

## Land to the East of Colchester: Cultural Heritage Audit

June 2015

A high level survey has been undertaken of the cultural heritage potential of Land to the East of Colchester. This assessment identifies, as far as reasonably practicable from the existing records, the previous landuse, the nature of the historic environment resource and the potential resource within the study area, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development that are set out in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF).

### Scope of this survey

The following sources of data have been investigated for the study areas:

- A search of designated heritage assets, recorded in the [National Heritage List for England](#). Designated heritage assets have been surveyed within, and also in close proximity to the study area, and potentially affected by any development. Designated heritage assets are nationally important listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, battlefields and protected wreck sites which have statutory protection. For the study areas, this includes Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens.
- An assessment of all heritage assets recorded in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) within the study areas, maintained by Essex County Council. The EHER is the inventory of all known archaeological sites and historic buildings within the County. The HER represents the archaeological discoveries that have been reported. It is not, therefore, a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area. It should be also noted that the EHER for the Borough has not been updated with new discoveries for a number of years.
- An assessment of the data recorded in the Essex National Mapping Project (NMP), carried out by Essex CC as part of the English Heritage National Mapping Programme.
- An assessment of the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), recorded by Essex CC. The historic landscape characterisation project was initiated by English Heritage to increase understanding of the historic landscape, using historic and modern maps to identify and map the historic character of the landscape through the application of defined Historic Landscape Character types. The types of rural landscape are characterised into broad groups based on the way in which they were formed, their current and earlier land uses and their physical appearance. The information from the HLC formed an important element of the Historic Environment Characterisation Project, undertaken by Essex CC in 2009 to provide an evidence base for the creation of the Local Development Framework (Appendix 2). This work provides a summary of the historic environment, using a map-based classification system for different historic character areas.
- An assessment of all cartographic sources by Anthony Breen in May 2015, relevant to the study area, to identify historic landuse, the site of old boundaries and earlier buildings.
- A site visit on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2015.

## Legislative Frameworks

### The National Planning Framework

The Historic Environment is a finite and non-renewable resource. Heritage assets are fragile and can be irreparably damaged by inappropriate works.

Careful management is required to ensure that the historic environment is considered in accordance with the principles of sustainable development that are set out in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF).

Policies concerning the historic environment are outlined in Section 12 of the NPPF. The NPPF states,

*'Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.'*

The NPPF outlines the importance of good design in development proposals (Section 7, paras. 56-7).

*Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:*

- *respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation.*

The Government's [Planning Practice Guidance Conserving and enhancing the historic environment](#) expands upon the core policy principles of the NPPF and this is itself underpinned by [Good Practice Advice on planning and the historic environment](#).

Designated heritage assets are protected under a number of Acts of Parliament, principally the [Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979](#) for Scheduled Monuments and the [Planning Act \(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas\) 1990](#) for Listed Buildings.

[The Hedgerows Regulations 1997](#) protect important hedgerows from being removed. An important hedgerow must be at least 30 years old and meet one of the following criteria:

- *marks a pre-1850 parish/township boundary, or part of it*
- *incorporates a Scheduled Monument or an archaeological feature recorded 'at the relevant date' in a Sites and Monuments Record:*
  - *situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site as above or is on land adjacent to and associated with such a site and is associated with any monument or feature on that site*
- *marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor:*
  - *is an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts*
  - *is part of or visibly related to any building or other feature associated with such a system*

## Local Plan Policy

The Local Plan sets out the strategic policies to deliver conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. It provides the strategy for the growth of the Borough, setting out what development will take place and where. Policies are not designed to prevent change, but seek to ensure that change is managed in the interests of today's residents and those of future generations.

The Local Plan takes into account:

- The desirability of putting heritage assets to viable use, sustaining and enhancing their significance;
- The contribution that the historic environment makes to wider sustainability aims;
- The desirability of new development to contribute to local character;
- The opportunities to draw on the contribution that the historic environment makes on the character of place.

The [Current Local Plan 2001-2021](#) consists of:

- Core Strategy: (adopted 2008).
- Site allocations and proposals: (adopted 2010).
- Development Control Policies: (adopted 2010).

Historic Environment Policy DP14 relates specifically to heritage assets in the planning process at a local strategic level:

### Policy DP14: Historic Environment Assets

Development will not be permitted that will adversely affect a listed building, a conservation area, historic park or garden or important archaeological remains. Development affecting the historic environment should seek to preserve or enhance the heritage asset and any features of specific historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. In all cases there will be an expectation that any new development will enhance the historic environment in the first instance, unless there are no identifiable opportunities available. In instances where existing features have a negative impact on the historic environment, as identified through character appraisals, the Local Planning Authority will request the removal of the features that undermine the historic environment as part of any proposed development. Support will be given to the provision of creative and accessible interpretations of heritage assets.

Conservation of the historic environment will also be ensured by:

Identifying, characterising, protecting and enhancing Conservation Areas;

- (ii) Protection and enhancement of existing buildings and built areas which do not have Listed Building or Conservation Area status but have a particular local importance or character which it is desirable to keep. Such buildings or groups of buildings will be identified through a Local List which will be adopted by the Council;
- (iii) Preserving or enhancing Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, including their respective settings, and other features which contribute to the heritage of the Borough; and

- (iv) Known sites of archaeological importance will be clearly identified and protected, and sites that become known, whether through formal evaluation as part of a Planning Application or otherwise, will similarly be protected according to their importance.

Heritage Statements and/or Archaeological Evaluations will be required for proposals related to or impacting on the setting of heritage assets and/or known or possible archaeological sites, so that sufficient information is provided to assess the impacts of development on historic environment assets together with any proposed mitigation measures.

A number of other development control policies are also relevant to the historic environment, heritage assets and sustainable development:

Policy DP1 Design and Amenity; Policy DP5: Appropriate Employment Uses and Protection of Employment Land and Existing Businesses; Policy DP6: Colchester Town Centre Uses; Policy DP8: Agricultural Development and Diversification; Policy DP9: Employment Uses in the Countryside; Policy DP10: Tourism, Leisure and Culture; Policy DP13: Dwelling Alterations, Extensions and Replacement Dwellings; Policy DP21: Nature Conservation and Protected Lanes; Policy DP 22: Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Policy DP23: Coastal Areas.

Decisions relating to new development will be carefully assessed to ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced, and also to ensure that it is not a barrier to sustainable development. The historic environment, when sensitively adapted, can accommodate a variety of economic issues, facilitates growth, employment and an overall improvement in social cohesion.

## Land East of Colchester (Figures 1-10)

### Site description

The study area, 1,458 ha. in size, is located on the north side of the River Colne, on the east side of Colchester. The south-western edge of the study area is formed by the Salary Brook, although the north-west part of the study area extends westwards across the valley of this tributary. The north-west boundary to the study area is formed by the Ipswich Road (A1232). The northern edge is formed by the A120 Colchester Bypass. The eastern edge is along Church Road and School Road in Elmstead Market, and the south is the northern edge of Wivenhoe. The study area incorporates parts of the wards of St John's, St Anne's, and Wivenhoe Cross in Colchester Borough and the parishes of Elmstead Market and Ardleigh in Tendring District. The present land use is agricultural, with dispersed settlement.

The study area is located on the south-west part of Tendring Peninsula, incorporating part of the Colne valley, and three tributaries of the River Colne – the Salary Brook, on the west side and the Sixpenny Brook on east side of Wivenhoe. A smaller stream through Wivenhoe Park has been dammed to form three ornamental lakes. It extends from the floodplain of the River Colne at c.5m OD up on to the Tendring Plateau at c.35m OD.

### Results

#### Designated Heritage Assets

There are 17 Listed Buildings within the study area, all of which are Grade II Listed:

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1266475. EHER 32840 - MEX1008232 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house encased in red brick in 19<sup>th</sup> century. Wivenhoe Lodge, Wivenhoe.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1225227. EHER 32841 - MEX1008233 Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick complex of agricultural buildings. NE of Wivenhoe Lodge, Wivenhoe.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1111474. EHER 34445 - MEX1009845 Early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick house. Keelars Farmhouse, Elmstead.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1111475. EHER 34446 - MEX1009846 Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century complex of farm buildings. Keelars Farmstead to S of Keelars Farmhouse, Elmstead.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1337185. EHER 34452 - MEX1009852 Late 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Allens Farmhouse, Elmstead.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112079. EHER 34509 - MEX1009910 Early 19<sup>th</sup> century timber framed cartlodge. Adjacent to road and E of Hill Farmhouse, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112080. EHER 34510 - MEX1009911 18<sup>th</sup> century oak framed byre and hayloft. Cow byre and hayloft adjacent to SE of cart lodge qv 5/1 Hill Farm, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1322644. EHER 34511 - MEX1009912 19<sup>th</sup> century stable/cartlodge. Stable/Cartlodge adjacent to SE of Cow byre/hayloft qv 5/2 Hill Farm, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112081. EHER 34512 - MEX1009913 Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century timber framed barn with linked C19 cow byre at Hill Farm, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1322646. EHER 34516 - MEX1009917 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Ivy Cottage, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112084. EHER 34517 - MEX1009918 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier timber framed house. Lamberts, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1260957. EHER 34551 - MEX1009952 Early 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Plains Farmhouse, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112051. EHER 34553 - MEX1009954 Late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Thatched Cottage, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112052. EHER 34554 - MEX1009955 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house, restored c1930. Walnut Cottage, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1111473. EHER 34444 - MEX1009844 15<sup>th</sup> century? timber framed house. Fen Farmhouse, Elmstead.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1322647. EHER 34518 - MEX1009919 15<sup>th</sup> century and later timber framed house with 18<sup>th</sup> century red brick facings. Moze Hall, Ardleigh.

Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1147598. EHER 34524 - MEX1009925 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century central range with 17<sup>th</sup> century right range and 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century left and rear ranges timber framed house. Fen Farmhouse, Ardleigh.

There are a number of other Listed Buildings in close proximity to the study area – in particular, Wivenhoe House (Grade II\*, List entry Number: 1225229), Elmstead Hall (Grade II\*, List entry Number: 1146647) and Church of St Anne and St Lawrence (Grade I, List entry Number: 1337162).

Any heritage assessment will need to establish the significance of these heritage assets, and the contribution of their settings. Development should be designed to respect the setting of these designated heritage assets, within the study area and with direct views of the study area. Development that adversely impacts upon the setting and views of these designated heritage assets is likely to be unacceptable.

There are no Conservation Areas within the study area.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within or close to the boundary of the study area. The closest Scheduled Monuments outside of the study area are:

- a multiperiod cropmark site south of Ardleigh (located at the head of the Salary Brook; List entry Number: 1002146), c.1.5 km to the north, earthwork remains in Brinkley Grove (List entry Number: 1002137), c.1.8 km to the north-west, the Roman walled town (multiple Scheduled Monuments, c.2.0 km to the south-west).

There will be no impact on any Scheduled Monuments. However, it is possible that further or new sites of national importance will be encountered in the study area - currently unknown because the study area has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation.

There are no parks and gardens within the study area. However, the study area encloses, on three sides, Wivenhoe Park, which is a Registered Park (List entry Number: 1000371; Appendix 1). The park had its origins as a medieval deer-park. Wivenhoe House was built in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and the park landscaped as part of this process. The park became the site of the University of Essex

in the 1960s. Any development within the study area, in close proximity to Wivenhoe Park, will therefore have a significant impact on the setting of the Park.

### **Essex HER Search**

All known heritage assets within the study area are listed by period; the list includes archaeological sites, buildings (including listed buildings) and archaeological findspots.

There are archaeological sites and objects within the study area, from all periods of history, even though the study area has not been the subject of any systematic archaeological investigation (with the exception of the study of aerial photographs). Without systematic investigation, it is difficult to assess the significance of these, because they are simply the result of chance discoveries.

There has been only limited archaeological work in the study area, with an evaluation of 10 ha. in 2002 followed by excavation in 2007 at Fen Farm, Elmstead (EHER no. 45983), in advance of an agricultural reservoir, being the only investigation. Prior to that work, the known archaeological remains comprised linear cropmarks, of former field boundaries, recorded by aerial photography. The investigation defined a Bronze Age barrow cemetery as well as Early and Late Iron Age settlement and associated finds assemblages – none of which was previously known. The cropmarks were shown to be former field boundaries that had been infilled recently, which also had modern drains in; their origins could have been much earlier if they had been maintained and regularly cleaned out.

Based on the baseline evidence, evidence from the surrounding areas, and the topographic setting of the study area, there is high potential for encountering previously unknown important archaeological remains in this area, which has not been the subject of any previous systematic investigation.

### **Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD)**

Evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area is mainly in the form of flint artefacts. Some of the flints might be Palaeolithic, and there are at least two flints that can be dated to the Mesolithic period and four to the Neolithic period. A Middle Bronze Age barrow cemetery was discovered by trial-trenched evaluation at Fen Farm, Elmstead, within the valley of Sixpenny Brook. Early and late Iron Age settlement remains were discovered at the same site. In the valley of Salary Brook, a late Iron Age cremation burial, indicative of a possible cemetery, was discovered in 1967. In addition, a large number of the undated archaeological features (see below), recorded as cropmarks by the NMP, are likely to be prehistoric in date.

2532 - MEX8887 Findspot, surface finds included one flint blade, west of Keelars Farm, Wivenhoe.

2354 - MEX8194 Findspot. Grey flint axe, found in the vicinity of Elmstead Market (Lower Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age - 500000 BC to 701 BC).

2355 - MEX8197 Findspot. Flint implements, found in the vicinity of Elmstead Market (Lower Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age - 500000 BC to 701 BC).

2831 - MEX10029 Findspot, flint Axe. NGR is for eastern side of farm - not accurate position of find. Eastern side of Allens Farm, Elmstead.

7252 - MEX23697 Findspot. Two flakes found in an organic deposit of Cromerian age (i.e. pre-Clacton). Near Broad Lanes, Wivenhoe.

### **Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC)**

2487 - MEX8788 Findspot of flint 'Thames' pick and a scatter of flints, East of Shaws Farm, Crockleford Heath, Ardleigh.

2491 - MEX8801 Findspot of flint 'Thames' pick. Colchester.

### **Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2001 BC**

2329 - MEX8137 Findspot of a brown flint axe, found in the vicinity of Crockleford Heath, Ardleigh

2343 - MEX8165 Findspot of a partially polished flint axe, found in the vicinity of Elmstead Market, Elmstead.

2353 - MEX8191 Findspot of grey flint axe of grey flint, found in the vicinity of Elmstead Market, Elmstead.

2677 - MEX9414 Findspot of chipped and polished axe of brown and white flint. East of Crockleford Heath nursery, Ardleigh.

### **Bronze Age (2000 BC to 701 BC)**

2617 - MEX9242 Findspot of flint knife and scraper. North west of Strawberry Grove, Crockleford Heath.

45983 - MEX1037878 Areas of Prehistoric activity were identified by trial-trenched evaluation. Evidence of Middle Bronze Age activity included two ring ditches and a bucket urn cremation. These are likely to form part of a barrow cemetery in the southeast corner of the site. A third possible ring-ditch was identified further northwest. Prehistoric activity was also recorded across the southwest half of the site, including ditches, pits, and postholes. The majority of the identifiable pottery recovered from these is dated to either the Middle Bronze Age or Late Iron Age, although a single sherd of Roman pottery was identified. Fen Farm, Elmstead.

### **Iron Age (800BC to 43AD)**

2485 - MEX8783 Belgic pot with a possible cremation burial found near Fen Farm, Fox Street, Ardleigh (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD).

2530 - MEX8885 Findspot, surface finds included one sherd of Iron Age pottery, west of Keelars Farm, Wivenhoe.

45983 - MEX1037878 Archaeological Excavation. Earliest features were Early Iron Age notably seven pits of burnt material and pottery indicative of 'ceremonial' behaviour. The majority of features



were Late Iron Age, thought to be part of a settlement. A curving boundary ditch, two hearths and a two four-post timber structures, interpreted as granaries were identified. Domestic refuse of pottery, loom weights and briquetage suggested a settlement within the vicinity, although no dwellings were identified. Fen Farm, Elmstead.

51836 - MEX1043527 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age date. Gold coin Late Iron Age - 30 BC to 20 BC.

### **Roman (43 to 410 AD)**

The evidence for Roman activity within the study area is currently limited, to a small scatter of Roman findspots and there is no pattern to the distribution. The finds might be casual losses, but this should not be assumed without systematic archaeological investigation.

The conjectural line of three major Roman roads are recorded within the study area:

2534 - MEX8889 – aligned E-W across the study area, from Colchester to the Tendring peninsula. The A133 is on the line of this road.

2573 - MEX9020 – aligned NE-SW across the northern part of the study area, from Colchester to Mistley. Bromley road is on the line of this road.

2634 - MEX9302 – aligned E-W across the central part of the study area, c.1,8km to the north of MEX8889. Based on the conjectured line, this road will intersect with the Colchester to Mistley road in the area of Crockleford Heath, on the west side of Salary Brook.

2314 - MEX8095 Findspot of a Coin of Claudius, Minerva type (Late Iron Age to Roman - 41 AD to 54 AD), found in garden, Elmstead Market, Elmstead.

2531 - MEX8886 Findspot. Surface finds included one sherd of Roman pottery, west of Keelars Farm, Wivenhoe.

2534 - MEX8889 Roman Road (conjectural), south of Elmstead Market, Elmstead.

2573 - MEX9020 Roman road, linking Mistley with Colchester, revealed through aerial photography and existing alignments. Colchester heading north east through Ardleigh

2618 - MEX9243 Findspot of pottery (some may be late Iron Age) and pieces of tile. North west of Strawberry Grove, Crockleford Heath.

2634 - MEX9302 Cropmark of possible Roman road, a branch of 2573. Westwards from Great Bromley, Elmstead.

2660 - MEX9378 Fragments of Roman pottery and tile. Vicinity of Strawberry Grove, Ardleigh Park, Elmstead.

2678 - MEX9418 Single fragment of Roman tile and 2 potsherds, with some burnt material, charcoal, ash. East of Crockleford Heath nursery, Ardleigh.

12735 - MEX36603 Findspot. Bronze coin of Gratian (367 AD to 383 AD) found in field at Wivenhoe Lodge. Wivenhoe Lodge, Wivenhoe.

45983 - MEX1037878 Archaeological Excavation. A few late Roman features were thought to relate to agricultural activity. Fen Farm, Elmstead.

50890 - MEX1042581 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date. Copper Alloy Roman coin 330 AD to 335 AD.

56270 - MEX1047961 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date. Copper Alloy coin, Roman to Early Medieval - 296 AD to 410 AD. Elmstead.

56271 - MEX1047962 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date. Copper Alloy coin, Late Iron Age to Roman - 40 AD to 250 AD. Elmstead.

56272 - MEX1047963 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Roman date. Copper Alloy coin, Late Iron Age to Roman - 40 AD to 250 AD. Elmstead.

56285 - MEX1047976 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date. Silver coin, Roman - 69 AD to 79 AD. Elmstead.

57279 - MEX1048970 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date. Copper Alloy coin, Roman - 335 AD to 341 AD. Colchester.

57283 - MEX1048974 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman date. Copper Alloy coin, Roman - 43 AD to 260 AD. Elmstead.

### **Anglo-Saxon (410 to 1066 AD)**

There are no entries for the Anglo-Saxon period within the study area.

### **Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)**

2396 - MEX8342 Rectangular moat near Parsonage Farm, Elmstead.

2679 - MEX9419 Findspot of two sherds of medieval pottery, scatter of sherds with green glaze, little pieces of charcoal and fragments of lava quern associated. East of Crockleford Heath nursery, Ardleigh.

34444 - MEX1009844 15<sup>th</sup> century? timber framed house. Fen Farmhouse, Elmstead. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1111473.

34518 - MEX1009919 15<sup>th</sup> century and later timber framed house with 18<sup>th</sup> century red brick facings. Moze Hall, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1322647.

34524 - MEX1009925 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century central range with 17<sup>th</sup> century right range and 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century left and rear ranges timber framed house. Fen Farmhouse, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1147598.

50892 - MEX1042583 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. Copper alloy vessel, Medieval - 1300 AD to 1500 AD. Wivenhoe.

50902 - MEX1042593 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. Copper alloy figurine, Medieval - 1374 AD to 1500 AD. Elmstead.

52810 - MEX1044501 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. Silver coin, Medieval - 1210 AD to 1217 AD. Wivenhoe.

52811 - MEX1044502 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. Gold coin, Medieval - 1363 AD to 1369 AD. Elmstead.

52813 - MEX1044504 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. Silver coin, Medieval - 1217 AD to 1242 AD. East of Colchester.

52815 - MEX1044506 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. Copper alloy badge, Medieval - 1350 AD to 1520 AD. Elmstead.

52819 - MEX1044510 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Lead alloy badge. Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD to 1550 AD. Elmstead.

53267 - MEX1044958 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. Silver coin, Medieval - 1301 AD to 1333 AD. Wivenhoe.

53556 - MEX1045247 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Lead alloy token. Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1800 AD. Elmstead.

53557 - MEX1045248 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Copper alloy jetton, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1300 AD to 1700 AD. Elmstead.

53558 - MEX1045249 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Copper alloy mount, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD to 1600 AD. Wivenhoe.

53559 - MEX1045250 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Token, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1300 AD to 1600 AD. Elmstead.

53560 - MEX1045251 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy dagger, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1300 AD to 1550 AD. Wivenhoe.

53561 - MEX1045252 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Lead token, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD to 1700 AD. Elmstead.

54611 - MEX1046302 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy mount, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1750 AD. Elmstead.

54613 - MEX1046304 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Lead alloy token, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1800 AD. Wivenhoe.

54617 - MEX1046308 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Copper alloy book fitting, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1600 AD. Elmstead.

55171 - MEX1046862 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Copper alloy jetton, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1475 AD to 1700 AD. Wivenhoe.

### **Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)**

2523 - MEX8868 Site of stone building. East of Park Farm, North of Wivenhoe, Elmstead.

2529 - MEX8883 Linear feature running W-E noted at the edge of the field, west of Keelars Farm, Wivenhoe. Post medieval to modern.

2533 - MEX8888 Findspot, Surface finds included brick and slag, west of Keelars Farm, Wivenhoe. Post medieval to modern.

2637 - MEX9307 Site of fulling mill, on Chapman and Andre map, 1777. Ardleigh.

2638 - MEX9308 Site of fulling mill, on C and A map, 1777 and later brick mill of 1837. Although Crockleford no longer retains its overshot wheel or any original technology, fixtures or fittings, its visual appearance has not extensively changed since it stopped milling in the mid 1950s and it still retains elements of its historic character. Crockleford, Ardleigh.

15086 - MEX40602 Cast iron milepost (1867 AD to 1899 AD). Elmstead.

32840 - MEX1008232 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house encased in red brick in 19<sup>th</sup> century. Wivenhoe Lodge, Wivenhoe. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1266475.

32841 - MEX1008233 Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick complex of agricultural buildings. NE of Wivenhoe Lodge, Wivenhoe. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1225227.

34445 - MEX1009845 Early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick house. Keelars Farmhouse, Elmstead. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1111474.

34446 - MEX1009846 Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century complex of farm buildings. Keelars Farmstead to S of Keelars Farmhouse, Elmstead. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1111475.

34452 - MEX1009852 Late 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Allens Farmhouse, Elmstead. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1337185.

34509 - MEX1009910 Early 19<sup>th</sup> century timber framed cartlodge. Adjacent to road and E of Hill Farmhouse, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112079.

34510 - MEX1009911 18<sup>th</sup> century oak framed byre and hayloft. Cow byre and hayloft adjacent to SE of cart lodge qv 5/1 Hill Farm, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112080.

34511 - MEX1009912 19<sup>th</sup> century stable/cartlodge. Stable/Cartlodge adjacent to SE of Cow byre/hayloft qv 5/2 Hill Farm, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1322644.

34512 - MEX1009913 Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century timber framed barn with linked C19 cow byre at Hill Farm, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112081.

34516 - MEX1009917 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Ivy Cottage, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1322646.

34517 - MEX1009918 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier timber framed house. Lamberts, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112084.

34551 - MEX1009952 Early 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Plains Farmhouse, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1260957.

34553 - MEX1009954 Late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Thatched Cottage, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112051.

34554 - MEX1009955 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house, restored c1930. Walnut Cottage, Ardleigh. Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1112052.

19228 - MEX1034019 Building recording of a 19<sup>th</sup> century chapel. Crockleford Heath Methodist Chapel, Ardleigh.

15564 - MEX1037213 Brickworks, production during 1845 to 1900. Plane's Farm Brickworks, Ardleigh.

15565 - MEX1037214 Greensteadvale Brickyard, Ardleigh.

45983 - MEX1037878 Post Medieval field boundary ditches defined by trenched evaluation. Fen Farm, Elmstead.

50891 - MEX1042582 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date. Copper Alloy Token Post Medieval to Unknown - 1666 AD. Elmstead.

50893 - MEX1042584 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy coin Post Medieval - 1636 AD to 1644 AD. Wivenhoe.

54604 - MEX1046295 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Silver coin. Greenstead Green.

54606 - MEX1046297 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy coin, Post Medieval - 1625 AD to 1649 AD. Ardleigh.

54607 - MEX1046298 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date. Copper Alloy token, Post Medieval to Unknown - 1664 AD. Elmstead.

54608 - MEX1046299 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy coin, Post Medieval - 1625 AD to 1649 AD. Elmstead.

54609 - MEX1046300 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy token, Post Medieval - 1627 AD to 1714 AD. Elmstead.

54610 - MEX1046301 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Silver coin, Post Medieval - 1603 AD to 1604 AD. Elmstead.

54614 - MEX1046305 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Silver buckle, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1700 AD. Wivenhoe.

54616 - MEX1046307 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Silver coin, Post Medieval - 1553 AD to 1554 AD. Elmstead.

54619 - MEX1046310 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Copper alloy coin weight, Post Medieval - 1760 AD to 1840 AD. Elmstead.

54620 - MEX1046311 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Lead powder flask, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1700 AD. Elmstead.

54622 - MEX1046313 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date. Copper Alloy token, Post Medieval to Unknown - 1658 AD. Wivenhoe.

54623 - MEX1046314 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy spoon, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1700 AD. Elmstead.

55169 - MEX1046860 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy coin weight, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1538 AD to 1625 AD. Colchester.

55170 - MEX1046861 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Silver coin, Post Medieval - 1625 AD to 1649 AD. Elmstead.

55172 - MEX1046863 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Silver coin, Post Medieval - 1640 AD to 1641 AD. Wivenhoe.

55173 - MEX1046864 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy token, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1700 AD. Wivenhoe.

55174 - MEX1046865 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy token, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1700 AD. Elmstead.

55193 - MEX1046884 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date. Copper Alloy coin, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1700 AD. Wivenhoe.

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, based on the historic maps, the area was dominated by a dispersed settlement pattern, with large heaths and scattered farmsteads set within irregular fields, with several areas of wooded. The north-west part of the study area was still largely wooded in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Bullock Wood (formerly Sowen Wood) is one of the earliest examples of woodland plantation in the country, planted before 1242 following enclosure of ancient common by St John's Abbey.

It is difficult to establish the date for the origins of the fields and field boundaries. However, the study area was enclosed before the Enclosure Acts of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is quite possible that the framework of the landscape, and alignment of many of the surviving boundaries date from the medieval period, and potentially earlier – a landscape that evolved over a long period from at least the late Iron Age onwards.

The south part of the study area, south of the A133 was occupied by Wivenhoe Heath, a large (c.90 ha. in area) triangular-shaped heath (dry pasture for common grazing) which bordered the road between Colchester and Elmstead Market, on its north side, and extended to the village of Wivenhoe on its south side. Wivenhoe Park bordered the west side of the heath. There was a second large heath on Bromley Road, between Colchester and Ardley, c.60 ha., c.1.7km to the north of Wivenhoe Heath. In between was a smaller heath, Whitmore Heath, c.25 ha. in area. All three were located on the higher ground between the Salary Brook and Sixpenny Brook. These are fossilised in the pattern of roads, but none of them are extant and all had been removed by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Breen below). They formed part of a string of heaths which surrounded Colchester. The date of these heaths has yet to be established, but it is quite possible they had medieval or earlier origins. There are also several elongated tyes or commons within the study area, including Keelar's Tye in Elmstead, which, again, may have had medieval origins.

Wivenhoe House was built in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and Wivenhoe Park was landscaped as part of this process.

There are two fulling mills within the study area on Salary Brook, marked on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map. The date of these two mills has not been investigated. From the medieval period onwards, the fulling of cloth often was undertaken in a water mill, known as a fulling mill; fulling is a step in woollen clothmaking which involves the cleansing of wool to eliminate oils, dirt, and other impurities, and making it thicker.

There are a number of extraction pits, which have been detected by the NMP, of which the most extensive area of quarrying, c.2.0ha. in size, is located north of Wivenhoe (TM 037 231). Brick and

Tyle Farm is marked on the Chapman and Andre Map, on the north edge of Wivenhoe Heath. It is marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS (TM 039 245).

### **Modern (20<sup>th</sup> century)**

There are two sites with heritage assets from World War II, related to Boxted airfield to the north. There is also a N to S aligned linear cropmark, on the south-west edge of the study area, and defined for c.4km on the south-east side of Colchester. The cropmark is possibly the remains an anti-tank ditch but it has not been investigated and there is a possibility that the feature could be much earlier.

2488 - MEX8790 Possible cropmark of a ditch: almost certainly modern, Vicinity of Westwood Park, Ardleigh.

16516 - MEX1033607 Ancillary site associated with the WWII airfield. Boxted WWII Airfield – Dispersed Site No. 10, Ardleigh.

20118 - MEX1036628 WWII HAA Gun Site. WWII HAA Gun Site "C5 Colchester: Crockleford Heath", NE of Colchester, Ardleigh.

### **Undated**

There are a large number of undated (possible) archaeological features within the study area, recorded as cropmarks by aerial photography and recorded by the NMP:

2397 - MEX8345 Site of a windmill (mill leat), South of Spring Valley Mill, Ardleigh, close to the boundary with Elmstead.

2418 - MEX8413 Cropmarks (undetermined), south of Salarybrook Farm, Colchester.

2420 - MEX8415 Cropmarks of linear features (some of which are geological), small sub-circular enclosure, near Wivenhoe Lodge, Wivenhoe.

2429 - MEX8439 Possible cropmark of a rectangular moat, Near Clingoe Hill Wood, Colchester.

2489 - MEX8794 Cropmarks showing linear features, possibly part of a circular enclosure, south of Crockleford Heath, Ardleigh.

2490 - MEX8798 Cropmarks showing pits, probably periglacial (natural), NW of Friars Hall Cottages, Tye Road, Elmstead.

2492 - MEX8803 Possible cropmark of ditch, West of Fox Street, Ardleigh.

2528 - MEX8878 Cropmarks of large sub-rectangular enclosure, many pits and a short stretch of interrupted ditch, West of Keelars Farm, Wivenhoe.

2557 - MEX8979 Cropmarks of ditched trackway and possible part of an enclosure ditch, Wivenhoe New Park, Colchester.

2575 - MEX9060 Cropmarks of pits, linear features, North of Whitehouse Farm, Ardleigh.

2577 - MEX9072 Cropmarks of parallel ditches, probably field boundaries, Crockleford Heath, Ardleigh.

2578 - MEX9074 Cropmarks of enclosure with entrance, ring ditches, pits. Shaws Farm, Fox Street, Ardleigh.

2579 - MEX9082 Cropmarks of field boundaries, a very faint curvilinear enclosure which may be vehicle marks or possible prehistoric enclosure, and a ditched trackway. South east side of Whitehouse Farm, Crocklesford Heath, Ardleigh.

2580 - MEX9085 Cropmarks of about 15 ring ditches (probable Bronze Age barrows) east of Elmstead Hall, partially overlaid by a rectilinear field system abutting a narrow double-ditched trackway running N-S. East of Elmstead Hall, Elmstead.

2587 - MEX9108 Cropmarks of field boundaries, trackways and pits. North of Elmstead Hall, Elmstead.

2594 - MEX9139 Cropmarks of linear features, pits, field boundaries, enclosures. East of Allen's Farm, Elmstead.

2597 - MEX9150 Cropmarks of linear features, pits, ring ditch (probable Bronze Age barrow), trackway-probably course of earlier road as it follows existing curve towards Fen Farm. Fen Farm, Elmstead.

2598 - MEX9159 Cropmarks of trackways, enclosures, pits. North of Tye Farm, Elmstead.

2599 - MEX9162 Cropmarks of linear features. East of Colleer's Farm, Elmstead.

2609 - MEX9197 Cropmarks of possible linear features and pits, also periglacial features and old field boundaries (possible prehistoric enclosure). East of Ball's Farm, Elmstead.

2610 - MEX9199 Cropmarks of possible pits, some may be small ring ditch. South of Elmstead Market, Elmstead.

2616 - MEX9239 Cropmarks of pits and 2 possible ring ditches. North west of Strawberry Grove, Crockleford Heath, Ardleigh.

2620 - MEX9247 Cropmarks of possible pits, ring ditch with dark central area but all masked by periglacial features. East of Elmstead Market, Elmstead. (This site lies immediately outside the study area).

2626 - MEX9267 Cropmarks of stretch of straight double ditched trackway, possibly a Roman road. West side of Elmstead Market, Elmstead.

2641 - MEX9321 Cropmark of windmill, ring ditch with cruciform mark in centre, mill mound. South of Park Farm, Wivenhoe.

2642 - MEX9325 Cropmarks of large circular features and trackways. Near Birds Farm, Elmstead.

2643 - MEX9328 Cropmarks of curvilinear enclosure, partially surrounded by a ditched trackway. East of Wivenhoe, Wivenhoe.

2648 - MEX9341 Cropmark of a possible enclosure. Near Wivenhoe Lodge, Wivenhoe.

2649 - MEX9343 Cropmark of part of a rectangular enclosure. East of Colleer's Farm, Elmstead.

2653 - MEX9356 Cropmark of circular feature with entrance to the east very narrow, adjacent to 2637 and 2487. Probable prehistoric enclosure. West of Crockleford Heath, Ardleigh.



2656 - MEX9362 Cropmarks of old field boundaries, a pipeline, possible ring ditches and an enclosure. East side of Allen's Farm, Elmstead.

2667 - MEX9391 Cropmarks of two ring ditches. Vicinity of Strawberry Grove, Ardleigh Park, Elmstead.

2671 - MEX9406 Cropmarks of Linear features and pits. Near Blossomwood Farm, Elmstead.

7254 - MEX23703 Cropmarks of intersecting linear features. East of 'Home Farm', Colchester.

16724 - MEX42909 Cropmarks of linear features, including trackway Cropmarks along Elmstead Road, Elmstead/Wivenhoe.

16725 - MEX42913 Cropmarks of linear features - field boundaries. Park Farm, Elmstead.

16727 - MEX42920 Cropmarks of ?linear features and quarrying. North of Cross Farm, Wivenhoe.

17559 - MEX1031262 Cropmarks of linear features, mineral extraction and possible ring ditch. North of Keelars Farm, Ardleigh.

17540 - MEX1031555 Cropmarks of linear features. Thousand Acres, Elmstead.

17541 - MEX1031557 Cropmarks of various rectilinear features. Welsh Wood, Colchester.

17542 - MEX1031560 Cropmarks of rectilinear features. Hull Farm, Ardleigh.

18793 - MEX1037988 Ditch / linear feature visible on APS, possibly an anti-tank ditch. Rowhedge through Hythe Marshes northwards, Colchester.

51835 - MEX1043526 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date. Silver coin. Elmstead Market.

54594 - MEX1046285 A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date. Gold plate. Colchester.

### **Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)**

Within the study area, 880ha. (33%) is classified as built up, and 616 ha. (23%) categorised as Post 1950s boundaries loss – both common HLC types across the County.

413ha. (16%) is categorised as pre-18<sup>th</sup> century 'irregular' enclosure, probably the result of piecemeal enclosure and may originate from the medieval period or earlier. These are important hedgerows, in accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

In terms of rarity within the HLC, one parcel of land (1.75ha), located on the east side of the valley of Salary Brook, is categorised as unimproved rough pasture (symbolised on the First Edition map and showing no signs of improvement) and is a very rare landscape type, and the informal Medieval parkland (35ha. out of 5650 ha. within the whole County), which is Wivenhoe Park, is also rare.

## **Historic Environment Characterisation**

Within Colchester Borough, the site lies within HECA 7: Wivenhoe area, and HECZ 7.1: Wivenhoe hinterland, HECZ 7.2: Wivenhoe Park and HECZ 7.3 East of Colchester (Appendix 2). In Tendring, it falls within HECZ 17.1: Elmstead Market and Alresford.

## **Historic Map Assessment of Land east of Colchester (Figures 11 – 12)**

**Anthony M Breen**

### **Introduction**

The purpose of this report is to examine all readily available historic maps of this area and to highlight areas of potential archaeological significance, and to discuss the potential for further documentary research. The research for this report has been carried out at the Essex Record Office in Chelmsford and at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich (SROI).

The history of part of this area has been described in two of the volumes of the Victoria County History (VCH) for Essex (Cooper and Elrington 1994 & Cooper 2001). These volumes have been used to add context to the descriptions of the maps, however this series is as yet incomplete. The volumes are arranged by the former hundreds of the county; Elmstead and Ardleigh were in Tendring Hundred and the histories of these parishes have yet to be described.

An area of former woodland in the parish of Elmstead was formerly the property of Charterhouse School, London. The records of Charterhouse are held at the London Metropolitan Archives and these records have not been examined for this report.

### **A General Description of the Geography**

The place name, Wivenhoe, meaning Wifa's ridge or spur, was and remains a good description of the geography of this area. The ridge is dissected by two brooks. The Salary Brook rises in Ardleigh and flows to the southwest to join the river Colne. It is flanked by a steep slope especially on its eastern side. This brook was, and is still in part, the parish boundary between Ardleigh and Greenstead. It was also formerly in part the boundary between Ardleigh and a detached area of St Botolph's, Colchester. The waters from this brook were used to power a series of mills. The Sixpenny Brook, which rises on the parish boundary between Elmstead and Wivenhoe, runs southward to join Alresford Creek. It forms most of the parish boundary between Wivenhoe and Elmstead.

The main routes of communication that cross this ridge include the present the B1027 Brightlingsea Road, A133 Clacton Road, the Bromley Road from Crockleford Hill to the Burnt Heath area of Ardleigh and the A137 from Colchester and Greenstead to Ardleigh. In addition to these main roads, there are a number of minor roads in the area. The railway between London Liverpool Street to Norwich cuts through the area. This line was opened to Ipswich in 1846.

The area includes lands in a number of ecclesiastical parishes - Elmstead, Ardleigh, Wivenhoe, Greenstead and a detached area of St Botolph's, Colchester. The study area excludes the main areas of settlement in each of these parishes. It also excludes the site of the principle residences and formal parks of the estates that formerly dominated this area.

### **Large Scale Maps**

In advance of this research, copies of the surveyors' drawings for the first edition One Inch Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the British Library. The field survey was made in 1799 and the maps first published in 1805. Unlike the published maps, the drawings on the larger scale of 2 inches to a mile include field boundaries and should therefore be an accurate depiction of the landscape at that date. However, the Ordnance Survey sub-contracted the work of filling in their great trigonometrical triangles to civilian contractors who carried out the interior surveys. The sub-contractors were not issued with detailed instructions as to how to carry out their work. In a memorandum, General Roy, the head of the Board of Ordnance instructed that the '*Boundaries of Forests, Woods, Heaths, Commons or Morasses are to be distinctly surveyed, and in the closed part of the country all the hedges, and other boundaries of fields are to be carefully laid down, altho' the exact turn of every one need not be surveyed, if frequent cuts in the different directions are made thro' the inclosures and the direction of fences laid down where they intersect these cuts, the remainder may generally be taken by the Eye*' (Harley and O'Donoghue 1975, 29-30). Unfortunately the sub-contractors paid little attention to his instructions and the drawings as far as they relate to field boundaries appear to be highly inaccurate. The drawings remain useful for the positions of the roads and main areas of woodland within the study area. They have an additional use when compared with the earlier county map of 1777.

Before undertaking their own survey, the board had acquired at various dates detailed county maps. This included Chapman and Andre's 1777 Map of Essex. A copy of this 1777 has also been supplied in advance of this research. A prominent feature or features of this area in 1777 were the areas of heath. Crockleford Heath is still labelled on modern Ordnance Survey maps. Whitmore Heath was north of the Clacton Road and to the east of Slough Lane. Wivenhoe Heath was a triangular-shaped area to the south of Clacton Road, bounded by Colchester Road and Elmstead. All these areas had been largely enclosed by 1799, although the southern end of Wivenhoe Heath is still shown as open heathland; this area is outside the present study area. Small areas of Crockleford Heath also remained in 1799 but these were also enclosed by the time of the tithe maps. These enclosures appear to have been by private treaty rather than through enclosure by act of parliament.

The name Crockleford first occurs in the form *Crockeresford* as early as 1206. The name comes from the Old English *croccere* meaning a potter (Reaney 1935, 326). As medieval potters were itinerant and fired their kilns with heather gathered from heathland this suggests that this area might produce some archaeological evidence of their work.

Apart from the heathlands, there are also the elongated areas of common identified with the place-name element 'Tye'. This includes Keelers Tye in Elmstead named after William *Kyllere, Kelar* 1510 and 1524 (Reaney 1935, 338).

Another feature of Chapman and Andre's 1777 map is the boundary of the liberty of Colchester, which crosses through Soame Wood and then south of Shaws Farm before turning southward to follow the line of Salary Brook. It then crosses through the woods marked on later maps as Churn Wood before turning southeast to the northeast corner of Whitmore Heath and then across the fields to Sixpenny Brook. The boundaries are further described in the Victoria County History of Essex (VCH) and the original sources given (Cooper and Elrington 1994, 230-233).

The Essex Record Office holds copies of the original tithe maps of the parishes of Elmstead, Ardleigh, Wivenhoe, Greenstead and the detached area of St Botolph's, Colchester. However, due to the high demand for the use of these maps, they have all been photocopied by the record office at a reduced scale and these copies have been used for this report. Each map has a separate tithe apportionment. The details of the apportionments have been transcribed and the transcripts are available in the search room of the Essex Record Office. These have been rearranged into numerical sequence. The apportionments have not been transcribed in full for this report but these have been noted where field names appear to have some significance for the understanding of the historic geography of the area. It should not be assumed that the tithe maps were original surveys as later amendments of the Tithe Computation Act of 1836 allowed parishes to submit maps based on earlier surveys that were sufficient for the appropriation of the tithes.

## **Estate Maps**

The area to the east of Colchester was dominated by large estates.

The Wivenhoe Park Estate dominated the area to the east of the Salary Brook. In 1734 Isaac Lemyng Rebow bought this estate from the Beriff family. *'The estate was enlarged in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, partly by the inclosure of heathland. By the later 19<sup>th</sup> century it amounted to 2,381 acres, the mansion, deer park, and pleasure grounds comprised 124 acres in Wivenhoe and Greenstead'* (Cooper 2001, 282).

The estate is shown on a map of 1835 (ref. A12393). There is a reduced photographic copy of this same map but it is listed in the record office's catalogue as 'Map of Wivenhoe, Greenstead, Ardleigh and Elmstead 1830-1850' (ref. TM 275/1). This, the only significant map of the entire estate, was probably re-used by the Colchester surveyors Gilbert and Tayspill for the 1839 tithe map of Wivenhoe and the 1838 tithe map of Greenstead juxta Colchester. These surveyors certainly used a 'book of old surveys' for the tithe map of St Botolph's, Colchester and it was the accepted practice and permitted by law for parishes to submit maps sufficient for the purposes of the act rather than bear the expense of a new survey. The map is orientated east-west rather than the modern geographic convention of north-south. The map labels the main farms on the estate and names each field and gives their acreages expressed in acres (a), roods (r) and perches (p). There were 40 perches to a rood and 4 roods to an acre.

The records of the Wivenhoe Park Estate are extensive but they have not been catalogued in full. Much of the material is the Rebow Estate Collection C47. This estate collection was formerly in the care of Colchester Library but it is now held at the Essex Record Office in Chelmsford. In addition to estate records, the collection also included family papers and some Colchester Borough Records.

The collection is arranged in boxes and individual items are not catalogued. Amongst records in this collection; Box 2 includes the records of the repairs and improvements to Wivenhoe Park 1778-1780. In Box 3 there are estate rentals for Elmstead, Greenstead, Wivenhoe and Martell's Manor, Ardleigh. Also in Box 3, there are details of the repairs and rebuilding of various farms on the estate in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The details of the building of Wivenhoe Park 1774-1775 are in Box 8. There are estate leases in Green Box 1.

The Rebow family were not the lords of the manor of Wivenhoe Hall. The Hall and manor had been sold to Nicholas Corsellis in 1657 and remained in the hands of his descendent until 1899. The manorial records for Wivenhoe, in the form of court rolls and later books, have survived from 1381. These records are listed on the National Archives Manorial Document Register. The records do include copies of a survey of the manor made in 1584 (ref. D/DU 612/1) and earlier extents. The survey of 1584 includes surveys of other manors including the manor of Kelar's, Elmstead. This document has not been examined for this report.

There is a large map of those parts of the parish of Greenstead that were the estate of the Rt. Hon Lady Baroness Lucas. By the time of the tithe maps, this estate had passed to Earl de Grey. The map, dated 1797, is the work of the Woodbridge surveyor, Isaac Johnson (ref. T/M235/1). This map shows the areas of Greenstead Hall, Greenstead Park and Parson's Heath all to the west of this study area and now covered by the eastern suburbs of Colchester. Isaac Johnson was an important Suffolk surveyor and his work has been the subject of a recently published study (Blatchly 2014). Many of his original sketches have survived and are held in the Isaac Johnson collection at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. These include two sketch maps depicting parts of Ardleigh. Both depict areas within the present study area. One is an undated sketch of 'Joplin's' Farm and shows the area to the south of Churn Wood (ref. SROI HD 11:475/1544). The sketch shows two depictions of the same area on slightly different scales. The smaller scale sketch gives the names of the owners of some of the adjoining lands and helps to position the area. The sketch is not endorsed with any further details. It was drawn on paper with the watermark 'Taverham 1807'.

The second sketch map is endorsed 'F.S. Rebow Esq Crockleford Lands and Churn Wood in Ardleigh Essex the property of Wm Webb esq May 20<sup>th</sup> 1818' (ref. SROI HD 11:475/1542). The map depicts an area of 64 a 2 r 2 p of which 25a 23 p were part of Churn Wood. Each field is named and given a separate acreage. Again the owners of some of the adjoining properties are named and the roads labelled which help to position the area to the northwest of Churn Wood and south of the road to Crockleford Hill. The area, as shown on the Ordnance Survey drawings of 1799, was enclosed; however, a strip along the road was then still shown as common or heath. On Chapman and Andre's 1777 map, the area is shown in the same manner.

This same area is shown on a map endorse 'The Essex estate of Col Rebow Joscelyns and Clays & Greenstead, Wivenhoe Essex April 1808' (ref. SROI HD11:475/1543). This sketch map is further labelled 'In Ardleigh Greenstead, Wivenhoe' and the scale is given as 5 chains to an inch. On this map the boundary between the two farms is marked in red. Each field is named and numbered with its acreage. There are also two schedules of these lands on the left margin of the map. The same farms are marked as Johnson's and Colleers on the Greenstead tithe map (ref. D/CT/52B). There were considerable changes in the field boundaries shown on this 1808 map when compared with the later tithe map. Only one of these farms ('Colliers Farm') is still labelled with the same name on the

modern Ordnance Survey maps; Johnson's Farm is now known as Peacock Farm. On the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (ref. Essex Sheet 28), a well is marked on the track way between these two farms which may represent the site of a lost homestead.

The map endorsed 'Lillies & Dunningham's &c Elmstead Essex October 12<sup>th</sup> 1827 and Nov 9<sup>th</sup>' shows the farms named Allen's Farm and Ball's Farm on the later Ordnance survey maps(ref. SROI HD11:475/1547). Again, the fields are named with their acreage and the owners of the adjoining properties given in the map. The land was to the east of Tye Road. The field boundaries in this area do not appear to have changed before the date of the tithe map.

There is an undated plan, an estate in Elmstead and Wivenhoe c.1800, which shows the area of Keelars Tye (ref. D/DEt P). This area is at the very southern end of the study area. The field boundaries, as shown on this map, can be easily traced on the tithe map for Elmstead (ref. D/CT 129B) but not on the first edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. This map c.1800 does not show the small cottages marked on modern Ordnance Survey maps at Broad Lanes. These cottages are shown on the tithe map. The area was the property of the Corsellis Wivenhall Estate.

There is a 'Survey of a farm called Hammond in the parish of Elmstead ... and Wivenhoe' dated 1730 (ref. D/DRb P1). The farm in Elmstead is Heath Farm to the south of B1027 and outside this study area. The land shown in Wivenhoe is in the area of the present Blossomwood Farm to the north of the A133.

The earliest estate maps of this area are those relating to Charterhouse School's Elmstead Lodge estate, held at the Metropolitan Archives in London. The main area of their estate was in the eastern side of the parish of Elmstead and outside this study. A detached area of their estate woodlands called Mumplers Wood was to the northwest of the town area of Elmstead Market. These woods are shown but not labelled on the Ordnance Survey drawings of 1799 and on Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 but not on the Elmstead Tithe map. The area of these woods was relatively small, about 15-16 acres. By the time of the tithe map, 1841 Elmstead tithe map, these woods had been cut down and the boundaries of the former wood are not obvious on the map. The lands in the area of the former woods were not then the property of Charterhouse. Also, there are no obvious field names that suggest the site of the former wood. On the first edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map (Essex 28), the site of Momples Hall in Elmstead Market is marked on the map. There are earlier forms of this name *Monnpeleres* 1554 and 1578 (Reaney 1935, 338).

## **Tithe Maps**

This area was divided between five former ecclesiastical parishes. Boundaries of each of the former ecclesiastical parishes are shown on their respective tithe maps. Tithe maps were prepared following the 1836 Tithe Commutation Act which changed the traditional payment of tithes, a tax of a tenth of agricultural produce payable to the church, into a fixed rent charge. The initial intention of the act was that those parishes subject to the provisions of the Act should each produce an accurate and full cadastral map of their parishes. These maps could then be used for a variety of other purposes. Following objections from landowners who would have borne the full costs of such surveys, the Act was subsequently amended to allow parish to submit a plan sufficient for the purposes of the Act.

Those maps considered of a sufficient standard to be used for other purposes were considered First Class maps and received the Tithe Commission's blue seal. '*In 1836 about 95 per cent of Essex tithe districts were subject to payment of tithes and 223 tithe districts were wholly tithable*' (Kain & Oliver 1995, 174). However, of Essex's 397 tithe maps, only 9 per cent were considered as first class.

## **Ardleigh**

The tithe map of Ardleigh is dated 1842 and the apportionment dated 29 May 1843. The names of the surveyor or surveyors of this map are unknown. The map showing the parish's 4906 acres was not a first class map though various geographic features are shown (ref. D/CT 6B). On the map, the plots are numbered in sequence from the south of the parish. Some of these plots are extremely small and it is difficult to read the numbers. The farms are not named on the map or in the apportionment. With such a large parish it is difficult to grasp the pattern of landholding as the estate of the adjoining parishes all appear to have held land in this parish, especially in the area of the former Crockleford Heath. This area had been enclosed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century but by private treaty rather than by a formal Act of Parliament.

Amongst the landowners, Lord Ashburton held a number of farms. Of these, a farm of 49a 3r 30, the plots are numbered 131-133 and 137-141a including the farm premises (138) were tenanted to Daniel and Isaac Francis. This farm is named as Collierswood Farm on the later Ordnance survey maps. There were additional lands belonging to this farm in Elmstead. On Chapman and Andre's 1777 map, there is a large area of woodland labelled as Goldstons Wood. Goldstons Wood was cut down in 1796 '*and the present Collierswood farm is on that site*' (Erith 1978, 1). The name of the wood is partly preserved in the field name 'Goulstons' (132,133).

Another of Lord Ashburton's tenants, John Posford Osborne, held a farm of 46a 1r 22p. It included the plots 142-143 and 145-147 with the mansion house (145). The plantations 144, 148 and 154 were all in hand. Lord Ashburton had other tenanted farms beyond the study area. Nicholas Caesar Corsellis held just one small holding of just 31a 1r 23p, then tenanted to Jonathan Carrington plots 37, 108, 115-118.

Within the study area, Earl de Grey, whose main estates were in Greenstead, held in hand just part of Churn Wood numbered 19 and measured at 23a 0r 16p and a plantation of 13a 3r 14p numbered 59 on the map. His tenants lived elsewhere in Ardleigh. General Rebus, the owner of the Wivenhoe Park Estate, owned various tenanted farms in this parish. These included a farm of 66a 3r 22p tenanted to James Mayhew plots 2-9, 11-14 and 16-17a and another of 47a 1r 9p tenanted to Ralph Stanway. Stanway's farm included 72 'Heath Piece'. Rebus also held 42a 0r 14 in hand mainly the 25a 2r 12 p of Churn Wood (15) but also the three pieces named 'Heath' 7, 4 & 2 acres (26-28).

There is an enclosure map for Ardleigh dated 1830 drawn on parchment and enrolled with the award (ref. D/DU 1398/17). This map shows areas of enclosed lands in the northern part of the parish and not with the study area. It does show areas of old enclosures in the area around Mose Hall and Fen Farm either side of Fox Street. Mose Hall includes a personal name element recorded as early as 1240 (Reaney 1935, 327). The significance of the old enclosures is that they are described in the award as 'ancient enclosed lands and tenements' and are likely to be medieval fields. The owners of

these lands are labelled on the map. The surveyor had to determine the parish's boundaries and these were '*laid down and delineated upon the map*'. The boundary names the adjoining fields. Those along the line of the Salary Brook are called Hanging Field, reflecting the natural geography of the area. One interesting label is on the boundary with the detached area of St Botolph's Colchester where the site of a mill shown on other maps is here labelled 'Laboratory'.

The area of Crockleford Heath had been enclosed over a number of years. In a document concerning William Mannock, lord of the manor of Martells Hall in Ardleigh, dated c.1740, it states '*he has lately granted 30 acres of Crockleford Heath to 4 or 5 persons who have enclosed the said land, which enclosures they have enjoyed for 5 or 6 years: that it seems to be a freehold manor and that the freeholders have pulled down the enclosures particularly Mr Allen of Ardleigh who has employed for the purpose poor persons, being surveyor of the Highways and being a tenant to a person who has rights of common on the heath. The heath is described as very poor and used by all manner of persons*' (ref. D/DU 40/166). The Mannock's were Roman Catholics and had to register their estate with the county's Quarter Sessions in 1723 and 1738 (ref. Q/RRp 2/10 & 3/11). The manorial records, in the form of court books and minute books for this manor held at the Essex Record Office, date from 1726 onwards, but there are earlier records from 1404-1512 in the Mannock collection at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich (HA 246).

### **St Botolph's, Colchester**

The tithe map for Colchester St Botolph though dated 1838 was not an original survey but copied by the surveyors Gilbert and Tayspill of Colchester from 'a book of old surveys'. The map does show the parish's 881 acres and depicts a variety of different geographic features. The apportionment is dated 9 October 1838 (ref. D/CT 90A). The map shows a detached area of the parish to the southwest of 'Shaws'. The history of this area has been described, '*Greenstead was originally a compact estate, but a quarter of it passed to St. Botolph's priory, Colchester, and thus became detached parts of St. Botolph's parish*' (Cooper & Elrington 1994, 383-384).

The farmstead of Shaws, called a manor from 1542, derived from the holding of John at Shaw in Greenstead, recorded in 1296. It was held of St. Botolph's priory in 1311, and passed into the priory's possession between 1318 and 1351, perhaps on the death of John at Shaw who was last recorded in 1337' (Cooper and Elrington 1994, 385).

The detached area of this parish, with Greenstead to the south and Ardleigh to the east, was measured at 180.392 acres on the first edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map (Essex 28). On this map, the wood is labelled Welshwood Park and the farm is labelled Shaw's Farm. The farm and a large area of woodland are not labelled on the tithe map or on the 1799 Ordnance Survey drawings. On Chapman and Andre's 1777 map the farm is labelled as Shaws Farm and a fulling mill is marked on the stream that forms the western boundary of the detached area with the neighbouring parish of Ardleigh. This fulling mill is probably the site of the 'Laboratory' marked on the 1830 Ardleigh Enclosure Map.

On the tithe map, all the plots are numbered in a continuous sequence 166-202. Most of this area, fields 169-170, 178-181a and 185-202, were the property of Sir Thomas Mash and in the hands of his



tenant John Fitch. John Fitch lived at 190, described as 'Homestead' and measured at 1a 3r 30p. The woods, numbered 182 on the map, are described in the apportionment as 'Welsh Wood (part of)' and measured at 32 acres 2 roods and 8 perches. It was then the property of Earl de Grey and in hand.

The mill, shown on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex, was numbered 172 on this map and described in the apportionment as 'Mill, Yards, Drift etc' measured at 1 rood and 17 perches it was the property of John Posford Osborne and in his own occupation. He also owned the other small pieces numbered 173-176 which included a cottage (176) occupied by Zachariah Warren his tenant. Samuel Barker owned and occupied the cottage and garden numbered 168. Another small cottage 183 was owned and occupied by 'Canham'. Samuel Holding owned the two small plots numbered 166-167 then tenanted to Enoch Byam. The only other owner of land was Harriett Barton who owned 184 'First Piece' measured at just 1a 2r 22p.

## **Elmstead**

The modern civil parish boundaries of Elmstead are the same as the ancient ecclesiastical parish.

The tithe map of Elmstead is dated 1841 and the apportionment 2 January 1844 (ref. D/CT 129). This First Class map was the work of the surveyor G. R. Jay. However, it does not show the areas of woodland as woods, these are only described as such in the apportionment. The map shows all of the parish's 3645 acres of which 2993 acres were arable.

Within the study area the major landowner was General Rebow. Though he held in hand only 4a 2r 11p his tenants included William Francis 151a 1r 24p, William Lillie 175a 0r 12p, Francis Johnson 3a 3r 32p, John Gosling 344a 0r 36p, Robert Walford 37a 0r 11p and Thomas Blyth 19a 2r 30p. These lands total 731 a 3r 36p. He also held a number of smaller cottages. Other major landowners included the executors of William Hale who owned 376 a 1r 16p including the Elmstead Hall. Lord Ashburton held 151 a 1r 24p tenanted to Daniel and Isaac Francis. This landholding did not include the site of a farm which was Collierswood Farm in Ardleigh. His lands were in the northern part of the parish with the fields are numbered 3-4, 8-11, 13-14, 26-28 & 36-37.

Outside the study area, William Sotheby's tenanted farm Momples Hall was just 106a 2r 9p. Caius College, Cambridge had a tenanted farm of 121a 0r 23 and the governors of Charterhouse School, London held an estate including the Elmstead Lodge a farm of 306a 2r 16p and other lands situated in the eastern side of the parish. Nicholas Caesar Corsellis estates were in the southern half of the parish and included a farm of 258 a 0r 21p tenanted to William Dunnis. The farm's homestead is numbered 598 on the map. He also held 37a 3r 26p in hand and another farm tenanted to 'Adams' measuring 190a 1r 28p. Finally, Elizabeth Round owned a tenanted farm Thomas Ward of 292a 1r 13p and Miss Charlotte Adams a farm of 124a 2r 24p tenanted to James Porter.

Outside the area of the town of Elmstead Market the large farms are situated in relatively isolated locations. The smaller cottages tend to be clustered around the edges of former tyes. Unlike some of

the tithes maps of the neighbouring parishes, the farms are not named on the Elmstead tithe map or named in the apportionment.

The farms within the study area include:

Allen's Farm numbered 129 on the tithe map and described as 'Yards and Buildings'. The site was measured at 1a 3r 38p. It was then the property of General Rebow and in the occupation of his tenant William Lillie. This farm consisted of 175 acres 12 perches. The field names are largely uninteresting apart from 59 Tye Field 5a 3r 3p and 58 Brake Throwby 4a 3r 9p. This farm with Ball's Farm is depicted on the Isaac Johnson sketch maps.

Parsonage Farm numbered 86 on the tithe map and described as 'Yards, Buildings and Chase' measured at 1a 3r 07p. It was part of the 60a 3r 33 p of appropriate glebe under the ownership of the Revd Townley Clarkson. It was then in the occupation of his tenant Henry Bigsby.

Fen Farm numbered 35 on the tithe map and described as 'House, yards and buildings'. The site was measured at 2a 3r 0p. It was then the property of General Rebow and in the occupation of his tenant John Gosling. This was a large farm of some 344 acres 36 perches. The field names are mainly uninteresting.

Ball's Farm numbered 145 on the tithe map and described as 'Yards and Buildings'. The site was measured at 1r 17p. It was then the property of General Rebow and in the occupation of his tenant William Lillie and part of his larger landholding Allen's Farm.

Hollytree Farm numbered 207 on the tithe map described as 'Yards and Buildings'. The site was measured at 3r 38p. It was the property of Robert Harvey and in his own occupation. This farm was only 57a 2r 10p.

Turnip Lodge numbered 262 on the tithe map and described as 'Yards and buildings'. The site was measured at 3r 7p. It was then the property of General Rebow and in the occupation of his tenant William Francis. This was another small farm of just 39a 3r 18p.

Other houses are not named these are:

56 Cottage and Garden 1r 21p owner executors of William Hale: John Collingwood, John Flower, Jonathan Duthois, John Josiah Butress, occupier Henry Bigsby.

64 Yards and Buildings 2r 12p owner General Rebow, occupier William Francis.

70 Yards and Buildings 3r 20p owner General Rebow, occupier William Francis.

151 Yards and Buildings 1r 03p owner General Rebow, occupier Francis Johnson.

238 Cottage and garden 1r 10p owner General Rebow, occupier John Gosling.

267 Yards, Buildings and chase 1a 2r 22p General Rebow in his own occupation.

278 House and garden 2r 28p owner John Thomas Hedge, occupier Jeffry Ruffell.

411-415 Cottages and gardens 3r 04p owner James Green, in his own occupation and others.

442 Yards and buildings 1r 06p owner General Rebow, occupier Robert Walford.

456 Cottage and garden 39p owner General Rebow in his own occupation.

As the scale of the Essex Record Office's copied map is too small to see all the details of each plot clearly, there are a few additional sites that the markings on the map suggest that they should be the sites of other buildings. These include the plot 210 described in the apportionment simply as 'Pasture'. It was part of the parish's glebe lands and was measured at 4 acres 1 rood and 10 perches, and in the ownership and occupation of Revd William Wilson. If there were buildings within this plot they are likely to have been linked to the building on the opposite side of the road, plot 185 outside this immediate study area. The plot 185 was also part of the glebe and is described as 'Lawn and Buildings'. The plot 224 is suggested by the sequence of the numbering to the north and west. It is an extremely small piece on the northern side of the road to Colchester. In the apportionment, 224 is described as Barn Field and was measured at 6 acres 2 roods, so the identification of this plot with that number is doubtful. The plot 469 is suggested by the sequence of numbers on the southern side of the road and not that of the adjoining field to the north 449. The plot was just 14 perches and is described as a plantation in the ownership and occupation of General Rebow.

On the Ordnance Survey drawings prepared for the first edition of the 1 inch Ordnance Survey maps, there is an unnamed area of woodland within the study area. This area represents a reduced area of the wood shown in 1777 to the west of the parsonage. The field boundaries as shown on the Ordnance Survey Drawings are inaccurate and do not correspond to those shown on the 1844 tithe map or on later first edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance survey map published in 1878. The inaccuracies in the map make it difficult to identify the site of these areas of woodland.

The tithe map omits to show areas of woodland as anything other than fields. The woods themselves are only identified in the apportionment. Within the study area most are simply described as Grove (numbers 29, 75, 126 & 213) or wood (420) or plantation (352). Other woods have simple names such as Broom Grove (15) or Alder Carr (418). Most of these woods were small - the largest 126 was just over 4 ½ acres. The only interesting area of wood, and by far the largest, is Hall Wood - numbered 82 on the map and measuring 26 acres 20 perches. It was then the property of the executors of William Hale and in their hands. This is likely to have been part of the woods that the Ordnance Survey civilian contractors had attempted to depict on their 1799 drawings. The remaining area of the wood to the south of Hall Wood may have been Mumplers Wood. The records of Mumplers Wood are at the London Metropolitan Archives.

## **Greenstead**

Greenstead was within Colchester Hundred and was also part of the borough of Colchester and later municipal borough of Colchester. Its civil parish was abolished in 1897 to help create Colchester Civil Parish. The boundaries of the ecclesiastical parish were altered in 1868 with part of the parish being detached to help create Colchester St John. Other parts of the parish were detached in 1953, 1959 and 1961 to enlarge other Colchester parishes.

The tithe map of Greenstead Juxta Colchester was again the work of the Colchester surveyors Gilbert and Tayspill. The map is dated 1838 and the apportionment 19 July 1839 (ref. D/CT 152 B). The map may have been redrawn from the Wivenhoe Park Estate map and possibly a revised version of Isaac Johnson's map of 1797. The parish was measured at 1498 acres 3 roods and 35 perches of the titheable lands 726 acres were arable, meadow and pasture was 232 acres and woodlands 21

acres. Greenstead Park, having been formerly been in the possession of the abbey of St John's Colchester, was excluded from the payment of tithe.

The larger farms are labelled on this map and the names of these farms are also given in the tithe apportionment. These include Smiths, a farm of 94a 1r 25p, Colleers 85a 0r 17p and Johnsons 45a 3r 7p, all the property of Lieutenant General Francis Slater Rebow. The apportionment omits the names of the tenants of these farms suggesting that they may have been held in hand together with the 97a 0r 20p of the Park. There was also a small area of 18a 1r 34p that did not include a house or cottage tenanted to John Mann. In all, Wivenhoe Park Estate held just over 340 acres of land in this parish.

Earl de Grey was the owner of Greenstead Hall and park then, tenanted to William Dixon Green. Rebow was himself a tenant of 36a 1r 24p of Earl de Grey's estate. Amongst the smaller property, Revd David Haynes held 19a 3r 26 tenanted to Samuel Blomfield, including the site of the homestead numbered 186 on the map. Blomfield was one of the principle tenants of Earl de Grey holding two farms of 128a 2r 32p and 23a 2r 32p.

## **Wivenhoe**

Wivenhoe's Tithe map is dated 1839 and apportionment dated 17 December 1838. The map shows the parish's 3633 acres and though not a first class map, the surveyors; Gilbert and Tayspill used a variety of symbols on the map. They also named the principal farms in the map (ref. D/CT 406B).

Again the main farms are labelled on this map. Although General Rebow held land totalling 439a 0r 38p in this parish, his was not the largest estate. These lands were divided between 250a 1r 4p held in hand. Thomas Blyth, the tenant of Brick and Tile Farm and 'Clays', held 80a 2r 34p. Daniel Carver the tenant of an unnamed farm (154), possibly 'Swains' on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map, held 81a 3r 9p and another tenant Francis Johnson held 26a 1r 31p. These farms are also shown on the estate map of 1835.

Tye Farm was not part of the Wivenhoe Park Estate or that of Nicholas Caesar Corsellis' Wivenhoe Hall estate but in the hands of Benjamin Sanford. Amongst the fields that form part of this farm, there were 68 'Heath Field' and 74 & 75 Little and Great Tye. Heath Field is located within the area of Wivenhoe Heath, but the fields called Little and Great Tye, and Tye Farm, are located to the east of the heath. This suggests another and *Wyvenho Tye* is mentioned in 1512 (Reaney 1935, 403).

## **Conclusion**

Based on this map survey, the areas of greatest archaeological potential are Crockleford Heath, simply because of its name element, the areas of the former tyes and the sites of the various mills situated along the Salary Brook, including the intriguing 'Labarotory'. The difficulty with these areas, apart from the mills sites, is that the heath and tyes were enclosed by private treaty rather than by act of parliament. Only the lords of a manor had the rights over a common and could enclose parts of their commons through encroachment. The commoners would have also enjoyed a variety of

common rights but once their copyhold lands had been absorbed by the larger estates, these rights would have passed to the owners of those estates. It is possible that the survey of 1584 (D/DU 612/1), and other manorial records contain, sufficient information to reconstruct an earlier landscape. It is evident that the estates enclosed former common areas during the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the records in the Rebow collection are likely to be of some considerable interest, though this collection is not fully catalogued.

Beyond the area of the heaths, tyes and Salary Brook, the area between Colleers Farm and Johnson in Greenstead, and the well-marked on the Ordnance Survey map between these two farms, might suggest another former tye or closed roadway. The area of Mumplers Wood suggests a possible important medieval farmstead.

## References

### Essex Record Office, Chelmsford

#### Maps

A12393 Map of the Wivenhoe Park Estate 1835

T/M 275/1 Map of Wivenhoe, Greenstead, Ardleigh and Elmstead 1830-1850

T/M235/1 Map of the Greenstead Hall Estate 1797

D/CT Tithe Maps (B) and Apportionment (A)

D/CT6 Ardleigh 1842 (B) Apportionment 29 May 1843 (A)

D/CT 90 St Botolph's Colchester 1838 (B) Apportionment 9 October 1838 (A)

D/CT 129 Elmstead 1841 (B) Apportionment 2 January 1844 (A)

D/CT 152 Greenstead 1838 (B) apportionment 19 July 1839 (A)

D/CT 406 Wivenhoe 1839 (B) apportionment 17 December 1838 (A)

D/DEt P An Estate in Elmstead and Wivenhoe c.1800 area Keelars Tye

D/DRb P1 Farm called Hammonds in Elmstead and another [unnamed] in Wivenhoe being the estates of Mrs. Sarah Gray the wife of Charles Gray, Esq.

D/DU 1398/17 Enclosure map and Award Ardleigh 1830

Records not examined for this Report

D/DU 612/1 Survey of the Manor of Wivenhoe and other manors 1584

Q/RRp 2/10 & 3/11 Registration of Papists Estates (Mannock family)

## **Suffolk Record Office Ipswich**

HD 11:475/1542 'F.S. Rebow Esq Crockleford Lands and Churn Wood in Ardleigh Essex the property of Wm Webb esq May 20<sup>th</sup> 1818'

HD11:475/1543 'The Essex estate of Col Rebow Joscelyns and Clays &c Greenstead, Wivenhoe Essex April 1808'

HD11:475/1544 'Joplins Farm' Elmstead c.1807

HD11:475/1547 'Lillies & Dunningham's &c Elmstead Essex October 12<sup>th</sup> 1827 and Nov 9<sup>th</sup>

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## Summary

In terms of below-ground heritage assets, i.e. archaeological remains, previous investigation has been limited in any of the study area because of the lack of new and, in particular, major development.

Archaeological aerial photography, recorded by Essex CC, has made some spectacular discoveries and has advanced the number and types of archaeological sites across the County, and transformed the understanding of early settlement. In particular, the soils of the Tendring Peninsula are generally conducive to cropmark formation and the area has one of the greatest concentrations of cropmarks in Essex. This is the case, a large number of archaeological features have been plotted from aerial photographs in the study area.

Almost always, when sites defined by aerial photography are investigated by excavation, elsewhere in the County, they have proved to be far more complex – aerial photography only shows the minimal potential of a site. Moreover, cropmarks are influenced by local soil conditions, type of vegetation and weather conditions.

It cannot be assumed that there are no archaeological remains in the blank areas, and this will need to be tested using other evaluation techniques. The only systematic archaeological investigation that has been undertaken, in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir to the east of Colchester, produced a previously unknown Middle Bronze Age barrow cemetery as well as Early and Late Iron Age settlement (EHER 45983). Neither of these archaeological sites was defined by aerial photography.

Cropmarks are, in general, difficult to date without intrusive archaeological investigation or trial-trenched evaluation. The morphology of some distinctive cropmarks within the study area are suggestive of particular types of archaeological remains. Cropmarks of ring ditches, for example, are probably the below-ground archaeological remains of Bronze Age barrows (funerary monuments), and thus occupation. Linear cropmarks defining trackways and enclosures, could be late prehistoric, Roman, medieval or later in date.

The majority of other sites and findspots within the study area are probably the result of chance discoveries. Intensive archaeological investigation have been undertaken, however, in advance of aggregate extraction to the east of Wivenhoe, in the same landscape as the study area, which have defined significant archaeological remains. It can be anticipated that a similar density of archaeological remains will be encountered in the study areas, particularly within valley locations.

In general, the historic settlement pattern of all the study areas is dispersed, comprising small settlements and farms and cottages. The heaths on the east side of Colchester would have had a range of farms and cottages surrounding them. The north-west part of the study area was largely woodland and Bullock Wood is one of the earliest examples of woodland plantation in the country.

In total, there are 17 Listed Buildings within the study areas, all at Grade II. However, there are many more, including Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings, in close proximity to all the study areas.

There is also one Registered Park, Wivenhoe Park, adjacent to the study area.

Historic maps show that much of the area was already parcelled prior to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Enclosure Acts (see Breen in this report). However, the date of their creation is unknown. Some, at least, could have medieval if not much earlier, late prehistoric or Roman origins. It is anticipated that many of the hedgerows will be categorised as important under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the study area. Based on the existing evidence, and given the lack of previous systematic investigation, however, there is high potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown heritage assets of archaeological importance within all the study area.

Within the valleys of the River Colne, the Salary Brook and the Sixpenny Brook, there is high potential for palaeo-environmental deposits - encountering waterlogged organic deposits, peat deposits and alluvial deposits. The significance of these deposits will need to be assessed.

## **The Heritage Assessment Process**

There is no overriding reason, in terms of the Historic Environment, based on this study of the known heritage assets, to prevent this study area being allocated in the Local Plan. However, a number of designated heritage assets have been identified, and there is high potential for further, currently unknown heritage assets, within the study area.

If the study area is allocated, or parts of the study area allocated, development sites within the study area should be subject to stage 1 archaeological evaluation to inform the layout and design of any masterplan, to allow for preservation *in situ* of any heritage assets of national importance that might be defined (and which are currently unknown), and to minimise the impact on heritage assets. The following evaluation will be required:

- Desk-based Assessment. The report should include an assessment of the significance of each heritage asset and an assessment of the impact of development on each key heritage asset, its setting and wider environment. Detailed analysis will be required to establish the significance of hedgerows within the study area.
- Geophysical survey.
- Trial-trenched excavation (1.5% sample).

Professional standards and guidance should be followed, for example that produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England.

In order to establish the heritage implications of the study area, developers' should be required to provide for an archaeological field evaluation, prior to the agreement of any masterplan, and prior to determination of outline planning consent. The results of this work will enable the below-ground archaeological resource to be accurately quantified (both in quality and extent). This is in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Colchester Borough Council's Core Strategy (2008).

The results of the archaeological evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the suitability of development sites, and also the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any below-ground archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation. The results should inform each masterplan to ensure preservation *in situ* of any previously unknown nationally important archaeological remains within the development area.

In terms of designated heritage assets, and in particular Listed Buildings, the assessment will need to take into account the setting of each heritage asset, and the wider environment in which each asset is experienced; Historic England should be engaged for discussion at an early stage.

Opportunities should be identified in any masterplan for sustaining and enhancing the significance of designated heritage assets, non-designated assets that are of national importance (but which are not currently designated), as well as any non-designated assets of local importance.



In accordance with the NPPF, opportunities should be taken at the masterplanning stage to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of new development, for example in the incorporation of historic landscape features, such as important hedgerows and long-lived boundaries that characterise parts of these study areas, into new developments.

If outline planning consent is forthcoming, it should be followed by a second stage of more detailed archaeological evaluation, which must be undertaken before approval of reserved matters and in advance of the approval of any detailed development scheme:

- Systematic fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys;
- Trial-trenched excavation (3.5% sample).
- Palaeoenvironmental assessment in the floodzones.

The results of the stage 2 archaeological evaluation must be presented in any detailed application, along with an archaeological mitigation strategy - preservation *in situ* or preservation by record, i.e. archaeological excavation, followed by assessment, analysis, reporting and publication, display and archive storage.

Provision should be included in every project for public benefit, because archaeological excavations can reveal a wealth of new information that will usually attract great deal of local, and sometimes national, attention. This might take a variety of forms of communication and engagement, appropriate to the project. For excavations, and where health and safety conditions permit, it is expected that arrangements will be made for a site 'open day' to promote the archaeological discoveries. If there is a local school, it might be appropriate to arrange a learning opportunity for young people. Alternatively, it might incorporate a viewing platform for the public to watch investigations. Once the on-site excavation has been undertaken, and assessment completed, it might be appropriate to hold a community presentation (or presentations).

Where appropriate, opportunities should be sought by Colchester BC through agreements for the provision of displays and interpretation of new and important archaeological discoveries. In some cases, this might be through the conservation, display and interpretation of archaeological remains *in situ*, where public access is possible without detriment to the site. It might be through the provision of display cases for the archaeological objects or for interpretation panels within, for example, publically accessible buildings on or close to the site of the discoveries, or within other appropriate venues, for example, Colchester Museum. Funding will be sought to enhance the Colchester UAD with new archaeological discoveries and for the long term curation and storage of the discoveries (the archive).

## **Appendix 1: Wivenhoe Park List entry Number: 1000371**

The Listing entry reads:

An old deer park, improved in 1776-80 by Richard Woods to form a landscaped park of 34ha round a country house, with the remains of a garden designed by William Andrews Nesfield between 1847-8.

### Historic Development

The Wivenhoe estate was owned by the Rebow family from 1733 until 1902. When Issac Lemyng Rebow died in 1734 his son, Issac Martin Rebow was only two and it was not until he was twenty-seven years of age and married that he started to build a house within the park inherited from his father. In 1758 Rebow commissioned Thomas Reynolds to design the house and seven years later employed the landscaper Richard Woods to design a new park, the laying out of which did not commence until 1776. Issac died in 1781 and was succeeded by his eldest daughter Mary Hester. Mary's husband, Francis Slater, assumed the name of Rebow when they married in 1796. Mary and Francis extended the park and commissioned Constable to make a series of drawings and a painting of the park in 1816. When Francis died in 1845 the estate passed to his son-in-law John Gurdon (who also assumed the name Rebow). John Gurdon commissioned the architect Thomas Hopper to remodel the House in 1846 and William Andrews Nesfield (1793-1881) to advise on the relocation of the coach roads and entrances and to advise on the planting of the park and the flower garden. John Gurdon died in 1870 and passed the estate, along with extensive debts, to his son Hector Gurdon Rebow, who retired away from Wivenhoe and sold the estate in 1902 to Charles Edmund Gooch. Neither C E Gooch nor his son Charles Michael made many alterations to the House or the landscape, which were occupied by the army during the both the First and the Second World War. The estate was sold by the Goochs to the University of Essex in 1964 and the western half of the park (outside the area here registered) is now covered by an extensive range of university buildings. The House, converted into a conference centre in 1977, was extended by the architect Bryan Thomas in 1986-8. A large car park has been put in below the north front. The site remains (2000) in the single ownership of the University.

### Description

#### Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting

Wivenhoe Park lies on the north side of Wivenhoe, in an increasingly developed area just to the south-east of Colchester. It covers c.34ha, bounded to the north by Elmstead Road, to the north-east by Colchester Road, to the south-west by the main University campus and to the south by Boundary Road. The relatively flat parkland is divided by a valley to the north-west of the House where three lakes cross the site from north-east to south-west.

#### Entrances And Approaches

The present approach is from the west of the House, via a drive through the University campus known as Park Road. This leads off Boundary Road which marks the southern edge of the site. The mid 19<sup>th</sup> century entrances are marked by small Gothic-style cottages. The West or Colchester Lodge (listed grade II) on Elmstead Road, known locally as Clingoe Hill, is shown on the Tithe map of 1838 but was given its present gothic exterior by Thomas Hopper in 1848. The line of the drive from the West Lodge was laid out in c.1837 when the park was enlarged to the west. It is no longer in use but its route across the park to the north front is still visible. The East or Wivenhoe Lodge (listed grade II) on Colchester Road is similar in style to the West Lodge. This small, octagonal, Gothic-style building is linked to the House by a short drive through the pleasure grounds.

### Principal Building

Wivenhoe House (listed grade II\*) is situated towards the eastern boundary of the park, overlooking the valley and the lakes. It is a red-brick, three-storey mansion with shaped gables and transom windows, in the Victorian Flemish style. It was built by Thomas Reynolds in 1758-61, in the deer park, and was enlarged and refaced by Thomas Hopper for John Gurdon Rebow in 1846-53. Hopper was also responsible for the stable block (listed grade II) to the north-east of the House which was constructed in matching Tudor style, now (2000) incorporating modern extensions associated with the University use.

### Gardens And Pleasure Grounds

To the west and south of the House is a garden area, originally oval in shape, surrounded by a low brick retaining wall (listed grade II) which separates it from the flat parkland beyond. The garden was laid out in 1847-8 by W A Nesfield who also carried out some planting in the park and advised on the entrances and carriage drives, although his proposals for the latter were rejected. There have been late 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations to the garden design.

### Park

Wivenhoe Park lies to the north-west and south-east of the mansion and is well scattered with mature oaks, sweet chestnut, lime, and beech. Most of the trees date from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and are set in grass, managed for a variety of purposes by the University. The area here registered represents the park designed and laid out by Richard Woods in 1777, the later 19<sup>th</sup> century extensions having been used for the development of the University campus since the 1960s. A series of three lakes runs through the valley. The top two lakes were developed as part of Woods' landscaping, the third, on the site of the kitchen gardens, having been added by the University. A modern house was built in the 1960s on the site of Woods' bridge and dam between the top lakes. Woods designed a rubble grotto for the head of the lakes which has recently (late 20<sup>th</sup> century) been rebuilt in red brick. The icehouse stands close by. Woods' plan of the park is dated 1765 but the majority of the work for which he was responsible was deferred until 1776, all his work being well documented in the Rebow archives.

The painting of the park completed in 1816 by John Constable is discussed by Sir Ernst Gombrich in *Art and Illusion* (1960), and by J Clarkson and N Cox in *Constable and Wivenhoe Park* (2000).

### Kitchen Garden

The site of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century kitchen garden was used to create a third lake by the University since the 1960s.

## **Appendix 2 Historic Environment Characterisation for Land to East of Colchester**

Within Colchester Borough, the site lies within HECA 7: Wivenhoe area, and HECZ 7.1: Wivenhoe hinterland, HECZ 7.2: Wivenhoe Park and HECZ 7.3 East of Colchester. In Tendring, it falls within HECZ 17.1: Elmstead Market and Alresford.

### **HECZ 7.1: Wivenhoe hinterland**

#### Summary:

This zone comprises an area of open, rural landscape, sloping westwards down to the River Colne. The zone includes Kesgrave sands and gravels with potential for early Palaeolithic finds. There is evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement in the zone. In the medieval and post-medieval period the historic settlement pattern was dispersed, and this pattern survives into the present day. There has been extensive quarrying in the west of the zone.

#### Historic Landscape Character:

The geology of this zone consists of Kesgrave sands and gravels, overlain by Lowestoft Formation to the east; London Clay is exposed in the River Colne valley sides with alluvium bordering the river. The fieldscape comprises a mix of irregular and rectilinear fields, the former, of ancient, possibly medieval, origin. The rectilinear fields are largely located on the former Wivenhoe Heath (which extended into Tendring District), and date to the enclosure of the heath in the 19th century. The gravels, particularly in the east of the zone, have been quarried and this has impacted on the historic landscape in that area. There are areas of still active quarrying as well as numerous former quarry ponds and lakes. The 1777 map of Essex shows woodland on the slopes down to the River Colne, much of this survives as Wivenhoe Wood. The historic settlement was both highly dispersed and very sparse, comprising one or two farms and a couple of cottages. The only modern addition is a small group of houses at the road junction at Black Horse Corner.

#### Archaeological Character:

Kesgrave Sands and Gravels mark an earlier route of the River Thames, these found at Wivenhoe underlie and overlie an organic silty clay that was deposited during a temperate episode which is thought to pre date the Anglian Glaciation (pre c.350,000BP). A number of Palaeolithic flints have come from this clay and there is the potential for further finds belonging to the earliest stages of human occupation in Britain. Monitoring during gravel extraction at Wivenhoe Quarry (where is this report) has revealed archaeological features and finds, dating from the prehistoric to the Roman period, and further below-ground remains can be anticipated to survive throughout the zone. There

are numerous cropmarks within the zone, these largely comprise enclosures, usually sub-rectangular and probably either later prehistoric or Roman in date, and undated field boundaries. Some of these field boundaries may date to the prehistoric and Roman periods, whilst others may represent various stages in the development of the medieval field-system, and below ground remains of medieval date relating to the dispersed settlement pattern may be anticipated. The site of the medieval windmill is also visible as a cropmark. In addition to the modern quarrying, a number of smallscale quarry-pits of unknown date are visible on the aerial photographs.

## **HECZ 7.2: Wivenhoe Park**

### Summary:

This zone comprises the entirety of Wivenhoe Park. The park had its origins as a medieval deer-park, Wivenhoe House was built in the mid-eighteenth century and the park landscaped as part of this process. The park became the site of the University of Essex in the 1960s.

### Historic Landscape Character:

The geology of this zone consists of Kesgrave sands and gravels in the southern half of the zone, with London Clay exposed to the north and west. The zone is bisected by the valley of a small stream, now dammed to form two ornamental lakes, this flows into the River Colne. The park had its origins as a medieval deer-park, no elements of this are known survive above ground. Wivenhoe House was constructed in 1759 and the park re-modelled in the landscape style in the 1770s. This re-modelling included the creation of the lakes. A painting by Constable records the appearance of the park in 1816. The house was remodelled in the 1840s in the Tudor style, two picturesque lodges date to this period. In 1961 the park was acquired for the new University of Essex. The university buildings largely date to the 1960s, it is characterised by its tall tower-blocks, built as student accommodation, the intention was to create an academic San Gimignano rising from the parkland but the visual impact is more of concrete monoliths in a parkland setting. The university has been added to and adapted over the following decades.

### Archaeological Character:

The Kesgrave sands and gravels mark an earlier route of the River Thames, these both underlie and overlie an organic silty clay that contains the remains of temperate-climate plants and beetles. It is believed that this entire sequence pre-dates the Anglian glaciation, which would suggest that the temperate interval represented falls within the Cromerian Complex. There is the potential for Palaeolithic finds belonging to the earliest stages of human occupation in Britain. The density of cropmarks in the adjoining zones would suggest that features relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods may survive within the area of the later park. Elements of the post-medieval park survive, these include buildings, boundary ditches, the lakes and trees, and associated below-ground medieval and post-medieval features can also be anticipated.

## **HECZ 7.3: East of Colchester**

### Summary:

This zone comprises a narrow strip of land sandwiched between the eastern suburbs of Colchester and the boundary of Tendring District. Historically the zone contained a mix of agricultural land, woods and heath. The latter was enclosed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is archaeological evidence in the form of cropmarks for settlement of the area since the prehistoric period. The modern and historic settlement pattern is however both highly dispersed and sparse in nature.

#### Historic Landscape Character:

The geology of this zone is complex, comprising areas of consists London Clay, Lowestoft Formation clays and silts, small patches of Kesgrave sands and gravels and a narrow band of alluvium in the floor of the Salary Brook valley. The Salary Brook valley forms the south-western limit to the zone, and drains much of the area. The historic field pattern comprises irregular fields, of ancient, possibly medieval, origin, in the south of the zone, and rectilinear fields in the north of the zone. The latter were formed as a consequence of the 19th century enclosure of Crockleford Heath. There were long, thin areas of enclosed meadow pasture along the floor of the Salary Brook valley, these still largely survive, and are now used for recreational purposes. There are a number of areas of ancient woodland. Historically the settlement pattern was both highly dispersed and very sparse, comprising one or two farms and cottages, Crockleford Mill and a couple of inns on the main roads leading out of Colchester, and this pattern survives into the present day.

#### Archaeological Character:

There has been only limited archaeological fieldwork within this zone. There are however several cropmarks within the zone, these comprise enclosures, usually sub-rectangular and probably either later prehistoric or Roman in date, ring-ditches of probable Bronze Age date and undated field boundaries. Cropmark field boundaries may date to the prehistoric and Roman periods, whilst others may represent various stages in the development of the medieval field-system. More modern periods are represented by the post-medieval Greenstead vale Brickyard and the cropmark of a possible anti-tank ditch dating to the Second World War. The alluvial deposits associated with the Salary Brook have the potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence.

### **HECZ 17.1: Elmstead Market and Alresford.**

#### Summary:

The drift geology consists of brickearth and Kesgrave Sands and Gravels. The zone comprises a dispersed medieval settlement pattern with relatively good survival of fieldscape. There are extensive cropmark complexes covering a large part of the zone, of a multi-period date, including Bronze Age cemeteries.

#### Historic Landscape Character:

Historically the landscape consisted partly of large areas of heathland including Elmstead Heath. These were enclosed by agreement in the early 19th century. Elsewhere the fieldscape is largely of ancient origin irregular and regular fields but there has been moderate loss of field boundaries since the 1950s especially in the north of the zone. Small areas of ancient woodland survive along the western side of the zone. The eastern boundary of the zone is formed by the Tenpenny Brook. The historic settlement pattern consisted of dispersed church/hall complex, halls and farms with a small

nucleated settlement at Elmstead Market. With the coming of the railway in the 19th century a further nucleated settlement developed at Arlesford. Considerable quarrying activity has occurred in the southern part of the zone.

#### Archaeological Character:

Cropmarks are the dominant archaeological feature with particular concentrations of multi-period features lying between Elmstead Market and Alresford. There are two complexes which can be accurately assessed as Bronze Age cemeteries with a number of ring ditches (ploughed out burial mounds) in groups, which can be paralleled on a number of sites across Tendring. The other cropmarks comprise settlement enclosures, trackways, roads and field systems. Excavations have shown occupation within the zone from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period. Further evidence of medieval occupation can be seen in the surviving landscape and settlement pattern.

The archaeological character of the zone is largely unknown but potential is likely to be high. There is some potential for the preservation of environmental remains within the floodplain of Salary Brook.

Within the boundary of the study area itself there is only one archaeological feature recorded on the Essex Historic Environment record (EHER), a cropmark of an undated ring-shaped feature observed on an aerial photograph which may be prehistoric in origin. However, a reassessment of the photographs in the scoping document found no such cropmark (see 2.3.2).

