 3. Nothing visible on APs available to OS'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	114
Asset Name	Garden Wall (part Incorporated In a garage) approximately 30 metres south-west of Toppinghoe Hall
National Grid Reference	577288 211523
Type	Boundary
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1308640
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Garden wall. Late C16 and C17. Red brick in English bond and Flemish stretcher bond. (1) Aligned NE-SW, approx. 9 metres long, forming the SE side of a garage. (2) From the SW end another length extends approx. 36 metres to the SE. The first part is approx. 2 metres high, of the late C16, contemporary with Toppinghoe Hall (item 5/89) and the part of former house (item 5/90). The second part is approx. one metre high, reduced from its former height, without a coping, with a chamfered plinth of moulded brick and a blocked gateway; this part is of the C17'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	115
Asset Name	Part Of Former House And Attached Garden Wall Approximately 15 Metres South Of Toppinghoe Hall
National Grid Reference	577298 211539
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123440
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of late C16 house and attached garden wall. Red brick in Flemish stretcher bond. 2 walls remain, facing NW and SW, with 2 external stacks on the latter. Formerly of 2 storeys with attic. The gable end facing NW has on the ground and first floors an original window of 5 lights, with ovolo-moulded jambs, mullions and transom, square head and moulded label, blocked. In the attic gable there is one original window of 3 lights with ovolo-moulded jambs and mullions, square head and label. Diagonal pinnacle on gable. The SW elevation has on the ground floor a transomed window of 2 lights and 2 on the first floor, with similar detail, and an altered stair window at half-height. Central doorway with 4-

	centred arched head, blocked. On the inside of the same wall there is a fireplace on each floor with moulded 4-centred arch, chamfered jambs, and traces of original plaster. At the time of survey, January 1985, there was no roof or floor, and the NW gable end was shored with timber. The SE gable end and the upper part of the S corner have been demolished in recent years, with consent. Extending NW from the NW corner, and integrated with it, a garden wall approx. 6 metres long, 2 metres high, including one gateway, with a plinth of cut brick and renewed coping. In the SW side there are 2 recesses, one forming a nesting hole, the other (of which the timber lintel is missing) possibly a bee bole. RCHM 3'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	117
Asset Name	Toppinghoe Hall
National Grid Reference	577312 211565
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1147178
HER Reference	MEX20422
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'One wing of a house, now a house. Late C16, altered in C17 and C20. Mainly timber framed and plastered, one wall of red brick in English bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 5 bays aligned NE-SW, with axial stack in second bay from SW end. At NE end, C20 extensions to SE forming a T-plan. 2 storeys. The SW gable end is of late C16 brick. Ground floor, one C20 sash. First floor, one original 4-light window with ovolo-moulded. jambs, mullion and transom, square head and moulded label, all cement-rendered, the outer lights blocked. In attic gable, one original 3-light window with ovolo-moulded jambs and mullions, all cement-rendered, blocked. Above, square recessed panel, blank, and rebuilt brick pinnacle. Other external features all C20. On ground floor of SW wing, one large wood-burning hearth with depressed arch facing SW, stripped and repaired, and back to back with it, large wood-burning hearth with chamfered mantel beam with lamb's tongue stops, both of 0.33 metre brickwork. On first floor, smaller wood-burning hearth with depressed arch and chamfered jambs, stripped and blocked. Jowled

	posts, face-halved and bladed scarfs in wallplates. Roof apparently rebuilt in softwood, not fully examined. RCHM 3'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	118
Asset Name	Milepost on B1137 (old A12) at Hatfield Peveral 1
National Grid Reference	577400 211200
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032903
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Milepost set flush against a brick wall. Inscribed: TO LONDON 34 HATFIELD, CHELMSFORD 5, WITHAM 3. The lower numbers (5 and 3) are partially obscured by the modern pavement level. No visible remains of stone. <1>. OS 6" 1st edition <2>. Milepost noted as extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	119
Asset Name	Toppinghoe Cropmark
National Grid Reference	577427 211634
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28643
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of a ring ditch (possible barrow) 1st edition field boundary and a complex of linear features probably related to those to the NE of site 6117'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	121
Asset Name	Crix Farm Cropmark
National Grid Reference	577700 211000
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20775
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear features, possibly drainage ditches <1> <2> Cropmarks continue into field to S and E, possibly post-medieval field boundaries'. [1] 'Cropmarks of probable former field boundaries forming part of a field system or smaller paddocks. None of these linear features are visible on the 1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s so may have much earlier origins. Some of these boundaries are located outside the project corridor'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Place Services, 2021

Asset Number	123
Asset Name	Berwick Farm
National Grid Reference	577805 211755
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035328
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Model farm dating to 1855; estate of Rev WE Hume, designed by F Chancellor'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	124
Asset Name	Berwick Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	577822 211768
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123441
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Mid C14, altered in C16 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 2-bay hall facing SW, with late C16 axial stack in left bay, service bay to left, 2-bay parlour/solar crosswing to right. 2-bay extension to rear of crosswing, late C16, and late C16 lean-to stair extension in rear angle. C19 extension to right of crosswing, with stack in the intermediate wall, and C20 single-storey extension to rear of it. Hall range of one storey with attics, remainder of 2 storeys. Ground floor, 4 C20 sashes. First floor, 2 C20 casements, one more in gabled dormer (under construction at time of survey, January 1985) and one C20 sash in gable dormer. The crosswing is jettied to the front, fully plastered. The hall has a chamfered ogee doorhead (mutilated) and wide display bracing in the right wall, a large wood-burning hearth, the mantel beam chamfered with lamb's tongue stops, and a late C16 inserted floor comprising a chamfered axial beam and chamfered joists of horizontal section, all with lamb's tongue stops, supported on pegged clamps. The service bay was unstoreyed originally, now with a floor, rebuilt in softwood, and an early C19 semi-circular cupboard. The crosswing has

	plain joists of large horizontal section. Crownpost roofs in both, the central crownpost of the hall of octagonal section with moulded base and cap, 4-way bracing (but axial braces missing), and heavily smoke-blackened rafters and collars; wide axial bracing in crosswing. The rear extension has close studding with straight braces trenched to the inside, a blocked unglazed window in the upper right wall with mortices for 3 diamond mullions, and a clasped purlin roof. The stair extension has close studding'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	125
Asset Name	Hatfield Wick Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	577872 212208
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337812
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C.1600, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 6 bays facing SW, with axial stacks in second bay from left end, and at right end. 2-storey lean-to extension with slate roof to rear of right end, C20 2-storey extension with flat roof to left of it, and 2 single-storey extensions behind them. 2 storeys. 6-window range of C20 sashes. C20 door. 4 octagonal shafts on internal stack, 3 octagonal shafts on end stack, all rebuilt. Jowled posts, close studding, chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops. Ground floor hearths much altered. Clasped purlin roof. RCHM 5'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	126
Asset Name	Barn approximately 10 metres north-east of Hatfield Wick Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	577889 212227

Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1147194
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Early C16. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with red clay corrugated tiles. 5 bays aligned approx. NE-SW, with 2 aisles, and midstrey to NW. Roof hipped at both ends. 5 arcade posts are jowled, the others unjowled, some with oblique trenches for passing braces, indicating re-use of C13 posts. Edge-halved and bridled scarfs in both wallplates. Straight arcade braces of square section, some of re-used timber. Aisle walls partly bricked in C20. Crownpost roof with axial braces. The present build is of the early C16, but re-using substantial parts of a C13 aisled barn'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	127
Asset Name	Barn approximately 60 metres north north-east of Hatfield Wick Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	577895 212274
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1277752
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. C18. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with red clay corrugated tiles. 8 bays aligned approx. NW-SE, with 2 midstreys to SW. Hardwood main frame of pegged construction, primary straight bracing, bolted knees to tiebeams, joggled butt purlin roof'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	128
Asset Name	Little Crix
National Grid Reference	577963 211307
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123429
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C.1600, altered in C20. Timber framed, partly plastered, partly faced with painted brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 4 bays facing W with C18 axial stack one bay from right end. C20 parallel range to rear. 2 lean-to extensions with slate roofs extending at right angles to rear. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 2 early C20 bays, 3 C20 casements. First floor, one early C19 sash of 9 lights, 3 C20 sashes. Roofs hipped at left end, gabled at right. In left return, one early C19 sash of 12 lights on ground floor, and one of 9 lights on first floor. Chamfered axial beams. On first floor, Art Nouveau fireplace of carved wood and cast iron installed at time of major alterations in 1906. Roof destroyed by fire except close-studded gable at right end, charred but intact. It is likely that the original stack was in the second bay from the left end, forming a lobby-entrance, removed in the C18 to form an entrance hall. RCHM 4'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	129
Asset Name	Crix House
National Grid Reference	577981 211241
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1147072

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Large house. C18. Red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. Approximately square plan facing N, with 3 internal stacks and external stack at SE corner. Late C19 service wing to W. Straight joints in the S and W elevations indicate that the house was built in an L-plan, the SW angle completed soon afterwards in identical style. House of 3 storeys and cellars, service wing of one storey. The middle part of the front elevation breaks forward in 1:4:1 arrangement. 6-window range of original sashes of 12 lights with flat arches of gauged brick and some crown glass. One window each side of the central entrance is recessed in a segmental arch. Attic floor, 5 original sashes of 9 lights and one C19 casement. Half-glazed double doors and fanlight, shallow doorcase with attached Corinthian columns on square plinths, dentilled open pediment with swags and rosettes moulded in low relief in plaster. 2 semi-circular stone steps. Brick string course at first floor, moulded plaster cornice, plain parapet, hipped roofs'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	130
Asset Name	North of Brewhouse wood
National Grid Reference	578000 210800
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28634
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Cropmarks of an enclosure, representing a woodland boundary of the "round wood" depicted on the OS 1st edition 6". There are also various field boundaries radiating from the enclosure. It is likely that the boundary was removed in recent years as it appears on the OS 1:10000 sheet'. [1] 'The central part of F4.2 is criss-crossed by field drains.

	<p>Two broad, irregular linear anomalies in the eastern part of the field may well represent flooding incursions, or paleo-channels, reflecting the presence of the River Tey just to the east. The course of several former field boundaries corresponding with earlier OS maps have been detected and indicated. Some of these may have been seen in cropmarks discussed in the WSI (Jacobs 2019)'. [2]</p> <p>'Cropmarks of former field boundaries and a former woodland boundary that forms a large enclosure. These features are all marked on the 1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s but may have earlier origins. An additional linear feature, which probably represents a former field boundary (not on the 1st Edition mapping) has also been mapped, along with a possible small incomplete curvilinear enclosure of an unknown date'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 8 - Sectors 4 and 5</p> <p>[3] Place Services, 2021, 11 - Identified Site 2</p>

Asset Number	133
Asset Name	Church Field, Hatfield Peverel
National Grid Reference	578040 211510
Type	Church
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20640
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Probable site of old parish church of Hatfield Peverel on an eminence near the river, still known as Church Field <1> According to OS 1976 a scatter of building debris, including Tudor brick and medieval tile, found at TL 78041151, probably marking the site of the church. "The Geographical position is correct and the field name was confirmed by the vicar. The date of its demolition was not ascertained" <2> in <1> See TL71-077, 6111 for a rival site for this church, which is correct? According to the sources listed there the church in question was the original pre-Dissolution parish church. The priory church (see TL71-043, 6052) was used after the Dissolution and for some time before that'. [1]</p> <p>'Magnetic response in this field, situated between the railway line and the A12 is dominated by ferrous disturbance. The WSI (Jacobs 2019)</p>

	<p>suggests this as a probable site of old parish church of Hatfield Peverel. No foundations are visible but the high noise level would be consistent with a demolished building'. [2]</p> <p>'Land Parcel P/237 is centred on NGR TL 77967 11468, located within the centre of the proposed development. Trenches 2704, 2705, 2710, 2717 and 2721 contained no archaeological remains. No cropmarks or geophysical anomalies were recorded within the Land Parcel. At the time of excavation, the field was in use for arable cultivation. The underlying bedrock within the Land Parcel was characterised by bedrock of the Thames Group, comprising silty clay/ mudstone, sandy silts and sandy clayey silts of marine origin. This was overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted till (NERC 2021). Topsoil comprised a mid-grey silt up to 0.31m thick. Subsoil comprised a mid-brown clay. Layers of made ground were also noted in each of the excavated trenches'. [3]</p> <p>The results of the trial trenching appear to confirm that the demolished church is likely to be located north of the railway within the area known as Church Hills (Asset 134).</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 5 - Sector 6</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, Volume 2, 226 - Land Parcel P/237</p>

Asset Number	134
Asset Name	Church Hills, Deserted Settlement
National Grid Reference	578200 212000
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20586; MEX20590; MEX20591
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	"Traditional site of parish church is Church Hills Fields, west of Church Hills wood.. The DB settlement site probably lies between here and Bury Farm" <1> Reputed site of parish church. Carved stones found, including the head(?) of a sheep. "Mounds levelled 1923" <2> <3> 'Col Mus' given in SMR as reference-artefact or annotated OS map? <4> <5> 'T.A.' given as source by SMR index sheet. What does this refer to? Isolated situation, not far from Hatfield Bury. Site of original pre-Dissolution church (Priory church nave, see 0000 was used after Dissolution and for some

	<p>time before). "Nothing is known of the original church, except that fragments of medieval masonry were found in 1952. The site is called Church Field or Church Hills. Agriculture has probably caused extensive damage to the archaeological deposits". Graded IIIc by Rodwell <6> <7> In 1975, west of Church Wood and east of the River Ter, a large pale patch was seen in young croppgrass from a train. It was apparently aligned east-west and elongated in shape. Could be the site of the church but probably is a gravel cap of a slight spur. "Could be checked with auger" <8> See TL71-091, 6128 for a rival site for this church. Site Assessment = Accession number if carved stones in Colchester Museum? "Agriculture has probably caused extensive damage to the archaeological deposits" <6> Cropmark reported. "Could be checked with auger." <8> (MEX20586)</p> <p>Possible site of Domesday Book village (see 6113). Mentioned in Domesday Book as 'Hafelda, Hadfeldam'. Possibly mentioned earlier, in c1000, as 'Haepfaelda' <1> <2> Hatfield was held before 1066 by Aelmer as a manor. There were 2 mills then. <3> (MEX20590)</p> <p>"Curved bank in wood. ?Site of DB vill". 'Col Mus' given as reference- presumably to annotated OS map in Colchester Museum? <1> <2> Large Domesday settlement site probably lies between Church Hills Field (site of the original parish church, see 6111) and Bury Farm <3> Mentioned in Domesday Book as 'Hafelda, Hadfeldam', in 1155 as 'Hedfeld', 1263 as 'Hethfield'. First recorded as 'Hadfeld Pevrell' in 1166 because it belonged to Ralph 'Peverel' in 1086. Various other medieval mentions and spellings given in this source <4> Held in 1086 by Ranulf Peverel. Mill mentioned. Domesday Book Manor'. <5> (MEX20591) [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	135
Asset Name	Crix (site Of)
National Grid Reference	578350 211130
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20567
Value	Negligible
Period	Early-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	"Site of 'Crix' demolished in late 18th C. Site now under grass" <1> <2> <3> Probably to be associated with the family of Walter, John and William de 'Creyke, Cre(c)k' (1273, 1321, 1285, 1303-1346) <4> Building shown on C and A map of 1777'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	138
Asset Name	Crabbs Bridge Cropmark
National Grid Reference	578500 210800
Type	Linear Feature; Ditch; Pit; Ring Ditch
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20709
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of a small ring ditch <1> Pits (?) to the east of the ring ditch and linear features to the west of it (now covered by sewage works) plotted on SMR cropmark plot and shown on AP'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	139
Asset Name	Hatfield Place
National Grid Reference	578524 211443
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337808
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Large house. 1791-5, by John Johnson for Colonel John Tyrell. Gault brick in Flemish bond, with dressings of limestone and Coade stone, roofed with slate. Double pile plan facing N, with 2 internal stacks at each side. Service wing to right, connected by cellar storey. Connecting block c.1905 by George Sherrin for Colonel Arkwright. Single-storey ballroom extension to left, mid-C19, and mid-C19 porch to front. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 3-window range of sashes of 12 lights with gauged brick heads, the ground-floor windows recessed in rusticated stone arches with Coade keystones of Flora and Pomona. The ground floor is clad with rusticated stone, supporting 4 pairs of Coade pilasters with defective foliate capitals, Coade frieze with paterae, and parapet with turned balustrade. Double 3-panel doors with plain fanlight in mid-C19 stone and brick porch with rusticated quoins and enriched parapet. The side walls rise above parapet level to form a mansard roof. A small extension to the right of the main elevation has one sash of 12 lights on the ground floor, 2 sashes of 3 + 6 lights on the first floor with plaster aprons, and a half-glazed door with side lights, stone pilasters and frieze. On the S (garden) elevation, cast iron canopy in 5 bays, veranda and steps incorporating the initials WMT, for William Michael Tufnell, who purchased the property in 1847 and died in 1905.</p> <p>The INTERIOR retains most of the original Johnson decor; the ballroom and front extension are decorated in similar style. Oval staircase hall, doorways at both ends with semi-elliptical arches. Moulded tread ends, wreathed handrail, elegant wrought iron scrolled and foliate balusters with honeysuckle terminals of non-ferrous metal. Groined passage to rear with plaster figures and medallion in low relief. Drawing room (originally described as 'dining parlour') with marble chimney-piece and medallion of Orpheus. Smaller drawing room with 3 medallions. Original plaster friezes of sphinxes, lyres and scrollwork, with egg-and-dark, bayleaf and honeysuckle borders. 'Domical brick vault' below staircase hall, described as such in original accounts. This is the best documented of Johnson's Essex houses; the building accounts are in Essex Record Office (D/DKe F4). It was executed by John Johnson junior, Joseph Andrews and William Horsfall to a design by John Johnson senior, having close similarities inside and out to his earlier Holcombe House (now called St. Mary's Abbey), Mill-Hill, London NW7 (Nancy Briggs, unpublished lecture to the Georgian Group, 1983, and Woolverstone Hall, Some Reflections on the Domestic Architecture of John Johnson, 1732-1814, Proc. Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, XXXIV, 1977, 59-64)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	140
Asset Name	The Crown Public House

National Grid Reference	578738 211604
Type	Eating and Drinking Establishment
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337810
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House or inn, now a public house. C15, altered in C16 and C18/C19. Timber framed, plastered with some exposed original and imitation framing, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 2-bay hall facing NW with C18/C19 axial "stack at left end. Integral parlour/solar bay at right end, extended to the front in C19/early C20 to form a crosswing with C19 external stack at right, enclosed by lean-to extension to right. 3-bay crosswing to left of hall, extending to the front, extended to the rear by one bay, with C19 external stack to left, the whole forming an irregular H-plan. C20 single-storey extensions to the rear. Crosswings of 2 storeys, hall of one storey with attics. Ground floor, 2 early C20 splayed bays of sashes of 4 lights, one similar sash, and 2 C20 casements. First floor, 2 C20 casements and 2 more in gabled dormers. 3 C20 doors in flat-roofed porches. The left crosswing has an underbuilt jetty. Imitation framing exposed on the upper storeys of both crosswings. The stack at the left end of the hall is truncated below roof level, and replaces an inserted stack of the C16 in the same position. Some original framing exposed inside. Jowled posts, close studding. In the parlour/solar bay there are diamond mortices for unglazed windows at the front and right end, and part of the original trimmed stair remains, the original joists of plain horizontal section, others replaced. Mid-C16 inserted floor in hall, comprising a chamfered axial beam and chamfered joists of horizontal section, all with step stops, and C20 imitation of same at left end. Cambered central tiebeam with deep arched braces, severed where they intrude below the inserted floor. Crownpost roof almost complete, with octagonal central crownpost with moulded cap and base, and 4-way bracing (of which 3 remain), all heavily smoke-blackened. Original roof present over solar, re-roofed above as a crosswing. Evidence of large hall windows at front and back, blocked. The left crosswing retains an original first-floor partition between the middle and rear bays, with exposed studding. Between the front and middle bays, half-height jowls, chamfered binding beam with plain stops, cambered tiebeam. Crownpost roof with axial bracing'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	141
Asset Name	12 and 14, The Street
National Grid Reference	578769 211645
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123435
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C17, altered in C18. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 4 bays facing SE with axial stack, and C18 external stack at right end. C18 rear extension at right end, and single-storey lean-to extension along remainder of rear, with C19 external stack. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 4 C20 casements. First floor, 3 C20 and one C19 casements. C20 glazed door (no. 12) and another in left return (no. 14). Large wood-burning hearth of 0.33 metre brickwork facing to right, reduced for C20 grate. Chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops, plain joists of vertical section. Face-halved and bladed scarf in rear wallplate. Walls raised in C18. Right bay of later construction than the main part. No. 14 (at left end) not examined internally'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	142
Asset Name	Wall approximately 12 metres north-west of Hill House
National Grid Reference	578786 211630
Type	Boundary
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123439
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C18. Red brick in Flemish bond. From approximately 12 metres north west of Hill House it extends approximately 33 metres along the south side of The Street. Seven square piers, three buttresses each side. Height varies from 2 to 2.50 metres. Piers raised approximately one metre in C20. The railings and gate described in 1980 have been replaced by a brick wall and gateway'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	143
Asset Name	South of Hatfield Bury
National Grid Reference	578790 211720
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20585
Value	Negligible
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'13th century sherds from medieval rubbish pit found while building by-pass <1> 'Col Mus' given as reference-to annotated map or artefacts in Colchester Museum?' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	144
Asset Name	Hill House, Hatfield Peverell
National Grid Reference	578810 211619
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123438

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C19. Gault brick, roofed with slate. Square plan facing NW, with an internal stack in each side. C20 2-storey extension at left side, and small extension in angle. 2 storeys. 3-window range of original sashes of 12 lights, the upper windows with flat arches of blue brick and C20 louvred shutters, the lower windows with flat architraves on console brackets. Central 6-panel door with 4 upper panels glazed, with Greek Doric porch with fluted columns, and 7 stone steps. Central bay slightly advanced, wide giant angle pilasters. Hipped roof of shallow pitch with overhanging eaves. Each stack has 3 octagonal shafts'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	145
Asset Name	Stables approximately 10 metres to north-east of Hill House
National Grid Reference	578825 211636
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1147153
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Stable block. Early C18. Timber framed, mainly weatherboarded, partly cement rendered at rear, with end wall of gault brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. Long range facing SW, at right angles to road. C20 lean-to garage at right end. 2 storeys. On first floor, one C18 horizontal sash with 24 lights and one shuttered window. 3 halved stable doors and garage doors. Roof hipped'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	146
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Asset Name	Post Office Stores
National Grid Reference	578830 211661
Type	Commercial
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1147129
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, converted to cottages, now house and shop. C16 or earlier, altered in C17 and C18. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. Complex plan comprising main range facing SE, 2-bay crosswing to right with C17 rear extension, and C18 extension to right of crosswing. Left end of hall range now roofed as a crosswing. 2 internal stacks in this front range. At left end, C17 wing extending to rear with axial stack: C19 parallel range behind main range, with stack at left end. 2 C20 single-storey lean-to extensions in rear angle. 2 storeys. Ground floor, C19 shopfront standing forward, one C20 sash, one C20 casement. 3 C20 doors, the middle one with early C19 pedimented hood on scrolled brackets. First floor, 4 C20 sashes, one C20 casement. The right crosswing has an underbuilt jetty. 2 gables. The earliest part of the present complex is the crosswing near the right end, which has a chamfered binding beam with plain stops, jowled posts, cambered central tiebeam, and probably a crownpost roof (inaccessible). Moulded axial beam in hall range, to right of main stack, and chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops to left, and similar transverse beams in rear wing at left end. Most of the timber structure is concealed by plaster'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	147
Asset Name	Vinehurst
National Grid Reference	578834 211643
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1308627

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C14, altered in C16 and C19. Timber framed, plastered and weatherboarded, roofed with slate. Hall range facing NW, with 2 axial stacks near right end, and single-storey lean-to extension at rear. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 2 early C19 splayed bays, one early C19 sash of 16 lights, and one C20 casement. First floor, 3 early C19 sashes of 4 + 8 lights. Low-pitched roof. No door in front elevation. In left return, one C19 horizontal sash of 4 lights. Originally an open hall structure, first floor inserted mid-C16, top rebuilt in C19. Part of original C14 roof survives in cross partitions'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	148
Asset Name	Fir Tree Cottages
National Grid Reference	578877 211689
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123436
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, early C18, extended in late C18/early C19 to form a terrace of 3 cottages. Timber framed, facade of red brick in Flemish bond, plastered at rear, extensions of red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 3 bays facing SE with central stack, short extension to right, longer extension to left. C19 brick extensions to rear, variously roofed with plain tiles, red clay pantiles, red clay 'Roman' tiles, and slate. 2 storeys. No. 3 (at left), one-window range of C19 sashes, and 4-panel door with upper panes glazed. No. 2 (middle part), 2-window range of C19 sashes, 4-panel door in C19 trellised porch. Recessed panel above door. No. 1 (at right), one-window range of C19 sashes, door in right return. Dentilled course below eaves of nos. 2 and 1 only. 3 early C19 sashes of 12 lights at first floor level, in left return, right return, and rear of

	no. 3 respectively. The interior of no. 2 has chamfered axial beams, and a wood-burning hearth facing left with chamfered lintel and lamb's tongue stops, reduced for C19 coal grate'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	149
Asset Name	Barn approximately 40 metres west north-west of Termitts Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	578981 213361
Type	Barn
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123404
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. C.1600. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red clay tiles and corrugated asbestos. 4 bays aligned NE-SW, with an aisle and midstrey to the SE. Originally aisled to NW also, but infilled below the arcade plate. Lean-to extensions on both sides of midstrey. Mainspan roof and midstrey clad with tiles, aisle and extensions with corrugated asbestos. Jowled posts, arched braces to arcade plates and tiebeams, some replaced by straight braces (one brace with a notched lap is a replacement made of C13 re-used timber). Face-halved and bladed scarfs in arcade plates and wallplates. Butt-purlin roof with arched wind-bracing'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	150
Asset Name	North of Hatfield Peverel, findspot of Palaeolithic and Neolithic axes
National Grid Reference	579000 212000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX20120; MEX20123
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Neolithic axe in Colchester Museum. Was part of the Mothersole Collection, bought by the Museum in 1938. No precise findspot was recorded. <1>-<4>' (MEX20120) "Palaeolithic ...axe from Hatfield Peverel, part of Mothersole collection presented to Col. Mus. in 1938, but no precise findspots are recorded" <1> <2> <3>? OS card given as reference by SMR but it only mentions a Neolithic axe-see 5952 for this'. (MEX20123) [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	151
Asset Name	Termitts Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	579035 213349
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123403
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15, altered in C16 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 2-bay hall facing NW, with axial stack near left end, and 2 2-bay crosswings. C20 external stack to right. Single-storey lean-to extension with slate roof to left, and C20 external stack in front and tiled single-storey extension beyond. 2 storeys with attics. Ground floor, 4 C20 sashes and 2 C20 casements. First floor, 5 C20 casements. 2-storey porch, with half-glazed door in C20 pedimented doorcase in front. Both crosswings jettied, with original structure covered. Most of the interior is plastered. Chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops, of C16 inserted floor. Some step stops visible on posts. The roofs of the hall and crosswings are original, of butt-purlin construction with arched wind braces, the roof of the hall heavily smoke-

	blackened. This is an unusual construction in Essex before the late C16, and suggests Midlands influence. The height of the hall, allowing 2 storeys of good height, indicates high manorial status originally, confirmed by the 2-storey porch, probably added in the C16. The timber structure of the walls is probably undisturbed, although concealed by plaster. RCHM 6'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	152
Asset Name	Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation
National Grid Reference	574179 207752
Type	River Navigation; Canal
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX40599
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Probably the most obvious feature of the Industrial revolution surviving in Essex. There are remains, in various conditions, of 11 locks. The earliest plans for this navigation were in 1677, but it was in fact built under the act of 1793 and completed in 1797. There was still timber trade on the navigation until recent years. <1> The Act to construct the Navigation was passed in 1793, the aim being to make the Chelmer navigable between Maldon and Chelmsford. A sea lock was constructed at Heybridge Basin, from where an artificial channel was cut to Beeleigh Abbey, to the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater. The waterway was busy with commercial trade and Maldon prospered as the port for the County town. The railway age diminished the use of the Navigation, but major Heybridge industries, especially Bentalls, continued to use it to import raw materials from the sea routes'.</p> <p>In 1793 Edward Lord Petre and Thomas Bramston of Roxwell, MP for Essex, gained support and finance for a Navigation which bypassed Maldon, reaching the Blackwater at Heybridge, and therefore lessening that town's influence of opposition. Estimated costs of £40,000, eventually to be £52,000, were raised by selling shares to Essex (and Leicestershire) landowners as speculators or more local beneficiaries of improved business around Chelmsford. The newly formed Company of Proprietors of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation Ltd bought small</p>

	<p>areas of land along the riverside both for the towpath, to create the Cuts and weirs and to bypass meanders and mills. These pieces of land can still be recognised as field boundaries, some marked by posts. The surveys of John Wedge of Gazeley, Suffolk, and Matthew Hall in 1792/3 for Lord Petre provide detail of the rivers and mills prior to the new construction. John Rennie FRS (1761-1821), who had designed several canals, was appointed Chief Engineer but the work was in effect supervised by Richard Coates of Marske, Yorkshire, who had just completed the Navigation from Ipswich to Stowmarket. Coates brought many of his navvies from Suffolk to work on the new Chelmer Navigation, and eventually settled in Chelmsford founding the Springfield Church School and in 1819 the gas works whose premises he sited next to the Springfield basin wharves for ease of coal supplies.</p> <p>The waterway from Chelmsford (Springfield) to Maldon (Heybridge) makes use of the courses of the Chelmer and Blackwater rivers, providing artificial cuts where necessary, the longest at 2.4km being at Heybridge into Colliers Reach at the sea lock.</p> <p>The locks and bridges along the Navigation are to Rennie's design, used also in Suffolk. For the construction local sources of the red bricks were at Hoe, Ulting and Boreham, while the coping stones for the wharves, locks and bridges are from Dundee.</p> <p>Construction work started in October 1793 and by 1796 the Navigation was in use between Heybridge and Little Baddow (the coal wharf, EHCR 40051, was situated just east of the road bridge). The full length of the Navigation, from Heybridge to Springfield Basin, was opened on 3rd June 1797'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	153
Asset Name	The Limes
National Grid Reference	579062 211773
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1147133
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Pair of cottages. C18, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, with facade of gault brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. Adjacent cottages facing SE, with external stacks at each end. C19 rear extensions with catslide roofs. One storey with attics. 4 C19 casements, and 4 more in gabled dormers. 2 C19 4-panel doors, the upper panels glazed. Gambrel roof. Included for group value'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	154
Asset Name	Peppercorn
National Grid Reference	579092 211781
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123437
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Pair of cottages, now a house. Early C19. Gault brick in Flemish bond, roofed with slate. Double pile plan facing SE with 2 internal stacks symmetrically arranged. 2 storeys. 3-window range of early C19 sashes of 12 lights; the ventral first floor window has a semi-circular head and upper sash. Twin doorways, one blocked, one 6-panel door. Glazed canopy along front of house, the central part enclosed in C20 to form a glazed porch. Hipped roof of shallow pitch'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	155
Asset Name	Shepherds Cottage
National Grid Reference	579259 211222
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1123426
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C16, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 2-storey range aligned NE-SW, with C20 external chimney to SE. Shorter range of one storey with attic to NW of NE end, with internal stack at tile junction, and lean-to extension in the angle. NE elevation (to Church Road), 2-window range of C20 casements. SE elevation, 2 C20 casements on ground floor, one on first floor, C20 half-glazed door. Hardwood frame with jowled posts. RCHM 16'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	156
Asset Name	The Bakery and Unnamed House adjoining to the east
National Grid Reference	579366 211925
Type	Bakery
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1147142
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now a shop and 2 houses. C17, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. Main range facing SE, with wing extending to rear at left end. C19 rear extension at right end. C20 lean-to extensions between rear wings and to rear. C19/C20 shop extension standing forward at left end. 2 storeys. Ground floor, double shop windows, one C20 casement, one C20 sash. First floor, 2 C20 casements, one C20 sash. 3 C20 doors. The interior has chamfered beams with lamb's tongue stops, jowled posts, clasped purlin roof. RCHM 7'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	157
Asset Name	Salvador, Hooks and Sheaves
National Grid Reference	579380 211886
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337811
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now house and two flats. C16 or earlier, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 2-bay hall range facing SW, with C19/C20 external stack at right end, and 2-bay crosswing to left. Single-storey lean-to extensions to right and front. Long single-storey range extending to rear of right end, formerly a smithy. Crosswing of 2 storeys, hall range of one storey with attics. C20 casement. Crosswing jettied, fully plastered. Door in right return. Interior not examined'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	158
Asset Name	Milepost on B1137 (old A12) at Hatfield Peveral 2
National Grid Reference	579274 211852
Type	Milepost
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032904
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Milepost set on pavement against low garden wall. Inscribed: TO LONDON 35 HATFIELD, CHELMSFORD 6, WITHAM 2. No stone, the back is filled in with concrete. <1>. OS 6" 1st edition <2>. Milepost noted as extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	159
Asset Name	Dancing Dicks Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	579400 213924
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1308692
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C.1600, altered in C18 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 4 bays facing E, with axial stack in second bay from left end. C19/C20 2-storey extension behind left end, and C18/C19 single-storey lean-to extension along remainder of rear. C18/C19 single-storey extension to right, with external stack at end. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 2 C20 sashes and 3 C20 casements. First floor, 3 C20 sashes. 4-panel door with early C19 dentilled pediment. Interior mainly plastered and beams boxed in, but one original chamfered joist of horizontal section visible. Walls raised approx. 0.8 metres in C18 and roof rebuilt'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	160
Asset Name	White Hart Cottage, Hatfield Peverell
National Grid Reference	579433 211835
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1123430
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15, altered in C16, C17, C19 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 3-bay hall range facing NE and 2-bay crosswing to left, with early C17 axial stack at the junction. Late C17 extension to right. C19 and C20 extensions to rear. Lean-to at right. Main range of one storey with attics, crosswing of 2 storeys. Ground floor, 3 C19 horizontal sashes of 18, 18 and 12 lights respectively, and 3 C20 casements. First floor, one horizontal sash of 18 lights and 3 C20 casements in gabled dormers. C20 porch on left return. The crosswing has 4 diamond mortices for an unglazed window at tile front of the ground floor, plain joists of horizontal section jointed to the binding beam with central tenons, the right wallplate and roof replaced in softwood. The hall has an early C17 inserted floor with joists of square section chamfered with lamb's tongue stops supported on pegged clamps. The room to the right, probably the original parlour, has a chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops, the joists plastered to the soffits; the right extension has a similar beam with thin vertical joists. 2 large wood-burning hearths, one with mantel beam chamfered with lamb's tongue stops. Walls of hall range raised approx. 0.50 metre, roof rebuilt. Early C19 stair with turned posts and stick balusters. RCHM 8'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	162
Asset Name	Hatfield Priory Landscape Park
National Grid Reference	579604 210863
Type	Landscape Park
Designation	Grade II Registered Park and Garden
NHLE Reference	1000206
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape

Description	<p>'A park designed by Richard Woods in 1765 with late C20 additions.</p> <p>HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>At the Dissolution, the manor of Hatfield Peverel Priory was acquired by Giles Leigh who soon afterwards disposed of it to the Alleyn family. They lived in the timber-framed old priory adjacent to the church until 1762 when Mrs Chambers (nee Alleyn) died. It was sold in 1766 to John Wright, a coachmaker, who had married well and had returned to his native county to join the gentry, having rented the old priory since 1764. In 1765 he commissioned the landscape designer Richard Woods to prepare a plan for improvements to the park surrounding Hatfield Priory. In 1769 he demolished the old building and started a new mansion on a site slightly to the south-west, of which an engraved view was published in 1771. The Tithe map of 1841 shows the new house with the park layout mainly as suggested by Woods. When John Wright died, the new Hatfield Priory was inherited by his son, John Wright II, who died childless in 1796. The estate then passed under the entail to Peter Luard, son of John I's daughter who took the name and arms of Wright. He had five surviving children and seems to have been the first Wright to live permanently at the new Priory, adding land to the estate but making few changes to the house or its landscape. Peter Wright's eldest son, John Wright III died while his father was still alive so the estate passed to John Wright IV, who survived until 1882. Following his succession in 1882, John Wright V lost much of the family fortune and retired to the Old Vicarage in the village, subjecting the Priory to a series of short tenures. In 1912 it was let to Charles Tennant who bought it in 1928 on the death of John V's widow. He retained the estate for only seven years, selling it in 1935 to the Marianhill Mission, a Catholic lay brotherhood needing a European headquarters. During their period of occupation the gardens and park fell into decay. The Mission closed in 1972 and the property was sold to Dolph Claydon, a property developer who failed to obtain permission to build on the park and sold it on to Derek Marriott who opened a school. This closed in 1979 and the Priory, together with its park, were purchased in a semi-derelict state by Adrian and Fiona Cowell who began a restoration and creation programme. The site remains (2000) in single private ownership.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Hatfield Priory lies c 8km north-east of Chelmsford, on the south side of the village of Hatfield Peverel which straddles the A12 Colchester to Chelmsford road. The c 15ha site is bounded to the north by Church Road and the grounds of St Andrew's church, to the south by Sportsman's Lane, and to the east and west by farmland. The ground at Hatfield Priory slopes gently from north-north-east to south-south-west towards a slight valley and stream running in this direction in the south-west quarter of the park. The house, standing on the high ground, enjoys views south over the Chelmer valley in which the grounds are set.</p> <p>ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance to the Priory is from the northern boundary, off Church Road. The drive passes through</p>
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a pair of early C19 octagonal stone gate piers surmounted by urns located c 260m from the house, and runs south, passing the west side of St Andrew's church, to arrive at the gravelled forecourt below the north front.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Hatfield Priory (listed grade II*) is a large two-storey house with cellars, built as a near-square double pile of gault brick under a slate roof, which stands in the centre of its grounds. The five-bay entrance front faces north, the central porch reached by two flights of ten stone steps with scrolled tread ends and wrought-iron railings. The garden front faces south and has a central garden door which leads onto a terrace with flights of steps down to the lawn. The house was built between 1769 and 1771 for John Wright. The architect is not known although the house has been compared on stylistic grounds to the work of Sir Robert Taylor (CL 1996). Since that time there have been few changes to the house although it had fallen into a state of semi-dereliction by the 1970s. Since 1979 Hatfield Priory has been the subject of a careful restoration.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS From each corner of the raised grass platform on which the house stands, dense blocks of evergreen shrubs planted with mature trees mark the extent of the pleasure grounds, while the gardens lie to the east and north-east of the house. From the east front a lime avenue (planted late C20) runs east to the boundary plantation and is terminated by an alcove seat, designed by Ben Pentreath (late C20) using the portico from the derelict icehouse by Richard Woods for Wardour Castle, Wilts (qv). Evergreen shrub planting on the north side of the avenue divides this area from a tennis court and lawn edged with mixed shrub and flower borders. The flower garden has been created in the late C20, in the style of Woods. A lawn planted with a variety of trees and shrubs leads to the Dell, c 100m to the north-north-east of the house. This sunken garden, enclosed by tall clipped yew hedges, has a circular fountain pond with a brick surround in the centre and was mentioned in the sale catalogue of 1935 when the Tennant family sold the property. Although Richard Woods' plan shows the Dell pond incorporated in a long thin canal, there is no evidence that this canal was created and it does not appear on the Tithe map (1841) which shows the Dell in its present form. To the east of the Dell lie the remains of the old priory stew ponds, that immediately to the east having been drained while the one beyond it still holds water. Lawns on the north side of the ponds occupy the site of the 1930s kitchen garden and are bounded to the north by the red-brick wall of the kitchen garden associated with the old priory. During the 1930s this area also contained a rock garden (Sale catalogue, 1935).

PARK The park, which was laid out by Richard Woods in the late 1760s, extends south, west, and north-west from the house and is enclosed on all sides by boundary plantations, through which walks have been created (late C20). The south park is scattered with clumps of mature and young trees, on ground which slopes gently towards the south boundary where a gothic temple, originally designed by Richard Woods and salvaged from Wardour Castle, has been erected (late C20) as an

	<p>eyecatcher. Within the boundary plantation along the south-west edge of the park is a watercourse fed by the lakes in the north park. One of the posts of the gate into the wood, marked on Woods' 1765 plan, survives. In contrast to the south park, the north park has a more open character, with the rolling landform characteristic of Richard Woods' work. It contains a string of three lakes, on the banks of which the main areas of tree planting are concentrated. The middle lake is a late C20 addition, following a swell in the stream shown on the 1765 plan, while the upper and lower lakes are as shown on Woods' 1765 plan for the grounds. There are fine views across the lakes east towards the church and south to the house.</p> <p>KITCHEN GARDEN The former kitchen garden, which was used by the old priory as well as the present house, lies c 150m to the north-east of the house. Since 1975 it has provided the private garden for a new vicarage built within its walls. In 1935 the sale catalogue mentions it still in use as a walled kitchen and fruit garden'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	163
Asset Name	Parish Church of St Andrew
National Grid Reference	579701 211017
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1308736
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Parish church. C12, altered in C13 and C15, much restored in C19. Flint and pebble rubble with limestone and clunch dressings and some brickwork, roofs tiled. Formerly part of a Benedictine Priory of St. Albans Abbey, dissolved in 1536. The former Nave became the present Nave and Chancel, with a fragment of the former central tower to the E, both early C12. N aisle added in late C13, rebuilt in C15. S vestry late C16. S aisle c.1820. Major restoration in C19, almost all external surfaces renewed. The former central tower has been destroyed except for the W arch, blocked by a C19 window; it is C12, semi- circular and plain. Adjoining it on the N and S are buttresses representing the W responds of the former N and S arches. The Nave and Chancel are structurally

undivided. In the N wall is an arcade of 5 bays with 2-centred arches of 2 chamfered orders, and octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases. The orders of the easternmost arch are continued down the E respond; the W respond has an attached semi-octagonal shaft with moulded capital and base, and medieval and C16 graffiti. The 3 easternmost arches are C13, the other 2 with pier and respond C15. Above the E pier is a single round-headed light of c.1100. The second pier has a groove cut in the SW face for a former parochial rood-screen, and the wall above had a doorway at loft level, now blocked but retaining a plain oak frame on the N side. In the S wall is a C19 doorway and arcade of 5 bays; W of the arcade is a high C13 lancet window, restored externally. In the W wall is a C12 doorway, much restored, of 2 orders - the inner plain, the outer with chevron ornament; the jambs each have a round shaft with scalloped capital and moulded abacus continued round the inner order as an impost. The C19 W doors incorporate panels with 4 shields cut away at top, c.1500. The W window is C19. The roof was rebuilt in 1983, except the 2 E bays. The E tiebeam is straight, moulded and crenelated, with a hole in the middle for a hanging lamp. The second tiebeam is cambered and moulded, with wall pieces and moulded braces of 4-centred curvature, moulded principal rafters and collar, and moulded braces forming a continuous curve, late C15/early C16. The Vicar reports that roof structure of c.1300 survives in the E bay, boarded to the soffit in 7 cants. The N aisle has on the N wall an early C16 crenelated parapet of brick. In the wall are 5 windows; the easternmost is of 2 trefoiled ogee lights with a trefoil in a 2-centred head with a moulded label, early C14; the second window is C19 except for the C16 brick head and C14 fragments; the third window is C19 except for the C15 jambs, splays and 2-centred rear-arch; the fourth window is of 2 cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a 2-centred head, C15; the westernmost window is C19. Between the third and fourth windows is a semi-octagonal rood-stair turret entered by a late C15/early C16 doorway with a 4-centred head; the crenelated coping of the turret is of C16 brick, repaired, and has an isolated, tabled buttress rising from the middle. Between the 2 westernmost windows is the early C15 N doorway with jambs and 2-centred arch of 2 wave-moulded orders, and a moulded label. The 2-fold doors have heavy portcullis frames with V-notched joints, and renewed planking. In the W wall is a C13 lancet window, restored externally. The S vestry is of brick, of 2 storeys. The S wall has on the ground floor a late C16 window of 3 lights with ovolo-moulded jambs, restored mullions, and square head, all of brick, and on the first floor 2 similar windows, of 3 and one lights. The E wall has a blocked doorway and on the first floor a similar window of 2 lights. Fittings. In the Chancel there are 4 brasses. (1) 2 shields and the indent of an inscription plate, C15, (2) to an unnamed lady, descendant of the Bohuns, c.1570, inscription only, (3) of John Allen, 1572, kneeling figure of a man in civilian dress and lady with children, indents of 2 other wives, scroll, plate and 2 shields, (4) to Martha (Glascocke), wife of Edmund Aleyn, 1593. There are floor-slabs in the Chancel (1) to Martha (Aleyn), wife of Joshua Blower, vicar, 1639, and in the N aisle, (2) to John Godbold, 166-, (3) to Daniel Coys, with

	achievement of arms, (4) to Daniell Coys, 1673, with achievement of arms, (5) to John Sharp, 1727. Other C18 floor-slabs were partly covered at the time of survey, January 1985. In the Chancel against the N wall there is an altar-tomb of marble with moulded slab, 4 cinquefoiled and 3 square traceried panels on the S side, with 3 shields with rivets for former brasses, a cinquefoiled panel at each end, and a moulded plinth, early C16. In the N aisle, on the sill of the second window from the E, there is the recumbent effigy of a man in plain gown with hood, head on cushion supported by angels, feet on lion, late C13, mutilated. A screen in the E bay of the N arcade, not in situ, has a moulded cornice, doorway and 4 open bays all with trefoiled, sub-cusped and traceried heads and close lower panels, mid-C15, restored. In the Chancel there are 3 bench ends with carved and traceried panels and poppies, carved with foliage and human heads including a king, a queen, 2 bearded heads and 2 female heads, late C14, made up with modern benches. Immediately E of the N doorway there is a stoup with septfoiled head and broken basin, C15. In the windows of the N and S aisles there is glass, not in situ, collected by John Wright in the C18, mostly English of the C16, and Flemish of the C16 and C17, including the royal arms of Elizabeth. There is a niche of uncertain date in the N wall of the Nave, above the third pier, with flat arched head, retaining traces of red paint, and a C15 niche in the E splay of the easternmost window of the N aisle, with circular head. Paintings recorded by the RCHM have largely disappeared. RCHM 1'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	164
Asset Name	Wall north-east and south of the Vicarage
National Grid Reference	579734 210982
Type	Wall
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123427
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Garden wall. Red brick in various bonds. C17, altered in C18. Extends approx. 55 metres E from St. Andrew's Church, turns S for approx. 35 metres, then W for approx. 80 metres. C20 gateway near W end of N wall, blocked gateway near W end of S wall. One square pier in S wall. The N and E walls are C17 to a height of approx. 1.5 metres, raised to

	approx. 3 metres in C18. The S wall is mainly C18, height approx. 3.5 metres. 3 bee boles in the N wall, one in the E wall, 3 in the S wall, facing inwards, all with arched heads, of various sizes and heights above ground, blocked. A house called Hatfield Priory was built against the W wall of the church soon after the Dissolution, and demolished c.1770. The older parts of the wall enclosed its east garden. Shown in estate map by Richard Woods, 1765, in Essex Record Office. Included for group value'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	165
Asset Name	Hatfield Priory
National Grid Reference	579742 210987
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1002150
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Not currently available for this entry'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	166
Asset Name	Priory Lodge
National Grid Reference	579761 211159
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337807
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now extended and divided to form 2 houses. C14/C15, altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 3-bay main range facing W and 2-bay crosswing to left, with internal stack at the junction. C18/C19 stack in right return wall. C19 extension to left, with axial stack, and extending to rear, forming an L-plan. Late C19/early C20 Gothic Revival gabled porch to left, and C20 single-storey lean-to extensions to rear of it and to rear of main range. 2 storeys. 4-window range of C20 casements, diamond leaded in no. 1. C19 door with 2 Gothic Revival lights in C20 gabled porch (no. 2). Door to no. 1 in left return with 2 Gothic Revival 2-centred lights in side porch. Hipped roof of low pitch. Externally of misleading appearance, the most visible original features are in the crosswing, forming the right side of no. 2, which has jowled posts, close studding with curved tension bracing trenched to the outside, a chamfered binding beam with plain joists of horizontal section jointed to it with central tenons, a steeply cranked and chamfered tiebeam with plain stops, and a shutter groove for an unglazed window at the rear. The roof was formerly of crownpost construction, hipped at the rear, but wholly rebuilt in the early C19. Minor charring of this roof, and other alterations, date from a fire in 1916 (Our Village, Hatfield Peverel W.E.A., 1951, 14). The interior is exposed to right of the main stack. This house was the Vicarage until the present vicarage east of the Church was constructed. RCHM 15'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	167
Asset Name	The Terrace (site Of), Hatfield Peverel
National Grid Reference	579765 212171
Type	Workers Cottage
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1037939
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'This terrace of ten houses was built in the early 1890s by William Clover (1841 – 1900) for the workers at his brick works, which were at the rear of the terrace. Built of yellow brick under plain tile roof. Red decorative

	<p>brickwork is used in the string course, window and door heads and the quoins of the projecting gables while decorative tiles form plaques at intervals along the first floor and embellish the projecting gables. Original windows (probably sashes with small panes) and doors have been replaced and porches have been added. <1></p> <p>The Terrace houses were recorded prior to their demolition as part of remodelling works to the Hatfield Peverel A12 slip road. The work was required to produce a level 2 record of the terrace and a measured survey of the least-altered cottage to show the original room layout, fixtures and fittings.<2>' [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	168
Asset Name	Lovibond Cottages
National Grid Reference	579813 211487
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1147097
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Almshouses. 1820. Gault brick in Flemish bond, roofed with slate. Block of 4 cottages facing SW, with 4 axial stacks. 4 C20 rear extensions of red brick in stretcher bond, with flat roofs. One storey. 8 casements in Gothick style, with 2-centred lights in square heads, and moulded plaster labels. 4 C20 half-glazed doors in C20 boarded porches with felted barrel vault roofs and internal seats at sides. Each stack has 2 recesses in the front, and one at each side, with 2-centred heads. Hipped roof of low pitch. Simple pilasters at middle and ends of front elevation. Inscribed stone tablet 'These four tenements were erected for the reception of two aged married couples, and two aged single persons, either natives or very old inhabitants of this parish. G.L. 1st August 1820. H.C.L.'. Built and endowed by Martha Lovibond in accordance with the wishes of her deceased daughter Harriet Catherine Lovibond under an indenture of 21 October 1820, establishing 'The Hatfield Peverel invested Fund for aged Poor' (Report of the Charity Commissioners, Essex, 901-3)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	169
Asset Name	Ann Cottage and Grange Cottage
National Grid Reference	579908 211401
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123428
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now 2 cottages, forming part of a terrace of 3 cottages. C17 altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 4 bays facing NW, with central stack. Rear extensions with catslide roofs of slate. 2 storeys and attics. Ann Cottage, 2 C20 casements on ground floor, one on first floor, C20 door in C20 gabled porch in left return wall. Grange Cottage, 2-window range of C20 casements, C20 door in side of lean-to porch, dado of C20 brick in stretcher bond. Jowled posts, primary straight bracing, chamfered transverse beams with lamb's tongue stops, plain joists of vertical section, clasped purlin roof. Each cottage has a large wood-burning hearth. Probably RCHM 12'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	170
Asset Name	Brewery House
National Grid Reference	579944 211333
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1308698
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Late C18, altered c.1800 and late C19. Timber framed, partly plastered, partly clad with red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. 3 bays facing W with end stacks, originally external, and central stair hall. Short extensions added at each end to enclose stacks, front and part of sides faced with brick, and rear lean-to extension added c.1800, with external stack now truncated. Single-storey extension to left with axial stack and slate roof, and slated lean-to extension at rear, late C19. 2 storeys, cellars and attics. 3-window range of sashes of 12 lights with segmental brick arches and some crown glass. 6-panel door with overlight in recessed porch with panelled jambs and flat hood, c.1800. 3 stone steps with wrought iron handrails. String course at first floor. Horizontal sash of 12 lights in rear lean-to. Original stair from ground to attics, with moulded rail and turned balusters. Original cast iron Bath grate in left ground floor room, similar but introduced grate in right ground floor room. C19 bread oven with cast iron door in left extension. Some weatherboarding of rear extension enclosed by lean-to extension to left. A deed of 1795 records a malthouse on the site, and early photographs show the building to the right with a sign 'C. Brown, Hatfield Peverel Brewery', all in the possession of the owners. Brewery believed discontinued c.1920'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	171
Asset Name	Thatched Cottage, Hatfield Peverell
National Grid Reference	580026 211116
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337834
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Cottage. Late C18, altered in C19/C20. Timber framed, plastered, roof thatched. 3 bays facing E with central stack. C19/early C20 single-storey extension to left with end stack, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. Lean-to extension at rear. One storey with attics. One C19 and 2 C20

	casements, one C19 horizontal sash of 12 lights, 2 C20 casements in swept dormers. C20 door. Half-hipped gambrel roof. RCHM 14'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	172
Asset Name	Cold War Nuclear Monitoring Post, Hatfield Peverel
National Grid Reference	580120 212530
Type	Defensive Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1039371
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'In the middle of an arable field 150 yards NW of A12. The compound remains intact in the middle of a cultivated field although the fencing has been removed. The fence posts and two telegraph poles lie on the ground. Externally the post is in poor condition, the shaft top is badly damaged and the lid is hanging off. The air shaft is in good condition. Internally the post has been completely stripped. A Type B Orlit post in good condition stands within the compound'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	173
Asset Name	Cropmarks N of Wood End Farm
National Grid Reference	580200 213300
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28413
Value	Negligible

Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of linear features, former field boundaries <1> <2> Not visible on OS 1st ed. and their alignment cuts across the Roman road at an oblique angle'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	174
Asset Name	Cropmarks north of Sandfords Farm
National Grid Reference	580600 212420
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27194
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure and linear features. One ditch of what appears to be a double ditched trackway running NW-SE aligns with a field boundary on the 1960 OS map. Three sides of the enclosure are visible (the long sides are cut by a current field boundary and do not show in the field to the S, where presumably the fourth side is located)'. [1]</p> <p>'The outline of the known mineral extraction area has been clearly detected in the south of F12.2. A series of parallel drain anomalies cross north-west to south-east, and a strongly magnetic linear feature indicates a modern service pipe. Field boundaries known from earlier OS maps have also been detected, and may account for cropmarks seen in this field (Jacobs 2019). Several patches of ferrous disturbance have been indicated within F12.2 and along the road boundary along the north of the survey area. A small area in the east of the F12.2 has been interpreted as a possible quarry pit'. [2]</p> <p>'Site 6 is defined by two trenches investigated and recorded within Land Parcel P/01 (Table 1). Pre-modern features were present in both trenches, suggesting the potential for more in the immediate area. The presence of an agricultural ditch suggests pre-modern land management, and the fire pit could suggest at least a short period of occupation'. [3]</p>

	The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site. Its setting within the modern arable landscape close to the existing trunk road does not contribute to its value.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2020, 9 - Sector 13 [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 26 - Site 4

Asset Number	175
Asset Name	Witham Lodge
National Grid Reference	580900 213350
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX38601
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Excavations in 1972 revealed ditches and gullies with material, mostly pottery, of the 3rd to 5th centuries AD. Also evidence of Iron Age settlement (PRN 14039) <1><2> In addition to the Iron Age earthwork (PRN 14039) a second enclosure was found. This comprised the rounded corner of an enclosure, with a pair of ditches of broad, shallow profile. On the south-east side of the enclosure a third ditch was located outside the others. These ditches yielded much late Roman material, and clearly defined the temenos within which Roman religious buildings were set. Just outside the ditch there was evidence of a pond'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	176
Asset Name	Land at Lodge Farm, Hatfield Road, Witham
National Grid Reference	580956 213288
Type	
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1049300
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Trial trench evaluation followed by initial excavation revealed Iron Age/RB features and finds, some medieval activity and scattered prehistoric activity. Awaiting report and further excavation'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	177
Asset Name	Sandford Quarry
National Grid Reference	581070 212350
Type	Enclosure; Post Hole
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX40247
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Several phases of occupation of Roman date were recorded within a quarry to the south-west of Witham. Following a watching brief an area of Roman occupation was found. A small scale excavation was undertaken by FAG to plan and recover some dating evidence from the site. Evidence of 4 phases of occupation was found, all of Roman date. Main occupation consisted of an enclosure measuring 24m x 13m which was rebuilt at least once. At a later date a post hole structure was built approximately 12m x 7m. Another enclosure on a different alignment was also visible. This was not investigated. With the co-operation of Redland Aggregates the site is to be protected in situ. <1> - <3> Site Management: = Site to be recovered with top-soil Site Assessment = Several phases of Roman occupation within a small enclosed area'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	178
Asset Name	Witham - fieldwalking at Maltings Lane (WHML95) 1
National Grid Reference	581140 213030
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX41402
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Fieldwalking of a 45 ha site carried out before a proposed development found evidence of intermittent human activity from possibly Mesolithic times to the present day. A heavier concentration of medieval pottery at this location may mark a potential medieval site, although only 9 sherds were located from the survey area as a whole. <1> Evaluation of the site prior to possible housing development did not reveal any features of medieval date in this area. <2> The Pondholton Enclosure to the E may be medieval. See PRN 14047'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	179
Asset Name	Witham - fieldwalking at Maltings Lane (WHML95) 2
National Grid Reference	581200 213000
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX41403; MEX41404
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	<p>'Fieldwalking of a 45 ha site prior to development found evidence of intermittent human activity from possibly Mesolithic times to the present day. 3 sherds of prehistoric pottery suggest prehistoric activity in this area. Alongside the pottery both struck flints and burnt flints were found. <1></p> <p>Evaluation of the site prior to proposed housing development comprised 22 trenches distributed across four main areas (A - D). Potential prehistoric remains (including a cremation and post holes) were found in area A, possibly of LIA? Date. A cropmark trackway to the south of area B may have prehistoric origins (Roman material was also found in the upper fills) and an "x"-shaped cropmark to the west of area D also produced poor quality prehistoric and Roman finds. NB. Only one feature in the entire evaluation produced stratified and datable prehistoric material, pit 19 in trench 14 contained a quantity of pottery dating to the Early or Middle Iron Age. (see 16468)<2>' (MEX41403)</p> <p>'Fieldwalking of a 45 ha site carried out prior to development found evidence of intermittent human activity from Mesolithic times to the present day. There is a heavy concentration of burnt flints around Home Farm. Burnt flints are not intrinsically datable, but are generally held to be prehistoric in date. <1> Evaluation of the site prior to housing development produced one feature with stratified and datable prehistoric material, pit 19 in trench 14 contained a quantity of pottery dating to the Early Middle Iron Age. For other areas of potential prehistoric features see PRN 16467. <3>' (MEX41404)</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	180
Asset Name	Barn of Knowles Farm
National Grid Reference	581256 211898
Type	Barn
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123425
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Late C17. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with corrugated iron. 4 bays aligned E-W with midstrey to S, and lean-to extensions each side of midstrey. Formerly aisled to the N only, with arched braces to

	arcade plate, now infilled with later studding. Face-halved and bladed scarfs. Arched braces to 2 tiebeams, others replaced by bolted knees. Pegged hardwood frame with primary straight bracing. Clapsed purlin roof. Partly concreted at base of walls'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	181
Asset Name	Sandfords Farm Findspot
National Grid Reference	581270 212270
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26854
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Flint implement found by Brig. Grimson'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	182
Asset Name	Cropmark NE of Knowle's Farm
National Grid Reference	581300 212000
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28421
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of linear feature and pits'. [1]

	'Extensive cropmarks of a large, but incomplete enclosure with internal divisions, with widespread pits, field boundaries and other linear features surrounding it. The enclosure could be of prehistoric date. The cropmarks continue to the west side of an area of disturbed land with a series of overlapping field boundaries and linear features. To the north of this further field boundaries (not visible on the first edition OS mapping) and a possible trackway. A small circular enclosure, possibly representing a round barrow was also mapped (Figure 4). There is the potential for additional features within this area, but the geological cropmarks are extensive and could be masking them'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record Place Services, 2021, 11 - Identified Site 5

Asset Number	183
Asset Name	Ivy Chimneys
National Grid Reference	581331 213618
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122615
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered house altered and added to in the C18 and C19 and renovated in the C20. Now part of Bridge Hospital. Wings extend to the north-east and north-west. The north-west wing is of painted brick. The north-east end south-east fronts have double gables with shaped C19 bargeboards. 2 storeys. The south-west front has 3:3 window range, the south-east front has 3:1 and the north-east front has 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars (some casements). The south-west front has a 6 panel door with the upper panels glazed with pilasters and a semi-circular headed fanlight (blocked). Roofs tiled with the re-built base of a C16 chimney stack'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	184
Asset Name	Proposed Primary School, Holst Avenue, Witham

National Grid Reference	581350 213120
Type	Pit
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1039686
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed new primary school at Holst Avenue, Witham. The site lies within the greater Maltings Lane development site, a large housing scheme that has previously been the subject of a range of archaeological investigations, culminating in a series of open-area excavations to the north of the current site, in 2000-02 (Robertson 2004), that revealed extensive concentrations of Prehistoric, Late Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval remains.</p> <p>Fifteen trenches were excavated across the proposed school site. The earliest feature excavated was a pit of probable Early Iron Age date, while a second undated pit near-by may have been contemporary but is on balance thought more likely to be of recent date. No remains of Late Iron Age, Roman, Saxon or medieval date were present indicating that the main concentrations of activity seen in the 2000 – 2002 excavations did not extend this far.</p> <p>Post-medieval features were restricted to trenches located to the west of a boundary hedge bisecting the site and may be associated with a former farm track, first depicted on the 1777 Chapman and Andre map, leading from Dengie Farm, to the south of the evaluation area, to the Hatfield Road, to the north. Two ditches were excavated, one of which may have bounded the western side of the track, whilst gravel deposits within a shallow linear feature may have formed part of the trackway itself.</p> <p>The evaluation area to the east of the boundary hedge had been subject to considerable modern disturbance. Much of the area had previously been stripped of topsoil, some of which had subsequently been re-instated and numerous modern wheel-ruts were noted along with other disturbances associated with the use of the area as a contractors' compound during the adjacent housing development. <1> [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	185
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Asset Name	Proposed Primary School Holst Avenue post medieval features
National Grid Reference	581350 213120
Type	Ditch
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1039687
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Post-medieval features were restricted to trenches located to the west of a boundary hedge bisecting the site and may be associated with a former farm track, first depicted on the 1777 Chapman and Andre map, leading from Dengie Farm, to the south of the evaluation area, to the Hatfield Road, to the north. Two ditches were excavated, one of which may have bounded the western side of the track, whilst gravel deposits within a shallow linear feature may have formed part of the trackway itself.</p> <p>The evaluation area to the east of the boundary hedge had been subject to considerable modern disturbance. Much of the area had previously been stripped of topsoil, some of which had subsequently been re-instated and numerous modern wheel-ruts were noted'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	187
Asset Name	Maltings Lane, Witham, Site Code Whml96 Saxon Remains
National Grid Reference	581500 213200
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033059
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	<p>'Evaluation of site prior to possible housing development, comprising twenty- two trenches distributed across four main areas (A- D). Saxon features were located mainly in areas B (NGR. 8164 1333) and C (TL 8172 1330) and included ditches, gullies, post holes and rubbish pits. Two sunken floored buildings. Evidence of an associated cemetery in Area D, some 250m to the South East of the main site where a solitary cremation was discovered.</p> <p>A total of 1.6kg (191 sherds of early Saxon pottery was recovered from 22 contexts). Diagnostic forms include carinated bowls, predominantly 5th Century type. Other finds from the sunken featured building include two Whetstones'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	188
Asset Name	Maltings Lane, Witham
National Grid Reference	581500 213200
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035718
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'20 trial trenches were evaluated on fields to the south of Maltings Lane, Witham, they identified evidence of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval activity. Site was located to immediate north of the 1996 evaluation which revealed extensive features and deposits dating largely to the Roman and Saxon periods. The inhumation is undated. A concentration of medieval features was located in the western field, comprising a possible roadside ditch, gullies and post holes, dating from the 12th to 14th C. <1><2></p> <p>The excavation in 2000-2001 of a 6ha area within the 50ha development site uncovered further evidence for almost continuous landscape use from the late Bronze Age to the late medieval periods. A medieval farmstead stood alongside the Roman road that evidently continued in use and is first evidenced by a series of enclosures. By the 13th Century the farmstead was complex comprising a house/ byre, a corn-drier, a post built barn or animal pen and a possible pond. Artefactual and ecofactual evidence suggest that at least some of the produce from the</p>

	farmstead was processed on site. The archaeological evidence seems to finish in or around the 16th Century, however the still extant Jacksons Farm which lies approx.100m to the east of the site contains elements dating to the 16th Century and may represent the next phase in the occupation of Maltings Lane'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	189
Asset Name	South of Witham
National Grid Reference	581500 213200
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27172
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks: two parallel ditches, widely spaced; other linear features, pits'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	190
Asset Name	Malthouse (Warehouse)
National Grid Reference	581535 213556
Type	Warehouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169656
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A timber-framed and part weather-boarded, part brick faced malthouse, now used as a warehouse. It is possibly of C16-C17 origin, but now has C20 fenestration (metal casements) 2 storeys. Roof tiled, hipped at the east and west ends. There is a small gabled loft hoist in the centre of the south front and a conical oast house on the north-east corner'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	191
Asset Name	Jacksons Farm
National Grid Reference	581542 213522
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1235771
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House C16 or earlier extended in C18 and C20; much altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered. Older ranges roofed with handmade plain clay tiles. C20 extension concrete plain tile roof. Stacks rendered 2-bay crosswing, gabled, aligned N/S with inserted stack. 2-bay extension to the west, gabled, aligned E/W with rebuilt end stack. Modern extensions to east and rear. 2-storey main range, 1½-storey gable E extension, flat roofed 2-storey extension to rear. 3-window range to front. 2 Edwardian square bay windows, multi-paned fixed light window replacing central door. Under pent roof porch. Wood braced posts, handmade plain clay tile roof. 1st floor C20 casement windows. C20 flush door and window to right of central range. Modern windows to rear. Crosswing. Substantial close studded oak frame where visible. Floor joists flat section. Evidence for under built jetty with central bracket. Each joist originally pegged to jetty plate (high quality work), evidence remains for door head against central storey post and central braced partition. Braces trenched externally. Substantial flat section oak rafters visible through loft hatch. Two-bay extension to service crosswing of primary braced framed construction with some reused timbers. Reused transverse bridging joist vertical section joists halved from flat section, lambs tongue stops to one side'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	192
Asset Name	Bridge Hospital
National Grid Reference	581622 213950
Type	Hospital
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338198
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Formerly the Union Work house, built in 1839. A red brick building with stone dressings. The entrance gateway has a semi-circular archway with stone voussoirs and a stone pediment and is flanked by single storey wings with projecting bays at the north-east and south-east ends and pilaster treatment. Each wing is of 2:2:1 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals with semi-circular brick arched heads and a stone string course at impost level. The main block stands back from the entrance block with a 3 storey octagonal central block with alternate sides breaking forward under pediments. Each face of the block has 1 window range. A stone band runs between the upper storeys. Roof slate rising to a central cupola. Long wings extend on either side, with projecting end wings. Each wing is of 5:2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. Roofs slate'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	193
Asset Name	Witham - fieldwalking at Maltings Lane (WHML95) 3
National Grid Reference	581630 213320
Type	Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX41397
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Fieldwalking of a 45 ha site carried out before residential housing and a business park are constructed found evidence of intermittent human activity from possibly Mesolithic times to the present day. This area of the site contained RB pottery, while not heavy on the ground, does share the distribution pattern of the RB brick and tile, indicating a strong possibility that a RB occupation site is located here. The pottery included a C1 samian sherd and several later Roman wares indicating a long date range for the site. Roof tiles and structural brick strongly suggest that the source of this material was a masonry building of the Roman period. The pottery, domestic in nature, and the quern fragments support the picture of a domestic site. <1></p> <p>Trenches positioned at this NGR (Site Code WHML96, Area B) during site evaluation revealed Roman pits and a possible well : Finds (some residual in Saxon features, see PRN 17423) included pottery, tile, nails, baked clay, salt briquetage, oyster shell and animal bone'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	194
Asset Name	Cropmarks near Dengie Farm
National Grid Reference	581640 212750
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27190
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of two roughly parallel linear features'. [1]</p> <p>'Cropmarks of a possible trackway, visible for 281m of an unknown date and field boundaries. Some of the field boundaries are marked on 1st Edition OS mapping, but may have earlier origins, but other field boundaries are not visible on cartographic sources and have a different orientation.</p>

	<p>This area was not covered by the geophysical survey'. [2] 'Site 6 is defined by two trenches investigated and recorded within Land Parcel P/01 (Table 1). Pre-modern features were present in both trenches, suggesting the potential for more in the immediate area. The presence of an agricultural ditch suggests pre-modern land management, and the fire pit could suggest at least a short period of occupation'. [3] The value of this asset is derived from its limited evidential value as an archaeological site. Its setting within a modern farming landscape and close to a trunk road does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Place Services. 2021, 12 - Identified Site 10 [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 26 - Site 6</p>

Asset Number	195
Asset Name	Witham (chipping Hill) Conservation Area
National Grid Reference	581735 215328
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DEX22912
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	No description available
References	[1] Braintree District Council

Asset Number	196
Asset Name	Witham - fieldwalking at Maltings Lane (WHML95) 4
National Grid Reference	581770 213300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX41400; MEX41401
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Fieldwalking of a 45 ha site carried out before a proposed residential housing and business park are constructed found evidence of intermittent human activity from possibly Mesolithic times to the present day. A concentration of worked flint was found along with the Roman material at this location. Some of the flintwork is of good quality and points to Neolithic/ Bronze Age activity, but the relatively light spread points to the centre of occupation being elsewhere. <1></p> <p>Evaluation of the site (WHML96, Area C) prior to proposed development by trial trenching did not reveal any prehistoric features at this NGR. <2></p> <p>Only one feature in the evaluation produced stratified and datable prehistoric material - in Area D : see PRN 16468'.</p> <p>Fieldwalking of a 45 ha site carried out before development found evidence of intermittent human activity from possibly Mesolithic times to the present day. Roman pottery, along with roof tiles and structural brick strongly suggest that the source of the material was a masonry building of the Roman period. The pottery, domestic in nature, and the quern fragments support the picture of a domestic site. <1></p> <p>Evaluation of the site prior to proposed housing development comprised 22 trenches distributed across four main areas (A - D).</p> <p>Stratified deposits of Roman material were found in trenches 10 and 11 (Area C), in the former a sequence of intercutting pits and a gully was discovered which ranged in date from mid 1st to early 3rd C. AD.</p> <p>Evidence of on-site metalworking was found in another pit and dated to the mid to late 2nd C. AD. In trench 11 a ditch and two pits were found to contain Roman material. Although Roman building material (including flue and roof tile together with structural brick) was a common find in Saxon deposits no large structural features were encountered; it is possible that a building of 3rd-4th C. date lies somewhere in the vicinity'.</p> <p>[1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	197
Asset Name	Bridge House, Witham
National Grid Reference	581770 214075
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1338234
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A timber-framed and plastered house built circa 1700 (now roughcast). 2 storeys and attics. 3 window range on the 1st storey and 4 window range on the ground storey, double-hung sashes with glazing bars in flush cased frames. A central 6 panel door has a wood doorcase with moulded architrave, frieze and pediment. Roof tiled, mansard, with gabled dormers with horizontal sliding sashes with glazing bars. RCHM (37)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	198
Asset Name	20 and 22, Chippinghill
National Grid Reference	581772 215295
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338235
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'A C19 red brick front to an earlier timber-framed and plastered house, possibly C17-C10. The front has a parapet with a serrated brick band and a brick coping. 2 storeys. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has 2 3-light bays with a wood fascia which continues across the front. Roofs tiled, hipped.</p> <p>No 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), Parish Church of St Nicholas, The Vicarage, No 35 (Barnardiston), Nos 43 to 55 (odd) and No 2 (White Horse Public House) and Nos 4 and 6 Church Street form a group. Also Nos 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), Parish Church of St Nicholas and the Vicarage form a group with No 7 (Woolpack Inn) and Nos 22 to 48 (even) Church Street'. [1]</p>

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	199
Asset Name	28-40, Church Street
National Grid Reference	581779 215376
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306450
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A range of 7 timber framed and plastered houses built by James Beadle in 1714. An oval plaster panel on the front bears the date 1714 and the initials T W S N and at one time ER and WS (now worn away). 2 storeys and attics. 8 window range, casements with glazing bars. Roofs tiled, with 4 gabled dormers, mostly with lattice leaded lights. The building has been reconditioned in the C20. RCHM (4). Built as a workhouse. Nos 22 to 40 (even) form a group. Also Nos 22 to 40 (even) form a group with Nos 42 to 48 (even) Nos 1 and 3, No 7 (Woolpack Inn) and No 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), the Parish Church of St Nicholas and the Vicarage, Chippinghill'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	200
Asset Name	42-48, Church Street
National Grid Reference	581780 215435
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122611
HER Reference	N/A

Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A range of C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered houses. No 42 was rebuilt in the C19 in red brick and gabled on front, 2 storeys, Nos 44 to 48 (even) are 1 storey and attics. Nos 42 to 46 have double-hung sashes with glazing bars and No 48 has a C20 shop front and casements. Roofs tiled, with 5 flat headed dormers. Nos 42 to 48 (even) form a group with No 7 (Woolpack Inn). Also Nos 42 to 48 (even) form a group with Nos 1 and 3, Nos 22 to 40 (even) and No 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even) the Parish Church of St Nicholas and the Vicarage, Chippinghill'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	201
Asset Name	Smithy
National Grid Reference	581783 215292
Type	Smithy
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306501
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C15 5 timber-framed and plastered house with a C17 smithy at the corner of Chipping Hill and Church Street. It is still used as a smithy. The house has cross wings at the north-west and south-east ends. The upper storey is jettied at the south-west end and on the south-east crosswing. It is now cement rendered. The south end is weatherboarded and a weatherboarded wing extends at the rear. 2 storeys. 3 window range on the south-west front, casements with glazing bars. 1 window has old leaded lights. 1 window range at the south-east front, double-hung sash with glazing bars. Roofs tiled, with a C17 central brick chimney stack with 2 diagonally set shafts. RCHM (10) No 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), Parish Church of St Nicholas, The Vicarage, No 35 (Barnardiston), Nos 43 to 55 (odd) and No 2 (White Horse Public House) and Nos 4 and 6 Church Street form a group. Also Nos 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), Parish Church of St Nicholas

	and the Vicarage form a group with No 7 (Woolpack Inn) and Nos 22 to 48 (even) Church Street'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	202
Asset Name	Barnardiston
National Grid Reference	581784 215245
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122607
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'A C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered house with a C18 painted brick front with a parapet and a raised brick band. 2 storeys and attics. 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. A raised brick band- runs between the storeys. A central doorway has a projecting Doric porch with fluted columns, a frieze and cornice. A wing extends to the rear at the west end. Roof tiled, with. 2 hipped dormers on the north front. The interior has some C17 panelling and a beam carved with the initials E C and inscribed ANO DOM 1610. RCHM (16).</p> <p>No 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), Parish Church of St Nicholas, The Vicarage, No 35 (Barnardiston), Nos 43 to 55 (odd) and No 2 (White Horse Public House) and Nos 4 and 6 Church Street form a group. Also No 35 (Barnardiston) forms a group with Nos 14 (Recess) and 16 (Braystons)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	203
Asset Name	24 and 26, Church Street
National Grid Reference	581784 215350
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122610
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of a C15 timber-framed and plastered building with a cross wing at the north end. The cross wing is 2 storeys and has a jettied upper storey on brackets. The main block is 1 storey and attics. 2 windows range, casements with glazing bars. The doorway to No 26 has a small pedimented hood. Roofs tiled with 1 gabled dormer. RCHM (5). Nos 22 to 40 (even) form a group. Also Nos 22 to 40(even) form a group with Nos 42 to 48 (even) Nos 1 and 3, No 7 (Woolpack Inn) and No 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), the Parish Church of St Nicholas and the Vicarage, Chippinghill'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	204
Asset Name	12, Bridge Street
National Grid Reference	581798 214107
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122603
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An C18 house, partly timber-framed and plastered and partly red brick. 2 storeys, with the storeys at different levels on the north-east and south-west ends. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars partly in plain reveals and partly in cased frames. The centre window on the 1st storey is blocked. A central 6-panel door has a wood doorcase with panelled reveals, reeded pilasters and an open pediment on console brackets. Roof C20 interlocking tiles. Nos 10 and 12 form a group with Nos 23 to 27 (odd)'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	205
Asset Name	4 and 6, Church Street
National Grid Reference	581798 215299
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122609
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Possibly a late C16 timber-framed and plastered house re-roofed and altered in the early C19. 2 storeys and cellars. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The doorways have pedimented hoods on brackets. The front has C20 pargetted patterns. Roofs slate. Nos 2 (White Horse Public House) Nos 4 and 6 form a group with No 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), Parish Church of St Nicholas, the Vicarage, No 35 (Barnardiston) and Nos 43 to 55 (odd) Chippinghill'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	206
Asset Name	White Horse Public House
National Grid Reference	581800 215284
Type	Public House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306449
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'A C17 timber-framed and plastered building with a cross wing at the north end. Altered and added to in the C18. The cross wing has a jettied upper storey on the west front. The gables to the main block and the cross wing have C19 shaped bargeboards. The main block is 1 storey and attics and the cross wing is 2 storeys. C18 fenestration, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. Roof tiled with 1 gabled dormer to the main block.</p> <p>Nos 2 (White Horse Public House) Nos 4 and 6 form a group with No 18 and Smithy, Nos 20 to 30 (even), Parish Church of St Nicholas, the Vicarage, No 35 (Barnardiston) and Nos 43 to 55 odd) Chippinghill. Also No 2 (White Horse Public House) forms a group with Nos 14 (Recess) and 16 (Bramstons). Chippinghill'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	207
Asset Name	Croft House
National Grid Reference	581802 214112
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338233
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed end plastered house; weatherboarded on the north-east side. 3 storeys. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. A central doorway has a moulded architrave, frieze and a pediment. Roof slate. Nos 10 and 12 form a group with Nos 23 to 27 (odd)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	208
Asset Name	Pondhalton farm, enclosure and ponds

National Grid Reference	581817 213396
Type	Earthwork
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX38630
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Ponds, possibly part of a moated enclosure. Cartographic evidence from 1839 onward, indicates substantial ponds in the south-east and south-west angles of the crossroads: the former has recently been infilled and built upon, while the latter remains a prominent landscape feature. It is not so much a pond as a length of waterfilled roadside ditch. The width, however, which is up to c.7m is moat-like. Further west the ditch is dry and infilled to varying degrees, but is nevertheless a visibly continuous feature for 280m. This appears to represent the complete northern side of an enclosure. The northern part of the west side is defined by another elongated pond, while the remainder is no more than a field boundary. The east side of the enclosure is marked by a narrow, partly sunken lane (Howbridge Hall Road) and the southern side by a field boundary and a further length of water-filled ditch. The enclosure thus defined is a near rectangle measuring c.330m x 245m and enclosing c.8 ha (20 acres).<1> Rodwell suggests that an early date does not seem likely and possibly the earthwork enclosed no more than a tract of medieval woodland.<1> Two parallel linear cropmarks, ?trackways, PRN 8462, approach the enclosure from the south-west.<2> Evaluation of the site, prior to possible housing development, by trial trenching, located a ditch which may mark the western boundary of the Pondholton Enclosure. The boundary could not be closely dated but stratigraphically it was later than the Saxon deposits it truncated. There is circumstantial evidence provided by another ditch on the same alignment that the boundary was backfilled sometime in the late post-medieval period'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	209
Asset Name	23-27, Bridge Street
National Grid Reference	581821 214103

Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122602
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Originally 2 early C16 timber-framed and plastered houses, gabled on the front. The space between them was infilled in the C17 when a separate house was built also gabled on the front. The 3 gables are jettied on the 1st storey at different levels, on exposed beams. The front has exposed timber framing. (Formerly it was considered to be a C16 house with cross wings Cf RCHM (41).) 2 storeys. - 3 window range, C19 mid C20 casements. The ground storey has the remains of moulded heads and carved sills to original shallow bay windows. The bressumer to No 27 is moulded and carved and supported on brackets carved with a gloned hand, cock, hen and foliage. There is also a carved beam at the base of the south west gable. The interior has some moulded and carved timber work. Nos 23 to 27 (odd) form a group with Nos 10 and 12'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	210
Asset Name	Bramstons
National Grid Reference	581834 215269
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122605
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a C17 wing. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The centre window on the ground storey is a French window. At the rear there are 2 gables with 2-oriel bay windows. Roof tiled, hipped. No 14 (Recess) and No 16

	(Bramstons) form a group with No 35 (Barnardiston) and No 2 (White Horse Public House), Church Street'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	211
Asset Name	Recess
National Grid Reference	581852 215260
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169527
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An early C19 grey gault brick house. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in plain reveals, A central 6-panel door with a rectangular fanlight has a wood doorcase with panelled reveals, fluted pilasters and a cornice hood. The front has end pilasters and the centre part of 1 window and doorway breaks forward slightly. The 1st storey windows have louvred shutters. Roof slate, hipped. Included for group value. No 14 (Recess) and No 16 (Bramstons) form a group with No 35 (Barnardiston) and No 2 (White Horse Public House), Church Street'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	212
Asset Name	Jarmyns
National Grid Reference	581919 214272
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338239

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House and forge now public house. Mid C15 altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed and plastered with rendered brick front. Adjoining single storey range in red Flemish bond brickwork. Two-storey ranges roofed in red handmade plain clay tiles. Slate to single storey ranges. Two bay crosswing aligned SE-NW with hipped and gabled roof to NW. Hall range two bay aligned NE-SW. Front of hall and crosswing truncated by C19 brick parapeted front. C20 single storey flat roofed extension to rear and circa C17/18 gabled rear wing. Single storey ranges to SW form an L shape. The front range of which previously functioned as a forge to SW 2-storey frontage range ground floor windows, 3 C20 metal picture windows with top hung vents. First floor four range C20 metal casement windows of 16 panes. Single storey frontage range. 4 C20 metal casement windows of 20 panes with top hung vents. NE elevation C19 sash 2:2 with moulded architrave surround C19 flush meeting style casement window with horizontal glazing bar. 2 C19 red brick stack with string course detailing to rear wing. Rendered stack to centre of crosswing. Substantial oak frame with jowled storey posts. Evidence of external bracing. Empty mortices and wattle groove to underside of crosswing bridging joists shows position of former partition. Floor joists are flat section, housed into bridging joist with central tenons. A trimmed stair trap, now filled, adjoins the rear wall. Bridging joist is chamfered with a stepped run out stop. Most of the frame is covered at first floor and the roof space plastered to underside of flat section oak rafters and collars. Chamfered transverse and axial bridging joists are visible at ground floor in the 1½ storey hall range. Floor joists are covered. Crotchet P H formerly the tap rooms of the Blue Posts Inn. The forge was used by the same coaching inn complex'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	213
Asset Name	149 and 151, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	581926 214228
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306352

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C17 timber-framed and plastered house, altered in the C18 and with C20 shops on the ground storey. Two storeys. Three window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. Roofs tiled'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	214
Asset Name	The Crotchet
National Grid Reference	581928 214285
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169712
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick front to an earlier timber-framed and plastered building. 2 storeys and cellars, 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plastered reveals. The ground storey has a late C18 or early C19 shop front with pilasters and cornice and double fronted shop windows with glazing bars. There is a central doorway approached by stone steps. The front has a parapet at a higher level than 126 and a stucco band which is continuous with that of No 126. Roof tiled. No 118 and Nos 124 to 128 (even) form a group with Nos 117 to 129 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	215
Asset Name	All Saints Church

National Grid Reference	581933 214585
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122533
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Church. 1841, by Brown of Norwich. Grey Gault brick and stone dressings, with knapped flint panels and grey slate roof. Cruciform plan, with nave, north and south aisles, Chancel and 2 Transepts. West and south porches. Nave is of 6 bays of tall lancet windows, with drip moulds and head stops. Between each window is a 3 stage buttress. Moulded string below cills. Modillioned eaves, formerly parapeted. Same detailing returns along east and west walls of the transepts. West front has full height decorative porch with central doorway, flanked by 2 windows, with moulded 2 centred arches, on attached columns with moulded bases and capitals. Each arch is surmounted by a moulded gable with finial. Above, the west window is of 3 lights with 2 centred arches, drip moulds and head stops. All surmounted by a gable with a finial. Flanking buttresses in 4 stages, are surmounted by octagonal finials with conical caps. North face of porch has a single window matching those to the Nave, and south face has a doorway with moulded 2 centred arch, and small window over. Parapet gables incorporating clocks have been added to north and south. Aisles culminate in parapet gables with moulded trefoil windows above a bracketed string and tall windows matching Nave. Flanking buttresses in 3 stages with gabled caps. Tall gabled and buttressed bell cote. North and south gable ends of transepts have 3 light windows with 2 centred heads drip moulds and head stops, 3 stage flanking buttresses with gabled caps. Late C19 gabled porch added to south transept with 2 centred arch and grey slate roof. Chancel was originally one bay, extended by a further bay, in late C19 and has 3 gables to east end. Central 3 light window, flanked by single light windows, with buttresses between. Moulded string at cill level with grey brick below. Early C20 single storey vestry added to east wall of north transept. Grey brick with one large panel of knapped flint. Parapet wall and moulded string. North door and window have Tudor arches with drip moulds. East window has 2 centred head. (A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840; H Colvin.)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	216
Asset Name	126, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	581937 214291
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122585
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a good early C18 blue and red brick front with a parapet, a stone coping with a stucco band below, a plinth and pilasters. 2 storeys attics and cellars. 5 window range, double-hung sashes, with glazing bars (thick sections), in cased frames and with brick aprons. The centre window on the 1st story has a semi-circular brick arched head with a stucco keystone, the outer windows on the 1st storey have shaped soffits and the inner windows have stucco keystones. There are raised brick panels above the 1st storey windows. A central 6-panel door with the upper panels glazed has a wood doorcase with architrave, pilasters and a projecting frieze and modillion cornice on cut brackets. Roof tiled, hipped. No 118 and Nos 124 to 128 (even) form a group with Nos 117 to 129 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	217
Asset Name	57-59, Collingwood Road
National Grid Reference	581947 214966
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1385899
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Pair of cottages. Dated 1827 on a plaque under gable. Stock brick in Flemish bond with slate roof and two end brick chimneystacks. Two storeys and basement; four windows. Projecting central section of two bays with pedimented gable and two round-headed doorcases with fanlights and six fielded panelled doors. End pilasters. Rubbed brick voussoirs and ogee heads to windows. 16-pane sash windows set in reveals. Cellars lit by windows at ground level, 3 over 3, grating over. Chimneystacks are partly projecting and have tumbled in brickwork details. Plaque under gable "I C 1827". These cottages were built for John Crump, the tenant farmer at Freebornes (now no 3 Newland Street). His daughters developed the adjacent properties'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	218
Asset Name	Highway Cottage
National Grid Reference	581952 214308
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169709
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a stepped plinth. 2 storeys. 3 window range, casements with leaded lattice lights. Roof tiled, half hipped at the north end. No 118 and Nos 124 to 128 (even) form a group with Nos 117 to 129 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	219
Asset Name	Warehouse occupied By Thomas Cullen and Sons 1
National Grid Reference	581955 215359

Type	Warehouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264904
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An early-mid C19.warehouse in buff coloured gault brick with red brick pilasters stem and horizontal bands between the storeys at window sill and head levels, 3 storeys and attics. 6 window range on the north front and 3 window range on the west front. Factory lights with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with red brick segmental arches. The centre part of 2 window range and the centre loft loading doors rises to a gable with a bulls eye window lighting the attics. Roof slate'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	220
Asset Name	129, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	581960 214287
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338228
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A good C18 red brick front with a parapet and a raised brick band to an earlier timber-framed and plastered building. A wing extends to the rear at the south-east end. 2 storeys. 4 window range, the front, of 3 window range, breaks forward slightly and the windows at the south-west end are blocked. Double- hung sashes with glazing bars. The outer windows are 3-light bays rising through 2 storeys end the central window has a semi-circular arched head with a stucco keystone. A central 6-panel door with a good semi-circular fanlight with fan glazing is set in a recessed brick reveal and has a wood doorcase with Corinthian pilasters and an

	ornamental frieze. It is approached by stone steps with ornamental iron railings. Roof tiled. Nos 117 to 129 (odd) form a group with No 118 and Nos 124 to 128 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	221
Asset Name	125 and 127, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	581974 214300
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306351
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C17 timber-framed and plastered house with 4 gables on the front. Much altered, and renovated in the C20. 2 storeys. 4 window range C20 3-light casements. The doorway to No 125 is approached by steps with iron handrails and No 127 has a Victorian gabled porch with ornamental bargeboards and spiral cast iron columns. Roofs tiled, with a restored chimney stack with 2 diagonal shafts. No 127 has an original staircase with turned balusters and No 125 has the remains of an original staircase. RCHM (33). Nos 117 to 129 (odd) form a group with No 118 and Nos 124 to 128 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	222
Asset Name	Warehouse occupied By Thomas Cullen and Sons 2
National Grid Reference	581977 215367
Type	Warehouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169869

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An early C19 timber-framed and weather-boarded warehouse 3 storeys. 6 window range, casements with glazing bars. There are central loft loading doors on each storey, under a central gable. Roof slate. This building adjoins a later brick warehouse to the west'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	223
Asset Name	3-17, Guithavon Street
National Grid Reference	581978 214516
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1244823
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Terrace. Late C18 to early C19. Red brick with parapet and stuccoed cornice, slate roof with mansard to nos. 3-11 and 8 brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, attics and basements. 3:4:4:3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. Many 4-panel doors, with semi-circular headed plain fanlights, approached by flights of stone steps. Nos. 7-9 and 11-13 have paired doorcases under elliptical arches. Nos. 3-11 have a dormer each. The basement areas are protected by iron spearhead railings. No.3 has its door on the side elevation. No.17 has one window bay at the end of this terrace. The remainder of no.17 is a mid C19 building not of special interest'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	224
Asset Name	121 and 123, Newland Street

National Grid Reference	581981 214312
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122595
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C17 timber-framed and plastered building, originally with an L shaped plan which was infilled in the C18 when the red brick front was added. Now 2 tenements. 2 storeys and cellars. 3 window range on the north west front and 2 window range on the south west front, double-hung sashes with glazing bars in plain reveals with segmental brick arched heads. 2 semi-circular arched doorways have semi-circular fanlights and are approached by stone steps. Roof tiled, hipped at the south west end. Nos 117 to 129 (odd) form a group with No 118 and Nos 124 to 128 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	225
Asset Name	100, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	581988 214360
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169707
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Originally a C16 timber-framed and plastered house refronted and altered in the C18. The house has the remains of the C16 frame. The front is of red brick with a parapet and a stone coping, and a plinth. 3 storeys and cellars. 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing

	bars, in cased frames. The centre part, of 2 window range, breaks forward slightly. A moulded brick band runs between the ground and 1st storeys. A 6-panel door has a wood doorcase with pilasters and a cornice hood on paired brackets. Roof tiled. A wing at the north-east end has, at the rear, part of a plaster coved eaves cornice'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	226
Asset Name	117 and 119, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	581991 214322
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306348
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A good C18 house with a red and blue brick front. 2 tenements. 3 storeys and basements. 10 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. Raised brick bands run between the storeys. Each tenement has a central 6-panel door approached stone steps, with a wood doorcase with fluted pilasters and a dentilled pediment. The basement area to No 117 is protected by iron railings. No 119 has the area paved over. The interior to No 119 has original panelling and a number of good original fireplaces. Roofs tiled, hipped. Nos 117 to 129 (odd) form a group with No 118 and Nos 124 to 128 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	227
Asset Name	South of Olivers Farm
National Grid Reference	582000 212300
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27036
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks centred on above NGR: irregular enclosure? - subrectangular with linear extension to the SE, possible entrance on the NW corner; one ring ditch cut by its northern side; large pits/house foundations? around the edge of the `enclosure'. Other linear features in this field and field to the south. <1> AP refs: <2> Site Assessment = Part destroyed by agricultural reservoir'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	228
Asset Name	Olivers Farm Cropmarks
National Grid Reference	582000 212800
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1031756
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks showing linear features'. [1] 'Site 7 was defined within Land Parcel P/02.5 (Table 1) and the features found relate to post-medieval agricultural use of the land. The linear features recorded, including Trenches 908, 911, 913, and 914, correspond with the field boundaries recorded on the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map, making most of the features most likely Victorian in date. The trackway located at the western end of the site may have served to define the limit of the field unit or act as a north to south access point between fields, making it potentially the predecessor of the modern road that runs to the west of the site. Looking at the areas of Site 7 and Site 8 the extent of the boundary ditches and trackways continue through both sites and are most likely

	post-medieval in date. The results of the geophysical survey were not easily seen or have been accounted for by modern furrows or field drains. The linear features within this area are mostly likely to be the field boundaries seen on 1880 OS maps however there are some other substantial linear features that may be of interest that the evaluation trenches were not able to date'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d,

Asset Number	229
Asset Name	Witham United Reformed Church
National Grid Reference	582002 214421
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122574
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Non-conformist church, 1840. Red brick with grey brick pedimented facade, stucco dressings and grey slate roof. Rear range has grey brick pilasters and dressings. 2 storeys and 1. storey, 1;3;1; window range centre front breaks forward with moulded entablature and Tuscan pilasters. Outer first floor windows are tapered to top in Egyptian style with stucco moulded heads and glazing bars. Cen- -tral are 3 tall windows with semi-circular heads and glazing bars. Ground floor has 3 rectangular lights ,with flanking pairs of double doors, each panelled with bolection mouldings and with rec- -tangular fanlights in stucco surround. Small rectangular ventila- -tor in centre of pediment with stucco surround. Reduced in Egyp- -tian manner. Internally the original arrangement survives with hall and meeting room at the rear. "U" plan first floor gallery on iron columns, raised and fielded wooden balcony panels with paterae, cut back 1985 to accommodate concrete staircase. Yorkstone angle staircases removed. Many original and some late C19 fittings. Organ case and cast end fittings temporarily removed'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	230
Asset Name	92, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582010 214392
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122584
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A late C18 red brick front. 3 storeys and cellars. 5 window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. A central doorway has a wood doorcase with panelled reveals, rectangular fanlight and a pedimented hood on console brackets. Roof slate, hinged. Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel form a group with Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 61 to 65 (odd) and Nos 83 to 91 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	231
Asset Name	90, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582014 214399
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306388
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick front, now forming part of No 92 (qv) 3 storeys. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has a C20 shop front. Roof slate. Nos 86 to 92 (even) and

	Congregational Chapel form a group with Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 61 to 65 (odd) and Nos 83 to 91 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	232
Asset Name	Howbridge Hall
National Grid Reference	582015 213826
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306434
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A timber-framed and plastered house built circa 1580. With 2 projecting wings on the north-east side. The south-west front has a gable at the south east end. 2 storeys. 4 window range, C18 fenestration, double-hung sashes with glazing bars in the upper sashes, in flush cased frames. The doorway has pilasters and a flat cornice hood. Roof tiled with a large square chimney stack with moulded brick cap and string course (rebuilt) and a C17 stack with square corner shafts and a moulded base and with 3 offsets. The interior has re-used C17 panelling and a C18 panelled room with a wood modillion cornice. RCHM (44)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	233
Asset Name	86, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582030 214420
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338224

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a red brick front with a parapet and raised brick band. 2 storeys, 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with gauged brick arches. 2 of the windows are 3-light. The ground storey has a C20 shop and a cart entrance at the south end. Roof tiled, double pitched. Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel form a group with Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 61 to 65 (odd) and Nos 83 to 91 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	234
Asset Name	1, Guithavon Street
National Grid Reference	582040 214494
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306426
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A late C18-early C19 red brick house. 2 storeys. 5 windows range, double- hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. The ground storey has a C19 shop front with a wood doorcase with pilasters and a cornice hood on console brackets. Roof tiled'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	235
Asset Name	74 and 76, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582044 214465

Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122583
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick front with a parapet and a moulded brick modillion cornice. 2 storeys and attics. 5 window range, C19 double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars, in plain reveals, with gauged brick flat arches. The centre window has a semi-circular brick arched head with a stucco keystone and brick pilasters. The ground storey has a C20 shop. Roofs tiled, double pitched, half hipped. The interior has some C18 work. Nos 72 to 78 (even) form a group with Nos 86 to 92 (even), Congregational Chapel, Nos 61 to 65 (odd) and Nos 83 to 91 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	236
Asset Name	London House
National Grid Reference	582052 214450
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169703
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a red brick front with a parapet. 3 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, The ground storey has a large central bow shop window with glazing bars and an ornamented cornice. 2 flanking doorways have fluted pilasters and flat cornice hoods on paired brackets. One has a 6-panel door. Roof tiled. Nos 72 to 78 (even) form a group with Nos 86 to 92 (even), Congregational Chapel, Nos 61 to 65 (odd) and Nos 83 to 91 (odd)'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	237
Asset Name	89 and 91, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582053 214401
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338227
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys. 4 window range, double-hung sashes, 2 with glazing bars and 2 with single vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames. 1 window on the 1st storey is a 3-light bay. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roof tiled. Included for group value. Nos 83 to 91 (odd) form a group with Nos 61 to 65 (odd) Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	238
Asset Name	72, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582058 214472
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169700
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a blue brick front with red brick dressings. 2 storeys and attics. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. The ground storey has a C20 shop. Roof tiled, mansard, hipped, with a coved plaster eaves cornice. The interior has exposed beams. Nos 72 to 78 (even) form a group with Nos 86 to 92 (even), Congregational Chapel, Nos 61 to 65 (odd) and Nos 83 to 91 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	239
Asset Name	87, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582062 214404
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169784
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a red brick front with a parapet and a moulded and dentilled brick cornice. 2 storeys, attics and basement. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The centre window on the 1st storey has brick pilasters and a semi-circular brick arched head with a stucco keystone. The doorway is approached by a flight of stone steps with iron handrails and has a semi-circular fanlight and panelled reveals. Roof tiled, mansard and half-hipped. Nos 83 to 91 (odd) form a group with Nos 61 to 65 (odd) Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	240
Asset Name	85, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582064 214410
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122594
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick front to an earlier timber-framed house. 3 storeys and cellars. 3 window range, mainly double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The outer windows on the 2nd storey are C20 casements. The centre window has a semi-circular arched head. The 1st storey has a 3-light shallow bow the south-west end. The ground storey has a C20 shop front. Roof tiled. Nos 83 to 91 (odd) form a group with Nos 61 to 65 (odd) Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	241
Asset Name	83, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582067 214414
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169778
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Adjoins No 67, a C17, timber-framed and plastered house, refronted and altered in the C18 and C19. 3 storeys and cellars. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has a cart entrance at the north-east end, with some exposed beams and joists. There is a C19 style shop front. Roof, main block slate, hipped and a wing at the rear tiled. Nos 83 to 91 (odd) form a group with Nos 61 to 65 (odd) Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	242
Asset Name	No. 65 Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582080 214426
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122593
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An early C19 grey gault brick house. Two storeys and cellars. Two-window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plastered reveals, with painted brick flat arches. The ground storey window is C20 sheet glass. A 6-panel door with a semi-circular fanlight with ornamental glazing is approached by steps. Roof slate, hipped. Included for group value. Nos 61 to 65 (odd) form a group with Nos 83 to 91 (odd), Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	243
Asset Name	68, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582080 214492
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338255
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'In two parts. Front elevation to street: Two storeys, C18 red brick. Three C19 sash windows in cased frames. Painted eaves cornice. Old tile roof and gable end. C20 shop embracing both front and side elevation to Guithavon Street. The cove of this building is C17. The gable end to Guithavon Street is rendered. The larger part of the property, facing on to Guithavon Street, is a three storey building of eighteenth century appearance but seventeenth century origin. It has a rendered facade with six C19 sashes per floor. Pantile roof and gable ends. Timber framed core, the top storey being an early C19 addition'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	244
Asset Name	66, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582084 214504
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122582
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick house with a parapet, stone coping and a modillion brick cornice. 2 storeys and attics. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The centre window on the 1st storey has a rusticated brick architrave and a projecting keystone (now painted). A central 6-panel door has a wood doorcase with panelled reveals, pilasters and cornice. (Originally there was a pediment). There is a small C20 shop on the south end. Roof tiled, mansard, with 3 gabled. dormers. Nos 56, 58A, and 58 Nos 60 to 66 (even) form a group with No 47, The Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	245
Asset Name	No. 63 Newland Street

National Grid Reference	582086 214435
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169773
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Originally an early C15 Hall House altered in the C16 and refronted in C18. The interior has the remains of the C15 Hall house and a fine Crown Post. The building has been renovated in the C20. Two storeys. five-window range (1:5), double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. The ground storey has a double-fronted C18 shop front with fluted Doric pilasters and two bow windows surmounted by a moulded, wood cornice. At the north-east end there is a cartway with good doors and some exposed timber-framing on the southern side. The floor level of the storey above the cartway is raised to a higher level. Roof tiled (C20). Nos 61 to 65 (odd) form a group with Nos 83 to 91 (odd), Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	246
Asset Name	61, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582094 214443
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122592
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C16 timber-framed and plastered building refronted in the C18 in red brick, with a low parapet and a stone band below, and a moulded stone

	plinth. 3 storeys and basement. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with margin glazing bars. The ground storey windows have moulded stone architraves. The centre part, of 1 window range and doorway, breaks forward slightly. Moulded stone bands run at the 1st and 2nd storey window sill levels. A central doorway has a stucco door case with Tuscan pilasters, columns in antis and a cornice which carries across the front. Nos 61 to 65 (odd) form a group with Nos 83 to 91 (odd), Nos 72 to 78 (even), Nos 86 to 92 (even) and Congregational Chapel'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	247
Asset Name	Cropmark SE of Oliver's Farm Nurseries
National Grid Reference	582100 212400
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28461
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of ring ditch, circular enclosure and linear features (former field boundaries)'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	248
Asset Name	64, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582102 214502
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338223
HER Reference	N/A

Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick house with a parapet, renovated in the C20 and now roughcast on the fronts. 2 storeys and attics, The building sets back from the street frontage with 2 window range facing south-west and 5 window range on the south-east front, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has a C20 shop. Roof tiles, C20, mansard, with 3 flat headed dormers on the south-east front and 1 on the south-west front. Nos 56, 58A and 58 Nos 60 to 66 (even) form a group with No 47, The Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	249
Asset Name	62, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582106 214509
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122581
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick front with a parapet and a raised brick band. A raised brick band also runs between the 1st and 2nd storeys. 3 storeys and cellars. 4 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has a C20 shop. Roof tiled, hipped. Nos 56, 58A and 58 Nos 60 to 66 (even) form a group with No 47, The Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	250
Asset Name	60, Newland Street

National Grid Reference	582106 214515
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338222
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A late C18 red brick front with a parapet, now cement rendered. 3 storeys and cellars. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has a C20 shop. Roofs tiled. There is an earlier wing at the rear. Nos 56, 58A and 58 Nos 60 to 66 (even) form a group with No 47, The Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	251
Asset Name	Witham Town Centre (Newland Street) Conservation Area
National Grid Reference	582106 214594
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DEX22897
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	No description available
References	[1] Braintree District Council

Asset Number	252
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Asset Name	Midland Bank
National Grid Reference	582115 214464
Type	Bank
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122591
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A fine C18 red brick house with a parapet and a moulded brick cornice. 3 storeys and basement. 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. Raised brick bands run between the storeys. A central doorway has a C20 classical arch with square pillars and cornice in stucco. The basement area is protected by iron railings. The rear facade has C20 additions on the ground storey. Roof tiled, hipped. No 47, the Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd) form a group with Nos 56, 58A and 58 and Nos 60 to 66 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	253
Asset Name	56, 58a and 58, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582117 214530
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122580
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Probably a C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered building. (The back is timber framed) re-fronted in the C18 and C19 in grey gault brick. No 56 is late C19 and has red brick dressings. No 58 is now painted. The fronts

	have parapets with raised brick bands. No 56 is at a slightly higher level. 6 window range, overall, double-hung sashes. No 56 is without glazing bars, and the windows have plain reveals, segmental brick arches and keystones Nos 58A and 58 have glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs tiled. Nos 56, 58A and 58 Nos 60 to 66 (even) form a group with No 47, The Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	254
Asset Name	53 and 55, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582124 214480
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306377
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick house with a parapet and a raised brick band. 3 storeys and cellars. 6 window range, on the north-west front and 5 window range on the south-east [garden] front, double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in plain reveals. No 55 has a flat 3-light bow window with glazing bars on the ground storey and No 53 has a C20 shop window. 2 wood doorcases with rectangular fanlights, No 53 has reeded pilasters and a cornice and No 55 has a 6-panel door with the upper panels glazed, architraves and a pediment. Roofs tiled, hipped at the northern end. No 47, the Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd) form a group with Nos 56, 58A and 58 and Nos 60 to 66 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	255
Asset Name	47, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582132 214510

Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306371
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 brick fronted house now cement rendered, with a parapet, stone coping and a raised brick band below, 3 storeys and cellars. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. There is a bow with 3-light windows, rising through 2 storeys. A brick band runs at 2nd storey window sill level and around the top of the bow. The 2nd storey window above the bow is 3-light. The doorway has a wood doorcase with fluted pilasters, an ornamented frieze and a cornice. This house now forms part of the Spread Eagle Hotel. RCHM (31). No 47, the Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd) form a group with Nos 56, 58A and 58 and Nos 60 to 66 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	256
Asset Name	Spread Eagle Hotel
National Grid Reference	582138 214494
Type	Public House
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122590
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A mid-late C16 timber-framed and plastered building altered in the C17 and with C18 fenestration on the front. There is a large gabled wing at the north-west end and the main block has 4 smaller gables, the one at the south-west end is a Dutch gable surmounted by the figure of an eagle and the remaining gables have early C19 cut and pierced bargeboards. 2 storeys. The windows are double-hung sashes, mainly

	with glazing bars. The north-west gable has a 3 light bay on the 1st storey and a wide range of windows on the ground storey with a ground storey bow window at the south-west corner. The centre gable has a 2 storey 3-light bay window and the Dutch gable has a C19.bay window on the 1st storey and a C20 shop on the ground storey. 2 prominent tall chimney stacks rise on the front. There is a cart entrance at the south-west end. The north-west gable bears a plaque with the date 1300 (C19 or C20). Awing at the rear at the north-east end is of the C15, with a jettied upper storey. The interior is mainly C20 but part has exposed beams. Roof tiled. RCHM (31) No 47, the Spread Eagle Hotel and Nos 53 to 57 (odd) form a group with Nos 56, 58A and 58 and Nos 60 to 66 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	257
Asset Name	House at rear of White Hart Hotel / White Hart Hotel
National Grid Reference	582157 214542
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122589
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Including house at rear on Malden Road. A C16 timber-framed and plastered building built on an L shaped plan. A 2nd wing extending to the south east was added in the C18, connecting with a small C18 house at the south-east end. The building has been almost completely altered on the north-west front in the C18 and C19. The upper storey has applied timber framing with arcading (as in Nos 9 to 13 odd) and the ground storey is now of painted brick. 2 storeys. 5 window range, 3-light double-hung sashes with glazing bars. A segmental arched carriage entrance on the north west front has been made into an entrance doorway. Roof slate. The interior has some original timber-framing, wall posts and moulded brackets etc. At the south-east end there is a C18 house, now part of the hotel. Blue brick and red brick dressings. 2 storeys. 4 window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. External chimney stacks project at

	each end. At the rear there is a timber framed and plastered (part weatherboarded) wing. Roof tiled, double-pitched. RCHM (28)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	258
Asset Name	George Inn
National Grid Reference	582168 214622
Type	Public House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122579
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A timber-framed and plastered building built circa 1600 but much altered and renovated in the C20. The south-east end has a C20 block. The north- west block retains its original form with 2 gables and a jettied upper storey on the front. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The ground storey has 3-light bay windows under the jetty. Roof tiled (C20). RCHM (19). No 36 (George Inn) forms a group with Nos 7 to 13 (odd) and Nos 29 to 33 (odd)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	259
Asset Name	Carters
National Grid Reference	582182 211746
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1110983
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Cottage. C17 with later brick facing. Timber framed, faced with red brick and gault dressings. Outshot at rear. Red plain tiled roof. Dentilled eaves cornice. Bargeboards to gables. Gault brick quoins ornate bands and gauged window arches. 2 storeys. One window range of small paned horizontal sliding sashes with panelled shutters. Small paned door to left return, gabled red tiled porch on curved brackets, bargeboards to gable. Small window to outshot. C20 rear extension. Internally much original frame exposed with through bracing to walls, chamfered bridging joists and corner cupboards'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	260
Asset Name	29-33, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582186 214578
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306367
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C17 timber-framed and plastered building. 2 storeys. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The upper storey has some C19 or C20 patterned pargetting. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs tiled. Nos 29 to 33 (odd) form a group with Nos 7 to 13 (odd) and No 36 (George Inn)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	261
Asset Name	9-13, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582192 214591

Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122588
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C17 timber-framed and plastered building with applied arcaded timber framing, on the 1st storey. 2 storeys and attics. 4 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars. The building has been altered in the C19 and renovated in the C20. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs tiled, with 1 flat headed dormer. RCHM (26). Nos 7 to 13 (odd) form a group with Nos 29 to 33 (odd) and No 36 (George Inn)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	262
Asset Name	Red Lion Inn
National Grid Reference	582203 214608
Type	Public House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306401
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A mediaeval timber-framed and plastered building with a crosswing at the south-west end. The gabled crossing was originally jettied now underbuilt, and it has a late C14 frame The main block was rebuilt in the C17 re-using a C16 frame. The upper storey has exposed timber framing on the front. 2 storeys and attics. 4 window range, 2-light casements with glazing bars on the 1st floor storey and 2 3-light casements and 1 3-light double-hung sash, with glazing bars on the ground storey. Roof tiled, C20, with a diagonally set chimney stack (rebuilt). RCHM (25). Nos 7 to 13 (odd) form a group with Nos 29 to 33 (odd) and No 36 (George Inn)'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	263
Asset Name	Wickham Place Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	582205 211783
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1110981
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, formerly an outbuilding to Wickham Place. Dated 1705 by modern plaque. Red brick. Red plain tiled roof. Single storey red brick. Hipped red pantiled roof. Moulded and dentilled eaves cornice. Central red brick chimney stack. A long narrow range with a C20 extension to rear right. 8 window range of small paned vertically sliding sashes in moulded surrounds, each with panelled shutters and iron shutter catches. There is a 2 panelled, 2 light door to right with moulded surround, moulded brackets and moulded flat canopy. Further right a C20 small paned door with fluted surround and patera to frieze. 3 moulded head roundels. 5 similar roundels to rear wall and a C20 door in moulded surround, 2 fluted columns, moulded frieze and flat canopy'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	264
Asset Name	Wall enclosing garden to rear (east) of Wickham Place Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	582207 211814
Type	Wall
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337377

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Garden wall. C18. Red brick with C20 coping. The wall is 3-5 metres high and formerly enclosed the stockyard to the farm. There are several gateways to C20 cowsheds now outside the rear wall. Attached to the north east corner is the coach house q.v. 1/107 near the west wall gateway is an Invicta Fire Mark'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	265
Asset Name	22-26, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582210 214665
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338221
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A range of C18 timber-framed and plastered houses with a grey gault brick front with a parapet. No 24, the centre house, breaks forward slightly. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 11 window range overall (grouped 3:5:3), double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in stuccoed reveals with painted brick flat arches. 3 6-panel doors have semi-circular fanlights with radial glazing bars. Nos 24 and 26 have reeded architraves. The front is protected by C19 iron railings on an iron coping. There are C18 rainwater heads and recessed pipes. No 24 has the remains of a mid C15 timber-framed wing with a crown post roof. Roof tiled, hipped, with 2 hipped dormers. No 22 has a lower roof level. Nos 2 to 12 (even), Stable to No 4, No 16 (Roslyn Home), Whitehall Cinema, Nos 22 to 26 (even), Wall to the former house "The Grove" and No 3 form a group. Also Nos 22 to 26 (even) form a group with High House'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	266
Asset Name	Whitehall Cinema
National Grid Reference	582228 214686
Type	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122578
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Originally a good C18 - early C19 gault brick house turned into a cinema in the C20 (now disused). The front block has a cinema entrance on the ground storey but the upper storeys retain the original features. The front is now painted brick with a parapet, stucco cornice and pilasters which rise through the two upper storeys framing the window ranges. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. At the north-east end there is a 2 storey addition of 2 window range with a C20 Cafe on the ground storey. 2 original Venetian windows are said to remain behind the Cinema boards on the ground storey. Nos 2 to 12 (even), Stable to No 4, No 16 (Roslyn Home), Whitehall Cinema, Nos 22 to 26 (even), Wall to the former house "The Grove" and No 3 form a group'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	267
Asset Name	High House
National Grid Reference	582229 214629
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122587
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick house. 2 storeys and cellars. Originally it had 3 storeys but the upper storey has now been removed and the roof lowered. Before this was done the house was a particularly complete and interesting example of C18 work and was exactly copied from a design in Abraham Swan's "Designs in Architecture" 1757 (vol I plate 15). 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars (except ground storey windows lower sashes), in plain reveals, with flat rubbed brick arches. The central window rises above a balustraded panel and has a wood moulded and shouldered architrave with projecting keystones. The central doorway is approached by a flight of stone steps with one iron handrail remaining and has a wood doorcase and plain Ionic columns, frieze and a modillion pediment. The doorcase and window above form a fine central feature. The cellars have ornamental iron gratings. The rear facade has been built out on the ground storey in the C20. Roof tiled hipped. High House forms a group with Nos 22 to 26 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	268
Asset Name	Nitrovit Limited
National Grid Reference	582237 214544
Type	Factory
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338218
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Maltings and Maltings Office. c1700. Red brick with blue header diaper work. Flemish and bond, corrugated asbestos roofs. Builder possibly Colling of Witham. 2 storeys, double range with Kiln and office to north east end. South East elevation with 4 window range, ground floor windows with segmental heads incorporating blue header decoration, now partly infilled. 2 light timber louvres over later small pane metal windows. Moulded brick plinth. S.E. Office elevation with 2 similar first floor windows and ground floor door. North West elevation with 5 window range in irregular pattern and off centre first floor loading doors. Ground

	<p>floor has 4 windows and three doors also in an irregular arrangement and similar detailing to S.E elevation.</p> <p>Ground floor plan has original central wall continuing through second floor with original ventilator arches. Original stop chamfered tie beams and timber supporting columns, some good C19 fluted cast iron columns. First floor has original double range roof of joggled framed and pegged side purlins, pegged at ridge. Centre tenoned top plate scarf with early wrought iron over straps'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	269
Asset Name	Near Maldon Road
National Grid Reference	582242 214368
Type	Earthwork
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28817
Value	Low
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Earthwork shown on 1839 Tithe map, on W side of Maldon Rd to SE of Witham. Halfway between the town and the river, on the W side of the road is a sports ground with a C19 frontage wall standing on a bank 1.5m above road level. Further S, close to river the villas on the W side of the road are perched on a steep bank, rising 72m above road level. Tithe map shows Maldon road at narrow, undeveloped lane and tree lined bank, as prominent feature on W flank. Rodwell suggests this to be part of earthwork enclosure Wulvesford and that some elements of medieval town planning utilised a pre existing earthwork . Earthwork L shaped of long pointed oval, bisected by Colchester Rd defined by R.Brain, Maldon Rd and Lockram lane. "There can be little doubt that the Wulverford enclosure is unrelated to the history of the Templars new town other than by chance association and is a legacy of an earlier phase of occupation or defence." Area enclosed c.27ha no arch investigation of the earthwork or the area within.<1></p> <p>Rodwell sees the Wulvesford earthwork as the most serious contender for the site of Witham's late Saxon burh "it is centrally and strategically located, and fits best the king's perceived needs in 912 AD."<2></p>

	<p>Site Assessment = Postulated Danish Camp-no dating evidence Possible site of Saxon burh.</p> <p>Wulvesford Enclosure (TL 8224 1441)</p> <p>Rodwell (1993) postulated the existence of a D-shaped enclosure at the southern end of Newland Street, controlling the ford across the Brain and the main London-Colchester route. This he refers to as the Wulvesford enclosure on the basis of the original place-name for the area that was to become Newland Street.</p> <p>The evidence for an enclosure is topographical and cartographic. Maldon Road forms one arm of the proposed enclosure, as at this point it curves down from the London-Colchester road to Saul's Bridge, across the River Brain. Maldon Road has a bank along the south-western side, which is clearly depicted on the tithe map of 1839. Rodwell argues that the road runs along the line of the enclosure ditch, although it is possible that the road is simply a sunken road and the bank is not a bank but the original land-surface. The northwestern arm of the enclosure is more problematical. It has been suggested that Lockram Lane marks its line, however this lane dates to the seventeenth century, developing as a short-cut to the Church and Witham Mill.</p> <p>A tenant called Ade de la Holleditche (Britnell, 1968) had a house in the vicinity of the later Lockram Lane in about 1320, and Rodwell has suggested that the appellation of Holleditche may be a reference to a landscape feature at that point. To date excavation within the area of the proposed enclosure has failed to reveal any Late Saxon evidence. <5></p> <p>All Saints Church (TL 8192 1461)</p> <p>All Saints Church, Guithavon Street was built in 1841 by Brown of Norwich. It is of grey gault brick with stone dressings and knapped flint panels. It was built as a chapel-of-ease for St Nicholas Church, but was closed in 1971'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	270
Asset Name	27, Maldon Road
National Grid Reference	582242 214446
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122616
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An early C18 timber-framed and plastered cottage. 1 storey and attics. 2 window range, C18 small shop windows with glazing bars, 1 window has narrow pilasters-and a cornice. A central doorway with architrave and cornice is approached by steps. Roof tiled, with 2 gabled dormers'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	271
Asset Name	Roslyn House
National Grid Reference	582244 214721
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338220
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A late C16 timber-framed and plastered house.re-fronted in the C18 in grey gault brick, with a parapet with a stone coping. The house retains the late C16 apple wood frame, C17 timber-framed and plastered wing extends to the north-east with exposed timber-framing on the 1st storey. 2 storeys and attics. 9 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with stone sills. A central 6-panel door has a wood doorcase with panelled reveals, pilasters and a pediment. A C19 conservatory projects at the north east end. Roof tiled, hipped, with 5 low pitched roofed dormers. Nos 2 to 12 (even), Stable to No 4, No 16 (Roslyn Home), Whitehall Cinema, Nos 22 to 26 (even), Wall to the former house "The Grove" and No 3 form a group'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	272
Asset Name	Avenue House / Newbury House
National Grid Reference	582260 214769
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122576
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'A mediaeval timber-framed building, probably C16 which was largely rebuilt in the late C16-early C17. The present building, which is partly timber- framed and plastered and partly red brick, was refronted in 1757 in red brick, with a parapet. No 2 (Newbury House) was a later C18 addition. 2 storeys and cellars. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The outer window ranges are 3-light. A central 6-panel door with a semi-circular fanlight has a wood doorcase with panelled reveals, pilasters and an open pediment and is approached by stone steps. The front is protected by iron spearhead railings. Roof tiled, hipped at the north-east end. No 4 (Avenue House) is faced in red brick with a parapet and an enriched modillion eaves cornice. 2 storeys and attics. 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars (some of thick section), in plain reveals. The centre window; on the 1st storey is blocked. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. A central 6-panel door has a good early C18 doorcase with architraves and a shell hood on carved consoles. The doorway is approached by stone steps and the front is protected by iron spearhead railings. A 2 storey wing with attics extends to the rear with a frontage facing south-west, with a parapet and moulded brick cornice. 4 window range, mostly double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. There is a C18 rain water head and pipe with the date 1757. The rear elevation has a pair of circa 1600 windows with leaded lights and original fastenings. The interior has a C18 staircase with twisted balusters. Roofs tiled, with 3 flat healed dormers on the south-east front and 1 gabled dormer on the south-west front. RCHM (18). Nos 2 to 12 (even), Stable to No 4, No 16 (Roslyn Home), Whitehall Cinema, Nos 22 to 26 (even), Wall to the former house "The Grove" and No 3 form a group'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	273
Asset Name	Freebournes House
National Grid Reference	582270 214687
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306394
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Originally a C16 timber-framed and plastered house but largely rebuilt in the C17. It was renovated in the C20 and is now faced in roughcast. It has cross wings at the north-east and south-west ends. 2 Storeys. 5 window range, early C19 paired windows, double-hung sashes without glazing bars. The ground storey has a modern early C19 style shop window Roof tiled with early C19 shaped bargeboards to the gables and an original large square chimney stack, brick, at the south west end. The interior has some exposed beams and C17 panelling. RCHM. (24).Wall to the former house "The Grove" and No 3 (Freebournes House) form a group with Nos 2 to 12 (even), Stable to No 4, No 16 (Rosleyn House), Whitehall Cinema and Nos 22 to 26 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	274
Asset Name	Road Bridge
National Grid Reference	582271 211646
Type	Bridge
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111022
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Road bridge crossing the River Blackwater. C18 with later repairs and extension to east. Red brick with some black brick dressings. The west face of 3 main arches with 2 small overflow arches to south. The main arches with keystones and 3 orders of red, black, red brickwork. 2 central cutwaters of brick. 6 circular tie plates, continuous brick band over. Stone coping. East face of later date, all arches of black brick, keystones to the 3 main arches, 2 brick cutwaters, band over, stone copings. An attractive bridge and good group value with the mill bridge, and Wickham Place q.v. 1/100 and 101'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	275
Asset Name	6-12, Newland Street
National Grid Reference	582272 214748
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122577
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An early C19 buff coloured gault brick terrace of houses. 2 storeys and cellars. 9 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The centre part, and ends (of 2 window range each) break forward slightly with a small pediment above the centre part. The centre doors are paired with a single pediment above and have rectangular fanlights and panelled reveals. The outer doorways have 6-panel doors with rectangular fanlights, with panelled reveals, pilasters and flat cornice hoods. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. The front is protected by iron spearhead railings. Roofs slate, hipped. Nos 2 to 12 (even), Stable to No 4, No 16 (Roslyn Home), Whitehall Cinema, Nos 22 to 26 (even), Wall to the former house "The Grove" and No 3 form a group'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	276
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Asset Name	Coach House attached to north-east corner of garden Wall, Wickham Place Farm
National Grid Reference	582285 211789
Type	Coach House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1110982
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Coach House. C18. Red brick. Hipped red pantiled roof. Single storey. Double vertically boarded doors to left and right, the 2 central doorways now with C20 small paned doors. The building retains its inner partitions and is used as an art gallery'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	277
Asset Name	East of Olivers farm, cropmarks 1
National Grid Reference	582300 212800
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27025
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear features and `pits'. <1> AP ref: <2>' [1] 'Cropmarks of field boundaries, other linear ditches and large extraction pits'. [2] 'Site 8 was defined within Land Parcel P/02.4 (Table 1). Like Site 7, there was a high potential for archaeology based on the geophysical survey. The evaluation found mostly post-medieval agricultural activity, including,

	<p>the larger spreads, which are most likely a result of waste dumping during the post-medieval period. Many of the linear features observed by the geophysical survey were either too ephemeral to appear once exposed or can be accounted for by modern furrows and land drains. However, it is worth mentioning that in Trench 917, where two linear geophysical anomalies were identified on the geophysical survey, no features of archaeological interest were identified at the western end of the trench, but two linear features intersecting one another were investigated at the eastern end. The westernmost ditch [166286] ran northeast to southwest and had a shallow U-shaped profile and the easternmost ditch [167141] ran north to south and had a stepped U-shaped profile, the function of neither of these ditches was determinable, and no finds were found'. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Place Services, 20201, 12 - Identified Site 6 [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 22 - Site 8</p>

Asset Number	278
Asset Name	River View, Witham
National Grid Reference	582300 214012
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040035
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Only artefacts dating from the mid C20 were found'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	279
Asset Name	War Memorial, Witham
National Grid Reference	582315 214797
Type	War Memorial

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1431201
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'War Memorial. 1920 with plaques added after WWII. Sandstone with bronze plaque. Central cross standing above a plinth which bears the plaque. The cross has a tapered shaft and a Celtic wheel behind the arms of the cross. The arched plaque shows a mounted soldier and in the foreground a kneeling soldier bearing a flag. Beneath is inscribed "1914-1918/TO THE HONOUR OF/THE MEN OF WITHAM/WHO UNDER THE FLAG OF FREEDOM/FELL IN THE GREAT WAR/ "Their name liveth for evermore". At either side low walls of quadrant plan curve forward and are inscribed with the names of the dead. These terminate in piers of square section with domed caps. Beyond, and flat to the viewer, are two further tablets which bear the names of the dead from World War II. These also end with similar piers.</p> <p>This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online and the War Memorials Register. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading, 12 January 2017'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	280
Asset Name	Wall attached to rear right (south-east) of Wickham Place
National Grid Reference	582324 211745
Type	Wall
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1110979
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Garden wall. C18 with later repairs. Red brick with black headers. The wall is approx. 3-4 metres high and 40 metres in length with pilaster buttresses to bays'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	281
Asset Name	Wickham Place
National Grid Reference	582324 211755
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337357
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C18 faced main range of earlier origin with later extensions and alterations. Timber framed origin with early C18 red and black brick main range and red brick later extensions. Hipped double range red plain tiled roofs. Large panelled red brick chimney stacks to left and right. Symmetrical with pedimented central bay breaking forward. Black brick with red brick quoins, window dressings with rubbed brick arches, moulded cornice and band under. 3:2:3 cornice panels. Stone coping. Oval window with red brick keystones and dressing to pediment, dentilled and moulded band under. 2 storeys and cellar. 2:1:2 window range to first floor of vertically sliding sashes with glazing bars in moulded surrounds. Left and right similar tripartite windows to ground floor. Central doorway with moulded capitals and bases to fluted pilasters, triglyphs and metopes to frieze, moulded flat canopy. 2 panelled door with small paned glazing. A gateway in the red brick wall to left leads into a small courtyard with a single storey hip roofed outbuilding to left with semi-circular light over the doorway, to right an enclosed passageway, the door of 2 lights with Gothic heads. To the rear of the courtyard is a 2 storey extension with double range roof hipped to left. This with 2 window range similar to main range. Band between. The fine brickwork, moulded bands and cornices follow through to rear of main range, where the stair bay window is long with Gothic glazing bars. Matching C20 French windows have been inserted in the ground floor. The C18 plinth wall of the former conservatory adjoins the old kitchen with a timber core to a circular brick corner column with moulded capping. The former Mill

	House q.v. 1/104 adjoins to front right. Interior features include panelled hall with alcoves and chandelier from Hylands House, Chelmsford. Cast iron ventilator over doorway with shaft to circular cast iron floor ventilator on landing. All rooms to main range with panelled window shutters, moulded wainscots, dados, moulded surrounds to panelled doors, some original vertically boarded doors with ironmongery to other ranges. Ionic fireplace to drawing room. Flag and tiled passage floors. Rectangular domed roof to old kitchen. This with original elm plank dresser table, chamfered and moulded front legs and dresser over, moulded cornice, some panelling. Sitting room with panelled fireplace from elsewhere and corner cupboard. Fine circa 1700 open dogleg staircase carried through to landing with 2 iron twist and one fluted baluster to each tread, moulded and wreathed handrail, foliate carved open string with moulded string under. Panelled landing with jewelled soffit panels to archway. Mouldings and panelling to first floor similar to ground floor. Good marble fireplace with lugs to surround. Panelled built-in cupboard with drawers to rear bedroom. Original thick glazing bars to window. Extension kitchen has a fine corner cupboard with fluted surround and curved shelves, from elsewhere. Old dairy, stop chamfered bridging joist, original marble wall table and storage shelves, hanging hooks to ceiling beams'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	282
Asset Name	Mill Bridge and Sluice
National Grid Reference	582345 211715
Type	Bridge; Sluice
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1308916
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Bridge and walls of the Mill Race formerly attached to the now demolished Wickham Mill. C18. Red brick. The bridge of 2 segmental arches with a band to parapet and red brick coping. To the east the mill stream is contained by parallel brick walls attached to the sluice. The western walls splay outward at their furthest extremity. Forms a group with the road bridge and Wickham Place q.v. 1/101 and 99'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	283
Asset Name	Chase House, Wickham Bishops
National Grid Reference	582345 211733
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1110980
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Mill house, now flats. The former watermill demolished. C18 or earlier. Timber framed, red brick faced, red plain tiled double range roof, now hipped to left. 2 red brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys. 3 bay range with central band to right with pilaster to left, this range with black headers to brickwork. Left range of 2 bays. 1:3 window range to first floor, 2:3 range to ground floor of small paned vertically sliding sashes, those to ground floor right tripartite, segmental heads over excepting those to left with gauged brick arches. Door at rear. The rear plastered with rusticated quoins'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	284
Asset Name	Rivenhall Old Rectory
National Grid Reference	582348 216571
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122557
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C16-C17 timber framed house but considerably altered and added to in the C18. It is now mainly C18 but original wings remain at the north-west side, with timber-framing exposed (1 wing -is now weatherboarded). The north-east and south-east fronts are of red brick. 2 storeys and attics, with a parapet and a raised brick band. The parapet is broken in front of the dormers. The north-east front is 2 window range (1 blocked) and the south-east front is 3:3 window range. A wing of 1 storey with parapet with sunk panels and raised brick bank extends to the south-west. The windows generally are C18, double-hung sashes with glazing bars (thin section), in plastered reveals. The doorway on the north east front has pilasters and a flat hood on cut brackets with a segmental headed fanlight above. Roof tiled, hipped with 1 flat headed dormer on the north-east front and 3 semi-circular headed dormers on the south-east front, The interior has good C18 features including a staircase with cut strings and turned balusters, panelling and fireplaces'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	285
Asset Name	Hillside Cottage
National Grid Reference	582368 211568
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337378
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Cottage. C18/C19. Timber framed and weatherboarded. Red plain tiled roof. Central red brick chimney stack. 2 storeys with C20 single storey extension to left. 4 window range to first floor of small paned vertically sliding sashes in moulded surround. 4 range to ground floor, including a C20 bay with fascia over which continues to form a porch over the C20 glazed door. Small paned casement and board door to left extension. Included for Group Value'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	286
Asset Name	Wall to the former house the Grove (that part fronting onto Newland Street)
National Grid Reference	582375 214830
Type	Wall
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122586
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'GV II A late C17 or early C18 substantial red brick wall enclosing approximately 180 yards of the northwest boundary of the former house "The Grove". It has a sloping brick coping with brick dentils and swept up steps at intervals along its length. Wall to the former house "The Grove" and No 3 (Freebournes House) form a group with Nos. 2 to 12 (even), Stable to No. 4, No.16 (Rosleyn House), Whitehall Cinema and Nos. 22 to 26 (even)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	287
Asset Name	Mill Cottage
National Grid Reference	582394 211728
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337376
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Cottage. C18/C19. Gault faced, hanging grey tiles to return. Grey slate roof. Rear chimney stack. 2 storeys with single storey extension to left. 2 windows to first floor, 3 to ground floor, of small pane casements, vertical and horizontal sliding sashes. Board door to left. Original vertically boarded internal doors and newel staircase. Left extension with vertically boarded single and double doors. Left workroom window with 4 mullions. Group value with Wickham Place, Mill House and bridge q.v. 1/100-101'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	288
Asset Name	Witham - Maldon Road Findspot
National Grid Reference	582400 213630
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26432
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'In 1949 several complete urns were found in cutting a sewer trench along the W side of Maldon Road, S of Saul Bridge and N of Oliver's Cottages. One report mentions 12 urns, another one urn which was re-interred. <1> <2> <3> The urns were found 10ft down. Fragments of one urn were identified as Roman by Colchester Museum'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	289
Asset Name	Culvert on the Witham to Maldon dismantled railway line 6
National Grid Reference	582407 212691
Type	Rail Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032303
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The Witham to Maldon railway line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This is a 610 mm diameter circular 2 ring brick culvert with brick headwalls. For other culverts/bridges see 8457, 18507, 18509-15, 18517-33'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	290
Asset Name	Wickham Bishops timber trestle railway viaduct
National Grid Reference	582410 211759
Type	Bridge
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1002126
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Not currently available for this entry'. [1] 'The last surviving timber trestle railway bridge in England. It comprises two adjoining viaducts, one crossing the River Blackwater, the second the Wickham Mill leat. The structures were part of the Braintree to Maldon branch line, built to carry freight and passengers inland from the port at Maldon. The line was operational between 1848 and 1966 although it closed to passenger traffic in 1964. Although there were extensive repairs in the 1990's, many timbers are suffering from rot and

	decay caused by damp, lack of maintenance and heavy tree growth across, and through, much of the monument'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Heritage At Risk Register

Asset Number	291
Asset Name	East of Olivers Farm, Findspot of Prehistoric flint and medieval pottery
National Grid Reference	582410 212930
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26468; MEX26469
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Finely chipped flint 1" x 2" x 1" shaped like an arrowhead. Found by F K Horwood in 1949. <1> <2>' (MEX26468) 'Very large amount of medieval pottery found here in 1949. Found by F K Horwood. Possible medieval kiln site? <1> <2>' (MEX26469) [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	292
Asset Name	Culvert on the Witham to Maldon dismantled railway line 7
National Grid Reference	582415 212774
Type	Rail Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032304
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The Witham to Maldon railway line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This is 905 mm diameter circular 2 ring brick culvert with brick headwalls. For other bridges and culverts see: 8457, 18507, 18509-14, 18515-33'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	293
Asset Name	Blue Mills Road Crossing (Site of), Witham to Maldon dismantled railway
National Grid Reference	582439 213037
Type	Level Crossing
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042237
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'SITE DESCRIPTION. Entering a cutting, the track passed under Blue Mills Hill (Wickham Hill) by a bridge (not extant, demolished 1977). The track is part of "River Brain Trail". ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL Poor. SITE SIGNIFICANCE Track shown on O.S. map c.1875 CURRENT STATUS None. RECOMMENDED ACTION Maintain present status. GRADE 0 (Photo D47 looking north) On an embankment E of Wickham Place Farm, the track approached River Blackwater, crossing the Wickham Place mill leet by'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	294
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Asset Name	Road Barrier (destroyed), Saul's Bridge, Witham
National Grid Reference	582440 213890
Type	Road Block
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036599
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Contemporary records state, "Road Barrier. Sauls Bridge. Map ref. ?????24." The question marked figures have been torn off. <1> This barrier would have continued the encircling defences around Witham although nothing of it can be seen on an aerial photograph taken in April 1946. <2> Nothing of the barrier now remains at the site'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	295
Asset Name	Witham - Greenfield, Maldon Road
National Grid Reference	582444 214302
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX41255
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A watching brief was carried out during the digging of foundation trenches and piling for the construction of 36 houses, related service trenches and an access road. The watching brief was carried out at intervals over a 3 week period. With the exception of Victorian rubbish pits, no features of archaeological significance were recorded'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	296
Asset Name	Sauls Bridge
National Grid Reference	582448 213895
Type	Bridge
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264929
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Circa 1814. Cast Iron with C20 red brick and concrete extension to west face. An 18ft single arched span bridge with 9 soffit ribs. On red brick base, left and right red brick support pillars with cast iron heads. The original east and west faces have central vertical moulded panels with a vertical line over. Left and right upper rectangular panels cast "Ransom and Sons" "Ipswich 1814". Two lower spandrel panels each with central tie bolts to end roundels. East face cast iron base to rails of 8 sections. Cruciform posts. Segmental pointed top rails. 2 sections to right and left curve away from the road, and have alternate moulded and circular rails, the 4 centre sections with 3 moulded rails only. The lower half of the original west face is still visible from the river. C20 west extension with central red brick wall on concrete span, concrete capping. Concrete posts and metal tubular rails to side sections. D Alderton & J Booker, Industrial Archaeology in East Anglia: "The Bridge represents the first agreement by an Essex County Surveyor (Robert Lugar) to build in iron. Total cost £700." '. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	297
Asset Name	Culvert on the Witham to Maldon dismantled railway line 5
National Grid Reference	582449 213122
Type	Culvert

Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032302
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The Witham to Maldon railway line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This is a 453 mm diameter circular 1 ring brick culvert with brick headwalls. For other culverts/bridges see 8457, 18507, 18509-13, 18515-33. <1> [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	298
Asset Name	Culvert on the Witham to Maldon dismantled railway line 4
National Grid Reference	582467 213264
Type	Culvert
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032300
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The Witham to Maldon railway line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This is a 905mm diameter

	circular 2 ring brick culvert with brick headwalls. For other culverts/bridges see 8457, 18507, 18509-11, 18513-33. <1> [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	299
Asset Name	Two Ammunition Shelters (destroyed), "Hackpits Field", Witham
National Grid Reference	582470 213990
Type	Magazine
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036600
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Contemporary records state, "Dannert wire and two ammunition shelters. "Hackpits Field", between Sewage Farm lane and The Grove." <1> Sewage Farm lane is now Blackwater Lane and the grounds of the house known as "The Grove" is now the area of Abercorn Way, The Grove and Charlotte Way. "Hackpits Field" must have lay, therefore, on the W side of the railway between what is now Blackwater Lane and Barwell Way. This area can be seen as a long field on an aerial photograph taken in June 1946 and what may be one of the ammunition shelters can be seen as a "Nissen" hut at the field edge, 100 yards to the N of the road barrier (SMR 20581) at Saul's Bridge. <2> The NGR quoted is that of this Ammunition Shelter, the site of which is now built over by the houses of Blackman Way'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	300
Asset Name	Grove Cottages
National Grid Reference	582470 214938
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1338226
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A range of C18 timber-framed and plastered cottages with red brick fronts. 1 storey and attics. 7 window range, 3-light casements with leaded lights, in plain reveals, with segmental brick arched heads. Roofs tiled, mansard, with 7 gabled dormers'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	301
Asset Name	A12 Witham bypass bridge, Witham to Maldon dismantled railway
National Grid Reference	582473 213361
Type	Dismantled Railway
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042236
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'SITE DESCRIPTION The track passes under the modern girder and red brick A12 bridge, c.35 m wide. The track is part of "River Brain Trail". ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL Poor. SITE SIGNIFICANCE CURRENT STATUS None. RECOMMENDED ACTION GRADE * (Photo D44 from south)'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	302
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Asset Name	Culvert on the Witham to Maldon dismantled railway line 3
National Grid Reference	582482 213418
Type	Culvert
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032299
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The Witham to Maldon railway line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This is a 905mm diameter circular 2 ring brick culvert with brick headwalls. For other culverts/bridges see 8457, 18507, 18509-11, 18513-33. <1>' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	303
Asset Name	Culvert on the Witham to Maldon dismantled railway line 2
National Grid Reference	582487 213450
Type	Culvert
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032298
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The Witham to Maldon railway line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham

	and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This is a 905mm diameter circular 2 ring brick culvert with brick headwalls. For other culverts and bridges see 8457, 18507, 18510, 18512-33. <1>' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	304
Asset Name	Church of St Peter
National Grid Reference	582488 211207
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111019
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Early Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Former parish church, now disused. C11 origin restored C19 but allowed to become derelict after the building of the new church. Circa 1850. Restoration work recently carried out to some windows, roof and belfry. Flint rubble, puddingstone, septaria, Roman tile and brick, once plastered. Red tiled roofs. Chancel and nave with shortened weatherboarded belfry. Chancel east window restored, 3 cusped ogee lights with tracery under a 2 centred head. Roman brick quoins. North and south windows formerly of 2 lights in 2 centred heads. Blocked doorway in south wall now with flat concrete lintel. Nave with angle buttresses and Roman brick quoins. 2 windows similar to those in side walls of the Chancel without tracery or mullions to north and south walls. South doorway with chamfered jambs and 4 centred arch. C20 restored west window of 3 cusped lights with tracery and label over. West doorway chamfered with 2 centred arch, probably C15. 3 board door with muntins and iron strap hinges. Date uncertain. Belfry shortened and made watertight. South Porch gabled with red brick striations to apex. C20 restored east and west windows of 2 trefoiled lights under square heads. Roman brick quoins. Chamfered 2 centred arch. Yellow brick floor. Remains of stoup with triangular head in north east corner. Roof of crown post construction with arched braces to collar purlin and chamfered tie beam. Interior. Chancel. 7 cant roof with plastered ashlar.

	Moulded wall plates. 2 tie beams. No chancel arch but moulded wall posts and arched braces to tie beam. Nave. 7 cant roof. Doorway with 4 centred head formerly to roof loft stairs in north wall. Small rectangular niche in south wall. Blocked and partly intersected by the C15 south doorway is the CII round headed doorway in Roman brick. West of the north east window a rubble patch indicates the former north doorway above which can be seen remains of a C12 window. Stop chamfered wall plates and some beams remain of the bell turret. The font and chest have been removed to the new church q.v. 1/84'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	305
Asset Name	Hornbeam Walk, Witham
National Grid Reference	582503 215635
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26730
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Possible cropmark. <1> According to OS field report, 1976, the field is on low level ground and is under rough grass. No features of interest are visible'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	306
Asset Name	Constance Close Crossing (Site of), Witham, Witham to Maldon Dismantled Railway Line
National Grid Reference	582510 213663
Type	Level Crossing
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042235
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'SITE DESCRIPTION 206. Constance Close, a road leading to new development built on the line of a former path. (1st edition O.S. map, c.1875, here marks a Crossing leading to fields). 206a. Either side of the track line, 10 metres S of Constance Close crossing are 2 concrete cubes c.1 metre cubed, the more westerly of which has a 6" metal triangle pierced by 3 holes on its upper surface (?2nd World War defence).</p> <p>Mile Post shown on 2nd edition O.S. map (c.1897) not extant. Now part of "River Brain Trail".</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL 206: Poor. 206a: Good</p> <p>SITE SIGNIFICANCE 206: Site of an Occupation road to fields. 206a: World War II Defence.</p> <p>CURRENT STATUS None.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION Monitor and record any proposed development</p> <p>GRADE *</p> <p>(Film Photos D43 eastern cube, D46 western cube)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	307
Asset Name	Bridge on the Witham to Maldon dismantled railway line.
National Grid Reference	582521 213753
Type	Rail Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032297
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This is stone and concrete bridge with slab deck, brick abutments, parapets and wing walls. For other culverts and bridges - 8457, 18507, 18509, 18511 - 33'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	308
Asset Name	Culvert on the Witham to Maldon dismantled railway line 1
National Grid Reference	582527 213807
Type	Culvert
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032296
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The Witham to Maldon railway line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This is a circular concrete culvert with manholes at both ends. <1>' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	309
Asset Name	River Brain crossing, Witham to Maldon Dismantled Railway Line
National Grid Reference	582538 213913

Type	Dismantled Railway
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042234
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'SITE DESCRIPTION The track approached the River Brain on an earth embankment (extant on both sides of the river floodplain) and crossed it on a wooden viaduct (not extant), 100 metres E of Saul's Bridge (Maldon Road). The present gap between the earth embankment ends is c.150 metres.</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL Footings of the wooden viaduct may survive in waterlogged conditions.</p> <p>SITE SIGNIFICANCE One of only three identified wooden viaducts in this Survey.</p> <p>CURRENT STATUS None visible</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION Monitor and record any proposed development.</p> <p>GRADE *</p> <p>(Photo D42 looking east towards site of viaduct; river on right)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	310
Asset Name	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, E of Barwell Way, Witham
National Grid Reference	582590 214470
Type	Defensive Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036602
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	<p>'Bordering the W edge of the former railway line to Witham is a narrow band of trees and among these, E of Barwell Way, is the pedestal of a 29mm spigot mortar emplacement. It stands approximately one foot above ground level, 3'6" in diameter, and is surmounted by a stainless steel mounting pintle. The crew of the gun would have stood in a pit (sometimes earthen, often of brick or concrete) with the weapon mounted on the central pedestal and it is very probable that this pit still survives below ground level.</p> <p>Although the land E of the railway is now an industrial estate, in WWII it was open fields and this emplacement was clearly sited to defend against an attack from this direction.</p> <p>Site Assessment: Extant spigot mortar emplacements are important in their own right but the survival of three (SMRs 20590 and 20595) along one stretch of Witham's former defences is particularly significant. Every effort should be made to ensure their continued survival'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	311
Asset Name	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed), Plantation strip rear of The Grove, Witham
National Grid Reference	582590 214640
Type	Defensive Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036606
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Contemporary records state, "Ammunition shelter. Plantation strip at rear of The Grove and adjoining the railway line." The owner is given as W. M. Horner, The Grove, Witham.</p> <p>The plantation strip can be seen on an aerial photograph taken in June 1946, running along the W side of the Maldon railway line. "The Grove" was a large house and gardens occupying the area now built over by the houses of Abercorn Way and Charlotte Way. It is not possible to place the former location of the ammunition shelter precisely but the date of the entry, 24.6.42, suggests that it was built to house spigot mortar ammunition (the gun was issued to the Home Guard in Spring 1942). Two spigot mortar emplacements still survive along this belt of trees</p>

	(SMRs 20584 and 20590) and, without more locational details, the NGR above is equidistant between them'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	313
Asset Name	East of Olivers farm, Cropmarks 2
National Grid Reference	582600 212800
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28417
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of single ring ditch and linear features. Former gravel? quarry (of probable post medieval date) also visible'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	315
Asset Name	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed), opp. Fruit Packing Station, Colchester Rd, Witham
National Grid Reference	582640 215230
Type	Magazine
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036618
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'Contemporary records state, "Dannert wire and ammunition shelter. "London Field", N. of Colchester Road and opp. Fruit Packing Station." <1> The fruit packing station stood on the S side of Colchester Road immediately E of Catholic Bridge. What is almost certainly the ammunition shelter can be seen on an aerial photograph taken in April 1946 standing in a field on the opposite side of the road. It appears, typically of such shelters, as a small "Nissen" hut. <2> The entire area has now been built over and the position of the shelter is now Crittall Road'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	316
Asset Name	Findspot Near Witham
National Grid Reference	582650 215100
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26228
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Fragment of Iron Age pottery found in June 1937 by Mr Rowles. <1> Find is in Colchester Museum. <2> A number of sherds of Iron Age `C' pottery were found in 1937 by Rowles when building the factory in Stepfield, just east of the railway bridge. <3> <4>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	317
Asset Name	Sunday Market Site, Witham, Findspot
National Grid Reference	582680 213670
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1041270
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the Sunday Market Site, Maldon Road, Witham, Essex in advance of the redevelopment of the site. Fourteen archaeological evaluation trenches, measuring approximately 20.00m x 2.00m were excavated, some of which had to be moved due to ecological constraints.</p> <p>Natural Head deposits were observed across the majority of the site between 15.56m and 16.16m AOD. In the north-eastern corner of the site natural River Terrace Gravels were observed between 15.51m and 15.58m AOD. The gravels were cut by two undated linear features; the larger of the features appears to be aligned with a feature excavated during the previous evaluation on the site, this feature was interpreted as natural at the time. This feature is roughly aligned with a field boundary shown on early Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>The remaining linear was a shallow gully which appeared to terminate within the trench. Made ground deposits were also noted in the north-east of the site, these were probably associated with the construction of the housing estate to the north. The site displayed otherwise undisturbed stratigraphy comprising subsoil and topsoil. This evaluation followed an earlier phase of work during which the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECCFAU) excavated four trenches to the north of the present area. The results from the ECCFAU work have been incorporated into the relevant sections of the current report.<1></p> <p>The evaluation undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit in 2010 comprised five trenches excavated in the north part of the site. This work revealed evidence of Mesolithic flint-knapping; a microlith flint core and two flakes were recovered. A single post-medieval posthole was also excavated. It achieved its primary aim, however, which was to locate and date the track at the north of the site. This proved to be relatively modern, with tarmac in its make up layers, and contained no evidence for earlier phases'. [1]</p> <p>This site has been removed and is now occupied by a modern housing estate. Its setting does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	318
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Asset Name	Milepost on B1389 Colchester Road, S verge opposite Crittall Road
National Grid Reference	582700 215200
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX40648
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Milepost showing Witham, TO LONDON 38, Witham 1, Colchester 13. There is a milestone behind masked by cover. <1> Milestone noted as extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	319
Asset Name	South of Benton Hall
National Grid Reference	582800 213000
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27151
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of a trackway, linear features, pits. See TL81-048, 0000 for flints and medieval pottery found nearby'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	320
Asset Name	Cropmarks at sewage works

National Grid Reference	582800 214000
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28406
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Part of rectangular enclosure and circular enclosure. One linear feature, probably a former field boundary. Site now lies within area of the sewage works'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	321
Asset Name	East of Witham
National Grid Reference	582800 214600
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27046
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark ring ditches half mile south-east of Witham. <1> Site Assessment = More information needed'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	322
Asset Name	Thatched Cottage, Rivenhall

National Grid Reference	582830 217225
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338252
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 timber-framed and plastered cottage. 1 storey and attics. 2 window range C20 casements. The interior has exposed timber-framing. Roof thatched with 1 gabled dormer'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	323
Asset Name	Taveloc House, English Electric Valve Company (Site of)
National Grid Reference	582850 215250
Type	Radio Valve Works
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1034137
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Taveloc House (FL 82851525), is a purpose-built 1960s electronics factory situated at the northern end of a post-war industrial estate placed parallel to the A12 trunk road. The factory is set back in its plot, separated from the road by a small green border, including six unidentified trees along Freebournes Road. It was originally built for English Electric Valves, the shadow of whose initials 'EEV' may be discerned on the front and rear of the building, it was last occupied by Marconi Applied Technologies, Microwave Division. The factory comprises four inter-connected blocks of buildings; all appear to be of similar construction, on either a steel or reinforced concrete

	<p>frame, with flat roofs. Their walls are clad in white panels (probably of asbestos cement), each measures approximately 1.5m (5ft) in height by 0.91m (3ft) in width. The glazing panels are generally set in square metal frames.</p> <p>The main office building, which occupies the southeastern corner of the site, is a double-storey structure fronting on to Freehournes Road. The main entrance to the site was off Freebournes Road and led to a small security office to the south of the main building, and controlled access to the rear yard. On the southern elevation of the main building is a covered porch giving access to the building. The eastern, and roadside, elevation consists of a lower strip of plain panels above which is a continuous row of square windows set in metal frames, this is separated from an identical upper band of windows by a double row of flat panels, above the upper windows is another row of plain panels. On the northern side of this range is a single-storey corridor which links this building to the northern range, another double-storey structure. At the centre of the corridor is a set of double doors with the building name 'Taveloc House' above, suggesting this may have been the main entrance. The northern range is occupied by the works' canteen and along its northern elevation are glazed panels the full height of the ground floor.</p> <p>The main factory plant room was probably housed in a three-storey block to the rear of the canteen, this is largely windowless and has large exhaust or extraction fans on its roof. To its rear is a large, freestanding, circular liquid nitrogen tank. The main production area of the factory is located in its south-west corner and comprises a large three-storey unit with few windows. Its elevations are generally plain except for three steel escape-ways along its rear, and a row of louvered vents and extraction fans along its first floor probably to maintain a clean, dust free working environment within the building.</p> <p>At the time of investigation the factory appeared to be empty and its grounds were being relandscaped. <1>. Factory demolished <2>.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	324
Asset Name	Benton Hall
National Grid Reference	582852 213289
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122561

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C17 timber-framed and plastered building, altered in the C18. 2 storeys. 3 window range, 3-light windows, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. Roof tiled with 2 C17 chimney slates with octagonal shafts. Gabled wings project at the rear. RCHM (45)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	325
Asset Name	480, Rickstones Road
National Grid Reference	582870 217246
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122559
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 thatched cottage possibly with an earlier frame. 1 storey and attics. 2 window range, C20 casements. The attic windows are original horizontal sliding sashes. Roof thatched with a central chimney stack'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	326
Asset Name	Near Witham Cropmarks
National Grid Reference	582880 214570
Type	Trackway; Pond; Field Boundary
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26388
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks, initially recorded by OS. NMR AP shows possible cropmarks: - one large oval feature may be the outline of a pond or hollow shown on the OS 6". One possible double-ditched trackway is a field boundary marked on OS 6", with a path. This feature may not therefore be of great antiquity. Periglacial features are also shown. Hugh Toller suggested that a possible Roman site lay to the N of here at TL 828141, where a rubbish pit lies east of sewerage work. Vertical APs show no cropmark evidence other than the periglacial features, though some may be archaeological, though the APs are too high for clarity. <1> <2> <3>' [1] Presumed removed during construction of modern industrial estate which occupies most of the asset polygon.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	327
Asset Name	Cropmark SE of Glebe Farm
National Grid Reference	582902 216523
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX38764
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks: part of sub-rectangular enclosure with annexe. Also other linear features including former field boundaries and probable WW1 slit trenches <1> <2> Monitoring of groundworks for a new golf course/features revealed an undated gully. Cropmarks appear to have been picking up field drains in this area'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	328
Asset Name	Survey at Benton Hall Golf Course, Witham
National Grid Reference	582914 212552
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39633
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A program of documentary research <2> - <7> and a metal- detector survey was undertaken at the proposed site of the Benton Hall golf course, Witham. It was found that 75% of the field boundaries surviving today are at least dateable to the mid seventeenth century. The areas comparative remoteness until recently from large scale habitation, its limited access and the influence of the River Blackwater and its flood plain have combined to create a landscape which has been resistant to any major change or development. The metal-detector survey of the proposed bunkers and lake produced finds mainly of a modern date, e.g. shotgun pellets, parts of agricultural machinery and aluminium cans. Only three objects were brought indoors for special study, none of which were necessarily very old. <1> Oxford Archaeotechnics carried out survey in Feb 1992'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	329
Asset Name	Rivenhall
National Grid Reference	583000 216000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX25910; MEX25912; MEX25913; MEX25916; MEX25919
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Roman and/or medieval small grey coarse ware sherds (9). <1> <2>' (MEX25910; MEX25912) 'Flanged rim sherd from a large vessel, in sandy oxidised fabric (marked post medieval?). <1> <2>' (MEX25913) No description available (MEX25916; MEX25919) [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	330
Asset Name	Blue Mills Bridge
National Grid Reference	583029 213083
Type	Bridge
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169876
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A picturesque narrow red brick bridge of 5 arches. Probably C18. Plain brick parapet with a stone coping and a raised brick band above the arches. Blue Mills Bridge, Blue Mills and Mathyns form a good picturesque group'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	331
Asset Name	Road Barrier (destroyed), Blue Mills Bridge, Witham / Wickham Bishops

National Grid Reference	583030 213080
Type	Road Barrier
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036598
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Contemporary records state, "Road Barrier. ?Blue Mills Bridge." The first letter of "Blue" (presumably) has been torn off. <1> Blue Mills Bridge stands to the SE of Witham, crossing the River Blackwater. One of the few crossing places to the E of the town, this would have been a natural place to construct an anti-tank barrier. Nothing of this defence work can be seen on an aerial photograph taken in June 1946 and nothing now remains of the barrier at the site'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	332
Asset Name	Blue Mills
National Grid Reference	583057 213140
Type	Mill
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122562
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'An early C19 timber-framed and weather boarded water mill adjoining the west end of the former Mill House, now called Mathyns. It stands back from the road in a picturesque setting with a 5 arched brick sluice way and a mill pond between the mill and the road. 2 storeys and attics. The windows are double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in cased frames. Roof slate, mansard, half hipped, with a hoist loft on the south front. The

	interior has fine C19 water mill machinery, not now working but repaired in 1949'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	333
Asset Name	Machin's mill or Blue mills: site of medieval water mill
National Grid Reference	583080 213090
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX38638
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Sited on the river Blackwater, adjacent to Bennington (Benton) Hall lay a mill known more recently as Blue mills or Machin's mill.<1> Rodwell <1> discusses the identification of this mill in some detail. Logically this should be equated with the Domesday mill of Bennington, which the Survey tells us was acquired, or built, between 1066 and 1086. A problem arises however, in that the larger of the two manors of Blunts Hall also possessed a mill and a charter of 1425 explicitly equates this with Machin's mill. Rodwell suggests that Blunts hall manor may have acquired, or built, between 1066 and 1086. A problem arises however in that the larger of the two manors of Blunts Hall also possessed a mill and a charter of 1425 explicitly equates this with Machin's mill. Rodwell suggests that Blunts Hall manor may have acquired Machins mill and a large tract of meadow (renamed Blunts Mead) as Benton Hall declined'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	334
Asset Name	Mathyns
National Grid Reference	583080 213134
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169879
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A C18 red brick house adjoining the east end of Blue Mills. Formerly Mill House. The south front has a parapet with a stone coping and a dentilled brick cornice. 2 storeys, attics and basement. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. There is a later central projecting brick porch with a parapet and a stone cornice. The doorway has a shouldered stone architrave. Roof tiled mansard, hipped, with 2 hipped dormers on the south front. The rear has C19 additions. Blue Mills Bridge, Blue Mills and Mathyns form a good picturesque group'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	335
Asset Name	Worked flint from E of Colemans Bridge 1
National Grid Reference	583100 215500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28358
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Fieldwalking over Colemans and Appleford Farm produced vast quantities of flint, from an area believed by Mesolithic times to be bordering an extended marshy river. The finds included Mesolithic blades from the small rise E of Colemans Bridge. Numerous flakes were collected between this rise and the reservoir to the east, including a flint spearhead from TL 83761595'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	336
Asset Name	Fieldwalking at Rivenhall End
National Grid Reference	583100 216500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39492; MEX39495; MEX39496; MEX39497
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Fieldwalking survey carried out prior to using land as a golf course. 3 small sherds of prehistoric pottery and a general scatter of worked and burnt flint were located. <1></p> <p>Site Assessment = When the golf course was constructed the existing landscape was utilised. There is likely to be good survival of any archaeology present'.</p> <p>'No concentrations of Roman pottery were located but there was a thin widespread scatter of tile and pottery, probably as a result of muck spreading. The material appears to range from the second to fourth centuries and included samian, colour-coat, oxidised, white/buff wares, mortaria, reduced, storage jar, grog-tempered and amphora. <1> Site Assessment = When the golf course was constructed the existing landscape was utilised. There is likely to be good survival of any archaeology present'.</p> <p>'Fieldwalking survey carried out prior to using land as a golf course. There was a sparse but widespread scatter of medieval pottery, probably as a result of muck spreading. The material appears to range from the C11-C14. <1> Site Assessment = When the golf course was constructed the existing landscape was utilised. There is likely to be good survival of any archaeology present'.</p> <p>'Fieldwalking survey carried out prior to using land as a golf course. There was a thin but even spread of post medieval pottery and tile. <1> Site Assessment = When the golf course was constructed they utilised the existing landscape. There is likely to be good survival of any archaeology present'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	337
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Asset Name	Transco Pipeline, Colemans Farm, Rivenhall End
National Grid Reference	583173 215757
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1037764
Value	Low
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Late Iron Age/early Roman features observed along 150m length of pipeline at Colemans Farm. A series of ditches and gullies, commonly orientated north-west by south-east may relate to land division and field drainage. Large pits located among these linear features contained abundant pot, animal bone, oyster and other refuse, indicating domestic settlement in the vicinity.<1></p> <p>A magnetometer survey was carried out in October 2003 which identified a number of archaeological features, including a possible large enclosure with an annex and some prominent linear features. There is the possibility that a small kiln has been detected. The results from the earlier watching brief enabled the dating of some of the features found, ranging from late Iron Age to Roman'. [1]</p> <p>Archaeological remains associated with the north-eastern half of this asset have been removed by quarrying.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	338
Asset Name	West Of Little Braxted, Cropmarks
National Grid Reference	583200 214800
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27097
Value	Negligible

Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear features - agricultural, two joined rectilinear enclosures'. [1] This asset appears to have been destroyed by quarrying and the site is now occupied by a series of artificial ponds.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	339
Asset Name	Geophysics at Colemans Farm, Witham
National Grid Reference	583220 215810
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1041382
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A non-intrusive archaeological geophysical survey at Coleman's Farm, Witham (centred on TL 8322 1581) was carried out with the aim to identify further details of archaeological anomalies after features were detected and excavated during the monitoring of trenches for a Transco pipeline (FAU 2003).</p> <p>Several of the geophysical anomalies are in line with those features found. The excavated features line up with the apparent ditches visible as part of the possible 'annex'. From the excavated evidence it can be seen that there are 2 ditches in close proximity which have been dated from pottery evidence. Late Iron Age pottery sherds were found in one ditch (28) and Roman pottery sherds were found in the other (30). This would imply that the 'annex' was reused/rebuilt over time. These ditches gave only a weak response to the survey and are not as clear as the main enclosure and this can be explained by the shallow nature of the ditches in the excavated section, so there is not such a magnetic contrast to the surrounding area.</p> <p>The ditches of the main enclosure detected on the survey also line up with the excavated evidence (marked B on figure 8). These have again been dated by pottery evidence as Late Iron Age to Roman. This implies that the site may have been a Iron Age/ Roman transition settlement that</p>

	<p>may have had associations with the road which lay to the north of the site under the present day A12. The ditches of this excavated feature appear to deeper and this may be why they produce a better response to the geophysical survey, as a more substantial ditch may give a clearer, better defined response, making the ditches more visible. This would also imply that the enclosure ditch is quite substantial at the entrance as the magnetic contrast is greater than at other points around the enclosure and the ditch appears to be wide (over 2.5m).</p> <p>Most internal features are obscured by the pipeline but the possibility of the presence of a kiln, along with the excavated evidence of the site being used over a long period of time could imply permanent settlement activity. Several of the excavated pits were interpreted as refuse pits which fits with the settlement hypothesis. <1>' [1]</p> <p>A small area of the south-eastern corner of this asset has been removed by quarrying.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	340
Asset Name	South of Coleman's farm, Cropmark
National Grid Reference	583250 215100
Type	Ring Ditch
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26983
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmark of a single ring ditch. <1> AP ref: <2></p> <p>No archaeological features or finds were discovered during the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the circular cropmark c. 8m in diameter. It is most likely that the ring ditch was indistinguishable from the surrounding subsoil. <4>' [1]</p> <p>This asset has been removed by quarrying.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	341
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Asset Name	Little Braxted Findspot
National Grid Reference	583280 214700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26142
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Animal bones and charcoal seen in river bank c1.5m down. Below thick layer of river silt was an old soil level above a natural rise in the gravel. In a lens of charcoaly soil in this old soil, c1m long, were some fragments of cattle bone, an oyster shell, and a piece of indeterminate brick. <1> Sketch section on back of SMR sheet. <2> Site Assessment = Being eroded by the river'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	342
Asset Name	Worked flint from E of Colemans Bridge 2
National Grid Reference	583280 215360
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28359
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Fieldwalking over Colemans and Appleford Farm produced vast quantities of worked flint, from an area believed to be by Neolithic times bordering an extended marshy river. The finds included a Neolithic arrowhead'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	343
Asset Name	Pillbox (destroyed), Little Braxted Lane, Witham
National Grid Reference	583310 214830
Type	Pillbox
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036609
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'An aerial photograph taken in April 1946 shows the indistinct shape of a pillbox (probably an hexagonal Type FW3/22) standing by the roadside on the E side of Little Braxted Lane. This position is just a few yards N of one of the few bridges in the area across the River Blackwater and would have been a natural defence point during World War Two. <1> An aerial photograph taken in June 1960 shows it to have been cleared away by that date. <2> The area is now a rough pull-in'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	344
Asset Name	Barn at Ishams Chase
National Grid Reference	583332 213371
Type	Barn
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1328828
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Barn. Early C17. Timber framed and black weatherboarded with gabled and half hipped peg tiled roofs. Of 3 bays, with aisle on east side and projecting midstrey with half-hipped gable in centre of west side. Some small windows and a door inserted on south side in C20. Jowled posts, braces interrupting studs and straight braces to tie beams. Roof has some old rafters and C19 "V" braces to principal rafters with purlins on their backs and iron central hangar rod'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	345
Asset Name	The Witham to Maldon railway line (dismantled)
National Grid Reference	583368 210915
Type	Railway
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032294
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'The Witham to Maldon railway line was part of a longer route that joined Wickford with Bishops Stortford via Woodham Ferrers, Maldon, Witham and Braintree. The Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway was opened in 1848 and following substantial losses over several years, the line was closed in April 1966 as part of the Beeching cuts. Track and ballast have generally been removed and sections sold to several owners, although the County Council is the majority owner. This section of line includes short span bridges, long span bridges comprising two timber viaducts (see 8457) and various brick arch culverts. Along most of the length of the railway is a cast iron pipe which although generally below ground does appear above ground at several culvert and bridge locations; it is apparently a disused water main that once formed part of a more extensive distribution network. <1> For individual elements and bridges: 8457, 18508-18533, 48600-48619.</p> <p>The southern loop towards Wickham Bishops is now extinguished by Industrial Estate. The northern loop towards Colchester was carried on a track (now represented by Eastways (Road) which runs between the present railway line to Colchester to its NW and RDC Industrial Estate buildings on its SE. Sidings, goods shed, cattle pens, coal yard, signal</p>

	box shown on 2nd and 3rd editions O.S. maps (c.1897 and 1924) not extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	346
Asset Name	Little Braxted Mill and Mill House Including attached Mill Bridge
National Grid Reference	583377 214740
Type	Mill
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1308828
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Former water mill and mill house now 2 dwellings on the site of former water mills. C18 with medieval core and C19/C20 alterations. One long building, the former mill to left, mainly weatherboarded with brick facing to right ground and first floors. Weatherboarded lucam with straight timber brace supports to left return. Red brick chimney stack to right. Mill House to right of red brick with right second bay breaking forward. 2 red brick chimney stacks. 3 storeys. 4 window range of small paned vertically sliding sashes, some of 3 lights. 4 window range to former mill of various small paned vertically sliding sashes and 2 light casements with glazing bars. Vertically boarded door to mill, 4 panel 2 light door with reveal panels, frieze console brackets, open pediment with dentilled soffits to Mill House. Attached to the central red brick wheel arch (now blocked) is the red brick road bridge of one arch with semi-circular coping'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	347
Asset Name	South of Colemann's farm, Findspot
National Grid Reference	583400 215000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26991
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Roman pottery. <1> <2> Site Assessment = More information needed'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	348
Asset Name	Little Braxted: possible site of Saxon cemetery
National Grid Reference	583400 215000
Type	Cemetery
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26994
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Parts of sword blades - possibly Saxon. <1> <2> Gravel extraction in 1974 partially destroyed a site from which Roman, Saxon and medieval artefacts were recovered by a machine driver. The Saxon artefacts comprised five iron spearheads, three iron swords, one bronze spear ferrule, one iron shield boss, fragments of iron shield binding, four small sherds of hand-made pottery and one epiphysis of a human long bone. <3> A report on the finds was published in 1992. <4> The spearheads date to the sixth century as does the shield boss which belongs to the middle of the sixth century; the two double-edged swords and one single-edged sword could also be of sixth century date; the latter being pattern-welded. It is thought that the finds might well represent the site of a pagan Saxon cemetery. <3><4> Site Assessment = Part of site destroyed; possible that further burials lie undisturbed'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	349
Asset Name	Cropmarks S of Little Braxted
National Grid Reference	583404 214388
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28410
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	[ADD DESCRIPTION]'Cropmark of linear features, mainly former field boundaries. <1> <2> Sketch plot. <3> A desk-based assessment has been undertaken in advance of a solar farm application for this site'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	350
Asset Name	Gatehouse Cottages
National Grid Reference	583432 216906
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1338229
HER Reference	
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A range of C18 timber-framed and plastered cottages built on T shaped plan. 1 storey and attics. The windows are mainly C20 casements with glazing bars. Roofs tiled mansard, half hipped with 3 gabled dormers on the south-east front and 2 dormers on the north-east front'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	351
Asset Name	Summer House south-west angle of wall at Little Braxted Hall
National Grid Reference	583473 214722
Type	Summerhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1146764
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Summer House. C16. Red brick. Timber framed. Red plain tiled roof. 2 storeys. Buttresses to N and S walls. The Summer House is situated at the SW angle of the garden wall q.v. 3/172. No access at time of re-survey. RCHM 2'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	352
Asset Name	Garden Wall attached to west of Little Braxted Hall
National Grid Reference	583492 214711
Type	Wall
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111065
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Garden wall. C16. Red brick with projecting coping on dentilled corbelling. Approximately 3-4 metres high the wall encloses the rear (west) garden. The summer house q.v. 3/173 is situated at the SW angle. RCHM 2'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	353
Asset Name	Cropmarks North Of Coleman's Farm
National Grid Reference	583500 215400
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26726
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Possible cropmarks. <1> According to OS field report (1976), the field is situated on low level ground and was under plough at time of visit. No surface features visible. APs show vague linear markings forming no coherent pattern. <2> <3> 1976 AP shows two parallel lines (trackway?), linear features, two parallel curving lines - part of enclosure or concentric ring ditch? <4></p> <p>Aerial rectification carried out on cropmark features at Colemans Farm in 2013'. [1]</p> <p>This asset appears to have been removed by quarrying associated with Coleman's Farm.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	354
Asset Name	Burgate Field enclosure, Rivenhall End
National Grid Reference	583500 216500
Type	Earthwork
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX38628

Value	Medium
Period	Late Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Posited site of enclosure bank. Evidence for this enclosure is largely historical and cartographic; there having been no archaeological investigation here. Most of the earthwork circuit as well as much of the interior of the site has been destroyed by the railway line transecting it in the 1840s and by road building (1960s), a pipeline (1973) and sundry housing developments. <1> The Burgate Field enclosure is well defined on an estate map of 1716. The north-west and south-west sides of the enclosure were marked by field boundaries into modern times.<1> There is no independent dating evidence for the Burgate Field enclosure, although landscape analysis indicates an origin somewhere between the (? later) Roman period and the Early Middle Ages. The formal rectilinear plan points either to the later Saxon period or the medieval era of 'new town' foundation.<1></p> <p>Rodwell sees this enclosure as a possible contender for the site of the Witham burh'. [1]</p> <p>'Site 10 was defined within the western part of Land Parcel P57.3 (Table 1) and through evaluation has shown areas of high archaeological activity with multiple feature clusters. The most frequent features observed within the site include ditches and pits. Clusters of archaeological activity were observed in Trench 1019; an irregular pit or spread [168195] was located at the eastern extent of the trench. Unfortunately, no artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from the fill. To the east of the pit was a single ditch that crossed the centre of the trial trench. Ditch [168191] was aligned northeast to southwest the ditch contained a single fill of mid-brown clay and again no finds were recovered. Additionally, Trench 1014 recorded a large pit and a ditch terminus recorded at its northern extent. Ditch [166315] was aligned northeast to southwest and extended for 2m from the eastern trench edge before terminating. A large pit was located c 2.5m south of Ditch [166315]. Pit [170236] contained a single fill containing animal bone and pottery and appears to be dumped material that contained pottery from Bronze Age to Iron Age date.</p> <p>Additionally, most trenches within the site recorded numerous ditches and pits. The sequence of evenly spaced ditches may be interpreted as possible irrigation ditches with some Roman pottery recovered from several of the ditches. A Roman road was noted in the DBA (Asset no. 759) to the northeast of this site (Appendix 7.2: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment [TR010060/APP/6.3]). The ditches may also form part of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape. Several possible boundaries were identified some of which align with those noted on historic mapping. Rooting was noted in some of the ditches which may indicate that the fields were defined by hedgerows.</p> <p>This site is of some significance with a lot of Roman activity being recorded within the site. Although the nature of this activity has been</p>

	understood as agricultural in nature with similar sites found within the area, the site contains high levels of archaeological activity which would be important to map and find the extent of, perhaps finding some more material culture to date within the area'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 23 - Site 10

Asset Number	355
Asset Name	Little Braxted Hall and Railings enclosing front garden
National Grid Reference	583515 214714
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111063
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15 or earlier origin with later alterations and additions. Timber framed. Red brick faced. Hipped red plain roof with gables off centre left and far right. Left and rear centre red brick chimney stacks each of 2 octagonal shafts with moulded bases and capping and a similar shaft. Also a single octagonal stack at rear. Square attached shaft to right. 2 storeys. 5 window range of small paned vertically sliding sashes. Central recessed board door, reeded surround and frieze with patera, flat canopy over. Right panelled door with small paned sidelights, flat canopy over. To right is a single storey extension of similar materials, with central board door and 2 small paned casements. Interior reputed to contain heavy exposed timber framing stop chamfered bridging joists, original service doorway and C17 panelling. The front garden is enclosed by C19/C20 cast iron railings with palmette finials to rails and acorn finials to posts. No access at time of resurvey. RCHM 2'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	356
Asset Name	Kitchen/Dovecote, approximately 100 metres north of Little Braxted Hall

National Grid Reference	583535 214808
Type	Kitchen; Dovecote
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1146757
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Kitchen later used as a Dovecote. C15. Timber framed and weatherboarded. Hipped, pointed red tiled roof. Door and loft openings. Square of 2 bays with chamfered arched braces to collar beam, spur braces above top plates. Chamfered jowled storey posts. Halved wall braces. Window openings with central mullions to some walls. Dowel holes at regular intervals to studs. Heavy sooted timber throughout. Situated in a moated enclosure. No access at time of re-survey. RCHM 2'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	357
Asset Name	Church of St Nicholas Monument 8 metres west of Porch
National Grid Reference	583550 214706
Type	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1146792
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Tomb chest. Early C19 to the Bourne family. Circa 1811. Stone. Set on a large base slab. Moulded base, Ionic angle columns, fret moulded frieze, moulded cornice, pediment head with angle acroteria'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	358
Asset Name	Church of St Nicholas, Little Braxted
National Grid Reference	583561 214714
Type	Church
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111066
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Parish church. C12 with later and C19 alterations. Flint rubble and puddingstone, limestone dressings. Timber framed and plastered west gable apex. Weatherboarded bell turret with shingle roof. Red plain tiled roofs with ornate cross to east ridge. A small building 45 ft x 16 ft of C12 Nave and apsidal chancel. The Apse has 3 windows, the northern a small C12 single light with round head, eastern 2 light segmental pointed head, probably C19, southern a restored single light with 2 centred head. Nave south wall has a C12 restored single light window and a single light C20 window. West wall with angle buttresses and 2 restored C13 lancet windows. C19 cambered tie beam to gable with billet moulding, 3 curved bracing panels and central glazed roundel. North wall segmental headed 2 light window with tracery over. Vertical slit over. C19 north aisle, west window, reset C15 cinquefoil 2 light window with square head and label, 2 single light windows to north wall. Reset in east wall a restored C13 round headed window and restored C14 doorway with moulded label and head stops. Stone plaque adjacent to door dated 1851. Timber decoration to gable apex. Tile band. C19 gabled south porch with flint rubble plinth and timber supports. Carved tie beam "Watch and Pray". 2 centre arched doorway with flint flushwork over and tile inscribed: IHS and Crown. Vertically boarded door with ornate hinges. Interior. Apse roof C19 incorporating old timber. Scissor braced with ashlar posts and chamfered wall plates. One tiebeam. C15 Nave roof of 2 bays, collars to every rafter pair, side purlins over. 2 pairs of arched braces to side purlins. 3 collars with arched bracing, all roof timbers C19 painted. Bell turret with sunk chamfered storey posts and braces to tie beam. 5 pairs of scissor braced rafters with side struts. C19 Chancel arcade of 3 bays with sunk chamfered pillars and segmental pointed arches. Piscina, probably C14 with trefoiled head and C19 moulded and angled drain. C19 pulpit, crenelated, with traceried side panels, support columns with moulded bases and foliate capitals, C19 2 centred and trefoil head</p>

	<p>painted panels to reredos carry through to encompass stained glass east window with cusping, tracery and pinnacles over. C19 trefoiled altar rails the columns between with moulded capitals and bases. C19 choir stalls with pierced carving. Floor slab - Thomas Roberts 1680 with shield and arms. No Chancel Arch. A crenelated tie beam with enriched ogee arched braces supports the rood. Chancel screen has low central double gates to right and left of which are crenelated, traceried and crocketed candle holders, 4 cusped segmental arches with 7 shields between rope and vine carving. Brass William, Joyce and Margaret Roberts 1508. Nave. Chamfered base and central columns support the C19 painted octagonal font, with 8 black marble columns. Red and black C19 tiled floor throughout. The Church is remarkable for its wealth of C19 paintings which cover walls, roof timbers etc. The work of the Rev. E. Geldart 1881-1900 who resigned the living due to ill health and henceforth concentrated on architecture, in particular church furnishings, fittings and embroideries. RCHM 1'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	359
Asset Name	Manege at Colemans Farm, Little Braxted Road, Rivenhall
National Grid Reference	583567 215475
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040619
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Archaeological monitoring took place during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new manège. The site was located c. 100m to the northeast of Coleman's Farmhouse, within an area used for equine grazing and training.</p> <p>Situated in the floodplain of the River Blackwater at c.15mOD the underlying geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as 'River Terrace Deposits,2', made up of sands and gravels. A significant volume of prehistoric artefacts have been found in the general area including '...vast quantities of flint...' from fieldwalking in the field to the north (EHER 8850, 8851).</p>

	<p>The site itself lay within a cropmark complex, EHER 8297, comprising a ring-ditch and a trackway, the latter plotted as crossing the site of the manège.</p> <p>A manège is constructed by first levelling the area of the arena, using cut and fill techniques to minimise the need to remove spoil from the site. Drainage channels are then cut across the site at 5m intervals, filled with free draining material. The area is enclosed by kickboards then covered with specialist textile and the riding surface (e.g. sand and rubber chippings). A post and pale fence is then constructed.</p> <p>At Coleman's Farm the levelling of the arena and excavation of drainage channels was subject to archaeological monitoring. The levelling was carried out using a mini-digger. I</p> <p>No archaeological remains were identified during the monitoring of the levelling of the arena. This reflects the fact that the reduction in level required for the manège was minimal and as such the archaeological horizon was not exposed over much of the site. The excavation of the drainage trenches, did expose what may be archaeological features, although the narrow nature of these trenches and the generally poor visibility in the dry and dusty conditions means that characterising these features is problematical.</p> <p>Feature 1, located in the southwest drain run comprised an area of sand and gravel in a brownish gray silty sand, 3.1m wide . This material was far less stony that that of the surrounding subsoil and may perhaps be the fill of some type of cut feature. The absence of the feature in the second drain run would perhaps suggest it was not a linear feature. No artefacts were recovered which would provide a date for this feature.</p> <p>Features 2 and 3 comprised similar areas of sands and gravels in an orangish brown/gray silty sand, 2m and 3m wide respectively. This material may be the fill of the two trackway ditches which were identified on the cropmark plots although it is noted that the projected alignment of the features noted in the field differs from that of the cropmarks, although this is not surprising given the limited visibility. No dateable artefacts were recovered'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	360
Asset Name	Hoo Hall
National Grid Reference	583567 217349
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169797

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Possibly a C17 timber-framed house but largely rebuilt in red brick in the late C18. The front has a parapet with a stone coping and band. 2 storeys, 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The central window on the 1st storey is in a simple Palladian style and the outer windows are 3-light. A central 6-panel door with semi-circular fanlight (blocked) has a wood doorease with panelled reveals, pilasters'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	361
Asset Name	Stable Block to Number 188 (Hoo Hall)
National Grid Reference	583590 217340
Type	Stable
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122596
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A single late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and weather boarded stable block (painted). 2 storeys. Small casements with glazing bars. Above the stable doors there is a bulls-eye window. Roof-slate'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	362
Asset Name	Colemans Farm, Rivenhall - Geoarchaeological evaluation
National Grid Reference	583624 215962
Type	Monument <By Form>

Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1049149
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'25 test pits were excavated by machine across the site. This investigation focused on the nature of the geological deposits at the site. The investigation was not undertaken to assess Palaeolithic archaeological potential for the deposits as no sediment was sieved from individual test pits for artefacts.</p> <p>Three groups of deposits are present in the area consisting of Anglian and pre-Anglian sediments (Chelmsford Gravels, Springfield/Anglian Till), interglacial lacustrine sediments and fluvial sediments of the Blackwater system (river gravel terraces). Previous work at the site by the authors had demonstrated that well preserved molluscs, ostracods, small mammal remains and pollen are present in the lacustrine sediments.</p> <p>At the western end of the study area (test pits Tr 11 and 14) clear evidence exists for the presence of lacustrine deposits beneath the terrace flat where fluvial gravels unconformably overlie lacustrine sediments.</p> <p>This area is of high palaeoenvironmental potential. Because it has been demonstrated that lacustrine sediments appear to be preserved beneath the Terrace 3 flat it should be anticipated that small remnants of these deposits might extend beneath more recent sediments elsewhere on site. Consequently a boundary zone (potentially containing lake deposits) has been highlighted around the Terrace 2 deposits where palaeoenvironmentally (and possibly archaeologically) important sediments might extend into an area likely to be impacted on for gravel extraction'. <1> [1]</p> <p>This asset has been removed by excavation of Coleman's quarry.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	363
Asset Name	West of Appleford Bridge
National Grid Reference	583680 215930
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26718; MEX28356
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks - elongated subrectangular enclosure, ?long barrow with ?entrance at NE end, aligned NE-SW. <1> According to OS field report, 1976, "two circular cropmarks of barrows showing central interment are visible on OS Aps 66/227/12-13 at TL 83931575 and TL 84071578. The area is low lying and flat. It was under plough when visited, but no surface features were visible." <2> in <1></p> <p>Headland Archaeology conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land at Coleman's Farm. Trial trenching confirmed the presence of a rectangular ditched enclosure previously highlighted by cropmark evidence, but not evidenced in geophysical survey. This feature cannot be conclusively dated, although the presence of unabraded mid-late Bronze Age pottery within its fills indicates it was already in existence at that time.<4><5></p> <p>Location of ring ditches shown on OS plan in SMR. <3> AP refs: <4> <5> Site Assessment = Part damaged by agricultural reservoir. <1></p> <p>Aerial rectification carried out on cropmark features at Colemans Farm in 2013 <9>'. (MEX26718)</p> <p>'Find spot'. (MEX28356) [1]</p> <p>This asset has been removed by quarrying within the DCO boundary.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	364
Asset Name	Barn to west of Pond Farm
National Grid Reference	583682 216650
Type	Barn
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1264934
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Mid C17. Timber framed, black weatherboarding, corrugated asbestos sheeting to roof. 4 bays aligned NS with offset midstrey on W side and out shots on rest of W elevation and part of E elevation. Storey posts are jowled with straight braces. Walls braced with central side girths. Clasped side purlins roof. Bladed scarf joints to wall plates. Internal plaster infill to upper midstrey and brick flogging to S gable end, which has a later probably C18 frame. Roof is hipped at N end with hipped roof on midstrey. Evidence of former screen between southernmost bay and bay three, and the more recent south gable frame indicates that this is possibly the truncated remnant of a six bay barn with two midstreys. This barn forms a group with Pond Farmhouse (qv) and former byre, now barn, to south of Pond Farm (qv)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	365
Asset Name	Pond Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	583704 216666
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122597
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A mid C16 timber-framed and plastered house originally with cross wings at the north and south ends but the south crosswing has been demolished. The east end of the north cross wing is jettied on the upper storey, on curved brackets. There is a small weatherboarded wing at the rear. The cross wing is 2 storeys and the main block is 1 storey and attics. The windows are casements. Roof tiled with 1 gabled dormer to the main block. RCHM (19)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	366
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Asset Name	Barn to south of Pond Farm
National Grid Reference	583735 216634
Type	Barn
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1122575
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Byre, now used as barn. Early C18 timber framed, weatherboarded with corrugated asbestos roof. 6 bays aligned EW with lean to out shots at W end and on N elevation to E of off set midstrey. Evidence of re-used timber in frame, with mortices for large braces in the beams. Clasped side purlin roof. Some plaster infill between studs on W end walls. The midstrey, which still has threshold doors, lateral bracing and large eaves overhang has earlier frame possibly re-used from nearby barn when reduced in size. Main roof hipped with gablets. Midstrey roof also hipped. Especially important from roadside aspect, and forms a group with Pond Farmhouse (qv) and large barn to west of Pond Farm (qv)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	367
Asset Name	Fox and Hounds
National Grid Reference	583800 216500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26139
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	"Pots from the Fox and Hounds, Rivenhall End". On the A12'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	368
Asset Name	South East of Hoo Hall
National Grid Reference	583800 217100
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX38768
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear features, possible field boundary, and fairly wide double ditched and slightly sinuous feature'. [1] 'A group of discrete anomalies and pit-like anomalies in the eastern corner of F26.2 have been interpreted as possible archaeology, particularly with their proximity to the more certain archaeology detected in Area 27 and known Roman finds nearby'. [2] Trial trenching did not identify any features at this location. [3]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2020, 11 - Sector 22 [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d

Asset Number	369
Asset Name	The Fox Inn, London Road, Rivenhall
National Grid Reference	583820 216474
Type	Archaeological Feature
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040795

Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Only a modern brick structure and a rubbish pit were found. The site was crossed with multiple rain water drains'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	370
Asset Name	Barn attached to south of Outbuildings Qv 3/178 Sewells Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	583867 213913
Type	Barn
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337338
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Probably C18. Timber framed and weatherboarded. Red plain tiled gambrel roof. Gambrel roof to central midstrey. Red pantiled lean-to cartlodges to left and right of midstrey. An attractive barn and part of a farm complex'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	371
Asset Name	Farm Outbuildings adjoining Road approximately 40 metres Northwest of Sewells Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	583888 213928
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111067

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Farm outbuildings including open cartlodge. C18/C19. Timber framed and weatherboarded. Red pantiled roof. L-plan, road range with left and right enclosed bays and 4 open central bays. Through bracing to walls. Hanging knees to tie beams. Side purlin roof with ridge board. The right return range of 3 bays is attached to barn listed q.v. 3/179 part of a farm complex'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	372
Asset Name	Model Farm at Rivenhall End
National Grid Reference	583900 216500
Type	Model Farm
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035314
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Model Farm at Rivenhall End, on estate of W Porter and designed by F Chancellor in 1856. <1>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	374
Asset Name	Sewells Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	583915 213895
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1337337
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House of 2 ranges. C17 or earlier with C18 and later alterations and additions. Timber framed and plastered with some painted brick facing. 2 level red plain tiled roofs. Central, left and rear red brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys with single storey lean-to extensions left and right. 2:3 window range of small paned and C19 3 light casements. Left vertically boarded door with segmental head, right C20 door with top light and flat canopy over'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	375
Asset Name	Pump approximately 3 metres north of Sewells Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	583921 213895
Type	Pump
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1146800
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Pump. C19. Cast iron. Fluted head with finial, fluted spout with bucket hook'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	376
Asset Name	West of Appleford Farm, route of Roman Road
National Grid Reference	583979 215980

Type	Roman Road
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28354
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Suggested line of a Roman road'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	377
Asset Name	East Of Rivenhall End Findspot
National Grid Reference	584000 216000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX25949
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Silver coin of Valentinian I, found in the garden of `The Limes', Tiptree, and now in Colchester Museum'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	378
Asset Name	Findspots around Kelvedon and Little Braxted
National Grid Reference	584000 217000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036689
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Map with palaeolithic findspots plotted in the area around Colemans Farm. <1> (Does not mention type of find, when they were found or where they are now.)' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	379
Asset Name	Woodfield (opp. Rose Cottage) Rivenhall Findspot
National Grid Reference	584100 216200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035713
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Pottery and other material found while fieldwalking, all from a 10 square yard area'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	380
Asset Name	Rivenhall End Findspot
National Grid Reference	584130 216380
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26134
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'1st century AD, spindle-shaped Roman amphora, with neck and handles missing, found in a field south east of the Congregational Church at Rivenhall End in 1936. The find was donated to Colchester Museum. <1> - <5> OS field visit in 1976 produced no further evidence. <6> in <2> Amphora is Cam f185, according to Rodwell. <7> Rodwell suggests it once formed part of a fairly rich Belgic burial and was associated with an as yet unlocated settlement. <8>' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	381
Asset Name	Rivenhall End - Medieval Silver Plated Copper Alloy Ring
National Grid Reference	584150 216550
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1034208
Value	Negligible
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Medieval silver-plated copper alloy finger ring. Possibly a merchant's, oval bezel decorated with a capital I between sprigs of vegetation. Hoop of twisted rope form. Hoop broken and split 15th century'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	382
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 6

National Grid Reference	584175 217315
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046009
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	383
Asset Name	North of Appleford Farm, Prehistoric and Roman funerary site
National Grid Reference	584300 216300
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27089; MEX28353
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>Cropmark of an enclosure and ring ditch. <1> AP ref: <2> Fieldwalking project <3></p> <p>Summary sheet and written description of Cropmark Enclosure Project.<4> A hengiform monument close to a previously investigated Long Mortuary Enclosure produced plentiful burnt and struck flint were discovered of possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age date.</p> <p>Two cropmark ring-ditches, the double ring-ditch and the cropmark hengiform enclosure and southern-most trackway were investigated by trenching.<5></p>

	<p>A further round barrow, 17m in diameter, and a square enclosure, 11m by 12m, were recorded for the first time in 2009 and were mapped as part of the 2010-2011 NMP update <7-9>' (MEX27089)</p> <p>'Fieldwalking in 1982 produced Roman material, suggested to indicate a Roman cemetery (perhaps because of proximity to 8102). <1>' (MEX28353) [1]</p> <p>'A group of discrete anomalies and pit-like anomalies in the eastern corner of F26.2 have been interpreted as possible archaeology, particularly with their proximity to the more certain archaeology detected in Area 27 and known Roman finds nearby (Jacobs, 2019).</p> <p>Other anomalies in the area include a series of parallel drains, and irregular, sinuous low magnetic anomalies interpreted as geological, the northern and southern boundaries are littered with ferrous disturbances, probably due to the railway, and A12 road, respectively'. [2]</p> <p>'Cropmarks of a possible trackway, which continues to the south (outside of the project area). This trackway is only faintly visible on the available aerial photographs for a short distance. Other features within this site include field boundaries (some visible on the 1st edition OS mapping). The geophysical survey has detected some of the field boundaries, but the trackway does not appear to be visible'. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2020, 11 - Sector 21</p> <p>[3] Place Services, 2021, 12 - Identified Site 8</p>

Asset Number	384
Asset Name	Near Rivenhall Bridge
National Grid Reference	584300 216700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28350
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Fieldwalking in advance of a tree planting scheme produced two worked flints'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	385
Asset Name	Geophysics at Durwards Field, Colemans Farm, Witham
National Grid Reference	584390 216680
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1041383
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A non-intrusive archaeological geophysical survey at Coleman's Farm, Witham (centred on TL8439 1668) was carried out with the aim to identify any details of archaeological anomalies within the area.</p> <p>A broad magnetometer survey using 0.5m sample interval and 1m traverses was undertaken of an agricultural field located to the south east of Witham (figure 1). The survey focused on what appeared to be a natural mound within the field.</p> <p>The magnetometer (gradiometer) has not identified any clear archaeological anomalies, however there maybe some evidence of an enclosure, although this is not completely clear so the area should not be dismissed for lacking archaeological evidence. <1>' [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	386
Asset Name	Appleford Bridge
National Grid Reference	584395 215805
Type	Bridge
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111108
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Road bridge crossing the River Blackwater. Circa 1767. Red brick with black brick coping. Of 3 semi-circular arches with 4 circular tie plates, band over, and brick parapet. Mainly English bond. The east face with 2 cutwaters. Dated by stone plaques to east and west faces "Rivenhall-Braxted 1767". The Rivenhall-Great Braxted Parish boundary is the River Blackwater'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	387
Asset Name	South of Clarks Farm, findspot
National Grid Reference	584400 217700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26988
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Various Roman sherds found in an area under agriculture, covering 0.25 acres of Clerk's Farm, Kelvedon. <1> According to OS field report, 1976, the field containing the site is flat and slopes gently to the SE: fieldwalking produced small fragments of poss. RB tile widely scattered over the field but no pot concentration or surface features were seen'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	388
Asset Name	Field Southwest Of Durwards Hall, Rivenhall Findspot
National Grid Reference	584410 216770
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1038134
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Investigation into the stratigraphy of the deposits southwest of Durwards Hall. Two test pits revealed the following stratigraphic sequence (youngest at top):</p> <p>Fluvial gravel Hoxnian lake deposits Glacial/Fluvial? Gravel Anglian Till</p> <p>The Hoxnian (interglacial) lake deposits contain a range of palaeo-environmental remains inc. mollusca, small vertebrates and insects. The most promising areas for finding Palaeolithic remains will be the banks of the lake which is considered to be along the route of the A12 and on the northwest side of the A12.</p> <p>A few flint flakes were recovered from the gravel deposits'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	389
Asset Name	Appleford Bridge Cottage
National Grid Reference	584474 215704
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1317172
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Cottage. C17/C18 of earlier origin with C20 extension wing to right. Timber framed and plastered. Red plain tiled gambrel roof with gabled dormer. Gabled rear dormers. 2 red brick chimney stacks. One storey and attics. 2 small paned casement windows. Matching C20 extension to right with gambrel roof, gabled dormer, plank and muntin door with</p>

	leaded sidelights. Some original frame exposed internally with stop chamfered bridging joists'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	390
Asset Name	Finds From Cropmarks S Of Durward's Hall 1
National Grid Reference	584500 216500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28340; MEX28344; MEX28347
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Fieldwalking over the area of the cropmarks by Hazel Martingell in 1982, and finds collected by Mr Simon Brice, produced worked flints of possible Early Bronze Age date. <1> <2>' (MEX28340)</p> <p>'Surface finds made by Mr Simon Brice included medieval pottery. <1> Finds recovered during excavation of the cropmark enclosure included a small quantity of medieval pottery. The range of forms and fabrics included early medieval sand and shell-tempered ware, medieval coarse wares and 3 fragments from a 14th-early 15th century jug with sgraffito ware decoration. <2> <3>' (MEX28344)</p> <p>'Surface finds made by Mr Simon Brice included a sheep bell and a trade token. <1> Finds recovered during excavation of the cropmark enclosure included a small quantity of post-medieval pottery, including red earthenware and stoneware. <2> <3></p> <p>A series of field walking surveys were conducted Further surface collection in 1988 found a variety of lithic tools including blades, scrapers and flakes. These vary in date from the palaeolithic to Neolithic in date'. (MEX28347)</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	391
Asset Name	Possible Neolithic long barrow at Colemans Farm, Rivenhall

National Grid Reference	584570 216700
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28329
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Fieldwalking over this area in 1982 produced much worked flint, including Neolithic material. <1> Excavation of the cropmark enclosure in 1986 confirmed its dimensions as 49m long by 16m wide, and it is interpreted provisionally as a ploughed out Neolithic long barrow or mortuary enclosure. 4 trenches, A- D, were placed to locate the sides and ends of the enclosure. Another trench, E, was dug to confirm the natural subsoil sequence, showing c.0.3m of ploughsoil overlying almost stone-free brickearth which changed to clean sandy gravel at a varied depth of 0.6 to 0. 8m. Trenches A- D varied from steep sided and flat bottomed to less steep or shelving sides and rounded bottoms. Ditch fills also varied. Variation may be the result of segmental digging of the ditch during construction or recutting at intervals, as has been noted at other Neolithic sites. Coarse stonier layers in the upper ditch fill indicate an internal bank or mound which eroded or was pushed back into the ditch at a late stage in the life of the site. One rim sherd of Mildenhall style ware came from this material. No internal features were revealed, and no trace of a buried soil or internal bank or central mound was found.</p> <p>A small quantity of worked flint and a few sherds of undiagnostic earlier prehistoric pottery were recovered from the enclosure ditch, and further flintwork came from the overlying ploughsoil and field surface. The flint divides into a Mesolithic blade industry and a Neolithic flake-dominant industry. The Neolithic material includes cores, end scrapers, a discoidal scraper, an invasively retouched scraper, a knife, a microdenticulate, cutting flakes, notched flakes, abruptly retouched flakes, and a piercer. This industry probably dates to the later Neolithic period and the ploughsoil scatter may result from a later Neolithic domestic site either contemporary with or built up soon after the enclosure started to silt up'. [1]</p> <p>For the purpose of this assessment, this asset has been interpreted as an area of archaeological potential associated with the scheduled monument of Rivenhall long mortuary enclosure (Asset 399). Within the orders limit, this asset has been removed by quarrying. Its setting does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	392
Asset Name	Possible Neolithic long barrow on Colemans Farm
National Grid Reference	584570 216700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28343
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the topsoil in Trench A and from the subsoil in Trench C. None of the sherds were closely dateable'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	393
Asset Name	Cropmarks S Of Durward's Hall, Rectangular Enclosure
National Grid Reference	584600 216600
Type	Rectangular Enclosure; Ring Ditch; Trackway; Linear Feature; Pit
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27054; MEX28333; MEX28336
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of an subrectangular enclosure (see 8839 for excavation details) and a ring ditch at TL 84801665. OS photos show a further ring ditch at TL 84581654, and linear features, but OS field investigation produced no evidence of the features. <1> <2> APs show cropmarks of the enclosure, 4 ring ditches - 2 with central pits, 2 trackways and other

	<p>linear features. <3> <4> Other refs: <5> <6> AP non ECC copyright<8>' (MEX27054)</p> <p>'Fieldwalking over the area of the cropmarks in 1982 by Hazel Martingell and find collected by Mr S Brice produced the find of a Bout-Coupe hand axe and a large palaeolithic flake, in an area believed to be the shore of a post glacial lake. <1> <2>' (MEX28333)</p> <p>'Fieldwalking over the area of the cropmarks by Hazel Martingell in 1982, and finds collected by Mr Simon Brice, produced finds of Mesolithic blades and cores, in an area bordering a believed extended marshy area of a former post- glacial lake. Surface collection in the area of the cropmark enclosure (8839) and finds in the enclosure ditch produced flintwork including Mesolithic material. This included double opposed-platform blade cores, a crested blade, other debitage, a cutting blade, a truncated blade and 4 microliths. The microliths consist of a geometric microlith and 3 obliquely blunted points. These finds are interpreted as representing a short-stay task-specific site, perhaps a hunting camp, that may have been visited on several occasions throughout the Mesolithic period. <1> <2>' (MEX28336) [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	394
Asset Name	Findspot, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	584630 217610
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036673
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The item is foil packed around a copper alloy core. Discovered on 19 Oct 98 by Mr B M Bush about 10cm below the surface of a ploughed field'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	395
Asset Name	Durward's Hall, Prehistoric and Post-medieval remains

National Grid Reference	584650 216900
Type	Pit; Post Hole; Ditch
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033533; MEX1033534
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'An archaeological evaluation at Durwards Hall, revealed a number of probable prehistoric features in the southern part of the site, almost certainly related to the cropmark sites in the field to the south (See PRNs 8839- 45, 8419, 17588).</p> <p>The features were concentrated in the area of former timber buildings, recently demolished to the South East of the main hall. Features comprised post Holes, pits and ditches: Finds were few: 3 sherds of pottery, one derived from a late bronze age jar; fifteen struck flints and two flint chips (Two knapping industries have been identified).<1></p> <p>An archaeological excavation in advance of a large extension to the Hall found that the majority of the area in which the prehistoric features had been identified had suffered from severe truncation and modern construction disturbance. None of the known prehistoric features had survived. Two phases of 19th century outbuildings and a small undated feature were identified in the east of the site. <3>' (MEX1033533)</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation at Durward's Hall, revealed a number of Post- Medieval features relating to the development of the site. <1>. Yard surfaces associated with outbuildings and stables associated with the 1850 hall (and possibly with its forerunner) were identified. Vestiges of the yard surfaces were still visible at ground level following recent demolition of outbuildings on this part of the site. Little evidence for the construction of a former hall on the site was identified. <1></p> <p>An archaeological excavation in advance of a large extension to the Hall found that the majority of the area in which previous archaeological features had been found had suffered from severe truncation and modern construction disturbance. Two phases of 19th century outbuildings and a small undated feature were identified in the east of the site. <3> (MEX1033534) [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	396
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Asset Name	Granary 23 metres south-west of Clark's Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	584686 218078
Type	Granary; Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123813
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Granary. C18/early C19. Red brick in English and Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain, tiles. Rectangular plan aligned NW-SE. One storey. Chamfered plinth in English bond, approx. one metre high, with arched apertures to NE and SE, floor supported on brick piers. Main structure in Flemish bond, with plain boarded-door to SE and one small light in each long side. Stepped eaves, roofed hipped. Included for group value'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	397
Asset Name	Durwards Hall, Rivenhall
National Grid Reference	584696 216944
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1033477
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Earliest mention of the property was in 1284. <1>. <2>. The existing Hall was constructed on the site of an earlier building in 1850. <1>. The Hall lies within an area of significant archaeological activity indicated by aerial photographs and finds recovered in the vicinity from prehistoric, Roman

	and Post Medieval periods <1>. (See SMR No's. 8419; 8421; 8422; 8839- 8845; 17588). The house is a substantial brick built structure with formal garden which is adjacent to the Hall and outbuildings. The main feature of the garden is a large pond which is present on the tithe map of 1840. <1> <2>'.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	398
Asset Name	Land South of Durwards Hall
National Grid Reference	584700 216600
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX52109
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Decorated bronze nail cleaner with 'sacred tree' motif. Roman object with fifth century decoration. <1> <2> Object in the British Museum. This area has cropmarks and finds from other periods - see cross references'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	399
Asset Name	Rivenhall long mortuary enclosure
National Grid Reference	584700 216687
Type	Mortuary Enclosure
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1008980
HER Reference	N/A

Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: Long mortuary enclosures are oblong-shaped enclosures up to 150m in length, surrounded by narrow, fairly straight ditches with slightly rounded corners, containing an open space edged by a perimeter bank set within the ditch. Characteristically there are two or more major causeways across the ditch which served as entrances. Most long mortuary enclosures are orientated within 45 degrees of an east-west alignment. Long mortuary enclosures are generally associated with human burials dated to the Early and Middle Neolithic periods (c.3200-2500 BC). There are approximately 35 examples recorded in England. The greatest concentration lies in Essex and Suffolk, but there are also examples along the Thames and in Warwickshire along the Avon; two isolated examples have been recorded in Northumberland. Long mortuary enclosures are very rare nationally and all surviving examples are considered worthy of protection. Although no longer visible at ground level, Rivenhall long mortuary enclosure survives well as a buried feature. The sample excavation of the site demonstrated that the ditch remains well preserved and will provide archaeological information relating to the construction and use of the monument and environmental information relating to the landscape in which it was constructed.</p> <p>DETAILS: The monument includes a long mortuary enclosure situated on the flood plain of the River Blackwater, 2.25km south east of Rivenhall parish church. Although no longer visible as an earthwork at ground level the monument can be clearly seen as a cropmark and on aerial photographs. The cropmarks indicate the survival of infilled ditches which surround a monument which was regular in plan with parallel sides and rounded corners and measured 49m east-west by 16m north-south. A small sample of the monument was excavated in 1986. The archaeological features were found to be about 0.3m below the ground surface. The ditch top measures an average of 2.08m in width but the bottom of the ditch varies in width from 0.5m to 0.83m. The depth of the ditch varies from 1.5m to 1.7m. The profile of the ditch also varies, the western arm having very steep sides and a flat bottom whilst the other arms have more sloping sides. The eastern ditch is shelved at about 0.55m from the bottom. These variations in depth and profile of the ditch were caused by the re-digging of the ditch at intervals following partial silting. The ditch sections indicate the presence of an internal bank. A small quantity of worked flint and a few sherds of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from the enclosure ditch. Other finds including earlier prehistoric pottery, more flintwork, Roman pottery and medieval and post-medieval pottery and tile were recovered from the ploughsoil around the monument'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its archaeological interest expressed through it's material remains. The setting of this asset is</p>

	defined by its modern landscape surroundings which do not contribute to its value.
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	400
Asset Name	Clark's Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	584716 218087
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306239
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C17, altered in C18 and C20. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 5 bays facing SW, with 2 axial stacks. C18 dairy wing to rear near left end, and single-storey lean-to extension to left of it. Crosswing with near-central stack at right end, c.1919, and contemporary flat-roofed single-storey corridor extension along rear of main range. 2 storeys with original attic. Ground floor, 3 C20 casements, early C20 square bay attached to right side of porch, C20 French windows. First floor, 4 C20 casements. 2 C20 casements in hipped dormers, and one more in gable of crosswing. C20 half-glazed door in gabled porch. Jowled posts, heavy studding, chamfered binding and bridging beams with lamb's tongue stops, some with an additional notch; joists plastered to the soffits. Above first floor, chamfered straight tiebeams and bridging beams with lamb's tongue-plus-notch stops. Storey heights approx. 2.30 metres on ground floor, 2.40 metres on first floor. Original straight staircase with chamfered newel post with lamb's tongue stops, and serpentine flat balusters and moulded handrail on first-floor landing and up to attic. The right end of the main range is reported to have been damaged by fire in 1919, and the crosswing built soon afterwards. RCHM 54'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	401
Asset Name	Near Hole Farm, Findspot

National Grid Reference	584730 217210
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27120
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Roman urns? Possibly duplicates other sites in the area. <1> Roman urns containing human remains. <2> Previous OS 6" marked `Roman Urns' etc, found 1847 and 1850 on the north side of the main road near Hole Farm and Crabb's Farm. RCHM suggests this may duplicate finds at Dorward's Hall, found 1855 or 1860'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	403
Asset Name	Witham Lodge and Entrance Gates
National Grid Reference	584743 215663
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337342
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Lodge cottage and adjoining entrance gates. Circa 1827. Painted brick. Grey slate roof hipped to left of rear wing and to road face of right forward wing. Red brick chimney stack to rear wing. L-plan. Single vertically sliding sash window to each face. To the rear left the large square gate pillars are rough rendered with bases, and moulded cornice. The right pillar is attached to the cottage, the left return includes the boarded door to the cottage. The left pillar has a pedestrian access way

	through to the Park and a small cast iron gate with acorn finials. Ornate wrought iron gates with scrolls and quatrefoil design. One of the lodges and entrance gates attached to Braxted Park wall q.v. 1,2,4/59'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	405
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 7
National Grid Reference	584751 217068
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046015
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Coin'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	406
Asset Name	Wall enclosing Braxted Park
National Grid Reference	584766 215698
Type	Wall
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111073
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Park wall. Circa 1825-1831. For Peter Du Cane . Red brick with moulded coping, mainly stepped. Of varying height approx. 3-4 metres in Flemish

	<p>bond. The wall has a circumference of approx. 4 1/2 miles. It adjoins Braxted Park Road to the south and Kelvedon Road to the west, Pundicts Lodge track to east and returns from thence to Kelvedon Road. Building commenced 1825 at Kelvedon Lodge, the NW angle. The anti-clockwise building phases are commemorated with stone plaques set in the wall inscribed e.g.P. D.-1825. In addition to Kelvedon Lodge and entrance gates q.v. 2/72, 73 Witham Lodge q.v. 1/60 is situated at the SW angle, Nos. 1 & 2 entrance lodges with Nos. 3 and 4 on opposite side of Braxted Park Road q.v. 4/61,2,3 & 4. The entrance gates to Great Braxted Church are of wrought iron with side panels supported by square brick pillars with plain stone capping, wall plaque dated 1827 but the gates and pillars appear to be of a later date. Entrance gateway at southeast angle has tall square red brick pillars, moulded stone capping surmounted by lidded urn finials dated 1828 and 1830. The new entrance to Pundicts Lodge with large ball finials to brick pillars and tall arrow head rails and gates. A rare survival in Essex and of good quality, the wall exemplifies the prestige of the Du Cane family at Braxted Park during the 19th century. Peter Du Cane removed the houses from near Great Braxted Church to Bung Row q.v. 4/88-92 thus enclosing only the Church in this area of the Park'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	407
Asset Name	Geophysical Anomaly: Circular enclosure and field system
National Grid Reference	584770 217319
Type	Enclosure
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A group of discrete anomalies and pit-like anomalies in the eastern corner of F26.2 have been interpreted as possible archaeology, particularly with their proximity to the more certain archaeology detected in Area 27 and known Roman finds nearby (Jacobs, 2019). Other anomalies in the area include a series of parallel drains, and irregular, sinuous low magnetic anomalies interpreted as geological, the</p>

	northern and southern boundaries are littered with ferrous disturbances, probably due to the railway, and A12 road, respectively. [1]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 11

Asset Number	408
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Unknown date 1
National Grid Reference	584796 217114
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044290
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	409
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Unknown date
National Grid Reference	584800 217000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043438
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Unknown date'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	410
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic date
National Grid Reference	584800 217100
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045298
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic date' Mesolithic adze'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	411
Asset Name	Hole Farm
National Grid Reference	584800 217500
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27069
Value	High
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'OS report cropmarks of wide splayed `rope ladder' form - possible field enclosures, and a large subrectangular outline divided off and probably

formed by overlaid enclosures, visible at TL 848175. Possibly Roman, as several RB finds have been discovered in the area. Site visit produced only a few RB tile fragments, no concentration of debris. <2> in <1> AP refs: <3> <4> Other ref: <5> Tracing from plan in source 5 in SMR, shows trackways, ring ditches, circle of pits?, linear features. <6> See 8422 for adjacent Roman finds'. [1]

'A group of likely archaeological anomalies detected in the western part of the area, including probable linear ditches D27-D30, an enclosure E2, and a ring-ditch RD1, correspond to known cropmarks in F27.3 (Jacobs, 2019). A few linear anomalies, and a number of discrete pit-like anomalies scattered throughout the field have been interpreted as possibly archaeological.

Three former field boundaries have been identified within F27.3'. [2]

'Extensive cropmarks of a square enclosure and incomplete annex of possible Roman date. A ring-ditch, with internal pits, that may represent a Bronze Age round barrow and a possible trackway (Figure 5). There are also widespread linear features which may represent a field system associated with the enclosure. Other cropmark features mapped could represent additional enclosures, although none are complete or as substantial as the features on the east side of the site. Additional field boundaries marked on the 1st Edition OS mapping have also been mapped. Geology across this site could be masking further archaeological features.

The geophysical survey that was conducted along the boundary adjacent to the current A12 did record some of the archaeological features including the round barrow and some of the other boundaries visible on the aerial photographs'. [3]

'Site 13 was defined during the evaluation of Land Parcel P/88 (Table 1) where archaeological remains of significance were found in 28 of the 40 trenches.

The geophysical survey identified a notably complex landscape, a series of linear, rectilinear, and curvilinear anomalies. Of note was a particularly dense area forming multiple rectilinear enclosures, along with one anomaly which was presumed to be a ring-ditch. Ditches excavated in Trenches 1248, 1249, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1256, and 1259) confirmed the geophysics results. With additional activity was recorded within [...].

The evaluation results demonstrate a multi-phase settlement enclosure complex and associated boundary ditches. Pottery from Trenches 1253, 1254 and 1255 dated from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.

Enclosure ditches excavated in Trenches 1254 and 1255 contained mixed lithics, which dated from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age, substantial burning was seen on some of the assemblage and the earlier lithics, may have been residual. Ring ditch [150200] contained Neolithic flints, suggesting an earlier phase of occupation. Heavily abraded Tegulae and pottery, dating to the Roman period, were found across the rest of the area.

	The multi-period activity within this site is clearly extensive and of high significance'. [4] The value of this asset is derived from its evidential; value as an archaeological site. Its setting within a modern farming landscape close to a trunk road does not contribute to its value.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 11 - Sector 23 [3] Place Services 2021, 12 - Identified Site 7 [4] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 13 - Site 13

Asset Number	412
Asset Name	North of Hole Farm
National Grid Reference	584800 217500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27076
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A few RB tile fragments observed by OS at site of cropmark fields, enclosures (see 8421). <2> in <1> See 0000 for adjacent finds'. [1] Finds presumably related to Asset 411.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	413
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date 1
National Grid Reference	584801 216970
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX1045505
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	414
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 4
National Grid Reference	584807 217132
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044292
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	415
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 8
National Grid Reference	584813 217066
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046016

Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	416
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 9
National Grid Reference	584818 216944
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046017
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	417
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic date
National Grid Reference	584827 217141
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045469
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	418
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date 2
National Grid Reference	584827 217141
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045506
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	419
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 26
National Grid Reference	584830 217082
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046796
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	420
Asset Name	Hole Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	584840 217216
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123803
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C15, extended in C19. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2-bay hall facing NW, with late C16 stack in right bay against rear wall; service bay to right, with C19 internal stack against rear wall; parlour/solar bay to left. C19 lean-to extension of painted brick with slate roof at left end, with internal stack at rear, and C19 gabled bread oven beyond. One storey with attics. One C19 tripartite sash of 4-12-4 lights, one early C19 sash of 16 lights, 2 small casements, and 2 C19 casements in gabled dormers. Plain boarded door with small light. At each end a collar and collar-purlin are visible through the render. Jowled posts, arched braces to cambered central tiebeam, heavy studding, much original wattle and daub infill, one panel exposed behind glass. The left bay has heavy plain joists of horizontal section, arranged longitudinally and raised, with a blocked stair trap in the front right corner. The hall has at the left end paired display braces and bench fixings; an inserted floor of c.1560 with a chamfered axial beam with stops of step form with the corners cut back, joists plastered to the soffits, supported on deep pegged clamps; a wide wood-burning hearth with chamfered mantel beam with plain stops, reduced for a C20 grate, the back cut away and the flue rebuilt above. The present wide door is in the same position as the original front door, and a window occupies the position of the original rear door. Twin plain service doorways, axial partition removed. Original crownpost roof with axial braces almost complete, soot-encrusted over hall, painted over. The original frame survives in exceptionally unaltered condition. RCHM 56'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	421
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 27
National Grid Reference	584842 217055
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046797
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	422
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date 1
National Grid Reference	584848 216955
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043439
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	423
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Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 5
National Grid Reference	584848 217022
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046018
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	424
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date 8
National Grid Reference	584852 217020
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046798
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	425
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 1

National Grid Reference	584882 217080
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042490
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	427
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 5
National Grid Reference	584900 217200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044295
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	428
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 6
National Grid Reference	584900 217600

Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046020
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	429
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 28
National Grid Reference	584900 217600
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046800
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	430
Asset Name	Geophysical Anomaly: Square Enclosure
National Grid Reference	584903 216971
Type	Geophysical Anomaly
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A large number of find-spots dating from Early Neolithic to Post-Medieval had been recorded for the fields surrounding Hole Farm. The only archaeological anomalies to be detected by the survey, however, were a likely ring-ditch RD2 in F28.3, near to a possible ditch D31, and a few pit-like anomalies'. [1]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 11 - Sector 23

Asset Number	431
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 7
National Grid Reference	584910 217140
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046022
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	432
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 6
National Grid Reference	585000 217000

Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044297
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	433
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date 7
National Grid Reference	585000 217300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048107
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	434
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 13
National Grid Reference	585000 217600
Type	Findspot

Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048893
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	436
Asset Name	West of Ashmans Farm
National Grid Reference	585070 217090
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27113
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of one ring ditch. <1> AP ref: <2>. The ring ditch measures approximately 17m in diameter'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	437
Asset Name	Small Outbuilding Containing a Pigeon House approximately 7 metres to rear (south) of the Mill House
National Grid Reference	585083 216836
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1111080
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Small outbuilding with pigeon loft to gable end. C17. Timber framed and weatherboarded. Brick plinth. Red plain tiled roof. Single storey. Vertically boarded door to gable end. 2 bays. Side purlin roof. Through bracing to walls. Part of the attractive Mill House complex q.v. 2/80,82'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	438
Asset Name	The Mill House and attached Mill Bridge
National Grid Reference	585095 216850
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1166135
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Mill House. (Formerly with water mill attached to right, now only the mill race bridge remains.) C17/C18 of earlier origin. Timber framed and plastered. Brick plinth. Red plain tiled gambrel roof, half hipped to left. Central red brick chimney stack. 2 storeys and attics. Later wings at rear, single storey extension to right. 5 window range of various small paned vertically sliding sashes, those to ground floor with shutters. First floor central window and leaded 2 light casement with moulded surround, flat canopy on brackets. Left return attic has a 2 light vertically sliding sash with glazing bars and Gothic heads. Various 3 window range under. 4 panel 2 light door, moulded surround, flat canopy on brackets, attached outbuildings now incorporated into the house to left of this door. Some timber frame exposed internally. Attached to left is the original bridge to the mill race and water wheel. Of red brick with soldier coping to south face and moulded brick coping to north face. One arch adjoins the house with pair of sluice arches to the west, these with restored cutwater. The

	whole with outbuildings q.v. 2/81,82 making a very attractive group beside the River Blackwater'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	439
Asset Name	Cropmarks along Crane's Lane
National Grid Reference	585098 217667
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX42758
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of linear features some of which probably represent former field- boundaries'. [1]</p> <p>'A group of likely archaeological anomalies detected in the western part of the area, including probable linear ditches D27-D30, an enclosure E2, and a ring-ditch RD1, correspond to known cropmarks in F27.3 (Jacobs, 2019). A few linear anomalies, and a number of discrete pit-like anomalies scattered throughout the field have been interpreted as possibly archaeological.</p> <p>Three former field boundaries have been identified within F27.3' [2]</p> <p>'Extensive cropmarks of a square enclosure and incomplete annex of possible Roman date. A ring-ditch, with internal pits, that may represent a Bronze Age round barrow and a possible trackway (Figure 5). There are also widespread linear features which may represent a field system associated with the enclosure. Other cropmark features mapped could represent additional enclosures, although none are complete or as substantial as the features on the east side of the site. Additional field boundaries marked on the 1st Edition OS mapping have also been mapped. Geology across this site could be masking further archaeological features.</p> <p>The geophysical survey that was conducted along the boundary adjacent to the current A12 did record some of the archaeological features including the round barrow and some of the other boundaries visible on the aerial photographs'. [3]</p>

	<p>'Site 13 was defined during the evaluation of Land Parcel P/88 (Table 1) where archaeological remains of significance were found in 28 of the 40 trenches.</p> <p>The geophysical survey identified a notably complex landscape, a series of linear, rectilinear, and curvilinear anomalies. Of note was a particularly dense area forming multiple rectilinear enclosures, along with one anomaly which was presumed to be a ring-ditch. Ditches excavated in Trenches 1248, 1249, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1256, and 1259) confirmed the geophysics results. With additional activity was recorded within [...].</p> <p>The evaluation results demonstrate a multi-phase settlement enclosure complex and associated boundary ditches. Pottery from Trenches 1253, 1254 and 1255 dated from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods. Enclosure ditches excavated in Trenches 1254 and 1255 contained mixed lithics, which dated from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age, substantial burning was seen on some of the assemblage and the earlier lithics, may have been residual. Ring ditch [150200] contained Neolithic flints, suggesting an earlier phase of occupation. Heavily abraded Tegulae and pottery, dating to the Roman period, were found across the rest of the area.</p> <p>The multi-period activity within this site is clearly extensive and of high significance'. [4]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential; value as an archaeological site. Its setting within a modern farming landscape close to a trunk road does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 11 - Sector 23 [3] Place Services, 2021, 12 - Identified Site 7 [4] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 13 - Site 13</p>

Asset Number	440
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 10
National Grid Reference	585100 217300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046027
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	441
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 14
National Grid Reference	585100 217300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046802
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	442
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Unknown date
National Grid Reference	585100 217400
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047647
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	443
Asset Name	Crabb's Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	585100 217889
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337635
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Circa 1500 and C16, altered in C2,0. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 5 bays facing SW, comprising 3 phases of building: (1) middle section of 2 bays, c.1500, with later stack at left end, behind axis, (2) 2-bay extension to left, C16, joined to it, with external stack at left end, (3) one-bay section of wider span to right, structurally separate from middle part, with central stack. 2 storeys. 5-window range of C20 casements. C20 door in lean-to porch. The left section has a lower roof line than the middle section. The walls of the right section have been raised approx. one metre, forming a roof higher than that of the middle part. All 3 sections have jowled posts and heavy studding. The middle section has a cambered central tiebeam, the arched braces to it missing, an original chamfered axial beam with step stops in the left bay mounted on a ledged post, external bracing, and a crownpost roof complete with 4 axial braces; the right bay of this roof appears to be smoke-blackened, indicating that this bay was not fully floored originally. The left section has plain stops, and a cambered central tiebeam complete with 2 chamfered arched braces. The right bay has a studded partition at left, in addition to the end frame of the middle section; the roof was rebuilt in softwood following damage by lightning in 1986. The C18 N wing mentioned by the RCHM (55) is now a separate cottage'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	444
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Asset Name	Outbuilding approximately 2 metres left (east) of the Mill House
National Grid Reference	585107 216828
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111081
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Outbuilding, probably former stables. C17. Timber framed and weatherboarded. Brick plinth. Hipped red plain tiled roof. Single storey. A single and a pair of double vertically boarded doors to left. 2 single light windows with glazing bars. On edge brick floor with some cobbled areas. Side purlin roof. Halved and bladed top plate scarf. Part of the attractive Mill House complex q.v. 2/80, 81'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	445
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 22
National Grid Reference	585107 217346
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046028
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	446
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date 6
National Grid Reference	585109 217424
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046029
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	447
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 11
National Grid Reference	585109 217424
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046030
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	448
Asset Name	Barn Immediately south-east of Crabb's Farmhouse

National Grid Reference	585112 217877
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170076
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Circa 1500. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays aligned NW-SE, with C17 midstrey to SW of second bay from NW end. Lean-to extension in S angle, forming a catslide with main roof. Double vehicle doors in midstrey, boarded above with one C20 window. SE end of roof hipped. Jowled posts, curved tension bracing trenched outside heavy studding, edge-halved and bridled scarfs in wallplates, arched braces to cambered tiebeams, crownpost roof with axial bracing. The NW end is integral with the SE bay of the farmhouse (item 6/156 q.v.); the original wattle and daub infill in this wall is almost complete. Wallplates repaired. RCHM 55'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	449
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age date
National Grid Reference	585168 217323
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042738
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age date'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	450
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 21
National Grid Reference	585168 217323
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045164
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	451
Asset Name	Kelvedon Lodge
National Grid Reference	585179 216400
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1166087
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Lodge cottage. Early C19. Painted brick. Red pantiled roof. Red brick chimney stack to left with 2 shafts arched and supporting a pediment. Dentilled eaves cornice. Central band. 2 storeys. 2 bays, the left breaking forward. 2 window range of vertically sliding sashes. Board door with top light, flat canopy on brackets to right. This lodge situated inside the wall

	enclosing Braxted Park q.v. 2/59 and adjacent to entrance gates q.v. 2/73'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	452
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 7
National Grid Reference	585180 217290
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044302
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	453
Asset Name	Entrance Gates adjacent to Kelvedon Lodge Q.V. 2/72
National Grid Reference	585189 216406
Type	Boundary
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337345
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Entrance gates. Early C19. Brick roughcast pillars. Cast iron gates. The large rectangular pillars with moulded bases and cornices. Each with a pedestrian entranceway through inner returns to rear, and cast iron gates

	with lower panel, ornate tracery to upper panel, cast PDC 1834. The Park wall adjoining, dated by plaque PC 1825. q.v. 2/59. Double carriage gates of plain rails and side panels of later date'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	454
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date 1
National Grid Reference	585200 217300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043616
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	455
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 8
National Grid Reference	585207 217246
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044304
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	456
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 1
National Grid Reference	585223 217329
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047653
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	457
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 2
National Grid Reference	585223 217336
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047654
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	458
Asset Name	Crabb's Farm Cropmarks 1
National Grid Reference	585290 217805
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26270
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of a double-ditched trackway and associated linear features'. [1] 'Cropmarks of former field boundaries (only one is marked on the 1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s) and an extraction site'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Place Services, 2021, 11 - Identified Site 4

Asset Number	459
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date 4
National Grid Reference	585334 217229
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047655
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	460
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 12
National Grid Reference	585340 217279
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046039
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	461
Asset Name	Barn approximately 20 metres left (south) of Brick House
National Grid Reference	585357 216671
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1166115
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. C16 origin with later repairs and 2 bay extension. Timber framed and weatherboarded. Half hipped corrugated iron clad roof. Hipped central midstreyside lean-tos. 4 original bays with later re-roof and 2 bay extension. Jowled storey posts and halved bracing'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	462
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 13
National Grid Reference	585359 217503
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046040
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	463
Asset Name	Crabb's Farm Cropmarks 2
National Grid Reference	585359 217957
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27082
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Curvilinear enclosure. <1> <2> Site Assessment = More information needed'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	464
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Asset Name	Lingwoods
National Grid Reference	585361 218746
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306290
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C16 and C17, altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed, partly clad with painted brick in Flemish bond, partly plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing SW, with late C16 axial stack between middle and right bays. C19 external stack at left end, enclosed by C19 single-storey lean-to extension with internal stack at rear. Single-storey lean-to extension with slate roof along full length of rear. Brick shed with lean-to roof of corrugated asbestos at rear left corner. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 3 late C19 sashes with marginal lights. First floor, one similar sash and one early C19 sash of 16 lights. C19 half-glazed door. Dentilled eaves course, roof hipped at both ends. An early C19 brick facade with dentilled parapet conceals the lean-to extension at the left end. In the right bay, mid-C16 floor comprising a chamfered axial beam, 2 joggled chamfered bridging beams, and chamfered joists of horizontal section, all with step stops. Left of the stack, a chamfered binding beam with lamb's tongue stops, and plain joists of vertical section, all C17. Stack almost wholly rebuilt on the ground floor in open plan ranch style, retaining one chamfered mantel beam but sunk in new brickwork, complete above. Jowled posts. Walls raised approx. 1.5 metres, probably in early C19, original framing still present below. Internal tiebeams removed or severed'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	465
Asset Name	Lingwoods Cottage
National Grid Reference	585369 218742
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1123846
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C17, , altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3-bay crosswing aligned NE-SW, formerly part-of Lingwoods, to NE (item 9/137, q.v.). C20 internal stack in S corner. One storey with attics. SW elevation (to road), one-window range of early C19 sashes of 16 lights. Late C19 fretted bargeboards. C20 door in C20 lean-to porch on right return. One hipped dormer in right pitch of roof. C19 sawtooth patterned pargetting on left return. Gablet hip to rear. Jowled posts. Chamfered binding beams, unstopped, and plain joists of vertical section. Frame mainly concealed by internal plaster'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	466
Asset Name	Church Hall Farm
National Grid Reference	585388 218237
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27147
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmark of single ring ditch and stretch of trackway. <1> <2>. No ring-ditches were mapped for the NMP'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	467
Asset Name	Brick House, and attached Forecourt Wall

National Grid Reference	585390 216703
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1309072
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C17 or earlier rear range, C18 front range. Front range red brick, hipped red tiled roof. External chimney stacks to left and right. Stepped eaves cornice. 2 storeys. 5 window range of small paned vertically sliding sashes. Central recessed 4 panel 2 light door in moulded surround. Timber framed and plastered rear range with moulded eaves cornice. Internal details include some exposed timber framing. Good C18 detail to wainscots, doors with wrought hinges, pine surrounds to fireplaces. Alcove cupboard and stone fireplace with sunk spandrels from elsewhere. Round headed windows. Dr. Martin Shaw, composer of many hymns including "Hills of the North Rejoice" lived in this building'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	468
Asset Name	Stables approximately 2 metres rear (east) of Brick House
National Grid Reference	585400 216678
Type	Stable
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111078
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Stables. C18. Timber framed and weatherboarded. Half hipped corrugated iron clad roof. Brick plinth. 2 stable doors. Loft doors to

	gables, one gable with pigeon loft. On edge brick floor. Side purlin roof. Part of original farm complex'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	469
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Middle Iron Age to Roman date 1
National Grid Reference	585500 217900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043451
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Middle Iron Age to Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	470
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 9
National Grid Reference	585500 218100
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044307
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	471
Asset Name	Green Leaves
National Grid Reference	585587 217196
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111079
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C16 or earlier with later alterations. Timber framed and rough rendered. Red plain tiled roof. Central square attached shaft red brick chimney stack, external right red brick stack. 2 storeys and attics, gabled crosswings right and left. 5 window range of mainly small paned vertically sliding sashes, central first floor with round head and single light casements right and left. Central 6 panelled door, fluted pilasters, reveal panels, moulded flat canopy. RCHM 6'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	472
Asset Name	Barn 65 metres north-west of Church Hall Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	585588 218310
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171056
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'GV II Barn. C14 and C16. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed mainly with handmade red plain tiles, and some machine-made tiles. 3 bays aligned NE-SW, C14, and 4 bays to SW, late C16. 2 aisles of full length. Midstrey to SE of third bay from NE end, with catslide extensions to each side of it. Other lean-to extensions of no architectural interest to NE, SE and SW. Jowled posts throughout, including midstrey. Heavy studding. The 3 NE bays have straight braces to the arcade-plates and tiebeams; in the arcade-plates there are edge-halved and bridled scarfs with face keys, probably early examples of the type; the arcade-posts have oblique trenches for former passing-braces terminating at mortices in the tiebeams. An early C16 crownpost roof structure survives over 2 of these bays, with plain crownposts and thin straight axial braces. The 4 SW bays have arched braces to the arcade-plates and tiebeams; a face-halved and bladed scarf over each arcade-post; and a clasped purlin roof with collars at half-bay intervals. 2 full-height partitions of lapped boards. 2 threshing bays, the SW with gables and great doors at both ends. Some wattle and daub infill in sides of midstrey. Some brick infill below the NH wallplate. Machine-made roof tiles on the SW bay only. RCHM 57'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	473
Asset Name	Ashmans Farm Cropmarks 1
National Grid Reference	585593 217459
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1031677
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks to the north of Ashmans Farm. Two conjoined rectangular enclosures may be old field boundaries. Also other linear features and a possible ring ditch. The field boundaries are depicted on 1st edition OS mapping'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	474
Asset Name	The Vicarage, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	585596 218495
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337632
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C18, extended in C19. Plastered, some gault brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing NE with 2 rear stacks, and C19 external stack of gault brick at right end. Wing to rear of left end with internal stack at right side; short parallel range to rear of right end; C19 extension between them, with slate roof, completing a rectangular plan. C19 single-storey extensions with hipped roofs to left of left rear wing, and to right of right rear wing. Service wing to rear with axial stack, and single-storey extension with hipped roof to right of rear end. 2 storeys. 6-window range of C18 sashes of 6 lights, larger on the ground floor, with much crown glass. Off-centre 6-panel door with fluted architrave. Fluted pilaster to each side of it, joined at the top by C20 moulded rail. Hipped roof'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	475
Asset Name	Ancillary Building 25 metres west of Church Hall Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	585612 218279
Type	Ancillary Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123801
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Ancillary building of uncertain purpose, probably stables, now a garage and store. Early C16. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays aligned NW-SE, with 2 aisles. Lean-to extension at NW end, roofed with red clay pantiles. One storey. Jowled arcade posts and wallposts, heavy studding, wide arched braces to arcade-plates and tiebeams. Slightly splayed and bridled scarfs in arcade-plates. Original transverse partitions. Crownpost roof with wide axial bracing in the 2 NW bays, later thin axial bracing in the 2 SE bays. This unusual building is too small to be a barn; the high quality of timber and carpentry indicate a prestige use, probably stables for riding horses. Purpose-built stables for the Crown are recorded from the late C13 (H.M. Colvin, <i>The King's Works</i> , 1963, I, 919). This manor was held by the Abbot of Westminster (P. Morant, <i>The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex</i> , 1768, II, 150). The nearest equivalent in Essex is at Navestock Hall, Navestock, a manor of the Bishop of St. Paul's. Measured drawings by Anne Padfield will be deposited with Essex Record Office and the National Monuments Record'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	476
Asset Name	Gleethorpe / Rose Cottage
National Grid Reference	585639 218055
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171069
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'No. 1 (Gleethorpe) is wrongly shown on OS map as Cleethorpe. House, now divided into offices (no.1) and house (no. 2). Mid-C17, altered in early C19. Timber framed, plastered with facade of gault brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Comprises 2 parallel ranges aligned NW-SE (gable ends to street) with short central section containing stack at rear and entrance/stair hall at front, forming an almost rectangular plan. Divided so that no. 1 comprises the left range, stair hall and part of stack, with entrance elevation to street, and no. 2 comprises

	<p>the right part, with entrance elevation to SW. Extension to left of rear part of no.1, abutting on St. Osyth Cottage (item 9/249, q.v.), with vehicle entry to yard at rear. C19 lean-to extension to rear of no. 2. Inserted stacks in middle of left range and to left of right range. 2 storeys and attics. Elevation to London Road, ground floor, one C18 splayed bay of 3 sashes of 12 lights, one fixed light, and one C18 sash of 12 lights; first floor, 2 similar sashes and one C19 casement; one C19 casement in left gable. 6-panel door, in doorcase with pilasters and moulded pediment. SW elevation (no. 2) faced with gault brick, 2-window range of C18 sashes of 12 lights with flat arches of gauged brick and crown glass, and blind aperture over central door. 6-panel door at front of simple porch of gault brick with lean-to roof. Chamfered axial and transverse beams with lamb's tongue stops at both storeys; plain joists of vertical section. Face-halved and bladed scarfs in wallplates. Unjowled posts. Primary straight bracing. Much re-used timber from a medieval hall house; the roof of the left range is wholly of smoke-blackened rafters from a crownpost or collar-rafter roof, rebuilt in clasped purlin form. Butt-edged hardwood floorboards. Dogleg stair from ground to attic in 4 flights, with moulded handrail, stick balusters, and on top landing 5 splat balusters of urn profile. Some original wattle and daub infill in internal walls. In entrance hall of no. 1, C18 corner cupboard with fluted jambs, semi-circular arch, recessed back with domical head, and profiled shelves; and below stair, early C18 half-glazed door with 9 lights, ovolo-moulded glazed bars, 6 panes of bullseye glass, and single lower panel, altered at bottom. No. 2 has an inserted straight stair; and in the upper hearth of the main stack a Victorian cast iron grate. Attic of no. 1 damaged by fire in November 1986. RCHM 9'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	477
Asset Name	Parish Church of St Mary, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	585645 218566
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337631
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	<p>'Parish church. C12 origin, extended in C13, C14, C15, C16 and C19, restored in 1877. Walls mainly of coursed flint rubble, partly cement-rendered, partly of red brick in English bond, dressings of limestone and clunch, roofed with handmade red plain tiles and lead substitute. Spire timber framed and shingled. Nave probably early C12, but only the NW angle retains original detail; N aisle and arcade c.1230; S aisle and arcade c.1250; Chancel and W tower c.1360; clerestory and third stage of tower C15; N chapel and N vestry early C16; S chapel and S porch C19. The Chancel has a C19 E window. In the N wall is a C14 window of one cinquefoiled light with moulded label and chamfered semi-circular rear-arch, now opening into the N vestry. Further W is a doorway inserted in the early C16, made up of the jambs and head of a C14 window formerly of 2 cinquefoiled lights in a 2-centred head. W of the doorway is an early C16 archway of plastered brick with a moulded and 4-centred arch, moulded E respond and splayed W respond, both with moulded capitals and bases. At the W end of this wall is a blocked doorway to a former rood-loft stair, with chamfered 4-centred head. In the S wall is a C19 arch and arcade of 2 bays. The chancel-arch of c.1360 is 2-centred, of 2 wave-moulded orders; the responds have semi-octagonal attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, partly restored. On each side of the chancel-arch is a C15 squint with chamfered jambs and 4-centred head; that on the S side is restored. The C14 roof of the chancel comprises 18 couples framed in 7 cants with moulded wallplates, partly restored. The N vestry has a re-used C15 E window of 2 cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded label, partly restored, and an old external wrought iron grill. The N wall is of early C16 brickwork, with a C19 doorway. In the SW angle is a C16 doorway of brick with a 4-centred head, which opens into a triangular lobby, with a similar doorway into the N chapel. The door is C16, of plain battens, with a later false frame planted on externally. The N chapel has a N wall of C16 brick with a stepped gable and a roll moulding below each step, and a roll moulding above the plinth which continues along the N wall of the N vestry. It has one window of plastered brick, of 4 transomed lights with intersecting tracery in a 4-centred head with a moulded label; in the gable are 2 blocked small vents or niches with semi-circular heads. The C16 W archway is of plastered brick, and has a moulded and 4-centred arch and moulded responds with capitals and bases. The roof of the N chapel has moulded wallplates, the remainder restored. The S chapel is C19; re-set in the E wall is a C15 window of 2 cinquefoiled lights, restored. Re-set in the S wall are 2 windows, the eastern of 2 trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a 2-centred head with a moulded label, much restored; the western window is C15, of 2 cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a 2-centred head with a moulded label. Between the windows is a doorway, possibly of C14 origin but covered with cement render. The Nave has in the E wall, N of the chancel-arch, a C16 doorway at the level of the former rood-loft, with chamfered jambs with broach stops, rebated at the base for a door, and chamfered 4-centred arch. The N arcade, of c.1230, is of 3 bays with 2-centred arches of 2 moulded orders, with a chamfered label to the S. The E respond has a moulded corbel carved with stiff-leaf</p>
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foliage, restored; the front column is moulded and has 4 attached shafts with moulded and foliated capitals, mutilated on the W side (probably for a former pulpit) and moulded bases; the second column is cylindrical with a moulded and foliated capital and moulded base; the W respond has 2 angle rolls and a restored attached shaft; the S shaft has a simple foliated capital, the N shaft has a plain capital. Further W are traces of a blocked opening, possibly of a C12 window. The NW quoin is mainly of Roman brick. The S arcade, of c.1250, is of 3 bays with arches similar to those of the N arcade. The E respond is C14, with a semi-octagonal attached shaft and capital, partly restored; the first column is cylindrical with a moulded capital and chamfered base; the second column, of later date, is cylindrical with a moulded capital (partly restored) and moulded base; the W respond has 3 attached shafts, the middle shaft and the capitals restored. The C15 clerestory has on each side 4 windows, each of 2 cinquefoiled lights, mainly restored. The C15 roof of the Nave is in 4 bays, with moulded arched braces of 4-centred curvature to the tiebeams, and tracery in the spandrels; the tiebeams and one brace are C19. Moulded arched braces below the principal rafters support pendants with carved bosses at the apices. At half-bay intervals there are false hammer-beams with painted carved figures, and similar braces, principal rafters, pendants and bosses. The side-purlins are moulded, butted to the principals. The ridge-piece has moulded pendant braces. The rafters are plain, of horizontal section. The wallplates are moulded. Wall-pieces at bay intervals are supported on stone corbels. (C.A. Hewett, *Church Carpentry, a study based on Essex examples*, 1982, 32-3, 114 and Plate VI). The N aisle has in the N wall 2 C15 windows, the eastern of 2 cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a weathered moulded label, external old wrought iron grill and unusual keystone rear-arch, plastered over; the western window is of 2 cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a 2-centred head with a moulded label; further W is the C15 N doorway, with moulded jambs, 2-centred arch and weathered label. In the W wall is a window similar to the eastern window in the N wall, but with a plain segmental rear-arch and normal sill. Externally there is a moulded cornice with 2 grotesque heads at the W end, and a crenelated parapet of brick, mostly rendered. The S aisle has in the S wall 3 windows and a doorway, all C19 except the westernmost window, which is late C14, re-cut and re-set, of 2 cinquefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a square head. The W window is C19. There is a moulded cornice and crenelated parapet. The roofs of both aisles are of lean-to form, with plain rafters of horizontal section. The W tower is of 3 stages, the lower 2 having C14 detail, the bell-chamber C15. The 2-centred tower-arch is of 2 moulded orders; the responds are of 2 chamfered orders with moulded capitals and bases; above the arch is a plain 2-centred opening, blocked. The W window is wholly restored except the moulded jambs, splays and chamfered 2-centred rear-arch. In the N, S and W walls of the second stage is a single light with a trefoiled ogee head, all restored. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of 2 cinquefoiled lights in a square head, much restored. There are 2 plain string courses, and a crenelated parapet with carved grotesques at the angles. Small shingled spire.

Fittings. There are 2 piscinae, (1) in the S chapel, re-set, with moulded jambs and cinquefoiled ogee head, and quatrefoiled drain, C14, (2) in the S wall of the S aisle, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled ogee head, and quatrefoiled drain, C14. In the NE angle of the N chapel is a niche, with 4-centred head, moulded cornice, and cusped support of exposed brick, early C16. In the N wall of the N aisle, W of the N door, is a small niche with moulded jambs and trefoiled head. There are wall monuments earlier than 1840: on the E wall of the Nave, N of the Chancel-arch, (1) to Rev. Edward Chester, 1787, plain white marble cartouche with urn in low relief; in the S chapel, on the S wall, (2) to Thomas Crane, 1654, black and white marble oval tablet with wreath, garlands, arched cornice and skull above; in the S aisle, (3) to Thomas Abdy, 1684, and Rachel Gurdon, 1689, carved white marble tablet with pediment and cartouche of arms, (4) to Sir Anthony Abdy, 1794; carved white marble, with gadrooned base with foliage and vine-ornament, frieze with foliage and shield of arms, moulded cornice with urn and lamps above, (5) to Sir Thomas Abdy, 1685, Mary (Corselis), his wife, 1645, Abigail, his daughter, wife of Sir Mark Guyon, 1679, and William, son of Sir Thomas, 1682, white marble with carved curtain flanked by fluted pilasters with egg-and-dart capitals, broken pediment, achievement, 3 cartouches and a shield of arms; in the N aisle, (6) to Philip Browne Dalton, 1835, white tablet on black marble, (7) to Jane, wife of Rev. Charles Dalton, 1837, and daughters Louisa Anne, 1817, and Sarah Anne, 1837, white tablet on black marble. In the N aisle, at the W end, are floor-slabs (1) to William Abdy, 1682, black marble with shield of arms, (2) to Anna Abdy, 1692, white marble with inscription in inscribed heart, and carved arms, (3) to Thomas Abdy, 1697, black marble with shield of arms, (4) to Joanna Abdy, 1710, white marble with inscribed arms and border. On the E column of the S arcade is a painted stone shield of England quartering France (modern) with a label and surmounted by a crown, C15. In the N vestry is an oven, early C16. In the second window of the N aisle are fragments of C15 glass, including sun and stars, leopards' heads and leaf-ornament. In the vestry is C16 and C17 oak panelling, including panels carved with a figure subject, Ahasuerus and Esther, or Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, birds, foliage, linenfold, etc. In the N aisle are lead plates, embossed (1) 1675, John Tayler, Plumber, (2) 1675, John Wood, John Clenche, Churchwardens, (3) Henry Robinson, plumber, 1765, (4) Thomas Leapingwell, William East, Church Wardens, 1765. Numbers (2) and (4) have embossed geometrical borders. On the S wall of the W tower are the Royal Arms of Queen Anne, 1709, on canvas. On the W wall of the Nave is a pair of Commandments, gilt paint on black boards with gilt gesso frames, C18. On the C19 S door is a plain stock-lock of uncertain date. There are 6 bells; the third is by Henry Pleasant, 1705; the second and fourth are by John Briant, 1803; and the fifth is by Miles Graye, 1615. RCHM 2'. [1]

References

[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	478
Asset Name	Church Hall Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	585651 218268
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171035
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Late C18. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Double-range plan facing SW, with 2 internal stacks symmetrically placed between the ranges. C19/early c20 single-storey lean-to extension to left of rear range, roofed with asbestos tiles. C19 single-storey service range to rear left of red brick. 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor, one 019/early C20 square bay of casements with hipped roof, one window blocked. First floor, 2 early C19 tripartite sashes, originally of 4-12-4 lights; the outer sashes of the left window have been altered in C20 to 2 lights each. Central early C19 sash of 12 lights. Central early C19 door with 4 fielded panels and 2 flush panels, in doorcase with dentilled and moulded open pediment on carved scrolled brackets; fanlight with slender radial and scrolled tracery of cast iron. C20 rustic porch. Roofs of both ranges half-hipped at both ends. The right elevation (towards London Road) has on the ground floor one C20 French window and one early C19 sash of 16 lights with crown glass, on the first floor one early C19 sash of 12 lights, and on the attic storey 2 semi-circular lights with radial tracery. The left return retains one early C19 sash of 12 lights. Axial beams on the ground floor, transverse beams on the first floor, all boxed in. The rear service range retains the entrance and iron door of a large bread oven in situ, the main part of the oven demolished'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	479
Asset Name	Granary/Cottage 40 metres north of Church Hall Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	585660 218312

Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337629
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Granary, early C16 or earlier, altered to a cottage in early C19, later used as a poultry house, now unused. Timber framed with original infill of vertical oak planks and some later C16 brick nogging, some cement rendering, roofed with handmade red plain tiles and corrugated iron. 2 bays aligned NW-SE, with early C19 external stack to SE. Granary originally of one storey; upper storey added for cottage. The SW elevation is cement rendered; it had the original doorway, now altered, and has 3 large C20 window apertures on the ground floor. The original walls of the granary are almost intact elsewhere, except for one C19 window aperture and one C19 plain boarded door in the NE elevation, and the insertion of a hearth in the SE elevation. The NE elevation has an original vent complete with an original internal shutter on pintle hinges, a rare feature meriting special care. Vertical oak boards are deeply rebated into double-pegged studs to present a flush surface internally, with jowled corner posts of L-section and external curved tension braces. C16 brick nogging has been inserted later, outside the boards, of bricks 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.04 metres with lime mortar in 'simple oblique' and 'stacked blocks' patterns; but as the studs are not recessed to key the mortar much of it has fallen out; there is some later nogging. The floor is supported on brick piers, which at the outside have been joined later to form a continuous plinth; owing to the rise in the ground level this plinth is now visible externally only to the NE. The floor comprises 9 heavy joists of horizontal section in each bay, jointed to the central transverse main joist with central tenons. Some original rebated oak floorboards remain in situ, mostly covered by another layer of later boards. The central post of the NE elevation is deeply grooved for the wall planking, and originally was jowled, with an arched brace to the cambered tiebeam; the jowl and most of the brace have been cut away for access to a C19 stair. The enclosure for this stair incorporates part of an original bin wall, to a height of approx. 0.80 metre, of rebated oak planks fastened with the same large-headed nails as the outer planking. The SW doorway is below the other end of the internal tiebeam, and there was no arch-brace at this end. There is no visible evidence of a crownpost. One original rafter couple and halved collar survive in the central partition; the remainder of the roof has been demolished for the upper storey, but rafter seatings indicate that it was hipped at each end. The upper storey is of C19 lightweight framing, cement-rendered externally, with one window aperture to the NE and one C19 horizontal</p>

	sash of 8 lights to the NW. The roof is of softwood framing, the tiling largely complete over the NW bay, with corrugated iron over the SE bay. Blocked hearth on ground floor; early C19 cast iron ducknest grate on upper floor. Granaries of this early date are rare; 3 others are known in Essex. Measured drawings by Anne Padfield will be deposited with Essex Record Office and the National Monuments Record. RCHM 57'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	480
Asset Name	Braxted Park
National Grid Reference	585675 215496
Type	
Designation	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden
NHLE Reference	1000455
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Landscape
Description	<p>'Park and woodland of medieval origin, remodelled in the mid C18 and early C19.</p> <p>HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>In 1342 Braxted Park was owned by the Countess of Pembroke, at which time it had a deer park. Little is recorded of the landscape between that date and c 1650 when the estate was purchased by Thomas Darcy. His son, also Thomas, built a new house in 1682. Known as Braxted Lodge, it stood on the site of the present house, with fishponds, a kitchen garden to the north of the house and a triple avenue of limes leading from the south front to the road. A survey of c 1740 records the landscape at this time which also had a formal garden below the north front. The estate was sold in 1700 to Peter Whitcomb who died in 1704, after which it was let until Whitcomb's daughters sold it in 1721 to Henry Cornelisen. During this time it was recorded as having 'no great best garden' (E Banks Assocs 1993). When Cornelisen died in 1751, the property was purchased by Peter Du Cane I who took advice from Isaac Ware and Thomas James before remodelling the house to plans by Robert Taylor. He also planted avenues in the park radiating from the house, remodelled the ponds, and extended or reconstructed the ha-ha around the north of the pleasure grounds in an arrangement shown on the 1777 county map (Chapman and Andre). Peter Du Cane died at the</p>

age of ninety and was succeeded in 1803 by his son, Peter Du Cane II, who commissioned John Johnson to extend the house. He made extensive alterations to the park, including the removal of his father's avenues (leaving the original south avenue), the enlargement of the ponds into a lake, the extension of the kitchen garden, and the creation of the east terrace walk. Peter Du Cane II was succeeded by his son, Peter Du Cane III, in 1823, at which time the house was renamed Braxted Park. At the same time the park was greatly enlarged and enclosed by a 7.2km long park wall, punctuated by six lodge buildings at various points. Peter Du Cane III also created a pleasure ground in Fabian's Plantation on the north-east boundary of the park. His work on the landscape is recorded in an estate survey of 1831. In 1841 Braxted passed to Peter's cousin, Charles Du Cane, who maintained the property until his death in 1889. Thereafter the estate fell into decline and was sold by the Du Cane family in 1919. It was purchased by William Boulton who, in 1947, sold it to the Plessey Company. The main house was occupied by the chairman of the company, Sir Allen Clark, and then by his son, Michael Clark CBE DL, who bought it in 1965 as a private house. Part of the park was opened as a golf course in c 1970 and Pundicts Lodge was sold. The rest of the site remains (2000) in single private ownership.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Braxted Park is situated c 5km to the east of Witham, close to the A12. The c 202ha site enjoys a rural setting and is entirely enclosed by a park wall (listed grade II). The southern boundary is formed by Braxted Park Road and the western boundary by Kelvedon Road, while to the east and north is farmland. The gently undulating ground falls slightly to the south-west and west towards the course of the River Blackwater which flows c 200m beyond the western boundary wall.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The principal approach to Braxted Park lies c 400m south-south-west of the house. Four single-storey, red-brick lodges (c 1828, listed grade II) mark the entrance, those flanking the drive being attached to panels supporting the wrought-iron gates. The gates lead onto The Avenue, a straight drive up to the south entrance front, lined by rows of lime trees, a feature which dates from the early C18. The drive dips down to cross the stone, stucco, and gault brick bridge (early C19, listed grade II) over the lake and then rises again to arrive at the grass and gravel forecourt below the south front of the house, which was laid out by Peter Du Cane I in 1752. In the western corner of the park, c 850m west-north-west of the house, stands the painted brick and grey slate Witham Lodge and gates (listed grade II). From here a drive runs east and then south-east through The Rookery woodland along the south bank of the lake before emerging to join the main drive beside the bridge. Kelvedon Lodge (listed grade II) stands in the northern corner of the park, c 1.1km north-west of the house. This two-storey painted brick and pantile cottage was built, like the other lodges, by Peter Du Cane III in the early C19 and is now (2000) used as the entrance to the golf course.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Braxted Park (listed grade II*) is a large red-brick country mansion, built in two storeys with a stone parapet coping under a grey slate roof. The south front has a nine-bay central section with projecting two-bay wings, all with octagonal-paned sash windows and central double doors with a flat-roofed stucco surround. Attached to the rear of the house is an C18 orangery (listed grade II), now (2000) used as a swimming pool. The house was built in 1682 by Thomas Darcy to replace an earlier one which stood c 400m to the west, beside the surviving church of All Saints (of C12 origins, listed grade II*). Braxted Lodge as it was then known was substantially rebuilt for Peter du Cane I by Sir Robert Taylor between 1751 and 1756. Enlargements were carried out by John Johnson for Peter Du Cane II from 1804 to 1806 and further remodelling undertaken for Peter Du Cane III by Henry Harrison in 1834, after which it became known as Braxted Park.

The stable blocks (listed grade II) are attached to the eastern end of Braxted Park and are contemporary with the work of Robert Taylor, with C19 alterations. The enclosed red-brick and tile buildings form a courtyard, the symmetrical south front of which has a central two-storey pedimented arched carriageway surmounted by a small bellcote. Attached to the C18 east range is a further courtyard range, with a metal water pump (listed grade II) added to the C18 range in the early C19.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The garden lies to the north and north-east of the house. A lawn below the north front is planted with a mix of mature trees and shrubs. It is bounded to the west by a low brick wall and ha-ha, and to the north by a ha-ha (mid C18, listed grade II). The eastern edge of the lawn is formed by the west wall of the kitchen garden, at the base of which are long borders in which stands a moulded lead cistern (listed grade II) dated 1677. The walk beside the borders runs north to the end of the kitchen garden wall and then turns east into a small Dial Garden, now (2000) laid to grass and enclosed by beech hedges but shown as a Fan Garden on Craggs' estate map of 1822. This in turn leads round to the outside of the east wall of the kitchen garden, along which runs a long raised grass terrace, bounded by a ha-ha (listed grade II) giving extensive views over the east park. The east terrace was created by Peter Du Cane II at the beginning of the C19.

Within the park are the remains of two substantial pleasure grounds which were developed to east and west of the lakes. That to the east is now (2000) woodland while that at the west end, known as Pondhead Shrubbery, retains some shrubs and fine mature trees. This area has been partly reclaimed and replanted (late C20). In Fabian's Plantation c 800m to the north of the house, at the north-east end of the park, Peter Du Cane III planted a further wooded pleasure ground (Elizabeth Banks Assocs 1993) which is shown on the 1st edition OS 6" map of 1874. This has now (2000) reverted to woodland.

PARK The park at Braxted is almost entirely surrounded by perimeter plantations and approximately half its area is covered by woodlands. A golf course was created in the north park in the 1950s and the area is scattered with a mix of mature and late C20 tree planting. A mount which looks over the north park lies c 180m to the north-west of the house and

	<p>is crowned by a group of mature oak and lime. The remainder of the open park is now (2000) agricultural land. The core of the park surrounding the house, which has its origins as a medieval deer park, was developed as a landscape park in the C18. It was extended to its present boundary when the park wall was built in c 1823.</p> <p>To the south and west of the house is The Lake, a large, sinuous body of water which was created by Peter Du Cane II in the early C19 from a string of four earlier fishponds. At the western end of the lake he built Lake Lodge (listed grade II), with its bridge spanning the western inlet and leading to the Cave/Hermitage (listed grade II*) which was probably used as a game larder (ibid) and which he surmounted with a summerhouse. All but the summerhouse survive.</p> <p>At the eastern end of the park stands Pundicts Lodge (listed grade II), a large C16 timber-framed and plastered house, linked to Braxted Park by a footpath.</p> <p>KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen garden (listed grade II) lies c 50m to the east of the house. In the centre of the south wall is a pair of tall wrought-iron gates leading into the garden which is divided into three compartments linked by a central path running north/south. The northern section contains a tennis court, while the central section is still (2000) cultivated for fruit and vegetables. The southern compartment contains late C19 glasshouses and C20 frames. Beyond the south wall is a small orchard. The walled garden was built when the house was remodelled in the mid C18. It was extended to its present size by Peter Du Cane III in the early C19'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	481
Asset Name	East Boundary Wall of Churchyard of St Mary's Church, extending from the gateway on the axis of the Church approximately 15 metres to the east gateway
National Grid Reference	585681 218568
Type	Boundary
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123809
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Wall. C16, and short section C18. Red brick in English and irregular bonds. Height approx. one metre above ground level on the outside, less on the inside. On each side, chamfered plinth and 2 roll mouldings, much weathered on the E side. V-shaped moulded coping bricks. At the NW end approx. one metre is of CLB construction. At the SE end approx. one metre has been repaired with C20 machine-made bricks. RCHM 2'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	482
Asset Name	Ashman's Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	585709 217337
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1166124
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C17 or earlier origin with C18 facade and later alterations. Timber framed, painted brick facade. Hipped and sprocketed red plain tiled roof. 3 red brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys. Dentilled eaves cornice. 3 window range of small paned vertically sliding sashes. Recessed brickwork to left with C20 casement to ground floor. 4 panelled door with 2 lights. Fluted surround, flat canopy on brackets'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	483
Asset Name	Lawn Cottage and Railings and Gate to front
National Grid Reference	585736 218543
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306295

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Late C18, extended in C19. Timber framed, plastered, with some red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing SW, with external stack at each end. Rear wing near left end with axial stack. C19 single-storey lean-to extensions roofed with slate to rear of main range and to left of rear wing. One storey with cellar and attics. Ground floor, 3 sashes of 12 lights. First floor, 3 C19 casements in dormers with zinc segmental heads. Central 4-panel door in simple doorcase with pulvinated frieze and moulded pediment. Plain parapet, gambrel roof. The left return is of exposed brick. The rear wing has in the left return an original sash of 16 lights in a slated lean-to dormer, in the rear elevation an original splayed bay of sashes of 4-16-4 lights with some crown glass, and a half-hipped gambrel roof. A brick wall extends forward from the left end of the main elevation, connecting with wrought iron railings on a dwarf wall, forming the boundary with Church Road and extending across the full width of the plot, interrupted by a central small gate; spearhead points, cranked iron rear supports at intervals. The entrance hall has on the right side an arched recess, the original stair, and behind it an unusual folding door in 3 vertical sections with original butterfly hinges. In the ceiling of the left ground-floor room a turned wooden ventilator is ducted to a small vent in the front elevation, a rare feature. At the right end, behind the stack is a bread oven with lean-to roof, incomplete internally. In the rear wing a C15 timber moulded with a bowtell in great casement is re-used as a ceiling beam. This is not the house described as Lawn Cottage in RCHM 5, wrongly derived from the 25" O.S. map'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	484
Asset Name	Fullerthorne and Railings and Gate to front
National Grid Reference	585748 218529
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123847
HER Reference	N/A

Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House. Late medieval, altered in C18, extended in C20. Timber framed, plastered with some red brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. The main range facing SW comprises (1) 1½ bays of the original hall, with a late C16 inserted stack in the right bay (formerly the 'low end'), truncated to include the stack but the remainder of this bay and the service bay demolished, (2) parlour bay to left, with C18 stack at end, (3) C18 one-bay extension to left, (4) one-bay extension to left, c.1960, comprising garage and extension to bedroom over. Extension to rear of right end, c.1960, incorporating an C18/19 boundary wall of red brick. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 3 C20 replicas of early C19 sashes of 12 lights with moulded surrounds. First floor, 3 C20 replicas of C19 casements with moulded surrounds. Off-centre half-glazed 4-panel door in eared doorcase with pediment. Garage door at left end. Plain parapet. Gambrel roof. One C20 skylight near left end. Left return of painted brick. Right return, lower half of red brick, upper half plastered. The rear elevation has some early C19 patterned plaster, repaired. Simple wrought iron spearhead railings and gate along street boundary, except in front of garage. Part of one chamfered arched brace to the middle tiebeam of the hall is exposed below ceiling level, the remainder visible from the loft. Cambered central tiebeam, severed for stair at rear end, rear brace missing. Edge-halved and bridled scarf in rear wallplate. Large wood-burning hearth with moulded mantel beam, defaced; jambs plastered. Inserted floor in hall, c.1600, with chamfered axial beam (C20 scarf at left end), plain joists of square section, rebated hardwood boards. In the parlour bay 4 posts are exposed in the left wall; butt-edged hardwood floorboards on first floor, arranged transversely, indicating that the concealed joists are arranged longitudinally. In the C18 extension, recess at rear with semi-elliptical arch, and in the upper storey, pine floorboards and 2 C18 plain battened doors, one with a blocked opening. Frame mainly plastered in the upper storey, exposing parts of the wallplates. Some smoke-blackened medieval timber re-used in the C18 roof structure. The surviving features of the medieval house do not permit firm dating, except within the period c.1380-1500. The architect of the alterations of c.1960, including all replacement windows, was Peter Barefoot'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	485
Asset Name	Gate, Gateway and Railings on dwarf wall, forming the roadside boundary to south-west of Red House

National Grid Reference	585776 218507
Type	Boundary
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123848
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Gate, gateway and railings on dwarf wall. C18. Wrought iron, red brick and stone coping. Central gate with scrolled head, harr-hung. Railings are of square section, with plain square spikes ; alternate railings are twisted. 2 rear supports. The railings rise to the gateway, and at the left end, terminating at a brick pier at each end. Overall length approx. 16 metres. Height of railings varies from approx. 1.3 metres at left end to approx. 1.6 metres at right end, owing to gradient'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	486
Asset Name	Red House
National Grid Reference	585780 218515
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169951
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C13 and C16, altered in C17, C18 and early C19. Timber framed, mainly faced with red brick in Flemish bond, some rat-trap bond, with dressings of gault brick and plaster, partly plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Complex plan forming an irregular half-H, comprising: (1) hall range, originally aisled, facing SW; the front aisle is missing, the rear aisle is present in residual form, incorporated in rear

extensions; C16/17 axial stack to left of centre, and C18 stack in front left corner, (2) C16 wing at left end of hall range, set back from front and extending to rear, with internal stack at rear right, (3) early C19 ballroom extension to rear of it, with external stack at right, (4) C16 rear wing at right end of hall range, with internal stack at the junction, (5) C16/17 service wing beyond, with internal stack, (6) minor C18-C20 single-storey extensions on both sides of it and beyond it, (7) C16/17 stair tower in rear right angle, (8) small extension to left of stair tower, incorporating corridor link diagonally across left rear angle, (9) single-storey lean-to corridor to right of left wing. 2 storeys, cellar and attics. Symmetrical facade in Flemish bond, breaking forward in the middle. 1:3:1 window range, mainly of C18 sashes of 12 lights, the middle window enlarged in the early C19 to 10 + 15 lights, all with flat arches of gauged red brick; some crown glass. Central 6-panel door in Ionic doorcase with 2 engaged columns, panelled jambs and soffit, pulvinated frieze and dentilled flat canopy. 4 giant pilasters of gaultbrick with plaster capitals. Dentilled and moulded plaster cornice and pediment. Plain parapet. Round window in pediment, edged with gault brick. The front of the left wing is faced with red brick in rat-trap bond, with one C20 casement on the first floor; the left elevation has an underbuilt jetty, with some joists of horizontal section exposed. C18 facade on garden elevation to right, with C18 and early C19 sashes and plain parapet. The interior is comprehensively styled in the late C17 and early C18, with early C19 alterations in the entrance-hall and elsewhere. White marble fire surrounds. 6-panel and 4-panel doors. Panelled folding shutters. Late C17 and early C18 pine panelling in most rooms, some bolection-moulded. Late C17 open-well staircase with turned and twisted balusters, square newels, closed string and moulded pine handrails. The original timber structure is almost wholly concealed by panelling and plaster, except: (1) an exposed arcade-post to the rear of the front right ground-floor room, arranged the same way up as the tree from which it came, with a mortice for a rear aisle tie, (2) a partly exposed arcade-post in a cupboard off the diagonal corridor link, (3) a partly exposed wallpost to right of the stair tower. From these posts and the dimensions of the present building it appears that the aisled hall structure is 40 feet (12.19 m) long, with a mainspan of 16 feet (4.88 m) and a rear aisle 4 feet (1.22 m) wide. The house is set back from the road, allowing sufficient space for the former front aisle: The upright arrangement of the first arcade post indicates unjowled tying-joints, unlikely to be much later than mid-C13. Other parts of the original timber frame are probably present within the later surfaces, meriting special care; the roof is wholly plastered internally, but may retain early structure. The manor of Church Hall was held by the Abbot of Westminster from before the Conquest to 1539, when it passed to the Bishop of Westminster, and from 1550 to the Bishop of London. It was leased from 1553, first to John Wakering of Lincoln's Inn, associated with the Wakerings of Great Wakering, Essex, and then to the St. John family (P. Morant, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex*, 1768, II, 150). The size of the house and its position 130 metres from the parish church leave little doubt that this was the manor house of Church Hall

	built for the Abbot of Westminster before the later C13. RCHM 5 (there wrongly described as Lawn Cottage, based on a misreading of the 25" O.S map. Formerly named Red Mansion)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	487
Asset Name	Cropmarks 200m east of Davey House
National Grid Reference	585800 217900
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX42751
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of a circular enclosure, c.22m in diameter, containing a cross central feature and probably representing a former post-mill. In addition, a perpendicular network of linear features may represent a watermeadow, or some form of water management. Also, other linear features are present'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	488
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 1
National Grid Reference	585800 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042491
Value	Negligible

Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	489
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 3
National Grid Reference	585800 218100
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047659
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	490
Asset Name	Wall forming the boundary of Church Street, from the vehicle entrance of the Gardens Bungalow, extending 49 metres to the north-west to the splayed entrance of Millers Garden
National Grid Reference	585830 218477
Type	Boundary
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123807
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wall. C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, patterned with gault brick. Height on Church Street side decreases from 2.44 metres at the SE end to 2.11 metres at the NW end. Red chamfered plinth, 3 courses of gaults above. 2 courses of gaults below V-shaped coping bricks of gault. Divided into panels 3.66 metres wide by rusticated vertical patterns of gaults, with alternate diamonds and diapers of gault headers in the panels. The north-east side of the wall is of plain red Flemish bond, without piers or buttresses. The wall divides the street from the gardens of nos. 1 and Harvesters, Millers Garden, and The Gardens Bungalow. 'Built by R.R. Willis in 1854 when he bought the ground behind as a garden for his school opposite' (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 69). Splay altered by G. Crowe and Son Ltd in 1983'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	491
Asset Name	Brunswick Cottage / Brunswick House
National Grid Reference	585837 218411
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123810
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Pair of attached houses. C18, altered in C19. Plastered brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Single range facing NE, with 2 rear stacks, divided asymmetrically into a larger part on the left (Brunswick House) and a smaller part on the right (Brunswick Cottage). 2 storeys. Brunswick House has on the ground floor one late C18 sash of 12 lights and one mid-C19 sash of 6 lights, and on the first floor one of the former and 2 of the latter; central door with 6 fielded panels, plain overlight, and moulded pediment. Rosette set in plaster above door, possibly of cast iron. Brunswick Cottage has on the ground floor one late C18 sash of 12 lights and on the first floor one mid-C19 sash of 6 lights. Door and doorcase similar to those of Brunswick House. Plain plaster band above first-floor windows and plain parapet across full elevation. Roof hipped at both ends. Rear extensions'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	492
Asset Name	Brunswick Villa
National Grid Reference	585860 218433
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123811
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Late C18, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with slate. Double range plan, internal stack at left end of front range. 2 storeys. 2-window range of mid-C19 sashes of 4 lights (one sash of one ground-floor window altered). 5-panel door, top panel glazed, with moulded architrave, pulvinated frieze, and moulded pediment. Low-pitched roof hipped at right side. In the rear elevation, late C18 sashes with some crown glass and scratched inscriptions; late C18 rear door. Both ranges of the roof have ridge boards, side purlins, collars and tiebeams; one tiebeam is inscribed 28 Nv 1771. Late C19 staircase with turned balusters. Late C18 fire surrounds and architraves'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	493
Asset Name	Brunswick Lodge
National Grid Reference	585864 218428
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337633
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Late C18, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered and weatherboarded, roofed with slate. Double range plan with internal stack at left end of front range, and external stack to rear, with C20 single-storey extension beyond. 2 storeys. 2-window range of mid-C19 sashes of 4 lights. 5-panel door, the top 3 panels glazed, with moulded architrave, pulvinated frieze and moulded pediment. Left return mainly weatherboarded, partly plastered, with exposed surface of end stack painted; on the first floor 2 late C18 sashes of 12 lights. Low-pitched roof, hipped at left'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	494
Asset Name	Old Timbers, Kelveden 1
National Grid Reference	585898 218430
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123808
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15 and early C16, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered with exposed framing (including C20 replacement), roofed with handmade red plain tiles. C15 2-bay hall facing SW, with early C16 stack at right end in front of axis. Early C16 3-bay crosswing to right, extending to rear. C20 external stack and C20 single-storey lean-to extension to left of rear bay of crosswing. Hall of one storey with attic, crosswing of 2 storeys. Ground floor, one C20 casement, and one splayed bay of C20 casements below jetty of crosswing, adapted from earlier shop window. First floor, one C20 casement, and one more in gabled dormer. 2 plain boarded doors. 2 plain brackets below jetty. Cambered tiebeam of crosswing moulded at each end, plain in the middle, indicating a former oriel. Much of the exposed framing of the hall is C20 replacement. That of the crosswing is mainly original, with replaced timbers round the first-floor window. Close studding, with curved tension braces trenched to the outside. Stack rebuilt above roof level. A photograph in RCHM shows the house plastered, with the same dormer, and others abutting to the left,

	<p>since demolished. Most of the wall framing of the hall has been replaced. Early C17 inserted floor, comprising 2 transverse beams and plain joists of vertical section, with much C20 replacement. Some rebated hardwood floorboards in left bay, fixed with C20 nails. Original smoke-blackened rafters and collars of a crownpost roof, the collar-purlin and crownposts missing. The ground level has risen considerably, outside and inside. The frame of the crosswing is substantially complete and original. Jowled posts, 2 chamfered binding beams with step stops, joists of horizontal section, hollow-moulded in the front and middle bays (except below the stair), plain in the rear bay. The present stair at the rear of the middle bay occupies the same position as the original stair, with minor enlargement of the trap. The joists are jointed to the binding beams with central tenons with housed soffits, scribed to the profile of the moulding where appropriate. The lower storey was originally unpartitioned; original studded partition between the middle and rear bays in the upper storey. Unglazed window complete with 3 diamond mullions and groove for sliding shutter to right of middle bay of ground floor, in exceptionally good condition because it has been blocked externally since soon after construction. Diamond mortices and shutter grooves for other unglazed windows in upper storey in front and rear bays of right wall, and at rear. Cambered tiebeam between front and rear bays with 2 chamfered arched braces 0.10 metre wide. Butt-purlin roof with arched collar and curved wind-bracing. Slightly splayed and bridled scarf in left wallplate. Early C16 wood-burning hearths back to back, in hall and crosswing. That in the crosswing has a chamfered mantel beam with quadrant curves in the soffit at each end now embedded in the brickwork, indicating some alteration. That in the hall has chamfered jambs, a similar mantel beam with cranked top, and above, 3 hollow-moulded niches with 4-centred heads. One similar niche in rear of stack. C17/18 plank and muntin partition of pine on the first floor of the crosswing, between the front and middle bays, with original doorway through, a rare feature meriting special care. This house abuts closely against nos. 1-5 High Street to the right; the 3 unglazed windows in the right wall indicate that this house was on the site first. There are close similarities of construction between the crosswing and nos. 1-5 High Street (item 9/159, q.v.): (1) the unusual type of scarf, (2) the roof construction, rare in Essex at this period, (3) the hearths with niches, (4) the bricks of which they are built, identical with those recorded in the original cellar of no. 3 High Street. The similarities indicate that both were built by the carpenters of the Abbot of Westminster, and that little time elapsed between them, the smaller house in Church Street determining how far the SW wing of the larger building could extend. RCHM 6'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	495
Asset Name	Ashman's Farm Cropmarks 2

National Grid Reference	585900 217300
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27174
Value	Medium
Period	Iron Age
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks: possibly large ring ditch showing very faintly, may be agricultural in origin. <1> - <3> Possible pits and linear features. <4> <5>. No ring ditch was mapped but field boundaries and an extraction pit were mapped'. [1]</p> <p>'Cropmarks of former field boundaries, some of which are marked on the 1st Edition OS mapping and other short sections of ditch'. [2]</p> <p>'Sixty-one of the trenches contained archaeological features. Generally the archaeological activity within this area comprised a number of ditches, aligned mostly north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east, with a number of pits recorded throughout. The ditches varied greatly in size, profile, and fill. Very few contained finds, the which did date between the Neolithic and Medieval periods. Ditch [165352] in Trench 1408 contained a small assemblage of late Iron Age-early Roman transitional sandy grog-tempered pottery and Neolithic blade. Trench 2666 also contained cluster of pits within which produced undiagnostic late Iron Age-early Roman Transitional pottery of a sandy fabric along with a small assemblage of Roman pottery.</p> <p>The lack of continuity of ditches across the area and varied date range of finds is suggestive of an agricultural landscape, with the ditches likely representing either small enclosures or field boundaries, rather than a settlement, however it most likely forms part of the wider occupation use of this area. Future works would allow more detailed excavation of the ditches to ascertain form and function and place them within the wider context of the activity within this landscape'. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Place Services, 2021, Identified Site 9</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 14 - Site 17</p>

Asset Number	496
Asset Name	North East of Ashman's Farm

National Grid Reference	585900 217700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26905
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Several Roman coins. WJ Rodwell saw one found in 1971 and another in 1972'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	497
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 4
National Grid Reference	585900 217900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047660
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	498
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 10
National Grid Reference	585900 218000

Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044311
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	499
Asset Name	1-5, High Street, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	585905 218429
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123814
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Provincial mansion of the Abbot of Westminster, now 3 houses. Early C16, altered in C18 and late C19. Timber framed, with 2 facades of yellow brick in Flemish bond with stone dressings, the remainder plastered with some exposed framing, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Range of 5 large bays facing SE, with 3 rear wings of 2 bays, forming an E-plan. Original stacks in left wing, in rear of main range between left and middle wings, and at right end of main range. Later stacks to right of middle wing and to right of right wing. Catslide extension to rear of main range between left and middle wings, and single-storey extension to right of left wing. Stair tower between middle and right wings, and 2 smaller extensions to rear of it. Single-storey lean-to extension to rear of right wing, subject to planning application at time of survey, November 1986. 2 storeys, cellars and attics. Ground floor, 3 late C19 tripartite sashes of 2-2-2 lights and one late C19 sash of 2 lights. First floor, 6 late C19 sashes of 4 lights. 3 late C19 4-panel doors with

plain overlights in stilted segmental arches, with projecting false keystones. Stone plaque near left end inscribed 'Knights Templars Terrace'. Stone plaque over door of no. 5 inscribed '1873 J.C. & A.C.'. 3 giant pilasters. Dogtooth bands at first-floor level and above first-floor windows, plain parapet with stone coping. The Church Street elevation at the left end meets the main elevation at an obtuse angle, and has a similar facade with one dogtooth band and no parapet. Ground floor, one similar tripartite sash and one late C19 splayed bay of sashes of 2-4-2 lights; first floor, 2 late C19 sashes of 2 lights. Roof hipped at front. On each side of the right rear wing some framing is exposed; close studding, curved braces trenched to the outside; at the end a blocked archway 1.68 metres wide with 4-centred head, and a smaller blocked doorway with 4-centred head. The left side of the right wing and the right side of the middle wing are jettied, the latter underbuilt. No. 5 (at the right end) comprises a large entrance-hall one bay wide with rooms to each side, the stair tower, and the right rear wing. The remainder is irregularly divided between nos. 1 and 3. Ground storey approx. 3 metres high, varying according to the site gradient, which declines from left to right; upper storey 2.64 metres high, originally open to the roof, now with C17 inserted ceilings and mainly occupied attics. Full-length underbuilt jetty at front. In the main range and the middle rear wing all the beams and joists are richly moulded, the joints scribed to the profile of the mouldings. Original oak floorboards are set parallel to the joists, rebated into them, and are mostly exposed below. In the other rear bays the beams are chamfered, and the joists are plain and of horizontal section, mainly plastered to the soffits. Jowled posts. Cambered tiebeams, butt-purlin roofs with arched collars and arched wind-bracing, originally gabled to the front, altered to hips. In the front bays the tiebeams, principals, purlins, collars and braces are hollow-chamfered; in the rear bays they are plain-chamfered at all arrises. Numerous doorways with 4-centred doorheads, some blocked; a small one at the right end behind the stack may have been to a garderobe or private stair. The left stack has a chevron-headed niche of moulded brick above the wood-burning hearth facing forwards; the rear hearth has a replaced mantel beam. The middle stack has at the front a moulded cambered mantel beam, one moulded jamb, and above, a repaired niche with 2 trefoiled heads; at the rear a mitred mantel beam with 3 original trefoiled niches above of moulded brick; and at first floor front, a mitred mantel beam with niche above with 4-centred head. The right stack has a chamfered mantel beam with roll stops, and above, 2 truncated diagonal shafts and original pointing (see no. 7, High Street, item 9/160). Original groundsills. In the left bays the joists and beams are jointed to match the obtuse angle of the 2 elevations, resulting in irregular plan forms. The first-floor rooms of no. 3 retain traces of wall-painting of c.1600 and in the rear wing an unglazed window with 4 hollow-moulded mullions, blocked externally. 2 first-floor rooms of no. 5 are lined with moulded pine panelling of c.1600, with similar contemporary doors of oak; 2 of these walls retain extensive remains of painting of c.1600. Original cellar of bricks of high quality 0.24 x 0.12 x 0.05 metre, with piers supporting hearth, and original steps to

	ground floor, original doorway now blocked. This property was part of the manor of Church Hall, held by the Abbot of Westminster from before the Conquest until 1539, then by the Bishop of Westminster, and from 1550 by the Bishop of London. The position, size and high quality of timber and workmanship indicate that it was built for the Abbot of Westminster as a provincial mansion, continuing in similar use after the Dissolution. The manor was leased from 1553, and by 1604 the building had become a major inn called 'The White Lyon', later 'The Red Lion'. By 1791 this house and no. 7 (item 9/160) had been converted to 4 tenements, as they remain today. In a major restoration of c.1878 panelling was found bearing carvings of pomegranates, a heads, strawberry leaves and the crest of Henry VIII, now missing, and a photograph was taken of the Church Street elevation stripped to the timber framing. The brick facades and present windows and doors date from that operation (P. Morant, <i>The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex</i> , 1768, II, 150; A. Hamilton, 'A description of an old inn at Kelvedon', <i>Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society</i> , I (n.s.), 1878, 153-8; B.L. Kentish, <i>Kelvedon and its Antiquities</i> , 1974, 39-41 and plates 10-11). RCHM 39'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	500
Asset Name	Top House
National Grid Reference	585914 218380
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123767
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of house. C15, altered in C16, C18 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3-bay hall facing NE, the left bay being the original cross-passage with gallery over. C18 stack in cross-passage, in front of axis. C19 stack at rear of right bay. C20 parallel range to rear, roofed with interlocking concrete tiles. 2 storeys. Ground floor, one early C19 sash of 10 + 10 lights with crown glass, and one C20 replica. First floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 12 lights. Central 6-panel door, the top 2 panels glazed, in early C19 reeded doorcase with moulded flat canopy. Moulded plaster cornice, plain parapet. C16 inserted floor in hall, chamfered axial beam with step stops, joists mainly

	replaced, now of plain vertical section. C17 inserted ceiling over first floor, with chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops, joists plastered to the soffits. Roof of hall heavily smoke-blackened, originally of crownpost construction, retaining rafters and collars but crownpost and collar-purlin missing. At the left end of the hall is a spere truss, and a gallery over the cross passage with transverse plain joists of horizontal section; at the rear end, the original rear doorway with 4-centred head; in the left side, twin service doorways with chamfered 4-centred heads, blocked by the inserted stack. At the time of survey, November 1986, this item had recently been combined with Newman's, to the left (item 9/263, q.v.), and doorways made through into the crosswing which originally was part of this house. RCHM 7'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	501
Asset Name	Newman's
National Grid Reference	585920 218374
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171166
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Parts of 2 houses, combined. C15, altered in early C17, C18 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. At left, 2-bay hall with C18/19 stack in right bay in front of axis, and parlour/solar bay to right (service bay demolished). To right, 3-bay crosswing extending to rear, formerly part of another hall house to right, now Top House (item 9/259, q.v.). To rear of left house, C20 2-storey extension with flat roof, and to left of it, small C19 single-storey lean-to extension with slate roof. C20 single-storey extension to rear, in angle to left of crosswing, with hipped tiled roof. 2 storeys. 5-window range of C20 sashes in C18 style. Central 6-panel door with plain overlight in panelled doorcase with flat canopy on paired brackets. At left end, C20 gate to recessed door. Plain parapet. The hall of the left house has at the right end curved display bracing and a blocked parlour doorway with mortice for former draught screen. Early C17 inserted floor comprising widely-spaced longitudinal joists of vertical section, chamfered with lamb tongue stops. C20 grate. Cambered central tiebeam, cross-quadrate crownpost

	with 3 of 4 rising braces in situ, and at the left end, 2 curved down-braces from crown stud and one axial brace, all heavily smoke-blackened. Walls raised approx. one metre. The parlour bay has the original floor of plain joists of horizontal section, with alterations. To the right is an area of disturbed framing, possibly originally a passage between the 2 houses, and the service crosswing formerly associated with the other house. Chamfered binding beam morticed for a former partition between the service rooms; plain joists of horizontal section. Crownpost roof with axial bracing, complete. At the right side are twin service doorways, blocked by a stack beyond, of which the lower halves have been cut off for the fireplace. At the time of survey, November 1986, this house had recently been combined with Top House, to the right, item 9/264 RCHM 7'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	502
Asset Name	7, High Street
National Grid Reference	585920 218448
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170131
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of inn, now a house. Late C16, altered in C18 and late C19. Timber framed, plastered with facade of yellow brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Originally a late C16 extension to the early C16 mansion to the left (nos. 1, 3, and 5, High Street, item 9/159, q.v.) which after the Dissolution became an inn, comprising one ground-floor room, to the right of it a large wagon-way (both approx. 3.70 metres high), and 2 rooms over. This formerly extended approx. one metre further forwards, now cut back to align with nos. 1, 3 and 5. Late C16 internal stack at left end, against earlier stack of no. 5, and joined to it at roof level only. Wagon-way blocked in C18, with stack to rear. 2 C18 adjacent wings to rear, with hipped roofs. C19 single-storey lean-to extension with slate roof beyond right wing. 2 storeys. Ground floor, one late C19 tripartite sash of 2-2-2 lights. First floor, 2 late C19 sashes of 2 lights. Late C19 4-panel door, and blocked overlight in stilted segmental arch with false keystone. Dogtooth band at first floor. Dogtooth cornice and plain parapet with stone coping. Hipped roof. The yellow brick facade continues part-

	<p>way round the right return, and is continued as 4 courses of red bricks to one course of yellow bricks, in Flemish bond. The dogtooth band and parapet extend 1.5 metres along this return. Rear elevation, ground floor, one C20 picture window; first floor, one early C19 sash of 12 lights. On the ground floor the posts and straight bracing at the right side of the former wagon-way are exposed internally, with C18 studding behind. The studded partition between the wagon-way and the room to the left has been removed. Plain transverse beam and axial bridging beams, chamfered joists of horizontal section with step stops. C20 grate. At the left side 2 brick piers support an arched wood-burning hearth above, which has a front jamb 0.61 metre wide, and a rear jamb reduced in width; chamfered mantel beam with step stops. Within the roof the flue is joined into the adjacent stack, which has 2 diagonal shafts, but rebuilt to a rectangular section before it emerges from the roof. Original C16 pointing of V-section survives within the roof, and inside the room above the hearth, a rare feature of exceptional archaeological interest, meriting special care. In the rear wall of the room over the wagon-way is a blocked window of early glazed type, with 2 ovolo mullions and 2 of 3 diamond saddle bars in situ. Clapsed purlin roof. In the party wall with no. 5 the studding is exposed, with mortices in the girt for a former floor, removed for the present stair. In the rear wings, boxed transverse beams; on the first floor, cast iron ducknest grate of c.1800. The mansion to the left had become a major inn by 1604, and had been converted to tenements by 1791. The blocking of the wagon-way and the alteration of this wing to a house appears to correspond with this date (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 39-41). RCHM 39'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	503
Asset Name	Rosary Cottage and Shop adjoining to north-east
National Grid Reference	585924 218364
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337649
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now house and shop. C18, altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed, facade of gault brick in Flemish bond to SE, painted brick to NE,

	plastered elsewhere, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Range facing SE with axial stack, and parallel range to NW. Both ranges cut back at NE end to form a convex curved elevation to St. Mary's Square. 2 storeys. SE elevation, 3-window range of early C19 sashes of 12 lights, with flat arches of gauged brick, and crown glass. One small casement over door. Off-centre 6-panel door, the top 2 panels glazed, in pedimented doorcase. Plain parapet with stone coping. Roof hipped. NE elevation, C20 double shopfront with central glazed door, and blocked doorway to right, now a C20 window. First floor, one early C19 sash of 12 lights with crown glass, and one C20 replica, both in flat arches of gauged brick, and a similar blind aperture between them. Plain parapet. Both front hips are canted to match the curving elevation. Early C19 dogleg stair with hardwood handrail and plain stick balusters. Interior fully plastered at time of survey, November 1986'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	504
Asset Name	Chase House, Kelveden
National Grid Reference	585928 218465
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123815
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C18, altered in C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE, with 2 rear stacks symmetrically arranged. 2 rear wings and narrow wing between them, completing a rectangular plan. C20 single-storey extension with hipped roof to rear right. 2 storeys. 5-window range of late C19 sashes with marginal lights in original apertures with flat arches of gauged brick. Central 6-panel door, the top 2 panels glazed, plaster pilasters and projecting false keystone, moulded flat canopy. Plain band at first-floor level. Moulded eaves cornice. Roof hipped. Symmetrical elevation. Railings of wrought and cast iron are attached to the house at both ends, mounted on dwarf wall of red brick in Flemish bond, forming boundary with street, with central gate. Simple spearpoints, 4 round cast iron stanchions with finials at front, and one at each end. Gate all of wrought iron, with arched stay at bottom. Height overall approx. one metre. In the

	left return is a blocked doorway, and no other apertures. The rear elevation has on the ground floor 2 early C19 sashes of 12 lights; and on the first floor 2 similar sashes, 2 more of C18 date, and a central Venetian sash. Crown glass'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	505
Asset Name	St Osyth Cottage
National Grid Reference	585937 218324
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123802
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Cottage. Early C19, altered in C20. Partly of painted brick, partly of plastered timber framing, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2-room plan aligned NW-SE (at right angles to street) with central stack, the SW wall terminating in a quadrant curve at the NW end. C19 crosswing to SE, of plastered timber framing, roofed with asbestos tiles. 2 storeys. In curved wall to W one sash of 8 lights on each floor, C20 replicas of the originals in original apertures, with segmental arch at ground-floor only. 4-panel door. Roof of original cottage hipped at SE end, quarter-conical at NW end. In NE elevation, one C20 square bay of casements on ground floor, 2 C20 casements on first floor, C20 door. Stack of yellow brick. Reputed to be a former toll cottage (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 76). Included for group value'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	506
Asset Name	Cobbins
National Grid Reference	585937 218471
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306157
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now 2 houses and shop. C14-C17, altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed, plastered with some exposed framing, roofed with handmade red plain tiles; stacks of gault brick. C14 2-bay hall facing SE with stack in left bay behind axis; C14 2-bay crosswing to right, with C19 external stack to right; C14 2-bay extension to rear of crosswing; C20 flat-roofed single-storey extension to left of it; C17 3-bay crosswing to left of hall, with axial stack; C19 single-storey extension to rear, roofed with red clay corrugated tiles; and C20 flat-roofed single-storey extension to right. 2 storeys. No. 11 (at the left end) has one C19 splayed bay of casements, on the first floor one early C19 sash of 16 lights, and a 6-panel door, the top 2 panels glazed. No. 13 (in the middle) has a similar bay, on the first floor 2 mid-C19 sashes of 4 lights, and a 6-panel door. No. 15 (Cobbins) (at the right end) has an early C19 projecting shopfront of 24 lights, a C19 half-glazed door with plain overlight, 2 fluted pilasters, moulded fascia, with 4 lights in the left return; in the crosswing, one early C19 sash of 18 + 18 lights; on the first floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 16 lights; and in the crosswing gable, 2 plain lights. C19/early C20 serpentine bargeboards on gable of right crosswing. Roof of main range higher than that of right crosswing, and continued across left crosswing. Exposed framing in right return, with curved braces trenched outside the studs; modern inscription 15 + 47 in girt; one horizontal sash. Similar exposed framing in left side of right rear extension. The right crosswing has an underbuilt jetty, a chamfered binding beam with step stops, plain joists of horizontal section jointed to it with unrefined central tenons, a cambered central tiebeam with one of 2 chamfered braces remaining, and a complete crownpost roof with axial bracing; in the rear wall are diamond mortices for former unglazed windows at both storeys. The rear extension to it is built in similar style, soon after the initial construction, retaining both braces to the central tiebeam. The hall range has a mid-C16 inserted floor with chamfered axial beam and chamfered joists of horizontal section, all with step stops. The roof has been raised approx. 1.5 metres and rebuilt in the C17 with the smoke-blackened medieval rafters, with unsooted pegs at the apices. The interior of no. 13 is much plastered. No. 11 has plain joists of vertical section. (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 70). RCHM 38'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	507
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 18
National Grid Reference	585940 217600
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044906
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	508
Asset Name	The White Hart Inn
National Grid Reference	585944 218435
Type	Eating and Drinking Establishment
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123787
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'2 houses combined, now a public house. Early C19 and c.1600 respectively, both extended in C19. Timber framed, painted brick and plaster, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. House to left, of T-plan with central stack, early C19, mainly of painted brick. C19 catslide extension to right of rear wing, and late C19 2-storey lean-to extension to left of rear wing, roofed with slate, completing a rectangular plan. 2 storeys and cellar. House to right, single range of 3 bays with central stack, timber framed and plastered, c.1600. C19 lean-to extension to rear, mainly of

	<p>painted brick, roofed with red clay corrugated tiles. 2 storeys. Both face NW, abut together and are connected internally. House to left, ground floor, 2 late C19 tripartite sashes of 2-4-2 lights; first floor, 4 late C19 sashes of 4 lights and one blind aperture at right end. 2 recessed 6-panel doors, 4 panels glazed, both with simple moulded architraves; that on the right has a pulvinated frieze and moulded pediment. Plain band at first floor. Plaster moulded eaves cornice with bracketed corbels. Roof hipped at left end. To rear, early C19 half-glazed door with 9 lights and crown glass. House to right, ground floor, one early C19 sash of 10 + 10 lights, one C20 replica; first floor, 2 C19 casements. A photograph in RCHM shows it with 4 or 5 truncated octagonal shafts, but now only 2 tubular flues emerge from the roof, behind the ridge. Interior of ground floor much altered. In right house, chamfered transverse and axial beams with lamb's tongue stops. Wood-burning hearth with replaced mantel beam, brickwork disturbed. RCHM 15'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	509
Asset Name	Joyes / Lavenders
National Grid Reference	585945 218338
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171208
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now divided into 2. Late C16, altered in C17, C18 and late C19. Timber framed, plastered with late C19 facade of yellow brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing NW;, with C16 stack in left bay against front wall, and C18 external stack at right end. 2 storeys, cellar and attics. C18 2-storey lean-to extension along full length of rear, forming a catslide with the main roof, and C18 2-storey rear wing with hipped roof, forming a T-plan. C19 single-storey lean-to extensions to left and rear of left rear corner, slated at the rear. C20 porch with tiled hipped roof in right rear angle. C20 single-storey extension of yellow brick at left end. 3 window range of late C19 casements, of 2 lights in the left part (Lavenders), and 3 lights in the right part (Joyes). 3 late C19 casements of 2 lights in gabled dormers. 2 late C19 5-panel doors. Stone lintels over front windows and doors, with dogtooth ornament on the soffit</p>

	<p>chamfers. Dentilled parapet. Half-hipped gambrel roof. The left stack of red brick rebuilt with yellow brick at the top. The right stack of red brick has tumbling courses at each reduction. Chamfered binding beams and axial bridging beams with lamb's tongue stops, chamfered joists of horizontal section with lamb's tongue stops. Some exposed studding in rear wall of original house. Edge-halved and bridled scarfs in wallplates. Walls raised 0.79 metre in C17, with face-halved and bladed scarfs in upper wallplates. Chamfered tiebeams and bridging beams with lamb's tongue stops and plain joists of square section above first floor. Primary curved bracing in raised part of walls. Exposed wattle and daub in one cross-wall on first floor, in original build and in raised section. Exposed within first floor of Joyes, in front wall, window of early glazed type complete with one ovolo mullion and 2 diamond saddle bars, blocked externally, a feature meriting special care; others may be present within the plaster. Large wood-burning hearth facing to right. One C17 moulded 3-plank door on ground floor, opening into rear extension. Cellar, apparently of C16 bricks'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	510
Asset Name	Dial House
National Grid Reference	585946 218491
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337636
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Range of 3 attached cottages, now 2 shops and one cottage. Early C19 or earlier. Timber framed, clad with yellow brick at front, red brick at sides, mainly painted, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE, comprising no. 17 at left end, Dial House in the middle, and no. 19 at right end. Internal stack of gault brick between No. 17 and Dial House, in front of axis; internal axial stack of gault brick at right end. Rear wing of one storey and attic at left end, with C19 external stack beyond. Smaller single-storey extensions behind main range. 2 storeys. No. 17 has a C19 splayed shop window, on the first floor a C19 casement, and a C19 half-glazed door with simple canopy on scrolled brackets. Dial House has a C19 2-storey splayed bay of casements, and a 4-panel door</p>

	with similar canopy. No. 19 has a 2-storey splayed bay of C20 casements, and a 4-panel door with similar canopy. Handmade glass in the shop windows. Boxed axial beams'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	511
Asset Name	Old Timbers, Kelveden 2
National Grid Reference	585951 218499
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123816
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now 2 cottages. C18, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Square plan facing SE, with internal stack behind axis. 2 storeys and attics. No. 21 (Old Timbers), on the left, has on the ground floor one early C19 sash of 4 + 8 lights, on the first floor one C19 casement, and a C19/20 casement in a gabled dormer; C20 door with simple canopy. No. 23, on the right, has on the ground floor a splayed bay of C20 casements, on the first floor a C19 casement, and a C19 casement in a gabled dormer; half-glazed door with simple canopy. Gambrel roof. Included for group value'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	512
Asset Name	St Mary's House
National Grid Reference	585952 218377
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1305733

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Public building, now a house. C15, altered in C16, C18 and C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2-bay range facing SW with 2-bay crosswing at right, now fully integrated under one continuous roof. C16 external stack to rear of left bay, the upper part rebuilt c.1985. C18 external stack to right of crosswing. C19 single-storey wing to rear of main range, weatherboarded and roofed with slate. 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 12 lights, and central splayed bay of sashes of 2-6-2 lights. Central 6-panel door, fanlight with radial tracery, blocked or painted over, portico with 2 plain columns and 2 engaged-Corinthian columns. The middle bay breaks forward and is gabled. Symmetrical elevation. The rear elevation has an early C19 half-glazed door with 12 lights, and an early C19 tripartite sash of 4-12-4 lights, both with crown glass. Continuous jetty along front, underbuilt, with plain brackets concealed. The ground floor appears originally to have been one large area without partitions; moulded binding beam in crosswing, deeply chamfered beams elsewhere. In the left room, wide wood-burning hearth, chamfered mantel beam across whole of one bay, reduced for Victorian cast iron grate; early C19 cupboards in reveals of window. Early C19 stair with scrolled tread-ends, turned newel with acorn finial, stick balusters, wreathed handrail and similar gallery. Lower storey 2.51 metres high. Jowled posts. Edge-halved and bridled scarf in each wallplate of crosswing. Original studded partitions on first floor, 3 rooms. Late C16 inserted ceilings, with chamfered beams with lamb's tongue stops. Crownpost roof in main range, axial bracing removed. Octagonal crownpost with step stops on cambered tiebeam. The originally open ground floor and the important site, facing the road from London, suggest that this may have been built as a market hall for the Abbot of Westminster, and converted to domestic use after the Dissolution. RCHM L3'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	513
Asset Name	Elizabeth House
National Grid Reference	585952 218507
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1170233
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C18, restored in C20. Painted red brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE with axial stack at left end, original rear wing at right end. 2 storeys, cellar and attics. 2-window range of early C19 tripartite sashes of 4-12-4 lights, and one late C19/early C20 sash over central door. 6-panel door (4 panels fielded) in doorcase with panelled jambs and soffit, engaged columns with Composite capitals, fretted frieze, and dentilled and moulded pediment. Wrought iron railings each side of door, altered in C20'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	514
Asset Name	4-8, High Street
National Grid Reference	585955 218442
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337659
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now staff dwellings of residential institution. C15-C16, altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed, roughcast rendered with some exposed framing, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. C15 3-bay crosswing aligned till-SE, remaining from former hall house with another crosswing to NE, facing street. Hall and left crosswing largely rebuilt c.1570, to form a short 2-bay middle range and a 2-bay left crosswing of exceptionally wide span, retaining a C16 inserted stack in the rear of the middle range and the framing of the left wall of the left crosswing, which is exposed externally. 2 storeys and cellar. C19 stacks in right side of right crosswing, to rear of it, and to left of left crosswing. Ancillary building of one bay to rear of left crosswing, one storey with attic. Mid-C19 2-storey

lean-to extension with slate roof to left of right crosswing, with external stack to rear. C20 flat-roofed extension to rear of right crosswing. The street elevation has a full-length jetty, that of the right crosswing being slightly lower than the remainder. 4 splayed bays of late C19 sashes of 2-6-2 lights below jetty. First floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 16 lights in left crosswing, one in right crosswing, one of 4 + 8 lights and one small light in middle range. 2 half-glazed doors (nos. 4 and 6). 5 plain brackets partly visible below jetty. C20 serpentine bargeboards on both gables. Entrance to no. 8 in left return of rear ancillary building. Left return of left crosswing has curved tension braces trenched outside the studding, one brace severed for an inserted ground-floor window, now blocked, another severed for a C19 casement on the first-floor. The rear elevation has on the first floor one early C19 sash of 16 lights and one of 4 + 8 lights. The lean-to extension has on the first floor one original sash of 3 + 6 lights. Crown glass. In the right pitch of the rear ancillary building is a C20 casement in a gabled dormer. The interior is divided into several dwellings for staff of Grangewood, to the NE, but retains evidence of an earlier division into 3 houses. Jowled posts. The right crosswing has plain joists of horizontal section, mostly plastered to the soffits, a cambered tiebeam between the front and middle bays, an original studded partition between the middle and rear bays, and a complete crownpost roof with plain crownpost and axial bracing 65mm wide. Some original wattle and daub infill in gable walls, and possibly elsewhere. Edge-halved and bridled scarfs in wallplates. The soffit of the front tiebeam is covered, but there appears to have been an original unglazed window in the middle, and a late C16 inserted window of early glazed type to each side, now blocked. 2 C18/early C19 battened doors on first floor. Cellar of whitewashed bricks, apparently C16. The left crosswing is structurally of one large room at each storey, now divided, with roll-moulded axial and transverse beams (one moulding repaired) with stops carved with stars and 6-petalled flowers, joists plastered to the soffits. The roof is of clasped purlin construction, retaining the gables, principals, purlins and arched wind-bracing, the rafters replaced in softwood. In the middle range is a chamfered beam with lamb's tongue stops, and chamfered joists of horizontal section with lamb's tongue stops; the ground-floor room is lined with C18 pine panelling, with a moulded coving. Original rebated hardwood floorboards. The roof is of clasped purlin construction; the timbers are much charred, and the rafters are replaced in softwood. This ingenious and unusual construction represents a major rebuild of c.1570. The position of the main stack indicates that formerly there was an open hall to NE of the surviving C15 crosswing, and a stack was inserted about the middle of the C16 in the left bay of it, against the rear wall, leaving the cross entry to the left unobstructed. The left crosswing would have been the service wing originally. It was reconstructed as a wider parlour/solar wing to absorb the former cross-entry of the hall, with a shortened middle range. The left wall of this crosswing may have been left undisturbed because it was the party wall of an adjacent house, now missing. The right crosswing became the service end. A rear outhouse

	reported by the RCHM to have original panelling cannot be identified. RCHM 16'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	515
Asset Name	Fabia
National Grid Reference	585958 218366
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123768
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of house, now a house. Early C19, incorporating earlier fragment, extended in early C20. Timber framed, plastered with facade of gault brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Square plan facing SW, comprising stair hall on left and one room on right with rear stack. Early C20 extension to rear of stack. 2 storeys. Ground floor, original bowed tripartite sash of 4-12-4 lights. First floor, 2 C20 casements in original apertures. Half-glazed door recessed within facade, with panelled jambs and soffit. Flat arches of gauged brick over door and both first-floor windows. Above the ground-floor bow is a shallow bowed balcony with moulded soffit, and cast iron railing with panels of diaper design, all original. Plain parapet with stone coping. Left roof concealed by parapet, right roof hipped. Original stair with moulded treads and tread-ends, stick balusters, slender cast iron newels, and wreathed handrail. The stair rises in one half-U flight to first floor, where a gallery with similar balustrade extends forward and across the front to a blocked door into St. Mary's House, to the left (item 9/265, q.v.). Niche with domical head in curved wall at head of stair. Heavy studding and girt in rear wall exposed internally. Some weatherboarding on the rear wall is enclosed by the roof of the early C20 extension. C20 grate in ground-floor room. Early Victorian cast iron grate in first-floor room, with reflector splays, and acorn and fleur-de-lys motifs in low relief, in moulded wooden surround. In right wall of this room, CL9 folding bed with wall panel hinged to form a tester, laced canvas bed, and built-in cupboards each side. This is a rare feature meriting special care, probably original to the house, lined with C19 wallpaper in good condition'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	516
Asset Name	Oakland Cottage
National Grid Reference	585975 218531
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337637
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now divided into cottage (no. 31) and house (no. 33). C14 to c.1600, altered in C17/18. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. C14 2-bay crosswing at right end with C19 stack to right. 3-bay main range of c.1600 facing SE, with stack behind right bay. 2-storey rear wing of 2 bays at left end, with internal stack at the junction. C18 lean-to extension along rear of main range and crosswing, forming a catslide with the main roof, enclosing the rear stack. Single-storey lean-to extension to right of rear wing, with slate roof. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 2 C19 square bays of casements, one early C19 sash of 12 lights, one early C19 sash of 2 + 4 lights. First floor, 3 early C19 sashes of 16 lights, but upper sash of middle window converted to 2 lights. Crown glass. Full-length jetty with attached moulded fascia carved in relief F M M 1685. No. 31 has a blocked door converted to a C20 casement, and an entrance in the left return. No. 33 has a 6-panel door. In the main range, chamfered axial and transverse beams with lamb's tongue stops and plain joists of vertical section. C20 grates in rear stacks. In crosswing, heavy plain joists of horizontal section jointed to chamfered binding beam with unrefined central tenons. Jowled posts, studding partly exposed internally. The front wall of the crosswing has been raised approx. one metre above tiebeam level, and roofed in line with that of the main range, in clasped purlin form, enclosing the rear bay of the original roof structure, with crownpost, collar-purlin, axial bracing, collars and rafters. Blocked unglazed window at rear. On the first floor of the main range is a borrowed light of re-used early handmade glass, some of amber hue, some clear, in diamond leading; a signature is inscribed in one quarry. This feature merits special care. Chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops above first floor of main range. The left rear wing (part of no. 31) has a chamfered transverse beam with lamb's</p>

	tongue stops, plain joists of vertical section, a wide wood-burning hearth converted to 2 C19 cupboards and a C20 grate, and a clasped purlin roof. The marriage register for Kelvedon for 1685 is extant, and does not record a marriage corresponding with the carved initials. RCHM 37. (A part of the next building to the NE is included in the same property as No. 33, but this is treated as part of item 9/167, q.v.)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	517
Asset Name	Grangewood
National Grid Reference	585977 218447
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123788
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wrongly shown on OS map as The Grange. House, now part of residential institution. C18 or earlier, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3-bay range facing NW, with rear stack near right end, and external stack at left end, enclosed by C19 2-storey lean-to extension with slate roof. 3-bay wing to rear of left end with end stack, and C20 flat-roofed single-storey extension to left of it. C18 short parallel range to rear of main range, C19 external stack at rear right corner of it, and conservatory and slate-roofed single-storey lean-to extension to rear of it. C20 glazed link to large C20 flat-roofed extension to rear right. 2 storeys and cellar. 2:1:2 window range of C20 sashes of 4 lights. Central 6-panel door in early C19 doorcase with fluted pilasters, panelled jambs, moulded and pulvinated frieze and dentilled and moulded segmental pediment. The middle bay breaks forward; at the left end the facade steps back and masks the lean-to extension. Moulded cornice with scrolled brackets, plain parapet, hipped roof. The left return has on each floor one C18 sash of 12 lights with segmental head. The rear elevation has on the first floor one early C19 sash of 16 lights and one of 9 + 6 lights with segmental head, both with crown glass. The entrance-hall has a C19 panelled dado, and an C18 stair with scrolled tread-ends, 3 twist-turned balusters to each tread, wreathed moulded

	handrail, and similar gallery. Boxed axial beams, moulded coving around ceilings. Frame concealed by plaster'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	518
Asset Name	The Old School House
National Grid Reference	585978 218315
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171082
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15, extended in C18/19 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with mainly handmade red plain tiles, with some red clay pantiles. 2 storeys and cellar. 2 bays facing NE, with C17 external stack to left, extended to right in C18/19 with internal stack at right end. Single-storey extension to right. C20 lean-to extension to rear of left end. Garage to left. Ground floor, one C19 splayed bay of C20 sashes below jetty, extending forwards, one C20 casement. First floor, 3 C20 casements. Flush 6-panel door, early C19, at head of steps, with iron handrail. The rear pitch of the right part is pantiled. 3 plain brackets under jetty. The original part at left has a chamfered axial beam with step stops, joists plastered to the soffits, a studded partition to the right with an original doorway with chamfered double-ogee head, mortice for draught screen beside it, and large peg-holes for attached bench; also an inserted doorway with 4-centred head. This doorway originally led to the parlour of a larger house, but this part has been demolished and replaced in the C18/19. C17 wood-burning hearth at left end, with chamfered mantel beam with lamb's tongue stops, and some later brickwork. Jowled posts, cambered tiebeam chamfered with plain stops, arched braces to it missing, crownpost roof with plain crownpost (broken) and 3 axial braces. Modern rafters above the original rear rafters. C18 ripple-pattern pargetting on right side of this partition in roof, indicating a period when it formed the external wall. It is likely that the house originally extended to the left also. Exceptional height at both storeys, indicating high status. Cellar in C18/19 extension. From 1630 this house became the schoolmaster's house of Aylett's School; part of it was reported to be in

	ruinous condition in 1741, and demolished soon afterwards. (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 65-6). RCHM 10'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	519
Asset Name	Number 35 and north-west part of Number 33
National Grid Reference	585978 218538
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170241
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now divided between 2 houses. C15 and late C16, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. C15 2-bay crosswing, and late C16 2-bay main range to right, facing SE. C19 internal stack at left side of crosswing. C19 single-storey kitchen wing to rear of crosswing, of red bricks with tiled roof and end stack. 2 storeys and attic. The crosswing and kitchen wing now form part of no. 33 to left (item 9/166, q.v.); the remainder comprises no. 35. No. 33 has on the ground floor a C19 splayed bay of casements, and on the first floor an early C19 sash of 4 + 8 lights with crown glass; 4-panel door with simple canopy. No. 35 has on the ground floor one early C19 bow of 28 lights, repaired in C20, and one mid-C19 sash of 6 lights; on the first floor 2 early C19 sashes of 4 + 8 lights with moulded architraves and crown glass; C20 casement in gabled dormer. The crosswing has a binding beam papered over, and joists plastered to the soffits; the front and rear walls have been raised approx. one metre and the roof rebuilt to align with that of the main range. Interior of main range not inspected, but the roof is of clasped purlin construction with high arched collars and arched wind-bracing. Abuts on no. 37 (Kentwell) at right (item 9/168, q.v.), whose gablet hip roof overlays that of no. 35 at the rear only. RCHM 36'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	520
Asset Name	County Library and Local History Museum

National Grid Reference	585980 218286
Type	Public Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123804
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'School, now library and museum. C18, altered and extended in c19. Red brick in English bond, extended in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Rectangular plan facing SE with axial stack at right end. Late C19 extension to right. C20 single-storey extensions at both ends; those at the left end are weatherboarded and roofed with red clay pantiles. Late C19 gabled porch in Gothic Revival style to front. One storey. 2 late C19 windows in Gothic Revival style, each of 4 lights with 4-centred heads in a segmental arch, and 3 casements in right extension. C19 Gothic Revival door. The original build has a double-chamfered plinth. In left end, blocked high window, killers, and vent in gable. Butt-purlin roof in 4 bays, ceiled in 4 cants, the principals ovolo-moulded with lamb's tongue stops, 2 chamfered tiebeams with lamb's tongue stops, plain purlins. In the middle of the rear wall the date 1743 in a cartouche in high relief. The porch is shown in the First Edition 25" O.S. map of 1875; the right extension is not shown until the Second Edition of 1895. (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 65-6). RCHM 11'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	521
Asset Name	Kentwell
National Grid Reference	585980 218546
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123817
HER Reference	N/A

Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C17 or earlier. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE with axial stack at left end, wing to rear left; single-storey lean-to extension to rear right, forming a catslide with the main roof. 2 storeys. One 018/early C19 sash of 12 lights in each storey. C20 door of 6 fielded panels, imitation bullseye glass in top 2 panels, in early C19 reeded architrave with simple moulded canopy. At rear, C19 horizontal sash of 12 lights in gabled dormer in catslide roof'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	522
Asset Name	39, High Street
National Grid Reference	585980 218555
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170265
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C19 or earlier. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with slate. Square plan facing SE with axial stack. Two 2-storey lean-to extensions to right, linking this with no. 41 (item 9/170, q.v.), the front one roofed with handmade red plait tiles, the rear one roofed with slate. 2 storeys. Ground floor, one early C19 sash of 12 lights, with band of applied ornament at top. First floor, 2 similar sashes, without ornament. C18 introduced door and doorcase, attached to front elevation; door of 6 fielded panels with egg-and-dart borders; moulded and enriched architrave, dentilled canopy with egg-and-dart ornament supported on richly carved scrolled brackets. 2 stone steps. Wrought iron railings to each side, mainly C20 work, attached to house and steps'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	523
Asset Name	Thomas Sykes Antiques
National Grid Reference	585984 218493
Type	Commerical
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123789
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now showrooms. Late C16, altered in C18, extended in C19 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2 bays facing NW, extended to right by one bay, with C18 external stack at end. Rear wing at left end, with stack at the junction, and C20 flat-roofed single-storey extension to rear left. Victorian extension of red brick in rear right angle, forming a range parallel to the front range, projecting to the right. 2 storeys. 2 C18 2-storey splayed bays with 3 early C19 sashes of 12 lights at each storey, with moulded eared architraves with projecting imitation keystones and small brackets to sills. Tripartite sash of 4-12-4 lights over central door. 6-panel door in C18 doorcase with pilasters, frieze and dentilled pediment, and contemporary sash of 4 + 4 lights each side. Much crown glass. Jowled posts, heavy studding, mortices for curved tension braces trenched to the outside at rear. Edge-halved and bridled scarfs in both wallplates. 3 diamond mortices and shutter rebate for unglazed window in rear wallplate. Some evidence of a former oriel on site of present left bay. Chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops. Clapsed purlin roof with high arched collars. C18 wood-burning hearth in left rear corner of main range. Unusual Victorian stair in rear range, with Gothic Revival lower posts, and turned newels with acorn finials. RCHM 17'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	524
Asset Name	Kelvedon Lady / Mason's Butchers
National Grid Reference	585989 218564

Type	Commerical
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123818
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Shown on OS map as nos. 41 and 43. House, now 2 shops and house. C15 origin, mainly C17-early C19, altered in C20. Mainly timber framed and plastered, partly of painted brick, mainly roofed with handmade red plain tiles, some slate. Main range facing SE with axial stack at left end. Rear wing at left end with 2 C19 axial stacks, and single-storey extension beyond. Early C19 crosswing of painted brick at right end, extending to front and rear, with 2 axial stacks and one in rear left angle; front half tiled, rear half slated. C20 2-storey extension with flat roof to rear of main range between wings. 2 storeys. The main range has on the ground floor a C20 shopfront of 2 splayed bays of small panes with a central glazed door (no. 41, Kelvedon Lady), and C18/19 moulded cornice, and one early C19 sash of 12 lights; and on the first floor 4 similar sashes, with crown glass. Door with 8 fielded panels, fluted pilasters with moulded caps, triglyph frieze, dentilled and moulded flat canopy, mounted on a rusticated architrave with projecting false keystone. The front pitch of the roof is exceptionally steep, the remainder of normal tile pitch. Plain parapet. The right crosswing (no. 45, Mason's Butchers) has on the ground floor a C19 double shop window with large canopy of ogee curvature supported on 3 arched wrought iron brackets, with 3 wrought iron hooks to support a hanging bar, missing. First floor, one C19/20 tripartite sash of 4-12-4 lights. The left return of this projecting wing has on the ground floor one early C19 sash of 8 lights in a shallow segmental arch, and on the first floor a C20 replica without arch. The right return has a C20 glazed door to the shop, within an outer halved door, another halved door, and 2 C20 casements, and on the first floor one early C19 sash of 12 lights. The left side of the rear part of this wing has on the first floor 2 similar sashes. The roof is hipped at the front and of normal tile pitch, of reduced pitch for slates at the rear. The shop of no. 41 (Kelvedon Lady) has 2 boxed transverse beams, a blocked hearth at the left, some painted early C19 oak panelling, some C20 reproduction panelling, and an early C19 stair. On the first floor the jowled posts, studs and curved tension brace of a former outer wall are exposed, without infill; in the roof is the structure of a C15 crownpost roof at right angles to the main range, with plain crownpost and axial bracing, a former crosswing now absorbed into the main range. The house between the 2 shops has on the ground floor C18 pine fielded panelling and boxed axial beams. RCHM 35'. [1]</p>

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	525
Asset Name	26-30, High Street
National Grid Reference	585996 218524
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337621
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now shop and 2 houses. C15, altered in late C16, C18, C19 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2-bay hall facing NW with late C16 stack in right bay against front wall. 3-bay crosswing to right, extending to rear, C20 single-storey lean-to extension to rear, and C20 stack to rear left. 3-bay crosswing to left, extending to rear, with C19 external stack to left, C17 external stack to rear, enclosed by C18/19 one-bay extension. 2 storeys and cellar. Ground-floor, C20 double-bayed shopfront under jetty of left crosswing with central glazed door, one C19 and 2 C20 casements. First floor, one C19 sash of 4 lights, 2 C19 casements, one C20 casement. 4-panel door with moulded flat canopy (no. 28), C20 door in right return (no. 26). The left crosswing has plain joists of horizontal section, a stair through the original stair trap, an early C17 wood-burning hearth with chamfered mantel beam with lamb's tongue stop, reduced in width, jowled posts, and complete crownpost roof with axial bracing. In the right side of the rear bay is a window of early glazed type, now blocked, with 2 saddle bars and mutilated original mullion. Original rebated hardwood floorboards. The hall has a wood-burning hearth with C20 arch, and an early C16 inserted floor 2.59 metres high comprising an axial beam, bridging beams jointed into it, and longitudinal joists supported on pegged clamps, all richly moulded with converging stops. The central crossing is ornamented with geometrical chip carving in the form of 4 roundels and a 6-petalled flower, a rare feature in buildings, although found in contemporary furniture. Original rebated hardwood floorboards. The roof of the hall has been raised approx. one metre. Part of the right (high) end of the hall is incorporated with the right crosswing as no. 26; the transom of the unglazed window in the rear wall of the hall, a parlour doorway 2.28 metres high with 4-centred doorhead, and beside it, an</p>

	original draught screen of V-edged vertical boards set in square grooves, a rare survival. The right crossing comprises 2 long and one short bays, with an underbuilt jetty at the front, a blocked unglazed window at the rear, a cambered tiebeam, and probably the original roof, although difficult of access. Wood-burning hearth reduced for C20 grate. RCHM 18'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	526
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 3
National Grid Reference	586000 217400
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042960
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	527
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 14
National Grid Reference	586000 217400
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046045
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	528
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 5
National Grid Reference	586000 217400
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047662
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	529
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 14
National Grid Reference	586000 217500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048898
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	530
Asset Name	Kelvedon Roman cemeteries
National Grid Reference	586000 218000
Type	Funerary Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1031968
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'There are four separate cemeteries known from the immediate environs of the town as well as various isolated burials. The south-western cemetery (Rodwell's Area J, TL 8635 1859) <1> lay outside the town enclosure and cut the fort ditch. It contained ninety-five burials and a possible mausoleum. The south-eastern cemetery (Eddy's Trench C, TL 8655 1884) <2> also lay outside the town enclosure, contained forty burials and a second possible mausoleum. The remaining cemeteries are known only by chance finds and nineteenth century excavations <1>. Burials are recorded from the vicinity of Church Hall (TL 8565 1843), to the west of the town, and from the area of the later Saxon burial ground (TL 8692 1901), to the east of the town on the opposite bank of the Blackwater'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	531
Asset Name	Red House, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586000 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035736

Value	Negligible
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'13th C sherds found in October 1961 by Miss V C Gordon, Red House, Kelvedon'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	532
Asset Name	Findspot of flake tool close to St. Marys school, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586000 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036581
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Flake tool, bifacially worked, pressure-flaked, incomplete Neolithic knife or sickle'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	533
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date 2
National Grid Reference	586000 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043454
Value	Negligible

Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	534
Asset Name	South East Kelvedon, findspot of Roman brooches, pottery and tile
National Grid Reference	586000 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX25924; MEX25926; MEX25928; MEX25933
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Two-piece brooch with recess at the head for the hinged pin, which is missing. The bow of semi-circular profile with a raised and knurled centre rib, a plain zone bordered by two knurled transverse ribs at the head and a sweated(?) on terminal knob at the foot. <1>' (MEX25924)</p> <p>'Two-piece brooch with no pin: bow has raised longitudinal rib, but there is no real attempt at decoration. <1>' (MEX25926)</p> <p>'Three Colchester style brooches from Kelvedon, unprovenanced, detailed in sale guide: 1) One-piece brooch with spring of eight coils, the chord locked with a forward facing hook, the bow undecorated, flat-faced and with rounded edges. The wings plain and flat. The catch-plate which was evidently of perforated type originally occupied over a third of the bow length, but very little now remains. Pin missing. Length: 62mm. 2) One piece brooch, with only half the spring of eight coils remaining, the chord locked into a forward facing hook, the bar plain and of D-shaped profile; the wings vertically grooved and the remains of the catch plate show that this was of a perforated type. Pin missing. Length: 27mm. 3) One-piece brooch, the spring coil missing, the forward facing hook intact, the rounded bow with a central groove and a double row of punch marks throughout its length, one wing is complete and decorated with vertical grooves and punch marks; about 2/3 of the other wing is missing. Catch plate of the perforated type, originally extended halfway up the bow, very little remains. Length 72mm. <1>' (MEX25928)</p>

	'Roman pottery and tile: grey coarse ware everted-rimmed jar with rilling on the shoulder. An illustration of this sherd forms part of the Essex Sites and Monuments Record; also one tile fragment. <1> <2> <3> Illustration could not be found (1987)'. (MEX25933) [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	535
Asset Name	Near Kelvedon, findspot of prehistoric metalwork and Roman coin
National Grid Reference	586000 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26688; MEX26692; MEX26694
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Roman coin found at Kelvedon. Obverse: warriors head with helmet facing left, legend ` - Roma'. Reverse: the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus with a laurel leaf between; two ?stars above. 0.5" in diameter. <1>' (MEX26688) 'Socketed spearhead, ?date, ?bronze or iron. In Mr Bennett of Kelvedon's collection. <1> <2>' (MEX26692) 'Piece of bronze torc, ?date. In Mr Bennett of Kelvedon's collection. <1> <2>' (MEX26694) [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	536
Asset Name	Kelvedon, findspot of Roman Tiles
National Grid Reference	586000 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX40204
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'In 1960 Mrs A H Powell found Roman tiles in field immediately E of the footpath from the mill. <1>' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	537
Asset Name	Brimpton House
National Grid Reference	586014 218635
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337638
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now surgery. Early C19, extended in C19/20. Gault brick in Flemish bond, roofed with slate. Double pile plan facing SE, with 4 internal stacks. Large extension to rear left in similar style, with one internal stack, and single-storey ancillary building to rear right of it. 2 storeys. 3-window range of original sashes of 20 lights, including marginal lights, in shallow segmental arches of gauged brick, with crown glass. Central 6-panel door, plain overlight, in plaster doorcase with pilasters with moulded bases and caps, frieze, moulded flat canopy, and panelled jambs and soffit. The middle part of the front elevation breaks forward. Corner giant pilasters. Low-pitched hipped roof with long overhang at eaves, and sheet metal on all ridges. Garden elevation to left (SW) with similar windows. In right return, on the ground floor, one original sash of 20 lights. Dwarf wall along boundary of street, with 6 brick piers, connected to house by spur walls at each end'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	538
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Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 15
National Grid Reference	586018 217456
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046046
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	539
Asset Name	Little Greys
National Grid Reference	586027 218241
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171089
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C17 and early C19, altered in early C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Complex plan comprising (1) early C17 range aligned NW-SE with central stack, (2) large early C19 extension to SW, completing an irregular half-H plan facing SE, with stacks in the left and rear walls of the left range, (3) early C19 service wing to left, with end stack, (4) C20 single-storey brick extension beyond. Mainly 2 storeys with cellar, service wing of one storey with attic. Scattered fenestration, including one early C19 sash of 12 lights over door. Early C19 half-glazed door with 9 lights, in contemporary reeded doorcase, within early C20 gabled porch with half-glazed outer

	<p>door. Fretted bargeboards on both gables. The right return, facing Maldon Road, has 2 early C19 sashes of 12 lights, one early C20 casement, all with C20 external hinged shutters, and 3 C20 casements in gabled dormers with fretted bargeboards. The left return has one similar sash on the first floor. The rear elevation has a similar sash on the first floor, and incised in the rear stack, 18 JD 14, for John Docwra. Crown glass in the early C19 windows. Grouped diagonal shafts on original and left stack. Early C19 stair with scrolled tread-ends, stick balusters, wreathed handrail, and similar gallery. Wagon ceilings over stair hall and first-floor rooms of early C19 extension. In right front ground-floor room, wide wood-burning hearth reduced for C20 grate, and hardwood floorboards. Rear ground-floor room re-styled in early C20, with later lowered ceiling. In left front ground-floor room, early C19 cast iron ducknest grate with 2 figures in oval medallions, ribbon garlands, and reflector splays, in contemporary wooden surround with 2 slender fluted columns with Composite capitals, a rare feature of high quality meriting special care. Many plain battened internal doors, early CL9 or earlier. Hardwood floorboards in attic of service wing. This house was described as Grey's Cottage in a sale catalogue of c.1910, and in the provisional list of 1960'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	540
Asset Name	Forge Cottage Including attached Railings and Gate
National Grid Reference	586028 218644
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306108
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Circa 1600, altered in C17/18 and C19, extended in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing SE, with C19 external stacks at right end and to rear of middle bay. Early C20 wing to rear of left bay, the lower storey of painted brick, the upper storey weatherboarded. Truncated stack at end, enclosed by single-storey lean-to extension of breeze blocks, roofed with corrugated asbestos. C20 single-storey lean-to extensions to rear of other bays, partly painted brick, partly shingled, both roofed with felt. 2 storeys. Two

	3-light casements on each floor, with rectangular leading. The lower left window is a complete C18/early C19 original, with moulded mullions and central wrought iron casement; the others retain the C18/early C19 casement, but are otherwise rebuilt in C20. C18/19 plain boarded door. Asymmetrical elevation. Early C19 railings and gate of wrought and cast iron, forming boundary with street and returning to house at both ends. 6 cast iron stanchions with urn terminals; plain spikes on railings; mounted on rendered dwarf wall; central gate with saltire bracing at bottom. Chamfered longitudinal beams, joggled between bays. Plain joists of vertical section, some replaced. Hardwood floorboards in left bay. Edge-halved and bridled scarf in front wallplate. Unjowled posts. Quarter-turn stair to right of front door. Walls raised approx. one metre in C17/18, internal tiebeams severed for doors but bareface-dovetailed to heavy door frames. C20 grates. One C18/early C19 battened door to rear of ground floor, and 2 in upper storey'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	541
Asset Name	65-69, High Street
National Grid Reference	586041 218664
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123819
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now divided into 3 cottages. C18, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles and slate. Single-span range facing SE, with axial stack between nos. 65 and 67, and axial stack at right end (no. 69). C19 2-storey lean-to extension along full length of rear elevation, forming a catslide with the main roof. To rear of right end, C19 ancillary building, the ground floor of painted brick, the upper floor weatherboarded, roofed with red clay pantiles, with end stack, joined to the rear extension. Ground floor, 3 early C20 casements with rectangular leading. First floor, one C19 horizontal sash of 12 lights (no. 67) and 2 C20 casements. Three 4-panel doors with small canopies on scrolled brackets. Moulded eaves cornice. Front pitch of roof tiled. Rear

	pitch raised, slated. Abuts on no. 71 High Street at right end (item 10/174, q.v.)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	542
Asset Name	Spurgeon Cottage / Spurgeon House
National Grid Reference	586052 218680
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170300
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now pair of attached cottages. C18, altered in C19. Timber framed, facade of gault brick in Flemish bond, plastered and weatherboarded elsewhere, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Single-span range facing SE, with axial stacks at left end and to right of centre. 3 adjacent rear wings; C20 stack at gabled end of left wing, C20 stack at hipped end of right wing; middle wing originally hipped, but extended in C19, with end stack, and C20 single-storey extension beyond, weatherboarded and roofed with red and blue glazed pantiles. Single-storey lean-to extension with slate roof to left of middle wing. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 2 mid-C19 splayed bays of sashes, one of 8-16-8 lights (no. 71), one altered to 2-2-2 lights (no. 73); and one early C19 sash of 16 lights. First floor, 3 similar sashes, with crown glass. 2 flush 4-panel doors with simple architraves and moulded flat canopies on scrolled brackets, and central 4-panel door in segmental arch. Round ceramic plaque on no. 71 to Charles Haddon Spurgeon, 1834-92, Baptist preacher and philanthropist, born there. Right return of main range weatherboarded on ground floor, plastered above; right side of right rear extension weatherboarded. Main roof hipped at right end. In the rear elevation of no. 71, on the first floor, is one C19 horizontal sash of 12 lights; and another on the left side of the middle rear wing. Abuts on no. 69 High Street at left (item 10/173, q.v.)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	543
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 5
National Grid Reference	586058 217500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045410
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	544
Asset Name	Kelvedon Labour Club
National Grid Reference	586060 218703
Type	Public Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337639
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Parish workhouse, now a club with attached cottage. Early C17, extended in C18, C19 and C20. Timber framed, clad with painted brick, plaster and some weatherboarding, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays aligned NW-SE (at right angles to road) with rear stack and one internal stack. C18 crosswing to front and 2 wings extending forwards. Stacks to rear of left wing and to left of right wing. Complex series of C20 extensions to left, rear and right. 2 storeys and attics. The front elevation has on the ground floor 2 early C19 sashes of 16 lights, and on the first

	<p>floor one similar sash and one of 4 + 8 lights, in addition to C19 and C20 casements. C20 door in porch with fluted pilasters and flat roof. Roofs hipped to front. Chamfered transverse beams with lamb's tongue stops and plain joists of vertical section jointed to them with soffit tenons with diminished haunches, at both storeys. Original rebated hardwood floorboards in attic. Original clasped purlin roof with arched collars; some wattle and daub infill in rear gable, which is weatherboarded externally. In the attached cottage to front left one ground-floor room is fully lined with tongued-and-grooved and beaded softwood boarding, c.1900. The parish workhouse was closed when its functions were transferred to Witham Union soon after the Poor Law (Amendment) Act of 1834. In 1837 the building became the Kelvedon Labour Club. (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 48)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	545
Asset Name	Road Bridge Over River Blackwater
National Grid Reference	586075 218098
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337630
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Road bridge over river. Circa 1839. Red brick in English bond. Aligned NW-SE, crossing the river-with one segmental arch; one cylindrical hole through each haunch. On SW side, concrete kerb on which are mounted externally 7 concrete posts and 3 tubular rails. On NE side, red brick parapet, repaired with C20 machine-made bricks at SE end, rebuilt with C20 machine-made bricks on a splayed concrete base at the NW end; concrete kerb inside parapet. 4 iron ties through bridge with cast iron roundels at each end. One arched course of blue bricks at each end, partly obscured. Tarmac road surface. The previous bridge was destroyed by floods c.1838. (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 76)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	546
Asset Name	Greys east / The Greys
National Grid Reference	586076 218233
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171108
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House and office, now house and cottage. 1858. Painted brick in Flemish bond, roofed with slate. Double pile plan facing SE, with 2 internal stacks of gault brick, asymmetrically arranged. Large service wing to rear right, and smaller and lower wing, formerly the accounts office of Greys Mill, now Greys East, in the angle in front of it, with one stack at the junction and one internal stack. Small single-storey extension with hipped roof to rear of service wing. 2 storeys. 3-window range of sashes with marginal lights and shallow segmental arches. Central 6-panel door, the lower part flush, in doorcase with reeded surround and paterae, panelled jambs and soffit, overlight with geometrical cast iron tracery, and moulded flat canopy. In Greys East, one C20 metal casement on ground floor, one original sash on first floor, plain door. Hipped roofs of shallow pitch with long overhangs. In left return, one sash of 12 lights and one French window with marginal lights, both original, on ground floor. In right return of Greys East, one original sash of 12 lights with original external shutter on ground floor, round window on first floor. Original sashes of 12 lights and tripartite sashes in right return of service wing and rear elevation of main house. Much crown glass. Original stair with wreathed handrail, stick balusters and moulded treads. 4-panel internal doors. Formerly the house and office of Grey's Mill (item 10/257, q.v.), also known as Docwra's, both rebuilt for George Docwra after a fire in 1858 (R. Benham, <i>Some Essex Water Mills</i> , 1976, 67)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	547
Asset Name	Barn 10 metres west of Grey's Cottage

National Grid Reference	586092 218262
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123805
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. C16, altered-in C17 and C19. Timber framed, weatherboarded, with some red brick in English bond, roofed mainly with slate, with valleys of handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays aligned NW-SE, with C17 midstrey to SW. C19 lean-to extension in S angle. Jowled posts, curved braces trenched outside heavy studding in NE wall, primary straight bracing with heavy studding in SW wall and midstrey. Grooves for original infill of wattle and daub, removed. 2 edge-halved and bridled scarfs in NE wallplate, indicating the removal of an earlier midstrey on that side. NW end infilled with brickwork, bricks of various sizes re-used with lime mortar. Mortices for arched braces to tiebeams, removed. Main roof rebuilt in C17. The midstrey is of C17 construction, taller than the main building, with jowled posts, and some smoke-blackened rafters from a medieval hall re-used, pegged at the apices, with clasped purlins. The inner tiebeams of the main building have been tusk-tenoned through the inner posts of the midstrey, effectively treated as anchor-beams, a rare construction. Threshing floor of small bricks set on edge in middle bay and midstrey; the floor of the outer bays treated with bitumen'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	548
Asset Name	Grey's Mill, Kelveden
National Grid Reference	586098 218210
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123806
HER Reference	MEX40549

Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Water and steam mill, now warehouse. 1858. Painted brick in English bond. 5 bays aligned NE-SW, and engine house of 3 narrow parallel ranges aligned NE-SW to SE. Mill of 4 storeys and loft, engine house of one storey. SW elevation of mill, 2 windows on ground and first floors, 3 on second floor, one on third floor, all original cast iron casements of 12 lights with cast iron lintels. Large semi-circular cast iron casement in loft. C20 double doors on ground floor, original double loading doors on first floor. Corner giant pilasters and 2 giant pilasters in each return, with simple brick capitals and bases. The left elevation has 5 similar windows on the ground and second floors, 4 similar windows and central double loading doors on the first floor, no windows on the third floor. Low-pitched roof with long overhangs. The engine house has 3 original cast iron casements with semi-circular heads; the gable of the middle range stands above the outer ranges, and has a round cast iron window. The interior has no machinery but otherwise is almost complete. Transverse beams of imported pine of high quality approx. 9.20 metres long, supported on cast iron stanchions on ground, first and second storeys, replaced wooden posts on third storey. Roof trusses with 2 raking struts in each pitch. Original internal stairs to full height at each end. C20 goods lift in front left corner. The mill was built for George Docwra after the earlier mill was destroyed by fire in 1858, and the engine house was added before 1872. At that time 6 pairs of stones were driven by water power, and 5 pairs by steam, operating 24 hours a day, 6 days a week; it was insured for £2,000. The square chimney was at the rear of the engine house. By 1976 it was leaning dangerously, and was demolished soon afterwards (H. Benham, <i>Some Essex Water Mills</i>, 1976, 67, and M.S. Gregson, unpublished dissertation <i>Kelvedon Milling from the late Eighteenth Century to the early Twentieth Century</i>, 1976, 5-6, in the possession of the owners)'. [1]</p>
References	<p>[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record</p>

Asset Number	549
Asset Name	Ancillary Building 5 metres south-east of Bridgefoot Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	586113 218027
Type	Ancillary Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123766

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Manorial court-house, now a domestic ancillary room. Circa 1500, altered in C20. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with corrugated asbestos. 4 bays aligned NW-SE, connected to Bridgefoot Farmhouse (item 10/25 9, q.v.) by C20 single-storey extension with flat roof. 2 storeys. C20 casements and doors. Jowled posts morticed and ledged for binding beams, chamfered arched braces to tiebeams, crownpost roof with near-straight axial braces. The tiebeam one bay from the SE end is steeply cambered, implying that originally this was the more important end, the front of the court. The scarf joints in the wallplates are of a rare type, also recorded at a similar type of building, nos. 174-84, Church Street, Bocking (see measured drawings by B.A. Watkin deposited in Essex Record Office and N.M.R.). Walls and roof boarded internally, concealing the studding and all original apertures. Originally floored throughout, only one binding beam survives of the floor structure; it is deeply chamfered with step stops, morticed for joists with unrefined soffit tenons, and has been moved from the middle truss to the truss next to the NW end. C20 gallery at SE end, C20 dais at SE end'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	550
Asset Name	Warehouse and Workshop at Mellons Timber Yard
National Grid Reference	586116 218800
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123820
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Warehouse and workshop. C19. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with corrugated iron and red clay pantiles. 4 bays aligned NW-SE, with entrance to SW, 3 storeys, and 3 bays to NW same alignment, one storey with loft. SE elevation (to High Street), full-width band of small-

	<p>pane fixed lights on ground and first floors. On second floor, moulded frame enclosing the whole storey, formerly of a trade sign. Semi-circular fixed light with moulded rim in gable. On the left return, 3 bays of the ground floor are open; plain boarded door with simple canopy in SE bay. On first floor, double loading doors, and to each side, continuous band of small-pane fixed lights. On second floor, similar loading doors, shorter band of similar windows. Low-pitched corrugated iron roof. The smaller building to the NW; has in the SW elevation, scattered fenestration on the ground floor, and a full-length band of small-pane fixed lights in the loft; half-glazed door in recessed entrance bay, and one plain boarded door; pantiled roof. In main building, bolted knees to transverse beams. Ground floor approx. 0.5 metre below the level of tarmac yard. Shown on First Edition 25" OS map of 1875, and apparently on tithe map of 1840 (Essex Record Office, D/CT 196). A timber business was founded on this site by Jeremiah Braddy in 1818, and remained in the family until 1964, when it was sold by William Braddy to Mellons (Essex County Standard, 15 December 1978). [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	551
Asset Name	Bridgefoot House
National Grid Reference	586117 218055
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337648
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15 and C16, altered in C17 and C18. Timber framed, plastered with some painted brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Complex plan comprising (1) 2-bay hall range facing NW, late C16, with external stack to rear, (2) 2-bay crosswing to right, C15, with c18 external stack to rear, (3) extension to right of it, one long and one short bay, early C17, with internal stack at end, (4) single-storey extension beyond, (5) 3-bay crosswing to left of hall, projecting to front and rear, with (originally) external stack to left, late C16, (6) stair annexe in the angle to front right to it, (7) 2 parallel extensions to left of this crosswing, enclosing the stack, CL8, (8) closet annex to rear of hall range, to left of stack, (9) jettied annex to rear of hall range, to right of stack. At the right end a C20

	<p>single-storey link with flat roof connects the house with a large ancillary building to the SE (item 10/260, q.v.). 2 storeys with attics. Scattered fenestration, mostly late C19 sashes and casements, but including (1) on ground floor near left end, one C18/19 horizontal sash of 18 lights, (2) on first floor of left crosswing, one early C18 sash of L2 lights with crown glass, (3) in hipped dormer over hall range, incomplete C18 casement with rectangular leaded lights. Early C18 door with 6 fielded panels in left crosswing, doorcase with fluted jambs, 2 fielded panels above, and flat canopy with panelled soffit and moulded edge on heavy scrolled brackets. The roof of the left crosswing has been raised approx. 0.5 metre in the mid-C17, with both pairs of wallplates visible externally. The right crosswing exhibits externally one collar of its crownpost, roof. The roof of the hall range extends from the ridge of one crosswing to the ridge of the other. The hall range has on the ground floor a wide wood-burning hearth, at the left end late C16 oak panelling, at the right end a re-sited oak screen with chamfered muntins and middle rail, early C16; and a chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops, joists plastered to the soffit. The upper storey is extensively lined with early C18 pine panelling, with a contemporary moulded plaster coving round the ceiling, and a white marble fire surround with simple roll moulding (disused). The roof is of side-purlin construction, formerly with raking struts to the principals and paired arched braces to the purlins, some structure removed for use as an attic. The right crosswing has jowled posts, curved braces trenched outside the studding, a chamfered binding beam with mortices for a removed central partition; at first floor rear a shutter rebate and diamond mortices for an unglazed window, and a complete crownpost roof with axial braces. The extension to the right has jowled posts, a cambered tiebeam, and one chamfered brace to it at the front; there are no mortices for an equivalent brace at the rear. The left crosswing is larger in all dimensions than the preceding parts, with empty mortices in the binding beam for a former partition between the middle and rear bays, later partitioned between the middle and front bays to form an entrance-hall; plain joists of horizontal section, partly exposed in the front bay; late C16 oak panelling at ground and first floor; 2 late C16 wood-burning hearths with depressed arches, stripped of plaster; above the ground-floor hearth, painted on plaster, a late C16 text from the Geneva bible, Psalm 1-4; and above the first-floor hearth, a similar text, Psalm 114. This house retains an unusual number of early features, internal and external. RCHM 48'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	552
Asset Name	91-97, High Street
National Grid Reference	586118 218773

Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170318
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Range of 4 cottages. Mid C19, extended in late C19. Timber framed, plastered with some weatherboarding, roofed with slate. Range facing SE, 2 rooms deep, with 3 axial stacks. 2 C20 small lean-to extensions with felt roofs to rear. Late C19 rear wing at right end, partly of painted brick, with internal stack at end. C20 small lean-to extensions with felt roofs to left and end of it. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 12 lights (nos. 91 and 93), one late C19 sash of 6 lights (no. 95), and one C20 disused shop window (no. 97). First floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 3 + 6 lights (nos. 91 and 93), and 2 late C19 sashes of 6 lights (nos. 95 and 97). Four 6-panel doors in simple doorcases, pointed arches inscribed on the jambs, quatrefoil ornament at the top corners, moulded flat canopies. Each return has a weatherboarded dado. The right return has one early C19 sash of 12 lights. The rear elevation of no. 93 has on the first floor one C19 horizontal sash of 12 lights, and of no. 95 2 early C19 sashes of 12 lights. Shown on First Edition 25" O.S. map of 1875, but not on tithe map of 1840 (Essex Record Office, D/CT 196)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	553
Asset Name	1, The Chase
National Grid Reference	586128 218747
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123845
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Cottage. C18. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2 bays facing SW, with axial stack at right end. Parallel range to rear, of which the right bay forms part of this cottage, the left bay is partly incorporated in no. 76 (Western Cottage), High Street (item 10/203, q.v.). Weatherboarded single-storey lean-to extension to rear. Abuts on no. 76, High Street, at left end, and on no. 2, The Chase at right end. One storey with attics. Ground floor, one C19 and one C20 casement. One C19 and one C20 casement in lean-to dormers. Boarded door with single light and simple canopy on profiled brackets. Plastered recess at right end, for blocked doorway or through-passage'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	554
Asset Name	Western Cottage
National Grid Reference	586128 218752
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123790
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15, altered in C16, C18 and C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays facing till, comprising 2-bay hall with stack of c.1600 in right bay against front wall, originally storeyed service bay to right, with C19 internal stack at end, parlour bay with late c16 inserted floor to left. C18 1½ storey wing with end stack behind main stack, with hipped gambrel roof of slate; C19 single-storey lean-to extension with internal stack to left of it, roofed with slate. C19 small lean-to extension at left end, extending round rear corner, roofed with tiles. One storey with attics. One C20 splayed bay, one late c19 sash with marginal lights, one mid-C19 sash of 6 lights; 2 similar late c19 sashes in gabled dormers. 6-panel door with moulded architrave and simple hood on profiled brackets. Both stacks rebuilt to reduced section at top in C19. The hall has one curved display brace trenched into studs at the left end, an original doorway to the parlour at the rear end of this partition and an inserted doorway at the front end. Inserted floor comprising one chamfered transverse beam, pegged clamp at the left end, and C20 axial

	beam. Wide wood-burning hearth with seat recess at left, cupboard recess at right, angled tunnel for salt at rear, chamfered and mitred mantel beam with later cut-out, and chamfered jambs of 0.33 brickwork. The parlour has a late C16 pegged clamp against the right partition, otherwise mainly plastered. The original cross-entry is still open and in use; arched doorhead over front door removed, 2 arched doorheads to service bay partly present. Original partition between service rooms, with one inserted doorway. Chamfered and cambered central tiebeam of hall, with later cut-out for hearth (now blocked), severed for doorway, with crownpost (mainly concealed) with 4-way arched braces. 2 other internal tiebeams severed for doorways; part of rear wallplate removed where C18 extension abuts. Jowled posts. Hardwood floorboards, some exceptionally wide. Crownpost roof complete, heavily smoke-blackened over hall. See No. 1, The Chase, item 10/136. RCHM 20'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	555
Asset Name	Ormonde Lodge
National Grid Reference	586133 218821
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170329
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wrongly shown on OS map as no. 99. House. C18, extended in C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, partly plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Set back from road, single-span range facing SE with 3 external stacks at rear. C19 2-storey lean-to extension with slate roof to rear right, enclosing 2 stacks. 2 storeys. 3-window range of sashes of 12 lights. Central door with 6 fielded panels, in Mannerist plaster doorcase with rusticated jambs, projecting false keystone and open pediment. Hipped roof. Plain band at first floor level, continuing round left return. Left return and rear elevation plastered. In left return, C19 French window with marginal lights. At right, abuts on rear ancillary range of no. 105 (Ormonde House) (item 10/179, q.v.) and connects internally with the first floor of it'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	556
Asset Name	Ormonde Cottage / Ormonde House
National Grid Reference	586148 218834
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123821
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now divided into 2 dwellings. C16 origin, much altered in C18. Timber framed, clad with red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 6-bay range facing SE, with internal stack at left end and late C16 axial stack near right end. To rear, 4 adjacent wings of various dates and spans, completing a rectangular plan; end stacks in the 2 outer wings, internal stack in rear right corner of second wing from left. Early C19 ancillary range beyond left wing, with internal stack at right. (This wing abuts on no. 103 (Ormonde Lodge) to left, item 10/178, q.v., and the first floor of it is occupied in association with no. 103). 2 storeys, cellar and attics, ancillary range of 2 storeys. 2:2:2 window range of C18 and early C19 sashes of 12 lights, mainly with flat arches of gauged brick. One ground-floor window each side of door has a segmental arch. 2 blocked window apertures on first floor. Central half-glazed door set back within seal-circular arched porch with rusticated jambs, engaged fluted Doric columns, and entablature with floral ornament in low relief. Plain band, moulded brick cornice, panelled parapet. The central part of the facade breaks forward. The right return has on the first floor one early C19 sash of 9 + 6 lights with crown glass. The rear elevation has on the first floor 2 C18/early C19 sashes of 12 lights with crown glass. 4 truncated octagonal shafts in line, overhanging rectangular base with egg-and-dart cornice. To front, along boundary with street, railings of cast and wrought iron on dwarf wall of gault brick, with coping of cast iron, joined to front corners of house by spur walls. 10 cast iron stanchions with tassel terminals; the railings have cast iron foliate terminals. Central gate has curved saltire bracing and 2 bands of foliate ornament at bottom. Railings terminate each end at a red brick pier, partly rendered, with moulded stone cap; spur walls of red brick with plain brick coping. Height approx. one metre. In the house almost every room is lined with panelling, mostly plain, some of C18 fielded type. Moulded covings in most rooms. C18/19 2-panel doors. In entrance-hall,</p>

	wood-burning hearth with splayed back and bolection-moulded surround; in rear wall, C18 recessed cupboard with semi-circular arch and fluted pilasters; in rear right corner, semi-elliptical arch to stair hall. C18 stair with scrolled tread-ends, 3 twist-turned balusters to each tread, square newels, wide moulded handrail, continuing round gallery. Also early C19 straight stair from first floor to attic (in right part, now no. 107, Ormonde Cottage), with hardwood rail and stick balusters. Axial and transverse beams above ground and first floors, all boxed or panelled. On first floor at left end, eared fire surround of c.1800 with classical grotesque ornament in low relief. Some evidence of original structure in roof. Early C19 shutters with fielded panelling inside first-floor window at right end. RCHM 33'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	557
Asset Name	St Andrews
National Grid Reference	586169 218857
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170359
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Circa 1600, altered in C18. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing SE with central stack, forming a lobby-entrance. C18 short parallel range to rear right, with internal stack at right end. Late C18/early C19 short parallel range to rear left. At the right end of the main range a short section is partitioned off to form the entrance and stair of no. 115 (Alma Cottage) (item 10/181, q.v.). 2 storeys. Ground floor, C20 large casement, converted from a former shop window, and one early C19 sash of 16 lights. First floor, 3 early C19 sashes, of 4+8, 3+6 and 4+8 lights respectively. Central C20 door in doorcase with fluted jambs, frieze with triglyphs and geometrical carving, and pediment. Plain parapet. Roofs hipped at left and rear left. In the rear elevation of the rear right range is a late C18 3-light casement with modern glazing on the ground floor, and a late C18 2-light casement with rectangular leading on the first floor. Interior mainly plastered. Jowled post at rear left corner of main range. The rear wall of the left upper room has exposed studding to the rear, with a blocked unglazed window with 3

	diamond mortices; to the front 2 small original wall paintings remain, each with a stencilled design in grey on white, with an arcade of dull green. Clasped purlin roof. RCHM 32'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	558
Asset Name	Alma Cottage / Norbury House
National Grid Reference	586180 218870
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337601
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now house and cottage. Circa 1600, altered in C18. Timber framed, plastered with facade, of painted brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing SE with stacks to left and rear of middle bay, and 2 rear wings. 2 storeys, attics and cellar. The left bay and a short section of the house to the left (item 10/180) comprise no. 115 (Alma Cottage). The cellar of this bay is entered from no. 113 (St. Andrews). The remainder comprises no. 117 (Norbury House). Ground floor, one C19 splayed bay and 2 late C18 3-light casements with modern glazing and C19 hood-moulds of plaster. First floor, one similar casement, and 2 late C18 3-light windows each with a wrought iron casement, moulded mullions, saddle bars, rectangular leading and a twisted stay bar. 3 C19 casements in gabled dormers. Gambrel roof, half-hipped at right end. C20 6-panel door and pedimented doorcase. Moulded coving under projecting eaves. Modern wrought iron brackets for gutter. Red clay pantiles on one roof to rear. In 2 right bays, chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops. In middle bay the plain joists of square section are exposed, with unusual housed abutments and central tenons. Jowled posts. Straight tension braces trenched inside heavy studding. Early C19 stair with oval-section handrail and stick balusters (in no. 117). The ceiling over the middle first-floor room has an unusual construction; main joists form a cross, and plain joists are arranged diagonally across the quarters, like a spider's web, with chisel-cut assembly marks. The gambrel roof is an C18 alteration. RCHM 31'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	559
Asset Name	Number 119 and Railings to front
National Grid Reference	586184 218882
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123822
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C17, altered in C18 and C19. Timber framed, plastered and partly roughcast, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing SE with central stack, forming a lobby-entrance. Rear wing of red brick at left end, and C19 lean-to extension to right of it. Late C19 parallel range at rear right, extending to right, roofed with slate, and small C20 lean-to extension to rear of it. 2 storeys, cellar and attic. Ground floor, two 3-light casements with margins of coloured glass and shallow canopies on scrolled brackets, c.1900. First floor, 2 similar casements, one more on rear right range, and central 2-light casement with canopy. Central 5-panel door, top panel glazed, in early C19 doorcase with enriched frieze and moulded flat canopy on scrolled brackets, forming a flat-roofed porch with glazed sides. Moulded cornice, plain parapet. Mid-C19 heavy cast iron railings of linked loops of French Renaissance derivation to either side of porch, forming boundary with street and returning to house at each end. In right attic gable of main range, C18 2-light window with wrought iron casement and twisted stay bar. In right projection of rear range, half-glazed door with margins of coloured glass. In right ground-floor room, chamfered axial beam, some exposed studding. Elsewhere the frame is mainly concealed. 2 C17 moulded 3-plank doors in attic. Formerly called Cockdrovers'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	560
Asset Name	Walnut House

National Grid Reference	586187 218899
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1366145
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now 2 houses. C16, altered in C17 and late C18. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3-bay main range facing NE with stack in left bay against front wall and C19 external stack at right end, 2-bay crosswing to left extending to rear, and C19 one-bay extension beyond; C17 wing to rear of right end, with end stack, and C20 lean-to conservatory beyond, the whole forming a half-8 plan. The house is divided through the main stack, no. 125 comprising the left part, no. 127 (Walnut House) comprising the right part. 2 storeys and attics. No. 125 has on each floor one C20 3-light casement in late C18 style, a C19/20 casement in a gabled dormer, and a C19 flush door. No. 127 (Walnut House) has on the ground floor one late C18 3-light window with wrought iron casement, rectangular leading and moulded mullions, one similar window with renewed mullions and glazing; and on the first floor 2 C18 windows similar to the first; C19 4-panel door, the upper panels glazed. Moulded coving below eaves. Gablet roof. No. 125 has in the left wallplate an edge-halved and bridled scarf, and 3 diamond mortices and a shutter groove of a former unglazed window; evidence of others in the front left corner and the front tiebeam; a chamfered beam with lamb's tongue stops, and plain joists of vertical section; a wide wood-burning hearth with C20 grate inside; and to the rear of it a newel stair from ground to attic. No. 127 (Walnut House) has curved braces trenched outside heavy studding (weathered where enclosed by the C17 rear wing); in the right bay plain joists of horizontal section, jointed to the binding beam with central tenons; in the next bay a chamfered transverse beam with lamb's tongue stops, and a framed stair trap, blocked; a wide wood-burning hearth; and C18 ceilings above the first floor. The rear right wing has a chamfered axial beam, unstopped, and plain joists of vertical section. Late C17 stair with flat balusters, and rebate and hinge for child gate at top. RCHM 30'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	561
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Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 16
National Grid Reference	586200 217500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046048
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	562
Asset Name	The George Inn
National Grid Reference	586216 218926
Type	Eating and Drinking Establishment
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123823
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Range of attached cottages, now a public house. Late C18, altered in C20. Timber framed, roughcast rendered with some weatherboarding, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE with axial stacks to left of middle and at right end, and rear wing at left end. Rear extensions. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 3 pairs of early C20 sashes of 2 lights each. First floor, 3 C19/20 sashes of 12 lights. 2 half-glazed doors. Full-length covered fascia with lettering 'The George'. Roof hipped at left end. Lower storey of left return weatherboarded, plastered above'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	563
Asset Name	133-139, High Street
National Grid Reference	586219 218929
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170390
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Range of attached cottages, now 2 shops and 3 cottages. Late C18, altered in C20. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE, with 2 axial stacks and one behind axis at left end. Rear extensions. 2 storeys. No. 133 has on each floor one early C19 sash of L2 lights, and a 4-panel door. No. 135 has on the ground floor one early C19 sash of 16 lights, on the first floor one of 12 lights, and a 4-panel door. No. 137 has an early C19 shopfront with plain pilasters, a simple fascia with moulded cornice, one C20 casement on the ground floor and 2 on the first floor, and a C20 glazed door. No. 139 (Antiques Centre) has a C20 shopfront and glazed door, and on the first floor one early C19 sash of 16 lights. Roof hipped at right end. The rear wing of it has a gambrel roof'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	564
Asset Name	Noah's Ark Cottage
National Grid Reference	586222 218072
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170973
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Pair of attached cottages, now one house. C18, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 5 bays facing SW with central stack, and external stack at left end. No extensions. One storey with attics. 3 C20 casements with diamond leading, and 4 more in gabled dormers. Off-centre C20 door in C20 trellised and gabled porch. Half-hipped gambrel roof. Axial beams, exposed plain joists of vertical section. C20 grates. Right end bay rebuilt after fire damage. Shown on First Edition 25" O.S. map of 1875 as an ancillary building of Tan Office, which was demolished before the Second Edition of 1895'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	565
Asset Name	Tanners
National Grid Reference	586247 218056
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123796
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Pair of attached cottages, now one house. C18, altered and extended in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 5 bays facing SW with central stack. Rear lean-to extensions. Large extension to left in the form of a crosswing, connected to the main house by a narrower link, 1986. One storey with attics. 4 C20 casements and 4 more in gabled dormers. Plain boarded door in C20 timber framed and gabled porch. Half-hipped gambrel roof. 2 wood-burning hearths. Thin studding with primary straight bracing exposed internally. Thin joists of vertical section. Internal partitions removed, leaving empty mortices without peg-holes. Shown on First Edition 25" O.S. map of 1875 as an ancillary building of Tan Office, which was demolished before the Second Edition of 1895'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	566
Asset Name	Kelvedon Conservation Area
National Grid Reference	586265 218854
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DEX22913
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	No description available.
References	[1] Braintree District Council

Asset Number	567
Asset Name	Doucecroft School
National Grid Reference	586286 219034
Type	Educational Establishment
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123824
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now special school. Late C18, with C19 and C20 extensions. Mainly red brick in Flemish bond, rear parts timber framed and plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE with 2 rear stacks. Original service wing to rear of left end, with C19 extension beyond. C20 single-storey extension with flat roof behind main range. Single-storey lean-to extension at left end rebuilt 1986. 2 storeys. 5-window range of sashes of 12 lights with gauged brick arches and 2 blind apertures on each floor; 2 of the first-floor windows have segmental

	heads in segmental arches, the others flat. 6-panel door in portico with 2 columns and 2 pilasters, fluted above mid-height. Plain band on front elevation only. Plaster moulded cornice with bracketed corbels and plain parapet at front, and on both returns of main range. Hipped roof. Venetian window at rear, lighting staircase. Original stair with wreathed handrail, slender turned balusters and scrolled tread-ends. Original folding shutters'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	568
Asset Name	Bell House, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586293 219002
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337622
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C17, incorporating part of C15 crosswing, altered in C18 and C19. Timber framed, plastered with facade of red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4-bay range facing NW, with early C17 internal stack at left end in front of axis; C18 bay to right, with C18 axial stack at the junction. Part of C15 crosswing to rear of right end. Early C17 stair tower to rear of second bay from left end, enclosed by late C19 lean-to extension. C18/19 single-storey wing to rear of right end, with end stack, and C19 extension beyond. 2 storeys, cellar and attics. Ground floor, 2 early C19 tripartite sashes of 4-12-4 lights, 2 early C19 sashes of 12 lights, one small C20 casement. First floor, 4 C18 sashes of 12 lights. All windows in flat arches of gauged brick, with much crown glass. One C20 casement in lean-to dormer. Off-centre 5-panel door, the top panel glazed, with plaster pilasters and moulded pediment. Plaster plain band at base of plain parapet with stone coping. Ovolo-moulded cornice on left stack, shaft rebuilt. The left ground-floor room is lined with C18 fielded pine panelling; C18 recessed cupboard with semi-circular head; C20 grate in C19 surround; boxed axial beam. The entrance-hall has a chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops, a bolection-moulded panelled dado, and a late C18 stair with scrolled tread-ends, 2 turned balusters to each tread, wreathed handrail, and similar gallery on first floor. The room to the right has a C19 eared fireplace, plain panelled

	dado and boxed axial beam. The door to the right end room is half-glazed, with 4 panes of crown glass and 2 fielded panels, C18. The left upper room is lined with C18 fielded pine panelling; the recess behind the stack has a semi-elliptical arch with panelled soffit and fluted pilasters. Late wattle and daub infill exposed in the upper left wall of the stair tower. The attics have original framed floors, the tiebeams and axial beams projecting above the floorboards; original clasped purlin roof. In the rear right wing there is one arched brace 0.07 metre wide to a cambered tiebeam; other parts of the original frame may be present within the plaster. Named after The Bell Inn, formerly here (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 44-5). RCHM 21'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	569
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 17
National Grid Reference	586300 217700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046050
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	570
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 11
National Grid Reference	586300 217900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX1044314
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	571
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 12
National Grid Reference	586300 217900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044315
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	572
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 8
National Grid Reference	586300 217900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046051

Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	573
Asset Name	Peppercorn Whole Foods
National Grid Reference	586307 219014
Type	Commerical Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123791
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of house, now house and shop. C16 or earlier, altered in C18 and C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3-bay crosswing, formerly part of a hall house facing NW, of which the remainder now comprises no. 140 (Gages) (item 8/207, q.v.) to the left. C18 external stack to right, plastered. C19 2-storey lean-to extension with slate roof to rear, and C19 stack beyond, enclosed by single-storey lean-to extension of painted brick with slate roof. 2 storeys and unlit attic. 2-window range of late C19/early C20 sashes of 2 lights. Roof hipped at front. The right return has one similar sash, one early C19 sash of 12 lights, and a C20 glazed door to the shop. Entrance to house at rear. The ground floor has a blocked hearth, and an C18/19 moulded plaster coving. Panelling is reported to be present, concealed by the fibreboard lining of the shop, but this could not be confirmed at time of survey, November 1986. Frame mainly concealed. Chamfered post visible at left rear corner, studding visible in stair to attic. Crownpost roof ceiled to the collars, with axial bracing. The collar-purlin has separated from the rear crown stud, and a C20 post has been inserted to support it. Some original wattle and daub infill in rear gable. Limited access to roof; the front bay is probably altered for the present hip, typically an C18 feature'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	574
Asset Name	Gages
National Grid Reference	586311 219020
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123792
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C16, altered in C18. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing NW, with axial stack at left end and external stack at rear of right bay. Long single-storey range to rear of left bay, with axial stack, and weatherboarded lean-to extension with corrugated iron roof to right of it. 2 shorter 2-storey rear wings to right, and small lean-to extension at end of left wing. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 2 splayed bays of C19 sashes of 8-12-8 lights. First floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 4 + 18 lights with crown glass. Central 4-panel door with simple moulded canopy. C20 studded door at left end. Plain parapet. Original studded partition to right of central entrance hall, inserted partition to left. Boxed axial beams. Jowled posts. Most of the frame is concealed by plaster, but in the rear wall of the left upper room is a blocked (probably unglazed) window, and one exposed curved tension brace trenched inside the studding. No access to roof. Some C18/early C19 2-panel and battened internal doors. In the ceiling of the left ground-floor room is a turned wooden vent similar to that in Lawn Cottage, Church Street (item 9/139 q.v.), but in this case, without an external vent. Abuts on no. 142 (The White House), item 8/208, at left, and on no. 138 (Peppercorn Whole Foods), item 8/206, at right. The latter was originally a crosswing of this house'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	575
Asset Name	White House

National Grid Reference	586315 219029
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337623
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Wrongly shown on OS map as Bank. House. C17, extended and altered in C18 and early C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2 bays facing NW, with C18 axial stack at right end. C18 wing at left end, extending to rear. C18 extensions along full length of rear, including splayed bay at left end and stair tower in middle. Early C19 lean-to extension with slate roof to rear of right end. C19 single-storey service wing of painted brick with axial stack to rear right, behind no. 142 (Gages), item 8/207. 2 storeys and cellar. 2:1:2 range of sashes, mainly early C19, of 12 lights; the 2 ground-floor sashes at the left end are altered to a single lower light; the 2 first-floor sashes at the right end are C18. Early C19 6-panel door, the top 2 panels glazed, in-plaster doorcase comprising paired pilasters, moulded frieze and shallow flat canopy. Symmetrical facade; the middle bay breaks forward. Moulded plaster cornice with scrolled brackets and plain parapet extending round both returns. Roof hipped at left end. The rear elevation has in the splayed bay one C20 sash of 12 lights, one early C19 sash of 16 lights, and one blocked, on the ground floor; on the first floor one early c19 sash of 16 lights, both splays blocked. In the stair tower is an early C19 Venetian sash of 4-12-4 lights. Over the rear door is a late C18 sash of 12 lights. The early c19 lean-to extension has a glazed screen with panelled base and wide moulded semi-elliptical arch, a rare feature. Early C19 half-glazed door with marginal lights. Much crown glass in front and rear windows. Hipped roofs on rear extensions. Central entrance hall with panelled dado; boxed axial beam on fluted pilasters. In right range, boxed axial beam, oak floorboards, wide wood-burning hearth reduced for C20 grate, vaulted passage through stack. In left ground-floor room, boxed beam from front to back. C18 3-flight stair with open well, scrolled tread-ends, 3 slender turned balusters to each step, wreathed moulded pine handrail, and half-rail round outside wall. The roof of the C17 main range has been raised approx. one metre to take in the wider span produced by the C18 rear extension, leaving the original clasped purlin trusses in situ. Some re-used medieval-rafters from a crownpost roof, smoke-blackened'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	576
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 19
National Grid Reference	586321 217718
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044908
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	577
Asset Name	Belle Couture
National Grid Reference	586321 219039
Type	Commerical Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1305900
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now shop and house. C18, altered in c19 and C20. Timber framed, mainly plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing NW, with axial stack of gault brick near left end. Abuts on no. 142 (The White House), item 8/208, at right end. C19 lean-to extension with slate roof to rear right, C20 flat-roofed single-storey extension along remainder of rear. One storey with attics. One C19 splayed bay of sashes, 2-6-2 lights, one C20 shop window, C20 half-glazed door. 2 late

	C19 sashes of 6 lights in flat-roofed dormers. Gambrel roof, half-hipped at left end. Left return of painted brick on ground floor only. The rear elevation has a triple casement with 3 semi-circular heads, and 3 c19 casements in dormers, one of which is lean-to, the others with segmental roofs. Plain boarded rear door'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	578
Asset Name	Ruskin / Shepherds / Wells Cottage
National Grid Reference	586324 219077
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170406
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now 3 cottages. C15, altered in C17, C18 and C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2-bay hall range facing SE with 2 C19 stacks at rear, and lean-to extensions with slate roofs to rear. 2-bay crosswing to left, with C19 external stack to left, and C18 one-bay extension to rear, with external stack to left, and single-storey lean-to extension of painted brick with slate roof beyond. Early C19 parallel wing to left, the rear part of the upper storey supported on cast iron stanchions. 2 storeys. No. 169 (Shepherds) comprises most of the left crosswing, the extensions to rear of it, and the parallel wing to left of it. No. 171 (Ruskin) comprises the left bay of the hall range and a little of the left crosswing. No. 173 (Wells Cottage) comprises the right bay of the hall range. No. 169 is jettied to the street, with an early C19 splayed bay of 16-20-16 lights below, and an early C19 sash of 3 + 6 lights above; the wing to left has a similar sash on the first floor, and a 6-panel door. Nos. 171 and 173 each have an early C19 sash of 12 lights on the ground floor, an early C19 sash of 3 + 6 lights on the first floor, and a 6-panel door in an early C19 doorcase with paterae and shallow canopy. No. 169 has at left rear one early C18 sash of 12 lights; in the left wing an early C19 stair with turned newels, stick balusters and oval-section handrail. The C15 crosswing has in each wallplate an edge-halved and bridled scarf; the binding beam and cambered tiebeam are boxed in. The crownpost roof is complete, with a square crownpost with 4-way rising braces. On the ground floor are 2 C18 2-panel pine doors, and an early

	CLB half-glazed door with one lower panel, 4 lights (2 of C18 bullseye glass) and ovolo glazing bars, opening into the rear extension. The first floor of this extension has an C18 barrel-back cupboard with profiled shelves and plain head, an C18 2-panel pine door, and an C18 borrowed light with 16 leaded rectangular lights of early glass. The interior of the hall range is mainly plastered. Ovolo-moulded transverse beams, boxed axial beams, rebated hardwood floorboards; chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops above the first floor; clasped purlin roof. Not enough structure is visible to indicate whether this is the medieval hall with walls rebuilt to 2-storey height, or a complete rebuild of the early C17, but the latter is more likely. The rear extension of no. 173 has an C18/early C19 6-panel door to the rear with bullseye glass in the top 2 panels, partly painted over. RCHM 29'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	579
Asset Name	The Lawn House and Railings and Gate to front
National Grid Reference	586336 219047
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123793
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C17 and C18, altered c.1900. Timber framed, plastered, facade and part of rear elevation of painted brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Complex plan facing NW, comprising (1) C18 3-bay single-span range with central entrance-hall and stack to rear of left bay, (2) 2 C18 adjacent wings to rear, (3) C17 range at right end, aligned at right angles to street, but roofed in 3 ranges parallel with street, with internal stacks in front and rear bays, (4) infill of uncertain date to left of this range, the whole forming a rectangular plan. 2 storeys, cellar and attics. Ground floor, 2 square bays with lean-to roofs, one of casements and one of sashes, c.1900, one late C19 sash, and one blind aperture at the right end. First floor, 5 early C19 sashes of 12 lights and one early C19 tripartite sash of 4-12-4 lights, with flat arches of gauged brick; much crown glass. Off-centre 6-panel door in doorcase with panelled jambs, frieze and dentilled pediment. Plain brick band at first-floor height, 2 plain brick bands above first-floor windows, plain parapet. The facade steps

	back slightly between blocks (.1) and (3). Hipped roof over block (1) only. Early C19 cast iron railings on dwarf wall of gault brick along street boundary, from spur wall at left end, curving back to meet the house at right end, with gate, with lotus and honeysuckle terminals; height approx. one metre. Over wicket gate to right of house, wrought iron arch of twisted square bar with fleur-de-lys finial. The rear elevation has on the first floor 5 early C19 sashes of 12 lights with crown glass, and one C20 replica; half-glazed rear door with moulded flat canopy on scrolled brackets. C18 2-flight staircase with open well and gallery on 2 sides; wreathed and moulded handrail, closed string, twist-turned balusters, all of pine. The balusters have been removed for paint-stripping and replaced. In the left rear ground-floor room, C18/early C19 cast iron grate with vine garland, inner surrounds of green and white marble, wooden outer surround with carved rams' heads and other ornament; ducted air intake from cellar. Numerous C18 internal doors, mainly of 6 fielded panels on ground floor and 2 fielded panels on first floor, and also plain battened doors. in the C17 right wing (block 3) one oak post is exposed; 3 chamfered transverse beams with lamb's tongue stops; wide wood-burning hearth facing to left, converted for stove. Elsewhere ceiling beams are panelled or plastered'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	580
Asset Name	Virginia House
National Grid Reference	586353 219102
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170430
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now part of attached pair. C16, extended in early C19 and C20. Timber framed, with brick facade, all plastered, roofed with slate. 2-bay crosswing aligned NW-SE of former hall house. Extended to left in early C19 to form a range of cottages, extended to rear in C20. One internal stack. Abuts on no. 191 at left, not listed. 2 storeys. Ground floor, one sash of 2 lights. First floor, one similar sash and 2 blocked apertures. Early C19 5-panel door, the top panel glazed, in right return. Other external features all C20. Low-pitched hipped roof. The timber wing has

	an underbuilt jetty to the street, covered by the brick facade, jowled posts, heavy studding with curved tension braces trenched into it, a cambered central tiebeam, plain joists of horizontal section plastered to the soffits. Rafter seatings on the rear tiebeam indicate that it was hipped at the rear. Roof structure above tiebeam level demolished for present low roof. The owner reports that vertical tile-hanging was found on the left flank wall, enclosed within the early C19 extension, now removed'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	581
Asset Name	152, High Street
National Grid Reference	586362 219078
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1247997
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now shop and house. C15 or earlier, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles and slate. Main range facing NW, with stack at right end in front of axis. Rear wing at left end, with external stack to left. 2 lean-to extensions to rear of remainder. Main range and left wing of 2 storeys, lean-tos of one storey. Ground floor, early Victorian shopfront with 2 windows each of 20 horizontal panes, with central glazed double doors and overlight; 4 pilasters and scrolls below fascia, which has 2 wreaths of bay leaves and 2 bunches of grapes carved in relief. First floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 16 lights. Plain parapet. Main roof tiled, rear pitch raised to a low angle. The left return has a shop window of similar date and style, of 10 horizontal panes with pilasters, scrolls, and fascia with 2 wreaths; the remainder of this wall roughcast in panels. The rear wing has a low-pitched hipped roof of slate. The rear elevation has on each floor one early C19 sash of 12 lights, the upper with louvred shutters, and a C20 glazed door. Lean-to roofs tiled. Early Victorian cast iron grate in large wood-burning hearth at right end of shop. Cambered tiebeam, crownpost roof'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	582
Asset Name	Orchard House / Post Office
National Grid Reference	586367 219065
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170818
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now shop and house. C14-C16, altered in C17, C19 and C20. Timber framed, mainly plastered, partly faced with red brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Complex plan comprising (1) 2-bay hall range facing NW, with C19 axial stack in right bay and C19 external stack to rear of left bay; (2) C15/early C16 2-bay service crosswing to left, extending forwards, with originally external late C16 stack to left (now enclosed by no. 152 High Street, item 8/213, q.v.), (3) early C16 2-bay extension to rear of left crosswing, (4) early C16 long service range to rear, faced with brick on both sides, (5) C14 3-bay parlour/solar crosswing to right of hall, extending forwards, with C19 internal stack at rear, (6) C19/20 single-storey extension to rear of it, weatherboarded and roofed with corrugated iron, (7) C20 lean-to extension beyond, weatherboarded and roofed with corrugated iron, (8) C18 2-bay wing to right with C18 external stack at the end, (9) single-storey lean-to extension to rear of it, roofed with interlocking concrete tiles. The hall range, left crosswing, and extensions to it comprise no. 150; the right crosswing and extensions to it comprise no. 148 (Orchard House and Post Office). No. 150 has in the left crosswing a large C20 window of 3 lights and a plain door, and in the right return of it a large C20 window of 9 lights, all under a continuous fascia with 6 scrolled brackets (probably converted from an earlier shop); in the hall range are 2 mid-c19 sashes of 6 lights; on the first floor 3 similar sashes; and a C20 half-glazed door, centrally placed in the hall range, in C19 doorcase with diamond motifs on the frieze, and a moulded flat canopy. No. 148 has below the jetty of the right crosswing a C20 splayed shop window with a half-glazed door, and 2 brackets plastered over; and in the right extension a C20 shopfront; first floor, 2 late C19/early C20 sashes of 4 lights. The roof of the right extension stands approx. 0.8 metre above that of the right crosswing, and is hipped to the right. The left crosswing has an underbuilt jetty to the left with grooves for sliding shutters, a moulded binding beam, moulded joists of horizontal section arranged</p>

	<p>longitudinally, a wide wood-burning hearth with hollow-chamfered depressed arch and moulded right jamb, a cambered tiebeam, one of 2 braces to it 0.13 metre wide, and a collar-rafter roof. The 2-bay extension to the rear of it has a cambered tiebeam and 2 braces to it 0.10 metre wide, and a crownpost roof with axial braces 0.02 metre wide, exceptionally thin. The long service range could not be examined internally, but it has an underbuilt jetty to the left, now enclosed by the brick facing, and transverse plain joists of horizontal section. In the left end of the hall range the studding is exposed and the infill removed; there is one moulded 4-centred doorhead with recessed spandrels, and part of the seating for another; some charring. In the right end of the hall range display bracing trenched into the studding is exposed, with mortices for a fixed bench; at the front end of it, a blocked parlour doorway with hollow-chamfered double-ogee head, and 2 mortices and groove for a former draught screen; and a similar doorway at the rear end, within a cupboard forming part of no. 148. The front and rear walls have been raised and the wallplates renewed; no datable features are visible in these walls. The right crosswing has a boxed binding beam between the front 2 bays, there is an original partition between the middle and rear bays, with curved bracing trenched into the studding. In the middle and rear bays, exposed plain joists of heavy horizontal section arranged transversely, and a blocked original stair trap. Part of the right girt has been removed for a C20 extension, exposing central tenons bearing scribed carpenter's marks, VII to XI. Chamfered heavy braces to binding beam. Cambered tiebeams, jowled posts and arched braces 0.12 metre wide, all chamfered with step stops. In the middle bay are 2 long splayed and under-squinted scarfs, incomplete in the left wallplate, partly covered by boarding in the right wallplate. The right extension has unjowled posts and a boxed binding beam, the joists plastered to the soffits. RCHM 22'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	583
Asset Name	Heigaines
National Grid Reference	586368 219115
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123826
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C16 or earlier, extended in C19, much altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE, with C19 axial stack near left end. 2 adjacent C19 wings to rear, with truncated C19 external stack to left, and C20 external stack at end of right wing. One storey with attics. 2 C20 casements, and 3 more in gabled dormers. C20 door with side-lights. Half-hipped gambrel roof on main range, gablet hip on left rear wing, full hip on right rear wing. All rear windows are C20 casements. Chamfered axial beam supported in internal stack at left end, with lamb's tongue stops and introduced post at right end. Joists of horizontal section with step stops jointed to beam with soffit tenons with diminished haunches. As the wall framing is concealed by plaster it is not clear whether this is an inserted floor of c.1570 in an earlier building, or part of the original construction. The axial stack originally had coal-burning hearths to left and right; right hearth now blocked, converted to a recess facing to left. Plain joists of vertical section in left bay. Roof rebuilt as a gambrel in C18/19. The rear wings have thin studding and primary straight bracing. Plain joists of vertical section in left rear wing, much disturbed by C20 alterations. Documentary evidence from 1581 (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 72, A.A. Dibben, Title Deeds, 1971, 26)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	584
Asset Name	Quaker Meeting House, to rear of Numbers 203-5
National Grid Reference	586373 219154
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170446
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Quaker meeting house, now a store. Early C18. Red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Rectangular plan facing SE (internally, facing SW). C20 lean-to workshop against front elevation. C20 small lean-to against rear elevation. 2 storeys. 3 C18 sashes of 8 + 12 lights with segmental arches, and one oval window with radial tracery.

	Some crown glass. Doorway reduced with C20 brickwork. Double range roof with leaded hips. One similar sash in each return, one in rear elevation. The NE end of the rear elevation has been rebuilt in the C20, retaining the earlier sash, with flettons on the inside. The interior originally had a boarded dado all round, of which some remains at the NE end. 2 wooden platforms for seating across the full width of the NE end survive. The Kelvedon Local Meeting was established in 1711. (Records at Friends' Meeting House, Colchester)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	585
Asset Name	Barn at rear of Numbers 156 to 160 (Even)
National Grid Reference	586381 219097
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337624
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Early C17, altered in C19. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red clay pantiles. 4 bays aligned NE-SW, aisled on SE side only, with midstrey to NW. C19 lean-to extensions each side of midstrey, of the same materials. NW elevation, original great doors (requiring repair), and one C19 halved stabled door in each lean-to. Jowled arcade posts, jowled wallposts in NW wall, aisle posts unjowled. All arched arcade braces in situ. All arched braces to cambered tiebeams in situ except one. Face-halved and bladed scarf in arcade plate. Aisle plate requiring repair. In end walls and aisle wall, straight braces trenched outside heavy studding; in NW wall, straight braces trenched inside studding. Clasped purlin roof, with collars at half-bay intervals. C20 inserted floor in the 2 NE bays. The midstrey is a separate structure, but similar in construction and date, with jowled posts at the front only, and straight braces trenched outside the studding. Short curved braces across the top corners of the great doorway. Roof of midstrey rebuilt with ridge. Shown on First Edition 25" O.S. map of 1875 as part of Chambers's Farm'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	586
Asset Name	T C News
National Grid Reference	586394 219170
Type	Commerical Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123825
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now shop and house. Late medieval, altered in C18 and C20. Timber framed, roughcast and plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2-bay crosswing of hall house to left (item 81/188, q.v.), with 3-bay wing to rear. C18 extension to right of crosswing, with stack in rear right corner, 2-bay wing to rear of it, and C20 extension in painted brick beyond. The whole forms a rectangular plan. 2 storeys; rear right wing of one storey with attics. Ground floor, C20 shopfront with central glazed door. First floor, 2 C20 casements. In the right gable the ends of the rear wallplate and 2 side purlins are exposed, the roof raised approx. 0.30 metre above. Gambrel roof over rear right wing. Chimney cement-rendered. The crosswing has an underbuilt jetty and a binding beam, both plastered. In the shop the right wall of the crosswing is all removed except one main post, plastered. In the rear wing are 2 transverse beams, chamfered with lamb's tongue stops. On the first floor of the crosswing 2 jowled posts are exposed, the remainder of the frame concealed. The roof has been rebuilt to align with the street. RCHM 29'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	587
Asset Name	Chambers / Dormers / Gables
National Grid Reference	586396 219103
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1170862
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now 3 cottages. C14, altered in C17, c19 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2-bay hall range facing NW with central stack; 3-bay parlour/solar crosswing to left with C19 stack in middle bay; C14/15 2-bay extension to rear of it, jettied to right; 3-bay service crosswing to right with C16/17 stack to rear, C18 single-storey extension beyond with external stack to left, and small C19 extensions at end; C16/17 one-bay extension to right of front bay of crosswing, with C16/17 stack at the junction; catslide extension to rear of left bay of hall range, and C20 flat-roofed single-storey extension to rear of right bay. Crosswings and their extensions of 2 storeys, hall range of one storey with attics. The left crosswing and its extension now comprise no. 160 (Gables), the hall range and its rear extensions no. 158 (Gables), and the right crosswing and its extensions no. 156 (chambers). No. 160 (Gables) is jettied to the street, with a C20 bow window and 2 C20 brackets below, and a C19 casement above; door in left return. No. 158 (Dormers) has one early C19 sash of 10 + 10 lights, and one early c19 splayed bay of sashes of 12 lights, and 2 C19 casements in gabled dormers; C20 door. No. 156 (Chambers) has an underbuilt jetty, a C19 splayed bay of sashes of 12 lights, and on the first floor an early C19 sash of 16 lights; 6-panel door, the top 2 panels glazed, with moulded architrave. The left return of no. 160 has on the ground floor 2 C19 horizontal sashes of 8 + 12 lights with handmade glass; there are 2 C19 horizontal sashes of 6 + 6 lights in the right elevation of its rear extension. The left crosswing has mortices for moulded mullions and a groove for sliding shutters in the jetty plate; one brace 0.18 metre thick to the binding beam, the other missing; braces 0.11 and 0.14 metre thick to the cambered tiebeams; jowled posts; splayed and undersquinted scarfs in both wallplates; and a blocked stair trap at the right side of the middle bay. In the right wall is a blocked doorway to the hall, 1.30 metres wide and with one-half of a 2-centred doorhead; visible in no. 158 it has display bracing of curved W form, and mortices for a former dais, a rare feature. In the rear wall is an original doorway and curved display bracing trenched outside the studs. Original crownpost roof of steep pitch with axial braces 0.09 metre wide, and wattle and daub infill in both gables. The rear extension is a separate structure, with open trusses at the front and in the middle; all 4 braces to the binding beams, 0.09 metre wide; chamfered joists of horizontal section with plain stops, arranged transversely for the jetty; 3 of 4 similar braces to the tiebeams; the heavy sill of a former oriel window on the right, above the jetty; and a complete crownpost roof, similar to that of the crosswing but of normal tile pitch.</p>

	<p>The hall range has been substantially rebuilt in the C17. The front wall is on the line of the original front wall of the hall, and may incorporate C14 framing, but the rear wall has been rebuilt inside the line of the original wall, cutting the blocked doorway into the left (parlour) crosswing. Wood-burning hearth facing to left, the chamfered mantel beam original, the brickwork of the jambs rebuilt. C20 grate facing to right. The roof is composed of smoke-blackened medieval rafters pegged at the apices with unsooted pegs. The right crosswing has a jetty plate rebated for internal shutters, and in the left wall one of a former pair of service doorways, blocked, 1.14 metres wide, 1.78 metres high, with a double ogee doorhead chamfered on the hall side. The doorpost between is rebated for 2 doors. Braces 0.14 metre wide to the tiebeams. Frame mainly plastered over. No access to roof, but probably similar to that of the left crosswing. In rear part of crosswing, early C17 inserted floor, with chamfered beam with lamb's tongue stops and plain joists of vertical section. The rear stack has a wide wood-burning hearth reduced for a C20 grate. The right stack has a wide wood-burning hearth facing to left, converted to form a C20 grate with recessed cupboards with arched heads to each side. The right extension has plain joists of horizontal section arranged longitudinally. RCHM 23'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	588
Asset Name	162 and 164, High Street
National Grid Reference	586399 219109
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123794
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Pair of attached cottages. Early C19, extended in C20. Timber framed, plastered above tarred brick footing, roofed with slate. Rectangular plan facing NW with central stack of gault brick. 2 rooms deep. 2 storeys. C20 single-storey extension to rear of both, with flat roof. Each has on the ground floor one original sash of 12 lights, and on the first floor one original sash of 3 + 6 lights; some crown glass. Half-glazed 4-panel door in each return. Low-pitched roof. Included for group value'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	589
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 29
National Grid Reference	586400 217600
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046807
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	590
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 1
National Grid Reference	586400 217900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042498
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	591
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 18
National Grid Reference	586400 217900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046052
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	592
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 2
National Grid Reference	586400 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042499
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	593
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Asset Name	Deacons Newsagents
National Grid Reference	586419 219114
Type	Commerical Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170945
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now shop and house. Circa 1700, altered in C19. Mainly timber framed and plastered, with facade of painted brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Single-span range facing NW, with internal stack at right. Original stair or closet tower with hipped roof to rear of right end. C19 single-storey wing to rear of left end, projecting to left, with slate roof. Single-storey lean-to extension with slate roof behind main range. 2 storeys. Ground floor, C19 splayed bay shop window, one C19 sash with marginal lights. First floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 16 lights, and blind aperture over door. Half-glazed door, simple flat canopy on scrolled brackets, one stone step. Facade slightly asymmetrical even before C19 alterations. Band of 3 courses of rubbed red brick with fine mortar joints at first floor level. Dentilled eaves cornice. Hipped roof. Exposed girts in end walls. The rear tower has on the first floor, one early C19 sash of 3 + 6 lights. The left ground floor room, now part of the shop, has the rear, wall removed, but retains a moulded plaster cornice with egg-and-dart ornament all round. This roof has a plaster ceiling moulded in high relief, with an oval central panel, foliated wreath, and shells, flowers and fruits. Deeds from c.1750 in the possession of the owner'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	594
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 20
National Grid Reference	586423 217738
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX1044910
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	595
Asset Name	219 and 221, High Street
National Grid Reference	586440 219171
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123827
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now divided into 2 houses. C16, altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed, plastered and weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE, c.1570, comprising 2 bays of a range which formerly extended for another bay to the right, with C19 external stack to rear of right bay. 3-bay crosswing to left extending to front and rear, early to mid C16, jettied to the street. C19 stacks to right of front bay, on axis to rear of middle bay, and to rear of rear bay. C18/19 lean-to extensions of one storey with attics to right of crosswing in front of main range and to rear of it. Large C20 flat-roofed single-storey extension to rear of main range. No. 219 comprises the crosswing, the lean-to extensions, and a little of the main range; no. 221 comprises the rest of the main range and flat-roofed extension. 2 storeys. Ground floor, splayed bay of C20 casements below jetty, and one C20 casement. First floor, 3 C20 casements. C20 door in main range (no. 22i). The right return is weatherboarded, with no apertures. The left return has a 4-window range of early C20 casements, and a C20 door (no. 219) at the front of an early C20 gabled porch with scalloped bargeboards. No. 221 is wholly plastered and modernised internally, except one arched brace in the front left corner; clasped purlin roof with arched wind-bracing; the right gable is blocked with flettons inside the weatherboarding. In no. 219 much of the

	<p>framing is exposed, revealing a clear gap between the main range and crosswing. The crosswing has a blocked doorway with 4-centred head at the right end of the front wall, and a rebate for shutters in the jetty plate, probably for an unglazed window on the site of the present splayed bay. Chamfered binding beams with step stops. In the front bay, chamfered joists of horizontal section with modified step stops (cut back at the corners). In the rear bay, plain joists of horizontal section with a blocked stair trap at the right side. Jowled posts. Cambered tiebeam between front and middle bays, with one of 2 arched braces in situ. Some exposed original wattle and daub infill in upper left wall. Groove for sliding shutter in rear tiebeam. Curved tension bracing outside studs of right wall. Crownpost roof. The middle bay of the roof survives intact, with plain crownpost and axial bracing. The front bay has been raised. Victorian cast iron grate in middle first-floor hearth. C18/early C19 battened internal doors. A window of early glazed type is exposed internally, in the front of the main range but now within no. 219, with 2 hollow-moulded mullions and 2 of the original 3 saddle bars, a feature which merits special care. RCHM 28'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	596
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date 8
National Grid Reference	586446 217675
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048109
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	597
Asset Name	Wyvern House

National Grid Reference	586459 219155
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123795
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C17, extended in later C17 and early C19. Original building and C17 extension timber framed and plastered, C19 extension of painted brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 5-bay range aligned NW-SE (at right angles to street) with axial stack near front and internal stack against right wall near rear. Late C17 one-bay extension beyond with C20 single-storey lean-to extension to right of it. Early C19 extension with central stack beyond, and single-storey lean-to with corrugated iron roof at end. 2 storeys and attic. NW elevation (to street), ground floor, one late C19 splayed bay of sashes of 2-4-2 lights; first floor, 2 early C19 sashes of 12 lights; roof hipped. Right return, scattered fenestration, mainly C20 casements; C20 door in early C19 reeded doorcase with shallow moulded canopy. The early C19 extension has a blocked coach door with segmental arch of gauged brick, a dentilled eaves course, and a parapet gable to the rear. Posts ledged for chamfered binding beams with plain and lamb's tongue stops. C20 bolted knees below NW binding beam. Open well stair from ground to attic with square posts, wide moulded handrail, moulded and pulvinated string, and turned balusters, c.1700. 2 C18 borrowed lights on stair with diamond leading. On first floor, one early C18 fielded 2-panel pine door to front room, and 4 simple 2-panel doors elsewhere. Early C19 stair to rear, with oval-section hardwood rail with double curvature at top, and plain stick balusters. Clasped purlin roof with some panels of wattle and daub infill, and gables to the NE. Abuts on no. 178 (Bridge House), item 8/221, to left'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	598
Asset Name	Bridge House, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586466 219159
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170952
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House. C18, extended and altered in C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, partly painted, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing NW, with internal stack at left end, and original rear wing at right side with internal stack at the junction. C19 single-storey extension beyond, with internal stack at the junction. C19 rear wing at left end, with internal stack at left side, forming a half-H plan. 2 storeys, cellar and attics. 5-window range of sashes of 2 + 4 lights with flat arches of gauged brick, and crown glass. 3 C18 casements in hipped dormers. Central 5-panel door, the top 3 panels glazed, in doorcase with fluted pilasters, triglyph frieze- and dentilled pediment. 3 stone steps. Symmetrical elevation. Plain brick band between storeys. Left return painted, with one similar sash on ground floor. Abuts on no. 116 (Wyvern House) at right (item 8/220, q.v.). The rear elevation is painted, with a mid-C19 half-glazed door, including coloured glass, in an early C19 reeded surround, and above, one early C19 sash of 12 lights with crown glass. The left rear wing has C19 French windows, and a hipped roof. The left side of the right rear wing has one C19 horizontal sash of 9 + 9 lights. C18 3-flight staircase with open well and gallery; wreathed moulded handrail, 3 turned balusters to each tread and on gallery; carved scrolls on tread-ends; all of pine. The entrance hall has a C19 panelled dado, 3 semi-elliptical arches in lobby at left, a plaster egg-and-dart cornice; and 3 papier mâché crestings over the front and 2 internal doors, with scrolls, strapwork and shells. All internal doors of 4 panels, except one C18 2-panel pine door to right rear wing. All folding shutters complete, on front ground-floor and first-floor windows, and French window of left rear wing. Boxed axial beams in front range. In right rear wing, one chamfered transverse beam with lamb's tongue stops, and exposed plain joists of vertical section. In left front ground-floor room Victorian cast iron grate, and plain surround of grey and white marble. Another Victorian cast iron grate in front right room on first floor. Large wood-burning hearth in right rear wing, blocked. Plaster egg-and-dart cornice on first floor. Deeds from 1768 in the possession of the owners or Essex Record Office'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	599
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 30

National Grid Reference	586468 217485
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046808
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	600
Asset Name	Cropmarks south of Ewell Hall
National Grid Reference	586480 218090
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27196
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Rectilinear enclosure c30m by c80m long. Possible oblong building c10m wide at S end. Other faint internal features in N. <1> <2>' [1]</p> <p>'Cropmarks of a trackway, enclosure, field boundaries, a possible round barrow and extraction pits. The round barrow is only faintly visible on a single photograph and the northern part of the enclosure is masked by geology. The geological cropmarks across this site are quite extensive. The course of a former road marked on the 1st Edition OS map is also visible (Figure 6).</p> <p>This site was not covered by the geophysical survey'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Place Services 2021, 12 - Identified Site 11</p>

Asset Number	601
Asset Name	Numbers 180a, B and C, and Wing to east In Swan Street
National Grid Reference	586485 219173
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337625
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now 2 shops, house and store. Late C14/early C15, altered in C16, C17 and C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed mainly with handmade red plain tiles, some interlocking concrete tiles. 2-bay hall facing NW, with 2-bay parlour/solar crosswing to right, and mid-C16 axial stack at the junction. 2-bay service crosswing to left, with one-bay extension to rear. C15 triangular wing to left of this crosswing, facing Swan Street. C17 single-storey range of 3 bays extending to left along Swan Street, with axial stack and C20 stack behind axis. Small C20 flat-roofed single-storey extension to rear of hall. 2 storeys. (The right crosswing is no. 180A, the hall range is no. 180B, the left crosswing and triangular wing comprise no. 180C. The single-storey range along Swan Street is currently a Video Club. No. 180A (Jonathans, estate agents) has a late C19 shopfront of 4 lights with 4-centred heads with foliate and floriate carving in the spandrels, late C19 half-glazed panelled door, and canopy over both on scrolled and carved brackets; first floor, one late c19 transomed 4-light casement with canopy on scrolled brackets. No. 180B (house) has a C19/20 transomed 5-light window, and a C20 door in a larger late c19 aperture with 4-centred head and carved spandrels, and a canopy over both on scrolled and carved brackets; first floor, one C19/20 transomed 4-light casement with small gable over. Truncated concertina stack. No. 180C (shop, Special Occasion) has on the High Street elevation a shop window similar to that of no. 180A, but of 3 lights, and a half-glazed door, without canopy; on the first floor a window similar to that of no. 180A; and on the Swan Street elevation one window on each floor similar to the first-floor window of no. 180A; 2 panelled doors each with 2 V-headed lights: and canopy on scrolled and carved brackets; C19 moulded bressumer and band at first-floor window height. The single-storey wing has 3 late C19 casements of 3, 3 and 4 lights respectively, each with a canopy on scrolled and carved brackets, a C19 half-glazed door, and a vehicle access through the left and. 3 gables on the High</p>

	<p>Street elevation and one on the Swan Street elevation have C19 fretted bargeboards, the larger 3 with scrolled brackets and pendants. The rear elevation of the Swan Street range has one early C19 sash of 16 lights, and one C18 window with rectangular leading, including a wrought iron casement with original spring latch and tulip handle; the rear pitch only is roofed with interlocking tiles. The right crosswing (no. 180A) has some studding exposed internally, with curved bracing trenched to the outside, a double-ogee moulded binding beam with convergent stops, and a wide wood-burning hearth with chamfered jambs and chamfered mantel beam with step stops. The binding beam and the brickwork of the hearth have been mistreated by sand-blasting. All the main timbers - jowled posts, wallplates and tiebeams - are hollow-chamfered. One C17/18 moulded 3-plank door to first-floor closet. Crownpost roof, formerly with axial bracing, crownpost missing, with splayed and undersquinted scarf in collar-purlin; one replacement tiebeam. The front of the hall roof has been raised, leaving the original roof structure in situ; cross-quadrate crownpost with 4-way rising braces, heavily smoke-blackened. Access to the main part of no. 180B not obtained at time of survey, November 1986. The left crosswing (part of no. 180C) has a binding beam morticed and grooved for a former service partition supported on a brick pier at the right end, and plain joists of horizontal section jointed to it with unrefined soffit tenons; blocked stair trap at rear right corner; formerly jettied, but underbuilt and jetty plate removed; exposed studs and original sill in left wall; crownpost roof, formerly with axial bracing; hipped at rear end of roof. The triangular wing is jettied to the Swan Street elevation, underbuilt, with diamond mortices and shutter groove in the jetty plate; chamfered beam, and plain joists of horizontal section jointed to it with housed soffits; crownpost roof, formerly with axial bracing. The single-storey range along Swan Street has one cambered tiebeam, apparently re-used, large wood-burning hearth rebuilt in C20, and a clasped purlin roof. RCHM 26'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	602
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 19
National Grid Reference	586500 217700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046053

Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	603
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 1
National Grid Reference	586500 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042501
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	604
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 3
National Grid Reference	586500 218500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042502
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	605
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 8
National Grid Reference	586500 218500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043081
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	606
Asset Name	Kelvedon, unidentified findspot
National Grid Reference	586500 218500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26613
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Flake, part of broken pick, marked as from Kelvedon'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	607
Asset Name	Kelvedon Hall
National Grid Reference	586503 216642
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1166077
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Late C17 of earlier origin. Timber framed and painted brick. Square hipped and sprocketed red plain tiled roof. with 3 hipped dormers to front and 2 similar to rear. 4 red brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, attics and cellar. Moulded eaves cornice. Central band. Dormers C19 2 light casements with central glazing bars. 3 window range of 3 light Venetian windows with glazing bars, with internal panelled reveal shutters, excepting first floor centre window, a vertically sliding sash with glazing bars. central 6 panelled door, moulded surround, frieze and pediment. Many original features remain, including moulded wainscots and architraves, traceried light over door, moulded string staircase. Panelling of beaded vertical boarding. Moulded surround to alcove cupboard with curved shelves. Red brick curved fireplace probably C16. A good example of its type'.
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	608
Asset Name	Stable/Brewhouse approximately 10 metres left (north) of Kelvedon Hall
National Grid Reference	586503 216661
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337344
HER Reference	N/A

Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Stable/brewhouse. Late C17/early C18. Part timber framed, with red brick and weatherboard facing. Square hipped red plain tiled roof with centre well. 2 storeys. The lower of brick, the upper weatherboarded. 3 vertically boarded doors. Heavy ceiling joists and red brick fireplaces for brewhouse and first floor, this possibly an ostlers room originally. An unusual and interesting survival and of good group value with the house'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	609
Asset Name	The Old Cottage
National Grid Reference	586512 219157
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337650
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of house. C15, altered c.1600 and in early C19. Timber framed, plastered with some exposed framing, facade of painted brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Three bays facing north east with C16 internal axial stack at left end. C19 rear wing forming a T-plan, and single-storey lean-to extensions with slate roofs in both rear angles. Small single-storey lean-to extension with hipped slate roof at right end. Two storeys. Ground floor, two early C19 sashes of twelve lights. First floor, two early C19 sashes of 3 + 6 lights. Six-panel door, with four panels glazed. All apertures in facade have flat arches of gauged brick. Three truncated octagonal shafts, each with a roll moulding at the base. In the right return one collar of the roof is exposed. In the left return the framing is exposed of the right wall of a former crosswing, of which the remainder is demolished, with jowled posts, central post with mortices for a beam and brace, studding on the upper storey, and an incomplete fireplace below.

	<p>The interior comprises two bays and a short bay at the left end, of a house which formerly extended further in both directions, with a partition wall between the two right bays; this has display bracing trenched into the left side of the studs. The whole front was formerly jettied, now underbuilt, with two plain jetty brackets at the right end, and in the jetty plate, mortices for diamond mullions of unusually large section and grooves for sliding shutters.</p> <p>The transverse beam at the right side of the right bay is chamfered with lamb's tongue stops, without mortices for studding, indicating that the building formerly continued in this direction. This beam is an insertion of c.1600, but the chamfered axial beam scribed into it is part of the original structure, with a solid brace approximately 0.15 metre wide at the left end of it. On the upper storey this bay has a groove for a sliding shutter in the rear wallplate, and two longitudinal ovolo-moulded ceiling beams with lamb's tongue stops, inserted c.1600. The lower posts between the other two bays have been replaced by brick piers. An unusually large chamfered binding beam is supported on the piers, with chamfered axial bridging beams each side with step stops; plain joists of horizontal section are jointed to the bridging beams with central tenons and housed soffits. The structure is slightly angled at the binding beam, so that to the right it forms a parallelogram in plan. Original rebated hardwood floorboards. Jowled posts, retaining two braces to the tiebeams approximately 0.12 metre wide at the front, missing at the rear. The two left trusses were both open originally. Exceptional heights at both storeys.</p> <p>The stack has a wood-burning hearth on the ground floor, the mantel beam replaced, and on the first floor an inserted hearth of c.1600 with chamfered jambs and depressed arch, stripped of plaster. Ovolo-moulded axial ceiling beams with lamb's tongue stops in both bays, inserted c.1600. Original roof of collar-rafter construction, unsooted. On the ground floor one altered C16 battened door with moulded muntins, heavily nailed, remains; the RCHM reported 3. Deeds from 1787 to 1922 are in the possession of the owner'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	610
Asset Name	Pigsties approximately 60 metres to rear (east) of Kelvedon Hall
National Grid Reference	586557 216662
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111077

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'A pair of pigsties. C18. Red brick, hipped red plain tiled roof. 2 central adjoining doorways, front red brick enclosed yard with 2 central vertically boarded gates. An unusual survival and part of the original farm complex. q.v. 2/69,70'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	611
Asset Name	The Old Bridge House
National Grid Reference	586574 219125
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171223
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wrongly shown on OS map as part of no. 3. House. C17, altered in C18 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2 bays facing NE, with a stack at the rear of each bay. 2-bay wing to rear of right bay, and C20 single-storey extension beyond. C17 stair tower to rear of left bay. 2 storeys and attics. C18 2-storey splayed bay with sashes of 12-16-12 lights on ground floor, 12-12-12 lights on first floor, and C20 casements on each floor. Attic floor, 2 casements in the style of C18 round-headed sashes; C20 feature gables. Lead rainwater head with embossed foliage. C20 door with gabled canopy on brackets in right return. Chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops, plain joists of vertical section in right bay, mainly of horizontal section in left bay. Right ground-floor hearth much altered, the original mantel beam raised over a C20 brick arch. Left ground-floor hearth wholly rebricked, retaining the original chamfered mantel beam with lamb's tongue stops. C18 2-panel pine door behind left bay, c17/L8 plain battened door behind right bay. On the first floor the right front room has a dado of C18 pine panelling; the Left front room has an early C19 entrance lobby with semi-elliptical

	arch and fluted pilasters. The stair tower has a late C17 open well stair from ground to attic, with moulded closed strings, wide moulded handrails and turned balusters, a feature of high quality, meriting special care. In upper room of rear wing, early C19 cast iron ducknest grate. The roof of the main range is of clasped purlin construction, with some re-used smoke-blackened rafters from a medieval roof. A photograph of this building c.1865, then The Swan Inn, is reproduced in B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, plate 7, showing that at that date it had a plastered parapet at front and side, a hipped roof, and an external stack on the right return'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	612
Asset Name	3, Swan Street
National Grid Reference	586582 219119
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123769
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18, altered in early C19 and late C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing NE, with long rear extension forming an irregular T-plan. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 2 early C19 sashes. First floor, 2 similar sashes and one C20 splayed oriel, with C18 sash of 8 + 8 lights and 4 fixed lights each side, supported on scrolled brackets. C20 door in early C19 fluted doorcase, with C20 side-light under joint canopy. At left end, vehicle entry with semi-elliptical arch and double doors. Rear wing weatherboarded. Interior much altered in late C20. This house is shown obliquely in a photograph of c.1865 reproduced in B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, plate 7, at which time it did not have an oriel, and it had 2 sashes in the right return'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	613
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Asset Name	Ewell Hall
National Grid Reference	586593 218158
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1170980
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C17 or earlier, extended in C18. Partly timber framed and plastered, partly of painted brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Complex plan facing NW comprising (1) C18 brick range with stack in left wall and axial stack near right end, (2) to rear of it, timber framed parallel range with hipped roof, not extending to the left end, (3) long catslide extension in left rear angle, and lean-to extension along rear of second range, with small C20 extension, (4) 2 parallel ranges to right of the foregoing assembly, with one stack between them, and one axial stack in each, the whole forming an approximately rectangular plan. 2 storeys. In main range, ground floor, 3 sashes of 16 lights with shallow segmental arches of gauged brick, and crown glass; first floor, 3 similar sashes, and one more of 12 lights. Off-centre 6-panel door in doorcase with simple pilasters, moulded pediment, panelled jambs and soffit. Moulded and modillioned eaves cornice. In brick service wing to right, one sash of 12 lights and one blocked window aperture on each floor. See RCHM 60 for interior details'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	614
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 4
National Grid Reference	586598 217646
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042962

Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	615
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 13
National Grid Reference	586600 217500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044317
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	616
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 5
National Grid Reference	586600 218320
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042963
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	617
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date 3
National Grid Reference	586600 218320
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043463
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	618
Asset Name	The Sun Inn
National Grid Reference	586613 219280
Type	Eating and Drinking Establishment
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123832
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of a mansion, now an inn. Early C16, altered in late C16 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3-bay range facing SE, roofed in 3 parallel ranges aligned NW-SE, gable ends to street, with internal stack in middle -bay and serving right bay, external

	<p>stack to left of left bay (now enclosed by C20 adjacent building). Single-storey extension to rear, c.1980. 2 storeys. Ground floor, one C19 3-light casement with horizontal glazing bars, one splayed bay of C20 casements. First floor, 3 early C19 sashes of 16 lights with C20 external louvred shutters. 2 plain boarded doors, one with a single light, both with plain overlights. Full-length jetty with early C16 fascia carved with folded leaf design, one moulded bracket, and one moulded and carved bracket at left end. Late C16 projecting gables with hanging brackets and carved pendants. C19 carved bargeboards. The front elevation is plastered and painted to represent exposed framing, less decorative than the original framing. 2 octagonal shafts on main stack, rebuilt in C19. The original entry was on the line of the present left door (on the left side of the middle range), now largely occupied by the bar. A doorway with carved and moulded 4-centred doorhead opens off it into the left room, which has a binding beam with double-ogee moulding, joists plastered to the soffits, and a large wood-burning hearth with depressed arch of brick. The right ground-floor room has a binding beam with similar moulding, but also carved with folded leaf design, and moulded joists of horizontal section with carved leaf stops; exposed close studding; large wood-burning hearth, the mantel beam carved with 3 pomegranates, foliage and cable design. The left first-floor room has exposed close studding with paired curved braces trenched to the inside, a large wood-burning hearth with chamfered depressed arch retaining the original plaster, jowled posts, and a chamfered tie beam with lamb's tongue stops. The right first-floor room has a large wood-burning hearth, the mantel beam carved with 3 pomegranates and conventional foliage, but different in detail from the one below; large sill for former oriel window. A rare feature is an original gallery, extending across the whole rear elevation, the studding exposed internally below the rail, but closed in and plastered above the rail at some subsequent date; opening off it into the middle first-floor room is a doorway with roll moulding. The jowls of the inner posts are aligned NW-SE; the jowls of the corner posts are aligned NE-SW. The roof has been rebuilt in the late C16 in 3 parallel ranges, in clasped purlin form with arched wind braces, projecting slightly to the front, with contemporary external ornament. RCHM 30. See items 8/92 and 8/93'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	619
Asset Name	Sun Cottage
National Grid Reference	586619 219286
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1337605
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Part of mansion, now house, shop and garage. C15, extended in C16. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range of 4 bays facing SE with continuous jetty. Early C16 stack in second bay from left end, behind axis. C17/18 stack at right end, in front of axis. Corridor extension to rear, c.1560. Wing to rear of right end, 3 bays, formerly longer, C16. Originally this property was combined with that to the left (now No. 3, The Sun Inn) and that to the right (now No. 7, Feering House), forming a mansion known as Strangers (see items 8/91 and 8/93). 2 storeys. Ground floor, one C20 casement, C19 shop projecting under jetty, with half-glazed door, and double doors to garage. First floor, C16 oriel, the base plastered over and the windows altered to C20 casements, and 2 C20 casements. At the left end, plain boarded door with one small light, within late C16 gabled porch with moulded and carved 4-centred outer arch, and original carved bargeboards. The beams and plain joists of horizontal section are visible below the jetty. The joists are jointed to the chamfered axial beams with central tenons. Jowled posts, close studding. The stack near the left end has on the ground floor a wide wood-burning hearth, and above the mantel beam a niche with chamfered jambs and 4-centred arch. The hearth is reduced with an C18 pine fire surround with rocaille ornament carved in bold relief, and a plain cupboard to the right. This room has an C18 moulded wooden coving. On the first floor the stack has a chamfered and mitred mantel beam over a wood-burning hearth, and above it a niche with trefoiled head of moulded brick, early C16. Original floorboards. Arched braces to cambered tiebeams, originally of 2 open trusses, now studded and partitioned. Crownpost roof with axial bracing. Simple wall painting of arcaded design, early C17, on partition in attic. In the rear corridor extension, edge-halved and bridled scarf, and 2 blocked windows of early glazed type each with one moulded mullion. Moulded 4-plank door, early C17, to rear of ground floor. Early C19 half-glazed door on first floor with 2 large bull's-eye panes. RCHM 30'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	620
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 20

National Grid Reference	586629 217659
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046057
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	621
Asset Name	Bridge House, Feering
National Grid Reference	586633 219250
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169327
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C16, altered in C17 and C18. Timber framed, plastered with some weatherboarding, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays aligned NW-SE, with entrance elevation at NW end. Axial stack of c.1600 in second bay from SE end, and late C17 stair tower to NE of it. C20 extension to SE of stair tower. 2 storeys and attics. NW elevation (to Feering Hill), 2-window range of C18/early C19 sashes of 12 lights, and one of 4 + 4 lights on first floor. Some crown glass. 6-panel door at left end of elevation, the top 2 panels glazed, in eared doorcase with pediment head. Wooden dentilled eaves cornice. Roof hipped. The NE elevation of the stair tower is partly weatherboarded, with an C18 transomed 3-light window with wrought iron casement and rectangular leading. The 4-bay range was built in the C16 as a crosswing to an

	earlier hall house to the NE, now no. 18 (Timbers), with a long-jetty entrance elevation to the SW, at that time facing the road bridge over the River Blackwater. A bridge was built on the present line of Feering Hill c.1780, and the re-styling of the house to face Feering Hill probably dates from that time. The jetty is now underbuilt. Moulded axial and transverse beams throughout. Hollow-chamfered joists of horizontal section with runout stops in the 2 NW bays, plain joists of horizontal section in the SE bay. 2 wood-burning hearths back to back of 0.33 metre brickwork, both mantel beams replaced. Late CL7 open-well stair of high quality, with moulded strings and handrails and twist-turned balusters, meriting special care'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	622
Asset Name	Timbers
National Grid Reference	586637 219258
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337607
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15, altered in C16, C17 and C18. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing NW, originally comprising a 2-bay open hall and a storeyed parlour/solar bay to left. Mid-C16 axial stack at right end. C18 internal stack at left end. Late C17/18 single-storey rear extension at left end. (A rear extension at the right end now forms part of no. 18 (Bridge House), item 8/100, q.v.). 2 storeys and attics. 2-window range of early C19 sashes of 16 lights with some crown glass. Central 5 panel door, the top panel glazed, in eared doorcase with pulvinated frieze and pediment. Wooden dentils below eaves. The left return has on the ground floor one C18 2-light window with wrought iron casement, and in the attic gable one C17 2-light window with wrought casement and decorative fretted latch-plate; both windows have rectangular leading. The right ground-floor room has a wide wood-burning hearth, an inserted floor of c.1560 comprising chamfered transverse and axial beams, and chamfered plain joists of square section with step stops, jointed to it with soffit tenons with diminished haunches; rebate for shutter of former unglazed window,

	replaced by present window. The left ground-floor room, comprising the original parlour, has a chamfered axial beam, plain joists of horizontal section jointed to it with unrefined soffit tenons, replaced in the front half by narrower plain joists of vertical section; carpenters' marks; C20 grate. The upper storey has at the right end a C17 wood-burning hearth with rounded interior and chamfered mantel beam with lamb's tongue and notch stops; in the front wallplate an edge-splayed and bridled scarf; jowled posts; some exposed wattle and daub infill in the rear wall; C17 attic floor with chamfered transverse and axial beams with lamb's tongue stops. The roof is of collar-rafter couples, with in many rafters lower trenches for removed collars. There has been some rebuilding of the front wall in the C16 and C18; there is some evidence of a former oriel window on the upper storey. At the SW end the upper storey partly overlays the lower storey of no. 18 (Bridge House)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	623
Asset Name	Feering House
National Grid Reference	586641 219304
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123833
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Part of mansion. C14-C16. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Complex plan, the whole forming a rectangle facing SE, comprising (1) C14 2-bay 2-storey crosswing at left side of property, with C17/18 stack in left wall, (2) C19/20 extension to rear of it, (3) early C16 2-storey main range of one short and one long bay to right with stack in front of axis, (4) to rear of it, C16 2-bay 2-storey crosswing with stack to left, (5) to right of main range, 3-bay hall aligned with street, now of one storey with attics, with stack near middle behind ridge, (6) to rear of it, C16 2-bay 2-storey crosswing with contemporary external stack to right of rear bay, and C20 2-storey flat-roofed extension to right of it, (7) late C16 stair tower in front of this stack and extension. Originally this property was combined with No. 5 (Sun Cottage) and No. 3 (The Sun Inn) (items 8/91 and 8/92, q.v.), forming a mansion known as Strangers. Scattered fenestration, including one early C19 sash of 16 lights on each

	<p>floor, and one C19 casement in a gabled dormer. C20 door with 2-centred head. In right return on the first floor, one C18 2-light window with diamond-leaded crown glass in the fixed light, and altered casement, and 2 octagonal shafts on right stack. Block (1) has an underbuilt jetty at the front, mortices for a former line of studding forming a through-passage at the right side, plain joists of horizontal section jointed to the binding beam with central tenons, a blocked stair trap against the rear wall, curved tension braces trenched to the outside of the studs, and a crownpost roof with wide axial bracing. On the first floor is an C18 hearth with rounded back. On the rear wall, enclosed inside the first floor of the rear extension (2) is C18 external basket-pattern pargetting. Block (3) has an underbuilt jetty, plain joists of horizontal section, a chamfered axial beam, some early C17 oak panelling on the ground floor, and a crownpost roof with axial bracing, standing above the roof of crosswing. Block (4) has on the first floor, in the right wall a large unglazed window with 3 of 6 diamond mullions in situ, now blocked by block (6), and in the left side a small C19 cast iron grate. Block (5) has a CL7/18 inserted floor, a Victorian cast iron range, and on the first floor a small early C17 oak panelled door with contemporary cockshead hinges. In the rear wallplate empty rafter seatings are exposed, the rear wall having been raised with block (6). The right bay only has a crownpost roof with axial bracing. Block (6) has a chamfered binding beam with lamb's tongue stops, plain joists of horizontal section, and the wallplates are also chamfered with lamb's tongue stops. The rear wall originally had on the first floor a large oriel window with smaller lights to each side, one of which survives, with moulded jambs and mullion and 2 diamond saddle bars. The roof is of clasped purlin construction With high collars and arched wind-bracing, exposed to the collars. On the front wall of the first floor a floral wall painting of high quality, c.1580, survives almost intact, and there are traces of similar painting on other walls. On the ground floor is a large wood-burning hearth, the mantel beam chamfered and mitred, with some renewed brickwork at the sides. On the first floor is a large wood-burning hearth with rear splays, chamfered jambs and depressed arch, with the original plaster, and over it a painted text from the Geneva bible, Deuteronomy VI, verses 4-9. In the upper side of the stack is an original plain cupboard, opening off the stair tower. The stair has been rebuilt, and a doorhead on the ground floor is modern'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	624
Asset Name	Wall forming the street boundary of Number 9, and extending 25 metres Along the south-west boundary
National Grid Reference	586661 219312
Type	Boundary

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306660
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wall. C18/19. Red brick in Flemish bond. The section forming the street boundary extends from the S corner of the property, approx. 18 metres to the NE. At the SW end it includes a gateway approx. one metre wide, with a square brick pier to each side, with a segmental brick arch over; it terminates at a square brick pier, and splays inwards for the vehicle entrance, with a brick pier to each side. Chamfered plinth, stone and concrete copings on piers, copings of moulded V-bricks on wall. The section forming the SW boundary has a similar coping'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	625
Asset Name	The Vicarage, Feering
National Grid Reference	586679 219338
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123834
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C19. Plastered brick, stacks of gault brick, roofed with slate. Long range facing SE, with 2 axial stacks symmetrically arranged, and an external stack at the right end. Later red brick stack at rear left corner. Minor rear extensions. 2 storeys. 5-window range of sashes of 12 lights with crown glass, and eared and moulded architraves of plaster; the 2 sashes at the left end have horns, the others do not. Central half-glazed 4-panel door in simple portico. Low-pitched roof with parapet gables and kneelers. In the right return, one round window at first floor, with crossed glazing bars. Original internal features'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	626
Asset Name	Easterford Mill House
National Grid Reference	586684 219055
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337651
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C18. Timber framed, plastered over weatherboarding, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing NW, abutting on Easterford Mill (item 8/271, qv) at the left, with external stack at the junction. In rear right angle, short range parallel to main range, with fully hipped roof and external stack at right end, enclosed by single-storey lean-to extension. 2 storeys. 2-window range of early C19 tripartite sashes of 4-12-4 lights, and one early C19 sash with semi- circular head and small panes, centrally over door. C20 door at front of C20 lean- to porch. The building is shown distantly in a photograph of c1865 reproduced in BL Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, plate 7'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	627
Asset Name	Complex of Walls, Railings and Gates forming the street boundary of Number 11 (the Vicarage), from the north-east end extending 128 metres to the north-west and then 17 metres to the south-west, and from the south-west end extending 52 metres
National Grid Reference	586688 219330
Type	Boundary
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169227

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Walls, railings and gates. C16 to C19. Red brick in English and Flemish bond, and cast iron. The section forming the street boundary extends 47 metres, interrupted by vehicle gateways each approx. 2.5 metres wide to each side of the house, and a small wooden gate E of the house. This wall is in Flemish bond, 1.5 to 2 metres high, with a coping of moulded V-bricks. The vehicle gateway E of the house has 2 square brick piers, each with a moulded stone coping and ball finial. The section to NE of this gateway has one square brick pier with a moulded stone coping. The railings are mounted on dwarf brick walls with stone copings, and have plain square points. The iron double gates in front of the main door have dipped rails with scrolls above, and a scrolled band across the middle. To each side of the gates is a square open stanchion of iron, each with internal scrolls and 4 finials. Gates approx. 1.5 metres high, railings approx. one metre high. The wall extending along the NE boundary is in Flemish bond with a coping of moulded V-bricks, approx. 3 metres high; part of it forms the rear wall of a lean-to ancillary building E of the house. The wall extending along the SW boundary, and forming the rear boundaries of nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9, is in English and Flemish bond, with a similar coping, approx. 3 metres high, and includes the earliest brickwork. It was formerly part of the garden of a mansion known as Strangers, and terminates at a former fishpond'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	628
Asset Name	Easterford Mill
National Grid Reference	586694 219069
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1171251
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	<p>'Water mill. C18, altered in cL9. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing NW, abutting on Easterford Mill House (item 8/272, q.v.) at the right. Small single-storey lean-to extension to left. 3 catslide extensions of various dates and types to rear, the whole forming a rectangular plan. 2 storeys and loft. Ground floor, one early C19 sash of 16 lights, one C20 casement. First floor, 3 early cL9 sashes of 16 lights with crown and bullseye glass. One C20 door and one plain boarded door. External stair to another plain boarded door on first floor. Right end of roof semi-conical where it overlays the roof of Easterford Mill House. Lucam under repair at time of survey, October 1986. Gabled enclosure for hoist projecting above ridge behind lucam. One gabled dormer to rear, over catslide roof, lighting loft.</p> <p>'Easterford, or Rogers', as it was often called after its last miller, is an outstanding survivor full of charm and interest. A typical three-pair country mill, it stands just as it gave up work in the 1930s without ever, so far as is known, employing auxiliary power. Damsels and shoes still stand on two of the stones with a simple system of adjusting the damsel's beat by leading the crook string over one of four notches cut in the horse frame. The wheel is all iron with flat paddles set on pegged wooden starts, and the wheel shaft is extended to carry a belt pulley on the side of the wheel opposite to the pit wheel. It seems surprising that so convenient an arrangement is not found elsewhere, but what use Kelvedon made of it is not now clear. Stone nuts, pit wheel and wallower are iron, but the spur is a fine old wooden compass wheel and the vertical shaft is also wooden. The stone nuts were raised by a simple screw and spanner device. The bridge trees consist in each case of two heavy timbers at right angles, with the member carrying the stone spindle set across the member raised by the tenting screw. The ends of both are tenons sliding in mortices, with the fixed ends held by iron pins which can be adjusted by a choice of holes. An advantage of what at first sight seems an awkwardly complicated arrangement is that the pinion jacks are rendered very accessible. On the stone floor the wooden sack hoist pinion is geared unbevelled into the compass arm crown wheel and the sack hoist pulley itself is exceptionally large, about four feet six inches in diameter. The building itself is curious, with the weight of the stage floor taken on an inside timber frame and the front wall of the mill itself supporting only the roof. It appears that originally the mill was a mansard structure of mid-18th century date but the thrust of the roof was so great that the feet of the upright posts kicked inwards. Big rough-hewn knees were fixed with large Colt screws in the angles between the tie beams and the vertical posts. Later the north wall was raised and a single span roof erected over it so that the eaves are now higher at the front than the back and the stage floor is lit by windows in the wall instead of the usual rooflights and gables.' (H. Benham, <i>Some Essex Water Mills</i>, 1976, 65-7). The inner timber frame is of hardwood, some of it re-used. Since the above report was written the corroded flat paddles have been replaced in steel. All the machinery remains in place. A new steel sluice gate is operated by the original cast iron gearing. The building is shown distantly</p>
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	in a photograph of c.1865 reproduced in B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, plate 7'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	629
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 21
National Grid Reference	586700 217700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046058
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	630
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 6
National Grid Reference	586700 218300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047663
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	631
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 22
National Grid Reference	586700 218500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046059
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	632
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 7
National Grid Reference	586700 218500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047664
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	633
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Asset Name	Wall Along the street boundary of Number 15 (St Andrews) and Number 15a (Feering Hill House) from the east corner of the wall of Number 11 (the Vicarage), 42 metres to the north-east
National Grid Reference	586720 219352
Type	Wall
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169292
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wall. C18/19. Red brick in Flemish bond. Interrupted by vehicle gateway approx. 3 metres wide to no. 15 (St. Andrews), which has square brick piers with concrete caps, and ends at a similar pier on SW side of vehicle gateway to no. 15A (Feering Hill House). Includes a blocked gateway approx. 1.5 metres wide in front of the original front door, which has to each side a square pier of gauged brick with fine mortar joints and a moulded stone cap. The length to NE of this includes a blocked oculus, and has been raised in the C20. Height 2 to 2.5 metres. Part in front of no. 15 has a coping of moulded V-bricks; the remainder has a plain brick coping'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	634
Asset Name	Feering Hill House / St Andrews
National Grid Reference	586727 219372
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337606
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'House, now divided into 2. Circa 1700, extensively altered c.1800 and in late C19. Red brick in Flemish bond with blue and gault headers, partly plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing SE, with internal stack at right end and rear stack near left end. 2 adjacent rear wings with 2 stacks between them, completing a square plan. Late C19 gabled extension to front of right end, and late C19 in-line extension at left end, with C20 flat-roofed 2-storey extension to rear, and pantiled single-storey lean-to extension beyond. 2 storeys with attics. The SE (street) elevation has on the ground floor 2 late C19 sashes of 2 lights in earlier apertures with flat arches and projecting voussoirs of gauged brick, and 3 similar windows on the first floor. The C19 extension has a 2-storey square bay of casements. C19 casement in gabled dormer. Half-glazed door with C20 flat canopy. Ovolo-moulded band at first-floor level; and ovolo-moulded eaves cornice. Many blue headers are present on the ground floor and extending a little above the band, with headers of gault brick above. At ground and first floor are monograms incised in large red clay tablets, illegible. The right return, now the entrance elevation of no. 15A (Feering Hill House) has on the ground floor 2 early C19 sashes of 10 + 15 lights with original flush 4-panel external shutters, and on the first floor 2 early C19 sashes of 8 + 8 lights, all in shallow segmental arches, and a round window with crossed glazing bars. One C20 glazed door, and one half-glazed door at rear of C20 semi-circular porch. Dentilled eaves cornice. No. 15A (Feering Hill House) has C18 pine panelling in the front ground-floor room, and in the room above it. Posts supporting an axial beam in the middle ground-floor room (or entrance hall) have been carved with shields and scallops in the C20. No. 15 (St. Andrews) has C18 folding shutters in 2 front ground-floor windows. RCHM 29'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	635
Asset Name	The Barn and attached Ancillary Buildings
National Grid Reference	586756 219416
Type	Barn
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123835
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	<p>'Barn and attached ancillary buildings. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Barn of 7 bays aligned NE-SW, with midstrey to SE. Lean-to extension of red brick in E angle, forming a catslide with the midstrey roof. Lean-to extension in S angle, forming a catslide with the main roof. C18 2-bay stable range to NW of NE bay, with small lean-to extension to SW of NE bay, and C19 further ancillary building beyond, both of one storey. SE elevation (towards Feering Hill), C20 double vehicle doors in midstrey, weatherboarded above, plain boarded door in right lean-to, one C19/20 fixed light to left of midstrey; approx. 4 metres of the wall from the left corner is cement-rendered. Main roof and midstrey roof half-hipped. NW elevation, C19/20 double vehicle doors to threshing bay, 2 C19/20 fixed lights; the footing of tarred bricks in English bond varies in height from 0.5 metre at the left end to 1.5 metres at the right end, owing to the gradient. The SW elevation has double garage doors and single garage doors, and above, a brass bell pivoted on a wrought iron bracket attached to the building. The SW elevation of the first ancillary range has a garage door and a C19 halved stable door; the second range has 3 C20 casements and 2 plain boarded doors. The barn has jowled posts, heavy studding, wallplates grooved for original infill of wattle and daub, removed. Arched braces to the tiebeams. Near the SW end a cross-wall of late timber framing with primary straight bracing is infilled with brick, up to wallplate level only. Also at, this end the main walls are infilled with late brickwork. The last internal tiebeam at the NE end does not have arched braces. Clasped purlin roof. The ancillary ranges have lighter framing and unjowled posts. Arched braces to the middle tiebeam of the first range. Shown on tithe map of 1843 as Feering Mill (Farm), (Essex Record Office D/CT 137)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	636
Asset Name	Highfields Farmhouse and attached Cottage to north-east
National Grid Reference	586792 217490
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337626
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	<p>'House and attached cottage. Early C18, extended and altered in early C19. Timber framed, roughcast rendered with some exposed imitation framing; house roofed with machine-made red plain tiles; cottage roofed with slate and similar tiles; ancillary range to rear roofed with handmade red clay pantiles. Single-span range facing NW with original external stack to rear of left end. Early C19 wing to rear of right end, with an internal stack at the junction; 2 storeys. Early C19 cottage to left of main range, with rear wing at left end and internal stack at end; one storey with attics. Single-storey ancillary range beyond this wing. The house has on each floor 2 early C19 tripartite sashes of 4-12-4 lights, and on the first floor a central early C19 sash of 6 lights with semi-circular head. Central 5-panel door, the upper 3 panels glazed in early C19 moulded architrave, with early C20 gabled porch. Early C20 imitation framing on first floor. Hipped roof. The cottage has on the ground floor one C20 metal casement, and on the upper floor one early C19 sash of 3 + 6 lights; gabled roof of low pitch; entrance at rear. The right return has on the ground floor one early C19 sash of 16 lights and one C20 glass door, and on the first floor 2 similar sashes. The rear elevation of the main range has on each floor one early C18 sash of 12 lights; the upper part of the stack has been rebuilt. The rear elevation of the rear wing has on each floor 2 early C19 sashes of 16 lights. Much crown glass in front, side and rear windows. 6-panel door in left side of rear wing. The rear elevation of the cottage has on the ground floor one early C19 3-light window with a wrought iron casement and rectangular leading; and on the upper floor one C19 casement. In the house, early C19 straight stair with hardwood handrail, turned newel and replaced stick balusters; re-sited C17 oak panelling on left side of it, and forming a dado on the left wall of the entrance/stair hall. At top of stair, early C19 semi-elliptical arch. On first-floor landing, early C18 large glazed screen for borrowed light, with ovolo-moulded glazing bars and much crown glass, a rare feature. C20 grates. The cottage has re-sited C17 oak panelling on the right and rear walls of the ground-floor room, and similar panelling beside the stair. C20 grate in early C19 moulded fire surround. RCHM 59'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	637
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 23
National Grid Reference	586800 217600
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX1046061
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	638
Asset Name	Highfields Farm, Highfields lane, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586834 217483
Type	Farmstead
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042078
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'The barn is dated to 1837, although it comprises many timbers from an earlier structure on the site, and is a traditional Essex threshing barn of twelve bays with two midstreys. It is located to the east of Highfields Farmhouse; a Grade II listed building dating to the early 18th century. The barn was constructed by William Docwra, a member of the prominent Kelvedon Quaker family who had significant farming and milling interests in Kelvedon throughout the 19th century'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	639
Asset Name	Iron Age Stater from Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586850 218300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1034289
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A gold stater of Dubnovellaunos was found on the 15 February 2001 by a metal detectorist exploring a field south east of Kelvedon village. The findspot is on boulder clay just below the 30 metre contour, 400 metres east of Ewell farm. The coin has been retained by the finder'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	640
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date 4
National Grid Reference	586850 218300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043464
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	641
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date 3
National Grid Reference	586850 218450
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047665
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	642
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 9
National Grid Reference	586900 217800
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046062
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	643
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date 4
National Grid Reference	586900 218300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047666
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	644
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 14
National Grid Reference	586900 218700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044320
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	645
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 8
National Grid Reference	586900 218700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX1047667
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	646
Asset Name	Anglo-Saxon cemetery 150m east of Easterford Mill
National Grid Reference	586917 219074
Type	Cemetery
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1013515
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Early Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: Beginning in the fifth century AD, there is evidence from distinctive burials and cemeteries, new settlements, and new forms of pottery and metalwork, of the immigration into Britain of settlers from northern Europe, bringing with them new religious beliefs. The Roman towns appear to have gone into rapid decline and the old rural settlement pattern to have been disrupted. Although some Roman settlements and cemeteries continued in use, the native Britons rapidly adopted many of the cultural practices of the new settlers and it soon becomes difficult to distinguish them in the archaeological record. So-called Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period, from the fifth to the seventh centuries AD. With the conversion to Christianity during the late sixth and seventh centuries AD, these pagan cemeteries appear to have been abandoned in favour of new sites, some of which have continued in use up to the present day. Burial practices included both inhumation and cremation. Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries consist predominantly of inhumation burials which were placed in rectangular pits in the ground, occasionally within coffins. The bodies were normally accompanied by a range of grave goods, including jewellery and weaponry. The cemeteries vary in size, the largest containing several hundred burials. Around 1000 inhumation cemeteries

	<p>have been recorded in England. They represent one of our principal sources of archaeological evidence about the Early Anglo-Saxon period, providing information on population, social structure and ideology. All surviving examples, other than those which have been heavily disturbed, are considered worthy of protection.</p> <p>Although ploughed over, the graves in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery east of Easterford Mill will survive well below the ploughsoil. The cemetery combines both flat inhumation burials and barrows. The graves and ditches will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the funerary practices and social systems of the community which buried their dead here, as well as the landscape in which the monuments were constructed.</p> <p>DETAILS: The monument includes part of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery situated on the river gravels which rise to the east of the River Blackwater, overlooking the valley. The cemetery includes at least four ring ditches with central graves. These are visible as cropmarks revealed by aerial photography. Originally these burials had earthwork mounds over the central graves, the material for the mounds being derived from the surrounding ditches. Further flat burials between the ring ditches, which were never marked by mounds, are also indicated on aerial photographs. The largest ring ditch lies on the western edge of the group. Cropmark evidence indicates the presence of a central pit or grave surrounded by a circular ditch with a diameter of c.25m. The northernmost ring ditch has a central grave and a diameter of c.15m. The central ring ditch is the smallest of the group and has a diameter of c.5m. The southernmost ring ditch has a large, circular central pit or grave c.8m in diameter which in turn is surrounded by a circular ditch c.18m in diameter. Between the ring ditches, cropmarks indicate the positions of large numbers of pits identified as flat burials. Skeletal material was recovered from the area directly to the south west of the monument during gravel quarrying'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its archaeological interest expressed through it's material remains. The setting of this asset is defined by its modern landscape surroundings which do not contribute to its value.</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	647
Asset Name	Kelvedon Enclosure
National Grid Reference	586959 218719
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1039971
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of two rectilinear enclosures <1>, one is 29m by 29m but is partially obscured by geology and the second enclosure is 31m by 28m. <2>' [1]</p> <p>'The archaeological trial trenching within Land Parcel P/118.3 has identified archaeological remains within 3 of the 10 trenches The archaeological remains comprised boundary ditches and the occasional small pit of unknown function. Very little dating evidence was recovered from these features, with only two containing material culture.</p> <p>Ditch [153180] in Trench 1754 contained a single fragment of Roman imbrex and Ditch [154267, 154272] in Trench 1765 contain a small assemblage of late Iron Age to early Roman grog tempered pottery from a storage vessel and a single sherd of early Roman grog tempered pottery. This therefore suggests that at least some of the recorded archaeological activity is continuous from the late Iron Age to the Roman period. A similar date for activity is well documented across the area with similar dated features being recorded in other Land Parcels, including P/118.1, P/118.4 and P/152.1.</p> <p>It therefore appears that the activity recorded within this Land Parcel currently appears to be on the periphery of settlement as defined by simple boundaries ditches and intermittent pitting, and a limited artefactual assemblage. Undated parallel ditches in Trench 1754 are reminiscent of a driveway but this is difficult to definitively ascertain in isolation.</p> <p>A small assemblage of residual Mesolithic to early Bronze Age flints, recovered from two features, hints at earlier activity of this period in the general area'. [2]</p> <p>'Site 25 was located within Land Parcel P/118.5 (Table 1), directly adjacent to Site 27.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed significant archaeological remains throughout the area, represented by boundary ditches, pits, and multiple large discrete features. Generally the archaeology seems to represent simple agricultural landscape. Dating evidence from the ditches was minimal, with one containing a fragment of Roman brick.</p> <p>The large discrete features are still of unknown function. Their varying size, shape, fill and location have prompted a number of possible, interpretations, including natural ponds, quarry pits and pingo ponds. The fills ranged between charcoal rich layers and naturally occurring sandy layers. The underlying natural geology comprises clays and gravels in</p>

	<p>this area which may support the interpretation of these features as extraction pits. The same pits have also been seen across the adjacent sites, again demonstrating the wide variety of form.</p> <p>A more dense area of activity was recorded around Trenches 2842, 2843, 2849, 2850 and 2853 and 2864 with ditches corresponding to rectilinear enclosures recorded. The same trenches recorded multiple other ditches and features, which suggests this area of the site saw more complex and dense occupation than the geophysical survey identified.</p> <p>The environmental evidence from within this area found preservation of charred plant remains, hulled wheat, bread wheat, barley, oats, legumes and hazelnut shells. The wild plant assemblages is suggestive of arable land and grassland, which is supported by the potential small scale crop processing suggested by the presence of grains.</p> <p>The landscape defined by the archaeological features recorded within this site appears to represent activity on the periphery of a settlement as defined by the boundary ditches and pitting. Often the ditches recorded were not continuous through multiple trenches and their varying alignment may suggest they represent multiple phases of activity. The north-western corner of the site, where a sub-rectangular geophysical anomaly was confirmed by the trial trenches, may represent an area of more dense settlement activity.</p> <p>The presence of the enclosures within this area are suggestive of a simple agricultural landscape, with some evidence for most focal occupation/activity'. [3]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site. Its setting within a modern farming landscape close to a trunk road does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021c</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 17 - Site 25</p>

Asset Number	648
Asset Name	Cropmarks associated with the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586996 219027
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26583
Value	Low

Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Two ring ditches (c18m and 5m diameter) and possible enclosure, visible on Nursery Land SW of Threshelfords Farm. The larger ring ditch is double concentric. According to OS 1976 field report, site lies on a gravel terrace E of the Blackwater. No significant features were visible on the ground which was under plough. A further three ring ditches (c25m, 15m, 7m diameters) visible on 1979 NMR APs. All the ring ditches show internal `pits'. A series of linear features runs NE-SW across the complex, which is covered by large numbers of `pits'. <1> <2> <8> in <1> Copy of plan from source 2 shows site features known in 1975. <3> AP ref: <4> - <7> This is very close to the late Roman or Saxon cemetery of Kelvedon (see 8237- 41) The ring ditches are interpreted as part of the Saxon cemetery. <9></p> <p>Site Assessment = Late Roman or Saxon cemetery nearby - are the ring ditches related?</p> <p>A further four ring-ditches were mapped as part of the NMP update 2011. The ring-ditch range from 5-7m in diameter and one has a clear central pit. There maybe other ring-ditches close by but these were not clear enough to map from the 1996 AP'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	649
Asset Name	Findspot, near Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	587000 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036669
Value	Negligible
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Fragment of Au bracteate, probably D-type, suspension loop missing. Edge torn implying plough damage. Weight 0.79g. Also on site, fragment of a Cu alloy small long brooch. Found early 1997'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	650
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 6
National Grid Reference	587020 218110
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042968
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	651
Asset Name	Site Of Boundary Post, Kelvedon/Messing-cum-Inworth
National Grid Reference	587100 218470
Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036031
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Depicted on 1st Ed. OS map. No longer extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	652
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 2

National Grid Reference	587100 219097
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042505
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	653
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date 2
National Grid Reference	587150 218550
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043466
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	654
Asset Name	The Old Anchor Public House
National Grid Reference	587154 219597

Type	Public House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169347
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now public house. C15 and C16, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered with some exposed imitation framing, some painted brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles and red clay pantiles. Main range facing NW with axial stack at right end. C15 2-bay crosswing to right, projecting to front, with C20 external stack to right. 2-bay crosswing to left, date indeterminate, and early CL9 stable range to rear of it, now incorporated in public house, and C20 extension beyond. C20 extension along full length of rear of main range and right crosswing. Main range, right crosswing and stable range of one storey with attics, left crosswing of 2 storeys. Ground floor, 4 C20 casements. First floor, 2 late C19/early C20 casements and one more in gabled dormer. One half-glazed door with lean-to canopy. One plain door with overlight and sidelights. Late C19/early C20 jetty and brackets on right crosswing. Concertina shafts on axial stack. The left return (facing Inworth Road) of the former stable range is of painted brick on the ground floor, exposed imitation framing above, with a halved pitching door to the loft. The right crosswing has a chamfered binding beam with step stops (and C20 foliate carving), plain joists of horizontal section jointed to it with unrefined soffit tenons, some heavy studding exposed, some early C17 oak panelling made up with C20 imitation work. Rear studding of ground floor removed. The main range is on a parallelogram plan, with chamfered transverse and axial beams and chamfered joists of horizontal section jointed to it at an angle; joists mainly original in front half, mainly C20 replacements in rear half. Rear studding of ground floor wholly removed. Wide wood-burning with hearth facing to left, with 0.23 metre jambs and chamfered mantel beam with plain stops, and arched recess in rear. Much imitation framing and introduced timber in left crosswing and former stable range'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	655
Asset Name	Highfields Inworth, Site Of Boundary Post 1
National Grid Reference	587160 217370

Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036091
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Depicted on the 1st Ed OS map of 1885, no longer extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	656
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 9
National Grid Reference	587160 217710
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043082
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	657
Asset Name	Kelvedon Iron Age Warrior
National Grid Reference	587171 217822
Type	Funerary Site
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26911
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Grave goods from an Iron Age warrior burial, comprising: one iron sword, 'ritually' bent and originally wrapped in cloth, the remains of the cloth only survive as a mineralised fragment attached to the sword; one iron shield boss; two spearheads, one with a ferrule; one scabbard; one bronze sword; one large bronze bowl; complete set of bronze fittings from a tankard; two pedestal urns and fragments possibly from a third urn; and fittings from a wooden structure. The finds came from a pit c2m x 2m, 1.4m below the ground surface. <1></p> <p>The Kelvedon warrior was buried c75-25 BC on a slope overlooking a late Iron Age village in north-east Essex. The village lay on the edge of the territory occupied by the Trinovantes in the mid 1st century BC. Acidic soil conditions had destroyed any human remains, but the size of the grave pit suggests an inhumation. The armaments included an iron sword that had been wrapped in linen and bent at the funeral, a bronze scabbard decorated (uniquely) with a strip of applied tin, an iron shield boss, and an iron spear blade — also bent at the funeral - with ferrule. The other grave goods were a tankard with copper-alloy fittings, a bronze bowl from the Roman world, iron fittings from a plank-built wooden structure (but which was not a coffin), and two Aylesford-Swarling pedestal urns. A single pot had been buried in an adjacent pit. This presumably represents a satellite grave. The spear and shield boss from the warrior burial are of continental type and show he was in touch with developments in weaponry on the European mainland. Fighting by warriors equipped with a panoply of sword, spear and shield developed on the mainland of Europe in the 3rd century BC. There was a significant time lag before its adoption in Britain: graves with such a combination of weaponry are not attested until the 1st century BC, at Owslebury and Kelvedon. In Britain as in north-west Gaul, such warriors fought alongside a numerically greater corps of spear warriors. <2></p> <p>The Kelvedon warrior is a nationally important find. No written details were recorded during initial excavation in 1988. In 2006 Paul Sealy interviewed the landowners who witnessed the excavation and made a reassessment of the grave finds, which included pottery and weaponry of a continental type'. [1]</p> <p>'This site covers a large area and the features mapped adjacent to the A12 include a field system that is visible on the 1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s. However, to the south of the site are a series of cropmarks of short linear features, pits and a possible incomplete curved enclosure these features could be associated with the Iron Age burial and Roman settlement site. While the cropmark features do not appear to go into the</p>

field to the north the geology may be masking features. There is also an isolated square enclosure (only visible on a single aerial photograph) located to the north-west of the main cropmark complex (Figure 8)'. [2] The Kelvedon Warrior was found outside the CPO boundary of the proposed scheme, however, the boundary intersects the area of potential defined around the site by the Essex HER.

Potentially associated trial trenching results are recorded separately as Asset 954. [3]

'Site 20 was located within Land Parcel P/118.4 (Table 1), with some variation in the type and intensity of activity. One area was characterised by discontinuous ditches and occasional pits, most likely representing boundaries on the periphery of denser settlement activity. The pitting may represent clay extraction although they did not have the usual profile of near-vertical sides, with one side not as steep to allow access into the quarry. Some evidence for more formalised land use was represented by a possible enclosure in Trench 1564, which recorded the same potentially continuous boundary ditch, which may have formed the south-western and north-western side of a rectilinear enclosure. Of the numerous ditches recorded, Ditch [154005] in Trench 1575 is worth noting due to its depth which exceeded safety limits and was not reached during the evaluation. It did however have a distinctive V-shaped profile.

Most of the archaeological remains recorded from the site may have been multi-phased as suggested by the linear features being on two different general alignments. The boundary ditches were broadly either northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest or less frequently some of the features were aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. As stated, many of the features were not continuous through more than one trench. The multi-phased nature of the features is also supported by stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence.

Despite the limited dating evidence from many of the features, spatial analysis has enabled a tentative phasing structure for parts of the site. Three flint flakes have been suggested to date to the Mesolithic to Neolithic period. Two of these flakes originated from the same deposit, which also contained a sherd of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery. The third flake was the only dating evidence recovered from Post-hole [153066] in Trench 1630 and is considered to be the primary dating evidence, instead of residual, like the other two flakes. This small assemblage of lithics can only hint at activity of Mesolithic/Neolithic date taking place in the general area.

Late Prehistoric activity was recorded within Trenches 1495, 1557, 1566, 1579, 1581, 1591, 1593, 1609, and 1610 and was represented by pits, ditches, and the occasional post-hole. These features exclusively contained late prehistoric dating evidence which comprised small assemblages of predominantly flint tempered pottery, mostly in the form of jars of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. Middle to late Iron Age pottery was also recovered, which again consisted of a small assemblage of hand-made sand or flint tempered fabrics.

Some of the features recorded contained dating evidence that spanned multiple periods. Ditch [162056] in Trench 1508 contained mid- to late Iron Age pottery as well as Roman pottery, which suggests continuity and long-term use through these periods. Probable quarry pit [162062] in Trench 1602 contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, a single fragment of Roman tegula and a ceramic ring-shaped Saxon loom weight. This either illustrates that this feature remained open for some time or that it was backfilled during or after the Saxon (early medieval) period. The presence of a Saxon loom weight, the only artefact recovered of this period, provides a hint at possible Saxon activity in the wider area. Pond feature [154063] in Trench 1573 also recorded middle to late Iron Age pottery along with a single fragment of Roman tegula. Again, this indicates that the feature may have been open across these periods, gradually silting up over time. A second possible pond within Trench 1573 also contained late Iron Age and early Roman pottery. Roman activity was recorded within Trenches 1501, 1509, 1540, 1544 in the form of multiple ditches and a rectangular pit. These features contained exclusively Roman dating evidence comprising moderate to large assemblages of pottery. The pottery has been suggested to show a high fragmentation which may indicate a degree of redeposition. It includes a variety of sand and grog tempered wares of mostly non-diagnostic fragments. They have broadly been interpreted to be early to mid-Roman in date. The site was on the periphery of a known Roman settlement of Canonium at Kelvedon to the northeast.

Noteworthy in Trench 1544 is the rectangular pit [164022] which had dimensions consistent with a grave cut. However, no human remains, or any other evidence of burial, was recorded within the cut and as such, its interpretation as a funerary feature remains inconclusive. Nevertheless, the proximity of Trench 1544 to the renowned Iron Age Kelvedon Warrior burial, approximately 130m to the south, may add weight to its interpretation as a grave.

The rectangular feature [164022] did contain a large assemblage of mid-Roman pottery in various fabrics, and fragments of formless brown fired clay. Additionally, a varied assemblage of animal bone was collected including cattle, sheep, a shrew mandible, and some amphibian bones. The fill of the feature was sampled and found to contain charred cereals comprising emmer, spelt, barley, bread wheat, and oat. The samples also contained chaff, including emmer and spelt glumes and oat awns, which may represent cereal processing waste. Within the trench a ditch on the same alignment, also contained Roman pottery, although it is uncertain how these two features might have been related.

Another significant assemblage of animal remains came from a fill of post-hole [152115] in Trench 1654. This assemblage comprised cattle bones and a concentration of sheep and goat lower limb bones which could represent butchery or skinning waste, the latter potentially indicative of sheep leatherworking. Other than undiagnostic ceramic building material this feature contained no dating evidence and as such the potential 'industrial' activity cannot be attributed to a defined time

	<p>period. However, such butchery fits well with both Iron Age and Roman activity patterns.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the trenches (1491, 1492, 1495, 1496, 1501, and 1502) designed to target the general area of the Kelvedon Burial recorded no further evidence of funerary practices. They did however recover an unurned human cremation burial that was recorded in Trench 1491. It was set within an oversized cut, which contained the fragmented remains of cremated human bone, with only 62.5g of bone measuring bigger than 10mm. This material comprised the skeletal remains of one immature individual of unknown sex. The presence of early Roman coarse sand-tempered reduced wares and grog-tempered fabrics date the cremation to the early Roman period. A second cremation burial was initially thought to have been located within Trench 1479 due to the presence of burnt bone, though this was identified as animal remains. Also, within this area, a number of discrete features and a series of boundary ditches were also identified. The only dating evidence in this area was recovered from a pit in Trench 1495, which comprised a small assemblage of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and two ditches in Trench 1501, which contained small assemblages of Roman pottery of varying fabrics. Additionally of some significance was a struck flint assemblage from a single feature, Pit [164091] in Trench 1523. This assemblage comprised 86 pieces of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Much of this material can be regarded as knapping debris and the basic technological traits of this assemblage are likely to date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. It is suggested that this material is typical of early Neolithic pit assemblages as seen throughout East Anglia, but which are relatively rare in Essex, and therefore can be regarded as of regional importance. The condition and typological make-up of the assemblage suggests that it had been gathered from a larger accumulation of knapping debris and selected for inclusion in the pit. It represents generalised domestic debris and deposits of this kind are widely regarded as being deliberately placed in order to make metaphorical statements, possibly relating to the nature of occupation or to the place itself. Such pits are found widely across the landscape but very often come in clusters, sometimes amounting to hundreds of pits. A small quantity of struck flint was also recovered from a number of other features, which provides further evidence for activity prior to the Bronze Age.</p> <p>Finally, a modern boundary ditch, identified in the geophysical survey, continued through Trenches 1550, 1558, and 1569 and across to the eastern side of the site.</p> <p>In summary, although most of features across this site are relatively well dispersed and of probable Iron Age and Roman date, the landscape does show evidence for earlier prehistoric activity of regional importance'. [4]</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Place Services, 2021, 13 - Identified Site 18 [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021a, b, c</p>

[4] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 16 - Site 20

Asset Number	658
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 15
National Grid Reference	587200 217600
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044324
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	659
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date 5
National Grid Reference	587200 217800
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047672
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	660
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date 2
National Grid Reference	587200 217865
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043716
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	661
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 7
National Grid Reference	587200 218500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042969
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	662
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Asset Name	Cobham Oak Cottages
National Grid Reference	587206 219596
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123836
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'House, now 3 cottages. C13, C16 and C18, under alteration at time of survey, June 1986. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. The main range of 4 bays facing SW comprises the service end of an aisled hall, 1250-1300, altered and extended to the right in the C16. Late C16 axial stack in second bay from left, C18/19 internal stack at left end. 2-bay crosswing to right, with early C17 internal stack at the junction. Lean-to extensions of various dates, C19 and C20, along full length of rear and at right end. Main range of one storey with attics, crosswing of 2 storeys. 2 early C19 3-light casements with diamond leading, and one of 2 and one of 3 lights in lean-to dormers. 2 plain boarded doors. Other windows and doors under alteration at time of survey. The main range has a gambrel roof. The earliest phase of this building, 1250-1300, comprises a transverse frame one bay from the left end, with 2 arcade posts, tiebeam and passing braces. The rear arcade post is chamfered to a half-octagonal section, with a moulded capital, and square section above, partly concealed in brickwork, with a double-pegged mortice for an aisle tie and single-pegged rising mortices for arcade braces. The front arcade post is similar; both are unjowled. The tiebeam is straight (a short section in the middle missing) with matrices for 2 lap joints, and trenched for 2 passing braces. These are complete, crossing at the apex and secured to the arcade posts with open notched lap joints of archaic profile, heavily smoke-blackened. The front arcade plate is present for almost 2 bays, from the left end, with matrices for lap-jointed braces. A short section of the rear arcade plate remains, with a simple edge-halved scarf to a C16 extension to the left. A late C16 stack has been inserted between the arcade posts, a C20 grate facing to the right. Posts at the sides indicate that this may have been a timber framed chimney originally, later bricked in. This building has been converted to an unaisled hall house in the C16, with a plain doorway in the rear of the left bay, and one of the existing front doors on the same line, forming a cross-entry behind the stack. The hall/parlour partition is well constructed of re-used timber, with a plain doorway through, trenched braces terminating on the studs, bench fixings, and a C17 inserted doorway</p>

	above the tiebeam. Diamond mortices for an unglazed window "in the rear wall of the parlour. Floors supported on pegged clamps throughout; in the parlour comprising joists of square section arranged longitudinally, chamfered with lamb's tongue stops, late C16; in the hall, longitudinal plain joists of various sections; in the left bay, plain axial beam and plain joists of narrow section, C18/19. Gambrel roof, C18/19. The crosswing and the stack to left of it are contemporary, early C17. The stack has 2 large wood-burning hearths with jambs of 0.33 metre brickwork. The crosswing has one unjowled and 3 jowled posts, short primary bracing, and a clasped purlin roof with thin curved wind bracing. The central right post has an elaborately carved bracket, in the solid, supporting an ovolo-moulded bridging beam with ornamental stops. The joists are of vertical section, jointed with soffit tenons and extended haunches (C.A. Hewett, English Historic Carpentry, 1980, figure 307). There are no wattle fixings in the crosswing, indicating that it was lathed and plastered from the outset. Inserted attic floor, with chamfered transverse beam with lamb's tongue stops. Possibly RCHM 26'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	663
Asset Name	Pump approximately 7 metres north-east of Cobham Oak Cottages
National Grid Reference	587209 219614
Type	Pump
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169412
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Pump. C18. Lead cistern, spout and barrel, wrought iron handle and mechanism, wooden case. On front of cistern, embossed scrolls above spout, and 2 embossed paterae below it. Twisted wrought iron forked support for spout and bucket, detached from proper position and inverted. Plain handle. Complete'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	664
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Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Bronze Age date
National Grid Reference	587224 219187
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042641
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Bronze Age date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	665
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 2
National Grid Reference	587237 219180
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042655
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	666
Asset Name	Feering Conservation Area

National Grid Reference	587242 220351
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DEX22872
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	No description available
References	[1] Braintree District Council

Asset Number	667
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval to Medieval date
National Grid Reference	587275 217896
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043083
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval to Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	668
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date 2

National Grid Reference	587282 217904
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042511
Value	Negligible
Period	Early medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	669
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 15
National Grid Reference	587290 217892
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048899
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	670
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 16
National Grid Reference	587296 217889

Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048900
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	671
Asset Name	Site Of Inworth Boundary Post 1
National Grid Reference	587300 217780
Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036088
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Depicted on first edition OS map, no longer extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	672
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 9
National Grid Reference	587300 217900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047673
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	673
Asset Name	West Of Inworth Hall, Cropmarks And Geophysical Anomalies
National Grid Reference	587300 217900
Type	Industrial Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26908
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Quarter acre sooted area - possibly Roman kiln? <1> According to OS field report, 1976, "an area of black earth containing Roman brick and tile sherds probably indicates the presence of a kiln, but no concentration was observed to show its exact position. The disturbed area centred TL 87251790, measures overall 90m x 50m and is on the crest of a north-facing slope'. [1]</p> <p>'A large number of irregular anomalies of probable geological origin have been detected throughout the area, and drainage anomalies identified in F30.3 and F30.4. Ferrous disturbance are record along most of the extent field boundaries, and a number of former field boundaries have been identified. Two distinctive service pipes are indicated passing through F30.6, the eastern edge of F30.5, and diagonally across F30.7. A double-ditched feature, marked as modern is probably the 'trackway' identified in the WSI (Jacobs 2019)'. [2]</p> <p>'This site covers a large area and the features mapped adjacent to the A12 include a field system that is visible on the 1st edition OS mapping of the 1880s. However, to the south of the site are a series of cropmarks of</p>

	short linear features, pits and a possible incomplete curved enclosure these features could be associated with the Iron Age burial and Roman settlement site. While the cropmark features do not appear to go into the field to the north the geology may be masking features. There is also an isolated square enclosure (only visible on a single aerial photograph) located to the north-west of the main cropmark complex (Figure 8)'. [3]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 12 - Sector 27 [3] Place Services, 2021, 13 - Identified Site 18

Asset Number	674
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date 1
National Grid Reference	587300 218300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046067
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	675
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 3
National Grid Reference	587300 219200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX1042513
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	676
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Post Medieval date 1
National Grid Reference	587300 219200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042514
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	677
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 10
National Grid Reference	587300 219200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX1046068
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	678
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date 7
National Grid Reference	587300 219200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046543
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	679
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Post Medieval date 2
National Grid Reference	587300 219200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048149

Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	680
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 17
National Grid Reference	587312 217985
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048901
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	682
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 16
National Grid Reference	587366 217744
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044325
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	683
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 4
National Grid Reference	587369 219078
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042515
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	684
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Medieval date
National Grid Reference	587394 217781
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1048132
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	685
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Lower Palaeolithic date
National Grid Reference	587400 218100
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045550
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Lower Palaeolithic date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	686
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 10
National Grid Reference	587400 218200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047674
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	687
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Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 24
National Grid Reference	587400 218300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046070
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	688
Asset Name	West of Brick Kiln Farm
National Grid Reference	587400 218700
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26253
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks: broad double-ditched trackway; other linear features probably represent recently removed field boundaries'. [1] 'Cropmarks of a possible trackway and field boundaries of unknown date. A possible round barrow of Bronze Age date has also been mapped within this area, although this cropmark was very faint and only visible on a single photograph'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Place Services, 2021, 11 - Identified Site 3

Asset Number	690
Asset Name	Site Of Inworth Boundary Post 2
National Grid Reference	587500 218250
Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036083
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Depicted on the 1st Ed OS map, no longer extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	691
Asset Name	St Michael's Church, Inworth 1
National Grid Reference	587929 217830
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26307
Value	Negligible
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'The chancel was lengthened by a few feet, probably in C14. A south porch was built in c1500. The west tower fell in C17, was replaced in C19. Features and fittings include: windows of C13, C15, c1500; south doorway of c1500, with contemporary door; C14 and C15 glass; niches of c1500; C12 and late C13 wall paintings flanking the chancel arch; C13 and C14 tiles in chancel; piscinae of C15 and of uncertain date; late C15 screen; carved bench in nave of c1500 (photo in RCHM); two squints flanking the chancel arch, the northern is probably C13; nave roof is C15,

	<p>with king-posts; south porch has moulded wall plates of c1500. <1> Nave roof is C14, crown post type. <2> Graded AIIIa by Rodwell. <3> C13 blank arches flank the chancel arch (cf South Shoebury). These are the 'squints'. <4> Note: church is Saxon in origin (see 8152).</p> <p>Site Assessment = The bench is noteworthy. <1> "There is an open drain all around the building. The structural history of the church is relatively straightforward; but the possibility that the nave has been shortened needs to be checked should the opportunity arise; it is interesting that there never could have been a N doorway in the nave. There are wall paintings around the chancel arch, which are in need of attention." Grave digging continues and medieval pottery has been found (see 8155). See 8156 for nearby reputed medieval masonry'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	692
Asset Name	St Michael's Church, Inworth 2
National Grid Reference	587929 217830
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26308
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'In C19 the church was restored and the west tower and south porch rebuilt. The plate includes a cup and coverpaten of 1571. <1> "Ambitious red brick west tower and west porch, competently if not sensitively done. The date is 1876, the architect seems unrecorded." <2> The west tower fell in the C17, to be replaced by the present structure in the last century. <3> Chancel east window is c1876, as is the west window in the nave, and a window in the south wall. South porch is gabled in red brick with red plain tile roof, all c1876'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	693
Asset Name	Inworth Pumping Station

National Grid Reference	587570 219040
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035336
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'This pumping station has been developed in three stages starting in 1928, 1938 and 1968. The oldest part of the building has a pyramidal roof of slate with a ball at the apex and an ogee iron rainwater gutter. It is of red brick with a blue brick plinth band and a stone band at arch springer level and dado level, the latter with a blue brick course beneath it. Window and door openings are in Romanesque style, recessed with a hood mould on the extrados of the half round arches. Windows are bricked up, those in the north elevation may have been built blind. The newer buildings are flat-roofed, of red brick with blue brick plinths and have bricked up windows under concrete lintels. <1>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	694
Asset Name	Boundary post (site of), Inworth Hall Farm
National Grid Reference	587578 218102
Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035288
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Constituency and civil parish boundary (post no longer extant), Inworth Hall farm estate. On track of former Tollesbury via Tiptree to Kelvedon "Crab and Winkle" railway line which was running from c 1903 until c

	1960, taking sea produce from the coast to Kelvedon. The railway embankment persists'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	695
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 12
National Grid Reference	587670 218125
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046072
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	696
Asset Name	Brickfield within Parish of Inworth
National Grid Reference	587700 218900
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1037246
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	<p>'Brickfield north north west of Park Farm just within the parish of Inworth, north east of B1023 road between Inworth and Kelvedon.</p> <p>Dates: By 1845 to c1908. <1></p> <p>Operators:</p> <p>William Siggers (1802-1871) and Henry Siggers (1812-1877) by 1845 to 1871.</p> <p>William Turner Braddy, 1871 to c1890.</p> <p>Alfred Buswell Youngman, c. mid 1890's.</p> <p>Thomas Braddy, c. late 1890's to c1908.</p> <p>Products: Bricks, tiles and drain pips.</p> <p>Further Information:</p> <p>William Siggers (1802-1871) and Henry Siggers (1812-1877) were two of the sons of William Siggers, senior, (1773-1839). Another son was John Siggers (1804-1871). Henry Siggers was also a builder and carpenter and when he died on 9th November, 1877 left three sons; Henry a surveyor, Alfred a draper and Walter a builder. Walter Siggers continued as a builder and contractor for many years and became chairman of Kelvedon Gas Light and Coke Co. Limited. William Siggers, junior, was a maltster as well as a brickmaker and died on 7th August 1871 leaving a son, Henry, who continued the trade as maltster. The business of builder, joiners and maltsters were all carried on in Kelvedon. It appears that the Siggers family interest in brickmaking came to an end with the death of William Siggers, junior, in 1871.</p> <p>By 1872 William Turner Braddy was operating the brickworks and during the early 1870's was trading as Braddy and Polley. Joseph Polley, junior was a plumber and glazier and later a seed grower. Their manager at the brickworks was a Mr. Loft and large quantities of pipes were made here apart from bricks and tiles. William Braddy was also a builder and bee hive maker as well as owning saw mills. He lived on the north west side of Kelvedon High Street and was also a seed grower with twenty acres employing three men and two boys. He employed three men and one boy in the brickworks and as a carpenter-cum-joiner employed four men and three boys. His son, Thomas, later continued the business of brick and pipe maker at Inworth, whilst another son, George, succeeded to the saw mills and became a builder, contractor, well sinker and undertaker at Kelvedon. George Braddy was also captain of the Kelvedon Fire Brigade which formed in 1887. Jabez Braddy was a cabinet maker and ironmonger and his business was continued by Mrs. Charlotte Braddy and later traded as Braddy and Co. As can be seen on the map this brickworks had the use of two outlying clay pits as well as those on site.</p> <p>Site Assessment:</p> <p>The site is now occupied by the appropriately named Brick Kiln Farm, Inworth which is immediately next to and south of the A12 dual carriageway which passes over the Feering to Inworth Road. Some of the farm buildings which are a mixture of old and new buildings appear to be built on the foundations of the former brickworks buildings. The waste land around these buildings contain a large quantity of brick rubble</p>
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	<p>consistent with a former brickworks. The farm buildings are now occupied by a firm of Civil Engineers. The prospect of archaeological remains below ground level is probably reasonably good. Desk bases assessment with intrusive works of the site of significant buildings/structures'. [1]</p> <p>A north to south aligned cropmark of a former field boundary conforming to the prevailing field pattern was recorded in the Aerial Investigation and Mapping report. [3]</p> <p>'Two evaluation trenches recorded within Land Parcel P/148 (Table 1) comprise Site 66. One sterile feature was encountered, recorded as a possible post-hole. No other features were identified within these trenches. (Site 66)</p> <p>'Site 67 was recorded within Land Parcel P/118.8 (Table 1) and showed low to moderate archaeological activity represented by disjointed boundary ditches and pits. The pitting, which may represent quarrying, was denser to the north in Trenches 1829 and 1930, which recorded a cluster in a small area. Dating was limited to some pottery sherds from the boundary ditches of a medieval to post-medieval date'. (Site 67) [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2020b, 6 - Sector 1</p> <p>[3] Place Services, 2021</p> <p>[4] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 33 - Sites 66 and 67</p>

Asset Number	697
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date 6
National Grid Reference	587710 218096
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047677
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	699
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 31
National Grid Reference	587817 218120
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046813
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	700
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 25
National Grid Reference	587829 218116
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046075
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	701
Asset Name	Inworth Hall

National Grid Reference	587836 218215
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224616
HER Reference	MEX26751
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Large C18 house with early C19 alterations. Front range in grey gault brickwork, red brick at rear. Grey slate hipped-roof. Two storeys. Six window range double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars, and stucco gauged arches. One semi-circular arch at first floor above entrance porch. Tuscan porch with columns and flat canopy. Modern extensions at rear. C19 conservatory at north end'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	702
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 3
National Grid Reference	587838 218781
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045174
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	703
Asset Name	Inworth Rectory
National Grid Reference	587850 217840
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26310
Value	Negligible
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	"There are alleged to be fragments of medieval masonry in and around the Old Rectory." [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	704
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date 3
National Grid Reference	587900 218100
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043717
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	705
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Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 11
National Grid Reference	587900 218100
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047679
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	706
Asset Name	Inworth Hall Moated Site
National Grid Reference	587900 218100
Type	Agricultural Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26751
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Moat. <1> <2> Possible moat. <3> Site Assessment = More information needed'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	707
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date 2

National Grid Reference	587900 218900
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046076
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	708
Asset Name	Parish Church of All Saints, Inworth
National Grid Reference	587929 217852
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224592
HER Reference	MEX26307; MEX26308
Value	High
Period	Early Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C11 and later, of carved flint-rubble, puddings tone, freestone and Roman brick. Brick and limestone dressings. Nave and chancel roof in red plain tile. Tower in red brick, with diagonal buttresses and staircase tower on north side, built in 1876. Chancel is basically C11, but was lengthened, with a new east wall in C14. East window is circa 1876. North wall there is a C11 window of one round headed light with double splays. South wall has matching C11 window, flanked by 2, C14 windows, each of 2 cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a 2 centred head. Circa 1876 south doorway. C11 chancel arch, semi-circular, of square arches on west side. Flanking the arch are 2 squints, northern of which has 2 centred head probably C13, southern modern. C11 nave with C15

	<p>and C19 alterations. North wall has 2 windows one of C15, of 2 cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label. West window of circa 1876. Two windows in south wall, are early C16 in brick, of 3 plain lights in four centred head with a moulded label, the other is circa 1876. Adjacent to the south door are the splays and round head of a C11 window. South door is early C16, with double, chamfered jambs, and segmental pointed arch of brick. Nave roof is C14, 7 cants with moulded ashlar plates, cambered tie beams and crown posts with moulded bases and capitals. South porch is gabled in red brick, with red plain tile roof, all of circa 1876. Some early C16 timber re-used in roof including moulded wall plates. Some C14 and C15 glass. C12 wall paintings in nave, east wall, part decorative but also with figures including a bishop. Late C15 screen, and late C15 carved bench'. [1]</p> <p>'The chancel was lengthened by a few feet, probably in C14. A south porch was built in c1500. The west tower fell in C17, was replaced in C19. Features and fittings include: windows of C13, C15, c1500; south doorway of c1500, with contemporary door; C14 and C15 glass; niches of c1500; C12 and late C13 wall paintings flanking the chancel arch; C13 and C14 tiles in chancel; piscinae of C15 and of uncertain date; late C15 screen; carved bench in nave of c1500 (photo in RCHM); two squints flanking the chancel arch, the northern is probably C13; nave roof is C15, with king-posts; south porch has moulded wall plates of c1500. <1> Nave roof is C14, crown post type. <2> Graded Allia by Rodwell. <3> C13 blank arches flank the chancel arch (cf South Shoebury). These are the `squints'. <4> Note: church is Saxon in origin (see 8152).</p> <p>Site Assessment = The bench is noteworthy. <1> "There is an open drain all around the building. The structural history of the church is relatively straightforward; but the possibility that the nave has been shortened needs to be checked should the opportunity arise; it is interesting that there never could have been a N doorway in the nave. There are wall paintings around the chancel arch, which are in need of attention." Grave digging continues and medieval pottery has been found (see 8155). See 8156 for nearby reputed medieval masonry'. (MEX26307)</p> <p>'In C19 the church was restored and the west tower and south porch rebuilt. The plate includes a cup and coverpaten of 1571. <1> "Ambitious red brick west tower and west porch, competently if not sensitively done. The date is 1876, the architect seems unrecorded." <2> The west tower fell in the C17, to be replaced by the present structure in the last century. <3> Chancel east window is c1876, as is the west window in the nave, and a window in the south wall. South porch is gabled in red brick with red plain tile roof, all c1876'. (MEX26308) [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] National Heritage List for England</p> <p>[2] Essex Historic Environment Record</p>

Asset Number	710
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Unknown date 2

National Grid Reference	587951 218171
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044334
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	711
Asset Name	Churchman's Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	587979 217953
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224661
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C16 timber framed and plastered house. Two storeys, with red plain tile roof. Gabled cross wing with jetty at north end. Three window range C18 vertical sliding double hung sashes with glazing bars. Original frame exposed on crosswing with curved wall bracing. C19 red brick chimneys. Modern extensions at south and to rear. Original frame internally includes stop chamfered beams and crown post roof in cross wing (RCHM 2)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	712
Asset Name	Gates and Gatepiers to Inworth Hall
National Grid Reference	587982 218221
Type	Boundary
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266750
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18 red brick piers with late C19 wrought iron gates'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	714
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Middle Iron Age to Roman date 2
National Grid Reference	588000 218000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043470
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Middle Iron Age to Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	715
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Asset Name	Thatched Cottage, Messing-cum-Inworth
National Grid Reference	588009 218083
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224615
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 small house, extensively altered in C20. Timber-framed and plastered, with thatched roof. One storey and attics. Three window range modern casements 3 gabled dormers. C17 chimney stack rebuilt at top on C19. Modern thatched porch. (RCHM 3)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	716
Asset Name	1-6, The Street
National Grid Reference	588010 217938
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224626
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C18 terrace of 6 cottages in red brick, with grey slate hipped roof. Six window range double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars. Original red brick chimney stacks'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	717
Asset Name	Harborough Cottage
National Grid Reference	588011 217715
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224587
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C16 or earlier cottage. Timber-framed and plastered, with red plain gambrelled roof. One storey and attics. C19 and modern casements and one dormer with sloping roof to south-west. L-shaped plan. Some exposed original frame externally. C18 red brick chimney stack'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	718
Asset Name	Weatherboarded Outbuildings to Prince of Wales Public House
National Grid Reference	588021 217977
Type	Ancillary Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224655
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 built in 2 stages. Weatherboarded with red plain tile roof. One gabled midstrey to north'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	719
Asset Name	Prince of Wales Public House
National Grid Reference	588023 217977
Type	Public House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224628
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19 public house, in red brick with red plain tile hipped roof. Two storeys with single storey extensions at each end. 1:2:1 window range double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars in gauged arches. Modern gabled porch with blocked window over'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	720
Asset Name	Well Cottage, Messing-cum-Inworth
National Grid Reference	588038 218006
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224659
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18 cottage, timber framed and plastered, with red plain tiled roof, half hipped at one end. Two window range C18 double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars. Two dormers with C18 horizontal sliding sashes. C18 red brick chimney stack. Modern porch'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	721
Asset Name	Hill House, Messing-cum-Inworth
National Grid Reference	588044 217887
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224660
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19, brick and timber framed and plastered house, with red plain tile roof. Two storeys with cellars and attics. Late C19 or early C20 extension at north end. Two window range 2 storey bays with double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars. Central entrance door with pedimented doorcase and moulded architraves. Flight of steps with wrought iron handrail. Double range plan'.
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	722
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date 3
National Grid Reference	588100 218200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043471
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	723
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 13
National Grid Reference	588100 218200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046080
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	724
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date 5
National Grid Reference	588100 218200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047682
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	725
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date 6
National Grid Reference	588101 218241
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047683
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	726
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date 12
National Grid Reference	588121 218144
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047684
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	727
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date 4
National Grid Reference	588200 218200
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045176
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	728
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date 17
National Grid Reference	588215 218265
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044337
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	729
Asset Name	Inworth Pottery Kiln (Site of)
National Grid Reference	588290 218105
Type	Industrial Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26874
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	[ADD DESCRIPTION]'Late RB pottery kiln found by HJD Bennett in 1970 and partly excavated by him. Re-excavated by Rodwell in 1971. Finds in Colchester Museum. <1> <4> Irregular and crudely constructed pottery kiln found built on top of remains of an earlier kiln north-east of Inworth village. The chamber was partly of reused lumps of old kiln walling. There was no evidence for a raised floor, as if the pots had been stacked in the bottom of the kiln. A nearby clay-pit was filled with waste pottery. The products comprised dishes, bowls, and jars of conventional late Roman types, plus some `Romano-Saxon' bossed and dimpled ware. A fragmentary pottery mould, unstratified, took the form of a small male figure. An unusual silver gilt button brooch, paralleled in an early Saxon settlement at Little Wilbraham (Cambs) suggests a C5 date for the kiln. <2> in <1> Other ref: <3> Site Assessment = Under plough. <1> Accession numbers?' [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	730
Asset Name	Prested Hall
National Grid Reference	588306 219629
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169450

HER Reference	MEX1005414
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now an institution. C14-C17, altered in C19 and extended in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Complex plan comprising a hall aligned approx. E-W, possibly aisled originally, OS, and C16 and C17 extension to the S, with an internal stack at the S end. Large C20 extensions to N, E and S, incorporating the historic structure in a larger building used from 1934 as a nursing home, later as a residential institution. Standing empty at time of survey, October 1986. 2 storeys with attics. Present entrance elevation to N, 5 C20 casements with rectangular leading on ground floor, 6 on first floor, 2 on attic floor. C20 double half-glazed doors with sidelights. Carved inscription over door, dated 1934. The W elevation of the historic structure comprises 2 gabled wings with a narrow gabled wing between them; scattered fenestration, C19 and C20; 6-panel door, the top 4 panels glazed, in C20 gabled porch; date 1527 painted on plaster. Jowled posts, heavy studding with curved braces trenched to the inside, steeply cambered tiebeam over hall with 2 solid angle-braces, chamfered axial and transverse beams, plain joists of horizontal section, large wood-burning hearth facing N, clasped purlin roofs. Early C17 oak panelling and C20 reproduction work. The wall framing is much concealed by C20 interior finishes. Moated site. RCHM 3'. [1] [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	731
Asset Name	A Geophysical Survey on land at Bouchiers Hall Farm between Messing and Inworth
National Grid Reference	588323 218297
Type	Geophysical Anomaly
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1038882
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted a geophysical survey on land with an area of approx. 7ha at Bouchiers Hall Farm, Essex. The survey revealed discrete positive rectilinear anomalies which could not be clearly characterised and could be archaeological, geological, agricultural or a combination of the three possibilities. <1> ?Enclosure'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	732
Asset Name	Hill Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	588346 217414
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266749
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C17 house, incorporating remains of earlier building. Timber-framed and plastered with C18 red brick facade. Two storeys. Red plain tile roof. Four gables at rear. C17 central red brick chimney stack. Two window range early C18 double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars and gauged brick arches. Gabled porch with red plain tile roof, moulded pediment and architraves. One storey wing at east end, one window range modern casement, red plain tile roof. (RCHM 15)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	733
Asset Name	Yewtree Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	588692 218826
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1224591
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C14 or C15 hall house, extensively altered early C16. Timber-framed and plastered with red plain tile roof. Two storeys. Three window range C18 double hung vertical sliding sashes at first floor and C19 easements below. C15 lean-to at east end. Long wall jetty incorporating former cross-wing jetties, on curved brackets. Some exposed frame internally. (RCHM 12)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	734
Asset Name	Parsonage Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	588912 218600
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266747
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Mid C17 house timber-framed and plastered, with some brickwork. Red plain tile half hipped roof. Two storeys. Five window range double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars. Pedimented doorcase, with pilasters. Good C17 and C18 internal details. (RCHM 14)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	735
Asset Name	Kelvedon-Tiptree-Tollesbury Light Railway (Crab and Winkle)

National Grid Reference	591985 214076
Type	Rail Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035683
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'The Kelvedon-Tiptree-Tollesbury (Crab and Winkle) Light Railway branch line was opened in 1904 and closed in May 1951. The station (EHCR 45186; TL93261236) was built on the site of a demolished post-medieval building, Burnt House. A short section of the former railway was visible on an 1983 OS AP and was mapped as part of the 2011 NMP update <4-5>'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	736
Asset Name	Stane Street - Roman Road
National Grid Reference	550514 221614
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX4497; MEX34054
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Line of Roman road traced from TL 62142184 to TL 63482202, where it links with existing road built on top of Roman road. <1> Line of Roman road existing in line of present road, centred TL 663224. <2> Course of Roman road centred on TL 612217. <3> No signs of road alongside modern highway. M R Hull tentatively marked the course of the road from TL 62142184 to TL 63482202. No traces of road continuing on a straight course on this projected line through the centre of Great Dunmow.'

	<p>Projected line cut by drain-laying operations at TL 63532201 but no trace of a metalled road surface found, according to field owner. Where projected line crosses Chelmer (TL 63292199) no sign of fording place as banks are steep and unbroken. Seems, for some reason, Roman road followed present course of road into Dunmow from TL 63482202 across the old Dunmow Ford, now bridged, to TL 62972168. This would bring the road close to where Roman pottery was found in 1935. <4> VCH regards Stane Street as a British track straightened and metalled by Roman engineers. The less-definite part "negotiates the valley with great skill", antiquity is confirmed by coincidence of the parish boundary. Thereafter the course was almost straight to Great Dunmow with parish boundaries along it nearly all the way. At Dunmow, as usual approaching a settlement, the road is lost for about a mile, though it points direct to the presumed site of the Roman settlement". <5> On OS map of Roman Britain'.</p> <p>'Line of the Roman road from Colchester to Coggeshall. It follows the present road alignment but runs south of the present road from Lexden to TL 986248 where it meets the main Roman road to the Balcerne Gate (see site TI92-122)'. [1]</p> <p>It is likely that archaeological remains associated with this asset were removed within the DCO boundary during construction of the existing A12 and Junction 25, although it is possible that they could survive in places.</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	737
Asset Name	Long mortuary enclosure and round barrow 160m south west of Frame Farm
National Grid Reference	586749 220574
Type	Funerary Site
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1017230
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Long mortuary enclosures are oblong-shaped enclosures up to 150m in length, surrounded by narrow, fairly straight ditches with slightly rounded corners, containing an open space edged by a perimeter bank set within

the ditch. Characteristically there are two or more major causeways across the ditch which served as entrances. Most long mortuary enclosures are orientated within 45 degrees of an east-west alignment. Long mortuary enclosures are generally associated with human burials dated to the Early and Middle Neolithic periods (c.3200-2500 BC). There are approximately 35 examples recorded in England. The greatest concentration lies in Essex and Suffolk, but there are also examples along the Thames and in Warwickshire along the Avon; two isolated examples have been recorded in Northumberland. Long mortuary enclosures are very rare nationally and all surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Round barrows are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus of burials in later periods. They are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation in form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities.

Although the long mortuary enclosure and adjacent barrow 160m south west of Frame Farm are no longer visible on the ground, archaeological deposits will survive as buried features and will contain evidence relating to the dating of their construction, period of use and the changing ritual beliefs and practices of its builders. Environmental evidence preserved in the buried ground surfaces and in the fills of the ditch and internal features may illustrate the nature of the landscape in which the long mortuary enclosure was set.

The relationship between the two features is of particular importance. If the enclosure and the barrow are contemporaneous, the mortuary enclosure could have been the site of the Neolithic funerary ritual before the burial of the remains in the adjacent barrow. The ritual is thought to have been to expose the bodies to the elements prior to interment, possibly on platforms. If the mortuary enclosure and barrow prove not to be contemporaneous, their association is nonetheless still important as it demonstrates the continued use of the site as an area for ritual and burial over a substantial period of time.

Long mortuary enclosures are rare monuments and this example with an associated barrow is potentially highly informative.

Details: The monument includes the buried remains of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure and adjacent round barrow located some 500m north west of Feering village and 160m south west of Frame Farm, sitting on the northern slope of the Blackwater river valley.

Although the long mortuary enclosure and round barrow are no longer visible on the ground, their infilled ditches can be seen from the air as cropmarks. These cropmarks (areas of enhanced crop growth resulting from higher levels of moisture retained by the underlying archaeological features) were first identified on aerial photographs dating from the 1970s

	<p>and the site has since been targeted by aerial survey, showing up particularly well in the dry summer of 1996.</p> <p>The long mortuary enclosure is defined by a fairly narrow oblong ditch with rounded corners, enclosing an area some 70m long by 25m wide; a 4m break in the ditch circuit at its south western end, facing the river, represents its entrance.</p> <p>Originally the long mortuary enclosure would have had an internal bank created by the upcast from the excavation of the ditch, but this has long since been reduced by ploughing. A number of pit-like features have been observed as cropmarks within its internal area, and some of these may be related to the enclosure.</p> <p>The round barrow is situated some 10m to the south east of the long mortuary enclosure and is about 25m in diameter, with a distinctive, narrow encircling ditch. Internal pit-like features are visible on some aerial photographs showing as cropmarks and are likely to mark the position of primary and secondary burials'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its archaeological interest expressed through it's material remains. The setting of this asset is defined by its modern landscape surroundings which do not contribute to its value.</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	738
Asset Name	Rye Mill House
National Grid Reference	586798 219993
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337609
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C17, extended in late C18. Timber framed, weatherboarded and plastered with facade of painted brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Double pile plan facing NE, with 2 internal stacks and earlier range to rear. 2 storeys and cellars. 2 C18 sashes of 12 lights with crown glass and flat arches of gauged brick in each storey, and above the door an C18 sash of 12 lights with semi-circular head, in a recess of similar form. Central 6-panel door, fanlight with cast iron tracery

	of radial pattern with garlands and husks, in moulded doorcase with panelled jambs and soffit, radially fluted spandrels, and pediment on moulded brackets with honeysuckle terminals. 5 stone steps with railings each side of wrought and cast iron, splayed at the ends, with spearhead terminals. Dentilled cornice, plain stone parapet, and hipped roof. Cellar windows each side of steps, blocked. Right return weatherboarded. Large C19 bow on left return, plastered. Millstream immediately to right; the mill formerly stood on the opposite side (H. Benham, <i>Some Essex Water Mills</i> , 1976, 60)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	739
Asset Name	Barn 60 metres north-west of Feering Place
National Grid Reference	586941 220639
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1350319
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Late-C18/Early-C19. Timber-framed on brick plinth. Weatherboarded with corrugated metal roof. 5 bays with central mid-strey. EXTERIOR: South-east elevation with central gabled mid-strey with high double doors and small pedestrian door to side. To right, weather-boards partially removed for access to interior feeding troughs. North-west elevation with small doorway opposite mid-strey. The house attached to south-west end is not included. INTERIOR: 4 trusses of roughly chamfered tie beams, without mortises for braces, and knees at the junction with the unjowled posts. Collars trenched onto the single row of purlins and rafters meet at ridge piece. The top plates are jointed with simple scarf joints. Group value with Feering Place (q.v.) and Barn 50 metres north/north-west of Feering Place (q.v.)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	740
Asset Name	Barn 50 metres north north-west of Feering Place

National Grid Reference	586958 220646
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1350318
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Mid/late-C18. Timber-framed (oak) on brick plinth. Weatherboarded with corrugated metal roof. 5 bays with central mid-strey. EXTERIOR: East elevation with central gabled mid-strey with high double doors. To right, weather-boards partially removed for access to straw troughs. North elevation with high double doors. Pedestrian door to mid-strey with cat hole. Owl hole to gable of mid-strey. Doorway opposite mid-strey has been enlarged. INTERIOR: 4 trusses of jowled posts with small chamfers, tie beams and pegged braces, some of which have been replaced by knees. One windbrace. Walls framed with studs and trenched braces. Top plates jointed with face halved and bladed scarf. East end has had some rebuilding. Group value with Feering Place (q.v.) and Barn 60m northwest of Feering Place (q.v.)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	741
Asset Name	Feering Place
National Grid Reference	586985 220606
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123831
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'House. C17, altered in C19. Timber framed and plastered, extended in red brick in Flemish bond, facade of painted brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 large bays facing SW, with rear stack to each outer bay. Original rear wing of 2 bays behind left stack, extended in C19. C19 wing of similar length behind right stack, and link at end, enclosing small service courtyard. 2 storeys. Single-storey extensions to left and right of main range, with flat roofs. Minor rear extensions, including a lean-to conservatory in rear right angle. 3-window range of tripartite sashes of 4-12-4 lights. Central glazed door with marginal lights, fluted architrave, panelled jambs, Greek Doric portico. Simple plaster cornice, plain parapet, hipped roof. The central 2 bays comprise an entrance/stair hall with curved stair of c.1800, with wreathed mahogany handrail, slender turned lotus balusters, and cast iron newels with guilloche and other ornament. The sides of the upper part of the stair are panelled in pine, with pine boarding to the soffit. On the lower right wall C17 painting of an arcade pattern is present, covered by wallpaper. The transverse beam is roll-moulded, chamfered on one side to clear the inserted stair; the floorboards are original, of oak. Axial beams in the outer bays, boxed in. The original rear wing has some close studding -exposed internally, blocked windows in the left wall, and a chamfered axial beam, unstopped, the joists plastered to the soffits. The original rear stack is of small early C16 bricks of high quality, but is of C17 construction. The roof is original, of clasped purlin construction. Exceptionally high storeys. An early C17 ovolo-moulded timber, probably the sill of an oriel window, found in the roof, has been re-used as a pelmet in the left ground-floor room'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	742
Asset Name	Bushmoor/Cowes
National Grid Reference	587055 220378
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123830
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'House, now 2 cottages. Early C16, altered in C17 and late C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with glazed black pantiles. 4 bays facing NE, with stack of c.1600 in second bay from left end and C19 external stack to rear of right end, with lean-to extension with felt roof beyond. Lean-to extension roofed with asbestos tiles to rear of left end. One storey with attics. One late CL9 casement with blind Gothick head, one similar blind aperture, one small fixed light under eaves, 3 C19 sashes of 3 + 6 lights, double casement in gabled dormer roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Half-glazed door in gabled porch (Cowes), half-glazed door with sidelight and flat canopy (Bushmoor). Jowled posts, arched bracing trenched inside heavy studding. The left bay has an early C17 inserted floor comprising a chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops, and plain joists of vertical section supported on pegged clamps. The right end bay has an original floor of plain joists of horizontal section arranged longitudinally. The walls have been raised approx. 0.60 metre. The stack comprises a large wood-burning hearth facing to left, of which the front part has been cut back for an inserted stair, with an incomplete bread oven to the rear; and a smaller wood-burning hearth facing to right, with a blocked aperture for a former bread oven to the rear. The internal tiebeams have been removed or severed. Good C17 or C18 internal battened doors with original latches. The owner has a complete series of deeds from the will of John Eley, 1749; the property was named Corves in 1764, which had become Cowes by 1865. The other name, Bushmoor, is of C20 coinage'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	743
Asset Name	Moor Cottage
National Grid Reference	587157 220321
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337604
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Early C17, extended in C18. Timber framed and brick, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2 bays facing SW, with original rear stack in left bay, original rear stair tower to right of it, and C18 stack in

	rear right corner. C18 one-bay extension to left, and C20 flat-roofed single-storey entrance lobby and garage beyond. 2 storeys with attics. Ground floor, one C20 casement, one late C19 sash of 16 lights, one early C19 sash of 16 lights. First floor, 3 C20 casements. One more in lean-to dormer. Ground floor is faced with plastered brick at front and both returns. Exceptionally steeply pitched roof. The ground floor has boxed axial beams and one transverse beam which is probably a modern replacement, and a large wood-burning hearth. On the first floor the framing is exposed internally - jowled posts, near-straight tension braces trenched inside the studding, face-halved and bladed scarf in rear wallplate, chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops, plain joists of square section. Clasped purlin roof with arched collars. The left bay has unjowled posts and primary straight bracing. The stair tower retains the original stair with octagonal newel post from ground to attic, a rare feature. Both storeys are of exceptional height'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	744
Asset Name	Church Cottage
National Grid Reference	587202 220340
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169508
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Cottage. Early C18, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing SE, with an external stack at each end. Lean-to extension to left end with slate roof; lean-to extension at right end with felt roof. One storey with attics. 2 C20 metal casements, and 3 more in lean-to dormers. Central C20 door with plain side-lights. Gambrel roof. The ground floor comprises a central entrance/stair hall with original rear winder stair, with one room to each side, each with a chamfered axial beam of large section. Rear wallplate of re-used medieval timber. Most of frame concealed by interior finishes'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	745
Asset Name	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Feering
National Grid Reference	587210 220300
Type	Telecommunication Structure
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306468
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	746
Asset Name	Parish Church of All Saints, Feering
National Grid Reference	587220 220417
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123841
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Parish church. C13-16, restored in C19. Flint and septaria rubble and red brick in English bond, dressings of brick, clunch and limestone, roofed with handmade red plain tiles and lead. Nave of C12/13 origin, Chancel mainly early C14, N aisle early C14, W tower C15, S wall of Nave and S porch early C16, N vestry C19. The Chancel has an early C14 E window

of 3 pointed lights with plain intersecting tracery in a 2-centred head, the jambs and arch chamfered in 2 orders, and a hollow-moulded rear-arch. The N wall, W of the vestry, is of roughly coursed rubble, possibly earlier than the main part. In the N wall are 2 windows similar to the E window but of 2 lights, and wholly restored externally; the eastern window has a low sill, forming a seat. Between the windows is a C19 doorway to the vestry. In the S wall are 2 windows similar to those in the N wall; further W is an early C14 doorway with chamfered jambs and 2-centred arch, blocked internally, with a hollow-chamfered rear-arch. Above it is a blocked early C16 window of brick, of three 4-centred lights in a 4-centred head, partly restored. The chancel-arch is reported to be by Sir George Gilbert Scott, 1845, reproducing the original of c.1200. Chancel roof 1960. The Nave has a N arcade of c.1330, of 4 bays with 2-centred arches of 2 wave-moulded orders; the columns have each 4 attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the responds have attached half-columns. The S wall is built or faced with early C16 brick, and has a moulded plinth with panels of flint inlay, and a crenelated parapet on a trefoiled corbel-table. It has 3 early C16 brick windows; the easternmost is of four 4-centred lights with plain tracery in a 4-centred head with a moulded label and chamfered rear-arch; the second window is similar but of 2 lights with tracery; the westernmost window is similar but of 5 lights without tracery. Between the 2 western windows is the S doorway, C19 externally but retaining an early C16 4-centred rear-arch. The door has a 2-centred head and is C14; it is comprised of 7 radially cut and V-edged boards nailed to 6 rear battens which are dovetailed into the rim. There are 2 original strap-hinges with enlarged shoulders and incised chevron patterns, and one C19 reproduction. The stock-lock and bolt are later, but of uncertain date. The base of the door has been repaired in the C19. The roof of the Nave is late C17, of butt-purlin construction in 8 bays, with moulded wallplates with arabesque and other ornament, and 3 straight tiebeams carved with lozenges and wheat-ears. The middle tiebeam has small pendants at the base of the principal ratters; the other principals have small brackets. Each truss has an arch-braced collar with 2 raking struts and moulded pendant. There are 2 chamfered butt-purlins in each roof pitch. (C.A. Hewett, Church Carpentry, an Essex Study, 1982, 41, 46 and Plate 19). The N aisle has in the N wall 3 C14 windows; the easternmost is of 3 pointed lights in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and wave-moulded rear-arch; the 2 western windows are each of 2 trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a 2-centred head with a moulded label, partly restored. Between them is the C14 N doorway with plain jambs and 2-centred arch of 2 wave-moulded orders; above it is a gabled weathering with fleur-de-lys finial, indicating the former existence of a N porch. In the W wall is a window similar to the western window in the N wall, restored externally. In the middle of the N wall is a late C14 tomb recess with shafted jambs, moulded ogee arch, label and foliated finial, restored with cement. The early C15 W tower is of 3 stages with a moulded plinth, moulded bands between the stages, 2 diagonal buttresses, and a stair-turret in the NE angle. The 2-centred tower-arch is of 3 orders, one chamfered, one moulded, one hollow-chamfered, the

inner 2 dying on to the square responds; the outer order is continuous. N of it is the door to the stair, with moulded jambs and 2-centred arch. The W window is of 2 cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a 2-centred head, the moulded label restored. Below it is a doorway with moulded jambs, 2-centred arch, and heavily weathered moulded label. The second stage has in the N, S and W walls a window of one trefoiled light in a square head with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of 2 cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded label; the head of the W window is restored. The stair is lit by 3 plain loops. The parapet is crenelated. The S porch is of red brick with a diaper pattern of flared headers; it has a trefoiled corbel-table and crenelated parapet, crow-stepped at the S end and finished with crocketed pinnacles at the angles and a truncated pinnacle at the apex. The moulded plinth has trefoiled panels of flint-inlay. The outer archway has moulded upper jambs and a 4-centred arch with double label, 4-centred and square. Above it is a projection on moulded corbelling enclosing a niche with a 4-centred head surmounted by 3 trefoiled panels with a stepped and moulded label. The side walls have each a window of 3 transomed and 4-centred lights with a moulded label. The roof has a brick vault with a diagonal cross and intermediate ribs springing from moulded corbels; in the middle is a shield with a merchant's mark. Above the S doorway of the Nave and below the vaulting, is a 4-centred and moulded wall-arch resting on splayed angles, each with two 4-centred niches, and on a squinch across the NW angle of the porch. The bench on each side of the porch is supported by 2 shallow 3-centred arches of brick. The porch was restored in 1982-3. Fittings. There are 2 piscinae, (1) in the Chancel, with trefoiled head, moulded label and sexfoiled drain, early C14, restored, (2) in the N side of the N arcade, with wave-moulded jambs and 2-centred arch, defaced cusped head and repaired octofoiled drain, C14. In the S wall of the Nave is a stoup, with plain chamfered jambs and 2-centred head, basin destroyed, of uncertain date. In the floor of the N aisle is a C13 coffin-lid, a tapering slab with double hollow-chamfered jambs (sunk in adjacent bricks), and cross with trefoiled ends in relief. On the N wall of the Chancel is a brass to Judith (Gaell), wife of Robert Aylett, LL.D., 1623, inscription only; and an oval stone tablet to Joseph Driffield, 1781, and his widow Mary, 1806; and a similar tablet to Elizabeth Driffield, 1789, her infant daughter Mary Sophia, 1780, and to Walter Wren Driffeld, 1828, friend of John Constable, painter. In the floor of the Nave are diaper stone slabs (1) inscribed E.D. 1798 and M.D. 1806, and (2) inscribed M.T. 1816, W.W.D. 1828, and E.K. 1826. In the tracery of the middle window of the N aisle is C14 glass, foliated and tabernacle work, in situ, and reset below it, glass of various periods and national origins, including a roundel of a crowned rose with initials E.R., C16. Framed on the W wall of the Nave is a lead sheet embossed 'John Brewer, John Eley, churchwardens, 1802, Slyth plumber'. Remounted on the C19 door to the stair turret are C15 incised strap hinges, and an iron key-plate with protective flap, of uncertain date. There are eight bells, of which the sixth, seventh and eighth were recast by Miles Graye in 1624'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	747
Asset Name	The Bell Inn
National Grid Reference	587236 220355
Type	Eating and Drinking Establishment
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337610
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now public house. C16, extended in C18 and early C19. Timber framed and plastered, partly of red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Parallel ranges aligned NW-SE with stack between, facing SE, C16 to the right, early C19 brick range to the left; lower C18 range to rear, aligned NE-SW, extending to the SW, with stack behind axis. 2 storeys and one storey with attics. SE elevation: the C16 range is jettied, with one plain bracket, one early C20 splayed bay of sashes below jetty, early C20 sash above, and 6-panel door, iron bootscraper on steps. The early C19 range has no window on ground floor, one early C19 sash on first floor, lower sash replaced. SW wing has one C19 sash of 10 + 10 lights, one C20 sash in lean-to dormer, C20 half-glazed door, and gambrel roof. The left return of the early C19 range retains one original sash of 16 lights with crown glass on the ground floor. The C16 range is of 2 bays with arched central tiebeam (the braces missing), and inserted wattle below it. Edge-halved and bridled scarf in right wallplate. Diamond mortices and rebates for an unglazed window at the rear of the upper floor are blocked by an C18 stack which is truncated below roof level. Straight tension brace trenched outside .studs in this wall. Most of frame concealed by plaster. The C18 SW wing has chamfered beams with lamb's tongue stops and plain joists of vertical section. Early C19 corner cupboard with arched head and Greek key border. RCHM 20'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	748
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Asset Name	Walberswick House
National Grid Reference	587245 220388
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123840
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C18/early C19. Painted brick in Flemish bond, partly timber framed and plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Symmetrical lobby-entrance plan facing NE, with timber framed service wing to rear left with internal end stack. Single-storey lean-to extension to rear right. 2 storeys, cellar and attics. 3-window range of C20 sashes in original apertures with flat arches of gauged brick. Central 6-panel door, the top 2 panels glazed, in doorcase with panelled jambs and dentilled open pediment on scrolled brackets. Band at first floor, extending round both returns. Moulded eaves cornice with bracketed corbels. The gables are timber framed and plastered. Boxed axial beams at both storeys. C20 fire surrounds in original hearths. Original plain ledged door to cellar. The rear wing has a chamfered axial beam, no stops visible, joists ceiled to the soffits'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	749
Asset Name	St Martins Churchyard, Feering
National Grid Reference	587250 219950
Type	Funerary Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26865
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Demolished mortuary chapel in St Martins Churchyard. The chapel was situated in a rectangular cemetery half a mile from the church. It had red brick walls, a clay tile roof, wood block floor. Each side wall had two double lancet windows. The corners were buttressed and a buttress was centrally placed in each side wall. There was small lancet over the door. The plinth was offset by one course - five courses from the ground at the east end, six courses at the west end. There was a bell tower at the west end. There was triple lancet at the east end with a brick hood course. All windows were leaded with square lights 2.5" square, with green and purple glass; and white glass at the window edges. All the glass was frosted. At the west end there was a clay tile wheel cross on the roof. The chapel was at the south side of the cemetery which had a central path aligned on the long axis of the east- west cemetery. <1> Five photos of the chapel and cemetery in the SMR. <2> Site Assessment = Demolished in 1974'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	750
Asset Name	End Cottage, Feering
National Grid Reference	587252 220332
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337611
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late medieval, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered with some painted brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2 bays facing NW, comprising the originally storeyed service bay, and part of the open hall, of a typical medieval house plan, and short extension to left. Early C17 stack in middle, against rear wall. 2 storeys. Ground floor faced with painted brick, one C20 and one C19 casement. First floor, 2 C19 horizontal sashes of 12 lights, and one plain light at half-floor level. One plain boarded door, one half-glazed 4-panel door. Jowled posts, heavy studding. The left bay has a chamfered axial beam with mortices and wattle grooves for a former partition between 2 service rooms, and plain joists of horizontal section framed round a blocked stair trap in the right

	rear corner, and some original floorboards. In the front wallplate are diamond mortices and a shutter rebate of a former unglazed window. The internal partition has curved tension braces trenched into the right side, with a clear series of inscribed carpenter's marks, and in the roof some original wattle and daub infill. The right bay has a large wood-burning hearth facing to right, with a plain salt recess at the back, a deeply chamfered axial beam, and plain joists of vertical section which have been raised above their original positions. The internal surfaces have been sand-blasted, which has destroyed the sooting normally deposited in an open hall. The roof of the left bay has been rebuilt in the C19, with a ridge board. The roof of the right bay has been rebuilt in clasped purlin form in the C17, re-using one smoke-blackened rafter of the medieval roof as a purlin. The building extended further to the right originally'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	751
Asset Name	Apple Tree Cottage, Feering
National Grid Reference	587267 220344
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169872
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wrongly shown on OS map as Nos. 1 and 2 Apple Tree Cottages. House. Late C16, extended in C19. Timber framed, plastered and weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays facing NW, with axial stack in second bay from right end. Rear stack in right bay, with, C19 extension beyond, forming an L-plan. 2 storeys: Ground floor, 3 early C19 sashes of 1O + 10 lights. First floor, 3 early c191sashes of 5 + 10 lights. Plain boarded door. Gablet half-hip at left end of roof, full hip at right end. The front is plastered, the sides and rear of the original house are weatherboarded. The left bay is reported to have plain joists arranged longitudinally, now plastered. Between this and the next bay is an open partition of heavy studs, with original sill, some studs removed. This bay has a chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops, and plain joists of vertical section. C20 grate in large wood-burning hearth facing to left with V-headed salt recess, the mantel beam chamfered and mitred, with jambs of 0.33 metre brickwork. C20 grate

	and early C19 corner cupboard in right bay. Clasped purlin roof with arched wind-bracing, re-using smoke-blackened medieval rafters'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	752
Asset Name	Church Gate House, Feering
National Grid Reference	587276 220408
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169574
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Guildhall, extended to form a house. Early C16, extended in C17 and C18. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays aligned NE-SW, probably in churchyard originally. C17 2-bay extension with axial stack to SE of SW end, forming an L-plan, now facing SW. C18 extension along right side of original range, and one-bay extension beyond end. 2 storeys. 3-window range of tripartite sashes. 4-panel door and CL8 round window with radial tracery at front of C20 lean-to porch. The left return (facing the churchyard) has C18 patterned plaster, with lateral chevrons in panels, and a band of incised scrolled foliage at first floor level, incomplete. The original range is exceptionally narrow, span about 3.5 metres, with jowled posts, heavy studding, an edge-halved and bridled scarf in the left wallplate, cambered tiebeams with mortices for crownposts, not now present. Much of the right wallplate and studding below has been removed. This range was originally jettied at the front end, but the upper storey has been cut back to align with the lower storey. Unglazed windows and shutter grooves in left wall, mullions removed in lower window, possibly present in blocked upper window. Chamfered beams with runout stops, plain joists of large horizontal section. The absence of weathering on the right side indicates that it has always been protected by another range, in the same position as the present C17 range. Structure in this range mainly concealed by plaster, axial beam boxed in. An old photograph in the possession of the owner shows the round window which is now in the porch, on the front of the upper storey of the C17 range. A guild of Corpus Christi Is recorded in the 1524 Lay Subsidy returns (P.R.O. E.179/LOB/L74 and E.179/108/15S) and the Chantry Certificate (P.R.O. E.301/30/219). In</p>

	1548 the Crown granted to Thomas Goldyng and Walter Ely 'the land (30 ac.) in tenure of Reynold Hygate in Feryng, Essex, and the messuage called '[the Gilde Howse" and 2 ac. land in Feryng of the late guild called Corpus Christi there' (Calendar of Letters Patent, Edward VI, I, 341)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	753
Asset Name	Church Farm Cottages, Feering
National Grid Reference	587286 220358
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123842
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now 3 cottages. C15, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered and partly clad with red brick in Flemish Bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Short hall range facing NW with axial stack at right end; 2-bay crosswing to right, with C17 stack to right, and C19 extension to rear; 2-bay crosswing to left, with C19 internal stack in front left corner, and C19 extension to rear; C19/20 single-storey extensions to rear. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 4 C20 metal casements. First floor, 3 C20 metal casements. 3 plain boarded doors. The roofs of the crosswings are hipped to the rear. No. 3 (the right crosswing) has an underbuilt jetty, plain joists of horizontal section in the front bay, C19 thin vertical joists in the rear bay, a wide wood-burning hearth, a cambered central tiebeam with one of 2 chamfered arched braces to it, and a crownpost roof, altered to clasped purlin form, the central crownpost and collars missing. The roof of no. 2 (the hall range) has been rebuilt in the C19. No. 1 (the left crosswing) has an underbuilt jetty. Nos. 1 and 2 not inspected internally'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	754
Asset Name	Church Farmhouse, Feering

National Grid Reference	587313 220358
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169878
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House, now divided into 2 dwellings. Circa 1400, altered in CL7 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 2-bay hall range facing NW with internal stack of c.1600 in left bay, 3-bay crosswing to left with C19 internal stack at rear, C20 external stack to left, and single-storey lean-to extensions to left and rear; 3-bay crosswing at right end of hall, c.1600, with C17 central stack. Both crosswings extend forwards, the right crosswing further than the left. C18 extensions to left of right crosswing, forming twin gables facing left. 2 storeys. NW elevation, scattered fenestration, all C20 casements, and C20 door in quadrant porch. SW elevation, 2-window range of C20 casements with rectangular leading, and half-glazed door in doorcase of c.1800 with wooden half-columns and frieze with triglyphs. At the rear is a similar door and doorcase, frieze missing or covered. The left crosswing has an underbuilt jetty to the front, and in the front bay heavy plain joists of near-square section are exposed; elsewhere in this wing and at this end of the hall range the timber frame is mainly covered by plaster. The hall range has been raised approx. one metre in the C17. In the right bay, large wood-burning hearth, of which the rear part has been demolished, and inserted floor of c.1600, comprising a chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops and plain joists of vertical section. In the right crosswing, wide curved tension braces are trenched inside heavy studding. Jowled posts. On the ground floor 2 wood-burning hearths both with internal splays; the front hearth has an ovolo-moulded mantel beam, the rear hearth has a chamfered mantel beam with lamb's tongue and bar stops, and minor repairs to brickwork. In the rear bay a medieval timber has been re-used as a floor beam, and the floor has been lifted to compensate for subsidence of the right wall. On the first floor there is a cast iron grate of c.1800 facing forwards, incomplete'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	755
Asset Name	North of Freshfords Farm

National Grid Reference	587431 219706
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1031680
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks to the south of the Roman road and north of Threshfords Farm comprising linear features and a possible small ring ditch. Trenching revealed a post-medieval/modern field ditch that ran south-east north-west across the central part of Trench 7 and was recorded, but not investigated [7/004]. It contained at least two deposits and measured 2.46m wide. Its latest fill [7/006] formed a central band of dark brownish grey friable silt sand, rich with soot and ash from fires. Projecting from its surface were numerous postmedieval/ modern artefacts, including scrap iron, shards of bottle and window glass, and large fragments of 19th to 20th century household crockery. Also present were infrequent fragments of slates, bricks, tiles and large lumps of tarmac. Sherds of pottery were extracted from the surface of the feature's latest fill to serve as representative dating evidence. It was also present in Trench 9 and 10'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	756
Asset Name	Land south of Feering, London Road, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	587327 219653
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1049295
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'The trial-trenching revealed a small quantity of mostly scattered pits, gullies and ditches, all but the most recent of which are undated. The datable features comprised a quarry pit and post-medieval/modern field ditches, all recorded on late 19th/20th century Ordnance Survey maps. Nearly all of the features cut natural and lay beneath subsoil and topsoil. The two exceptions to this cut subsoil and are therefore more recent. The course of the adjacent Roman road must have been influential during the past since all of the site's linear features lay perpendicular to it, probably implying that they were constructed during the Roman period and later. However, the evaluation revealed no identifiably Roman remains. Three of the trenches (24 to 26) revealed a slight cluster of undated features near Threshelfords Business Park, perhaps representing a focal point of past human activity. The nature and date of that activity remain unknown, although two small sherds of possible Early to Middle Iron Age pottery were retrieved from the machined surface of one of the features. Other collected artefacts include small quantities of prehistoric flint flakes and fragments of baked clay. The post-medieval features relate to the agricultural exploitation of this location, though one boundary ditch appears to have been filled with domestic waste that included 19th/20th century pottery.</p> <p>The geoarchaeological test pitting has revealed no readily identifiable, archaeological remains or deposits conducive to the preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence, but nonetheless has made a small contribution towards understanding of the complex Pleistocene geology between Witham and Marks Tey. If present on site, any pre-Quaternary deposits are buried at significant depth. As such, any future development is unlikely to have an adverse impact on the site's underlying Pleistocene'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	757
Asset Name	South of Feering
National Grid Reference	587499 220199
Type	PIT, RING DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, TRACKWAY
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28267
Value	Low

Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks: double-ditched trackway aligned NE-SW; single ring ditch exhibiting internal `pit' at TL 87372010 joined to trackway by a linear feature (?single-ditched trackway)'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	758
Asset Name	Threshelfords
National Grid Reference	587600 219500
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1041346
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure with narrow ditches and no visible entrances'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	759
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date 9
National Grid Reference	587634 219906
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042519
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	760
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 32
National Grid Reference	587634 219906
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042520
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	761
Asset Name	East side of Hill House Farm (to: 590000 222099)
National Grid Reference	587800 219999
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27836
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'Course of Roman road to Colchester. Modern road follows same course. <1> Connects with TL82-034, 8772. Part of Chelmsford - Colchester road, see 0000'. [1] It is likely that archaeological remains associated with this asset were removed within the DCO boundary during construction of the existing A12 and Junction 25, although it is possible that they could survive in places.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	762
Asset Name	Barn 25 Metres North-east Of Old Wills Farmhouse, Feering
National Grid Reference	587917 221121
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123838
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. C17. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with corrugated asbestos, and some felt on roof of midstrey. 5 bays aligned NW-SE with midstrey to SW. Lean-to extension with corrugated iron roof in W angle. Great doors in midstrey, winnowing doors below replaced in C20. High pitching doors in NW end. Gablet hips at both ends and on midstrey. Jowled posts, heavy studding, arched braces to tiebeams, clasped purlin roof. Structure partly inaccessible, as wholly occupied by grain storage bins. Abuts on C20 buildings of no architectural or historic interest to NW and SW'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	763
Asset Name	Old Wills Farmhouse, Feering
National Grid Reference	587962 221173
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1169439
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Shown on OS map as Old Wills. House. C14/15, altered in C16 and C20. Timber framed, plastered with frame partly exposed and some artificial framing, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3-bay main range facing NE with late C16 stack at the left end against the front wall, and internal stack at the right end. 2-bay crosswing to left, with small single-storey extension to the rear. C19 wing of painted brick to the left, with internal stack at the junction. Jettied crosswing to right, of main range, c.1920, with axial stack. 2 storeys and one storey with attics. Ground floor, 4 C20 casements with diamond leading. First floor, 2 similar casements. C17 re-sited door of moulded planks, altered at bottom, in reproduction 4-centred doorhead with modern carved date 1528 and ovolo-moulded canopy. The left crosswing is jettied to the front, with 2 original wide plain brackets and one reproduction. Jowled posts, heavy studding with curved tension braces trenched to the outside. The crosswing has plain joists of large horizontal section; ceiled, probably to the collars of a crownpost roof. The main range has a large wood-burning hearth facing to the right of 0.33 metre brickwork, a late C16 inserted floor with plain joists of square section jointed to the axial beam with soffit tenons with diminished haunches, roof altered'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	764
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 33
National Grid Reference	587978 219126
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046077
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	765
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date 34
National Grid Reference	588017 219097
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046079
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	766
Asset Name	Poplar Hall Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	588100 221382
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337608
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C15 and C17. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. C17 main range facing SW, of one storey with attics, and

	<p>C15 crosswing to right, of 2 storeys, extending to rear; C20 internal stack at the junction; C20 small extension with catslide roof in rear angle. Ground floor, 2 C20 bow windows. First floor, one C20 casement, and one more in flat-roofed dormer. C20 half-glazed door at front of gabled porch. The crosswing is jettied to the front, with one plain bracket remaining. At the rear it has on the first floor one C19 horizontal sash of 2 + 2 lights, and a gablet hip. The crosswing structure is mainly concealed by plaster on the ground floor; on the upper floor the frame is exposed internally, with jowled posts, curved braces trenched outside heavy close studding, a cambered central tiebeam with one arched brace exposed, another probably present within an inserted partition. Roof difficult of access, probably of crownpost construction; the rafters of the original rear hip are visible externally. The range to left has unjowled posts, thinner wallplates, one chamfered transverse beam with lamb's tongue stops, and plain joists of square section; the roof is of clasped purlin construction; many rafters are smoke-blackened and re-used, with unsooted pegs at the apex. 2 small C20 hearths. Shown on 1843 tithe map as Old House Farm (Essex Record Office D/CT 137)'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	767
Asset Name	Prested Hall Earthworks
National Grid Reference	588245 219498
Type	Earthwork
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040465
Value	Low
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of former garden features and field boundaries in the grounds of Prested Hall'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	768
Asset Name	South of Hill House Farm, Feering

National Grid Reference	588267 220842
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28219
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks - old field boundaries? <1> <2>, marked on 1st edition OS mapping'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	769
Asset Name	Prested Hall Moated Site
National Grid Reference	588300 219629
Type	Earthwork
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26262
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Fragmentary moat. Parts of the house may be of c1527 (the modern inscription on the west porch) though there is little evidence of this as the house has been almost completely altered. The two-storied house is timberframed and plastered. <1> <3> According to OS 1976, Prested Hall was built in 1527 and extensively restored in 1934. The water feature to the south of the hall has the appearance of an ornamental pond fed from a nearby stream, and there is no trace of a moated enclosure. <4> in <2> SMR mentions a chapel. <2> Plan from OS card 1976 is in SMR. <3> Sketch plan on back MSRG card. <6> <7> Domesday Manor. Two beehives mentioned at Domesday. A Dressel I Amphora was described in 1976'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	771
Asset Name	Cropmarks east of Prested Hall
National Grid Reference	588500 220399
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39032
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of field and Parish boundaries which appear on the OS 1st edition. In addition, a possible ring ditch, which may be a former pond. A possible positive macule of c. 10m diameter (roughly circular) is also possibly of artificial origin'. [1]</p> <p>'In the south-east corner of GP/13f weakly magnetic anomalies forming a right angle (D3) may be of archaeological origin associated with a former building recorded on the 1st Edition OS map at this location off Gypsy Lane. The structure is no longer recorded on OS maps after 1975. Broad weakly magnetic anomalies in the western and eastern parts of GP/13f (PC1) are of geological origin and may well represent flooding incursions and palaeochannels'. [2]</p> <p>'Cropmarks of a sinuous trackway of an unknown date and an extensive field system marked on the 1st Edition OS mapping of the 1880s but may have earlier origins. The location of a former farm/settlement that is marked on the OS mapping is also visible and identified through the boundaries around it'. [3]</p> <p>It was not possible to investigate this asset during the geophysical survey or trial trenching conducted for the Scheme.</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2020b, 7 - Sector 4</p> <p>[3] Place Services, 2021, Identified Site 14</p>

Asset Number	772
Asset Name	Easthorpe Road

National Grid Reference	588799 221100
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27843
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Course of Roman road. <1> Connects with TL82-032, 8669, main Chelmsford - Colchester road. Is this a minor road to Colchester? Connects with TL92-025, 0000'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	773
Asset Name	Hornigalls Farmhouse, Feering
National Grid Reference	588802 222334
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1123837
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. C16, altered in C18 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. C16 2-bay crosswing aligned NW-SE, and C18 extension on site of former hall to SW, with C20 extension beyond, the whole appearing externally like an aisled hall with 2 crosswings. Internal stack in front pitch of middle range. 2 storeys and one storey with attics. NW elevation, 4 C20 casements on ground floor, 2 on first floor. C20 door. The left crosswing is jettied to the front; the C20 right crosswing is jettied to the right. The left crosswing has jowled posts, curved tension braces trenched inside close studding, an unglazed window complete with 4 diamond mullions on the ground floor of the left

	return, another on the first floor with restored mullions. Shutter groove for off-centre unglazed window at front, below jetty. Original partition between bays, with straight braces trenched into studs. Plain joists of square section. In central part, C18 wood-burning hearth facing to rear. At right end of this extension, exposed C18 framing with primary straight bracing and carpenters' assembly marks. Old timber re-used in C20 right crosswing'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	774
Asset Name	Roman road route seen at Eastthorpe
National Grid Reference	588812 221102
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX34147
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Course of Roman road. <1> A trial trench to establish the position of the road at 923216 failed to locate any evidence of road surfaces. <2> Photo in SMR. <3> A watching brief on the Anglian water pipeline found possible prehistoric site at Copford, sectioned Grymes Dyke, Roman road deposits. Sequence of road layers seen clearest in vicinity of St Marys church'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	775
Asset Name	Cropmarks East Of Hill House Farm
National Grid Reference	588850 220850
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28260
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of two ring ditches. <1> <2> The "ring ditch" at TL88852090, appears as a pond on the OS 1:110000 same map.</p> <p>An extensive field system, with internal enclosures of probable Iron Age to Roman date is visible to the rear of the cottages. Only a single ring ditch is visible on the 2015 aerial photography, but this is not in the same location as any ponds on the 1st edition OS mapping'. [1]</p> <p>'A Ring ditch (RD1) approximately 22.5m in diameter and likely associated enclosure ditches (E1 and E2) is present in the central part of GP/13f. This is possibly one of the two ring ditches recorded in the HER for this field. The more ephemeral weakly magnetic linear anomalies close by may also have an archaeological origin though linear anomaly (FB1) which bisects the ring ditch is known from early OS maps.</p> <p>A concentrated cluster of high magnitude and some ferrous anomalies (IP1) are evident in the eastern part of GP/13f. These anomalies can be identified as a pond recorded on successive OS maps. The HER records a second ring ditch in this location as being marked by pond on OS maps (Jacobs 2018), however, there is no suggestion in the geophysics this anomaly has an archaeological origin and is an infilled pond fed by a short section of land drain visible as a strongly magnetic linear anomaly terminating at a former field boundary.</p> <p>In the south-east corner of GP/13f weakly magnetic anomalies forming a right angle (D3) may be of archaeological origin associated with a former building recorded on the 1st Edition OS map at this location off Gypsy Lane. The structure is no longer recorded on OS maps after 1975.</p> <p>Broad weakly magnetic anomalies in the western and eastern parts of GP/13f (PC1) are of geological origin and may well represent flooding incursions and paleochannels'. [2]</p> <p>'Cropmarks of a former field boundary, visible on the 1st edition OS mapping (and was detected on via the geophysical survey) and a small circular enclosure which maybe a former pond (not visible on 1st edition OS mapping though)'. [3]</p> <p>'Six trial trenches measuring 30m long by 2m wide were excavated in Land Parcel P/14.1 located at the southwest end of the scheme centred on NGR TL 74191 08687. Only one of the excavated trenches contained archaeological remains. In total five of the excavated trenches contained no archaeological features. The lack of archaeological remains was unrelated to truncation as no such impacts were recorded throughout these trenches. These trenches therefore appear to represent an area devoid of archaeological activity'. [4]</p>

'Site 31 was also identified within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). The trenches have confirmed the presence of archaeological remains relating to linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The presence of further remains of the rectilinear enclosure identified was recorded within most trenches which targeted the geophysical anomalies. The dating from the pottery was the same as from Site 30 ranging from later Bronze Age to late Roman.

The volume of pottery recovered is suggestive of a domestic settlement. Other finds include a limited assemblage of worked flint and undiagnostic fired clay. Two fragments of fired clay/daub with organic impressions and finger impressions on the surface and formless fragments of fired clay were recovered from the fills of the ring ditch within the enclosure and form direct evidence of the building this feature represents. A single fragment of imbrex provides limited evidence for Roman building within the area.

Additionally, a large but fragmented assemblage of animal bone, mostly, cattle and cattle-sized bones, were recovered from many of these features. Goat and pig bones were also present along with dog and equid bones. It is interesting to note that the largest faunal assemblage from this site was recovered from the fill of the ring ditch in Trench 2114. Environmental samples taken from features in this site indicate cultivation of barley, emmer/spelt wheat and bread wheat. Evidence for malting being undertaken on the site was represented by large quantities of germinated spelt grain recovered from ditches [148070] and [148074] within Trench 2826, to the south of the rectilinear enclosure. The fragmented grains are interpreted as representing 'grist', the waste created during the pre-fermentation stage of beer brewing.

The rectilinear enclosure has also been confirmed to have been more complex than previously identified by the geophysical survey, with elements of a multi-phase settlement, with boundary features of various alignments. The dating evidence also suggests some form of continuity from the late Bronze Age into the Roman period.

The archaeological evidence from Site 31 appears to suggest that activity was at its most intense in the location of the rectilinear enclosure and then downslope to the south, where Trenches 2826-2829 recorded multiple features. Further away from the settlement core of the enclosure, particularly towards the west, towards Site 32 and 29, we see the activity lessen in its intensity.

The four trenches which recorded archaeological remains were all targeted on linear anomalies shown by geophysical survey. Trenches 2115 and 2118 recorded the continuation of the same apparent linear feature, potentially representing the north-eastern boundary of the enclosure. These features did not precisely match the position of the geophysical anomaly, instead, both were just to one side of it. A re-cut of the ditch within Trench 2118 illustrates the boundary may have been in use over a greater period and required reinstatement. The only material culture recovered from this linear was formless and undiagnostic fired clay and a single fragment of fired clay/daub which are undated.

	<p>To the northeast, Trenches, 2115 and 2119 recorded separate sections of the same linear feature just beyond the enclosure complex. The trenches have shown that this linear feature was represented archaeologically by a ditch into which two parallel ditches were later cut. How this linear feature relates to the possible enclosure just to the southwest is currently uncertain.</p> <p>A small circular feature was located within Trench 2119 which contained frequent charcoal and a small amount of burnt bone within the fill. Trench 2121 in the northern area of the site also confirmed the presence of an isolated linear geophysical anomaly, the nature of which is uncertain but appears to form part of the wider division of the landscape. The trench recorded multiple ditches in the position of the linear anomaly which illustrates a more complex sequence of land use. Pottery from these ditches dated from the Bronze Age to the early Iron Age. A cluster of three possible post-holes was positioned to the north of the linear boundary which formed no notably coherent arrangement.</p> <p>Evidence for activity earlier than the late Bronze Age across the site was only represented by a handful of flints. These flints were dated broadly to the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods and were often chipped and residual within contexts that contained later dating evidence. This material does suggest some earlier prehistoric activity in the general area.</p> <p>A possible sunken trackway of late prehistoric date was continuous within Trenches 2089 and 2090 on a general northeast-southwest alignment. A gravel deposit within the base of this feature in both trenches may have represented a surface. How this possible trackway interacted with the settlement within the rectilinear enclosure is uncertain currently as the relationship between them was outside the confines of the evaluation. However, the trackway was clearly heading towards the enclosure and may have been directly associated with it albeit on a marginally different alignment. Dating evidence from the trackway comprised a small assemblage of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and a single flint flake in good condition of a middle Bronze Age-Iron Age date.</p> <p>The presence of a late Prehistoric agrarian and pastoral settlement, which continued into the early Roman period, fits well with the pattern of activity in the wider area.</p> <p>Site 32 is situated directly to the west of Site 31 within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). It comprised ten trenches, Trenches 2060 to 2069, and identified moderate survival of archaeological remains. The recorded features comprised one pit and five undated ditches. This is enough to suggest that archaeological activity in the site is significant but unfortunately undated. Due to the nature of the ditches, it is likely that they, at least partially, function as a land or water management system. This kind of use of landscape has been observed on other sites along the A12 evaluation and seems to range from prehistoric to post-medieval in date'. [5]</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2020b, 7 - Sector 5</p>

[3] Place Services, 2021, 13 - Identified Site 12
[4] Headland Archaeology 2021b; [5] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 19 - Site 31 and 25 - Site 32

Asset Number	776
Asset Name	Cropmarks at Little Domsey
National Grid Reference	588999 221200
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39036
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of Parish and field boundaries which appear on the OS 1st edition. <1>-<2>. A trackway leading from the existing house and the lane were recorded in 1996'. [1]</p> <p>'A Ring ditch (RD1) approximately 22.5m in diameter and likely associated enclosure ditches (E1 and E2) is present in the central part of GP/13f. This is possibly one of the two ring ditches recorded in the HER for this field. The more ephemeral weakly magnetic linear anomalies close by may also have an archaeological origin though linear anomaly (FB1) which bisects the ring ditch is known from early OS maps.</p> <p>A concentrated cluster of high magnitude and some ferrous anomalies (IP1) are evident in the eastern part of GP/13f. These anomalies can be identified as a pond recorded on successive OS maps. The HER records a second ring ditch in this location as being marked by pond on OS maps (Jacobs 2018), however, there is no suggestion in the geophysics this anomaly has an archaeological origin and is an infilled pond fed by a short section of land drain visible as a strongly magnetic linear anomaly terminating at a former field boundary.</p> <p>In the south-east corner of GP/13f weakly magnetic anomalies forming a right angle (D3) may be of archaeological origin associated with a former building recorded on the 1st Edition OS map at this location off Gypsy Lane. The structure is no longer recorded on OS maps after 1975.</p> <p>Broad weakly magnetic anomalies in the western and eastern parts of GP/13f (PC1) are of geological origin and may well represent flooding incursions and palaeochannels'. [2]</p>

	<p>'Cropmarks of a sinuous trackway of an unknown date and an extensive field system marked on the 1st Edition OS mapping of the 1880s but may have earlier origins. The location of a former farm/settlement that is marked on the OS mapping is also visible and identified through the boundaries around it'. [3]</p> <p>A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch, [142153], was recorded within Trench 2208 and corresponded with a post-medieval/modern field boundary identified by the geophysical survey. A 1m long slot was dug through the ditch, which had an irregular profile, due to rooting. It measured 3.5m long and 0.9m deep. It contained a sequence of four fills. The basal fill, (142163), comprised a mid orange clay 0.2m thick. This was overlain by a series of mid brown clay deposits, which may have represented episodes of deliberate backfill'. [4]</p> <p>'Two trenches from Land Parcel P/152.2 (Table 1) make up Site 35. Trench 2098 was targeted on two geophysical anomalies which formed part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Three ditches, two of which correspond to the targeted geophysical anomalies, a post-hole, and an unknown feature were recorded within the trench, which indicates somewhat more dense archaeological activity within the immediate vicinity of the trench. Pit [145031] contained a small amount of Later Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery.</p> <p>Pit [144009] contained a small lithic assemblage dating from Mesolithic to Neolithic periods.</p> <p>The evaluation results combined with the geophysical survey is suggestive of a small enclosure, the density of finds and presence of cereal, charred plant remains and charcoal, support the potential for the enclosure containing domestic activity'. [5]</p> <p>The archaeological remains identified in the trial trenching as Site 35 relates to a single trench (2679) close to the south-east extent of this asset.</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2020b, 7 - Sector 5 [3] Place Services, 2021, 13 - Identified Site 14 [4] Headland Archaeology, 2021a, 12, Table 5; Illus 6; [5] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 20 - Site 35</p>

Asset Number	777
Asset Name	Site Of A12 Boundary Post, Feering
National Grid Reference	589199 221500
Type	Boundary Post
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036020
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Depicted on 1st Ed OS map no longer extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	778
Asset Name	WWI landing ground at Easthorpe
National Grid Reference	589499 221400
Type	Military Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1032821
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A Second Class RFC night landing ground allocated to 39 Sqn in 1916 and later to 37 Sqn until it was handed back to farming in December 1919. There were no structures of any kind at the airfield beyond tents and a windsock, although it did have the capacity to display ground signals. <1>.</p> <p>According to Doyle (<1>), an elderly farm worker reported that fragments of a chalk shape had been brought to the surface by ploughing. This may have been the remains of the ground signal pad. Ploughing ceased in the mid-1960s and although the field is again under the plough there have been no further sightings reported. Remnants of the ground signal pad, if it that is what it is, may still survive. Of the other temporary structures, they would not have left any traces below ground. The area of the airfield is now open again and has been somewhat enlarged by the disappearance of Little Domsey Farmhouse'. [1]</p> <p>Isolated areas of ferrous disturbance in GP/13I likely reflect the fields' current use a dirt racing track with the anomalies representing areas of</p>

	<p>tipping/infilling. A modern service (SP1) extends into this field in the north-east corner'. [2]</p> <p>It is likely that archaeological remains associated with this asset have been affected by creation of a point to point course and motocross track. Given the ephemeral nature of this type of site it is unsurprising that no trace of this asset was identified during the trial trenching. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2020b, 7 - Sector 7</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 11 - Site 79</p>

Asset Number	779
Asset Name	Cropmarks west of Domsey Brook
National Grid Reference	589499 221800
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39040
Value	Low
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of field and woodland boundaries (named as "Domsey Grove") which appear as existing on vertical photography in 1946'. [1]</p> <p>'Findings are limited to high magnitude linear anomalies indicative of land drains and former field boundaries in GP/14a-b. More land drains are evident in GP/14c but also the boundary of 'Domsey Grove' (FB2) from the 1888 OS map shows as a lower magnitude anomaly in the north-east corner of the PS'. [2]</p> <p>'Site 34 comprised three trial trenches recorded within Land Parcels P/155.1 and P/155.2 (Table 1), Trenches 2681, 2682, 2693. During the evaluation, ditches were recorded in Trenches 2682 and 2683; the alignment of the ditches in relation to each other may suggest a previous agricultural field system that was more intensively divided than the modern contemporary field system, which has far fewer field boundaries'. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology. 2020b, 7 - Sector 6</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology. 2020d, 25 - Site 34</p>

Asset Number	780
Asset Name	Course of Roman road seen at Marks Tey vicinity
National Grid Reference	590000 222099
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX34167; MEX27836; MCC7551
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Course of Roman Road'. [1] [2] Although it is likely that many of the archaeological remains associated with this asset have been removed during construction of the existing A12, it is possible that some may have been preserved.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	781
Asset Name	Badcocks Farmhouse, Copford
National Grid Reference	590043 221086
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239073
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Badcock's Farmhouse (formerly listed as Great Badcock's Farmhouse TL 92 SW 11/64 23.6.52 II* 2. Late C15 hallhouse with gabled crosswings. Hall rebuilt in C16. Timber framed and plastered, with red

	plain tile roof. Two storeys. C18 double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars and C19 casements. Long wall jetty to main building with carved and moulded bressumer, and date 1585. C17 and C19 red brick chimney stacks. Later extension to west and south. Formerly moated'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	782
Asset Name	Samsons Cottage, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	590142 223058
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224585
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Samsons Cottage TL 92 SW 11/99 II 2. House probably C18 comprising one long range framed in timber and plastered, with 2 end chimney stacks of red brick. Roof ridged, gabled and peg-tiled South front has 3 flat dormers each with a pair of small-paned casements. Ground storey with central plain door and 2 sets of small-paned horizontal sashes. A lower extension to west. North elevation has a one storey one bay projection with ridged and gabled roof. Also one flat topped north dormer'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	783
Asset Name	115 And 117, Coggeshall Road, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	590181 223461
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224549

HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C16 or earlier house on a T-plan. Of 2 storeys with ridged, fly-hipped, gabled roof, peg-tiled. Timber-framed and plastered in panels with one red brick chimney stack flanking the wing and 2 behind the ridge of the stem range, which has 2 gabled dormer. Wing elevation has 2 horned sashes one over one and modern gabled porch. Central matching door and porch on stem range with horned sash windows left and right'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	784
Asset Name	Church View House, Copford
National Grid Reference	590291 221876
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1225564
HER Reference	MEX1039486
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Late C16 (c1580 type) three unit, cross passage plan form. Two storeys. Two bay central hall with solar over and service bay at north end; south end with two bays. Exposed timber frame with C18 or early C19 weatherboarding. Gabled thatch roof. C17 brick stack. Diamond mullioned windows. Converted into two cottages early C19 with pedimented doorways. (Formerly listed as Flispes, LONDON ROAD, Easthorpe Green)'. [1] 'A late 16th century house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	785
Asset Name	Easthorpe Green Farmhouse, Copford

National Grid Reference	590294 221987
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1238923
HER Reference	MEX1007359
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Easthorpe Green Farmhouse TL 92 SW 11/63 II 2. C17 house, in timber frame and brick. Plastered and weatherboarded, with red plain tile roof. Two storeys. Three window range C19 casements. Two gables to south-west front. Red brick chimney stacks'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	787
Asset Name	The Green, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	590332 223076
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224586
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 house of 2 storeys framed in timber with weatherboards on gable ends and rough cast front elevation. Roof ridged, gabled and peg-tiled, with eaves and 2 red brick chimney stacks in rear pitch. A range of 3 leaded casements in sets of 3 on first storey and a central front door on ground storey in wide recess with fielded reveals and a 6 panel leaf. A set of 3 leaded casements left and right'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	788
Asset Name	London Road
National Grid Reference	590337 222636
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1040484
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of former field boundaries which are depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	789
Asset Name	Palmers Farmhouse, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	590767 223130
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224575
HER Reference	MEX1007942
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19 house. Painted brick of 3 bays and 2 storeys with corner pilasters to front and hipped slated roof. Two stock brick chimney stacks behind ridge. Three small paned and hornless sashes, on first storey and 2 matching windows on ground storey with central door of 6 fielded panels in fielded reveals under flat hood on iron brackets. Two stucco pilasters each side'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	790
Asset Name	Marks Tey-road near Trowel and Hammer pub
National Grid Reference	590899 223000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX36586
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Sestertius of Trajan found during widening of road at the former Trowel and Hammer pub'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	791
Asset Name	Findspot near Mark's Tey
National Grid Reference	590999 223000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX33647; MEX33648; MEX33720; MEX33722
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cinerary urn'. (11591) 'Roman ornament'. <1> Roman bronze ornaments found at Marks Tey. The circumstances of discovery are unknown. Now in the Mayer Collection, Liverpool'. (11592)

	'Heavy characteristically Roman bronze furniture fitting with a trefoiled top, angled to support a box, casket or even a small altar; terminates in a lions paw. Height 55mm; C3 AD'. (11621) 'Bronze necklace bead, cheese-shaped and oblate, `Celtic', green patina, 11x5mm. ?C1 AD'. (11622) [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	792
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date
National Grid Reference	591000 223000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042526
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	793
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date 10
National Grid Reference	591000 223000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1043482
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	794
Asset Name	The Old Rectory, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591088 223857
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224522
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19 with mid C19 alterations. Former vicarage of three bays and two storeys with hipped slate-clad roof and two gault brick chimney stacks, eaves on gault consoles. Pilastered returns and originally rectangular ground plan. The central bay projects. First storey has a range of three sash windows under segmental keystone arches, with round-headed window in central position. Ground storey has flat-topped semi-hexagonal bay windows left and right of the front door under a stone or stucco hood on square pilasters. Included for group value'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	795
Asset Name	Doggets Hammer Farm, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591090 222813
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266767
HER Reference	MEX1007943
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C16 cross-wing and later addition. Timber-frame, jettied at north and south 3 bays, 2 storeys with ridged, gabled and peg-tiled roof. Roof crown-posted, scarfs halved and bridled. First storey weatherboarded, ground storey plastered. Red brick chimney stack in rear slope, existing window leaded casements'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	796
Asset Name	Church Of St Andrew, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591121 223881
Type	Church
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266781
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Parish Church, comprising a nave, west tower, timber topped and vertically boarded with parapet and spire, chancel and modern north addition. Nave Romanesque in origin and built of septaria and indurated conglomerate with Roman brick window quoins at south-east. Two perpendicular style windows. Roof ridged and gabled, peg-tiled with stone coped gables and finial cross. Nave return quoins Roman brick with one south-east quoin housing vertical freestone 'longs' and Roman brick 'shorts' in the Saxon or Saxo-Norman manner. South door has Romanesque tympanum above oak lintel. Chancel of free-stone, Roman brick and some indurated conglomerate, also having stone coped gable and finial cross. Ridged and gabled roof, peg-tiled. Priests door of C14 with wave moulding between 2 windows each having 2 trefoiled lights beneath a trefoiled head light. Windows straight chamfered with scrolled hoodmoulds. Angle buttressed. South porch of timber on red brick walls of C17, using earlier timber components. Chamfered diamond-set mullions. (RCHM 1)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	797
Asset Name	Cart Lodge To South-west Of Timber Framed Barn At Easthorpe Hall, Copford
National Grid Reference	591126 221475
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273898
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19 timber framed and weatherboarded cart lodge and hay loft, with thatched roof. Cross ties supported on hanging knees'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	798
Asset Name	Cart Lodge To South Of Timber Framed Barn At Easthorpe Hall, Copford
National Grid Reference	591141 221481
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273897
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 timber framed and weatherboarded cart lodge, and hay loft, with thatched roof. Cross ties supported on hanging knees'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	799
Asset Name	Timber framed barn at Easthorpe Hall
National Grid Reference	591146 221506
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1238927
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C16 timber framed and weatherboarded aisled barn, with red plain tile half hipped roof. Gabled midstrey to west'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	800
Asset Name	Easthorpe Hall, Copford
National Grid Reference	591168 221498
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273949
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C15 house, timber framed and plastered with red plain tile roof. Central hall with gabled crossings. 1,2,1 window range, double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars. Simple pedimented doorcase, with brackets and panelled reveals. Late C16 red brick chimney stacks, partly rebuilt. C17 extension at rear. Exposed frame internally, with crown post roof in east wing. Two late C16 fireplaces with 4 centred arches, and some C17 doors'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	801
Asset Name	Church of St Mary, Copford
National Grid Reference	591245 221500
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade I Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1238968
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Early-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C12 with C13, C15 and C20 alteration. Mixed rubble and septaria with dressings of Roman brick and clunch. Red plain tile roof. Early C12 Nave. Three windows north wall, one C14 with 2 trefoiled ogee lights and quatrefoil in 2 centred head, one C13 with semi-circular head, and one C16 with rounded head. One blocked C12 window above. Early C12 north doorway with round arch of roman brick. Two C15 doorways to rood loft stair, both with 2 centred arches, south wall has 3 windows. Two are C12 similar to that in north wall. The remaining one is late C14, with cinquefoiled lights with tracery in 2 centred head. C12 south doorway, West wall has mid C14 window, of 2 cinquefoiled lights, with quatrefoil in a 2 centred head with moulded label. Above is a modern window. Mid C13 chancel, replaces former apse. Undivided from nave. East wall has 3 mid C13 windows, lancet heads, dog tooth ornament, and detached shafts with moulded bases and capitals. Centre capitals are foliated. North wall has 2 windows, one C13 lancet and one mid C14 with 2 cinquefoiled lights in 2 centred head, with moulded label and head stops. South wall has 4 windows, 2 are C13 lancets matching that in north wall. One C12 window with semi-circular head in Roman brick, and one C14 window, with 2 centred head and modern tracery. C13 doorway with chamfered jambs, and 2 centred arch. Nave and chancel roof of 7 cants, with braced principals and moulded tie beams. South porch rebuilt in 1910, incorporating C15 two centred timber arch and C15 tie beam with crown post. C13 wall paintings on south-east window splays in nave'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	802
Asset Name	Well Cottage, Copford
National Grid Reference	591255 221461
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1238925
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C15 house, extensively restored. Exposed timber frame, plaster infill and red plain tile roof. Two storey gabled crosswing at east and jettied to north and east, with corner post and dragon beam. Decorated bressumers. Arched wall braces and cambered tie beam. L-shaped plan. Hall range has inserted floor and is one storey and attics. One modern gabled dormer. C16 extension at west end with late C16 chimney stacks. Modern windows throughout. Internally much of the frame is exposed including the hall crown post. (RCHM 5 - Easthorpe)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	803
Asset Name	Bottle kiln at Marks Tey Brick and Tile Works
National Grid Reference	591255 224191
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266780
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Early C19 brick bottle kiln still retaining its core to full height and in very complete condition. Iron strapwork to base. Now a rarity in Essex'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	804
Asset Name	Circular brick kilns, W H Collier Brick and Tile Works, Church Lane
National Grid Reference	591260 224191
Type	Industrial Building
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1020999
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Reasons for Designation: The earliest, though slight, evidence for the production of bricks in post-Roman England is thought to be demonstrated by the use of the material in the 8th century construction of Brixworth church, Northamptonshire. Otherwise, the earliest production on any scale has been identified in the area around Coggeshall Abbey, Essex in the early 12th century, and attributed to immigrant craftsmen from mainland Europe. The import of Flemish bricks (and further immigration of brickmakers) stimulated the industry in the 14th century and led to prestigious brick buildings being erected in the eastern counties. The bricks were almost entirely made on the construction site, in temporary yards, and this long remained the standard mode of operation.</p> <p>The use of brick gradually increased in the following centuries (for example in the construction of chimney stacks and fireplaces) but its use as a primarily building material remained largely confined to high status buildings. From the 17th century onwards brick manufacturing was stimulated by wider industrialization, by the increasing scarcity of timber and rising cost of stone. In the second half of the 18th century there was a sharp rise in demand spurred by significant improvements to the transport system which opened up markets and eased the supply of fuel, principally coal. This encouraged the establishment of permanent brickyards and the construction of substantial kilns. By the mid-1850s, aided by the expansion of the railway system (both as a consumer and a means of transport) Britain's output of bricks had risen to more than 2000 million per annum. A wide range of brick making machines was</p>

introduced in the second half of the 19th century, most of which could be adapted to produce tiles and pipes and further increase manufacturers' output.

Surviving examples of structures, or groups of structures, which illustrate significant stages in the development of brick manufacture, or which exemplify and illustrate the processes involved are considered to be of particular importance.

Historically the W H Collier Brickworks produced bricks, roof tiles, pammets, flower pots and drain pipes. The brickworks is still in use today, having been acquired by Chelwood Brick in 1988, however, the processes employed have changed considerably. The bricks are now produced in a tunnel-kiln fired by propane gas and the clay is now dug out by contractors. The circular kilns at Marks Tey give testimony to an earlier brickmaking process, and represent an exceptional survival of a form of industrial monument now extremely rare nationally. The kilns are of particular importance because all the elements of the firing operation are present: the kilns themselves, the brick-floored working area surrounding the kilns, the flues and the chimney. Thus, the whole working operation of the kilns is clearly understandable: the chimney and flues providing the necessary downdraught to fire the kilns and the brick flooring providing a hard work-surface over which brick-laden wheelbarrows could easily run. The well-preserved internal and external features of the kilns add detail to our understanding of their operation: all the fireholes complete with firebars are present; the pulley operating the damper on the most easterly kiln is still in place. The presence of all of these features allows us to draw a complete picture of the firing process in operation at Marks Tey during the late 19th century.

Details: The monument includes two circular kilns and their associated brick working floor, flues and chimney base located within W H Collier Brick and Tile Works, Church Lane, Marks Tey. The western kiln is a Listed Building Grade II.

The Marks Tey Brick Works was established by John Wagstaffe, a farmer and brickmaker, in 1863. William Holman Collier, a young brickmaker from Reading, took over the brickworks by 1879 and in the late 19th and early 20th centuries the firm supplied not only local needs, but also the wider market from its own tramway and siding to the adjacent railway. It was the outcrop of brick making clays (lacustrine deposits) in the Marks Tey area which led to the setting up of the brickworks in the 1860s. A claypit, known as the 'Blue Hole' because of the colour of the clay when first dug, is adjacent to the works. Originally the clay was dug by hand and conveyed to the yard in hawser-drawn trucks. This process is now mechanised, leaving no visible trace of the earlier system.

The two circular kilns are surrounded by a brick working floor and incorporate a shared flue and chimney. The western kiln has a circular fire chamber, a domed internal brick roof with central circular vent, and a large cone-shaped superstructure. The external diameter of the firing chamber at the base of the kiln is 6m and the total height of the kiln to the top of the cone is 12m. Internally the firing chamber measures 3m at its

	<p>tallest point and its internal diameter is 4m. The cone superstructure is of corbelled brickwork, rendered on the outside. A small arched doorway or wicket in the cone provided access to the dampers on the firing chamber dome. Originally it was operated in conjunction with the eastern kiln sharing a common chimney. It was converted at a later date as a stand alone updraught kiln by adding the top core.</p> <p>The eastern kiln is thought to have been designed to operate with a downdraught and does not have a cone superstructure. This second kiln has a firing chamber 4.5m high and with a 4m internal diameter. The surrounding brick flooring, together with the flues and chimney were built at the same time as the second kiln, providing working space and the necessary draught to fire the pair. At this kiln only the base of the chimney survives, but it is known to have been of square design and to have stood approximately 6m high.</p> <p>Many of the original features of the kilns survive: the eastern kiln has the original external pulley (which would have operated the damper) in place in its northern side. The two firing chambers are identical in design and show all the features of a downdraught kiln: a large central vent in a domed roof, a bag-wall or baffle around the inside wall of the chamber, and a series of ten equidistant fireholes (complete with firebars) level with the chamber floors'. [1]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	805
Asset Name	172, London Road, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591271 223416
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224446
HER Reference	MEX1007924
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Circa 1840 house. Gault brick and of 3 bays and 2 storeys with hipped slated roof and 2 chimneys on rear slope, eaves. Pilastered returns and a range of 3 small paned sash windows on first storey above central front door which is of fielded panels in heavy stucco case, with moulded entablature. Matching windows each side, all under well splayed straight arches'. [1]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England
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Asset Number	806
Asset Name	House Without A Name Public House, Copford
National Grid Reference	591289 221468
Type	Eating and Drinking Establishment
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1238926
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 house, timber framed and plastered with painted brick front and red plain tile roof. Two storeys. Three window range C19 double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars and modern shutters. Part of ground floor front is weatherboarded, Modern gabled porch. Rectangular plan, originally 3 bays and chimney bay. C19 and C20 extensions at rear'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	807
Asset Name	Marks Tey-Church Farm (rear of British Rail Station)
National Grid Reference	591299 223700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX36381
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'Roman coin and brooch. Col Mus identification no.5342(11.4.1985)'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	808
Asset Name	Marks Tey-Church Farm
National Grid Reference	591299 223700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX36382
Value	Negligible
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Medieval coin. Col Mus identification no.5408(22.4.1985)'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	809
Asset Name	North of Bridge Farm
National Grid Reference	591299 223800
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX34164
Value	Negligible
Period	Iron Age
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Iron Age coin hoard <1> Other ref in source 1'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	810
Asset Name	Bell House, Copford
National Grid Reference	591300 221495
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239071
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C16 house, timber framed and plastered with red plain tile roof. Two storeys. Two window range, modern sashes. Modern porch with red plain tile lean-to roof. Original central chimney stack partly rebuilt. C18 extension in parallel range at rear'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	811
Asset Name	Little Badcocks Farmhouse, Copford
National Grid Reference	591363 221501
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273899
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 house, timber framed, plastered and grey brick clad, in C19. Red plain tile hipped roof. Two storeys. Two window range modern casements. C19 red brick chimney stacks and red brick dressings to façade'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	812
Asset Name	A portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early medieval to medieval date
National Grid Reference	591400 223100
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042988
Value	Negligible
Period	Early-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Early Medieval to Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	813
Asset Name	Findspot on route of Train line, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591499 223600
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX34500; MEX34503; MEX34505
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Hand axe. <1> Palaeolithic hand axe. (MEX34500) 22 glass paste beads, Saxon or possibly Roman, ex Rev H Jenkins collection'. (MEX34503; MEX34505) [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	814
Asset Name	St Mary's Grange, Copford
National Grid Reference	591615 221602
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239072
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C15 house, extended in late C15 and late C16, and altered in C18. Timber framed and plastered, with some exposed timber frame externally. Red plain tile roofs. Late C16 red brick chimneys with octagonal shafts. Two storeys and attics. East front has 4 window range, late C16 casements, extensively restored, those at first floor are 3 light oriels, on 4 curved and moulded brackets. Moulded transom and mullion. Modern gabled porch with red plain tile roof, and incorporating late C15 entrance doorway with moulded jambs. C19, imitation medieval pierced bargeboards. Circa 1600 linenfold panels re-used in front door. South front has gable at each end, and hipped roof adjacent east gable. East gable is jettied at tie beam level, on curved, moulded brackets with corbel stops. C16 oriel (5 lights) at first floor level. C19 bay to match C16 work, at ground floor. Corner posts C19 replacements. Remainder of south front has 5 window range, C16 and imitation C16 casements. Ground floor has one 5 light, late C16 bay window, with moulded transom and mullions. West side is early C15 range with C19 casements. Three window range. Hipped dormer. East side of this range has 2 late C16 door heads and one door. Further C16 windows with moulded transom and mullions at rear. Modern 2 storey extension at rear. Internally, extensive original frame is exposed with cambered tie beams, jowled storey posts, some C16 doors and panelling. C18 panelling, doors and architraves in east wing'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	816
Asset Name	Barn south of Marks Tey Hall

National Grid Reference	591681 223306
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224577
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Circa 1400. Timber frame exposed and brick nogged on south of 3 bays and 2 storeys. Roof with ridge and gables peg-tiled, some full height windows intruded on south during C20. Inside: crown-post roof in complete condition, main-posts jowled at first floor and eaves heights. First floor partly removed but on heavy binding joists and longitudinal bridging joists fitted and with housed soffit - shouldered tenons, as are the common joists - side girts. Originally 2 shuttered windows, one north and one south in each bay. The sliders for the bases of the shutters remain in situ. The binding joists at each end supported by heavy arch braces. Original purpose of this building uncertain, but at some early date the first storey was fitted out as a granary'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	817
Asset Name	Barn to north-west of Marks Tey Hall
National Grid Reference	591685 223322
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266768
HER Reference	MEX1007945
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17. Of red brick with blue-glazed headers on the east elevation, 3 bays and 2 storeys. Ridged peg-tiled roof between 2 brick-coped gables of

	which that to the north has the remains of a finial. The eaves are corbelled. Two diagonal chimney shafts of later date central to the west slope of the roof. First floor mounted on 3 binding joists, rafters mainly original. One blocked window in south gable and, open one in north gable, and 3 casements on east first storey above a central door with casements each side. Blue glazed headers in diaper patterns on east first storey'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	818
Asset Name	Marks Tey Hall Moated Site
National Grid Reference	591700 223300
Type	Earthwork
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1477794
HER Reference	MEX34124; MEX34127; DCC26116
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>"Moat". <1> Incomplete, rectangular enclosure. Sketch plan on back of MSRG card. <2> <3> The house is mainly C16 with earlier and later parts. <4> Other ref. <5> The barn to the south of the hall is of c.1400; timber framed and brick nogged on the south of three bays. Some full height windows were intruded on the south in the C20. The original purpose of this building is uncertain but at some early date the first storey was fitted out as a granary. <4></p> <p>Site Assessment = Parts of the moat have been filled in on the access side; in good condition'. [1]</p> <p>'Summary:</p> <p>The site comprises the surviving north, east and south arms of a rectangular moat enclosing Marks Tey Hall. There is a small footbridge or dam across the northern arm.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation:</p> <p>The medieval moated enclosure at Marks Tey Hall is scheduled for the following principal reasons:</p> <p>Survival: * The major elements of the moated site survive well, with a defined and relatively undisturbed platform, three water-filled and one buried arm of the moat, and it is a good example of its type;</p>

Potential: * There is strong potential for significant archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence, particularly within the water-filled ditches. There is considerable potential for such evidence to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the moated site and its development from the C14 onward;

Documentation: * For its surviving documentary history covering the Tey family, the history of ownership and history of development of the site;

Group value: * The medieval moated site has group value with the Grade II listed Marks Tey Hall (NHLE 1224576), the Grade II* listed Barn South of Marks Tey Hall (NHLE 1224577) and the C17 Barn to North West of Marks Tey Hall (NHLE 1266768).

History:

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often water-filled or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The most distinctive feature of a moat is its ditch, and in many cases this is the only extant portion of the site. The ditches are relatively wide, normally between 3m and 6m, and excavated examples show that they were usually D-shaped in cross section and about 2m deep.

Marks Tey was recorded in the Domesday book as a large settlement (named Teia). The manor was held by Wulfric (or Ulvric) in 1066 and given to Geoffrey de Mandeville by 1086. The tenancy passed to the Merk family in the C13, then to the Tey family on the death of Henry de Merk in 1268. In 1308, Robert de Tey was granted permission to build a private chapel, demonstrating that there was a manor house on the site by then. The property was conveyed to Elizabeth I in 1592, who conveyed it to Charles Cornwallis in 1596. The manor passed through a number of hands until it was leased out as a farm in the C19.

The current Marks Tey Hall was constructed in the C16 and extended in 1727. The date of the moat is not known, but presumably dates to the earlier, medieval manor house. The first accurate map of the moat was the Tithe Map of 1840, which shows the moat complete on three sides. By 1876, the moat had been infilled in the south east corner, and the infilled gap was widened between 1876 and 1897.

The date of the bridge or dam across the northern arm of the moat is not known. It is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1876). Several garden features are also shown on the moat platform and the south west corner of the moat is occupied by a number of buildings (demolished in the mid C20).

Details:

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS: The site comprises the surviving north, east and south arms of a rectangular moat enclosing Marks Tey Hall. There is a small footbridge or dam across the northern arm.

DESCRIPTION: The north arm of the moat starts in a wider pond (incorporating the northern end of the western arm). The pond measures 25m (north to south) by 17m, and leads into the north arm, which measures 71m in length and between 4m and 5m in width. A small brick footbridge or dam crosses the moat slightly to the west of its mid-point. The bridge is of brick, and acts as a dam between the west and east halves of the north arm. The east arm of the moat measures 50m in length, and is 3.5m wide, terminating in a section backfilled in the C19. The south arm of the moat forms a standalone pond which drains into a stream to the east. The surviving section measures 43m by 7m. While most of the west arm of the moat does not survive, a slight depression at the western end of the moat platform suggests that the moat was once a complete circuit. The current Marks Tey Hall was constructed in C16 but the continuous use of the site since at least 1308 is indicated from documentary sources. With the exception of the Grade II* barn to the north-west of Marks Tey Hall (LE 1224577) the precise location of earlier buildings is not known although it is highly likely that the manor house and chapel were located on the moated platform. Given the site has remained relatively unencumbered by later development or significant disturbance the archaeological potential of the platform is high and remains are very likely to survive beneath the current ground surface or beneath the hall itself.

EXCLUSIONS: The monument excludes the upstanding Grade II listed Marks Tey Hall and its adjacent outbuilding, although the land beneath them is included in the Schedule'. [2]

"Moat".<1> Incomplete, rectangular enclosure. Sketch plan on back of MSRG card.<2><3> The house is mainly C16 with earlier and later parts.<4> Other ref.<5> The barn to the south of the hall is of c.1400; timber-framed and brick nogged on the south of three bays. Some full height windows were intruded on the south in the C20. The original purpose of this building is uncertain but at some early date the first storey was fitted out as a granary'. [3]

The setting of the moated site is defined by its relationship with Marks Tey Hall and associated historic buildings. Despite being of later date, they represent continuation of the site as a high-status farm into the Post-medieval period and beyond. Despite encroachment of the existing trunk road and nearby modern agricultural buildings, the relationship between the moated site and the surrounding farmland can still be perceived in the modern landscape. The noise of traffic on the existing A12 is a constant presence in the setting of the moated site, as are glimpsed views of moving vehicles filtered by the buildings, mature trees and hedgerows that surround it.

The value of Marks Tey Moated Site is derived principally from its evidential value as an example of a medieval moated site with high

	potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental evidence. Its setting surrounded by later high-status buildings and surrounded by mature trees, and farmland contributes a small amount to its value.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] National Heritage List for England [3] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	819
Asset Name	Marks Tey Hall
National Grid Reference	591714 223277
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224576
HER Reference	MEX34127; MEX1007944
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Mainly C16 with earlier and later parts timber-framed house on H-plan with 2 storeys and attics throughout, plastered, with guilloche band at first floor level. Modern 'Tudor' porch and one facade gable on north front. Right cross-wing has a lean-to on its east flank which contains one Elizabethan round-headed and keystone casement. All windows leaded casements. Roofs ridged and gabled, peg-tiled, with 3 red brick chimney stacks. Former moated site'. [1]</p> <p>'The house is mainly C16 with earlier and later parts, timber framed on an H plan. The right cross wing has a lean-to on its eastern flank which contains one Elizabethan round-headed and keystone casement. <1> The RCHM gives a C17 date for construction. <2> There is a C17 barn to the north-west of the hall of red brick with blue glazed headers on the east elevation'. [2]</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	820
Asset Name	Findspot near Marks Tey Hall

National Grid Reference	591749 223249
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX34128
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Bronze Age spearhead found in the garden of ?Marks Tey Hall in 1925'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	821
Asset Name	Wagon Lodge To North Of Aldham Hall, Aldham
National Grid Reference	591834 224953
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337391
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wagon Lodge aligned east to west, open at west end. Three bays long and formerly open on all sides, now clad with vertical weatherboards. The roof ridge and gabled corrugated-iron clad, as is north wall. Roof in 5 bays with lapped collars and flat oak rafters halved at their apexes. Walls have arch-braces, posts without jowls tie-beams on hanging-knees, forelock bolted'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	822
Asset Name	Aldham Hall, Aldham
National Grid Reference	591849 224860
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1306270
HER Reference	MEX34246
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Medieval House built on an attenuated Z-plan containing Elizabethan details and C14 framed floors with barefaced soffit-tenons. Timber framed and plastered with ridged and gabled roof peg-tiled. The north front comprises 2 ranges in line with a break in the roof height and a red brick chimney stack central to each range. The stack at the south-west having 2 octagonal shafts. The south-west range has 2 gabled dormers and a central early C17 porch with carved vergeboards and finial. Windows sets of modern casements with old ovolo mullions between. Inside very good Elizabethan panelling and fireplace with pilastered overmantle all of pine. A semi-hexagonal tie-beam exists in the west wing, as a result of a C16 conversion to 2 storeys. Remains of moat'. [1]</p> <p>'House of two storeys built in the C16 with C17 additions. It is now of L-shaped plan with the wings extended to the north-east and south-east. Internally there is one room lined with late C16 panelling and another has an overmantel made up of C16 panelling. <1> Medieval house containing Elizabethan details'. (11761)</p> <p>'Moat. <1> Incomplete irregular moat. <2> Fragmentary moat. <3> Medieval house built on an attenuated Z plan containing Elizabethan details and C14 framed floors'. (11760) [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] National Heritage List for England</p> <p>[2] Essex Historic Environment Record</p>

Asset Number	823
Asset Name	Site Of Boundary Post, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591969 223860

Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036015
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Depicted on 1st ED OS, no longer extant'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	824
Asset Name	Cropmarks SW of Mascott's Farm
National Grid Reference	592201 223541
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39111
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear features depicting the woodland and field boundaries which appear on the OS 1:10,560 sheet'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	825
Asset Name	Mulberry Green Farmhouse, Copford
National Grid Reference	592211 222200
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1239080
HER Reference	MEX1007381
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19 house, in painted brick with grey slate hipped roof. Two storeys. Three window range vertical sliding double hung sashes with glazing bars. Pilasters at front corners. Pedimented doorcase with reeded pilasters. Red tile ridges and hip. Late C19 and C20 extensions at rear, with grey slate roofs. Low early C19 garden wall to front with decorative coping'. [1] 'Early C19 brick house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	826
Asset Name	Bywater Cottage, Copford
National Grid Reference	592242 222166
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239145
HER Reference	MEX1007382
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C18 pair of cottages, with early C19 alterations. Painted brick with grey slate roofs. Two storeys. Three window range vertical sliding double hung sashes with glazing bars, and segmental brick arches. Grey gault chimney stacks'. [1] 'Late C18 pair of brick cottages'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	827
Asset Name	Pantiles, Copford
National Grid Reference	592253 222283
Type	
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239140
HER Reference	MEX1007380
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19 house, in grey gault brick, with grey slate roof. Two storeys. Two window range vertical sliding double hung sashes, glazed in margins. Early C19, 6 panel door, with flat board head on brackets, and moulded architraves. Mid C19 extension to south, in grey gault brick with red pantile roof. One storey and attics. Two window range vertical sliding double hung sashes glazed in margins. Two gabled dormers'. [1] 'Early C19 house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	828
Asset Name	Chippetts Farmhouse, Eight Ash Green
National Grid Reference	592394 225296
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273626
HER Reference	MEX1007548
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings

Description	'Late C16 timber framed house on L-plan with ridge and hipped roofs pegtiled. Red brick chimney with 2 diagonal shafts at return, walls plastered on wing. Main range fronted in painted brick with modern casements'. [1] 'Late C16 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	829
Asset Name	Mascott's, Copford
National Grid Reference	592556 223806
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1225571
HER Reference	MEX1038714
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'House. Mid/late C16 with probable C15 origins to central hall, which was altered in C17; early C19 rear extension. Render over timber frame; early C19 rear wing of colourwashed brick; gabled old tile roof, with cross wings hipped to front; rendered external stacks finished in mid C19 and C20 brick. Plan of hall flanked by cross wings and with early C19 extension to rear of hall. 2 storeys; 6-window range. C20 gabled porch and C20 panelled door set in early C19 moulded wood architrave to right of centre. Mid C19 canted bay with plate glass sashes to left of porch; C20 casements; two early C19 sixteen-pane sashes to front of right cross wing; C20 two-light casements to hipped half dormers. Rear: early C19 sashes to early C19 double-gabled central extension. Interior: early/mid C19 panelled doors set in moulded wood architraves. Goss wing to right has clasped purlin roof of mid/late C16 origin (much reset). Central range has C15 jowled storey posts, truncated chamfered beam, ogee-stopped chamfered beam and joists and 3.bay collar-truss roof with clasped purlins and truncated wall plates to right. Goss wing to left has chamfered beam (denoting position of former cross passage) and timber-framed partition with upper face to hall; jowled storey posts with arch braces; clasped purlin roof with spilt oak rafters'. [1] 'House. Mid/late C16 with probable C15 origins to central hall, which was altered in C17; early C19 rear extension'. [2]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	830
Asset Name	Little Gore, Copford
National Grid Reference	592712 223059
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273853
HER Reference	MEX1007384
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19 house in grey gault brick with grey slate roof. Two storeys. Originally 2 window range, now 3 window range, with mid to late C19 extension, built to match existing. Lancet headed, leaded light windows. Gault brick chimney stacks. Modern extensions at rear'. [1] 'Early C19 house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	831
Asset Name	Windmill Hotel, Copford
National Grid Reference	592779 223860
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239075
HER Reference	MEX1007372
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19, house in grey gault brick, with grey slate hipped roof. Three storeys and cellars. Three window range, vertical sliding double hung sash windows with glazing bars. Windows recessed at ground floor level, with semi-circular arches over. Pilasters to front. Ionic porch with 4 detached columns, moulded and dentilled, flat canopy. Modern extension to east'. [1] 'Early C19 house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	832
Asset Name	Kemp's Farmhouse, Eight Ash Green
National Grid Reference	592876 224568
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	1239713
HER Reference	MEX1007558
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 house of 5 bays and 2 storeys framed in timber and fronted with red brick in Flemish-bond. Roof ridged and gabled and pegtiled with large red brick central chimney stack. Central porch on ground storey with a set of 3 casements with transom, on each side. Three matching casements on first storey the central one having only 2 lights. Lean-to along rear of later date. Inside oak frame with bladed scarf joints'. [1] 'C17 timber framed house with red brick front'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	834
Asset Name	Brickworks north of Copford Lodge

National Grid Reference	592899 224150
Type	Industrial Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1034708
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Large brickworks north of Copford Lodge, north west of Copford Windmill and south of railway. Operated by John Ambrose (1789-1859) who also traded as Essex and Copford Brick Kilns Company, c. 1830 to 1859. Also operated by Mrs Julia Ambrose from 1859 to 1868; rev. John Ambrose from 1868 to 1888 and Thomas Hitchcock Ambrose from 1888 to the early 1900's. They made red and white bricks, red and white tiles including white pantiles and ridge tiles and white pipes. Some of the bricks are stamped 'J. AMBROSE, COPFORD'. There were 5 kilns on this site at its peak and 3 kilns when the brickworks were sold in 1919.</p> <p><1></p> <p>Site Assessment: This extensive site has only been partially explored. At the west end one former clay pit is now a large pond. The various clay pits to the south east have been filled in and houses built thereon. The remainder of the site still requires searching. From the 1920's to at least the late 1940's part of this site was used as a Brass Foundry where W. A. Stanley traded as Alliance Foundry Co. This site has potentially intact and important sub-surface remains which warrant investigation'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	835
Asset Name	Old Mill House, Copford
National Grid Reference	593126 224000
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273846
HER Reference	MEX1007373

Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C18 house, with later alteration. Red brick with red plain tile roof. Parapet walls. Two storeys, attics and cellars. Main facade has 3 window range C18 vertical sliding double hung sashes with glazing bars, in gauged arched heads. Grey brick pilasters. Moulded and modillioned cornice. Two gabled dormers. C18 red brick chimney. Pedimented doorcase, with moulded pilasters and linings. East end has mid C18 extension in red brick, 2 storeys. Parapet front. Red plain tile roof. Modillioned cornice. Two window range at first floor, one window range below, C18 double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars'. [1] 'Early C18 red brick house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	836
Asset Name	Lampitts Farmhouse, Eight Ash Green
National Grid Reference	593146 224952
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273606
HER Reference	MEX1007559
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Circa 1560 and C17. Of 2 buildings in one long range comprising 6 bays with a chimney-bay and chimney stack. Timber framed with plastered walls and pegtile roof, east end first floored, with haunched tenons; crown-posts and top plate with halved and bridled scarf. West end added in C17, with bladed scarf, and side purlin roof. The whole renovated and all fenestration modern'. [2] 'Mid C16 and C17 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	837
Asset Name	Shrub House, Copford
National Grid Reference	593163 224026
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239076
HER Reference	MEX1007374
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Early C19 house, brick and timber framed and plastered, with grey slate hipped roof. Two storeys. Three window range double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars. Pilasters. Pedimented porch with detached plain columns. Late C19 bay window'. [1] 'Early C19 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	838
Asset Name	Brewers Cottage, Copford
National Grid Reference	593225 224001
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239137
HER Reference	MEX1007375
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 house, timber framed and plastered with red plain tile gambrel half hipped roof. One storey and attics. Three window range, 2 modern

	casements, and one C18 horizontal sliding sash. Two 'Catslide' dormers with horizontal sliding sashes. C19 lean-to at rear'. [1] 'C17 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	839
Asset Name	Stanway Bridge
National Grid Reference	593228 223999
Type	Road Transport Site
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239079
HER Reference	MEX1007379
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Small C18 red brick single span bridge with low parapets. Original parapet remains on south side with brick pilasters and stone keystone to circular arch. Parapet on north side rebuilt'. [1] [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	840
Asset Name	Moat Farmhouse, Eight Ash Green
National Grid Reference	593231 224950
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239712
HER Reference	MEX34053
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Circa 1690 and earlier house on a moated site. Of 2 storeys and attics, 3 bays with rear ranges, red brick front elevation in Flemish-bond with stone string-course beneath attic level, a stone-coped parapet with pegtiled roof. Parapet has 2 sunken panels, possibly former windows. Two red brick chimney-stacks in rear slope. Central front door on ground storey with 6 fielded panels to leaf, under Ionic portico with 2 round columns and 2 pilasters. Range of 3 double hung sash windows in exposed boxes on first storey and one matching sash each side of door on ground storey. Window heads stuccoed, possibly over gauged brick arches. Framed in pine'. [1]</p> <p>'House dating c.1690 and earlier on a moated site. The house is of two storeys with attics, of three bays with rear ranges' [2].</p>
References	<p>[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record</p>

Asset Number	841
Asset Name	Coach House, Eight Ash Green
National Grid Reference	593296 224805
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239714
HER Reference	MEX1007560
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'C18 Coachhouse, approximately 25 yards long. Red brick in Flemish-bond with ridge, hip and pegtiled roof with lead bonnets. Three doors, much altered, one pair of hornless small pane sash windows under a segmental brick arch at end close to the house'. [1]</p> <p>'C18 red brick coach house'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record</p>

Asset Number	842
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Asset Name	Stable to north of Copford Place
National Grid Reference	593332 224147
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239078
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18 stable range in red brick with red plain tile roof'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	843
Asset Name	Copford Place
National Grid Reference	593349 224111
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239077
HER Reference	MEX1007376
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18 house, altered in early C19. Timber framed and plastered, with parapeted south and east facades in grey gault brick. Red plain tile hipped roof. Two storeys, attics and cellars. East front is 5 window range vertical sliding double hung sashes with glazing bars. Large C19 flat topped porch with Doric columns, now infilled. Three hipped dormers. South front has 7 window range sashes to match east front. Middle first floor window blocked. Three hipped dormers. West side has 2 hipped dormers, one with circa 1700 leaded casement. L-shaped plan. Good C18 detailing internally'. [1] 'C18 timber framed house with early C19 alterations'. [2]

References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	844
Asset Name	Brook Cottage, Copford
National Grid Reference	593414 224088
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1273851
HER Reference	MEX1007378
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 house, with late C18 alterations. Timber framed and faced in painted brick. Red plain tile hipped roof. Two storeys. Three window range vertical sliding double hung sashes with glazing bars. C17 chimney stack, rebuilt at top in C19. Flat topped door surround with moulded and recessed. Architraves'. [1] 'C17 timber framed house with C18 alterations'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	845
Asset Name	Swan Cottage/walden Cottage, Stanway
National Grid Reference	593479 224202
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224876
HER Reference	MEX1008056
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C15 or early C16 house, timber framed and plastered, with red plain tile roof. Gables. Crosswing at west end of 2 storeys, the remainder one storey and attics. 1:2 window range, C19 casements. Two gabled dormers. Modern porch and bay window. Grey gault chimney stacks'. [1] 'Late C15 or early C16 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	846
Asset Name	Southern Crosswing/vine Cottage, Stanway
National Grid Reference	593514 224207
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224933
HER Reference	MEX1008083
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C15 hall house with 2 crosswings. Timber framed, plastered and brick clad, with red plain tile roof. Both wings are gabled and originally jettied, but now underbuilt. Three window range modern and C19 casements. Mid C16 inserted central chimney stack with 4 octagonal shafts. Most of original frame remains with stop chamfered joists, diagonal mullioned windows and simple crown post roofs in crosswings. Two new chimney stacks east of each crosswing'. [1] 'C15 timber framed open hall house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	847
Asset Name	Sparrow Hall, Stanway

National Grid Reference	593516 224275
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224934
HER Reference	MEX1008084
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C15 house, timber framed and plastered with modern red plain tile roof. Two storeys, appears to be crosswing to former larger house. North and south walls have some original framing exposed with painted brick nogging. Two original window openings on north side. Modern windows. Modern extension and porch to south'. [1] 'Late C15 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	848
Asset Name	Wayside, Stanway
National Grid Reference	593537 224174
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266606
HER Reference	MEX1008065
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18 house in painted brick with red plain tile half hipped roof. Three window range C19 double hung vertical sliding sashes. Central doorcase with moulded architraves, semi-circular blocked fanlight and flat moulded head on brackets. C19 extensions at rear with modern casement windows and weatherboarding. The south side has single storey stable

	range, with hay loft, in painted brick and red plain tile roof. One modern flat roofed dormer. Three C18 semi-circular windows'. [1] 'C18 brick house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	849
Asset Name	Street Farmhouse, Stanway
National Grid Reference	593603 224194
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224896
HER Reference	MEX1008066
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17 house, timber framed and weatherboarded and part plastered, with red plain tile hipped roof. Two storeys. North side is 2 window range C18, double hung vertical sliding sashes, with glazing bars. Central door with single moulded surround. East side is 3 window range, early C19 double hung vertical sliding sashes and 2 modern casements. Simple pedimented door head. C18 chimney stack'. [1] 'C17 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	850
Asset Name	Barn east of Street Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	593643 224204
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266607

HER Reference	MEX1008067
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C17, 7 bay barn, timber framed and weatherboarded with grey asbestos half hipped roof'. [1] 'Late C17 timber framed barn'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	851
Asset Name	Barn To West Of Cants Garden Centre, Stanway
National Grid Reference	593742 224287
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224840
HER Reference	MEX1008058
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Late C17 3 bay barn, timber framed and weatherboarded with corrugated asbestos roof. Gabled midstrey to east side. Side purlin roof, with hanging knees to tie beams'. [1] 'Late C17 barn, now part of garden centre'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	852
Asset Name	Cants Garden Centre, Stanway
National Grid Reference	593781 224281
Type	Dwelling

Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266619
HER Reference	MEX1008057
Value	High
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C14 hall house with crosswings. Timber framed and plastered with red plain tile roof. Two storeys. Gabled crossing at east and west end. East wing is jettied with late C19 brackets. Lean-to extension at east end with grey slate roof. 2:1:1 window range, C18 and C19 vertical sliding double hung sashes with glazing bars. C19 bay window to east wing. East wing is C14 with cambered tie beam, and formerly a crown post roof. C17 extension at rear, one storey and attics, with C18 flat roofed dormer. Central hall of C14 or C15, with large C15 chimney stack, altered in late C16. C17 inserted floor, and rebuilt roof, with side purlins and arched collars. West wing is early C16 extensively altered in late C18 and early C20. Early C20, 2 storey gabled extension on west in painted brick with grey slate roof. Single storey C19 extension at rear'. [1] 'C14 timber framed open hall house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	853
Asset Name	Copford Green Conservation Area
National Grid Reference	592785 222640
Type	Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DEX22987
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	No description available.
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	855
Asset Name	Iron Age cremation cemetery and other remains at Land off Church Road & Plantation Road, Boreham
National Grid Reference	575949 209883
Type	Funerary Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1050053
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Evaluation followed by excavations revealed an early Iron Age cremation cemetery set in a contemporary system of enclosures dating from the early-mid Bronze Age and extending in use into the Iron Age period and possibly beyond'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	856
Asset Name	Land Adjacent to the Cock Inn, Main Road, Boreham
National Grid Reference	576020 210450
Type	Unassigned
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1049677
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Two archaeological watching briefs for a geotechnical survey in 2015 was undertaken for the creation of piling mats. This involved a test pit survey. It identified areas of demolition deposits and natural deposits'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	861
Asset Name	Cropmark Near Witham
National Grid Reference	582915 214026
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26388
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'AP shows possible cropmarks: - one large oval feature, a possible double-ditched trackway is a field boundary'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	863
Asset Name	Colemans Farm, Rivenhall, Braintree
National Grid Reference	583608 215803
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1049148
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of mineral application confirmed cropmark evidence for prehistoric enclosure and multi-period agricultural activity'. [1] This asset has been removed by quarrying.

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	865
Asset Name	South of Appleford Bridge
National Grid Reference	584296 215615
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26803
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Large ring ditch and linear features'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	866
Asset Name	North of Appleford Bridge
National Grid Reference	584523 215950
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX27117
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure, linear feature'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	867
Asset Name	Lake Lodge
National Grid Reference	585051 215619
Type	Garden Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111071
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Lodge/summerhouse. C18/C19. Painted brick. Grey slate roof, hipped to east and south. One painted brick chimney stack. Single storey. L-plan. Angle pilasters, east range of 2 bays with central pilaster and 2 casement windows with glazing bars. Central panelled door, moulded capitals and bases to fluted pilasters, patera to frieze, moulded flat canopy over, to south range with matching casement to return. The lakeside face comprises small paned French windows with full length side lights in front of which a veranda overhangs the lake. Vase on ball balusters to veranda and timber supports to flat canopy. The building is situated at the western end of the lake. It was probably a Fishing Lodge and has been altered but forms part of the group of lakeside listings. q.v. 2/57, 58'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	868
Asset Name	Cave/Icehouse situated at north western end of the lake
National Grid Reference	585088 215647
Type	Garden Building
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1111072
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Cave/Icehouse. C18/C19. Red brick with some stone. Probably for the Du Cane family. An unusual structure, the arched cave entrance faces onto the lake. Arrow head railings to right and left of central gateway. The depth approx. 5 metres, height 3 metres. There is a recess in the left wall at ground level with a lintel beam over, possibly a fireplace at one time. To the right is a small entrance tunnel approx. 6 metres long. The rear wall has a small central window opening and a doorway through which steps lead down into the main ice house. There is a 4 metres diameter central circular dome with a small moulded brick top opening. Eight 3 metres high square brick pillars with stone lintels 1 metre apart support the dome and from their stone imposts brick ribs spring to pilasters on the outer wall, forming an outer vaulted walk way, 11/2 metres wide, possibly used as a game larder at one time. Between some columns are low walls with stone coping. Rear right is a low arched entrance tunnel. Rear left, a low archway leads into a smaller circular domed icehouse. A large tree covered mound covers the complex surmounted by a circular platform with gault brick support walls. The platform is stone slabbed, the outer slabs tied with lead covered iron cleats. 3 moulded stone steps approach the platform above the Cave. For a wager of £100 made by Peter Du Cane a man lived in the Cave for 1 year without washing or shaving. An unusually large and elaborate icehouse'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	869
Asset Name	Cropmarks at St Marys School, Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586545 218773
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26676
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	870
Asset Name	Kelvedon, Excavations by Eddy 1977-78 Trench C
National Grid Reference	586564 218848
Type	Boundary
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26623
Value	Low
Period	Late Iron Age
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A series of archaeological excavations were initiated as a major rescue/ research programme in and around Kelvedon following excavations undertaken in 1968 and 1975'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	872
Asset Name	East of Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	586600 218800
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26614
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Routine inspection of Coggeshall, Kelvedon and Feering sewerage scheme led to discovery of four worked flints on the surface between the end of Swan Street and the point at which the sewer crosses the Blackwater river'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	873
Asset Name	Kelvedon Findspot 1
National Grid Reference	586610 218880
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26715
Value	Negligible
Period	Late Iron Age
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Iron Age coin and La Tene III brooches recovered from building site'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	874
Asset Name	Kelvedon Findspot 2
National Grid Reference	586610 218880
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26717
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Reputed find of many early Roman coins, including four republican denarii. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	875
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	586700 218800
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046060
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval to Post Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	876
Asset Name	Findspot of silver clasp
National Grid Reference	586762 217360
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC10268
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'CLASP (1) (Post Medieval Colchester 2 to Early 20th Century - 1790 AD to 1920 AD)'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	877
Asset Name	Barn 50 metres south west of Frame Farmhouse
National Grid Reference	586812 220692
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1337603
HER Reference	MEX1005392
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Barn. Late C16. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 5 bays aligned NW-SE with 2 aisles, and midstrey to NE. Other farm buildings of no architectural or historic interest abutting to N and E. Jowled posts, face-halved and bladed scarfs in arcade plates and wallplates, arched braces to arcade plates and to cambered tiebeams. Clasped purlin roof'. [1] 'Late C16 timber framed barn'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	878
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.
National Grid Reference	586870 218974
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042503
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]

References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	879
Asset Name	Inworth, Feering Inhumation
National Grid Reference	586870 219060
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26580
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman to Early Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Skeleton found in c1914 in bank of a disused gravel pit at Inworth'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	880
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	586900 219000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047668
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman to Early Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	881
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	586942 219054
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042504
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval to Post Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	882
Asset Name	Cropmark Trackway north east side of Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	587144 219315
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX26232
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear features including a broad double ditched (?) trackway aligned NW-SE'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	883
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	587241 219251
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042510
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	884
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	587241 219251
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046066
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	885
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Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	587256 219252
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1045170
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval to Post Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	886
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	587287 219233
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1042512
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	887
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.

National Grid Reference	587300 219300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046069
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	888
Asset Name	Cropmarks West of Brick Kiln Farm
National Grid Reference	587391 218848
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC6951
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks: broad double-ditched trackway; other linear features probably represent recently removed field boundaries'. [1]</p> <p>'The archaeological trial trenching within Land Parcel P/118.6 has identified archaeological remains within 1 of the 4 trenches opened to date, with a further 18 trenches to be completed. The archaeological remains comprised a single boundary ditch which contained a single fragment of flat roof tile, broadly dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods'. [2]</p> <p>'Site 27 was located within Land Parcel P/118.6 (Table 1), with trenches recording archaeological activity in an area with no previously known activity.</p>

	<p>Trench 1802 was targeted on a network of linear and rectilinear geophysical anomalies, and a ring-ditch in the southwestern area of the site. Two ditches excavated in this area confirmed the geophysics results, with the trench also containing seven pits and a post-hole, a considerably dense area of archaeology within one trench. A complete small whittle tanged knife and a small amount of Roman pottery were found within this trench, along with barley and bread wheat grain. The geophysics had suggested a small enclosure complex, the evaluation demonstrated the presence of the ditches, along with more evidence of domestic occupation.</p> <p>Trench 1814, also located in the north-east corner of Site 27, recorded archaeological remains comprising a ditch and pit. Trench 1814 contained Imported Rhineland Lava stone quern which was recorded and left in situ. This type of quern in Eastern England is widely used over a long time frame associated with Roman, Saxon and medieval rural occupation.</p> <p>Other finds from within the area dated from the Bronze Age to Medieval period. Generally the area comprised a series of ditches of varying sizes and alignments, across most of the field. None were evident continuing across trenches, which may suggest an area of small enclosures, suggesting an area of agricultural activity, adjacent to a small occupation area'. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record [2] Headland Archaeology, 2021c [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 18 - Site 27</p>

Asset Number	889
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.
National Grid Reference	587399 217700
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9795
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 2013-02-18T00:00:00Z Methods of discovery: Metal detector'. [1]

References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	890
Asset Name	North of Feering
National Grid Reference	587401 220587
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX28269
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of linear features, probably old field boundaries'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	891
Asset Name	Park Farm, Messing-cum-Inworth
National Grid Reference	587763 218780
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9187
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Park Farm is a historic farmstead located to the north of the settlement of Inworth, first shown on the 1897-1904 Epoch 2 map. Park Farm was a large detached site, made up of a farmhouse and nine outbuildings. Over 50% of these buildings survive, however the original farmhouse was demolished between 1904 and 1922. A new farmhouse was built in that

	time as well, but not on the same footprint as the original. None of the remaining buildings are listed and the site itself was split in half in 1986. The northern half of the site, including the interlinked set of outbuildings from the original farmstead, was changed into a builders' yard, while the southern half of the site stayed as a farm. There is a high number of modern buildings on the site, especially in the builders' yard, which has been almost completely built from scratch. There was a farm pond located to the east of the old farmhouse, but that was removed around the same time as the old farmhouse'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	892
Asset Name	Findspot of copper alloy spur
National Grid Reference	587855 218103
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC10260
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'SPUR (1) (Medieval Colchester I. to Post Medieval Colchester 1 - 1300 AD to 1700 AD)'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	893
Asset Name	Findspot copper alloy buckle
National Grid Reference	587868 218579
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MCC10275
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'BUCKLE (1) (Medieval Colchester I. to Medieval Colchester II. - 1250 AD to 1400 AD)'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	894
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.
National Grid Reference	587943 218114
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9724
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 2014-03-13T00:00:00Z Methods of discovery: Metal detector'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	895
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	588185 219226
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MCC5972
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	896
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	588185 219227
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1044336
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	897
Asset Name	Boundary post (Site of), Yew Tree Farm, Messing
National Grid Reference	588200 218599
Type	Boundary Marker
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1036087; MCC5257
Value	Negligible

Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'C19 Boundary post'. [1] 'Depicted on first edition OS map, no longer extant'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	899
Asset Name	Post-medieval Cropmarks North of Domsey Brook
National Grid Reference	589500 222290
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39028; MCC8616
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of field boundaries which appear on the OS 1st edition'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	900
Asset Name	New Barn, Copford (site Of)
National Grid Reference	589522 221194
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9194
Value	Negligible

Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'New Barn was a small interlinked site located to the northeast of the settlement of Feering and to the east of the settlement of Easthorpe. It was first shown on the 1897-1904 Epoch 2 map, and was made up of three buildings. These were a large main barn and two smaller outbuildings. It was completely demolished between 1923-1973, but during its time it was most likely part of Badcock's Farm or Scottie's Farm before demolition. The outline of the site is still there in modern times, as nothing has been built in its place. There were never any historic landscape features like farm ponds shown at the site'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	901
Asset Name	The Red Lion Public House
National Grid Reference	589997 223490
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224526
HER Reference	MEX1007936
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Circa 1600 house of 5 bays and 2 storeys, framed in timber and plastered with ridged and gabled roof clad with peg-tiles. Two end chimney stacks and a third placed off-centre to the length. First storey has a range of 4 windows (mixed sliders and casements). Ground storey with leaded flat veranda of full length beneath which are 3 semi-hexagonal bow windows with small paned sashes, some of which are hornless, and 2 front doors. Oaken frame visible inside, particularly the joists of the first floor'. [1] 'Late C16/early C17 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	902
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Asset Name	Easthorpe Green, Copford
National Grid Reference	590219 221942
Type	Village Green
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9322
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Easthorpe Green is shown on the 1777 Chapman & Andre Historic Map, located just southwest of Marks Tey, although it is not labelled. The green is shown on this map to be roughly square-shaped. It has an area of c.1.6ha. The map shows buildings around the east and south sides of the green, both of which still seem to be standing. One of these is the Grade II listed C17 Easthorpe Green Farmhouse (LB Number: 1238923)'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	903
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.
National Grid Reference	590900 222800
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9671
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found (2): 2014-10-02T23:00:00Z Methods of discovery: Metal detector'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	904
Asset Name	Brickworks north of Primrose House / Colliers Brick Works
National Grid Reference	590914 224456
Type	Industrial Site
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1031270; DCC26109
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>"Brickworks North of Primrose House / Colliers Brick Works'. [1]</p> <p>'Brickworks, comprising of one central, and several smaller building complexes; areas of quarrying; and a tramway running parallel to the stretch of railway along which the site is situated. The site appears as 'Clay Mills' and 'Brick Field' on the OS 1st Ed. 6" series, and subsequent OS maps of 1925, 1963 and 1968 and depicts a small building complex and areas of quarrying. RAF and other vertical photographs depict a good history of the site in this century, showing previously wooded areas being quarried successively.</p> <p>A brickworks has been in production here since 1863. At different times a variety of products have been manufactured. In the Victorian period red and white bricks, tiles, drainage pipes and pottery were made including all kinds of splayed and beaded red and white bricks, ridge tiles, plain tiles, garden tiles and pottery ware. In the 1890's they produced stock bricks, moulded bricks and machine made steam pressed bricks for internal work. In the Edwardian era flower pots were a speciality and red hoggin was supplied for garden paths. Land drainage pipes were made in large quantities until after the second World War.</p> <p>One of the latest bricks made in the 1990s is called 'Colchester Red Handmade'.</p> <p>The site of the present brickworks extends to about 70 acres of which 40 acres are used for brickmaking purposes including about 15 acres of clay pits. Up until 1975 it is estimated that Colliers have produced over 500 million bricks including 3 million a year in the mid 1970s.</p> <p>The kilns have included two red brick up-draught, one bottle, one beehive (down-draught), one Habla kiln, a Hoffman and the present gas-fired tunnel kiln used since the 1950s. The bottle kiln (still standing but disused in 1989) was brick built with iron stripwork to the base - the last surviving example in Essex.</p>

	Site Assessment: The brickworks is still in operation and excavating clay on site. The present buildings are still used for making bricks, drying, firing and storage. It is one of the few surviving brickworks in Essex with perhaps historic structures'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	905
Asset Name	Wishingwell Farm (Formerly Damyon's Farm), Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	590950 222380
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9214
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Wishingwell Farm is a historic farmstead located to the southeast of the settlement of Marks Tey and to the north of the settlement of Easthorpe. It was first shown on the 1874-1887 Epoch 1 map to be a small detached site made up of four buildings. However, only one building has survived, which is the farmhouse. The original outbuildings were demolished between 1923 and 1955. There are no listed buildings on the site, most likely due to the high modernisation to the farmhouse, including a two storey side extension and conservatory around 2002. To the north of the farmhouse, where the original outbuildings were situated, there are two barns/storage buildings. There was a farm pond shown on the original map, but this was removed between 2002 and 2006. The name on the Epoch 1 map was Damyon's Farm, however this was changed some time after 1993. It is unknown why this was done'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	906
Asset Name	Hoxnian lake deposits, Marks Tey

National Grid Reference	590967 224258
Type	Deposit
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC10145
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Palaeobotanical evidence from this area demonstrates the existence of a lake, formed on top of deposits left behind by retreating ice at the end of the Anglian glaciation, shortly before 400,000 BP.</p> <p>Pollen analysis revealed the complete vegetational record for the Hoxnian interglacial (Marine Isotope Stage 11); this is the most complete pollen sequence for this period in Britain.</p> <p>The pollen sequence indicated that the end of the cold period was characterised by an open habitat, before birch and pine mark the return of woodland and interglacial conditions. Following this was a temperate peak of deciduous woodland including hazel, lime, yew, mistletoe and alder, with ferns and nettles occupying the forest floor. This is interrupted by a sudden and short-lived relatively treeless period, with a decline in hazel, yew and oak, and species such as grasses and crowberry indicating a more open landscape, before forests return. Following this the climate cools and the prevalence of species such as hornbeam, spruce and fir indicate degradation of surrounding soils, and birch and pine reappear. Finally, the pollen evidence indicates the end of the interglacial and a return of colder conditions and a more open landscape with grasses, open ground herbs and heathland.</p> <p>The resolution of these sediments is so great that it is possible to detect finely layered deposits, believed to reflect annual changes in the local ecosystem. These layered sequences have enabled calculation of the length of this interglacial period, known as the Hoxnian, which appears to have lasted at least 30,000 years'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	907
Asset Name	Hammer Farm, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	590988 222814

Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9213
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Hammer Farm is a historic farmstead located to the southeast of the settlement of Marks Tey. It was first shown on the 1874-1887 Epoch 1 map to be a small detached site, forming a single loose courtyard from six buildings. Over 50% of these buildings were demolished between 1958 and 1966, but the farmhouse seems to have survived. However, none of the surviving buildings are listed, most likely due to modernisation. There have been no modern buildings erected on the site, but there have been some modifications to the farmhouse. The site seems to have changed its use to residential only after the demolition of the old buildings. There is a farm pond located to the southeast of the site, which is the only historic landscape feature. The farm seems to have originally been built on the edge of Potts Green'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	908
Asset Name	Probable bronze handle from Copford
National Grid Reference	591000 222000
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1035740; MCC5247
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Probable bronze handle'. [1] [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	909
Asset Name	Potts Green, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591036 222812
Type	Village Green
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9116; DCC26113
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Potts Green is shown on the 1777 Chapman & Andre Historic Map, located just southeast of Marks Tey. The green is shown on this map to be roughly rectangular. It has an area of c.0.5ha. The map shows two collections of buildings on the edge of the green, both of which still seem to be standing. One of these buildings seems to be the Grade II listed C16 Farmhouse Doggets Hammer Farm (LB Number: 1266767)'. [1] The value of this asset is derived mainly from its historic interest as an area of common land, rather than any archaeological interest which is assessed to be limited.
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	910
Asset Name	Church Farm, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591054 223802
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9210; DCC26118
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Church Farm is a historic farmstead located to the north of the settlement of Marks Tey. It was first shown on the 1874-1887 Epoch 1 map to be a large interlinked site, forming one defined courtyard. From the original farmstead over 75% of the buildings survive, including what is believed to be the farmhouse. However, as none of the buildings are listed it is difficult to tell. This is most likely due to the extensions added to some of the original buildings. There are some modern buildings on site, including what is believed to be a double garage to the north of the site. Of the four historic landscape features shown on the Epoch 1 map, only one farm pond to the northwest of the site survives'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	911
Asset Name	Stable at Church Farm, Church Lane, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591068 223804
Type	Agricultural Building
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DCC26117
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Church Farm is a historic farmstead located to the north of the settlement of Marks Tey. It was first shown on the 1874-1887 Epoch 1 map to be a large interlinked site, forming one defined courtyard. From the original farmstead over 75% of the buildings survive, including what is believed to be the farmhouse. However, as none of the buildings are listed it is difficult to tell. This is most likely due to the extensions added to some of the original buildings. There are some modern buildings on site, including what is believed to be a double garage to the north of the site. Of the four historic landscape features shown on the Epoch 1 map, only one farm pond to the northwest of the site survives'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	912
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Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.
National Grid Reference	591100 223699
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9620
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 1803-01-01T00:00:00Z Date found (2): 1807-01-01T00:00:00Z Methods of discovery: Agricultural or drainage work'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	913
Asset Name	Marks Tey War Memorial
National Grid Reference	591111 223870
Type	Memorial
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC10021
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'War memorial to the fallen of WWI and WWII, located to the SW. of St Andrew's Church, in the churchyard'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	914
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Asset Name	Roman Brick at St Andrews Church, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591139 223864
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX34161
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Church of c.1100 contains Roman brick in the fabric'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	915
Asset Name	180, 182, 188 London Road, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591223 223344
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DCC26112
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'One-and-a half-storey timber-framed dwelling/s with dormer windows and peg-tile roof.</p> <p>The building was adopted onto the Local List by the Local Plan Committee on 24/08/20. A row of surviving timber-framed building. Although the windows have been replaced (the original fenestration could be restored), the style, form and construction of the building is easily identifiable'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	916
Asset Name	NW Little Birchholt Farm
National Grid Reference	591380 222120
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX37178
Value	Negligible
Period	Middle Bronze Age
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A palstave was discovered in November 1988 80m NW of Little Birchholt Farm by H. H Macaulay'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	917
Asset Name	Cropmarks at Copford
National Grid Reference	591404 221530
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX34346; MCC7063
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	"Cropmarks of linear features and pits'. [1] 'Cropmarks of linear features and pits. <1> <2> <3> <4>. In addition to the linear features and pits is a rectangular enclosure which appears to have multiple ring-ditches visible within its interior - many overlapping each other. Unfortunately, the enclosure, which is presumed to be an Iron Age settlement, has been truncated by a modern road and the

	<p>northern half of the enclosure has been lost. While some evidence of this enclosure was mapped by the NMP the 2006 photography has added considerable material.</p> <p>There maybe more features within the enclosure than were actually mapped, but they could not be clearly defined from the available AP's'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Essex Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Colchester Historic Environment Record</p>

Asset Number	918
Asset Name	The Old Rectory, Rectory Court, Station Road, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591476 223766
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DCC26115
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Former rectory built as the parsonage in the first half of the 18th century by William Bree, Vicar of Marks Tey 1722-1753. It was extended and converted into apartments in the 20th century.</p> <p>The building was adopted onto the Local List by the Local Plan Committee on 24/08/20. Although it has been altered and extended to the rear, the building is largely unaltered and the style, form and construction of the building is easily identifiable'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	919
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.
National Grid Reference	591500 223300
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9678
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found (2): 2014-10-02T23:00:00Z Methods of discovery: Metal detector'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	920
Asset Name	Marks Tey Railway Station, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591621 223925
Type	Railway Building
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DCC26110
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'The original station at Marks Tey opened in 1843 as one of those on the Eastern Counties Railway (later the Great Eastern Railway) and the branch line (to the north) to Sudbury was built in 1849 (it was known as Marks Tey Junction until 1889). The opening of the Colne Valley and Halstead Railway off the Sudbury branch in 1860 and the extension of the branch beyond Sudbury via the Stour Valley Railway in 1865 to Cambridge added importance to Marks Tey as a junction, allowing through-trains from Colchester. The Sudbury to Cambridge link was closed in 1967 saw the end of through running.</p> <p>The main station building was on the south 'up' side (platform 1), with a small waiting room on platform 2 (still present). Platform 1 had a canopy supported on cast iron pillars and part of the canopy still survives.</p>

	<p>The signal box, located at the north end of platform 2, on the 'down' side, no longer survives. The track layout has been substantially reduced/rationalised. Likewise, the turntable (also on the 'down' side) no longer survives. The goods shed still survives, although altered (and this has not been locally listed).</p> <p>The buildings were adopted onto the Local List by the Local Plan Committee on 24/08/20. Platform 1 canopy and platforms 1 & 2 waiting rooms are surviving railway heritage assets'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	921
Asset Name	Former Railway Goods Yard Building, North Lane, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	591684 223974
Type	Railway Building
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC10207
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Former Great Eastern Railway Goods Yard Building, North Lane, Marks Tey, dating from c.1865 and with at least one siding line running through it. There were minor extensions to the Marks Tey shed, probably original in the form of (at least) one small goods yard office and a trans-shipment canopy (to protect offloading from carts etc.). These were still in existence in 1928 but have long been demolished. The former single volume Victorian good shed has now been subdivided and has had an additional floor added and is also compartmentalized into small and medium sized rooms in use as a small commercial laundry ironing service. The former track level has been raised to provide level access across the floor plate necessitating external access by flights of steps at the west end. All tracks leading up to the building have been removed and the area west of the building is now a car park. There is no evidence of the original goods wagon doorway on this west end elevation of the building. The exterior of the building has been rendered, probably over red or gault brick and the roof is covered in corrugated asbestos sheeting probably replacing natural Welsh slate. The building has been further</p>

	altered by the random placement of modern windows built in varying framing materials and to varying fenestration patterns'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	924
Asset Name	Cropmarks NW of Mulberry Cottages
National Grid Reference	591813 222063
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39128; MCC8629
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of former field boundaries which are depicted on the OS 1:10560 sheet'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	925
Asset Name	Findspot of flints near Marks Tey Hall
National Grid Reference	591899 223199
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC8614
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Burnt flint patch at Marks Tey Hall. Noticed by farm agent'. [1]

References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record
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Asset Number	928
Asset Name	The (Former) Methodist Church, London Road, Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	592124 223815
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	DCC26114
Value	Low
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Methodist church constructed in 1902-3, gothic style, yellow brick with red brick detailing, slate roof.</p> <p>The building was adopted onto the Local List by the Local Plan Committee on 24/08/20. The building is good example of its type, largely unaltered and the style, form and construction of the building is easily identifiable and has local historical association'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	929
Asset Name	Wynscroft, 1 London Road (Formerly Butcher's Farm), Marks Tey
National Grid Reference	592319 223833
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Locally Listed Building
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9208; DCC26111
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval

Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Butcher's Farm is a historic farmstead located on the eastern edge of the settlement of Marks Tey. It is first shown on the 1874-1887 Epoch 1 map, labelled as Butcher's Farm. The farm was a small detached site, made up of two buildings which were a farmhouse and a barn. Only one building remains, which is believed to be the farmhouse. The other building was demolished between 1904 and 1922. The site was changed to residential at some point, along with the name change from Butcher's Farm to 1 London Road. There was a farm pond shown on the Epoch 1 map, however this was removed around the same time as the outbuilding'. [1]
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	930
Asset Name	Cropmark Enclosure near Kemp's Farm
National Grid Reference	592857 224738
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1049400
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of a partial curvilinear enclosure'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	932
Asset Name	Moat Farm moated site
National Grid Reference	593300 224788
Type	Moated Site
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A

HER Reference	MEX34050; MCC7516
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Moat'. [1] 'Incomplete, irregular moat; sketch plan on back of MSRG card'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	933
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.
National Grid Reference	593400 224500
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1046832
Value	Negligible
Period	Medieval to Post Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	934
Asset Name	Bronze Age and possible Iron Age occupation features to the east of Turkey Cock Lane, Stanway
National Grid Reference	593534 224628
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MCC9341
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Between January and March 2011, Trenches A and B were machined and features investigated by Oxford Archaeology East - the central (4m-wide) easement of a water pipeline by Essex and Suffolk Water, c.170m long to the south of the A11.<1></p> <p>The earliest evidence of activity on this site comprised several tree throws (e.g. 127 and 187) spread throughout the excavation area. Worked flint of possible prehistoric origin was recorded with the fills of several of these features, indicating a Bronze Age date for land clearance.</p> <p>The only features showing definite Bronze Age activity were a small pit 212 of unclear function, as well as an enclosure ditch 232 running east to west. This ditch aligns with a linear feature seen within a complex of cropmarks to the east, of unknown date.</p> <p>Several features which, although not conclusively dated, were believed to be Iron Age in origin. At the northern part of the excavation, a circular enclosure 272 and 235 was excavated. It was slightly irregular in shape and the fills did not contain any evidence of domestic occupation, therefore it is suggestive of its use as an animal enclosure. This feature extended outside of the excavation area, so its full extent is unclear.</p> <p>To the south of the enclosure was a post-hole with two additional slots attached 216 which may of acted as a windbreak to give protection for a small working area. A narrow linear ditch 200 was evident to the south. Given its narrow size and U shaped profile, the report suggests this is likely to had a structural function such as a fence line. Although it is undated, given its close proximity it may contemporary with the enclosure'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	935
Asset Name	Undated cropmarks, east of Moat Farm, Eight Ash Green
National Grid Reference	593705 224904
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39126; MCC8628
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'Cropmarks of various linear features, possibly representing an enclosure; and possible pits'. [1] 'Cropmarks of various linear features, possibly representing an enclosure; and possible pits. <1>. The possible enclosure is cut by the railway'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	936
Asset Name	Malting House
National Grid Reference	593742 225618
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239711
HER Reference	MEX1007556
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18 house. Long range to street faced in red brick laid in Flemish-bond, on an L-plan; with hipped ridged and gabled roof clad with pegtile. Central square plan red brick chimney-stack. A range of 4 small-pane sash windows in exposed boxes. On first storey, front door under pedimented hood, with 5 pairs of C19 sash windows on ground storey'. [1] 'C18 red brick fronted house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	937
Asset Name	Cropmarks SE of Bronze House Farm
National Grid Reference	593808 225334
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39328; MCC8642
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Cropmarks of a possible trackway, and a straight linear feature'. [1] [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	938
Asset Name	Undated cropmarks, east of Rosedale Cottages, Stanway
National Grid Reference	593834 224446
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX39109; MCC8622
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Cropmarks of former field boundaries; linear features and a ring ditch of low validity. <1>. The ring ditch is approximately 14m in diameter'. [1] [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	939
Asset Name	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date.
National Grid Reference	593900 224800
Type	Findspot
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX1047873
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date'. [1]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	940
Asset Name	Rosemary
National Grid Reference	593928 224327
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1266620
HER Reference	MEX1008059
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C18 house in brick and timber frame with parapet wall, and double range half hipped roofs. Two storeys 3 window range C18 double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars. Pedimented doorcase. Parallel range at rear of C19'. [1] 'C18 brick and timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	941
Asset Name	Parish Church of St Albright
National Grid Reference	594039 224318
Type	Place of Worship
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224899
HER Reference	MEX1008073
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C12 and later, with extensive alterations by Gilbert Scott in circa 1880. Nave is early C12, and retains part of its original roof with scissor-bracing and notched lap joists. C12 windows in north wall, both single light with Roman brick jambs and round stone head. Mid C14 window with 2 cinquefoiled lights with quatrefoil in 2 centred head with moulded label, and head stops, C15 window with 2 cinquefoiled lights in 2 centred head. South wall has one C12 window and C12 doorway, with round arch of Roman brick. West wall has Roman brick quoins and C14 window, much restored. Restored C12 window above. Chancel added in 1826 and restored in circa 1880, when south aisle, south chapel and, it is said, the bell-turret were added. South arcade of circa 1500 from St Rumwald's Church. Colchester, North porch is C15 with 4 braced crown post on cambered tie-beam with hollow chamfers. Octagonal perpendicular font, with panels with shields and with chalice and the host surrounded by rays. East window by Kempe, 1892. Red plain tile roof. (RCHM 2)'. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	942
Asset Name	Catchbells
National Grid Reference	594112 224407
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1224841
HER Reference	MEX1008060
Value	High
Period	Medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	<p>'Early C15 house with later alterations. Timber framed and brick clad. Two storeys. Red plain tile, hipped and gabled roof. 1:1:2 window range, C18 and C19 double hung vertical sliding sashes. H plan. East wing is early C15 with fine pair of service doorways with rounded heads. Originally jettied and gabled now underbuilt and oversailed. Original roof remains, with cambered and arch braced tie beam, short 4 armed crown post, with moulded base and moulded and castellated capital. Little of the original hall remains except one storey post. Late C16 inserted first floor with moulded bridging joists and stop chamfered common joists. West wing is circa 1500, originally jettied and gabled, now underbuilt and oversailed. Fine circa 1500 chimney stack with rebuilt diagonal shafts. Two original fireplaces. To the rear of the west wing is a 2 storey late C19 wing in brick, part painted. Double hung vertical sliding sashes. East wing has rear extension of C17 and later. East boundary has C18 red brick wall. (RCHM 9)'. [1]</p> <p>'Early C15 and later timber framed house'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] National Heritage List for England</p> <p>[2] Essex Historic Environment Record</p>

Asset Number	943
Asset Name	Cropmarks north of Wyvern Farm
National Grid Reference	594252 224736
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MEX34660; MCC7716
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains

Description	'Cropmarks: linear features, parts of rectangular/rectilinear enclosures'. [1] 'Cropmarks, recorded by air photography, of linear features, parts of rectangular/rectilinear enclosures'. [2]
References	[1] Essex Historic Environment Record [2] Colchester Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	944
Asset Name	Bakery Cottage
National Grid Reference	594288 225698
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239673
HER Reference	MEX1007553
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C17, long range in red brick Flemish-bonded with central red brick chimney stack, roof gambrelled and pegtiled. Of one storey with attics, and tiled lean-to dormer to road. A pantiled one storey, ridged and gabled extension on right, and with 2 dormers one central and one on right at centre. Ground storey has 2 pairs of small pane casements under segmental arches'. [1] 'C17 red brick house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	945
Asset Name	Abbott's Hall
National Grid Reference	594338 225204
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1273603
HER Reference	MEX1007549
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'Circa 1500 house on H-plan. Plastered with exposed timber frame on north end both cross-wings jettied on knees. Roofs ridged, gabled and pegtiled. Two gabled dormers with sliding sashes on hall roof, wings each 2 bays long. Windows mixed, casements and sashes. Door in cross-passage position; with large red brick chimney flanking north wing. Hall range brick fronted with dentilled eaves cornice. (RCHM 14)'. [1] 'Late C15/early C16 timber framed house on H plan'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	946
Asset Name	Wisemans
National Grid Reference	594378 224488
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224894
HER Reference	MEX1008063
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C16 house, timber framed and red brick clad. Two storeys. Red plain tile roof, hipped at east end. Three window range, modern casements with glazing bars. Early C19 door surround with moulded architraves. Original central chimney stack, and west chimney stack with diagonal shafts. East end weatherboarded. C17, C19, and C20 extensions at rear'. [1] 'C16 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	947
Asset Name	Foakes
National Grid Reference	594615 224522
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1224897
HER Reference	MEX1008068
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	Early C19 house, timber framed and weatherboarded, with grey slate roof. Two storeys. Three window range original horizontal sliding sashes with glazing bars. End chimney stacks, tops rebuilt late C19'. [1] 'Early C19 timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	948
Asset Name	Brick Stables House
National Grid Reference	594736 225394
Type	Dwelling
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1239709
HER Reference	MEX1007554
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Buildings
Description	'C16 and earlier, so named on Chapman & Andres map of 1776. Timber framed and plastered on a complex plan, basically an L. Roofs ridged gabled and pegtiled. Four red-brick chimney stacks, all newly topped. Roofs: various eaves and ridge heights. Windows of mixed types, dates

	and odd spacing. Front has central door in pedimented case with consoles and modern casements each side. A range of 3 matching windows on first storey, with old round-headed sash in central place. (RCHM 16)'. [1] 'C16 and earlier timber framed house'. [2]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England [2] Essex Historic Environment Record

Asset Number	949
Asset Name	Geophysical Anomalies south-east of Junction 21
National Grid Reference	581067 212776
Type	Monument <By form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A number of linear and discrete anomalies have been indicated as possibly archaeological ditches, D12-D16, and pits in the north of the F16.1 A strongly magnetic service pipe crosses the field south-west to north-east. A series of parallel drains have been detected across the field as well as a cultivation pattern trending roughly west to east. Several broad, irregular linear anomalies have been interpreted as geological'. [1]</p> <p>'The features identified as Site 5 were recorded in Land Parcel P/51 (Table 1) and can be attributed to a likely Romano-British agricultural system of field boundaries marked by ditches, generally following a linear east-west or north to south trend. The large spreads observed in some of the trenches are likely to relate to the deliberate deposition of waste material from domestic occupation. The features date to the Roman period, though no structural evidence was observed in the trenches. Within Trench 673 Roman metalwork was found including a sestertius which can be dated to the period AD 100-260. An iron hobnail is also of probably Roman date and was found in ditch [172211]. The larger animal bone assemblages were found at this site for example in ditch [169519] Tr 678 with 142 hand-collected and 89 sieved bones. There were also a few disarticulated human remains, with part of a fragmented human cranium from [167184] Tr 696 and part of a fibula from ditch [177016] Tr 677. CBM included Roman Tegula that were found across multiple</p>

	<p>trenches and Romano British in date. In addition to the substantial evidence for Roman activity, there was also evidence of a probable late Bronze Age shouldered jar with fingertip decoration from Trench 684, ditch [167178].</p> <p>The spreads that contained the dumps of possible domestic waste material are of significant size and it was not possible to uncover the full extent of any of them'. [2]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as a well preserved archaeological site, and its evidential value and ability to contribute to the understanding of late prehistoric and Roman settlement at a regional level. The setting of this asset within a post-medieval rural landscape and close to a modern road does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 10 - Sectors 13-14 and 16-17</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 13 - Site 5</p>

Asset Number	950
Asset Name	Circular Enclosure north-west of Prested Hall
National Grid Reference	588200 220184
Type	Geophysical Anomaly
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'In the south-east corner of GP/12a a weakly magnetic curvilinear anomaly containing a cluster of pit-like anomalies (D2) may be of archaeological origin. No previous archaeological remains are recorded for this area'. [1]</p> <p>'The four trenches within Land Parcel P152.1 comprise the remainder of the land parcel previously reported on. Archaeology was recorded in 3 of the 4 trenches confirmed the presence of archaeological remains relating to linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. These linear anomalies appeared to form a curvilinear enclosure, similar to a banjo enclosure. These archaeological remains within the trenches were represented by ditches forming the enclosure. Trench 1999 also recorded a ditch not identified by the geophysical survey and suggests the settlement may have been more complex.</p>

	<p>No dating evidence was recovered from the ditches. Cattle bones and a sheep/goat mandible were recovered from the ditches, suggesting that these ditches are likely to relate to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and late Iron Age to early Roman activity recorded during the previous trenching report'. [2]</p> <p>'Site 30 was identified within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1) along with sites 29, 31, 23, and 33. Site 30 is separated from the rest of the archaeological activity by an area of little to no activity, although it includes similar features to that of Site 31, comprising ditches and pits. The Geophysical survey identified possible anomalies that led to targeted trenches around a ring ditch. The anomalies were all identified as ditches in Trenches 1993, 1998 and 1999 although no dating evidence was recovered.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation identified evidence for settlement and the curvilinear enclosure. Dating evidence comprised pottery from Roman to medieval periods. However, due to its proximity to the other sites, the features here may be associated with these other areas. The site was defined by 30 trial trenches, which targeted geophysical anomalies identified on the survey'. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020b, 6 - Sector 3</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021c</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 19 - Site 30</p>

Asset Number	951
Asset Name	Geophysical Anomalies west of Prested Hall
National Grid Reference	587915 219499
Type	Geophysical Anomaly
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Iron Age
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A group of linear and discrete pit-like anomalies in the northern half of F31.2 have been interpreted as possible archaeology, D42-D45. A fairly extensive, network of former field boundaries have also been identified in both F31.2 and F31.3, and a small number of irregular anomalies have been interpreted as of geological origin. Cropmarks in the field to the east

	<p>have been previously interpreted as boundaries and garden features connected to nearby Prested Hall (Jacobs, 2019)'. [1]</p> <p>'Site 28 was located within Land Parcel P/145.2 (Table 1). The majority of the trenches within this area were archaeologically sterile, however, trenches 1881, 1882 and 1884 were targeted on an are of ditches and pits identified by geophysical survey.</p> <p>In plan, these formed a large open recti-linear enclosure, with a high density of large pits mainly within the ditches, all of which were identified in the trenches.</p> <p>The minimal dating evidence that was recovered suggests activity during the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The recorded archaeological features represent a possible settlement within the landscape based on the type of features and the recovered material culture.</p> <p>Further ditches and pits were recorded across the area, few finds were recovered therefore the wider landscape remains undated'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 12 - Sector 29</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 18 - Site 28</p>

Asset Number	952
Asset Name	Lionfield Cottages Area of Palaeoenvironmental Potential
National Grid Reference	574715 209693
Type	Monument <by form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Uncertain
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Site 1 is defined as the southern edge of Land Parcel P/14.3 (Table 1). Two trenches recorded archaeological activity. Within Trench 127 a long and wide subsoil deposit, animal bones, and ceramic building material were recovered, pointing to possible dumping of material within the layer. However, in Trench 128 an alluvial deposit was recorded, but no dating material was observed. The environmental samples from Trench 131 in Ditch [158249], and an organic-rich layer (158258) in Trench 127 deliver a diverse assemblage of Wetland taxa and semi-or true aquatic plants support evidence that these deposits formed in water. The presence of</p>

	<p>these remains provides compelling evidence that plant material was preserved by waterlogging of these deposits.</p> <p>The proximity to a site of significance directly to the north, and in consideration of the deposits present within the evaluation of this area, highlights the potential for edge of settlement activity next to a possible watercourse, to be found within this site. There is also the probability to find the extent of the archaeological activity at Site 2 [Asset 72]. [1]</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021d, 22 - Site 1

Asset Number	953
Asset Name	Geophysical Anomalies south and east of Potts Green
National Grid Reference	591346 222885
Type	Geophysical Anomalies
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'In the western part of GP/03h a small cluster of anomalies with elevated magnetic readings against the background (P2) could be described as pit-like and may be of archaeological potential with one stronger anomaly suggestive of burning (B1). With little context and the lack of more distinctive anomalies it is possible these anomalies may be natural/geological in origin. The nearest recorded archaeological assets are a series of Roman and Iron Age findspots c.250m west adjacent to the A12 deemed of negligible value'. [1]</p> <p>'The trenches defined as Site 37 were recorded within Land Parcel P/159.2 (Table 1); Several geophysical anomalies were investigated in targeted trenches to the south and southeast of Potts Green, some of which corresponded to previous field boundaries on nineteenth-century OS maps.</p> <p>Of particular interest in this central area was a figure of eight shaped anomaly that was targeted by trenches 2547 and 2551. Evidence gathered during the excavation of a ditch in Trench 2547, confirmed the presence of a curvilinear enclosure, or partial enclosure of Late Iron Age to Romano-British date. Environmental analysis of samples along with hand-collected fragments of industrial slag, suggests small-scale industrial activity took place at the site. Its elevated location and its</p>

apparent relative isolation suggested by the progressive ‘thinning out’ of archaeological features in the trenches that radiate away from it, would mean that these potentially hazardous activities were carried out on the periphery of any domestic settlement.

Further archaeological features consisting of ditches, spreads or large pits and post-holes, all of an apparently similar date, were noted in trenches 2539, 2540, and 2545 to the northwest of this enclosure. The only exception was in Trench 2563 where Pit [142366] contained one sherd of late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery along with a flint core. Several other large linear ditches, possibly sections of other, presumably later enclosures (although not always recorded on historic maps) occurred around this enclosure. Nineteenth-century OS mapping identified some of these which were targeted in trenches 2570, 2565, 2549, and 2581.

This site is of significance due to the presence of this possible Iron Age enclosure and evidence for domestic and industrial activity’. [2]

‘Site 38 was defined within Land Parcel P/159.2. In this site, most of the features comprise shallow ditches, probably drainage gullies. At several locations, trenches re-traced the positions of old backfilled parish boundary ditches or smaller field divisions that preceded the opening of the modern field system. Within this site, the archaeological remains generally consisted of occasional agricultural/boundary ditches. Several pits, ditches, and a probable clay extraction quarry with multiple cuts were encountered in Trenches 2477 and 2480 fired clay fragments were found along with pottery dating from the Roman to the medieval period A large sub-circular geophysical anomaly was identified at the southern end of Trench 2480 by pre-excavation survey and historical OS mapping. Fifteen separate cuts were recorded in this trench, including thirteen pits, some of them intercutting. The majority of these were probably associated with clay extraction and were later covered by layers (possibly Victorian) of dumping to level the land for agriculture. In [142361] in Trench 2183 there was found a fragment of a rotary quern dating from Romano British to Saxon periods.

The presence of activity to the east of this site, Site 37, and the preservation of the boundaries/ trackways we see within this site, would be best confirmed with a strip map and sample strategy to show the extent of the settlement activity and provide more information of some of the more complex features found within this site’. [3]

‘Site 39 lay to the northeast of Site 37, within Land Parcel P159.3 (Table 1). The trenches revealed a number of archaeological features, almost exclusively of Late Iron Age to Roman date. Trenches 2614 and 2613 produced pottery sherds of Roman date including some large fragments of mortaria recovered from the southern ditch in Trench 2613.

Interestingly, just to the south of Trench 2614 the articulated skeleton of a dog was revealed lying over a fragmented pottery vessel within a ditch terminus in Trench 2612. A portion of the dog’s skull appeared to have been removed before burial.

	<p>Trench 2629 contained Ditch [175106] which identified a significant quantity of medieval pottery. Trench 2699 and 2613 contained material dated to the Bronze Age. These outliers indicate that although the activity here is predominantly Roman there is still evidence that this site was in use for a lot longer.</p> <p>Roman period activity continued to the northeast where it appeared to be centred around Trenches 2618 and 2620 in Site 40. Geographically, any archaeological activity associated with these remains would have taken place within easy access to the A12's Roman predecessor. At present, the results from the evaluation at this location have not confirmed evidence for dense, domestic settlement, but perhaps trade-related activity that owed its existence to traffic passing along a main Roman road'. [4]</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020b, 7 - Sector 9 [2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 21 - Site 37 [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 25 - Site 38 [4] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 21 - Site 39</p>

Asset Number	954
Asset Name	Geophysical Anomalies west of Inworth Hall
National Grid Reference	587000 218119
Type	Geophysical Anomaly
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological remains
Description	<p>'Three distinct areas of possible archaeological significance have been identified in F30.3, F30.4 and F30-5. These consist of linear anomalies indicative of ditches, D32-D41 and a large cluster of discrete anomalies. The group of anomalies identified in F30.3 is close to a 1976 record of dark earth and kiln material (Jacobs 2018)'. [1]</p> <p>'Cropmarks of a series of linear features and field boundaries. Further cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery have been mapped to the north of this field, which is located just outside the project boundary. There are extensive geological cropmarks across this site which may be masking further archaeological marks (Figure 7)'. [2]</p>

'A number of trial trenches have previously been reported on from Land Parcel P/118.4 which identified a large number of archaeological features representing a relatively simple landscape use represented by boundary ditches, shallow pits of unknown function, occasional post-holes, quarry pits and ponds (Scholma-Mason 2021 et al 2021b). A possible grave was also recorded. The activity previously recorded was dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, middle to late Iron Age and Roman.

This latest summary of the trial trenching with Land Parcel P/118.4, with 70 of the 128 trenches reported on recorded archaeological remains, saw a similar pattern of landscape use. These archaeological features again comprised ditches, pits, occasional post-holes, quarry pits and ponds. Dating evidence from these features was limited, when it was present it often comprised no more than two pottery sherds or two identifiable fragments of building material. Material dated to the late Iron Age, Roman and medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered from the features. The only features which contained moderately sized artefactual assemblages comprised two ditches and a pit in Trench 1502 which contained Roman pottery of a meaningful quantity. This assemblage comprised a variety of fabrics including coarse reduced sand-tempered wares, shell-tempered ware and other unsourced coarse and fine sand tempered fabrics, which suggests an early to mid-Roman date.

Recorded in Trench 1491 was an un-urned cremation. The cremation was set within an oversized cut which contained the fragmented remains of cremated human bone, with only 62.5g of bone bigger than 10mm. This material comprised the skeletal remains of one immature individual of unknown sex. The presence of early Roman coarse sand-tempered reduced wares and grog-tempered fabrics date the cremation to the Roman period. A second cremation was initially thought to have been located within Trench 1479 due to the presence of burnt bone. However, the morphology of this burnt bone is thought to resemble broken animal bone remains.

A probable trackway was recorded within Trench 1471, which comprised a linear feature within which were two deeper linear cuts which appear to represent wheel ruts. The feature was backfilled with a compacted gravel deposit interpreted as a surface. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. It therefore seems likely then that the activity recorded within this Land Parcel currently appears to be on the periphery of settlement as defined by simple boundary ditches, quarry pits and ponds, with a limited artefactual assemblage.

Of some significance within the Land Parcel was a struck flint assemblage from a single feature, Pit [164091] in Trench 1523. This assemblage comprised 86 pieces of struck flint, the largest assemblage so far recovered from the A12 trial trenching, and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Much of this material can be regarded as knapping waste and debris and the basic technological traits of this assemblage would date it to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods whilst the presence of the two pieces struck from ground implements confirm a

Neolithic date. It is interpreted that this material is a classic example of Early Neolithic pit assemblages as seen throughout East Anglia but which are relatively rare in Essex. Its condition and typological make up suggests it had been gathered from a larger accumulation of knapping debris and selected for inclusion in the pit. Such pits are found singly across the landscape but very often come in clusters, sometimes amounting to hundreds of pits.

A small quantity of struck flint was also recovered from a small number of features which provides further evidence for activity prior to the Bronze Age, from the Mesolithic onwards'. [3]

'Site 20 was located within Land Parcel P/118.4 (Table 1), with some variation in the type and intensity of activity. One area was characterised by discontinuous ditches and occasional pits, most likely representing boundaries on the periphery of denser settlement activity. The pitting may represent clay extraction although they did not have the usual profile of near-vertical sides, with one side not as steep to allow access into the quarry. Some evidence for more formalised land use was represented by a possible enclosure in Trench 1564, which recorded the same potentially continuous boundary ditch, which may have formed the south-western and north-western side of a rectilinear enclosure. Of the numerous ditches recorded, Ditch [154005] in Trench 1575 is worth noting due to its depth which exceeded safety limits and was not reached during the evaluation. It did however have a distinctive V-shaped profile. Most of the archaeological remains recorded from the site may have been multi-phased as suggested by the linear features being on two different general alignments. The boundary ditches were broadly either northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest or less frequently some of the features were aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. As stated, many of the features were not continuous through more than one trench. The multi-phased nature of the features is also supported by stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence.

Despite the limited dating evidence from many of the features, spatial analysis has enabled a tentative phasing structure for parts of the site. Three flint flakes have been suggested to date to the Mesolithic to Neolithic period. Two of these flakes originated from the same deposit, which also contained a sherd of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery. The third flake was the only dating evidence recovered from Post-hole [153066] in Trench 1630 and is considered to be the primary dating evidence, instead of residual, like the other two flakes. This small assemblage of lithics can only hint at activity of Mesolithic/Neolithic date taking place in the general area.

Late Prehistoric activity was recorded within Trenches 1495, 1557, 1566, 1579, 1581, 1591, 1593, 1609, and 1610 and was represented by pits, ditches, and the occasional post-hole. These features exclusively contained late prehistoric dating evidence which comprised small assemblages of predominantly flint tempered pottery, mostly in the form of jars of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. Middle to late Iron Age

pottery was also recovered, which again consisted of a small assemblage of hand-made sand or flint tempered fabrics.

Some of the features recorded contained dating evidence that spanned multiple periods. Ditch [162056] in Trench 1508 contained mid- to late Iron Age pottery as well as Roman pottery, which suggests continuity and long-term use through these periods. Probable quarry pit [162062] in Trench 1602 contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, a single fragment of Roman tegula and a ceramic ring-shaped Saxon loom weight.

This either illustrates that this feature remained open for some time or that it was backfilled during or after the Saxon (early medieval) period. The presence of a Saxon loom weight, the only artefact recovered of this period, provides a hint at possible Saxon activity in the wider area. Pond feature [154063] in Trench 1573 also recorded middle to late Iron Age pottery along with a single fragment of Roman tegula. Again, this indicates that the feature may have been open across these periods, gradually silting up over time. A second possible pond within Trench 1573 also contained late Iron Age and early Roman pottery. Roman activity was recorded within Trenches 1501, 1509, 1540, 1544 in the form of multiple ditches and a rectangular pit. These features contained exclusively Roman dating evidence comprising moderate to large assemblages of pottery. The pottery has been suggested to show a high fragmentation which may indicate a degree of redeposition. It includes a variety of sand and grog tempered wares of mostly non-diagnostic fragments. They have broadly been interpreted to be early to mid-Roman in date. The site was on the periphery of a known Roman settlement of Canonium at Kelvedon to the northeast.

Noteworthy in Trench 1544 is the rectangular pit [164022] which had dimensions consistent with a grave cut. However, no human remains, or any other evidence of burial, was recorded within the cut and as such, its interpretation as a funerary feature remains inconclusive. Nevertheless, the proximity of Trench 1544 to the renowned Iron Age Kelvedon Warrior burial, approximately 130m to the south, may add weight to its interpretation as a grave.

The rectangular feature [164022] did contain a large assemblage of mid-Roman pottery in various fabrics, and fragments of formless brown fired clay. Additionally, a varied assemblage of animal bone was collected including cattle, sheep, a shrew mandible, and some amphibian bones. The fill of the feature was sampled and found to contain charred cereals comprising emmer, spelt, barley, bread wheat, and oat. The samples also contained chaff, including emmer and spelt glumes and oat awns, which may represent cereal processing waste. Within the trench a ditch on the same alignment, also contained Roman pottery, although it is uncertain how these two features might have been related.

Another significant assemblage of animal remains came from a fill of post-hole [152115] in Trench 1654. This assemblage comprised cattle bones and a concentration of sheep and goat lower limb bones which could represent butchery or skinning waste, the latter potentially

indicative of sheep leatherworking. Other than undiagnostic ceramic building material this feature contained no dating evidence and as such the potential 'industrial' activity cannot be attributed to a defined time period. However, such butchery fits well with both Iron Age and Roman activity patterns.

Unfortunately, the trenches (1491, 1492, 1495, 1496, 1501, and 1502) designed to target the general area of the Kelvedon Burial recorded no further evidence of funerary practices. They did however recover an unurned human cremation burial that was recorded in Trench 1491. It was set within an oversized cut, which contained the fragmented remains of cremated human bone, with only 62.5g of bone measuring bigger than 10mm. This material comprised the skeletal remains of one immature individual of unknown sex. The presence of early Roman coarse sand-tempered reduced wares and grog-tempered fabrics date the cremation to the early Roman period. A second cremation burial was initially thought to have been located within Trench 1479 due to the presence of burnt bone, though this was identified as animal remains. Also, within this area, a number of discrete features and a series of boundary ditches were also identified. The only dating evidence in this area was recovered from a pit in Trench 1495, which comprised a small assemblage of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and two ditches in Trench 1501, which contained small assemblages of Roman pottery of varying fabrics.

Additionally of some significance was a struck flint assemblage from a single feature, Pit [164091] in Trench 1523. This assemblage comprised 86 pieces of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Much of this material can be regarded as knapping debris and the basic technological traits of this assemblage are likely to date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. It is suggested that this material is typical of early Neolithic pit assemblages as seen throughout East Anglia, but which are relatively rare in Essex, and therefore can be regarded as of regional importance. The condition and typological make-up of the assemblage suggests that it had been gathered from a larger accumulation of knapping debris and selected for inclusion in the pit. It represents generalised domestic debris and deposits of this kind are widely regarded as being deliberately placed in order to make metaphorical statements, possibly relating to the nature of occupation or to the place itself. Such pits are found widely across the landscape but very often come in clusters, sometimes amounting to hundreds of pits. A small quantity of struck flint was also recovered from a number of other features, which provides further evidence for activity prior to the Bronze Age.

Finally, a modern boundary ditch, identified in the geophysical survey, continued through Trenches 1550, 1558, and 1569 and across to the eastern side of the site.

In summary, although most of features across this site are relatively well dispersed and of probable Iron Age and Roman date, the landscape does show evidence for earlier prehistoric activity of regional importance'.
[4]

References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, 12 - Sectors 25 and 27</p> <p>[2] Place Services, 2021, 13 - Identified Site 13</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology, 2021a, b, c</p> <p>[4] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 15 - Site 20</p>
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Asset Number	955
Asset Name	Cropmarks south-east of Hole Farm
National Grid Reference	585207 217328
Type	Cropmark
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Unknown
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Cropmarks of former field boundaries marked on the 1st Edition OS mapping of the 1880s. Geological cropmarks appear to be masking some of the field system. There is an incomplete rectangular enclosure and a round barrow that have been mapped, but are outside of the immediate project area'. [1]</p> <p>'Site 14 was defined within Land Parcel P/12 (Table 1) and the archaeological activity can be attributed to a likely post-medieval agricultural system of furrows and/or irrigation ditches, generally following a linear east-northeast to west-southwest trend. The few exceptions can be attributed to disused boundary ditches, also likely post-medieval, that can be observed in the pre-excavation surveys.</p> <p>There were at least two larger features ([162413] in Trench 1365 and [163270] in Trench 1367) that were characterised as possibly quarry pits, although given their width, depth, and flat bases it would be more likely that they represent the formulation of artificial bodies of water in the central area of the site. However, due to the limits of the evaluation it was not possible to characterise them with more accuracy The few remaining small pits appear to represent brief phases of sparse activity from prehistory to the modern day, but do not appear to suggest any sustained settlement activity.</p> <p>It is proposed that this area use a strip map and sample strategy to find the extent and nature of the larger possible pond features and to identify any possible activity outside of the post-medieval landscape that more</p>

	features here are attributed to. The presence of the prehistoric features may be sparse but coherent within this site'. [2]
References	[1] Place Services, 2021, 12 - Identified Site 15 [2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 23 - Site 14

Asset Number	956
Asset Name	Geophysical Anomalies south of the Railway, Hatfield Peverel
National Grid Reference	579248 212332
Type	Geophysical Anomaly
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A group of likely archaeological anomalies detected in the western part of the area, including probable linear ditches D27-D30, an enclosure E2, and a ring-ditch RD1, correspond to known cropmarks in F27.3 (Jacobs, 2019). A few linear anomalies, and a number of discrete pit-like anomalies scattered throughout the field have been interpreted as possibly archaeological. Three former field boundaries have been identified within F27.3'. [1]</p> <p>'The excavated features within Land Parcel P/110, (with the exception of Trenches 278, 284 and 286), corresponded with previously identified geophysical anomalies. In several cases features were identified which did not correspond any geophysical anomalies, including the recorded features in Trenches 278, 284 and 286. Most of the features comprised ditches, which probably represented the remains of enclosures or boundary ditches. The ditch section excavated in Trench 285 corresponded with the possible corner of an enclosure, although the full extent and form of the feature was unclear. The pits recorded in Trench 284 contained dumps of material probably deriving from domestic activities, suggesting the potential for small-scale settlement within Land Parcel P/110. Further possible domestic waste deposits were recorded in several of the ditch fills within Land Parcel P/110. Overall, the excavated features in this Land Parcel dated to the Roman period, although the late Iron Age fired clay oven base suggested probable Iron Age activity in the vicinity. Provisional dating of the Roman pottery that had been processed at the time of reporting spanned the early to mid-Roman period, with</p>

	<p>some late wares also present. This pottery will be reported on in the subsequent interim report'. [2]</p> <p>'The excavated features lay completely within Land Parcel P/110 (Table 1), and the recorded archaeology (apart from Trenches 278, 284, and 286), corresponded with previously identified geophysical anomalies. In several cases, features were identified which did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies, including the recorded features in Trenches 278, 284, and 286. Most of the features comprised ditches, which probably represented the remains of enclosures or boundary ditches. The ditch section excavated in Trench 285 corresponded with the possible corner of an enclosure, although the full extent and form of the feature were unclear. The pits recorded in Trench 284 contained dumps of pottery of Roman-British date and included two Roman iron hobnails and some possible industrial waste in the form of iron slag. Probably deriving from domestic activities, this suggests the potential for small-scale settlement within Site 3. Further possible domestic waste deposits were recorded in several of the ditch fills. Overall, the excavated features in this Site were dated to the Roman period, although a significant late Iron Age fired clay oven base from Trench 279 [158051] suggested probable Iron Age activity in the vicinity. Remains of this size and preservation are of regional significance. Objects such as this are associated with Late Iron Age activity at some of the most important sites in southern and eastern England including Danebury. Provisional dating of the Roman pottery spanned the early to mid-Roman period, with some late wares also present. There are also various woodworking nails and tacks which may be of Roman to post-medieval date'. [3]</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology 2020a, F11.1 9 - Sector 23</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021a, 18</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology 2021d, 12 - Site 3</p>

Asset Number	957
Asset Name	Geophysical Anomalies north of Hare Lodge
National Grid Reference	584484 217208
Type	Geophysical Anomaly
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A group of likely archaeological anomalies detected in the western part of the area, including probable linear ditches D27-D30, an enclosure E2, and a ring-ditch RD1, correspond to known cropmarks in F27.3 (Jacobs, 2019). A few linear anomalies, and a number of discrete pit-like anomalies scattered throughout the field have been interpreted as possibly archaeological.</p> <p>Three former field boundaries have been identified within F27.3'. [1]</p> <p>'Site 12 was defined by trenches recorded in the eastern end of Land Parcel P/23.2 (Table 1). These trenches identified some survival of archaeological remains. Trenches 1201 and 1207 recorded undated archaeological activity. Trench 1201 was targeted on an area of sub-circular geophysical anomalies, one of which was positioned within the trench a flint flake from here was dated Mesolithic to early Neolithic in date. Two ditches and a post-hole were recorded within the trench, no corresponding evidence for the geophysical anomaly was recorded. Additionally, a ditch was recorded in Trench 1207. The presence of these features may be related to the continuation of Site 13 [Asset 958] in the field to the east and as such, a watching brief would be able to identify the activity and determine if it is associated with that site'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020a, F26.2, Sector 23</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 27 - Site 12</p>

Asset Number	958
Asset Name	Enclosures west of Sniveller's Lane
National Grid Reference	584656 217218
Type	Geophysical Anomaly
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'A group of likely archaeological anomalies detected in the western part of the area, including probable linear ditches D27-D30, an enclosure E2, and a ring-ditch RD1, correspond to known cropmarks in F27.3 (Jacobs, 2019). A few linear anomalies, and a number of discrete pit-like</p>

anomalies scattered throughout the field have been interpreted as possibly archaeological.

Three former field boundaries have been identified within F27.3'. [1] Extensive cropmarks of a square enclosure and incomplete annex of possible Roman date. A ring-ditch, with internal pits, that may represent a Bronze Age round barrow and a possible trackway (Figure 5). There are also widespread linear features which may represent a field system associated with the enclosure. Other cropmark features mapped could represent additional enclosures, although none are complete or as substantial as the features on the east side of the site. Additional field boundaries marked on the 1st Edition OS mapping have also been mapped. Geology across this site could be masking further archaeological features.

The geophysical survey that was conducted along the boundary adjacent to the current A12 did record some of the archaeological features including the round barrow and some of the other boundaries visible on the aerial photographs. [2]

'One trench of the 46 to be excavated within Land Parcel P/88 (Trench 1311) contained a furrow and four pits of unknown function.

Heavily abraded Late Iron Age pottery was found within the furrow and Pit [148173]. The furrow contained two sherds of heavily abraded late Iron Age pottery. Pit contained similar heavily abraded late Iron Age pottery and a Roman amphora sherd and a single sherd of Roman pottery. It is likely that the remainder of the trenches to be excavated in P/88 will provide more information on the nature of the pits within Trench 1311. The limited dating evidence is suggestive of more intensive agricultural activity within the wider area. The presence of residual struck flint of a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date suggests some activity of this period in the general area'. [3]

'Site 13 was defined during the evaluation of Land Parcel P/88 (Table 1) where archaeological remains of significance were found in 28 of the 40 trenches.

The geophysical survey identified a notably complex landscape, a series of linear, rectilinear, and curvilinear anomalies. Of note was a particularly dense area forming multiple rectilinear enclosures, along with one anomaly which was presumed to be a ring-ditch. Ditches excavated in Trenches 1248, 1249, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1256, and 1259) confirmed the geophysics results.

The evaluation results demonstrate a multi-phase settlement enclosure complex and associated boundary ditches. Pottery from Trenches 1253, 1254 and 1255 dated from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.

Enclosure ditches excavated in Trenches 1254 and 1255 contained mixed lithics, which dated from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age, substantial burning was seen on some of the assemblage and the earlier lithics, may have been residual. Ring ditch [150200] contained Neolithic flints, suggesting an earlier phase of occupation. Heavily abraded Tegulae and pottery, dating to the Roman period, were found across the rest of the area.

	The multi-period activity within this site is clearly extensive and of high significance'. [4]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology 2020a, F27.1-F27.2, Sector 23 [2] Place Services, 2021, Site 7 [3] Headland Archaeology, 2021c [4] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 13 - Site 13

Asset Number	959
Asset Name	Possible Prehistoric features south-west of Little Braxted Lane
National Grid Reference	583137 215241
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Unknown
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Site 9 is defined within Land Parcel P/57.1 (Table 1) and within the site two types of activity were observed; most of the linear features recorded suggest the presence of at least one furrow system of agricultural origin. However, the possible prehistoric finds in Trench 978 could suggest an earlier phase of occupation.</p> <p>Trench 978 uncovered two features, ditch [173049] and possible terminus [173050], described in the field as being prehistoric in date. A Watching brief of this area would be able to map the agricultural field system to a greater degree and possibly find datable evidence from the prehistoric features'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d,

Asset Number	960
Asset Name	Prehistoric Settlement north-east of Henry Dixon Road
National Grid Reference	583933 216858
Type	Monument <By Form>

Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'The evaluation trenches within the western part of Land Parcel P/23.2 (Table 1), defined as Site 11, revealed remains of ditches, pits, and occasional post-holes and stake-holes. A ditch and a tile structure were recorded within Trench 2898. Structure [146107] comprised a single course of tiles arranged along a linear northwest to southeast alignment. Very little dateable material was recovered from the features, comprising one small sherd of possible Beaker pottery dating to the early Bronze Age in Trench 2888 and Ceramic Building Material dating from the medieval to post-medieval period recovered from the rest of the site. Towards the west of this site, five trenches revealed sequences of water-lain strata, interpreted as paleochannel alluvial deposits. Worked wood was retrieved from the lowest deposit recorded in Trench 2886 and monolith samples taken from selected sequences for geoarchaeological assessment. This Palaeochannel appeared to respect the extant watercourse running next to the site. Although no specific archaeological cuts were found within these trenches, there were two pieces of worked waterlogged wood recovered. The basic and rough working of which, would suggest a temporary use for each item prior to discard. Bringing together the possible edge of settlement activity and the potential for good preservation within the Palaeochannel itself, there is high potential for wider archaeological remains'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 13 - Site 11

Asset Number	961
Asset Name	Prehistoric Features north of Highfields Lane
National Grid Reference	585831 217624
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A

Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'The activity recorded across the area comprised a series of intermittent ditches and discrete areas of pitting. The ditches presented no clear alignments, or pattern and did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies. The pottery recovered from the ditches ranged from Bronze Age to Iron Age in date, with Neolithic scrapers found within Ditch [165428].</p> <p>It is not possible to fully ascertain the purpose, alignment or structure of these ditches, however the differing alignments and wide range of finds may represent multi-period activity. However Site 15 is located close to Sites 16 and 17 [Assets 962 and 968], both of which contained more focussed occupation activity'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its historical value as an archaeological site. Its setting within a modern agricultural landscape close to a trunk road does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 14 - Site 15

Asset Number	962
Asset Name	Prehistoric field boundaries west of Maldon Road
National Grid Reference	578322 211239
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Site 16 was located within Land Parcel P/ 120.2 (Table 1).Archaeological remains were recorded within 10 of the 13 trenches excavated here.</p> <p>Generally the archaeological activity within this area comprised a number of ditches, on differing alignment, with only one ditch being visible across multiple trenches. The finds assemblage comprised Neolithic flints and pottery from the Bronze Age to Romano-British in date. The lack of continuity of ditches across the area and varied date range of finds is suggestive of an agricultural landscape, with the ditches likely representing either small enclosures or field boundaries.</p>

	<p>Large pits were also recorded across the entirety of the site, with a particularly dense cluster in Trench 1398. There were no recorded finds or environmental ecofacts recovered from these features, so their date and function remains unknown. However as the underlying geology is gravel and clay, there is a high likelihood that they represent quarrying activity'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its historical value as an archaeological site. Its setting within a modern agricultural landscape close to a trunk road does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 14 - Site 16

Asset Number	963
Asset Name	Prehistoric pit and ditch east of Maldon Road
National Grid Reference	579663 212630
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Iron Age
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>Site 18 comprised a single Trench (2872) located in the northern part of Land Parcel P/ 173 (Table 1) A small pit, ditch were excavated within this trench, pointing to a higher density of archaeological activity across the rest of the area. The single pit contained prehistoric pottery and some evidence of burning, while the single ditch contained no dateable material. Generally representing agricultural activity in the form of drainage or boundary ditches, the small pit may represent more focussed activity. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric activity at a local level. The setting of this asset is dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 15 - Site 18

Asset Number	964
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Asset Name	Possible late prehistoric enclosure south of Ewell Hall Chase
National Grid Reference	580077 212765
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Site 19 comprised several archaeological features within two of the seven trenches within Land Parcel P/ 118.2 (Table 1). These archaeological features comprised simple boundary ditches and a probable quarry pit. Trench 1420 recorded two ditches that appeared to form the corner of a field or an enclosure. Trench 1425 recorded ditch [178112] which contained the only piece of late Bronze Age and to early Iron Age pottery with the rest of the assemblage comprising Roman sherds'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of late prehistoric and Roman activity at a local level. The setting of this asset is dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 15 - Site 19

Asset Number	965
Asset Name	Possible Roman enclosure west of Park Farm
National Grid Reference	580133 212453
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman

Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Site 23 was defined within Land Parcel P/118.7 (Table 1). It identified considerable archaeological remains. They comprised boundary ditches, many of which were not continuous through multiple trenches, dispersed pitting, and occasional post-holes. A pond feature was also recorded. However, very little dating evidence was recovered from the features.</p> <p>A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from Pit [153147] in Trench 1674, and Pit [153151] in Trench 1685. This only represents a small percentage of the archaeological features recorded and as such most of the features are undated. However, it is enough to suggest that some Roman activity within the area is likely.</p> <p>The recorded archaeological features probably represent agricultural activity on the periphery of settlement'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of Roman activity at a local level. The setting of this asset is dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 24 - Site 23

Asset Number	966
Asset Name	Roman industrial activity west of Park Farm
National Grid Reference	580173 212252
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'During the evaluation of Site 24, defined within Land Parcel P/118.7 (Table 1), a moderate amount of archaeological remains was recorded. This mostly comprised pitting and one large possible pond feature.</p> <p>Of some interest may be a series of small pits recorded in Trenches 1728, 1737, and 1742 which were filled by a significant amount of charcoal and showed evidence for in-situ burning. These may represent some form of industrial activity. Additionally, a large pond feature was recorded in Trench 1738. Similar features have been recorded in other</p>

	<p>sites along the project, which have contained dating evidence from a range of periods which in turn suggests they remained open for some time. Lastly, a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from Pit [152190] in Trench 1689, which provides a suggestion of date for the activity within the area.</p> <p>The proximity to Sites 20, 21, 22, and 23 all suggest the possibility of more than just Roman activity within this site'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of Roman industrial activity at a local level. The setting of this asset is dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 27 - Site 24

Asset Number	967
Asset Name	Prehistoric field system west of Prested Hall Farm
National Grid Reference	585210 217681
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Site 29 was defined within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). A small amount of archaeological activity was found in this site, mainly small ditches, most likely a continuation of the water management ditches seen in Site 32 immediately to the east of this site. Although dating evidence is sparse the nearby settlement in Site 31 has dating evidence suggesting activity from the late Bronze Age into the early Roman period as Illustrated by pottery assemblage.</p> <p>Evidence for activity earlier than the late Bronze Age across the landscape was represented by a handful of flints. These flints were dated broadly to the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods and were often chipped and residual within contexts that contained later dating evidence. This material does suggest some earlier prehistoric activity in the site'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric farming activity at a local level. The setting of this asset is</p>

	dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 27 - Site 29

Asset Number	968
Asset Name	Possible Iron Age settlement south of Highfields Lane
National Grid Reference	586343 217679
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Iron Age
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'The archaeological trial trenching within Land Parcel P/118.1 has identified archaeological remains within 8 of the 26 trenches opened to date, with more trenches still to be reported on. The archaeological remains</p> <p>comprised boundary ditches, many of which were not continuous through multiple trenches and dispersed pitting of an unknown function. Very little dating evidence was recovered from these features that which was recovered dated at least two of the ditches to the modern period.</p> <p>Ditch [165352] in Trench 1408 contained a small assemblage of late Iron Age-early Roman transitional sandy grog-tempered pottery, and a cluster of pits within Trench 2666 also contained undiagnostic late Iron Age early Roman Transitional pottery of a sandy fabric along with a small assemblage of Roman pottery. This therefore suggests that at least some of the recorded archaeological activity is continuous from the late Iron Age to the Roman period. A similar date for activity is well documented across the area with similar dated features being recorded in other Land Parcels, including P/118.4 and P/152.1.</p> <p>It therefore appears that the activity recorded within this Land Parcel currently appears to be on the periphery of settlement as defined by simple boundaries ditches and intermittent pitting, and a limited artefactual</p> <p>assemblage. This pattern of a late Prehistoric agrarian and pastoral settlement, which continued into the early Roman period, fits well with the pattern of activity in the wider area as represented by Iron Age and Roman settlements at Witham and Kelvedon.</p>

	<p>The presence of a residual flint flake and blade of Mesolithic to early Neolithic and Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date within two of the features hints at activity of these periods in the general area'. [1]</p> <p>'Sixty-one of the trenches contained archaeological features. Generally the archaeological activity within this area comprised a number of ditches, aligned mostly north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east, with a number of pits recorded throughout. The ditches varied greatly in size, profile, and fill. Very few contained finds, the which did date between the Neolithic and Medieval periods. Ditch [165352] in Trench 1408 contained a small assemblage of late Iron Age-early Roman transitional sandy grog-tempered pottery and Neolithic blade. Trench 2666 also contained cluster of pits within which produced undiagnostic late Iron Age-early Roman Transitional pottery of a sandy fabric along with a small assemblage of Roman pottery.</p> <p>The lack of continuity of ditches across the area and varied date range of finds is suggestive of an agricultural landscape, with the ditches likely representing either small enclosures or field boundaries, rather than a settlement, however it most likely forms part of the wider occupation use of this area. Future works would allow more detailed excavation of the ditches to ascertain form and function and place them within the wider context of the activity within this landscape'. [2]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site. Its setting within a modern farming landscape close to a trunk road does not contribute to its value.</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021c</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 14 - Site 17</p>

Asset Number	969
Asset Name	Prehistoric Features east of Koorbaes
National Grid Reference	586708 217846
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	'A number of trial trenches have previously been reported on from Land Parcel P/118.4 which identified a large number of archaeological features

representing a relatively simple landscape use represented by boundary ditches, shallow pits of unknown function, occasional post-holes, quarry pits and ponds (Scholma-Mason 2021 et al 2021b). A possible grave was also recorded. The activity previously recorded was dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, middle to late Iron Age and Roman.

This latest summary of the trial trenching with Land Parcel P/118.4, with 70 of the 128 trenches reported on recorded archaeological remains, saw a similar pattern of landscape use. These archaeological features again comprised ditches, pits, occasional post-holes, quarry pits and ponds. Dating evidence from these features was limited, when it was present it often comprised no more than two pottery sherds or two identifiable fragments of building material. Material dated to the late Iron Age, Roman and medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered from the features. The only features which contained moderately sized artefactual assemblages comprised two ditches and a pit in Trench 1502 which contained Roman pottery of a meaningful quantity. This assemblage comprised a variety of fabrics including coarse reduced sand-tempered wares, shell-tempered ware and other unsourced coarse and fine sand tempered fabrics, which suggests an early to mid-Roman date.

Recorded in Trench 1491 was an un-urned cremation. The cremation was set within an oversized cut which contained the fragmented remains of cremated human bone, with only 62.5g of bone bigger than 10mm. This material comprised the skeletal remains of one immature individual of unknown sex. The presence of early Roman coarse sand-tempered reduced wares and grog-tempered fabrics date the cremation to the Roman period. A second cremation was initially thought to have been located within Trench 1479 due to the presence of burnt bone. However, the morphology of this burnt bone is thought to resemble broken animal bone remains.

A probable trackway was recorded within Trench 1471, which comprised a linear feature within which were two deeper linear cuts which appear to represent wheel ruts. The feature was backfilled with a compacted gravel deposit interpreted as a surface. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. It therefore seems likely then that the activity recorded within this Land Parcel currently appears to be on the periphery of settlement as defined by simple boundary ditches, quarry pits and ponds, with a limited artefactual assemblage.

Of some significance within the Land Parcel was a struck flint assemblage from a single feature, Pit [164091] in Trench 1523. This assemblage comprised 86 pieces of struck flint, the largest assemblage so far recovered from the A12 trial trenching, and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Much of this material can be regarded as knapping waste and debris and the basic technological traits of this assemblage would date it to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods whilst the presence of the two pieces struck from ground implements confirm a Neolithic date. It is interpreted that this material is a classic example of Early Neolithic pit assemblages as seen throughout East Anglia but

	<p>which are relatively rare in Essex Its condition and typological make up suggests it had been gathered from a larger accumulation of knapping debris and selected for inclusion in the pit. Such pits are found singly across the landscape but very often come in clusters, sometimes amounting to hundreds of pits.</p> <p>A small quantity of struck flint was also recovered from a small number of features which provides further evidence for activity prior to the Bronze Age, from the Mesolithic onwards'. [1]</p> <p>'Site 21 was defined within Land Parcel P/118.4 (Table 1) and is situated on the western side of Site 20. This site recorded moderate archaeological remains during the evaluation. It comprised Trenches 1427 to 1490 where the most notable archaeology includes a trackway recorded in Trench 1471. The trackway comprised a linear feature appearing to represent wheel ruts. The feature was backfilled with a compacted gravel deposit, presumably during original construction and was interpreted as a surface. No dating evidence was recovered, leaving the period of use uncertain. However, the nearby Site 20 provided some dating material, placing the archaeological activity within the surrounding areas tentatively at Neolithic to Bronze Age.</p> <p>The activity identified within Site 20 is significant and the continuation of this trackway through this area would suggest that there may be some edge of site activity found here'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021c [2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 24 - Site 21</p>

Asset Number	970
Asset Name	Roman Features south-east of Kelvedon
National Grid Reference	587097 218535
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological remains
Description	'The archaeological trial trenching within Land Parcel P/118.5 has identified archaeological remains within 7 of the 22 trenches opened to date, with more trenches still to be reported on. The archaeological remains

	<p>comprised boundary ditches and the occasional small pit of unknown function and a pond feature. Very little dating evidence was recovered from these features, with only one containing material culture, and therefore almost all the features are undated.</p> <p>Pond feature in Trench 1772 contained a single fragment of Roman brick and fragments of lavastone hand quern which represents the only material culture recovered from all trenches reported on in this summary. Numerous similar pond features have been recorded within the vicinity, notably within Land Parcel P/118.4. These similar features have contained dating evidence from multiple periods implying the feature was open for long periods of time. Therefore, the Roman brick and quern fragments recovered in this instance are unlikely to be primary dating for this feature but does suggests Roman activity within the general area. Due to the presence of quern fragments, the general activity is likely to include the processing of grain.</p> <p>The landscape defined by the undated archaeological features recorded within this Land Parcel appear to represent activity of the periphery of settlement. The ditches were not found to be contiguous across the site, which may suggest smaller divisions of land or smaller scale agricultural activity'. [1]</p> <p>'Site 26 was defined by trenches within Land Parcel P/118.5 (Table 1), which recorded moderate survival of archaeological remains. A geophysical survey of the site identified anomalies, which were targeted during the evaluation. Although a number of the trenches in this area did not record archaeology, there were some larger features that were described as possible quarry pits or ponds within this area. Ditch [154272] in Trench 1765 recorded Iron Age to Roman pottery and flint blades of a slightly earlier date'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021c</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 24 - Site 26</p>

Asset Number	971
Asset Name	Possible late prehistoric field system west of Easthorpe Road
National Grid Reference	587231 218409
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium

Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Site 33 is situated directly to the east of Site 31 [Asset 775] within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). It comprised 17 trenches recording low to moderate archaeological remains, enough to suggest that archaeological activity in the site is present but undated. Due to the similarity of the ditches to the ones in Site 32, it is likely that they, function as a land or water management system and possibly range from prehistoric to post-medieval date. Again, the proximity to Site 31 and its Multi-phased settlement suggests a possible continuation of the activity through to this site.</p> <p>The proximity to the Multi-phased settlement in Site 31 and the presence of some activity would suggest a Strip map and sample strategy would identify the edge of activity and confirm the nature of the features within the site'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric farming activity at a local level. The setting of this asset is dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 25 - Site 33

Asset Number	972
Asset Name	Undated Features north of Inworth Hall
National Grid Reference	587577 218490
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'The archaeological trial trenching within Land Parcel P/118.7 has identified archaeological remains within 19 of the 48 trenches opened to date. The archaeological remains comprised boundary ditches, many of which were not continuous through multiple trenches, dispersed pitting, and occasional post-holes. A pond feature was also recorded. Very little dating evidence was recovered from the features recorded.</p>

	<p>A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from Pit [153147] in Trench 1674, Pit [153151] in Trench 1685 and a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from Pit [152190] in Trench 1689. This only represents a small percentage of the archaeological features recorded and as such the greater majority of the features are undated. The recorded archaeological features represent a relatively simplistic landscape use, which appeared to be on the periphery of settlement based on the type of feature and the lack of material culture. Of some interest may be a series of small pits recorded in Trenches 1728, 1737 and 1742 which were filled by frequent amounts of charcoal and showed evidence for in situ burning with them. These may represent some form of industrial activity.</p> <p>A large pond feature was recorded in Trench 1738. Similar features have been recorded in other Land Parcels, notably in Land Parcel P/118.4, which have contained dating evidence from a range of periods which suggests they remain open for some time'. [1]</p> <p>'Site 22 was defined within Land Parcel P/118.4 (Table 1). It is situated directly east of Site 20 and recorded moderate evidence of archaeological remains, which could possibly be dated to the Neolithic period up until the late Bronze Age.</p> <p>Interesting remains of some local significance were the potential evidence for industrial land use, which came from the animal bone assemblage recovered from a fill of post-hole [152115] in Trench 1654. This assemblage comprised cattle bones and a concentration of sheep and goat lower limb bones which could suggest butchery or skinning waste, the latter potentially indicative of sheep leatherworking.</p> <p>Due to its proximity to Site 20 and Site 23 it is likely that some of the activities within those sites may be associated with Site 22.</p> <p>Site 23 was defined within Land Parcel P/118.7 (Table 1). It identified considerable archaeological remains. They comprised boundary ditches, many of which were not continuous through multiple trenches, dispersed pitting, and occasional post-holes. A pond feature was also recorded. However, very little dating evidence was recovered from the features.</p> <p>A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from Pit [153147] in Trench 1674, and Pit [153151] in Trench 1685. This only represents a small percentage of the archaeological features recorded and as such most of the features are undated. However, it is enough to suggest that some Roman activity within the area is likely.</p> <p>The recorded archaeological features probably represent agricultural activity on the periphery of settlement'. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021c</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 24 - Sites 22 and 23</p>

Asset Number	973
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Asset Name	Possible Iron Age enclosure north of Easthorpe Road
National Grid Reference	587935 219947
Type	Settlement
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Short linear anomalies surrounding isolated pit-like anomalies in the south-east corner of GP/13k (E3) likely mark a small enclosure possibly associated with a structure 'New Barn' first recorded on the 1888 OS map'. [1]</p> <p>'The archaeological trial trenching within Land Parcel P/153 has identified archaeological remains within 22 of the 60 trenches excavated in the area. The archaeological remains comprised boundary ditches, many of which were not continuous through multiple trenches, dispersed occasional pitting, and isolated post-holes which did not form any coherent alignment or structure.</p> <p>A small number of features did contain finds comprised no more than two pottery sherds or two identifiable fragments of building material. The very occasional dating evidence that was recovered included the odd sherd of Roman pottery, a fragment of Roman imbrex and late Iron Age-early Roman pottery. Occasional flints of a Mesolithic or Neolithic date were also present, but it is unclear if these represent primary dating evidence or were residual.</p> <p>The recorded archaeological features represent a relatively simplistic landscape use, which appeared to be on the periphery of settlement based on the type of feature and the distinct lack of material culture'. [2]</p> <p>'Two trenches from Land Parcel P/152.2 (Table 1) make up Site 35. Trench 2098 was targeted on two geophysical anomalies which formed part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Three ditches, two of which correspond to the targeted geophysical anomalies, a post-hole, and an unknown feature were recorded within the trench, which indicates somewhat more dense archaeological activity within the immediate vicinity of the trench. Pit [145031] contained a small amount of Later Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery.</p> <p>Pit [144009] contained a small lithic assemblage dating from Mesolithic to Neolithic periods.</p> <p>The evaluation results combined with the geophysical survey is suggestive of a small enclosure, the density of finds and presence of</p>

	<p>cereal, charred plant remains and charcoal, support the potential for the enclosure containing domestic activity'. [3]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric rural settlement at a local level. The setting of this asset is dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.</p>
References	<p>[1] Headland Archaeology, 2020b, 7 - Sector 5 (E3)</p> <p>[2] Headland Archaeology, 2021c</p> <p>[3] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 21 - Site 35</p>

Asset Number	974
Asset Name	Multi-period field system west of Wishing Well Farm
National Grid Reference	588024 220283
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Site 36, defined within Land Parcel P/159.1 (Table 1), recorded moderate survival of archaeological remains. These consisted of a regular layout of 'parallel' shallow, linear ditches, with similar steep-sided profiles and relatively flat bases that have been interpreted as irrigation/bedding trenches in which rows of vines or asparagus might be grown. The sequence of evenly spaced ditches recorded was interpreted as bedding trenches or irrigation ditches with Roman pottery recovered from several of the ditches. However, the ditches could also form part of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape. Additionally, several possible boundaries were identified some of which align with those noted on historic mapping. Rooting was noted in some of the ditches which may indicate that the fields were defined by hedgerows instead of more formal boundaries. The presence of an agricultural field system here has been identified and it is likely that the field system has been in place for a considerable time. As bedding trenches generally do not produce finds it is a rare occurrence that pottery dating to the Roman period was found here'. [1]</p>

	The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of late prehistoric farming activity at a local level. The setting of this asset is dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 27 - Site 36

Asset Number	975
Asset Name	Roman field system east of Hall Chase
National Grid Reference	590453 222275
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-Designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Most of the archaeological features observed and recorded within Land Parcel P/159.3 (Table 1) at the eastern end of the scheme and defined as Site 40, can be attributed to an agricultural field system and boundary ditches. In addition, there is a possibility of a metalled trackway running northwest to southeast across the area. However, the trackway was not observed in any other trenches but that could be a result of truncation due to its relatively shallow depth below the overburden. There is also evidence of landscaping with the presence of a possible pond in Trench 2638. Roman period activity possibly continued from Site 39 to the west as Roman pottery sherds have dated some smaller ditches in this area'. [1]</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an archaeological site and its ability to contribute to the understanding of Roman farming activity at a local level. The setting of this asset is dominated by the post-medieval agricultural landscape and modern highway.</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2021d, 28 - Site 40

Asset Number	976
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Asset Name	Roman villa, Anglo-Saxon hall, cemetery and church site, around and to the north and east of St Mary and All Saints Church
National Grid Reference	582908 217780
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1013831
HER Reference	N/A
Value	High
Period	Roman
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>'Romano-British villas were extensive rural estates at the focus of which were groups of domestic, agricultural and occasionally industrial buildings. The term "villa" is now commonly used to describe either the estate or the buildings themselves. The buildings usually include a well-appointed dwelling house, the design of which varies considerably according to the needs, taste and prosperity of the occupier. Most of the houses were partly or wholly stone-built, many with a timber-framed superstructure on masonry footings. Roofs were generally tiled and the house could feature tiled or mosaic floors, underfloor heating, wall plaster, glazed windows and cellars. Many had integral or separate suites of heated baths. The house was usually accompanied by a range of buildings providing accommodation for farm labourers, workshops and storage for agricultural produce. These were arranged around or alongside a courtyard and were surrounded by a complex of paddocks, pens, yards and features such as vegetable plots, granaries, threshing floors, wells and hearths, all approached by tracks leading from the surrounding fields. Villa buildings were constructed throughout the period of Roman occupation, from the first to the fourth centuries AD. They are usually complex structures occupied over several hundred years and continually remodelled to fit changing circumstances. They could serve a wide variety of uses alongside agricultural activities, including administrative, recreational and craft functions, and this is reflected in the considerable diversity in their plan. The least elaborate villas served as simple farmhouses whilst, for the most complex, the term "palace" is not inappropriate. Villa owners tended to be drawn from a limited elite section of Romano-British society. Although some villas belonged to immigrant Roman officials or entrepreneurs, the majority seem to have been in the hands of wealthy natives with a more-or-less Romanised lifestyle, and some were built directly on the sites of Iron Age farmsteads. Roman villa buildings are widespread, with between 400 and 1000 examples recorded nationally. The majority of these are classified as 'minor' villas to distinguish them from 'major' villas. The latter were a very small group</p>

of extremely substantial and opulent villas built by the very wealthiest members of Romano-British society. Minor villas are found throughout lowland Britain and occasionally beyond. Roman villas provide a valuable index of the rate, extent and degree to which native British society became Romanised, as well as indicating the sources of inspiration behind changes of taste and custom. In addition, they serve to illustrate the agrarian and economic history of the Roman province, allowing comparisons over wide areas both within and beyond Britain. As a very diverse and often long-lived type of monument, a significant proportion of the known population are identified as nationally important.

Part excavation at and around Rivenhall Roman villa has confirmed that the monument survives well and exhibits a great diversity of surviving remains from the Iron Age through into the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. It is one of the most extensive villa complexes yet investigated in Britain. The continuity of occupation and settlement evidence from the Iron Age right through to the present day adds to the significance of the monument for our understanding of the changing economy and social structure of the rural population. Such continuity is rare in many parts of the country. The surviving structures and deposits contain information on the construction and layout of the villa and associated buildings, their function and use. In addition the associated artefactual information and environmental deposits will add to understanding of the lifestyle and economy of the inhabitants and the landscape in which they lived. The remains of the Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical structures at this site are also of great interest, representing as they do one of the very few instances nationally where an early church site is thought to have developed out of a major Roman villa site.

Details

The monument includes a Roman villa complex situated on the crest of a north-south ridge and on an east facing slope towards the Cressing Brook, which runs south to the River Blackwater. The monument comprises at least four major Roman buildings and a variety of associated structures and features. These all survive as buried foundations, floors and occupation deposits. The only trace of the monument visible from the ground surface is the pronounced building platform on which the east end of St Mary and All Saints Church is located. The extent of the remains are known from a combination of excavation results, soil, crop and parch marks indicating the locations of associated field systems and other buried features. The site was originally noted as containing the remains of Roman buildings in 1846. Following various rediscoveries of the remains over the next hundred years the Roman Essex Society undertook fieldwalking and a number of small trenches were opened in 1950 with further excavations the following year. The Essex Archaeological Society undertook further excavations in advance of a sewage scheme cutting through the site in 1971, followed by further excavations and investigations around the church in 1972-3. The main villa building lies on the west side of the complex aligned north-south and its southern rooms are located below the eastern end of the parish church. Partial excavation of the area

indicates that the building measures c.60m long with a maximum width of c.25m including short wings to the east and west at both ends of the building. To the north east is a second building, located during excavations in 1846, 1892, 1950-2 and 1955, believed to have been domestic in use, running east-west, and connected with a paved corridor to a bath complex further east. The main domestic building is believed to have been disposed around a courtyard or garden on three sides and is c.36m long with the corridor to the bath house running east for 40m from the south east corner. The traces of a fourth building were recovered between 1971 and 1973 c.60m to the south east of the main villa building. The walls were constructed with a masonry footing most probably for a timber superstructure, while pads of rubble were the footings for internal posts. The building has been interpreted as an aisled barn relating to the agricultural activity of the villa estate. Between and around these buildings are a number of metalled areas and rubble spreads as well as traces of an east-west road which crosses the Crossing Brook heading east towards Canonium (modern Kelvedon). To the south, cropmarks of linear features have been noted. These indicate the locations of field boundaries some of which, where investigated, have been dated to the Late Iron Age. The villa, therefore, superseded a Late Iron Age farmstead with associated field system. This Iron Age field system appears to have continued in use after the construction of the masonry buildings forming the villa complex. The location of a further building in the southern part of the site has been identified from a surface scatter of building material and pottery which was noted when the field was under plough. In the north west corner of the site, to the north of the church, Roman burials were recorded in the 19th century. Further Roman burials are believed to survive in the north east part of this area. Work in 1971 identified several other Roman features to the north of the church including ditches and hearth pits. In addition this area had a number of extant earthworks, believed to date to the Anglo-Saxon period. These were infilled in the 1960s and now survive as buried features. Other remains which have been identified include traces of a possible enclosure wall, a T-shaped corn drying oven and what is thought to represent the location of a mill on the eastern side of the monument. Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age artefactual material has also been recovered from partial excavations of the site and includes in situ material from a buried soil horizon. The earliest features recognised during the various excavations were dated to the Early Iron Age. Some of the enclosure ditches are believed to date to the Middle pre-Roman Iron Age indicating the continuity of occupation from the Iron Age into the Roman period. After the end of the Roman period the site was occupied during the early Anglo-Saxon period when a post built hall was constructed in the central part of the site east of the main villa building. A Saxon cemetery was also centred around the villa remains and, subsequently, an early medieval timber church was constructed over the southern part of the main villa building. It has been suggested that the villa building itself may have been reused as an early church or mausoleum. Excluded from the monument are all modern structures and buildings, fences,

	<p>fenceposts, the fabric of the church which is a Grade I Listed Building and the gravestones. The ground beneath all these features is included with the exception of that contained in the following burial plots numbered in accordance with the graveyard register: Row A/18, plots 25-32; Row C/1, plots 18-35; Row C/2, plots 6-8 and 16-37; Row C/3, plots 5 and 8-19; Row C/4 plots 1-20; cremation area D, plots D1-D20, D/2/1-D/2/20, which are totally excluded from the scheduling'. [1]</p> <p>This asset is located approximately 75m north-west of and outside the 1km study area, but within the ZTV. It was included in the baseline followong consultation with Historic England.</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England

Asset Number	977
Asset Name	River Blackwater area of palaeoenvironmental potential
National Grid Reference	574203 208685
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	<p>Area of palaeoenvironmental potential identified using test pits excavated during the archaeological trial trenching commissioned for this project. 'UPQ-P29A is associated with previously unknown possibly interglacial lake deposits, which have a moderate risk of Palaeolithic archaeology at lake margins and high palaeoenvironmental potential'. [1]</p>
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2022, 25 and Illus 31B.1

Asset Number	978
Asset Name	Area of Palaeolithic potential 1
National Grid Reference	581830 212896
Type	Monument <By Form>

Designation	Non-designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Palaeolithic
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Area UPQ-26A, assessed to be of high Palaeolithic potential south of Witham and between the existing A12 and B1018 Maldon Road. [1]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2022, Illus. 31A.2

Asset Number	979
Asset Name	Area of Palaeolithic potential 2
National Grid Reference	583748 216545
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Palaeolithic
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Areas UPQ-5A, 5C, 8B and 9 all of which were assessed to be of high Palaeolithic potential north-east of Witham and including the known site of Palaeolithic potential at Coleman's Quarry. [1]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2022, Illus. 31A.3

Asset Number	980
Asset Name	Area of Palaeolithic potential 3
National Grid Reference	586249 217818
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-designated

NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Palaeolithic
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Area UPQ-13B, assessed to be of high Palaeolithic potential south of Kelvedon, between Ewell Hall Chase and Highfields Lane. [1]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2022, Illus. 31A.4

Asset Number	981
Asset Name	Area of Palaeolithic potential 4
National Grid Reference	592359 224336
Type	Monument <By Form>
Designation	Non-designated
NHLE Reference	N/A
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Medium
Period	Palaeolithic
Form	Archaeological Remains
Description	Area UPQ-23, assessed to be of high Palaeolithic potential north of Copford, between the railway and Queensbury Avenue. [1]
References	[1] Headland Archaeology, 2022, Illus. 31A.5

Asset Number	HLT 1
Asset Name	Settlement
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Built-up Area
Specific Type	19th Century-Present Urban Area and Out-of-Town Ho
Designation	Non-Designated

NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	BUM-ba; BUM-pl
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	This type has been applied to modern and historic built up or urban areas, and ranges from cities, towns, villages, and hamlets to large farms. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 22

Asset Number	HLT 2
Asset Name	Communications
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Transport
Specific Type	Late 20th Century-Present Motorway
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	COM-mr
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	This HLC type covers major roads and railways lines, road interchanges, and railway sidings, which have had a significant impact on the landscape. Although roads have a long history, this type is concerned with the modern infrastructure of the 20th/21st centuries. The railway network developed in 19th century but suffered cuts in the mid 20th century. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 25

Asset Number	HLT 3
Asset Name	Industry

NGR	TL
Broad Type	Built-up Area
Specific Type	19th Century-Present Industrial or Commercial Area
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	IND-in
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	No description available. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4

Asset Number	HLT 4
Asset Name	Mineral Extraction
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Energy, Extraction and Waste
Specific Type	19th Century-Present Quarry
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	MIN-me; MIN-rl
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	No description available. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4

Asset Number	HLT 5
Asset Name	Horticulture
NGR	TL

Broad Type	Agriculture and Settlement
Specific Type	20th Century Holdings
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	HOR-ng; HOR-ag
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	This HLC type covers nurseries and greenhouses for market gardening. The main distribution of this type is in the Lea Valley in the west of the county. Greenhouses used to be constructed of glass but have mostly been replaced with other materials or polytunnels. They may sit within an earlier field boundary pattern, or may have replaced it. These date from the late 19th/early 20th centuries. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 23

Asset Number	HLT 6
Asset Name	Recreation
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Leisure and Recreation
Specific Type	19th Century-Present Recreation Area
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	PGR-tl
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	This type includes country parks, golf courses, caravan parks, camping grounds, playing fields and other areas of land used for recreation and leisure. This type may have completely reworked and destroyed previous elements of the landscape, or may retain elements of its previous use, such as former parkland (see PGR-if), or of the surrounding character of the landscape, such as field boundaries, trees, and woodland. Golf

	initially became popular in the 19th century. The main development of this type is from the 20th century and is continuing. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4,

Asset Number	HLT 7
Asset Name	Post-medieval designed landscape
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Designed Landscape
Specific Type	17th-20th Century Designed Landscape
Designation	Registered Historic Park and Garden
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	PGR-ip
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	<p>Designed ornamental landscapes laid out around the 'great' or 'grand' house in the post medieval period, many by designers of national repute, such as Lancelot 'Capability' Brown at Audley End and Thorndon, Brentwood; and Humphry Repton at Hylands Park, Chelmsford and Gosfield Place, Halstead. The parks may include a formal garden, lakes, woodland, avenues, rides, vistas, and architectural features such as a ha-ha, terrace, folly or grotto. There may be remains of greenhouses and ice-houses. [1]</p> <p>Four Registered Parks and Gardens are reflected in this type within the study area: New Hall, Boreham (Asset 10); Boreham Park (Asset 67); Hatfield Priory (Asset 162) (all Grade II); and Braxted Park (Asset 480) (Grade II*).</p> <p>The occurrence of this type at Boreham House reflects the extent of what is labelled 'deer park' on the first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map. Apart from field boundaries reflecting the outline of this area, few if any traces of the field arrangement and plantations survives today. Much of this land is now either farmland or used for car boot sales and other events. The north-west corner has been severed by the existing A12 and is now part of an industrial estate. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4,</p> <p>[2] Ordnance Survey, 1881, First edition 1:10,560 map, Essex XLIV</p>

Asset Number	HLT 8
Asset Name	Ancient Woodland
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Woodland and Forestry
Specific Type	
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	WDS-aw
Value	Medium
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	Ancient woodland is defined by Natural England as 'land that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD and may be ancient semi-natural woodland, which 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 predominant species are deciduous, broad-leaf trees and shrubs. In the Essex HLC, this category also includes traditional wood-pasture, such as seen at Hatfield Forest, where single or small groups of pollarded trees occur in pasture alongside small coppice-with-standards managed woodlands. Ancient woodland can preserve features which are natural such as an uneven land surface, or which predate the woodland such as prehistoric earthworks or medieval cultivation ridges where woodland has regenerated, or which relate to the woodland itself such as coppiced trees and wood banks. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 18

Asset Number	HLT 9
Asset Name	Post-medieval Plantation
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Woodland and Forestry
Specific Type	18th-20th Century Managed Woodland
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A

HER Reference	WDS-wp
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	This includes all managed and planted woodland which post-date Ancient Woodland. These may be planted as commercial concerns or as ornamental woodland in association with informal parkland. These woodlands can be replanting of cleared woodland, inter-planting within existing woodland, or new planting within former fields. Some plantations may have been planted and felled between the OS 1st Edition mapping and modern mapping. Many plantations are comprised of a single or couple of species of deciduous or coniferous tree, though some may have been designed with a mixed composition to imitate traditional woodland, such as plantations encouraged as part of Thames Chase or under Agrienvironmental schemes. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 18

Asset Number	HLT 10
Asset Name	Unenclosed Heath
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Moorland and Rough Grazing
Specific Type	Prehistoric-Present Rough Grazing
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	CWH-ht
Value	Low
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	These are open areas, marked on the First Edition as 'heath'. Originally termed 'waste' in medieval times, they comprise areas of natural or semi-natural vegetation (particularly grass and heather) on dry, acidic soils. Historically these were too dry and impoverished for arable cultivation and were managed mainly as areas for pasturage of livestock, with management for woodland products. Some areas of heathland have experienced intermittent arable cultivation or small scale quarrying. This can leave earthworks of archaeological interest. Lack of grazing in the

	20th century has resulted in the growth of scrub and bracken on many heaths. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 17

Asset Number	HLT 11
Asset Name	Enclosed Meadow Pasture
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Moorland and Rough Grazing
Specific Type	Prehistoric-Present Rough Grazing
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	IMW-mp
Value	Low
Period	medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	These are sinuous fields that border rivers, often forming part of the flood plain/regime of the river, where the river floods naturally. They may be marked as areas of rough pasture. The traditional use from medieval times up to the 1950's was to produce a hay crop for winter fodder and for grazing. Some have been subsequently wooded or alternate with wooded areas along the river's course. See Water Meadows (IMW-wm) for managed flooding of meadows. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 16

Asset Number	HLT 12
Asset Name	Pre-18th Century Enclosure
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Agriculture and Settlement
Specific Type	Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A

HER Reference	AEF-cf; AEF-ds; AEF-if; AEF-sf
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	Irregular enclosures vary considerably in size and shape, forming both arable and pasture, and are widespread though more common to the north and west of the county. They are probably the result of piecemeal enclosure and may originate from the medieval period or earlier. Morphologically they tend to have sinuous edges and offset corners. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 13

Asset Number	HLT 13
Asset Name	18th and 19th Century Enclosure
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Agriculture and Settlement
Specific Type	18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	LEF-le
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	These fields were created, by informal agreement, to subdivide a pre-existing earlier field system. They are characterised by straighter boundaries. This is a difficult form to consistently identify, as it may also comprise the enclosure of former waste, common, common arable or subdivision of various earlier enclosure patterns. Dating of origin is difficult but they usually predate the introduction of the later formal Parliamentary Enclosure Acts, and thus may relate in certain parishes to the earlier acts of enclosure. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 14

Asset Number	HLT 14
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Asset Name	Modern Agriculture
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Agriculture and Settlement
Specific Type	Late 20th Century-Present Unenclosed Improved Past
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	TEF-bl; TEF-br; TEF-te
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	<p>These represent field boundary loss since the 1950's due to mechanisation and changes in agricultural practices. This may range from the loss of a single boundary merging two fields into one, or many field boundaries being removed to form a single field (over 36 fields merged into one have been recorded).</p> <p>The resultant field is a hybrid and palimpsest, with edges that may have several periods of origin. The surviving edges of these fields are of historic importance. [1]</p>
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 15

Asset Number	HLT 15
Asset Name	Artificial Water Bodies
NGR	TL
Broad Type	Water Body
Specific Type	19th Century-Present Reservoir
Designation	Non-Designated
NHL Reference	N/A
HER Reference	WAT-wr
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
Form	Historic Landscape Type
Description	This HLC type covers a wide range of water bodies, including public water supply reservoirs, flooded mineral extraction pits, and farm

	reservoirs and ponds for irrigation and livestock use. Most were created in the 20th century, but farm ponds may go back, predating the earliest map sources. [1]
References	[1] Bennett, A., 2011, The Historic Landscape Characterisation Report for Essex, Vol. 4, 27