

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Brook Farm, Daws Heath Road, SS7 2UD

JAC 28057  
Brook Farm,  
Daws Heath Road,  
Benfleet,  
SS7 2UD  
2  
May 2022

## Quality Management

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS Consulting Services.

The subject of this assessment is the site of Brook Farm, Daws Heath Road, Benfleet, SS7 2UD. The site is located in Castle Point Borough Council.

In accordance with central and local government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, August 2020), the Applicant has commissioned RPS to undertake this archaeological desk-based assessment.

A 1000m (1km) radius search of the Essex HER has provided the background archaeological data for this report.

In terms of relevant designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefield, or Historic Wreck Sites occur on the Site. A Scheduled Moated site is located to the north-east of the site.

It is considered that there will be no development impacts on nationally designated archaeological assets. The Scheduled Monument to the north of the site is circa 350 metres away and screened by woodland. There will be no effect on the setting of the Scheduled Monument.

From the available baseline information it is considered that there could be development impacts on non-designated archaeological assets and that further archaeological information may be required by the Local Planning Authority. Based on the potential significance of the potential assets it is considered that the information could be secured by a planning condition on any consent that is granted for development.

The final decision regarding this rests with the LPA and their Archaeological Planning Advisers.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This document provides an archaeological desk-based for the site of Brook Farm, Daws Heath Road, Benfleet, SS7 2UD, NGR circa 581356,188273. The site covers an area of circa 19 hectares is located in Castle Point Borough Council.
- 1.2 The report has been prepared by Simon Blatherwick, Technical Director (Heritage) of provide the archaeological background to the site.
- 1.3 This report addresses below ground archaeology only.
- 1.4 In accordance with central and local government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, August 2020), the Applicant has commissioned RPS to undertake this below ground archaeological desk-based assessment.
- 1.5 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefield, or Historic Wreck Sites occur on the Site. The Scheduled Romano-British site of Pound Wood moated site is located circa 340+ metres to the north.

## Scope of Study

- 1.6 To compile the baseline assessment, the following actions have been undertaken;
- A search of the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) database on a 1000m (1km) search (HER Report supplied by Place Services April 2022);
  - An examination of national and local planning policies in relation to heritage assets;
  - A map regression exercise looking at the cartographic evidence for the site;
  - An examination of available topographical evidence;
  - An inspection of geological sources available for the site;
  - A review of available on-line Aerial Photographs;
  - A review of available Lidar data;
  - A review of the results of archaeological field work undertaken within the vicinity of the site;
  - A site walk-over;
  - An assessment of available evidence regarding existing impact on the site;
  - An assessment of relevant published and unpublished sources, including searches through local journals; and
  - A review of archaeological Research Agendas and Frameworks for East Anglia (Brown & Glazebrook 2000 and Medlycott 2011).
- 1.7 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020) sets a "standard" for desk-based assessment as follows:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance

of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

1.8 The “Definition” of an assessment is given as:

Desk-based assessment is a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

1.9 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) and other sources, together with the results of a comprehensive historic map regression exercise.

1.10 This document draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

1.11 The document has been completed with reference to current national and local guidelines, as set out in the text and Bibliography.

## Limitations

1.12 In any desk-based assessment a degree of uncertainty is attached to the baseline data sources. This includes:

1.13 The Historic Environment Records (HER) can be limited because it often depends on “random” opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery;

- Lack of dating evidence for sites;
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period and many historic documents are inherently biased; and
- The extent of truncation caused by previous development impacts and landscaping works cannot be fully ascertained.

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in February 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014, with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment last updated July 2021. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

### National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
  - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
  - Protects the settings of such designations;
  - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
  - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

## Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The 1998 Adopted Local Plan as amended and saved by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in 2007, together with a number of non-statutory Supplementary Planning Documents form the current development framework for the Borough.
- 2.15 The Council began preparing a new Local Plan in June 2018. On 22 October 2019, the Council agreed to proceed with the Pre-submission Local Plan and Policies Map to a Regulation 19 public consultation.
- 2.16 On 3rd March 2022 the Council received the Inspector's report into the examination of the Local Plan. This report concludes the examination process, and determines that the Local Plan is sound subject to those modifications listed in the report.

<https://www.castlepoint.gov.uk/planning-policy>

## 1998 Adopted Local Plan

- 2.17 Chapter Three (Environment and Conservation) of the Adopted Local Plan includes the following regarding archaeology;

### POLICY EC38 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS

(i) Where Important Archaeological Sites and Monuments, both Scheduled and Unscheduled, and their Settings are affected by a Proposed Development, preservation in situ will be sought.

(ii) If there is evidence that archaeological remains exist, the extent and importance of which is unknown, the council will require developers to arrange for an archaeological field assessment to be carried out before the planning application can be determined in order to inform the planning decision.

(iii) where preservation is not possible or feasible then the council will not allow development to take place until satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the commencement of the development.

## New Castle Point Local Plan. Pre-submission Plan - 2018-2033, December 2019

- 2.18 The Pre-submission Plan contains the following Strategic Policy HE1

### Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

1. The Council will seek to conserve and enhance heritage assets in the Borough. New development proposals affecting a heritage asset will be expected to conserve, and where appropriate enhance, the setting of the heritage asset, taking into account the contribution which the asset makes to the character and appearance of the surrounding area and the original function of the asset.

2. When assessing applications for development, there will be a presumption in favour of the preservation and enhancement of designated heritage assets and their setting. The Council will encourage applicants to put heritage assets to viable and appropriate use, to secure their future protection and enhancement.

3. Development proposals affecting a heritage asset should demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the importance of the heritage asset, and potential the impacts of the development on the setting of the asset. In assessing the impact of a development proposal on a heritage asset or its setting, the Council will consider:

- a. The level of any harm or loss;
- b. The significance of the asset;
- c. The sustainability, economic and conservation benefits of the assets; and
- d. The contribution the assets makes to local character and distinctiveness.

4. Development proposals which have a significant detrimental impact on a heritage asset will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the public benefits of the development are substantial and would clearly outweigh the harm to the significance of the heritage asset.

5. Development proposals which result in the loss of a heritage asset will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. The nature of the heritage asset prevents any reasonable use of the site;
- b. No viable use of the heritage asset can be identified through appropriate marketing of the site that will enable its conservation;
- c. The loss of the asset is outweighed by the benefits of the development proposals.

6. Planning permission will be granted for development affecting archaeological sites providing it protects, enhances and preserves sites of archaeological interest and their settings. Development proposals should assess sites in consultation with the Historic Environment Record and should have taken into account the archaeological importance of those remains, the need for the development, the likely extent of any harm, and the likelihood of the proposal successfully preserving the archaeological interest of the site.

2.19 With regards to Land at Brook Farm, Hadleigh the Pre-submission Plan set out the following;

10.41 This site is approximately 8 ha in size. Most of the site is open farmland compartmentalised by established hedge and tree lined field boundaries. There is a cluster of existing farm buildings centrally located in the site serving both farms, with some caravan storage located around the farm on the western part of the site.

10.42 Given the mainly undeveloped nature of the site, any development of this site would need to consider how biodiversity could be effectively integrated into the development and an overall net gain in biodiversity could be achieved. Furthermore, the compartmentalised landscape and semirural nature of the site are important features and should be used to aid the integration of development into this important landscape. The development must provide access to the open areas to the south and west of the site whilst ensuring they are protected and enhanced.

10.43 The northern part of the site has a close relationship with the existing residential area to the east, which is fairly compact in nature, however the southern part of the site is adjacent to other open farmland and sporadic residential development. In these circumstances, a transition between the two development patterns would be appropriate. A context appraisal should inform the urban design approach to be taken for the northern parts of the site immediately adjacent to the existing development and a transition into elements of the Arcadia approach should be taken for the design of the southern parts of the site. An appropriate buffer zone should be provided between the new dwellings and existing dwellings to the north.

10.44 The overall design for the site should ensure linkages to nearby public open spaces, and greenways. It will also be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable drainage techniques, as the site is identified as being in a Critical Drainage Area. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure. Having regard to these design approaches, it is considered that approximately 173 homes could be accommodated across the whole site.

10.45 This site is not within easy walking distance of local services and facilities and it is therefore important that public transport services are improved, in terms of routing and frequency, in this part of the borough.



10.46 Access to the site should be from Daws Heath Road.

## Local Policy HO14

### Land at Brook Farm, Hadleigh

1. Land at Brook Farm, Hadleigh, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 173 new homes by 2033.

2. It is expected that a master plan approach will be taken to this site, using multiple urban design approaches to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to local circumstances.

3. The development should:

- a. Adopt a Contextual approach to urban design to the northern parts of the site immediately adjacent to the existing development in order to integrate with the existing built form;
- b. Adopt the Arcadia approach to urban design across the southern parts of the site adjacent to the open farmland in order to integrate with the semi-rural environment;
- c. Deliver a landscape strategy that comprises mature planting along the southern boundary of the site;
- d. Respects and retains, as far as possible the established hedge and tree-lined field boundaries;
- e. Make provision of greenways through the site, linking to the existing network of green infrastructure;
- f. Adopt an approach to wildlife that results in a net gain in biodiversity;
- g. Sustainable drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties; and
- h. Main vehicular access will be taken from Daws Heath Road.

4. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.

5. A contribution should be made to the improvement of public transport services along Daws Heath Road to improve accessibility to the site and reduce the need for travel by car.

## The Planning Inspectorate: Report to Castle Point Borough Council. 3 March 2022

2.20 Paragraphs 94 to 95 address Local Policy HO14 Land at Brook Farm, Hadleigh. The Planning Inspectorate do not refer to archaeology in their discussion of Brook Farm.



### 3 OTHER DOCUMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

#### **Preserving Archaeological Remains Decision-taking for Sites under Development (Historic England, 2016)**

- 3.1 Historic England (2016, 1) describe the purpose of the advice note;
- ... is to assist local authorities, archaeological and other consultants, owners and applicants when taking decisions about how the significance of archaeological remains can be sustained and managed through retention within a development, a process colloquially termed preservation in situ.
- 3.2 It also sets out that (2016, 2);
- To inform the assessment of significance it is necessary to have an appropriate understanding of the burial environment on site, since the survival of archaeological materials depends on the maintenance of stable below-ground conditions.
- 3.3 In the section of the guidance called 'Early Engagement' it indicates that (2016, 6) questions that all parties should be trying to address at this early stage include:
- What is on site?
  - Is it designated?
  - Is it potentially nationally important?
  - Is it potentially complex?
  - Is it potentially waterlogged?
  - What was the impact of past development or land use, (including contamination)?
  - What impacts will the proposed development / land-use change have on the site's significance?
  - Will the proposal have an indirect impact outside the development site?
  - Are the archaeological costs / risks likely to be high?
  - Is the project viable in its current state?

#### **Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 2. Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)**

- 3.4 The purpose of this Good Practice Advice Note 2 is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG). It contains useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing, design and distinctiveness.
- 3.5 In particular Note 2 identifies the issues which ought to be considered to achieve successful good design with new development in sensitive areas, taking into account:
- The history of the place
  - The relationship of the proposal to its specific site

- The significance of nearby assets and the contribution of their setting, recognising that this is a dynamic concept
- The general character and distinctiveness of the area in its widest sense, including the general character of local buildings, spaces, public realm and the landscape, the grain of the surroundings, which includes, for example the street pattern and plot size
- The size and density of the proposal related to that of the existing and neighbouring uses
- Landmarks and other built or landscape features which are key to a sense of place
- The diversity or uniformity in style, construction, materials, colour, detailing, decoration and period of existing buildings and spaces
- The topography
- Views into, through and from the site and its surroundings
- Landscape design
- The current and historic uses in the area and the urban grain
- The quality of the materials.

### 3.6 The good practice advice includes;

7. Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting early in the process is very important to an applicant in order to conceive of and design a successful development and to the local planning authority in order to make decisions in line with legal requirements and the objectives of the development plan and the policy requirements of the NPPF.

17. Where a heritage asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may occasionally be harmed by even minor disturbance, thus damaging the significance of the asset. This can make some assets, or parts of them, very sensitive to change. Expert advice will be needed to identify these sensitivities and assess whether and how they can be worked around (see paragraphs 20 - 23), however, a proportionate approach should be maintained.

30 Many heritage assets have a significance that is a combination of historic, architectural, artistic and archaeological interest. However, some will currently hold only an archaeological interest, in that nothing substantial may be known about the site and yet there is a credible expectation that investigation may yield something of strong enough interest to justify some level of protection.

31 For sites with archaeological interest, whether designated or not, the benefits of conserving them are a material consideration when considering planning applications for development.

32 If a decision in principle is made to allow a proposal that would cause the loss of an asset (either wholly or in part), developers are required to record and advance our understanding of the significance of the asset or the relevant part in a manner proportionate to its importance and the potential impact (NPPF, Paragraph 141).

## Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)

- 3.7 Historic England guidance on the setting of heritage assets is set out in the Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3 (English Heritage, 2015).
- 3.8 The purpose of Advice Note 3 is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG). It sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.
- 3.9 The Advice Note provides guidance on practical and proportionate decision making with regards to the management of proposed developments and the setting of heritage assets. It is stated that the protection of the setting of a heritage asset need not prevent change and that decisions relating to such issues need to be based on the nature, extent and level of the significance of a heritage asset, further weighing up the potential public benefits associated with the proposals.
- 3.10 The Historic England guidance document makes the following points:
- A setting does not have a fixed boundary as it may change;
  - Extensive heritage assets such as landscapes or townscapes can include many heritage assets and their nested and overlapping settings, as well as having a setting of their own;
  - The setting of a heritage asset may reflect the character of the wider townscape or landscape in which it is situated, whether fortuitously or by design;
  - The importance of a setting of a heritage asset is what it contributes to the significance of the asset;
  - Where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by unsympathetic development within its setting, consideration still needs to be given as to whether additional change would further detract from (or possibly enhance) the significance of the asset; and
  - The contribution made by its setting to the significance of a heritage asset does not depend on public access.
- 3.11 The guidance sets out a five staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting, of which Stages 1 and 2 are used in the identification and assessment of a heritage baseline:
- Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
  - Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)
  - Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance
  - Step 4: explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoiding or minimise harm
  - Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 3.12 The guidance includes;
- The advice in this document, in accordance with the NPPF, emphasises that the information required in support of applications for planning permission and listed building consents should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision,

and that activities to conserve or invest need to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on the significance of those heritage assets. At the same time those taking decisions need enough information to understand the issues.

3.13 In relation to "buried assets and setting" the guidance sets out that;

Heritage assets that comprise only buried remains may not be readily appreciated by a casual observer; they nonetheless retain a presence in the landscape and, like other heritage assets, have a setting. For instance:

The location and setting of historic battles, otherwise with no visible traces, may include important strategic views, routes by which opposing forces approached each other and a topography that played a part in the outcome.

Buried archaeological remains may also be appreciated in historic street or boundary patterns, in relation to their surrounding topography or other heritage assets or through the long-term continuity in the use of the land that surrounds them.

While the form of survival of an asset may influence the degree to which its setting contributes to significance and the weight placed on it, it does not necessarily follow that the contribution is nullified if the asset is obscured or not readily visible.

3.14 Although assessments of changes within the settings of heritage assets can involve non-visual issues such as noise, it is more usually the visual aspects of a development that form the major part of the assessment.

3.15 The existence of direct lines of sight between the heritage asset and the proposed development is an important factor in judging the visual impact of the development. However, it is possible for changes within the setting to occur even when such a relationship does not exist. For example, views towards a listed building from a frequently visited location, such as a park or a public footpath, may be affected by the presence of a larger development, even if the development is not directly visible from the building itself.

3.16 An assessment of visual impacts on the heritage assets and their settings needs to take into account a wide variety of factors including the location of the asset within the physical landscape, its relationship with contemporary and non-contemporary features within that landscape and the location, size and character of the proposed development in relation to these factors.

3.17 The assessment then needs to balance the impact of these various considerations on the basis of informed professional judgment.

3.18 There should also be consideration of the sensitivity to change of the setting of a heritage asset. This requires examination of the current setting with regard to identifying elements that contribute to the significance of the asset, elements that make a neutral contribution to the significance of the asset and elements that make a negative contribution to (i.e. detract from) the significance of the asset.

### **Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments (DCMS, 2013)**

3.19 Principles of selection for the scheduling of monuments (DCMS 2013) include their archaeological and historic interest with the following principles being used to help select monuments for designation;

- Period;
- Rarity;
- Documentation;
- Group Value;
- Survival;
- Fragility;
- Diversity;
- Potential.

3.20 In identifying sites and monuments that may be consider for designation, DCMS (2013, 11) sets out that;

These principles should not be considered definitive, but as indicators that contribute to a broader judgment based on individual circumstances. Other factors, such as the contribution of monuments to the character of today's landscape or the historic landscape, can also be important considerations.

## Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (English Heritage, 2008)

3.21 Conservation Principles outlines English Heritage's (now Historic England) approach to the sustainable management of the historic environment. While primarily intended to ensure consistency in English Heritage's own advice and guidance through the planning process, the document is recommended to local authorities to ensure that all decisions about change affecting the historic environment are informed and sustainable.

3.22 This document was published in line with the philosophy of PPS5 yet remains relevant with current policy in the emphasis placed upon the importance of understanding significance as a means to properly assess the effects of change to heritage assets. The guidance describes a range of heritage values which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being:

- Evidential value: which derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. It can be natural or man-made and applies particularly to archaeological deposits, but also to other situations where there is no relevant written record.
- Historical value: which derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It can be illustrative (illustrative of some aspect of the past) or associative (where a place is associated with an important person, event, or movement).
- Aesthetic value: which derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour, or they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time.
- Communal value: which derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects. Commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it. Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence. Spiritual value attached to places can emanate from the beliefs and

teachings of an organised religion or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of a place.

- 3.23 The Principles emphasise *that considered change offers the potential to enhance and add value to places...it is the means by which each generation aspires to enrich the historic environment* (Paragraph 25).

### **Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment. Consultation Draft (Historic England, 2017)**

- 3.24 The original document was primarily intended to ensure consistency of advice and guidance through the planning process and was commended to LPAs to ensure that all decisions about change affecting the historic environment were informed and sustainable. Four main heritage values were highlighted: aesthetic, evidential, communal and historical.
- 3.25 Historic England are currently updating this document in order to set out their approach to conservation in a format that is more accessible and aligned with the language of the NPPF and current legislation. A key change is the heritage values to be used when seeking to understand significance of a built heritage asset in order to align with the terms used in the NPPF. These are historic, archaeological, and architectural and artistic. Consultation on this document closed on 2 February 2018
- 3.26 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, Draft NPPF, the PPG, current Development Plan Policy, National Guidance and by other material considerations.
- 3.27 The Principles set out in the Consultation Draft are as follows;
- Principle 1: The historic environment is of value to us all;
  - Principle 2: Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;
  - Principle 3: Understanding the significance of heritage assets is the starting point for effective conservation;
  - Principle 4: Heritage assets should be managed to sustain their heritage values;
  - Principle 5: Decisions about change need to be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and
  - Principle 6: Documenting and learning from decisions is essential to inform future management.

## 4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### Geology

- 4.1 ST Consult (2022) report that the BGS data indicates that the site is located on Bedrock of Claygate Member Clay with Bagshot Formation sand (sedimentary bedrock) towards the north of the site.
- 4.2 Superficial geology of Mid Pleistocene sand and gravel and Head Deposits are recorded to the north and south of the Site.
- 4.3 A small stream (the Prittle Brook) runs along the southern boundary.

### Topography

- 4.4 Topographic Survey indicates that the site rises from circa 50m OD along the southern boundary to circa 68m OD towards the northern boundary.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Timescales used in this report

#### Prehistoric

|              |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Palaeolithic | 900,000 - | 12,000 BC |
| Mesolithic   | 12,000 -  | 4,000 BC  |
| Neolithic    | 4,000 -   | 1,800 BC  |
| Bronze Age   | 1,800 -   | 600 BC    |
| Iron Age     | 600 -     | AD 43     |

#### Historic

|                      |           |         |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Roman                | AD 43 -   | 410     |
| Saxon/Early Medieval | AD 410 -  | 1066    |
| Medieval             | AD 1066 - | 1485    |
| Post Medieval        | AD 1486 - | 1799    |
| Modern               | AD 1800 - | Present |

### Introduction

- 5.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 5.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1000m (1km) radius search of the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER Report supplied by Place Services April 2022).
- 5.3 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, no designated World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study area. The site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Area.
- 5.4 The Pound Wood Roman Site Scheduled Monument is located approximately 350m to the north of the site.
- 5.5 The Site contains the following EHER entries;
- 9687. Roman coin of Antonius Pius found here. In Southend Museum. As set out below this is poorly provenanced and may have been found in the general location rather than at the HER spot provided;
  - 9688. Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age flints found on Dawes Heath. The HER entry includes "Site Assessment = More information needed";
  - 9689. Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age flints found on Dawes Heath. The HER entry includes "Site Assessment = More information needed". This may be a duplicate of 9688;
  - 9690. Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age flints found on Dawes Heath. The HER entry includes "Site Assessment = More information needed". This may be a duplicate of 9688 & 9689.



- 5.6 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

### **EHER Data**

#### **Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)**

- 5.7 The earliest prehistoric activity identified within the study area is associated with the Palaeolithic period, which relates to the isolated discovery of a worn hand axe from the surface of roadside gravels c100m north of the site boundary (9728, TQ 815 886).
- 5.8 There are several records within the study area relating to assemblages or isolated discoveries of Mesolithic worked flints on the Site (9688, 9689, 9690) and to the northwest (9822, TQ 804 888; 9604, TQ 807 888; 9819, TQ 8114 8862) of the Site. The greater majority of these finds appears to be associated with the Bagshot Formation geology north of the site.
- 5.9 Head deposits, due to the nature of their formation (see 3.1.2 above) are only likely to contain residual prehistoric material.
- 5.10 The evidence for Early Prehistoric activity in the study area derives solely from chance surface finds, with the Palaeolithic artefacts appearing to derive from secondary contexts, while the Mesolithic artefacts have primarily been found at a distance from the site associated with the Bagshot geological formation. The Bagshot Formation only marginally encroaches into the site boundary to a limiting the potential for Mesolithic artefacts to be present. On this basis the archaeological potential of the study site for the Early Prehistoric period can be identified as Low.

#### **Later Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age)**

- 5.11 There are several records within the study area which related to the poorly provenanced isolated recovery of Neolithic artefacts such as a flint axe head, worked flint and loom weights to the south-west of the Site (9490, 9500, 9502, 17958). These finds are generally indicative of exploitation of the local landscape during this period.
- 5.12 A Bronze Age flint dagger was found on Wyburn Height Estate in 1928, approximately 150m north of the sit boundary (9727).
- 5.13 Several sherds of Early Iron Age pottery are recorded as being recovered from gravel extraction to the south-west of the Site (9501).
- 5.14 The EHER list three identical poorly provenanced records from within the site boundary which refer to Prehistoric worked flint found on Daws Heath (9688, 9689, 9690, TQ 814 883). The exact location of the finds are unknown due to the provision of a six figure grid reference, with the record(s) likely to relate a small number of surface finds which were removed from the site by the person who found them. On this basis, these entries can only be considered as indicative evidence of Later Prehistoric activity in the local landscape.
- 5.15 A possible Prehistoric hand axe was found redeposited on a road immediately to the north of the site boundary (9813).
- 5.16 The scatter of Later Prehistoric artefacts indicates an increased utilisation of the landscape during this period, although any concentration of associated activity is not identified. In general, taking into consideration the potential recovery of isolated Prehistoric flints from within the site boundary, the potential for Later Prehistoric activity within the study site is considered to be Low to Moderate. The presence of further isolated artefacts and field boundaries cannot be precluded.

## Roman

5.17 Two Roman villa or farmstead sites are recorded within the study area. In the vicinity of Pound Wood, c350m to the north of the site, an area has been scheduled based on analysis of aerial photographs and the presence of well-preserved low lying earthworks indicating the presence of rectangular buildings and enclosures (9568 see Appendix 1).

5.18 The EHER description of this site is as follows;

Roman villa clearly defined in air photographs taken in the summer of 1976. Roman pottery and tesserae have been found in the same field, and pottery, tegulae and flue tiles found on the surface of adjoining field. The site is scheduled. Romano-British building also Iron Age and Medieval occupation. Typed note stuck to SMR sheet reads: 'In one field can be seen a circular feature which seems to enclose a rectangular feature. In the field in which an electricity pylon stands can be seen a double ditch and other cropmarks. Although these are not unknown (photographs are deposited in the Southend Museum) these photographs do show these features more clearly than any known previous photographs.' <3> Finds include coarse Romano-British sherds, tegulae and broken flue tiles from the surface of the ploughed fields found in 1969, and in private possession. <4> The site is a Romano-British farmstead or villa, visible on air photographs as a rectangular double-ditched enclosure. The area is ploughed and as a result considerable quantities of tiles including flue tiles and plain tesserae and pottery suggesting C1 - C2 occupation have been found. <5> The AP's in the SMR are not very clear. <6> Other ref. <7> Romano-British burial urn found to the north of the A127, Romano-British millstone found to the south of the scheduled area, and Romano-British sherds to the west of the scheduled area. A map in this source indicates cropmark features around the scheduled area. <8>

Find of Roman tile in disturbed earth at foot of the electricity pylon (TL81968888) by G. Mitchell (Rochford Hundred Field Archaeology Group).

5.19 The Romano-British millstone found to the south of the scheduled area is recorded as EHER entry 9782. EHER entry 9781 (also at the same location) records a medieval millstone.

5.20 EHER entry 46853, which is adjacent to the Site boundary records the following;

The outline of the 55 acre wood is mainly curvilinear suggesting it is of some antiquity. There are substantial earthwork banks around its perimeter and several internal banks to the south-west. These make little sense as internal management features, and might more plausibly relate to a field system pre-dating the wood, since the southernmost bank continues the line of an extant field boundary outside the wood.

The wood contains 3 streams. Rackham (1986) noted a dam across the westernmost stream and a visit by Bob Delderfield in 1993 revealed the existence of a pond like depression behind it. The dam is 0.7m high and is c. 0.8m wide at the base. The pond is a steep-sided, sub rectangular depression 32m long, c. 10m wide at the narrower western end and c. 30m wide to the east.

In the winter of 1993-1994 an earthwork and auger survey of the complex was carried out. The auger survey produced no evidence of any form of lining in the pond and only a relatively shallow depth of organic-rich sediment within it (5-15cm).

If it is a fishpond then the wood must have had a large clearing or not in existence as they need light and not to be clogged by leaves. Documentary evidence the wood

existed by 1568 so the pond is presumably earlier. It is possible that the dam may relate to the Roman occupation to the north of the wood (EHER 9568). <1>

- 5.21 This may be evidence of Roman activity although EHER entry 46858 (with the same location) refers to a Medieval Deer Park (see below).
- 5.22 Regular scatters of Roman artefacts and other possible contemporary building remains have been recorded in close proximity (9708 refers to a Roman building, shown by a concentration of building material in a ploughed field; EHER Entry 45686 refers to a watching brief carried out during the excavation of a wildlife pond on land north of Pound Wood, Dawes Heath. A large amount of tile including at least some Roman material was found over a wide area on all sides of the pond. This was particularly concentrated in the north-eastern corner of the site. Prehistoric worked and burnt flints were also found on all sides of the pond.
- 5.23 The recovery of a poorly provenanced Roman coin, is recorded as having occurred within the site (9687, TQ 814 883). The coin is only indicative of general Roman activity within the local landscape and was probably removed from the site by the finder.
- 5.24 Three further Roman coins are recorded as being recovery close to the southern boundary of the study area (9585, TQ 8035 8775; 9724, TQ 8117 8737; 9754, TQ 8147 8728).
- 5.25 The archaeological potential of the study site for the Roman period can be identified as Low to Moderate. Known concentrations of Roman activity occur within the study area, There is a possibility that evidence for field boundaries and isolated artefacts associated with this period maybe present within the site.
- 5.26 Due to the localised topography and vegetation, there is no indivisibility between the study site and Scheduled Monument.

### Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

- 5.27 The nearest settlement recorded within the Domesday Survey of 1086 is at *Reyleigh* (Open Domesday 2014) , located c1.5km to the northwest of the site.
- 5.28 A spear and knife, thought to be Anglo-Saxon in origin, have been recorded as deriving from the area of Daws Heath (17597).
- 5.29 The boundaries of Medieval deer parks are listed on the EHER as being adjacent to the Site. Entry 46858 refers to a Medieval Deer Park (Rayleigh Deer Park) with Thundersley Deer Park to the west (46856, TQ 7952 8810).
- 5.30 Ripon (2008) suggests that there is a strong case is made that these 'planned landscapes' are predominantly later Saxon, contrary to the widespread belief that they date to the late Iron Age or Roman period.
- 5.31 The area of Daws Heath adjacent to the A127 in the northern part of the study area, is listed by Essex County Council as a Designated Ancient Landscape. This is due to the high number of hedgerows present that are likely to originally been established in the Medieval period (47206).
- 5.32 The EHER Entry is as follows;
 

Designated Ancient Landscape by ECC 19/5/1992. An ancient landscape is an area that contains a significant assemblage of visible features, both man-made and semi-natural of pre 1600 origin.

A large number of ancient woodlands have survived on the Bagshot/Claygate hills of south-east Essex although much of the area became urban in the course of the last 100 years. Field systems which survive, chart the progress of assarting (woodland clearance) for agricultural and deer parks from a very early date.

Many have the irregular appearance of medieval enclosures. The two best systems are:

- 1) The Upper Roach Valley to the south of Hockley Woods in Rochford district
- 2) Adjacent to Daws Heath to the south of the A127

The value of the Daws Heath group is that it contains hedgerows with woodlands, mainly ancient. The combination is a landscape, mostly of pre 1600 origin that is historically valuable in a similar way to a Conservation Area consisting mainly of listed buildings. Buildings can be dated by their typology with accuracy and hedgerows on alkaline soils by their tree and shrub content. On acid soils, however, there are limitations on the species range and consequently this technique is not a useful guide in this area. The woods themselves have been surveyed and described by Dr Rackham.

A length of the boundary of Rayleigh Park is preserved in hedgerows and woodland edges. Dr Rackham gives several references to the park, the earliest being 1274.

- 5.33 In 2013 and 2014, Cambridge University's community archaeology outreach project, Access Cambridge Archaeology, excavated a series of test pits within garden plots located throughout the Daws Heath village. The project did not identify any archaeological features of note, although a small number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered, the majority of which derived from residual contexts.
- 5.34 There are three records scattered across the study area which relate to the recovery of isolated Medieval pottery sherds or mortar fragments (9609, TQ 804 887; 16825, TQ 8099 8913; 9581, TQ 820 876).
- 5.35 The archaeological potential of the study site for the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval period can be identified as Low, with the site likely to lie within woodland for the majority of this period.

### **Post Medieval and Modern (including map regression exercise)**

- 5.36 Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 (Fig. 3) is the earliest cartographic source providing a detailed view of the site and its immediate environs. The map depicts the site to the southeast of the hamlet of Daws Heath, with approximately two-thirds of the site located within Broom Wood. The north-eastern part of the site is occupied by open ground associated with Broom Barn, which appears to consist of land previously cleared of trees within this extensively wooded landscape.
- 5.37 The Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1798 (Fig. 4) indicates that the open ground associated with Broom Barn consists of agricultural land. The local woodland is now known as Bowers Hill Wood.
- 5.38 The 1838 Thundersley Tithe map (Fig. 5) and associated Award note that the greater majority of the site has been cleared of woodland for the purpose of growing arable crops. Only a small plot of woodland survives in the central part of the site.
- 5.39 The 1867 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) depicts the site as fully occupied by agricultural land. Barring the construction of several small buildings adjacent to Daws Heath Road, and minor alterations to the existing field boundaries, the layout of the site remains unaltered between 1898 and 1960 (Figs. 7-9).
- 5.40 By 1960 (Fig. 10) buildings associated with Brook Farm have been constructed within the site boundary in the southwest corner of the site.
- 5.41 By 2013 (Fig. 12) Brook Farm has been expanded to include a stables complex incorporating numerous sheds and areas of hardstanding.
- 5.42 The potential of the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods can be identified as Moderate to Low.

## Negative Evidence

- 5.43 A negative archaeological evaluation was undertaken to the north of Pound Wood Scheduled Monument (19103, TQ 8185 8909).
- 5.44 In 2002, archaeological monitoring of service trenching at Hadleigh School to the south of the site, did not identify any deposits of archaeological interest (18813, TQ 8142 8721).

## Lidar data

- 5.45 Lidar data (Figure 2a) does not show the presence of archaeological remains on the site.

## Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 5.46 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 5.47 There is one nationally designated archaeological assets recorded within the EHER Search undertaken for this assessment, located to the north-west of the site.

## Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 5.48 No archaeological assets are recorded on the site although non-scheduled archaeological remains are recorded through crop-mark evidence, within the surrounding area.
- 5.49 As identified by desk-based work, the archaeological potential of the site by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below.

| Period:           | Identified Potential | Archaeological Identified Significance |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| Early Prehistoric | Negligible to Low    | Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)       |
| Later Prehistoric | Low to Moderate      | Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)       |
| Roman             | Low to Moderate      | Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)       |
| Anglo-Saxon       | Negligible to Low    | Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)       |
| Medieval          | Negligible to Low    | Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)       |
| Post Medieval     | Low to Moderate      | Low (Local)                            |

## **6 SITE CONDITIONS, PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS**

### **Site Conditions**

- 6.1 Site walk-over took place on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2022 (see Appendix 3).
- 6.2 The site is currently under pasture, surrounded by woodland with housing to the north. Hedges of various ages (some recent – post 2000) cross the site.
- 6.3 Remnants of ridge and furrow is visible in the north-west corner of the site but conversation with the land-owner indicates that this is largely early C20th and not medieval in origins.

### **Proposed Development**

- 6.4 Proposed Development is residential with large landscaped areas to the eastern side (Appendix 2).

### **Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets**

- 6.5 It is considered that there will be no development impacts on nationally designated archaeological assets. The Scheduled Monument to the north of the site is circa 350+ metres away and completely screened by woodland. There will be no effect on the setting of the Scheduled Monument.

### **Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets**

- 6.6 Prehistoric archaeological assets are recorded on the site although the provenance of these is uncertain.
- 6.7 Roman and medieval landscapes are located towards the northern boundary of the site. Although there is no evidence of these extending on to the development site it is possible that remains of these periods may be present.
- 6.8 From the available baseline information it is considered that there could be development impacts on non-designated archaeological assets.
- 6.9 As the site is screened by woodland on it is considered that there will be no effect on the setting of the Scheduled Monument to the north.

## 7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 7.2 The Scheduled Monument of Pound Wood is located to the north of the site.
- 7.3 Prehistoric archaeological assets are recorded on the site although the provenance of these is uncertain.
- 7.4 Roman and medieval landscapes are located towards the northern boundary of the site. Although there is no evidence of these extending on to the development site it is possible that remains of these periods may be present.
- 7.5 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

| Period:       | Identified Archaeological Potential and Significance: |
|---------------|---|
| Prehistoric   | Negligible to Low / Local to Regional                 |
| Roman         | Low to Moderate / Local to Regional                   |
| Anglo-Saxon   | Low to Moderate / Local to Regional                   |
| Medieval      | Negligible to Low / Local to Regional                 |
| Post Medieval | Low to Moderate / Local                               |

- 7.6 It is considered that there will be no development impacts on nationally designated archaeological assets. The Scheduled Monument to the north of the site is circa 350+ metres away and completely screened by woodland. There will be no effect on the setting of the Scheduled Monument.
- 7.7 From the available baseline information it is considered that there could be development impacts on non-designated archaeological assets and that further archaeological information may be required by the Local Planning Authority. Based on the potential significance of the potential assets it is considered that the information could be secured by a planning condition on any consent that is granted for development.
- 7.8 The final decision regarding this rests with the LPA and their Archaeological Planning Advisers.



## Sources Consulted

### General

British Library

Essex Historic Environment Record

The National Archive

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Portable Antiquities Scheme – [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)

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Historic England, 2015b, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans

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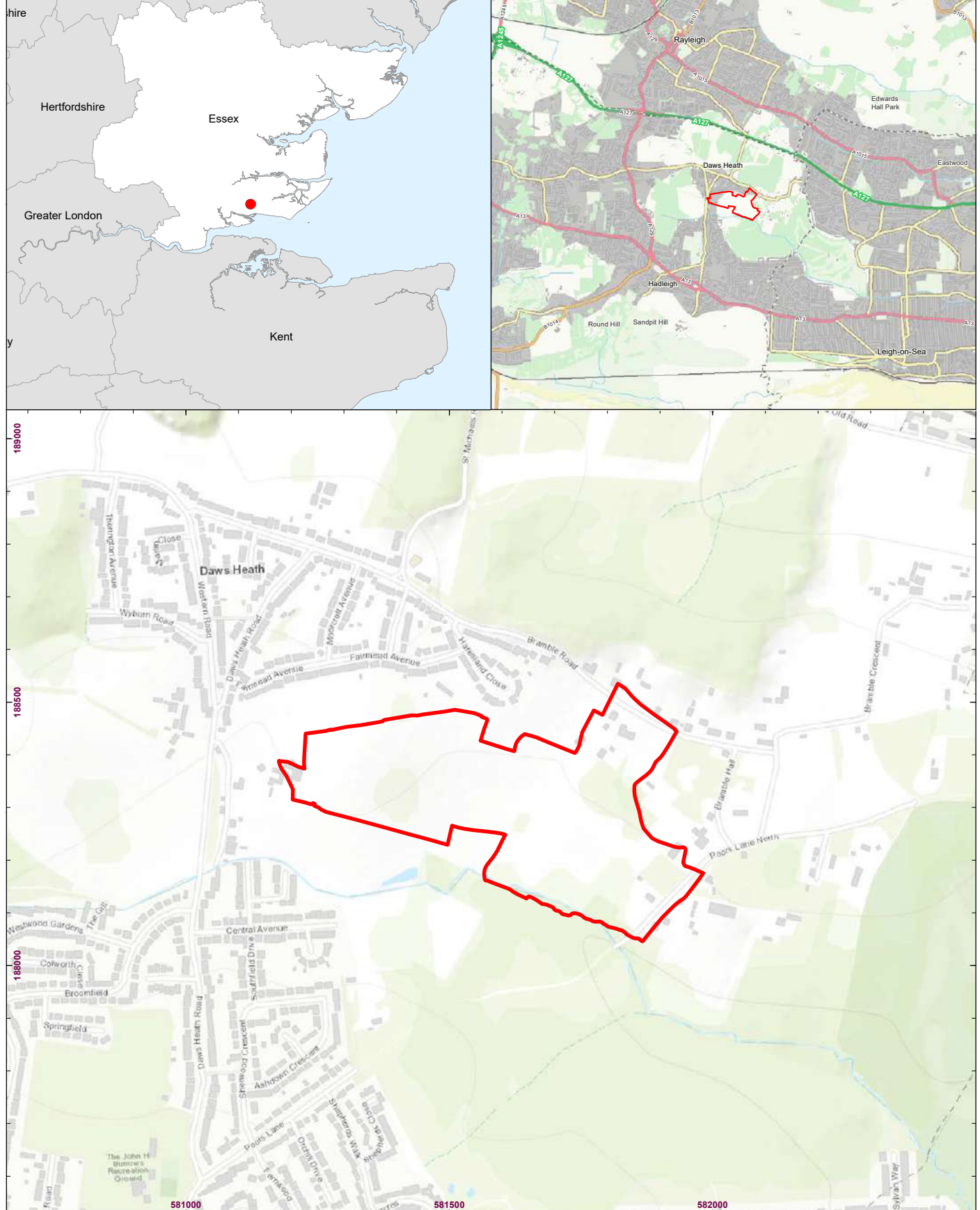
Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government, 2019, National Planning Policy Framework

Rippon, S, 2008, Early planned landscapes in South-East Essex. Essex Archaeology and History, June 2008

ST Consult, 2022, Land at Brook Farm. Desk Study & Risk Assessment Report



## FIGURES



 Site Boundary



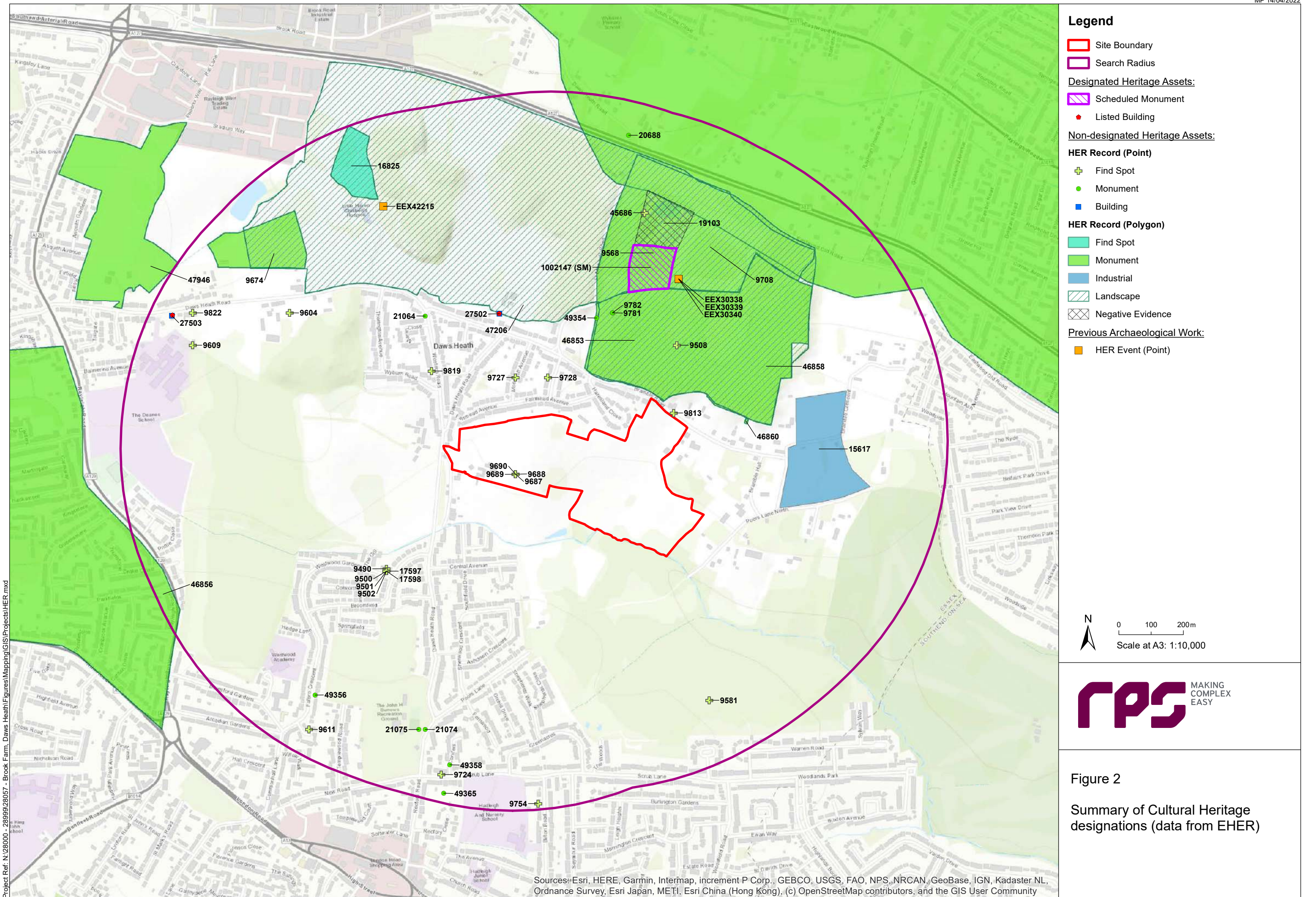
0 100 200m  
Scale at A4: 1:10,000

**rps** MAKING  
COMPLEX  
EASY

Figure 1

Site Location









**Legend**

 Site Boundary

**LiDAR DATA**

Source:  
Environment Agency NLP

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:  
Mar 2018

Processing:  
Multi-direction Hillshade overlaid on  
simple Local Relief Model



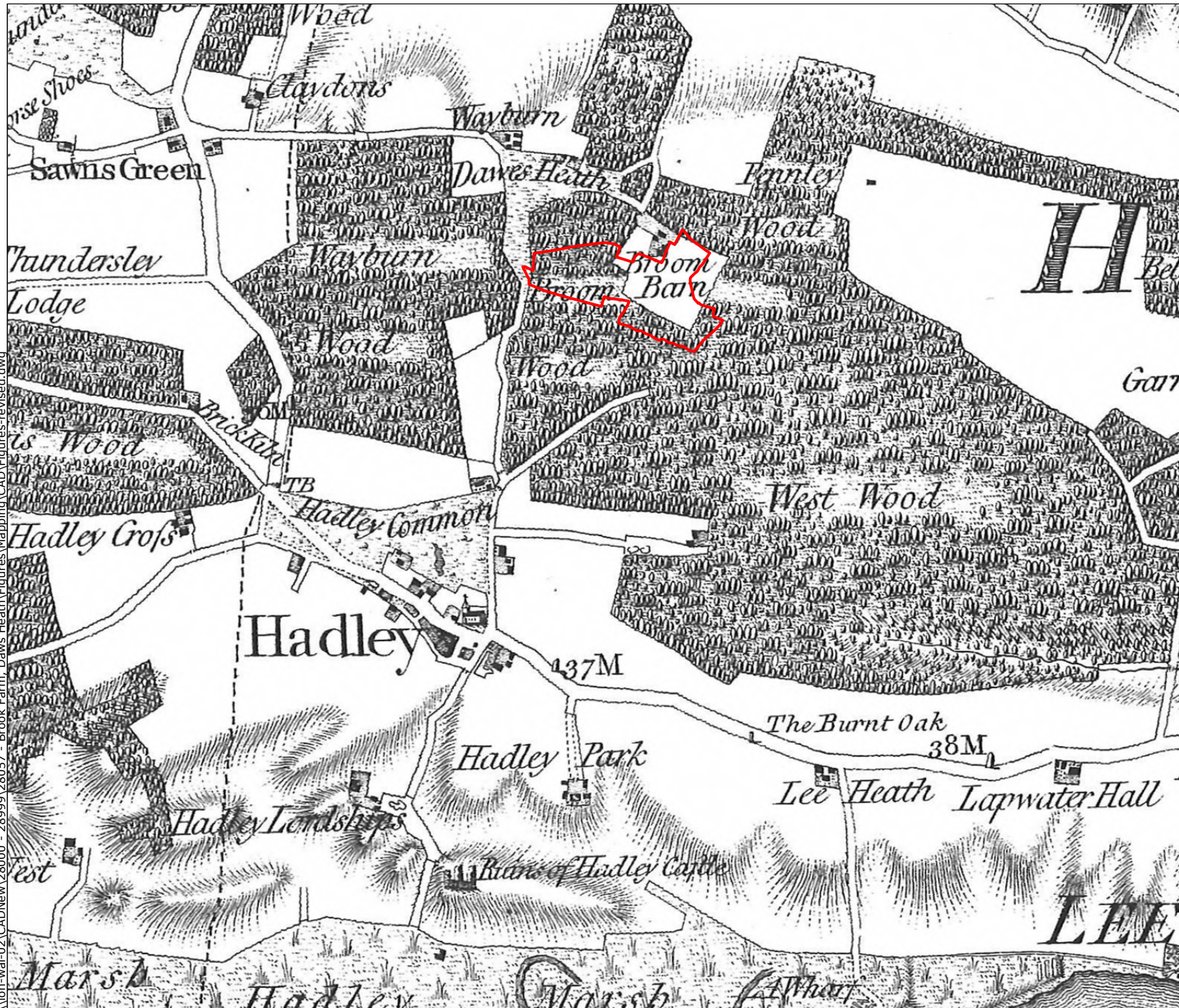
0 50 100m  
Scale at A3: 1:3,500



Figure 2a

LiDAR Plot





Site Boundary

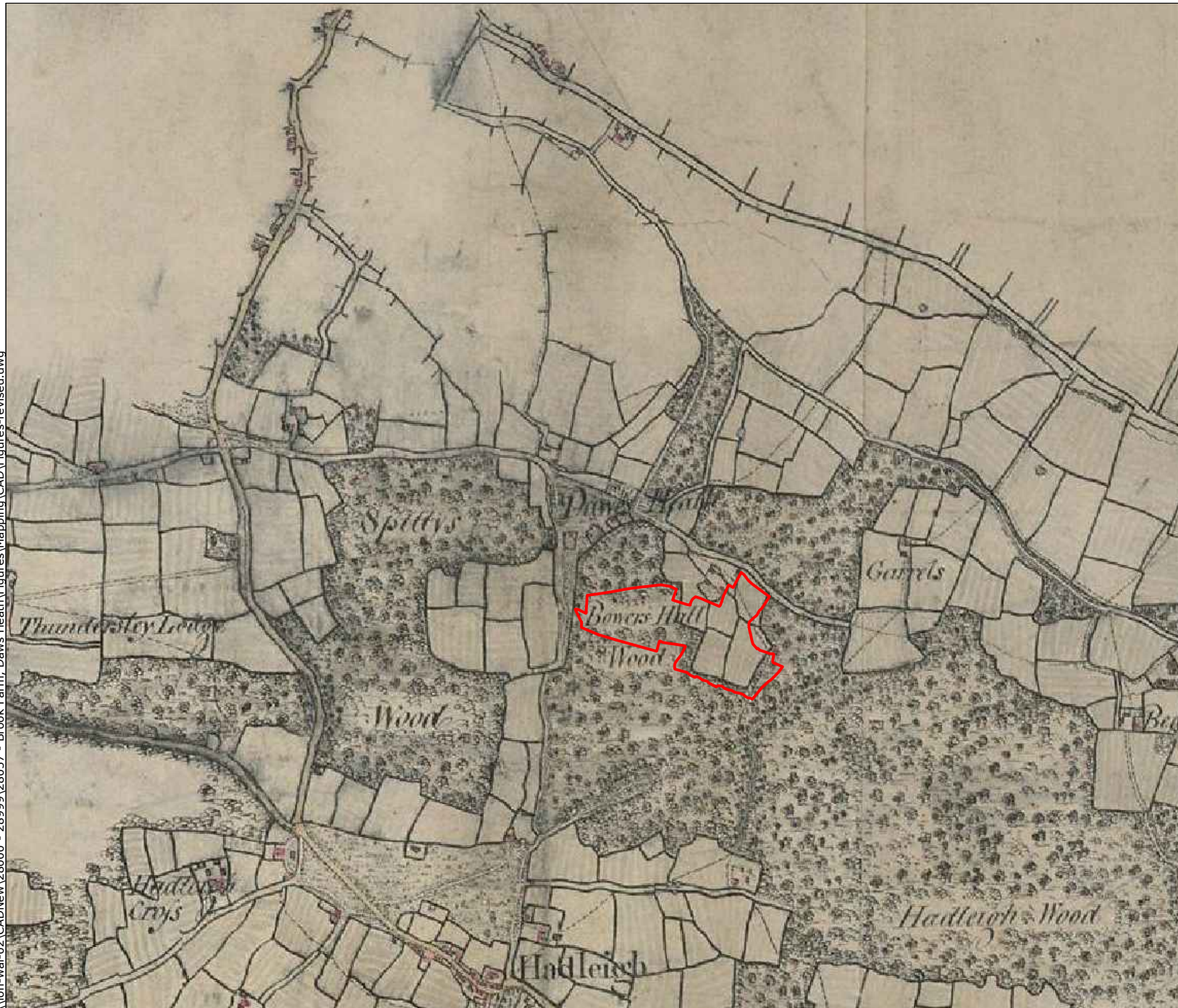


Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 3  
1777 Chapman and Andre





 Site Boundary



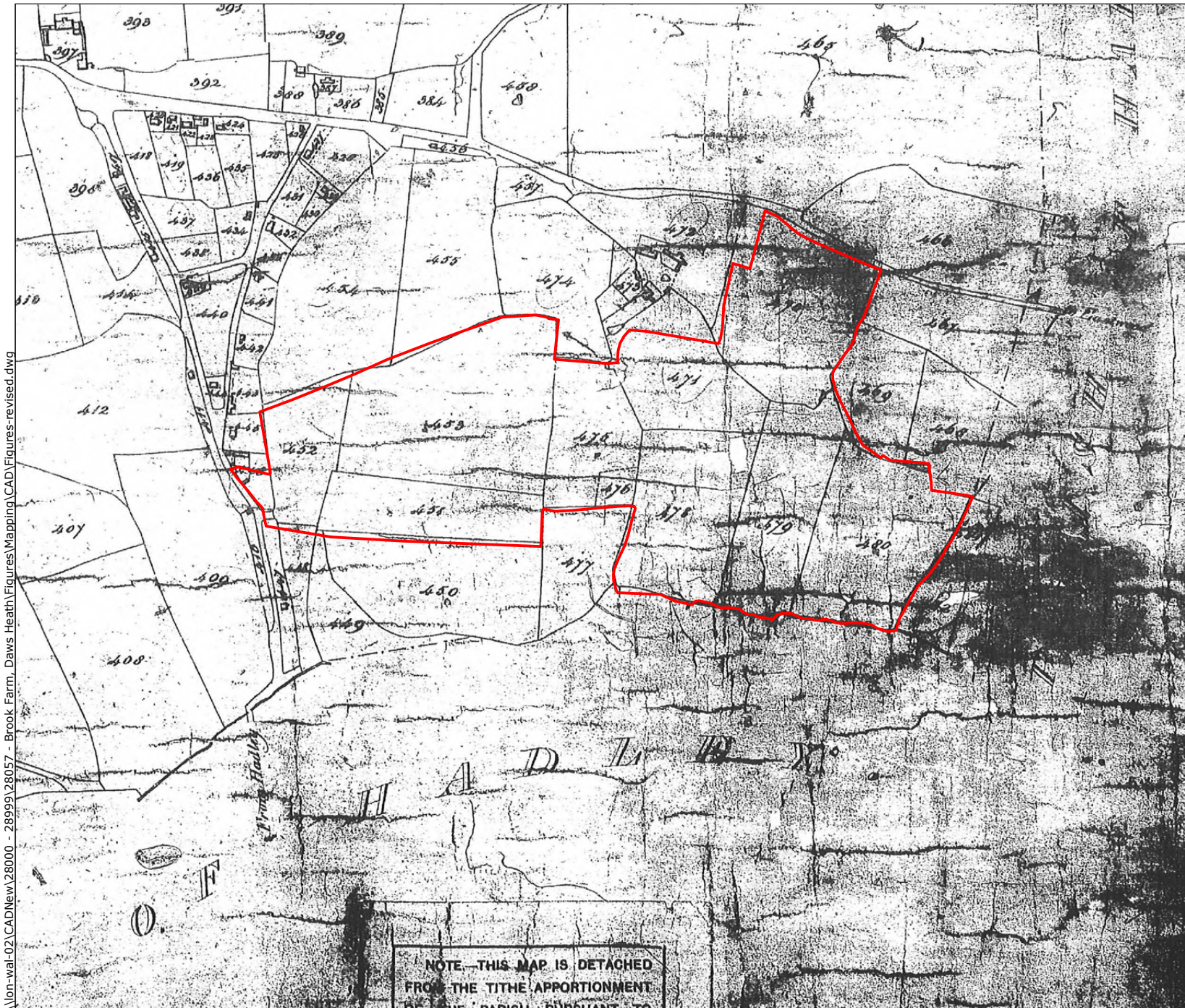
Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1798 Ordnance Survey  
Drawing





 Site Boundary



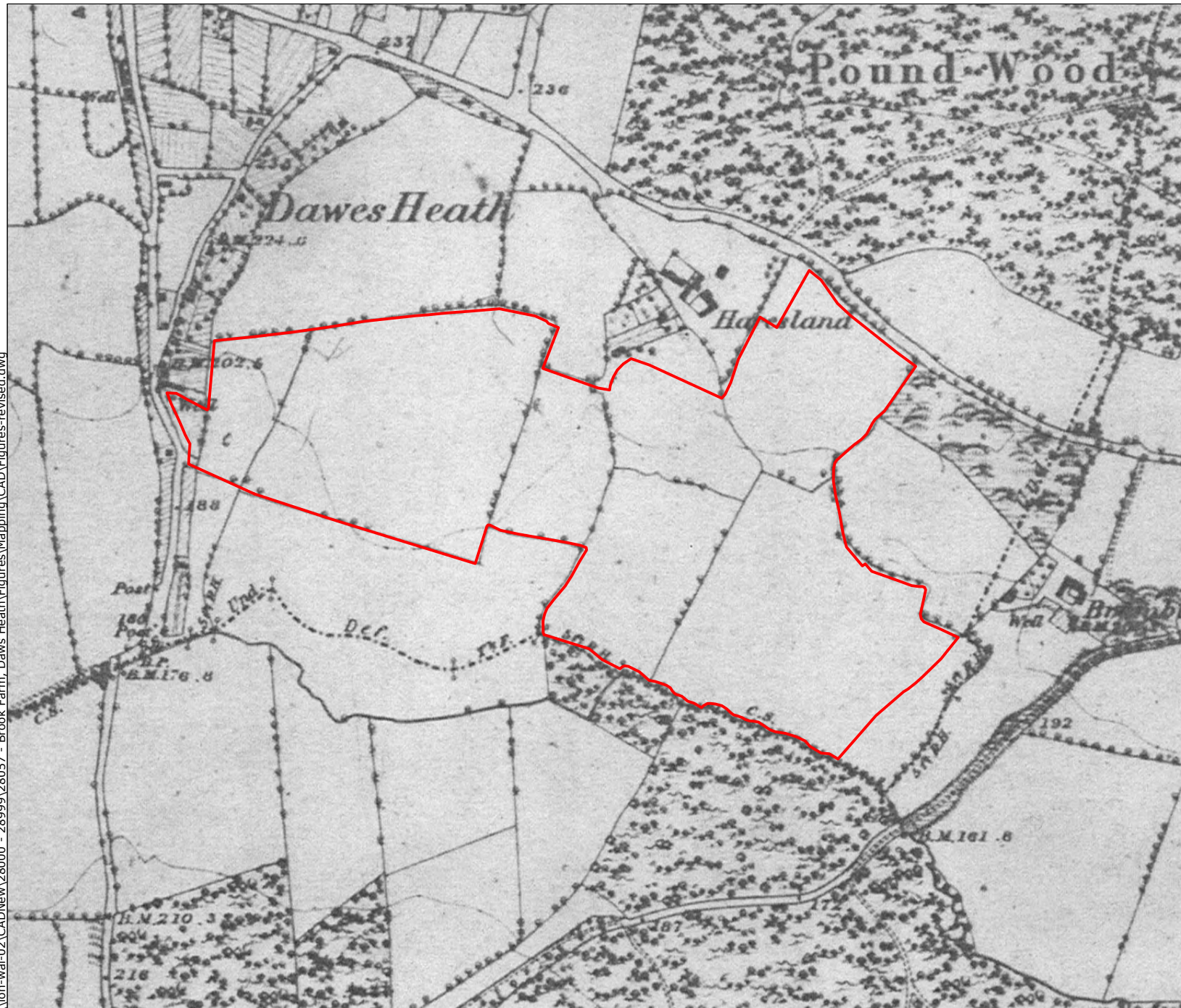
Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1838 Thundersley Tithe Map





 Site Boundary



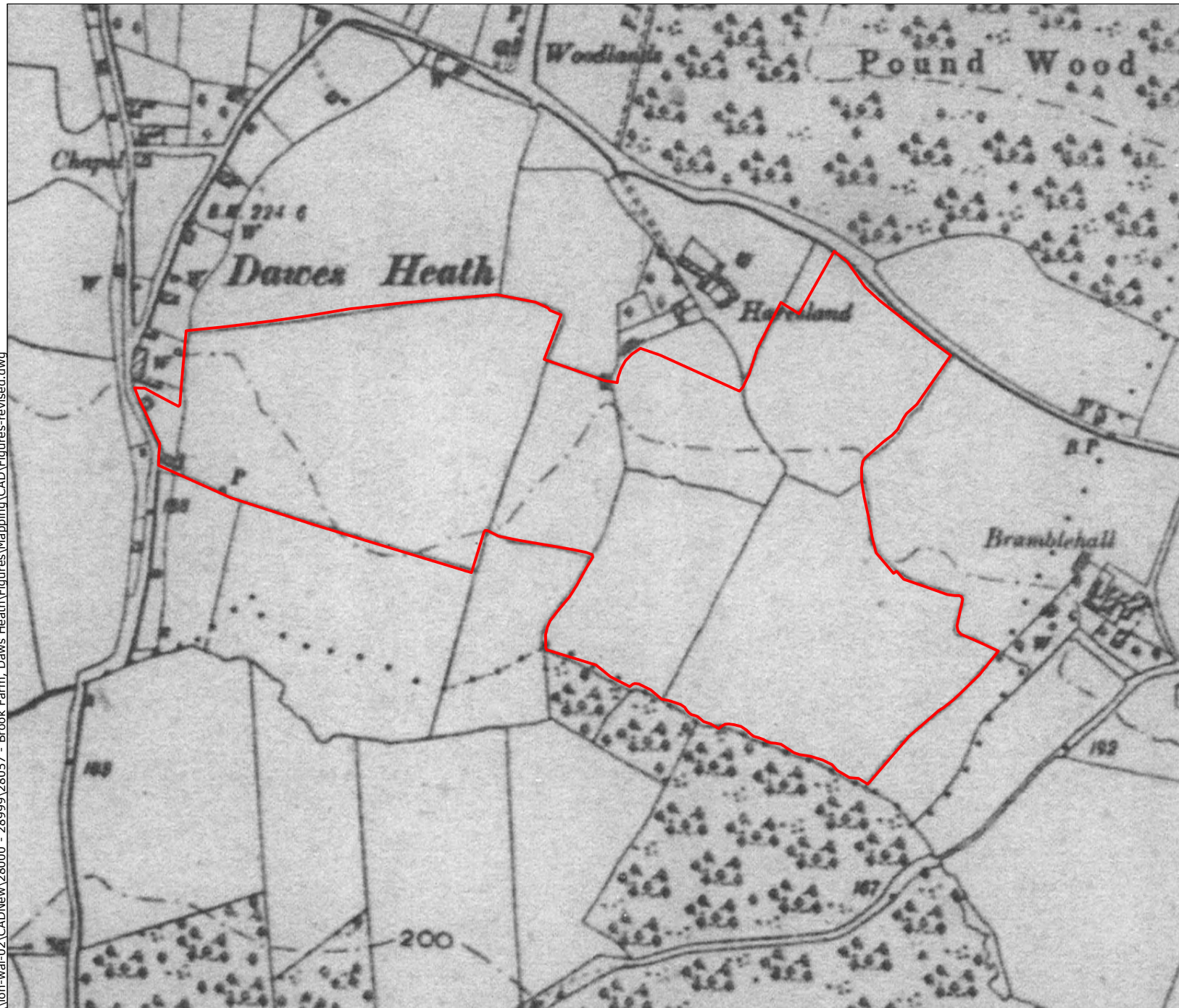
Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 6

1867 Ordnance Survey





 Site Boundary



Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only

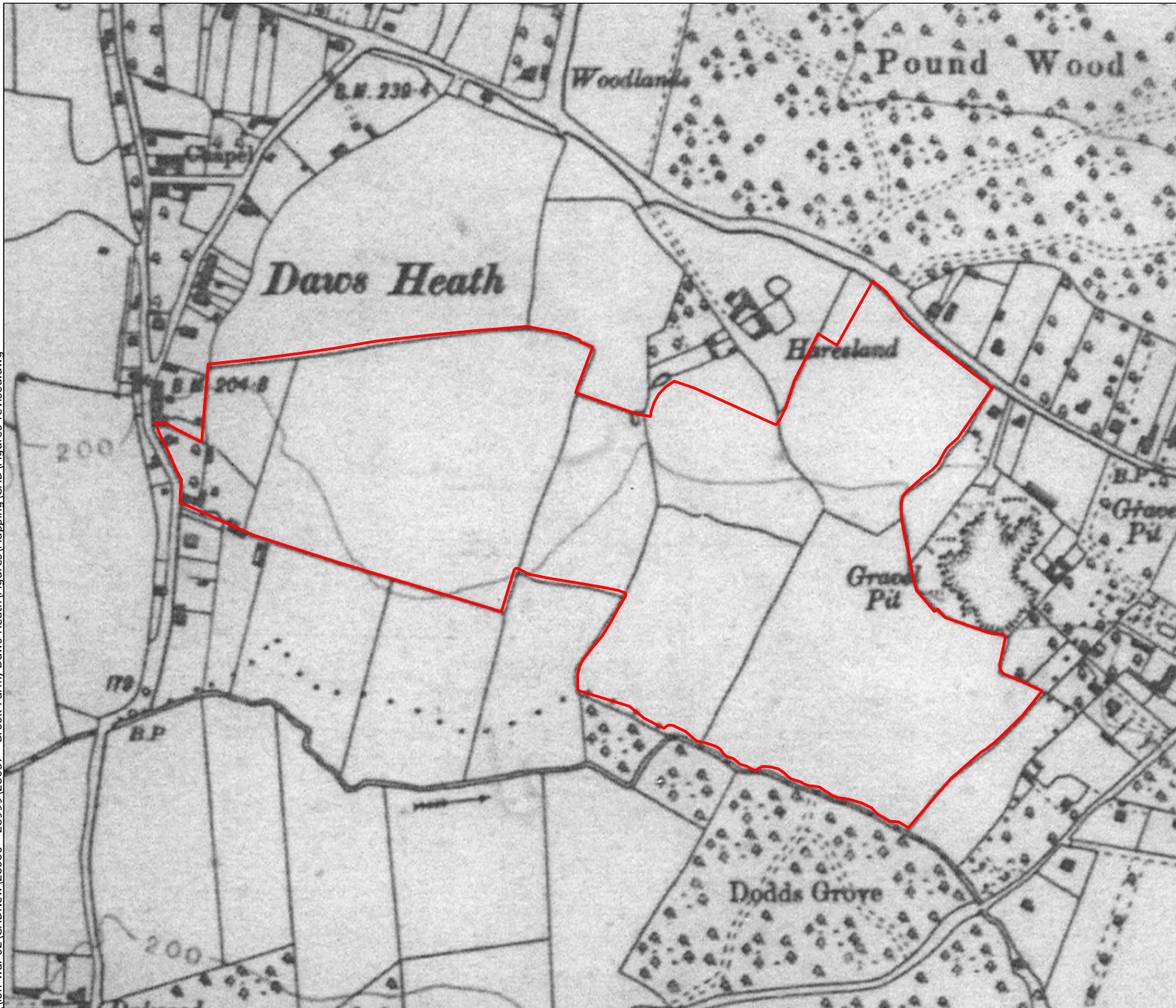


Figure 7

1898 Ordnance Survey



\\on-wal-02\CADNew\28000 - 28999\28057 - Brook Farm, Daws Heath\Figures\Mapping\CAD\Figures-revised.dwg



 Site Boundary

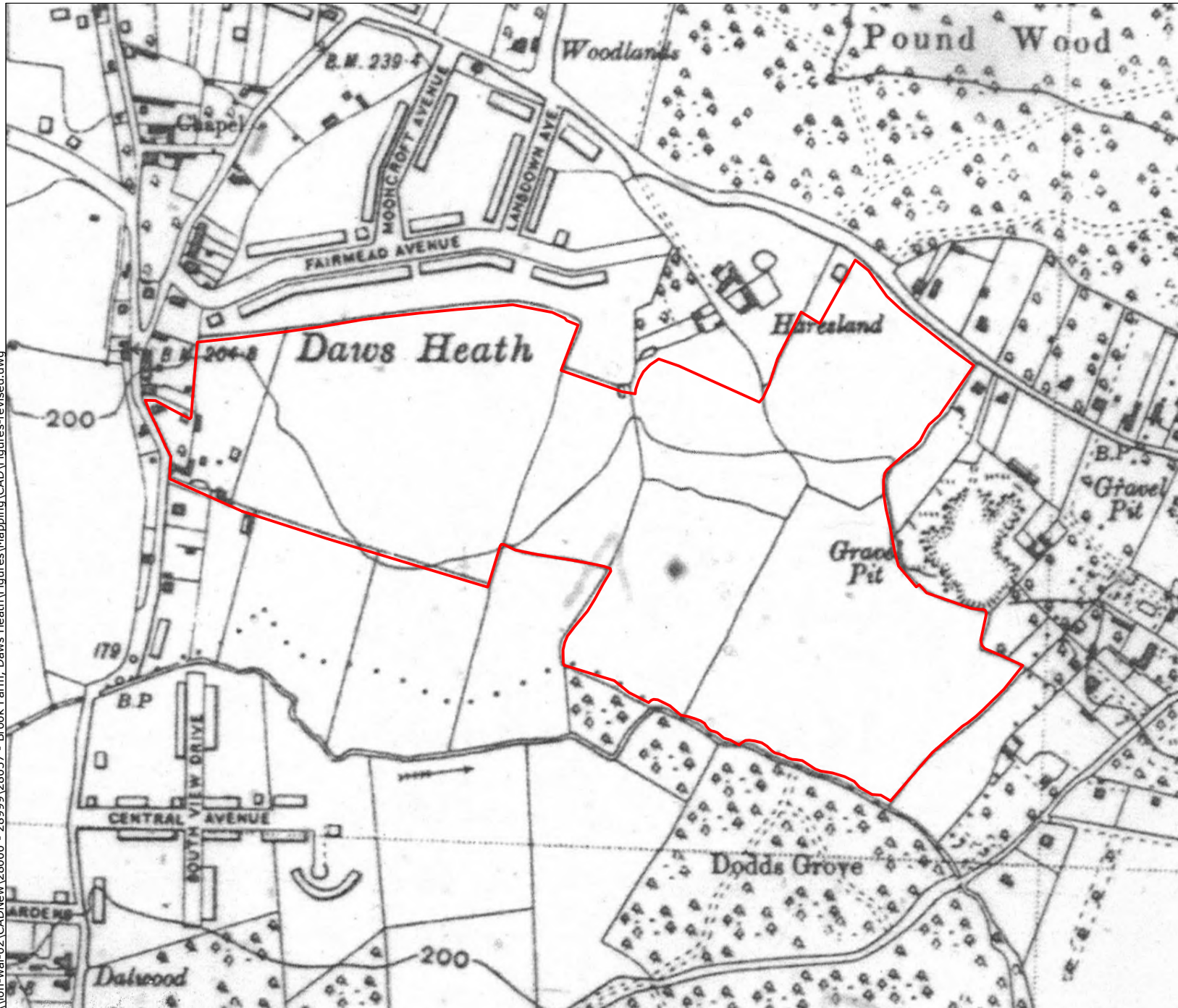


Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 8  
1923 Ordnance Survey





 Site Boundary

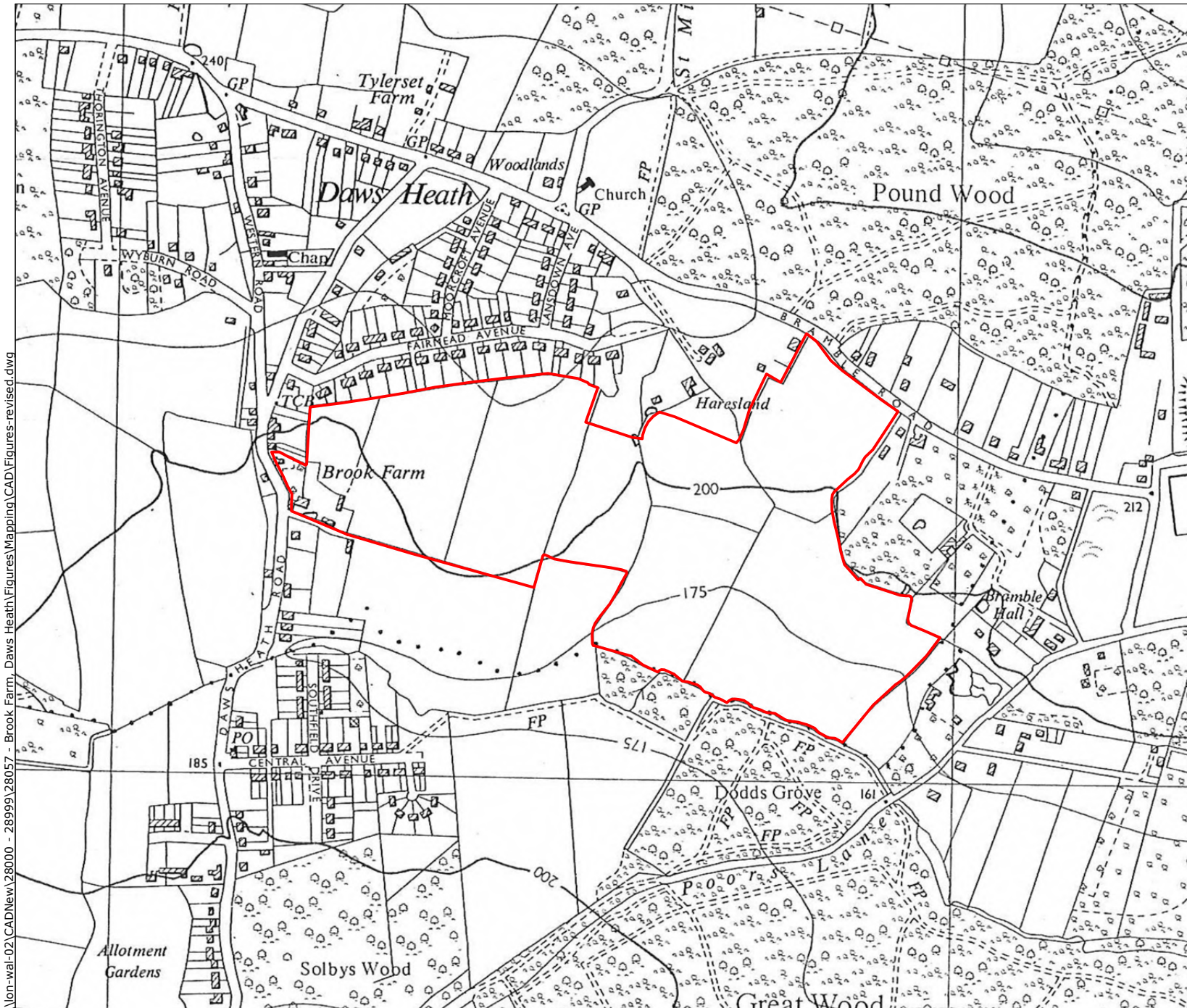


Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 9  
1938 Ordnance Survey





 Site Boundary



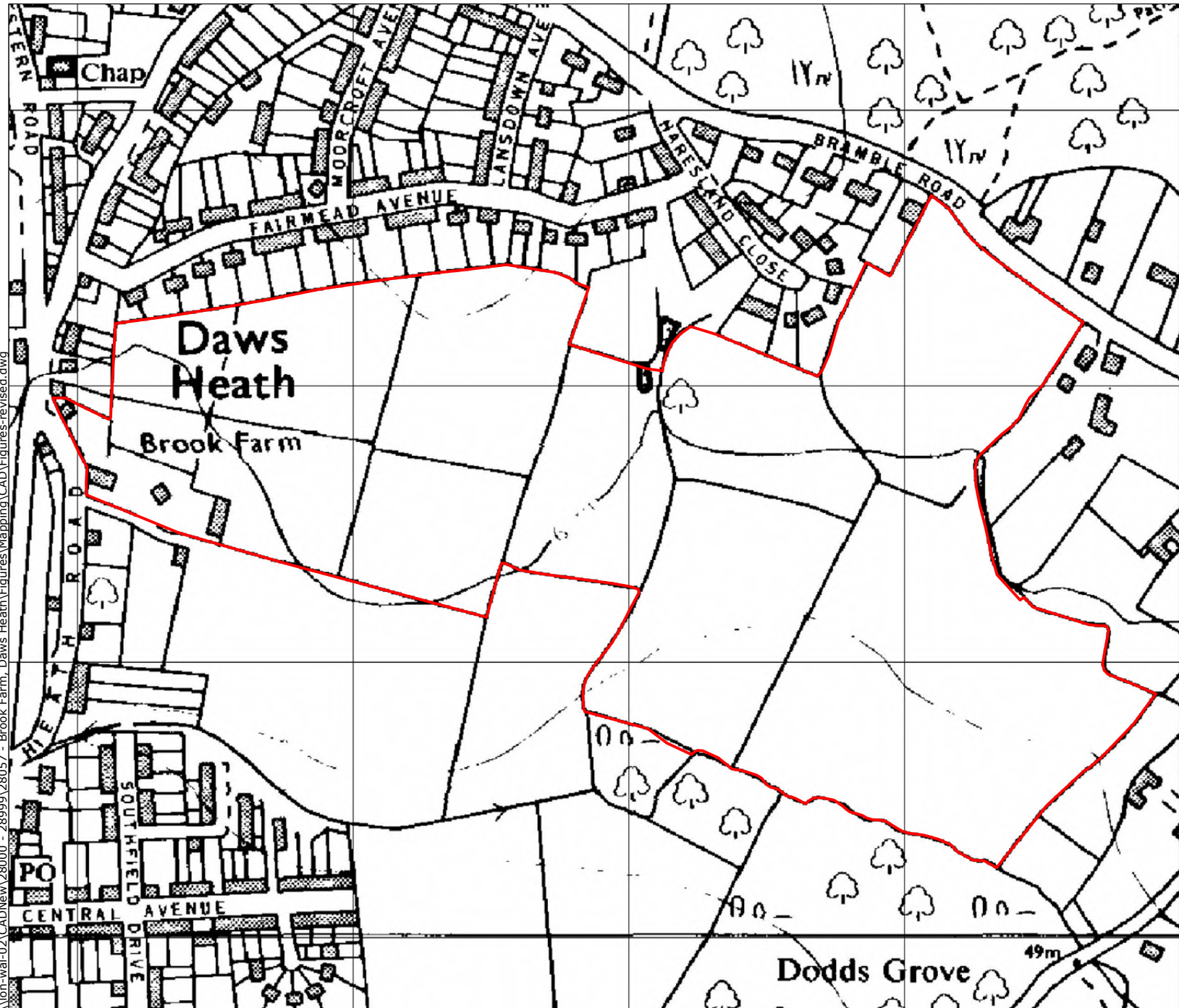
Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 10

1960 Ordnance Survey





Site Boundary



Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 11

1975 Ordnance Survey

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 Site Boundary



Do Not Scale  
Illustrative Only



Figure 12

2013 Google Earth View

A large, light beige graphic on the left side of the page, shaped like a stylized hand holding a pen. The 'pen' part is a dark maroon color, with a horizontal section and a curved tip pointing towards the bottom right. The word 'APPENDICES' is written in dark maroon capital letters on the horizontal part of the pen.

## APPENDICES



**Appendix 1**  
**Pound Wood Scheduled**  
**Monument**





# Romano-British site N of Pound Wood, Thundersley

Listed on the National Heritage List for England.

[Search over 400,000 listed places](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

## Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Scheduled Monument**

List Entry Number: **1002147**

## Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Essex**

District: **Castle Point (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TQ 81824 88941**

## Summary

Not currently available for this entry.

## Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

## History

Not currently available for this entry.

## Details

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

## Legacy

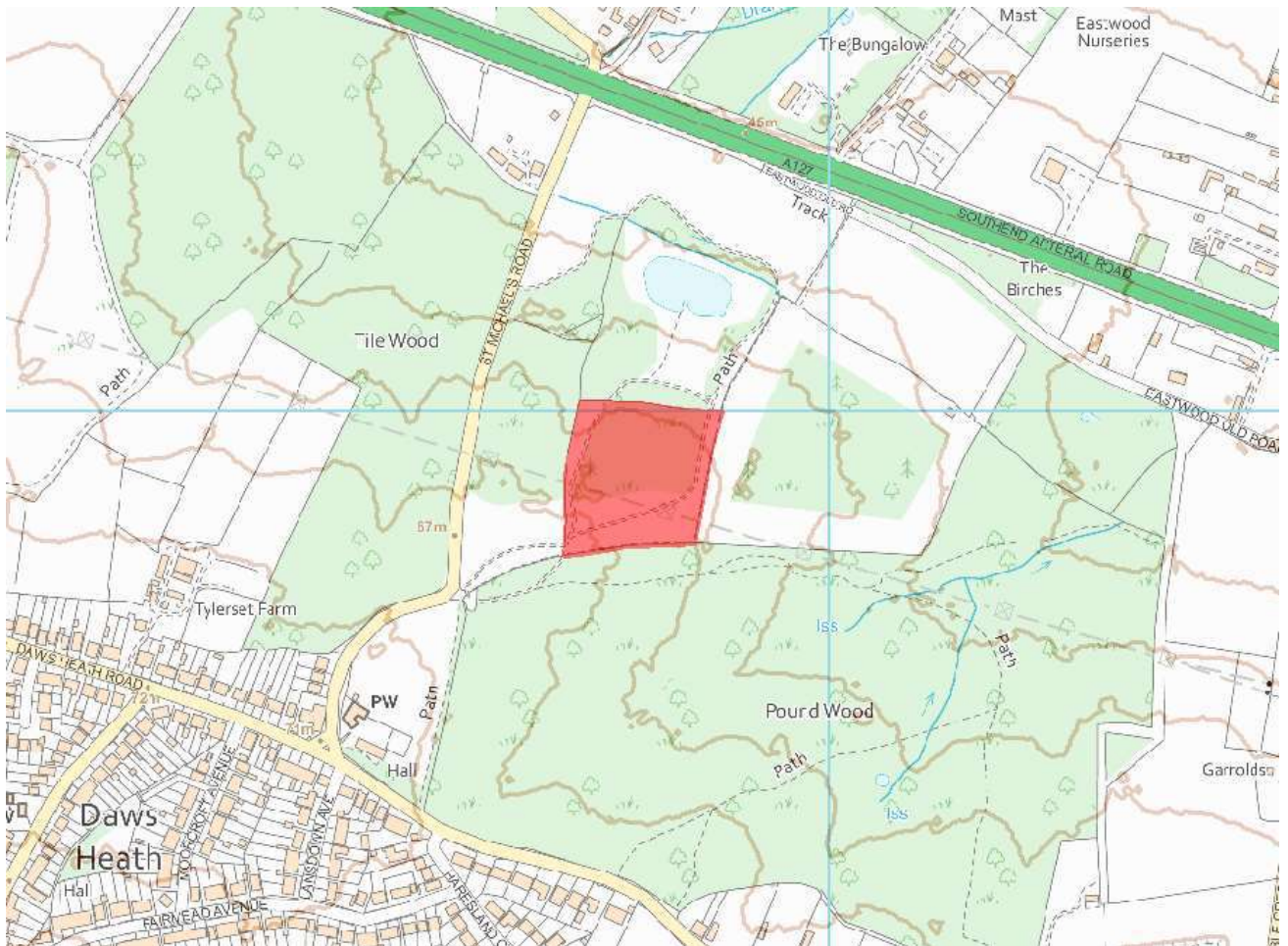
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: **EX 150**

Legacy System: **RSM - OCN**

## Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.



## Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale.  
This copy shows the entry on 26-Apr-2022 at 12:19:39.

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(<https://historicengland.org.uk/terms/website-terms-conditions/>).

End of official list entry

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← [Previous - Overview](#)

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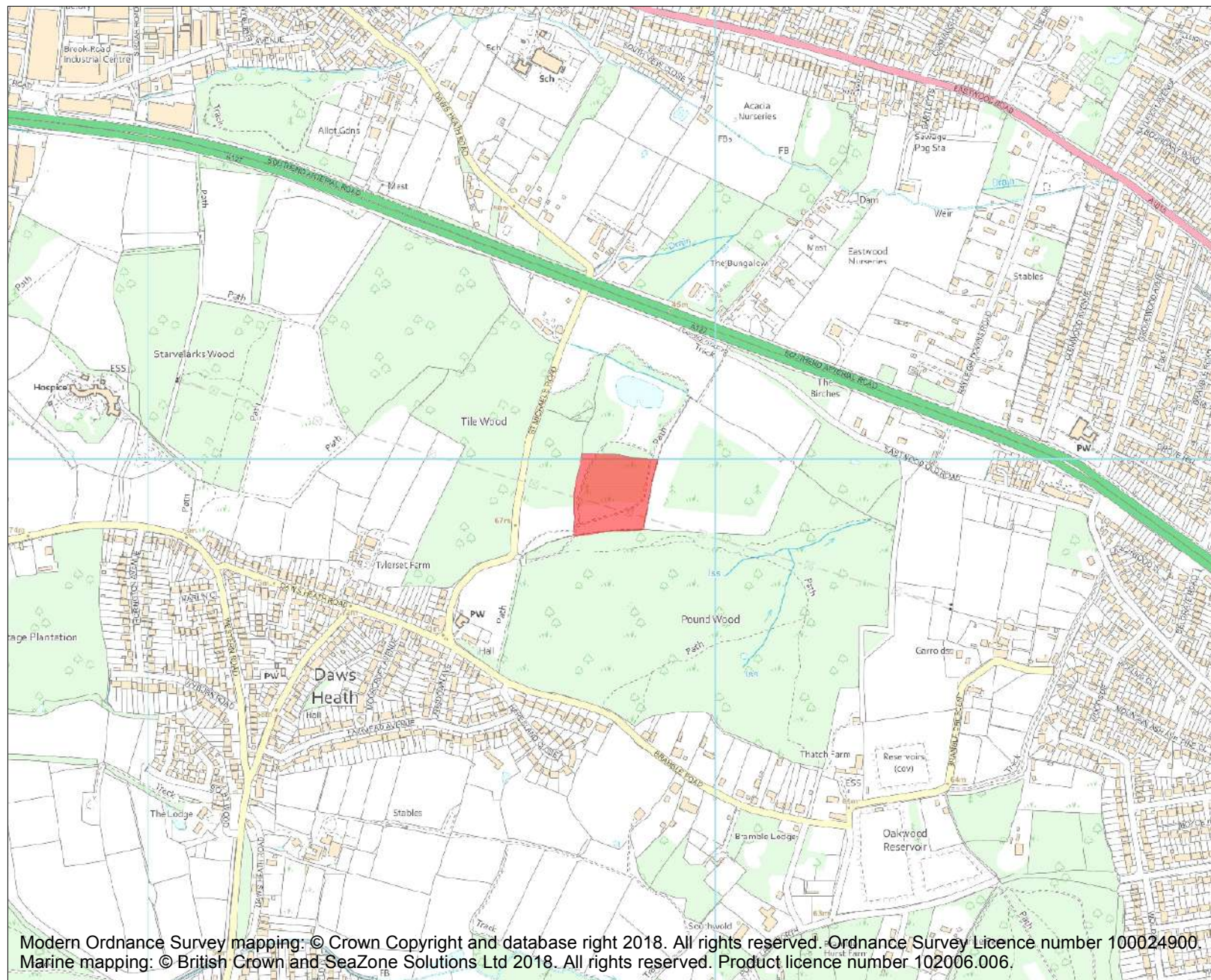
→ [Next - \*\*Comments and Photos\*\*](#)

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**Back to top**





This is an A4 sized map and should be printed full size at A4 with no page scaling set.

**Name:** Romano-British site N of Pound Wood, Thundersley

**Heritage Category:** Scheduling  
**List Entry No :** 1002147

**County:** Essex  
**District:** Castle Point  
**Parish:** Non Civil Parish

Each official record of a scheduled monument contains a map. New entries on the schedule from 1988 onwards include a digitally created map which forms part of the official record. For entries created in the years up to and including 1987 a hand-drawn map forms part of the official record. The map here has been translated from the official map and that process may have introduced inaccuracies. Copies of maps that form part of the official record can be obtained from Historic England.

This map was delivered electronically and when printed may not be to scale and may be subject to distortions. All maps and grid references are for identification purposes only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.

**List Entry NGR:** TQ 81824 88941  
**Map Scale:** 1:10000  
**Print Date:** 26 April 2022

## Appendix 2 Proposed Development Drawings

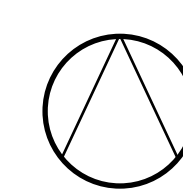


POUND WOOD  
NATURE RESERVE



Note: Please refer to landscape strategy for further information

10000 0m 10m 30m 60m





## Appendix 3 Site walk-over

**JAC 28057 - Brook Farm, Daws Heath\Site Visit**



Central area of Site looking north towards recent development





Central area of Site looking north-east: faint ridge and furrow visible



Central area of Site looking south-east: faint ridge and furrow visible



Main track running through the Site





View from track looking towards the east



[rpsgroup.com](http://rpsgroup.com)