

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR THE HISTORIC TOWNS OF ESSEX

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR THE HISTORIC TOWNS OF ESSEX

1. PURPOSE OF GUIDANCE

This report sets out Supplementary Planning Guidance for the management of the urban archaeological resource of the historic towns of Essex. In addition to 'traditional' archaeology, these documents consider issues relating to historic buildings, the industrial heritage, Conservation Areas and townscape as far as they elucidate the history and development of the town. The report should be read as a supplement to the other relevant planning documents (see Section 5). It has been prepared by Essex County Council to assist District planning authorities with the review of their existing local plans and in relation to their development control activities, in particular the determination of planning applications. Each District planning authority is requested to formally adopt the relevant parts of this report as Supplementary Planning Guidance for these specific purposes.

The guidance has been set out in two parts:-

Town Assessment Report - this sets out the detailed archaeological and historical evidence for each town upon which its management strategy is based.

General Overview and District Management Strategies - this explains the purpose of the guidance, the planning background, the general approach of the Historic Towns Project, the identified historic towns, and the definition of management policies for the urban archaeological resource. The District Management Strategies explains the management strategy zones proposed for each of the identified historic towns within a particular District.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE AREA COVERED

This Supplementary Planning Guidance has been prepared for 'New Essex' following the re-organisation of local government on the 1st April 1998. The area covered includes the eleven districts of Basildon, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Epping Forest, Harlow, Maldon, Rochford, Tendring and Uttlesford. Castle Point District which has no Historic Town as understood by the remit of this survey, is excluded, as are the new Unitary Authority areas of Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock.

3. ROLE OF THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION GROUP

This guidance has been prepared by the Heritage Conservation Group (HCG) of Essex County Council. Within the Heritage Conservation Group a team of archaeological development control officers provides specialist advice to all the Essex local planning authorities with the exception of Colchester which has its own internal arrangements. The HCG is responsible for the maintenance of the Essex Heritage Record (EHR, formerly the SMR) which provides a database of the county's archaeology and listed buildings (including Colchester) and is the main source of information available for assessing the archaeological implications of development within the county. The EHR also forms a basis for a wide range of work related to the protection and conservation of archaeological sites and for academic and private research.

4. IMPORTANCE OF HISTORIC TOWNS

The importance of archaeological remains is clearly recognised today (see section 5). They are an irreplaceable source for the study of the past, a resource for education, leisure and tourism and they contribute to the quality and interest of the contemporary environment. The archaeology of historic towns represents probably the most complex form of all archaeological remains and deposits. Surviving monuments provide a visible reminder of the past, whilst buried remains contain evidence for the origins and history of a town. In particular, the past will often have directly affected the contemporary urban layout in the form of street-pattern, built-up areas and open spaces.

5. PLANNING BACKGROUND

5.1 CONSERVATION LEGISLATION AND POLICY

For all of these reasons, the importance of protecting, conserving and presenting archaeological remains is firmly enshrined in legislation and in central and local government policy. *The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* of 1979 (amended by the *National Heritage Act* of 1983) provides for the scheduling of ancient monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Buildings identified as being of Special Architectural or Historical Importance are protected as Listed Buildings and the historic town area often lies within a Conservation Area, under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. In addition the planning system also has a key role to play in the protection of archaeological remains. Current government policy is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) on *Planning and the Historic Environment* (1994) which applies to Conservation Areas, buildings, historic parks and gardens and battlefields, and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) on *Archaeology and Planning*, (1990) which specifically covers archaeology in the planning framework.

The current encouragement of development of 'brown-field' sites within urban areas as opposed to 'green-field' sites will have a significant impact on urban archaeology and raises issues of sustainability. The government is committed to maintaining a sustainable environment. The central aim of sustainability (English Heritage 1997) is to achieve an acceptable quality of life, where necessary through growth, without irreversibly damaging the environment or its assets, including the historic environment. The historic environment can be sub-divided into 'critical capital' which encompasses Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other particularly significant sites, 'constant capital' which includes the majority of the elements that comprise the fabric of the historic environment, and 'tradable capital' which is those elements of the historic environment which may have to be sacrificed in return for adequate benefits of other kinds (such as employment). The issues of sustainability have been further developed in *What matters and Why. Environmental Capital: A new approach* (English Heritage, Countryside Commission, English Nature, Environment Agency, August 1997).

5.2 DEVELOPMENT PLANS: NATIONAL GUIDANCE

Planning Policy Guidance Note 12 (PPG12) on *Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidance* underlines the role of the development plan in providing guidance, incentive and control in taking planning decisions. In Essex there are two tiers of development plan, the County Structure Plan and the Local Plans for each District. The intention is that the Essex Historic Towns project will be referenced in both and supported by this Supplementary Planning Guidance.

5.3 DEVELOPMENT PLANS: STRUCTURE AND LOCAL PLANS

The Essex Replacement Structure Plan (1998), Draft Deposit Plan, was placed on statutory deposit in March 1998 and sets out strategic planning guidance for Essex. The policy considerations covering the Historic Towns are detailed in Chapter 7 Heritage Conservation, Policies HC1, HC5 and HC6. In particular Policy HC1 states: '*within the Historic Towns, development proposals in emerging local plans and planning applications will be determined in accordance with the detailed planning guidance set out in the Archaeology Strategy*'.

To date existing Local Plans (with the exception of Rochford District and Colchester Borough with reference to Colchester) make no specific mention of urban archaeology, although they all contain general policies for the archaeology in their area, as well as policies on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (see Appendix 1). The Heritage Conservation Group's intention is to encourage the individual Districts to add a specific Policy covering Urban Archaeological Management Strategies to each Local Plan as it comes up for review. In

addition the information contained within the Assessment reports is being incorporated within many of the Conservation Area Appraisals which are currently underway.

6. THE ESSEX HISTORIC TOWNS PROJECT

6.1 BACKGROUND

The Essex Historic Towns survey is part of a nationwide re-assessment of the urban archaeological resource commissioned by English Heritage (English Heritage 1992). Essex County Council, funded by English Heritage, has undertaken a survey of thirty-two towns in the county, which synthesised the current state of archaeological and historical knowledge for each town and assessed their potential for conservation and further research. The survey includes Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval towns, some of which are no longer urban in character. Modern towns that did not exhibit urban characteristics prior to 1700 AD (with the beginning of the Industrial Age) have not been included. Colchester although the largest and most complex historic town in Essex has not been included, as this will be the subject of a more intensive study than that used for the remainder of the towns.

A previous survey of the *Historic Towns in Essex* undertaken in the late 1970's, was published as Supplementary Planning Guidance in 1983 (Eddy and Petchey). Changes in planning practice and the accumulation of archaeological evidence mean that this work is now out of date. The primary intention of the re-assessment is to update and summarise our knowledge of the urban archaeological resource and to devise a management strategy for the archaeology of the historic towns within the planning process. In addition this project is seen as a first step in a long term process which will contribute to the formulation of detailed Conservation Area Assessments/character appraisals of the extant urban morphology. The new Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group sees this as an important priority and will seek partnership funding to address this issue in the near future.

Within the survey and the Assessment Reports the term 'Archaeology' incorporates below-ground remains, including cut features such as pits and post-holes and deposit layers, above-ground remains such as castles, earthworks and other historic structures (including industrial military and domestic buildings), and also historic aspects of the urban landscape (including street-pattern, infrastructure and open spaces).

N.B. It must be emphasised that this document is only concerned with the archaeology of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas. Archaeology found within the villages and rural areas of Essex and indeed within the more recent urban developments is of equal significance and is also covered by the current national legislative framework and within the planning system.

6.2 SELECTION CRITERIA

The first task for the Historic Towns of Essex survey was to establish which settlements were of urban status. It was decided that the survey would include Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval towns. Modern towns that did not exhibit urban characteristics prior to 1700 AD (with the beginning of the Industrial Age) have not been included. This of course means the exclusion of the resort towns of Southend, Clacton, Frinton and Walton, and the New Towns of Basildon and South Woodham Ferrers. These towns, although of interest in their own right were considered to fall outside the remit of this survey. However, those towns that were urban prior to 1700 are assessed up to the modern period. As discussed above (6.1), Colchester has also not been included within this survey.

The criteria chosen for identifying a town are based on those used in *Historic Towns of Essex* (Eddy & Petchey 1983). In all, fourteen criteria were selected (Table 1), and to be included within this survey a town had to exhibit five or more of the criteria (Table 2).

Table 1: Urban Criteria

1. Legal status
2. Relatively large population size & density
3. Urban defences
4. Castle/fort
5. Temple/church
6. Internal street pattern
7. Public buildings (includes guild hall, baths, hospitals, mansios, prisons etc.)

8. Administrative centre (civic, judicial and industrial)
9. Focus of communications network (land, sea and river)
10. Market
11. Mint
12. Economic diversity/industry
13. Urban buildings
14. Religious organisations

Table 2: List of Historic Towns included in the survey

BASILDON	HARLOW
Billericay	Harlow
BRAINTREE	MALDON
Bocking	Burnham-on-Crouch
Braintree	Maldon
Castle Hedingham	ROCHFORD
Coggeshall	Rayleigh
Earls Colne	Rochford
Halstead	TENDRING
Kelvedon	Harwich
Witham	Manningtree
BRENTWOOD	St Osyth
Brentwood	UTTLESFORD
CHELMSFORD	Great Chesterford
Chelmsford	Great Dunmow
Pleshey	Hatfield Broadoak
COLCHESTER	Newport
Dedham	Saffron Walden
Wivenhoe	Thaxted
EPPING	
Chipping Ongar	
Epping	
Waltham Abbey	

6.3 URBAN FORMS REPRESENTED

Many of the towns are multi-period in date and some have been occupied more or less continuously since the Late Iron Age or Roman period. However they can be broken down into main period groupings.

The Roman towns fall into two groups; those founded on sites previously occupied in the Late Iron Age and those that appear to have been 'greenfield' sites. They are nearly all at important points on the communications network, and often take the form of ribbon development along a routeway with little planned internal layout. Some were associated with forts as at Great Chesterford and Chelmsford, some had their own defences and at least two appear to have had a primarily religious focus (Maldon and Harlow).

The Saxon towns fall into two groups, those that were founded as *burhs* by Edward the Elder at the beginning of the tenth century as at Maldon and those that were monastic foundations as at Waltham Abbey. All were on royal estates. The Domesday Book shows that many of the medieval towns were thriving villages by the end of the Saxon period, although not necessarily urban in character.

The medieval towns of Essex are mainly small market towns, but within that group there are variations on this theme. There are castle towns such as Castle Hedingham and Pleshey, towns associated with large monastic institutions as at St Osyth, towns which were founded as a commercial venture (usually by the ecclesiastical authorities) as at Epping and Brentwood and several port towns which include the international port of Harwich and the smaller fishing-ports like Burnham-on-Crouch and Wivenhoe. A number of the medieval towns failed to develop in the later medieval and early post-medieval period, and are now no more than villages, whilst others prospered and grew. The survey has also examined the post-medieval and industrial heritage within the towns,

the latter ranging from the traditional industries such as malting, to the electronic and defence industry dominant in Chelmsford

Essex is fortunate in the quality of its historic towns, particularly in regard to the built environment. Many still retain a definite 'historic' identity and show clearly the stages of their development through the centuries. The survey has highlighted a number of key themes in the development of urbanism in Essex, much of which is applicable to towns elsewhere in England, including the transition period from Late Iron Age settlement to Roman towns, the deliberate founding of towns as commercial ventures in both the Saxon and medieval periods, the mechanics and physical manifestation of patronage, the relationship with the rural hinterland, the processes of economic decline, and the role of the agricultural and fishing based industries (including the cloth trade, malting, saffron-growing and boat-building).

The urban archaeological resource in Essex is clearly recognised as important today. It forms an irreplaceable source for the study of the history of Essex, and is probably the most complex form of all the archaeological remains and deposits in the county. In addition the towns are a resource for education, leisure and tourism and contribute to the quality and interest of the contemporary environment and the economic well-being of the county.

7. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The Management Strategies for the urban archaeological resource consist of Management Strategy Zones which are delimited on a map and an Assessment Report for each town. Both the Management Strategy Zones and the Assessment Report will be continuously reviewed in the light of new archaeological evidence and will be updated on a regular basis (probably to coincide with the 5-yearly review of Local Plans).

7.1 ASSESSMENT REPORT

Each town is described by an Assessment Report which collates and synthesises current archaeological and historical knowledge for the town and assesses their archaeological and historical potential for promotion, conservation and research in the future. The reports include phased plans delimiting the individual monuments identified (where location is known). The archaeological monuments include both below-ground archaeology and standing buildings and other monuments considered to be of intrinsic archaeological interest.

7.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the historic town extent (the area that the historic town is thought to have once occupied) identified by the Assessment Report has been divided into three management zones (Table 3). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological response to a planning application recommended by the archaeological development control officers in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 3: Archaeological Management Zones for each Historic Town

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> (1979 c.46) amended by the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport who are advised by English Heritage. The Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site and recommendations made as a result. In addition proposals affecting the general historic character of a town, including its street pattern, streetscape, boundaries and open spaces will also be considered

		in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15.
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations required.

The management strategy zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group, and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The scheduling of ancient monuments is currently being reassessed and revised as necessary under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP).

7.3 TYPES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO PLANNING APPLICATIONS

All Planning Applications made within a Historic Town will be checked against the Management Zones, the Assessment Report for the individual town and the Essex Heritage Record. Should the development proposal fall within a Scheduled Ancient Monument the applicant must contact English Heritage. If the development proposal falls within an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential the Heritage Conservation Group will assess the importance of the archaeology to be disturbed in relation to the size and nature of the proposed development and recommendations will be made to the Local Planning Authority.

The recommendations will be in line with PPG15 and PPG16 and may comprise either an:-

1. **Impact Assessment** - A Pre-determination Impact Assessment will assess the impact which a proposed development will have on both above and below-ground archaeology. It is normally recommended, in those cases where important archaeological remains are thought to survive and for non-listed redundant buildings that add to the character of the historic town and whose demolition is not a sustainable option. The planning authority would request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological impact assessment to be undertaken before any decision is taken on the planning application. The objective is to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of the proposed development, and to indicate the best method of dealing with them. Such an investigation will enable an informed decision to be made on the application. This might include a recommendation for *in situ* preservation, modification of the development proposal to allow areas of the remains to be preserved *in situ* or further fieldwork in order to ensure preservation by record. Assessment techniques include trial-trenching, test-pitting, field-walking, geophysical prospecting, building recording (including the intrusive opening up of standing buildings) and documentary research. The developer is responsible for funding the assessment and any subsequent works that are deemed necessary. *In situ* preservation will apply where the archaeological remains are considered to be of national importance and refusal of planning permission will be recommended. For remains of regional or local importance the planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development. It may be possible to devise a scheme of works which both preserves the archaeology and allows the development to proceed.
2. **Full condition** - A full condition is imposed as one of the conditions attached to an agreed planning application. Its main difference from a pre-condition impact assessment is that it takes place after planning permission is granted. Dependent on the nature of the archaeology and the type of development, it may require an assessment of the site (where this was not undertaken pre-determination), full excavation, an intensive watching-brief or recording of standing fabric. The developer is responsible for funding any works that are deemed necessary.
3. **Watching-brief condition** - This is normally used when the remains are likely to be of limited importance, the current knowledge of potential is slight, or the development is small scale. It differs from an intensive watching-brief (see Full Condition) in that the watching-brief will be carried out by Heritage Conservation Group staff during building works, at no cost to the applicant.
4. **Planning Obligations** - Whilst the use of a planning condition will normally be the preferred option, cases may arise when archaeological interests cannot be met by a condition which meets the criteria set out in Department of the Environment Circular 11/95, "The Use of Conditions in Planning Permissions". In such cases the matter might be better dealt with by way of a planning obligation. The Government's policy for these is set out in Department of the Environment Circular 1/97, "Planning Obligations". They will normally take the form of a legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and County Planning Act 1990, as substituted by Section 12 of The Planning and Compensation Act 1991. There is also provision for a

developer to offer a unilateral obligation, principally, but not exclusively, at appeals. The determining Authority would be a signatory to any Section 106 agreement.

Where fieldwork is required to be carried out, it is usual practice for the Heritage Conservation Group to supply a brief detailing the works to be undertaken. It also monitors the quality of these works to ensure that the planning condition is satisfied. It will be evident from the preceding paragraphs that, depending on the scale of the development proposed, there may be a cost implication in complying with the archaeological requirements. Applicants are therefore advised, when they believe their proposals might raise archaeological issues, to discuss them with the Heritage Conservation Group in advance of submitting an application.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Department of the Environment	1990	<i>Archaeology and Planning</i> , Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16)
Department of the Environment and the Department of National Heritage	1994	<i>Planning and the Historic Environment</i> , Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15)
Eddy, M.R. and Petchey, M.R.	1983	<i>Historic Towns in Essex: An archaeological Survey of Saxon and Medieval towns, with guidance for their future planning</i> , Essex County Council
English Heritage	1992	<i>Managing the Urban Archaeological Resource</i> , English Heritage discussion document
English Heritage	1997	<i>Sustaining the historic environment: new perspectives on the future</i> , English Heritage discussion document

9. ADDRESSES

Heritage Conservation Group	Planning Division, Environmental Services Directorate, Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, CM1 1LF	Tel. 01245-437514
English Heritage	62-74 Burleigh Street, Cambridge, CB1 1DJ	Tel. 01223-582700

INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC TOWN MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

10. BASILDON DISTRICT

There is only one Historic Town in Basildon District, Billericay.

10.1 BILLERICAY

The management strategies for Billericay are based on, and supported by, the archaeological and historical assessment report on Billericay (Medlycott 1998). The most significant summary of the evidence for the Roman town is presented by Rudling (1990).

10.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Billericay is a town of archaeological and historical importance, comprising a small Roman town and a medieval and post-medieval market town. Settlement of the urban area appears to have originated as a ditched enclosure of Late Iron Age date, growing into a small town in the Roman period, located on the southern portion of the *Area of urban archaeological potential*. The Roman settlement appears to have been centred on the point where the east-west Roman road crossed the ridge. Cremation burials have been found throughout the area, with the main cemetery focus around the edges of the settlement, to the north-east and south. There are antiquarian reports of two possible masonry structures, one with a cement floor and one with a hypocaust, in the northern half of the settlement. Other features include post-holes, gullies, ditches and gravel spreads, and it is probable that some of these at least represent timber dwellings. Two pottery kilns and two corn-dryers have been found, providing some evidence for the local economy. To date there is no evidence for occupation of the area during the Saxon period and the area may have been marginal land.

Medieval Billericay was a thirteenth century creation of the monks of Stratford Langthorne Abbey. It was based on a road-side market-place, located to the north of the Roman settlement, in the northern half of the *Area of urban archaeological potential*. The name itself is not recorded until 1291, although there may well have been a market on the site since 1253. Billericay was built on waste-land, where the Mountnessing and Great Burstead parish boundaries met and incorporated several manors. In 1345 a chapel was built in Billericay; subsequently the area within the town belonging to Mountnessing parish was transferred to Great Burstead parish so that the former Mountnessing parishioners within the town could attend the chapel. The parochial division down the High Street between Mountnessing and Great Burstead parishes helps explain the town's medieval topography. The town occupied the area between the junction of Western road and Norsey Road with the High Street and the curve in the High Street opposite the Red Lion Inn. Two distinct morphological units can be identified; the eastern High Street/Chapel Street block and the western High Street/ Western Road block. In 1983 (Eddy and Petchey) it was thought that the eastern unit was probably earlier, representing the original settlement associated with the market of 1253, and that the western side (Mountnessing parish) was a later development. It is now suggested on the basis of the listed Building evidence that the opposite is the case. The town is typical of the type of medieval new town that grew in an organic manner due to the stimulus of trade, rather than because of official patronage.

The post-medieval town expanded in the form of ribbon development along the existing medieval street structure. It was not until the twentieth century that the town took its present form.

10.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Billericay identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones. Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 4: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Billericay

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Historic Town extent, however Norsey Wood camp, including a round barrow, immediately to the north-east of the Historic Town is Scheduled (SAM 49).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Area of Urban Archaeological Potential covers both the estimated area of the Roman town (based on current evidence) to the south of the present town centre, and the area of the medieval and post-medieval town which encompasses the present town centre. The area of the Roman town is known to have suffered some localised disturbance, due to quarrying and re-grading in the last two centuries, but the location and extent of this disturbance has yet to be ascertained and as a consequence this part of the town is still considered to be archaeologically sensitive. Equally, the extent of the Roman town is not fully known and the area of urban archaeological potential on the management plan represents our current state of knowledge. The extent of the medieval and post-medieval town is thought to be fairly well understood, but the nature, quality and potential of archaeological deposits within that area is as yet not known, due to the limited nature of the fieldwork that has taken place.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The Area of Archaeological Destruction comprises Noak Hill Road which was constructed in 1973.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

10.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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| Rudling, D.R. | 1990 | 'Late Iron Age and Roman Billericay: Excavations in 1987' <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 21, 19-47. |

11. BRAINTREE DISTRICT

There are eight Historic Towns in Braintree District: Bocking, Braintree, Castle Hedingham, Coggeshall, Earls Colne, Halstead, Kelvedon and Witham.

11.1 BOCKING

The management strategies for Bocking are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Bocking (Medlycott 1998). One of the more significant histories of Bocking is that by Quin (1981).

11.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Bocking is of importance archaeologically and historically, comprising a late Saxon settlement and a small medieval and post-medieval cloth-manufacturing town. There is some evidence for settlement of the Bocking area in the prehistoric and Roman period, concentrated in the Bradford Street area. Bradford Street itself follows the route of the Roman road from Chelmsford to Long Melford. In the late tenth century Bocking belonged to the Saxon *thegn* Aetheric who bequeathed it to Christchurch, Canterbury, at some date immediately prior to 999. Canterbury held Bocking until the Reformation and still has the right to appoint the Dean. Medieval Bocking was a bi-focal settlement, based on Church Street and Bradford Street, linked by Church Lane and the River Pant/Blackwater. The original focus of settlement was around the existing Late Saxon church and manorhouse in Bocking Church Street, with Bradford Street developing later in response to its position on the main road and proximity to Braintree market. During the later medieval and early post-medieval period Bocking was an important cloth town, by the early sixteenth century specialising in the manufacture of bays and says. This period of prosperity is reflected by the development of Bocking Bradford Street. The woollen cloth industry went into terminal decline in the eighteenth century but the early nineteenth century saw the rise of the silk industry, with the opening of the Courtauld factory at Bocking Church Street. In 1939 the parishes of Bocking and Braintree were united to form a single Urban District.

11.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Bocking identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 5). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 5: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Bocking

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
Bocking Windmill is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 87).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Area of Urban Archaeological Potential covers the area of the historic town extent, encompassing both Church Street and Bradford Street. There has been only limited fieldwork in Bocking, however the excavated evidence has revealed that there are surviving cut features and in some areas there is a build-up of stratigraphy, at its deepest up to 1m. There has been some haphazard localised quarrying within the urban area, largely dating to the post-medieval period, but these are small-scale in nature and their precise locations are not known. Both Church Street and Bradford Street retain the appearance of historic streets of medieval		

origin, and Bradford Street in particular has very fine examples of late medieval and early post-medieval urban architecture. The nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial buildings of the Courtauld Mills complex have been demolished, however, important below-ground information may survive on this site.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
None have been identified within the historic town extent, however just outside the area to the north-east of the River Pant/Blackwater, has been quarried.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

11.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M.	1998	<i>Bocking: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report</i> , ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Bocking)
Quin, W.F.	1981	<i>A history of Braintree and Bocking</i> , Lavenham Press Ltd.

11.2 BRAINTREE

The management strategies for Braintree are based on, and supported by, the archaeological and historical assessment report on Braintree (Medlycott 1998). The most recent published syntheses on the town are by Drury (1976) and Havis (1993).

11.2.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Braintree is a town of considerable importance archaeologically and historically as an example of a small Roman town, a Saxon settlement and a medium-sized medieval and post-medieval market and manufacturing town. Settlement of the urban area appears to have originated as a ditched enclosure of Late Iron Age date, growing into a Small Town in the Roman period. It has also been suggested that there is an Iron Age *oppidum* enclosing an area of about 50 ha. on the northern slope of the Brain valley, however this has not been proven. The Roman Small Town developed on the cross-roads between the main Roman roads of Stane Street (Rayne Road) and the Sudbury-Chelmsford route (London Road). There is evidence that there was a Saxon settlement in Braintree in the area of St Michael's Church, but there is nothing to suggest that it was ever urban in nature. In the later Saxon period Braintree passed into the hands of the Bishops of London and there was a second settlement focus around the Bishop's manor house and St John's Chapel at Chapel Hill. In 1199 the Bishop founded a 'new town' at Braintree on Episcopal estate land, on the eastern side of the main road junction, which grew into an important cloth-manufacturing town in the late medieval and early post-medieval period. The nineteenth century saw the rise of the silk industry in the town and the first half of the twentieth century was dominated by the growth of metal manufacturing firms.

11.2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Braintree identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 6). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 6: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Braintree

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Braintree.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
<p>The Area of Urban Archaeological Potential covers the area of the historic town extent, encompassing the Roman and medieval/post-medieval town. The excavated evidence reveals that there is a build-up of stratigraphy in the present town centre, at its deepest up to 2.7m. There has been haphazard localised quarrying within the urban area, largely dating to the post-medieval period, but these are small-scale in nature. A cellar survey of the town centre established that approximately a quarter of the buildings fronting Bank Street and the High Street are cellared, with consequent disturbance of below ground deposits. However these have been included within the Area of Urban Archaeological Potential, partly because the cellars themselves maybe of interest and partly because the known stratified deposits in some cases exceeded the depths of subsequent cellaring. The High Street and Bank Street/Little Square area still retains enough of its historic buildings to preserve the appearance of a historic market town of medieval origin. Much of the nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial architecture has been lost, although important below-</p>		

ground information may still survive.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The areas of previous archaeological investigations have been identified as Areas of Archaeological Destruction.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

11.2.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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| Drury, P.J. | 1976 | 'Braintree: Excavations and Research 1971-76 and An Archaeological Gazetteer' <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 8 (1976), 1-143. |
| Havis, R. | 1993 | 'Roman Braintree: excavations 1984-90' <i>Essex Archaeol. History</i> 24 (1993), 22-68. |
| Medlycott, M. | 1998 | <i>Braintree: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report</i> , ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Braintree) |

11.3 CASTLE HEDINGHAM

The management strategies for Castle Hedingham are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Castle Hedingham (Medlycott 1998).

11.3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Castle Hedingham is of national archaeological and historical importance as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market and castle town. There was a Saxon settlement of some size there by the end of the Saxon period. However, it owes its development as a town to the presence of Hedingham Castle and the subsequent patronage by the de Veres, Earls of Oxford, who were the lords of the manor. Hedingham was granted to Aubrey de Vere in 1066, and he probably erected a ringwork shortly after being confirmed in his new lands. The keep within the ringwork has been dated stylistically to c.1125-1160. In about 1496 the thirteenth Earl undertook a major rebuilding programme of the castle, including the construction of a series of new buildings. Castle Hedingham itself is a typical castle town, possibly deliberately founded by the de Veres, in the same manner as the de Mandevilles founded Saffron Walden and Pleshey and the de Lucys founded Chipping Ongar. It was roughly hemispherical in plan, with the outer bailey forming the limit of the town on one side and the town defensive ditch on the other sides. In the centre was the church with a triangular market-place immediately to the east of it. Other notable buildings included the Benedictine nunnery and a hospital. There is no town charter, but a market was in existence by 1216. The growth of Halstead in the late thirteenth century at a better placed routeway junction probably led to the decline of Castle Hedingham as a town. This is indicated by the de Veres' attempt to suppress Halstead's market. The important mid-twelfth to fourteenth century Hedingham pottery industry may have been founded by the de Veres of Castle Hedingham. The production sites which have been found have however all been to the south of Castle Hedingham, mostly in a roughly triangular area around Sible Hedingham, Gosfield and Halstead. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the castle buildings, with the exception of the keep, were systematically demolished. Hedingham Castle House was constructed in the eighteenth century in the inner bailey and the castle and its grounds made into a landscape park. With the demise of the castle and the decline of the market, the town ceased to develop and the post-medieval cartographic evidence shows that the morphology of the post-medieval town differed little from that of the medieval town.

11.3.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Castle Hedingham identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 7). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 7: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Castle Hedingham

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
Hedingham Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 3).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent is designated as an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. There has been little modern development in Castle Hedingham, and most of this was largely confined to the area outside the		

historic town, recent destruction is therefore unlikely to be a major factor in the survival of archaeological remains. In Castle Hedingham preservation *in situ* is recommended for the inner and outer baileys of the Castle and the town defensive ditches. The Benedictine Nunnery and the Hospital of St James are also of national importance but their precise location and quality of survival needs to be established. Within the urban area the deeper features such as the town defences and the outer bailey ditch should still be relatively unscathed as confirmed by a watching-brief at Trinity Cottage, Sheepecot Road. The archaeological evidence for the interior of the medieval town is likely to consist of foundations for timber-framed or earth-fast timber buildings, yard areas and accompanying features such as cess-pits and boundary ditches. The excavations at the castle in the nineteenth century uncovered masonry foundations and it is probable that much of these still remain *in situ*. The Nunnery and the Hospital may also have had masonry foundations. The survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good and the present stock of buildings whether listed or unlisted represents an important and well-preserved archaeological resource.

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
No Areas of archaeological destruction have been identified within Castle Hedingham.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

11.3.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Castle Hedingham: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Castle Hedingham)

11.4 COGGESHALL

The management strategies for Coggeshall are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Coggeshall (Medlycott 1998).

11.4.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Coggeshall is of considerable archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market town. In addition Coggeshall Abbey is of national significance.

There appears to have been settlement in and around the Coggeshall area from the Mesolithic period onwards. In the Roman period Stane Street ran through Coggeshall to Colchester, and there may well have been a minor road on the southern side of the later town linking Stane Street to Kelvedon. Excavations on the eastern edge of the town have revealed a probable Roman farmstead or villa complex, comprising at least two substantial structures set within a grid of paddocks, fields and a driveway. There is some evidence, in the form of pottery sherds, for an Early Saxon settlement at Coggeshall opposite the church, and an eighth-century finger-ring has also been found. The Domesday Book records that at the end of the Saxon period there was a reasonably large, settled community with a church and one, possibly two, mills. It is thought that the late Saxon and early medieval settlement was centred on the church, on the higher drier ground above the valley floor. In 1142 the abbey was founded, sited to the south of the river and town. Later in the medieval period the focus of settlement shifted downslope to the area around the market-place just to the north of Stane Street, a movement which may be associated with the granting of a market charter in 1256 to the abbey. In the late medieval period and early post-medieval period Coggeshall became an important centre of the cloth industry; in particular it was noted for a fine bay cloth known as Coggeshall White. The size and quality of the early fifteenth century parish church and the numbers and quality of the surviving fourteenth to seventeenth century buildings reflect the wealth available within the town. This trade declined by the end of the seventeenth century, and Coggeshall reverted to being an agricultural market-town until the establishment of the luxury cloth industries of tambour lace and silk in the mid-nineteenth century. By 1890 the silk industry had closed in Coggeshall and the town was again simply a market-town serving the surrounding agricultural area. The other industries represented in the later post-medieval and modern period, that is the production of isinglass and gelatine, brewing and seed-growing, reflect this agricultural basis.

11.4.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Coggeshall identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 8). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 8: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Coggeshall

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
Coggeshall Abbey (SAM 95) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The excavation		

evidence (which has been largely concentrated on the area of the Roman settlement) has established the presence of below ground features and in some areas there is a build-up of stratigraphy, at its deepest up to 2m. In Coggeshall preservation <i>in situ</i> will be recommended for the areas of the Abbey that are not Scheduled, including the Chapel of St Nicholas and the mill and mill-streams. There are a number of surviving structures belonging to Coggeshall Abbey, and within the urban area the fifteenth century church, thirteenth century bridge, the medieval street pattern and numerous buildings dating from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century have also survived.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The location of the more recent archaeological excavations within Coggeshall have been designated as <i>Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i> , the exception being the 1890 excavations at Coggeshall Abbey the extent and nature of which have not been established.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

11.4.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Coggeshall: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Coggeshall)

11.5 EARLS COLNE

The management strategies for Earls Colne are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Earls Colne (Medlycott 1998). A history of the medieval and post-medieval buildings has been published by the WEA (1983).

11.5.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Earls Colne is a small market town and an industrial town. It is of importance for a number of reasons, firstly as an example of a small medieval/post-medieval market town, the quality of its built environment and more particularly the completeness of the documentary record chronicling its development. The priory is of national importance. Finally, it is important as an example of a late post-medieval/early modern industrial town dominated by a single industry, both as employer and benefactor.

Excavations by Fairweather in 1937 uncovered considerable Roman foundations of what may have been a Roman villa on the site of the later priory. The first documented mention of Earls Colne is a reference in a will dating to c.950. In 1045 there is a reference to a minster at Earls Colne and the four Colne parishes may represent the extent of the Minster parish. In 1066 when Wulfwin held the manor there was a village, a hall and two mills. William I granted the manor of Colne to Alberic de Vere, and it remained in his, and his descendants' (the Earls of Oxford), possession until the sixteenth century. In 1101-7 Alberic de Vere founded a small Benedictine priory, between Earls Colne and White Colne. At this point Earls Colne became administratively two manors, the 'earldom' manor and the priory manor. At some point before 1309 the settlement was granted a market by the de Veres. Earls Colne remained a small market town, serving the needs of the immediate area until the mid-nineteenth century when Reuben Hunt founded the Atlas Ironworks on the south-western edge of the town. This became the town's principal employer and benefactor, and a dominant force in its subsequent development. Hunt erected a large number of dwellings to house his managers and workforce and also provided a number of public buildings and the supply of water, gas and sewerage facilities.

11.5.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Earls Colne identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 9). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 9: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Earls Colne

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
Earls Colne Priory is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 20642).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The possibilities of widespread disturbance due to recent development are thought to be minimal, and the usual range of archaeological features (pits, ditches, beam-slots etc.) present in Essex towns can be expected. In Earls Colne preservation <i>in situ</i> will be recommended for the areas of the Priory that are not Scheduled. The survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good and the present stock of buildings whether listed or unlisted represents an important and well-preserved archaeological resource. A survey has		

been undertaken of the Atlas Ironworks and its associated buildings.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
Two quarried areas just outside the north-eastern Historic Town extent have been designated <i>Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i> .		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

11.5.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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| Medlycott, M. | 1998 | <i>Earls Colne: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report</i> , ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Earls Colne) |
| WEA | 1983 | <i>Wherein I dwell: A history of Earls Colne houses from 1375</i> , pub. Earls Colne Workers Educational Association |

11.6 HALSTEAD

The management strategies for Halstead are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Halstead (Medlycott 1998).

11.6.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Halstead is of archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small market town and an industrial town in the later post-medieval period. In the latter period, its importance is primarily as an example of a town dominated economically by a single employer.

There is evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in and around the town. In the Saxon period there was a settlement on the site, and by the time of the Domesday Survey there was a reasonably large population within the Halstead area, with an unusually high proportion of smallholders and freemen. In 1251 Abel de St Martin, who held one of the Halstead manors, was granted the right to hold a market, presumably on the site of the present town, and the settlement grew to be the dominant market-town in the area, overtaking its neighbours at Castle Hedingham and Earls Colne. The later post-medieval period saw the introduction of major changes to the town's development because of the introduction of the weaving trade in the late eighteenth century, in particular the building of Courtauld's silk factory in 1828. Courtaulds was essentially a paternalistic family business and as the major employer in the town it played a most significant role in all aspects of urban life. In addition to the houses built for the employees of the factory, the Courtaulds also organised and funded a school, adult education classes, a library and institute, nursery, mother's club, sick fund, amusement society, lodging house, Jubilee Fountain, Public Park, retirement homes and Cottage Hospital. In addition to Courtaulds there were also a number of other significant employers, including the Tortoise and Portway Iron Foundries and Adams Brewery, and the town continued to retain a market and retail function.

11.6.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Halstead identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 10). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 10: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Halstead

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Halstead.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The usual range of archaeological features (pits, ditches, beam-slots etc.) present in Essex towns can be expected. The cellar survey of Halstead has established that approximately 50% of the street frontage at the northern end of the High Street has been disturbed by cellaring, with consequent disturbance of below ground deposits. However these have been included within the Area of Urban Archaeological Potential, partly because the cellars themselves may be of interest and partly because the known stratified deposits in some cases exceeded the depths of subsequent cellaring. There are some fine examples of medieval and post-medieval urban architecture within the town. Of particular interest are the domestic housing and municipal buildings erected by the Courtauld family. The nineteenth and early twentieth-century industrial buildings of the		

Courtauld Factory complex have been demolished, although there may still be significant below ground information surviving.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
No Areas of archaeological destruction have been identified to date in Halstead.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

11.6.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11.7 KELVEDON

The management strategies for Kelvedon are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Kelvedon (Medlycott 1998). Part of the Roman town excavations have been published by Rodwell (1988).

11.7.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Kelvedon is of major importance archaeologically and historically as an example of a Roman small town, Saxon settlement, and medieval and post-medieval small market town. There is evidence for activity in the Kelvedon area from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Late Iron Age settlement features have been found throughout the area of the Roman town, consisting of individual enclosed house-plots, fields, possibly a temple and some industrial activity. However this settlement is not thought to have been urban in nature. In the Roman period a town developed on the Kelvedon site. Originally this consisted of a civilian settlement and possibly a short-lived fort (Rodwell, 1988). In the late second century the majority of the built-up area, including a temple and a possible *mansio*, was enclosed within a defensive ditch, with the cemeteries sited outside. By the end of the Roman period the town was in decline, although there is some evidence for continuation of settlement, this is not necessarily urban in nature, into the early Saxon period. The early Saxon period is represented by a cemetery dating to the fifth to sixth centuries. There is a gap in the information in the following centuries until the later Saxon period, when the manor of Church Hall was granted to Westminster Abbey in 998. The medieval town was under the control of several different manors, with Church Hall and Felix Hall holding the majority of the High Street properties. The original focus of the settlement is thought to have been around the church, with a second smaller focus at the river crossing-point at Easterford over a kilometre to the east. In the post-medieval period Kelvedon developed its classic linear development form, with the merging of the medieval settlement foci at the Church Street junction and Easterford. In the modern period Kelvedon and the neighbouring village of Feering have effectively merged, being separated only by the River Blackwater and the water-meadow. Until the twentieth century Kelvedon was essentially an agricultural community although it also had an economic role as a staging-post town and a provider of accommodation for travellers.

11.7.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Kelvedon identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 11). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 11: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Kelvedon

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
The Anglo-Saxon cemetery is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 24866).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. Although large areas of the Roman town were destroyed or damaged by the development of Kelvedon in the 1970s, subsequent work has established the survival of cut features and shallow stratigraphy in open areas, such as back gardens, within the present urban area. The buildings, both listed and unlisted, represent an important resource for the history and character of the town.		

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>A large number of archaeological excavations have been undertaken within Kelvedon since the 1940s, largely concentrated on the area of the Roman town. In addition, there has been haphazard small-scale quarrying within the urban area, largely dating to the post-medieval period. Both the excavated areas and known quarries have been designated Areas of Archaeological Destruction.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

11.7.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Rodwell, K.A. 1988 *The prehistoric and Roman settlement at Kelvedon, Essex* CBA Research Report **63**

11.8 WITHAM

The management strategies for Witham are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Witham (Medlycott 1998). The most recent synthesis of the archaeology of Witham has been published by Rodwell (1993).

11.8.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Witham is of considerable archaeological and historical importance as the site of a Saxon *burh*, an example of a medieval 'new town' and a post-medieval small market town. The Chipping Hill area of Witham appears to have been occupied throughout much of the later prehistoric period. Chipping Hill Camp earthwork is a bivallate (double-ditched) hill-fort probably constructed in the Iron Age. There is evidence for Roman activity in and around Chipping Hill, including a possible building. However the main focus of settlement appears to have shifted in the Roman period about a mile to the south-west to the Maltings Lane/Ivy Chimneys area. Here there was a Roman temple followed by an early Christian chapel with a baptismal font and evidence of extensive surrounding occupation. Evidence of Early Saxon occupation has also been found at Maltings Lane. In 912 King Edward the Elder 'went with some of his forces into Essex to Maldon and camped there while the *burh* was being made and constructed at Witham, and a good number of people who had been under the rule of Danish men submitted to him'. The location of the Witham *burh* is a matter of some debate. Possible sites include Chipping Hill Camp and the *Wulvesford* Enclosure identified by Rodwell (1993) in the area of Newland Street. In the later Saxon period Chipping Hill was again the focus of occupation at Witham, with a Royal holding, a sizeable population and a mill. It probably also had a market function, as the 'Chipping' (which means market) place-name suggests. In 1147 King Stephen and Queen Matilda gave the manor of Witham to the Knights Templar. The Templars organised the development of the present town centre along the London-Colchester road in, or just before, 1212, when the market charter for a 'new town' at Wulvesford was granted. The new town quickly developed as a thriving commercial centre, although occupation also continued at Chipping Hill. There is considerable documentary evidence for the cloth-making industry in Witham during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. However, Witham remained a small market town, with a steady but unspectacular growth in population, housing and industry throughout the post-medieval and early modern period. The main industrial elements were based on agriculture, including the cloth industry and the production of seeds. In the mid 1960's a Town Development Scheme, in conjunction with London overspill housing, led to an enormous expansion of the town.

11.8.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Witham identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 12). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 12 Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Witham

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Historic Town extent. Blunts Hall ringwork to the south-west of the Historic Town is Scheduled (SAM 20770).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.

<p>The Historic Town extent, including the outlying areas of the Roman settlement, have been designated Areas of Urban Archaeological Potential. The surviving above ground remains date to the medieval and post-medieval period and consist of the church, street-pattern, mill ponds and leats and both listed and unlisted buildings. Chipping Hill Camp appears to have been substantially damaged, although cut features such as the double ditches do survive in localised areas beneath the post-medieval housing. Archaeological fieldwork has also revealed the survival of cut features, and some shallow stratigraphy within the remainder of the area of historic Witham. Chipping Hill and parts of Newland Street retain enough of their historic buildings to preserve the appearance of a historic market town of medieval origin.</p>		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>The excavated areas and known quarries have been designated Areas of Archaeological Destruction.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

11.8.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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| Rodwell, R., | 1993 | <i>The Origins and Early Development of Witham, Essex: a study in settlement and fortification</i> , Prehistoric to medieval, Oxbow Monograph 26 |

12. BRENTWOOD DISTRICT

There is only one Historic Town in Brentwood District, Brentwood itself.

12.1 BRENTWOOD

The management strategies for Brentwood are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Brentwood (Medlycott 1998).

12.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Brentwood is of archaeological and historical importance as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market town. It was deliberately founded as a commercial venture in 1177 by the monks of St Osyth. They built a small town, with plots along one side (probably the south) of the main London-Colchester road. In 1221 the monks were given permission to build a chapel, dedicated to St Thomas Becket. This was a subsidiary chapel to South Weald church and was supposed to be self-financing from gifts from travellers and pilgrims on the route to Canterbury. In 1227 the town obtained a market-charter, although a market was probably held before this date. In 1234 Thomas de Cemill was given permission to build opposite the monks' buildings on the other side of the High Street. The town is notable for being the place where the Peasant's Revolt began in Essex in 1381. By the beginning of the seventeenth century Brentwood was described by its inhabitants as a 'great market town, consisting of many households, situate together', and it was also an important coaching centre. The arrival of the railway in the nineteenth century led to further expansion, particularly in the area to the south of High Street and in the vicinity of the railway. In the second half of the twentieth century Brentwood became a commuter town for workers in London.

12.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Brentwood identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 13). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 13: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Brentwood

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
The Chapel of St Thomas Becket is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 42).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent (including the outlying Leper Hospital and the County Lunatic Asylum) has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. At the present time it is not possible to grade the quality of the survival of archaeological deposits in the town, although the usual range of archaeological features (pits, ditches, beam-slots etc.) present in Essex towns can be expected. The High Street still retains enough of its historic buildings to preserve the appearance of a small market town of late medieval origin, and there are a number of buildings of particular historical interest including the Chapel of St Thomas Becket and the White Hart Inn.		
3	Area of	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving

	archaeological destruction	archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The only Areas of archaeological destruction identified to date are the areas that have been archaeologically trenched.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

12.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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13. CHELMSFORD DISTRICT

There are two Historic Towns in Chelmsford District, Chelmsford and Pleshey.

13.1 CHELMSFORD

The management strategies for Chelmsford are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Chelmsford (Medlycott 1998). The principal published synthesis of the Roman town is Wickenden (1992), whilst the history of the medieval and post-medieval town is discussed by Grieve (1988 and 1994).

13.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Chelmsford is of major archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small Roman town and a medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town and the county town.

Chelmsford is one of the most extensively investigated Romano-British 'small towns', and represents one of the best examples for the study of this type of settlement both regionally and nationally. It contains good evidence for the development of a 'small town' and a range of activities, governmental, commercial and religious, taking place within it.

The evidence for the *mansio* and its precursors, the mid first century fort and the late first-early second century 'road station', is especially important, both to understanding the development and function of *mansiones* and, more widely, the role of the army and the government in the development of 'small towns'. There is also important evidence for manufacture and trade, with potential for examining the town as a market centre, and especially the balance between government and private commerce in the local economy. The level of economic data from the town is sufficient to enable it to be studied in relation to its rural hinterland, other 'small towns' in the region, and the major centres, London and Colchester.

The area of the historic town appears to have been of little importance in the Saxon period, although the study of Saxon settlement in the surrounding area remains an extremely important subject for research. Within the town, any evidence of the nature of the late Saxon settlements at Bishop's Hall and Moulsham would be useful in understanding the background to the foundation of the medieval town.

The medieval town is a well-documented example of a planted market town, mapped as early as 1591, when many of its medieval characteristics were still apparent. Although the archaeological evidence has been extensively disturbed, where it survives it has made important contributions to understanding the medieval town by supplying evidence often lacking in the historical record. Especially important is the evidence at 63-66 High Street for urban planning following the town's foundation in 1199, and subsequent plot development. Excavation has also established the topographical development of different areas of the town and the character and development of the parish church (cathedral) and the Dominican Friary. By a combination of archaeological and historical evidence, most aspects of medieval Chelmsford are understood in more detail than for many other towns, and as such it represents a good example for study and comparison.

Chelmsford continued to prosper in the post-medieval period becoming more intensively built up, although with little expansion of its overall area. During the Napoleonic wars Chelmsford was also a major military centre protecting London's north-eastern flank. Major expansion of the town began in the mid nineteenth century, mainly on land purchased from the Mildmay estate, and was further encouraged by the opening of the London-Colchester railway to Chelmsford in 1843. The availability of relatively cheap land and good communications with London led to the development of engineering industries in the Victorian period. Companies such as Marconi (radio and radar), Crompton (electric lighting and tram/railway equipment), and Hoffman (ball bearings) were all pioneers in their respective fields.

13.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Chelmsford identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 14). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note*

16: *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 14: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Chelmsford

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
Moulsham Bridge is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 52).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
<p>The Historic Town extent has been designated as a Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. In the Moulsham suburb, the area of the Roman town, multi-layered Roman stratigraphy survives up to 0.6m thick (1m thick in exceptional cases) in several areas, especially near the Roman streets and in the area of the <i>mansio</i>, below up to 0.5m of overburden. In areas of good survival the Roman stratigraphy seals a prehistoric buried soil and is occasionally sealed by medieval and/or post-medieval strata. Away from the streets and <i>mansio</i>, Roman stratigraphy consists mainly of cut features with little or no stratigraphic build-up. Moulsham Street was a medieval hollow-way, which has led to ground reduction along much of the street frontage, while some buildings along it are also cellared. Much of the Roman town lies beneath small shops and houses, but several large open areas, such as yards and car parks, remain as sites where significant Roman stratigraphy may survive. The bath house was reburied under a layer of geotextile following excavation and should still be extant below the modern building.</p> <p>Along the south bank of the Can stratigraphic sequences increase to 1.0-1.5m in thickness, with up to 2m of overburden. Deep sequences have been recorded in areas of reclaimed land in the area of the Dominican Friary and along Baddow Road, although much of this area has been destroyed by the construction of the Inner Relief Road (Parkway). The flood plain both of the Can and Chelmer has been extensively disturbed by flood scouring and the 1962 Flood Relief Scheme. The medieval High Street has been less intensively investigated, but as in Moulsham the deepest stratigraphy is near the Can where levels had to be built up to combat flooding. At 63-66 High Street 1m of medieval stratigraphy was recorded beneath 1m of overburden, but this is exceptional survival. Over the remainder of the medieval town, including the market area, the natural surface is usually only 0.5m below the modern surface, and many buildings are cellared, so that medieval stratigraphy survives best on the uncellared sites. The quality of the medieval and post-medieval standing built environment is largely poor, with the exception of the Cathedral, although some interesting examples of industrial structures survive.</p>		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p><i>Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i> include two quarried areas to the west and south of the Historic Town Area. The area to the west of the High Street has suffered widespread destruction of archaeological deposits (without record) during the construction of the High Chelmer shopping centre. The manorial site at Bishop's Hall, at the north end of New Street, has also suffered widespread destruction of archaeological deposits. The excavated areas are also included within this zone.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP).

The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

13.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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| Wickenden, N.P. | 1992 | <i>The temple and other sites in the north-eastern sector of Caesaromagus</i> , Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep. 9 , Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 75 |

13.2 PLESHEY

The management strategies for Pleshey are backed by and based on the archaeological and historical assessment report on Pleshey (Medlycott 1998). A synthesis of the castle excavations has been published by Williams (1977).

13.2.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Pleshey is of national archaeological and historical importance. The town originated as a motte and bailey castle, built in the mid-twelfth century by Geoffrey de Mandeville on the edges of High Easter parish. In the late-twelfth century there was a second phase of building, probably as a result of the granting of permission to refortify the castle in 1167 following its partial demolition in 1157. This building phase consisted of the construction of the present southern bailey and probably the town enclosure. Permission was also granted to build a chapel to serve the new town. The town enclosure is semi-circular in plan, enclosing an area of c.14 ha., the castle forming the southern limit of the town. It is not clear whether the medieval town ever filled its enclosure, but the post-medieval town certainly did not. The original chapel and St Mary's Church stood in the north-west quadrant behind the back lane. However, in 1393 a college of canons and a new church were founded by the Duke of Gloucester, the then owner of the castle just outside the town enclosure. The south-west corner of the bailey was altered as a result to form a right-angled corner and a moated enclosure for the college. During the medieval period Pleshey was first the seat of the High Constables of England and then part of the marriage-portion of the Queens of England. The economy of medieval Pleshey appears to have been dependent on the presence of the castle and as a consequence of the abandonment of the castle in the mid-sixteenth century Pleshey declined to village status and has grown little since that date. In the nineteenth century over 70% of the inhabitants of Pleshey were agricultural labourers employed locally.

13.2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Pleshey identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 15). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 15: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Pleshey

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Archaeological Advisory Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas.
The castle, town enclosure ditches and about two-thirds of the interior of the town enclosure are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 22), as is the College of Canons (SAM 139).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The castle earthworks are very well preserved and the survival of the late post-medieval built environment is good. The excavations within the motte and southern bailey will have caused widespread disturbance to the archaeological levels, but it is thought that the masonry foundations should still be <i>in situ</i> . Numerous watching-briefs and a few small excavations have taken place within the town enclosure, demonstrating the presence of cut features and shallow archaeological deposits, as well as the former northern bailey ditch.		
3	Area of	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving

	archaeological destruction	archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>The only <i>Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i> identified to date are the areas that have been archaeologically excavated, although in the case of the castle excavations the masonry structures discovered may still be <i>in situ</i>.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

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| Williams, F. W. | 1977 | <i>Pleshey Castle, Essex: Excavation in the Bailey, 1959-63</i> Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 42 |

14. COLCHESTER DISTRICT

There are three Historic Towns in Colchester District; Colchester, Dedham and Wivenhoe. Of these Colchester will be the subject of a separate, more intensive, survey and is not included within these management strategies. Colchester Museum Service provides the archaeological advice concerning planning applications within Colchester District and are currently preparing the Urban Archaeological Database for Colchester town.

14.1 DEDHAM

The management strategies for Dedham are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Dedham (Medlycott 1998).

14.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Dedham is of considerable archaeological and historical importance as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market town. Archaeologically it is important because of its prominence in the cloth trade of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. However it is the built environment, based initially on the prosperity deriving from the cloth trade, that is of outstanding significance, coupled with the retention of its medieval street-pattern and morphology. It is also of importance because of its role as a subject for the paintings of John Constable.

The fields around Dedham contain extensive cropmark evidence, thought to be prehistoric or Roman in date, and prehistoric finds have also been recovered from in and around the town. The place-name of Dedham is Saxon in origin and the Domesday Book confirms the presence of a small settlement at the end of the Saxon period (Rumble, 1983). However, to date no archaeological evidence for this period has been found in the town. The Domesday manor of Dedham appears to have been sub-divided in the medieval period to form three separate manorial holdings (Dedham Hall, Overhall and Netherhall), all of which owned property in the town. Dedham rose to prominence with the cloth trade, specialising in bay and say cloth. This industry seems to have started in the fourteenth century, and there are documents dating to the time of Edward III recording the arrival of Flemish weavers in the town. The industry reached a climax of prosperity in the fifteenth century, before going into decline and eventually dying out in the seventeenth century, although there was still a cottage industry in the spinning of woollen yarn and the knitting of stockings. The town had a minor resurgence in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as a social centre for the local gentry, which is reflected by the building of the grammar school and the Assembly Rooms. The tourist trade forms a major part of its current economy.

14.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Dedham identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 16). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 16: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Dedham

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group and the Colchester Museums Service will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Historic Town extent.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.

The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. As there has been little recent development in the town, it is probable that intact archaeological features and deposits are present. The survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is exceptionally good. At the present time the scarcity of detailed information on the archaeology of Dedham reflects the lack of archaeological investigation rather than a lack of archaeology in the town.

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
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No Area of archaeological destruction has been identified to date in Dedham.

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group, Colchester Museums Service and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

14.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Dedham: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Dedham)

14.2 WIVENHOE

The management strategies for Wivenhoe are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Wivenhoe (Medlycott 1998).

14.2.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Wivenhoe is of importance as an example of a small late medieval and post-medieval seaport and market town. The Domesday Book records that Wivenhoe was a small manorial village in 1066. It is not known when it began to take on an urban aspect, but the taxation data suggests that the settlement did not really expand until the end of the medieval period. In the medieval period the Church and churchyard appear to have marked the approximate northern limits of the town, with the southern boundary formed by The Quay. In the post-medieval period there was some expansion to the north and east of the town, but the main period of expansion took place in the second half of the nineteenth century following the construction of the railway. The main ship-building works were located on the marshlands to the east and west of the town. On the north-western side of the town, off the High Street, stood Wivenhoe Hall, which was rebuilt in the sixteenth century and demolished in 1927.

The economy of Wivenhoe was dominated by its estuarine position. It is probable that the medieval buildings facing onto the quay included warehousing and fish-processing facilities, whilst there may also have been boat-building yards on the quay itself. In the post-medieval period Wivenhoe served as an entrepôt for Colchester and it is possible that it also served the same function in the medieval period. In the post-medieval period farm produce from the Wivenhoe hinterland was exported to London, and coal imported in exchange. This activity was reflected on the eighteenth-century maps by the presence of several coal-yards and seven granaries for the storage of grain in transit. However the principal employers in the town were the boat-building and fishing industries, including all the ancillary trades such as rope-makers, sail-makers and coopers for the packaging of oysters. In the nineteenth century the ship-building industry was dominated by the building of fishing-vessels and bespoke yachts. By the twentieth century this had expanded to include the building of container ships, and the refitting of ships for use during the two World Wars. The last of the large boat-yards closed in 1986.

14.2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Wivenhoe identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 17). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 17: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Wivenhoe

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group and Colchester Museums Service will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Historic Town extent.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. There has been very limited archaeological fieldwork undertaken in Wivenhoe to date. However, it is probable that intact archaeological features and deposits survive in some areas. The waterfront has potential for waterlogged deposits and there could possibly be some remnants of the medieval wharf behind the current quay. The		

ship-yards have been levelled (apart from a few listed buildings) but the below-ground structures such as dry-docks and slip-ways should still be present.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
No Area of archaeological destruction has been identified to date in Wivenhoe. A large area on the southern bank of the river has however been quarried.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group, the Colchester Museums Service and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

14.2.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Wivenhoe: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Wivenhoe)

15. EPPING FOREST DISTRICT

There are three Historic Towns in Epping Forest District; Chipping Ongar, Epping and Waltham Abbey.

15.1 CHIPPING ONGAR

The management strategies for Chipping Ongar are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Chipping Ongar (Medlycott 1998).

15.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Chipping Ongar is of some importance archaeologically and historically as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market town. The castle is of national importance.

Ongar is recorded in the Domesday Book and was evidently an important centre as both the hundredal moot and the hundredal market were held there. Ongar Great Park to the west of the town is the oldest recorded park in England, being first mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon will of 1015. Chipping Ongar castle was constructed in the decades following the Conquest, becoming the main manor of the Boulogne estates. The town appears to have been a deliberate plantation attached to the castle, and the church, which is an integral part of the town plan, is thought to date to the mid-twelfth century. The market is first mentioned in 1287, but was probably a direct successor to the hundredal market. Chipping Ongar appears to have become a significant staging-point for travellers in the early post-medieval period, and by 1686 there was within the town accommodation for 71 people and 104 horses. The taxation data for 1801 records a population of 595, rising in 1841 to a population of 870. However the main period of growth has been as a commuter town in the second half of the twentieth century.

15.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Chipping Ongar identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 18). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 18: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Chipping Ongar

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
The Castle motte, inner bailey and the upstanding portions of the town enclosure earthwork are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 11).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The excavations and watching-briefs undertaken in Chipping Ongar have demonstrated that both shallow stratified deposits and cut features survive. The majority of the castle earthworks are still extant, although some post-medieval landscaping may have taken place on the site. The survival of the post-medieval built environment, largely seventeenth and eighteenth century in date, is good.		
3	Area of	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving

	archaeological destruction	archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>The Areas of archaeological destruction identified to date in Chipping Ongar consist of the archaeological excavations. A large area to the south-east of the Historic Town extent has been quarried.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

15.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Chipping Ongar: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Chipping Ongar)

15.2 EPPING

The management strategies for Epping are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Epping (Medlycott 1998).

15.2.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Epping is of archaeological and historical importance as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market town deliberately planted as a commercial venture.

The main settlement in the Epping area was originally located on the north side of Cobbins Brook, at the village now known as Epping Upland. Most of the medieval rural settlement was also located on that side of the brook. From the mid-twelfth century onwards the canons of Waltham Abbey who owned the estate of Eppingbury to the south of the Cobbins Brook, began assarting and clearing Epping Heath within the forest in order to increase the extent of their estate. The town of Epping was planted by the canons of Waltham Abbey to capitalise on the trade passing along the London-Cambridge route, and hence maximise their assets from the estate. In 1253 the canons were granted a charter for the town and permission to clear timber for the construction of stalls and houses. However, there are indications in the documentary evidence that there had already been occupation of the site for the previous twenty-five years. The town lay on the south-eastern side of the main routeway, which was widened to form a market-place. In plan and origin it has considerable similarities to Brentwood. The pace of development was slow in the early post-medieval period, but picked up in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when Epping was a noted supplier of agricultural produce (specialising in butter and geese) to the London market and a staging point for coaches travelling between London and East Anglia. The coach traffic ended with the introduction of the railway, which by-passed Epping. However, there was a revival in fortunes when a branch line to the town was built in 1865. It is now largely a commuter town for London.

15.2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Epping identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 19). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 19: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Epping

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Epping.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. There has only been limited archaeological fieldwork in Epping. However, an evaluation to the rear of 237-255 High Street has demonstrated that cut features dating to the beginning of the town do survive, despite extensive post-medieval and modern activity on the site. No frontage sites have been examined, so it is not known whether medieval features or stratified deposits survive beneath the post-medieval and modern built environment. Waterlogged deposits are expected to be rare or absent within the historic town extent, the exception being the deeper features such as wells or cess-pits. The subsoil is conducive to bone preservation. Current evidence shows that ceramics and building materials survive.		

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The Areas of Archaeological Destruction identified to date in Epping consist of the archaeological excavations.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

15.2.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Epping: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Epping)

15.3 WALTHAM ABBEY

The management strategies for Waltham Abbey are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Waltham Abbey (Medlycott 1998). The Waltham Abbey Historical Society has published numerous important articles on the archaeology and history of the town, these are referenced in Medlycott (1998, see Huggins P. and R.).

15.3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Waltham Abbey is a town of national importance archaeologically and historically, and the Gunpowder Works is of international significance. In the Saxon period it was a royal ecclesiastical centre, with the church serving as a Minster. It had become an urban centre by the end of the Saxon period, primarily because of its association with the church and royal enclosure, and also because of its position on the River Lea. In the medieval period the urban area developed as a small market town dominated physically and economically by the abbey. The post-medieval period saw the closure of the abbey and the development of Waltham Abbey not only as a market town but also as an industrial centre with the establishment of the Gunpowder Factory in the 1660's.

There is a general scatter of prehistoric material across both the town and abbey area, some dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, but the majority being of Bronze Age date. There also appears to have been a Roman settlement in the area, although not on a scale that would indicate anything of an urban density.

Historically Waltham Abbey consisted of the Abbey and the town, which were interdependent. There appears to have been a royal estate at Waltham Abbey, and it was also the hundred meeting-place. The Saxon church also appears to have been a Minster church. Legend has it that Tovi (King Cnut's standard-bearer) in about 1030 brought a miraculous stone cross to Waltham Abbey and housed it in a church there. Harold Godwinson (later King Harold) increased the original foundation by rebuilding and extending the church and creating a college of secular canons in c.1060; legend also has it that he was buried within the church. The foundations of three successive pre-Norman churches have been identified, dating from the seventh century onwards. Saxon burials have been found within the later monastic precinct.

There is documentary and excavation evidence for a sub-rectangular enclosure (known as *Eldeworth*) within which the medieval market-place developed. However the alignment of this enclosure in relation to the medieval street-pattern suggests that the enclosure pre-dates the market-place. The dating of this enclosure is at present subject to debate, with excavated segments producing conflicting dating evidence. However, it is possible that it served as a boundary to the early medieval settlement. Not much is known about the Saxon settlement, but the Domesday Book shows it to have had a sizeable population in 1066. The 'Viking Hall' to the north of the church is thought to lie within the area of the royal enclosure, and it is possible that it might be the hunting-lodge that Tovi was building when he moved the miraculous cross to Waltham Abbey. The Minster church lay to the south of this enclosure, and to the south of the church was the area of Saxon settlement, which appears to have comprised a number of small focii sited in Town Mead, Cob Mead, Chingford Mead, Holyfield Mead and Padipol Mead to the south of the *Eldeworth* enclosure.

The Domesday Book depicts a sizeable town with a growing population in 1086. In 1177 the secular canons were expelled from the church and a priory of Augustinian canons established on the same site, which in 1184 was upgraded to Abbey status. Two further successive churches were built on the site, one of which was the second collegiate priory church (built c.1090-1150) and the other was the Augustinian church of 1177. The monastic precinct, following its establishment in 1177, formed the dominant topographical feature in medieval and post-medieval Waltham Abbey. Within the precinct were the principal abbey buildings including the church and the canons lodgings. The monastic grange was located to the north-east of the precinct. Parchmarks in Veresmead indicate that further buildings were located there. Three water-courses run into Waltham Abbey; from east to west these are the Corn Mill Stream, the Lower Mill Stream and the River Lea. The first two of these are artificial watercourses; the Lower Mill stream is thought to have been constructed to serve the mill that had been present in 1066, whilst the Cornmill Stream may have been built by 1086 to serve the additional mills mentioned in the Domesday Book.

The medieval town lay immediately to the south of the monastic precinct. An excavation at 6, 6A and 7 Church Street showed that the start of the medieval urban sequence in this area may date to the Saxo-Norman period. Permission to hold a fair was granted in the early twelfth century, and a market confirmed at the end of that century. Excavation in the centre of the Market Square found a building which has been interpreted as the Moot

Hall which was built after 1250 and remained in use until the post-medieval period. A rental of c.1235 also mentions the presence of a number of shops and The Cage (the Abbot's prison) in the Market Square. Excavation on the ground adjacent to the Crown Inn on the east side of Romeland and at Reformation House on the west side showed that the area had been a swamp until the ground level was raised in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. Excavations in Sewardstone Street revealed medieval occupation beginning in the eleventh century, with the town extent expanding southwards down Sewardstone Street in the fifteenth century.

The medieval Moot Hall was replaced by the Market House in 1670/80. The livestock market and butchers' shambles were located in the market place and the yards of the inns along Sun Street. This portion of the market was moved to the Romeland area in the 1850's, thus relieving the central area of the congestion and disturbance caused by the movement of livestock. Some of the buildings on the western and northern sides of the Market Square date to the sixteenth century. The abbey was dissolved in 1540, and by the 1550's the demolition of the main portion of the abbey buildings had taken place, with the exception of the nave of the monastic church which was retained as the parish church. In the 1590's Abbey House was built immediately to the north-east of the church. Some of the medieval farm buildings continued in use until the nineteenth century when they were supplemented by additional post-medieval structures.

One of the major employers in the post-medieval period was the Royal Gunpowder Factory, located to the west of the town. There is documentary evidence that by the mid-1660s gunpowder was being produced in water-driven mills on the area known as North Site. These were purchased by the Government in 1787, and between 1801 and 1806 the factory expanded southwards with the creation of the Lower Island Works. By the 1880s the factory was to expand again with the creation of South Site, a purpose-built guncotton works. This was quickly followed by the addition of a nitro-glycerine factory. Many technological innovations and developments in working practices took place on the Waltham Abbey site, and when explosive manufacture ended in 1945 it became the most important non-nuclear research centre in Britain. In addition post-medieval Waltham Abbey had the usual collection of small-scale manufacturing; these included flour mills, an iron smithy and several breweries. In the eighteenth century there was also a calico printing works, later silk printing, in the fields to the west of the abbey. By 1935 a substantial chemical factory, the 'Britannica Works' had been established on the eastern side of the town.

15.3.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Waltham Abbey identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 20). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 20: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Waltham Abbey

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
The majority of the Abbey site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 60), as is The Royal Gunpowder Factory, North Site (SAM 21567).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. Waltham Abbey is one of the most extensively investigated urban and ecclesiastical sites in Essex. It can be divided into two areas in terms of survival of the archaeological evidence. The Abbey, monastic precinct and Veresmead are		

effectively a green field site, with some standing remains, including the parish church. The below ground archaeology is in a good state of preservation, assisted by the fact that much of the building material was stone and rubble. There is some sub-surface stratigraphy, particularly in and around the church, where there are at least five phases of superimposed church. In the western half of the site the archaeological remains are interleaved by flood silts which both protect and mask them.

Within the town the archaeological record has been disturbed by generations of urban life, most recently by the building of Leverton Way. However excavation has shown that important sub-surface deposits remain. Some depth of stratigraphy survives dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period; in the western half of the town this is interleaved by layers of flood deposits. The post-medieval built environment, both the listed and unlisted buildings, is still largely extant in the historic core area of Market Square, Sun Street and Church Street (that of Sewardstone Street has largely been destroyed), with a second discrete group on Greenfield Street and Victoria Road/Woolard Street.

Although archaeological excavation and modern building works are largely destructive in nature (see Zone 3), it is possible that there are surviving deposits under the car-park to north of Sun Street due to the depth of the stratigraphy of the archaeological deposits in that area. Moreover excavation of the monastic buildings have removed the layers of 'earthen' deposits but left *in situ* the brick and masonry foundations.

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The Areas of Archaeological Destruction identified to date in Waltham Abbey consist of the archaeological excavations, and large areas of quarrying immediately adjacent to the River Lea. The building of the relief road and the car-parks in the Abbey grounds has probably totally destroyed the archaeology in those areas.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

15.3.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Waltham Abbey: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Waltham Abbey)

16. HARLOW DISTRICT

There is only one Historic Town in Harlow District, Harlow itself.

16.1 HARLOW

The management strategies for Harlow are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Harlow (Medlycott 1998). A recent synthesis of the town has been published by Jones (1992), a summary of the pottery industry has also been published (Newton and Bibbings 1960).

16.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Harlow is of considerable archaeological and historical importance as an example of a small Roman town and a medieval and post-medieval small market town. These are both sited in the north-western quadrant of Harlow New Town but are geographically distinct from each other. Archaeologically the Roman town is of importance as an example of a town that appears to have developed in response to the presence of a temple, it in itself being sited on a site of Iron Age ritual significance. The later small market town is of interest in that it is an example of a site which developed from a late Saxon/early medieval manorial centre located at Harlowbury, but then was moved twice, first to Churchgate Street and then to Old Harlow. It was deliberately fostered by the granting of a market charter in 1218. Much could be learnt about changes in housing plan and layout as these foci developed from village to urban centre. Harlow New Town is important as an example of a post-war New Town.

There is evidence for prehistoric activity in the Harlow area, and the Roman town and temple appear to have occupied the sites of a Late Iron Age settlement and temple respectively. Roman Harlow consisted of the temple, which developed from the Iron Age temple, and a widespread area of occupation, interpreted as urban in nature, to the north and east of it. Within this area of occupation there is evidence for both masonry and timber buildings, an internal road-pattern and manufacturing areas, as well as a masonry building which has been variously interpreted as a second temple and a public building. The town seems to have grown in response to the presence of the temple.

There is sufficient evidence to indicate Saxon settlement at Harlow. A late structure at Harlow Temple is interpreted as a Saxon pagan shrine by R. Bartlett (pers. comm.). Saxon pottery and metalwork have also been recovered from the area. By the end of the Saxon period it was the centre of the Saxon administrative division known as the Harlow Hundred, which stretched from Roydon to Hallingbury.

Medieval Harlow was a polyfocal settlement, the dominant landowner being the Abbey of St Edmunds in Bury, Suffolk. The oldest part is Harlowbury, which was the manorial centre and there may also have been an early medieval village on this site. The medieval town of Harlow (Old Harlow) is sited to the south-west of Harlowbury on the east-west Hertford to Dunmow road. It grew as a result of the granting of a fair and a market on the site in 1218, although there is some evidence that there had previously been a small settlement and market there in Stephen's reign (1135-54). Abbot Hugh gave the tenants a charter allowing them to hold their tenements 'as freely as our burgesses of St Edmund and our other burgesses'. However an inquisition held in 1290 concluded that the market tenants were of villein status, even if they paid rent rather than carrying out customary services. To the south-east of Old Harlow and physically distinct from the main urban focus is Churchgate Street where the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin is sited. The medieval economy appears to have been based on the market and the collection and preparation of wool. There is also documentary evidence for potters in Harlow (in the Potter Street area to the south of the medieval town) since the thirteenth century (Newton and Bibbings 1960), and two kilns dating to c.1500 have been found on Harlow Common.

With the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536 the Abbey of St Edmund's ceased to be the major land-holder in the area. There appears to have been a period of depression in the post-medieval period, with the market being held only sporadically; this coincides with a period of encroachment on, and further infilling of, the market area. However, in contrast to the fortunes of the market, it was during the post-medieval period that Harlow rose to archaeological prominence due to its pottery industry, based around Potter Street, Latton Street, and towards Harlow Common, which supplied the bulk of the slipware pottery found in London. In 1947 the area was designated as the site for Harlow New Town, one of the eight new satellite settlements to be built around London to relieve the post-war housing shortage. The New Town boundary enclosed four parishes, Parndon, Netteswell, Latton and Harlow, as well as the area of the Roman Town and Old Harlow, and a number of smaller villages, halls and churches. Frederick Gibberd was appointed planner-architect for the project. He

completed his master-plan in 1949 and was subsequently responsible for much of the housing erected in accordance with it. The New Town is characterised by urban building-types in a rural setting.

16.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Harlow identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 21). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 21: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Harlow

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
<p>There are a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in or immediately adjacent to the Historic Town area, these are the Chapel at Harlowbury (SAM 50), the Roman Temple (SAM 62), the mound known as the Moot Mound 250 metres to the north of The Kennels (SAM 73), Harlowbury deserted medieval village (SAM 171), the possible Neolithic cursus to the south of Gilden Way (SAM 24858) and the Roman Villa to the north of Gilden Way (SAM 24860).</p>		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
<p>The Historic Town Extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential and some zoning of the area can be undertaken. In the Roman town area much of the temple has been excavated, however those portions of the temple hill that have not been examined have a high potential for survival of cut features, buried land surfaces and the lower courses of masonry structures. In the remainder of the Roman town large-scale modern disturbance took place during the construction of the industrial estate and housing, although there is a possibility that areas with cut features survive under carparks, concrete floors and gardens. In the Harlowbury area the potential for survival is good; there is some post-medieval disturbance but little of modern. The degree of survival in the medieval town area in both Old Harlow and Churchgate Street is uncertain. The one excavation undertaken (beside the Chequers, Old Harlow) uncovered cut features and floor levels, so there is a possibility of further evidence underneath the post-medieval and modern town. The survival of the post-medieval and the New Town built environment is good.</p>		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>The only Area of Archaeological Destruction identified to date is a quarried area to the east of Churchgate Street. It is also presumed that large areas of the Roman town in particular will have been destroyed, but the full extent of the destruction has yet to be demonstrated.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

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17. MALDON DISTRICT

There are two Historic Towns in Maldon District, Burnham-on-Crouch and Maldon.

17.1 BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH

The management strategies for Burnham-on-Crouch are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Burnham-on-Crouch (Medlycott 1998).

17.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The town of Burnham-on-Crouch is of some importance archaeologically and historically, as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market town and seaport.

There is evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity in the vicinity of the town. The Domesday Book records a small manorial village at Burnham. The church and the adjacent hall are sited three-quarters of a mile inland from the coast and may be relicts of an earlier village nucleus, either Saxon or early medieval in origin. They occupy a position comparable to that of other villages in the Dengie peninsula in that they are sited inland from the coast on the higher drier ground, whilst Burnham town is the only surviving medieval settlement in the Dengie sited directly on the water's edge. A market-charter was granted in 1253 to the Fitzwalter family, who owned the manor and it is probable that this is the approximate foundation date of the present town. Burnham appears to have been planted to take advantage of the estuary, both for trade and more importantly for fishing.

In the eighteenth century domestic dwellings were built at the end of the tenement plots to the south of High Street, facing on to the Quay. The number of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century cottages erected on the High Street indicate that considerable urban renewal took place at that period. In the nineteenth century the town began to expand northwards with the building of Chapel Road, Ship Road and Granville Terrace, all of which run at right-angles to the Quay and High Street. The post-medieval and early modern economy for Burnham-on-Crouch was based on the fishing trade, especially oysters, and on ancillary services including boat-building and coopering. The Mildmay Iron Works was the second biggest employer in the town. The boat-building trade is now based on recreational craft rather than fishing boats.

17.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Burnham-on-Crouch identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 22). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 22: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Burnham-on-Crouch

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Historic Town area.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The only excavation to take place within Burnham concentrated on investigation of the Roman settlement site on the		

north-western limits of the present town, it is therefore not possible to comment on the degree of survival of any archaeological deposits. However, it is probable that intact archaeological features and deposits are present in some areas. There has been eighteenth and nineteenth-century rebuilding along the medieval frontage, but it is not known whether these structures incorporate portions of the earlier structures and how much below-ground disturbance took place. The waterfront has potential for water-logged deposits and possibly some remnants of the medieval wharf behind the current quay.

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
No <i>Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i> have been identified to date.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

17.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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17.2 MALDON

The management strategies for Maldon are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Maldon (Medlycott 1998). The principal publications for Maldon, are the collated evidence for the location of the *burh* (Brown 1986), the history of the early-post-medieval town (Petchey 1991) and the synthesis by Wickenden (1986) of the evidence for the Roman town (the 1990s excavations are being prepared for publication).

17.2.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Maldon is of national importance archaeologically and historically. It contains four urban forms, that of a small Roman town, a Saxon *burh* and town and a medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town and sea-port. In addition it possesses a large number of listed buildings, 216 in all. In the late Saxon and early medieval period Maldon ranked second only to Colchester in importance in Essex. Extensive excavations have been made within the urban areas, approximately 50% of the Roman small town area has been examined and very informative excavations have also taken place within the Saxon and medieval town (unfortunately the most important of these are still unpublished).

There is substantial evidence for prehistoric settlement along the shores of the Blackwater estuary from the Mesolithic period onwards. Rural settlements dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age have been excavated at Slough House Farm, Chigborough Farm and Lofts Farm, all to the north-east of Heybridge (Wallis and Waughman 1998). Evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age date includes post-built structures and a Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch with cremation burials. The earliest occupation of the Maldon hill-top appears to date to the Early Iron Age when there seems to have been an extensive settlement on the crest of the hill, which was later enclosed by a wooden palisade.

In the Late Iron Age the hill-top appears to have been abandoned and a new settlement established on the low-lying ground between Heybridge and Maldon, focused on Elms Farm. The settlement here appears to have been relatively sparsely occupied, widely spread over the low-lying area and possibly of high status. Recent excavations at Elms Farm recovered enclosures, round-houses, a possible temple and a quantity of imported pottery including a large assembly of wine amphora. Settlement on the low-land continued unbroken from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period, and the settlement itself developed into a small town. The transition from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period is characterised by the laying out of metalled roads and large expanses of gravelled surfaces between them. The gravel surfaces seem to have been used as occupation surfaces, into which the foundations of wooden buildings, pits and ditches were cut. The main Roman road ran north-south linking the settlement to Kelvedon and ultimately Colchester. This road turned to the south west, and may have headed for a crossing point across the river. A possible second road ran roughly parallel to the main road on the western side, and a further three 'side-streets' joined it at right-angles on the eastern side. The roads provide the framework for the layout of the settlement and divide it into distinct zones of activity which can be defined as a zone of pitting, occupation and small-scale industrial activity within narrow strip plots along the south of the site, a temple precinct to the north of this zone, a possible market place and an area of domestic activity along the northern side of the site. The cemetery appears to have been located to the east of the town, as part of it was discovered on the Bouchernes Farm and The Towers sites. The Roman settlement appears to have provided a market function for an agricultural hinterland, a religious function centred on the temple and also to have had a broad range of small-scale manufacturing activities. The settlement pattern consisted of fairly large individual plots, each containing a main structure fronting on to the road. The environmental evidence suggests that there were also paddocks for livestock within the built-up area, so a picture of diverse activity within the settlement has emerged. The imported ceramic evidence indicates a decrease in the amount of imported pottery present from the second century onwards. However, the site morphology suggests that the decline in the settlement as a whole took place in the third and fourth centuries. A settlement was still present in the late fourth or even early fifth century, with the temple remaining more or less intact.

The earliest evidence for the Saxons in Maldon is again from the Elms Farm area (the low-lying land at the head of the estuary). Here early Saxon features including a number of buildings generally seem to occur in close proximity to those of latest Roman date, and in some cases the upper fills of the Roman features contain occasional sherds of early Saxon pottery. This settlement dates to the fifth to sixth centuries and is not urban in nature.

In 913 King Edward the Elder and his entourage camped at Maldon whilst a defensive *burh* was built at Witham. In 916 he ordered a *burh* to be built at Maldon itself, as part of his campaign to recover eastern England from Danish control. The remnants of the Maldon *burh* were identified in the eighteenth century by the antiquarians Joseph Strutt and Nathaniel Salmon as an earthwork on the west side of the town on the top of the ridge with the main Chelmsford and London Road cutting through it. Archaeological work by Essex County Council and the Maldon Archaeology Group has located evidence of a substantial earthwork enclosure in this position, although the dating for the enclosure is uncertain. Nothing is known about the interior of the *burh*. The Saxon town developed around the *burh* east gate, along the main road that led down to the Hythe. There was a small market-place, probably a church (on the site of medieval All Saints' Church) and at least two main phases of late Saxon timber buildings on the south side of the High Street. There may well have been a quay at the Hythe and the church of St Mary is of Saxon origin. There was a royal mint in Maldon, one of only three in the county, from as early as 925 AD. In 991 a Viking fleet sailed up the Blackwater estuary and landed on an island to the east of the town. The resulting battle between Vikings and Saxons is the most significant historical event known to have taken place in the Maldon area, and is recorded in one of the greatest surviving Anglo-Saxon poems. Maldon town itself appears to have escaped the destruction of the battle.

The Domesday survey records Maldon at the beginning of the Conquest as being second only to Colchester in importance in the county. Maldon and Colchester were then the only boroughs in Essex, and in 1171 a charter confirmed Maldon's status as a borough. The town also retained its mint until at least 1100 and was an important port (chiefly concerned with the transshipment of goods from London). The wealth of Maldon is indicated by the presence of three parish churches within the urban area, All Saints, St Peters and St Mary's. Maldon and Colchester are the only towns in Essex to have had more than one church in the early medieval period. In addition to the churches there was also a friary in the town, a leper hospital, the Chapels of St Mary and St Helen and the D'Arcy townhouse. Beeleigh Abbey was located to the west of the town beyond the urban limits. The basic framework of the medieval built-up area had been established in the Saxon period. It can be sub-divided into four areas: the urban core which roughly approximated to All Saints parish (this included the market-place), the High Street, the Hythe and Fullbridge at the crossing of the River Chelmer.

Maldon stayed within its medieval limits until the eighteenth century, although within the existing built-up area there was considerable building work, both with the erection of new buildings and the sub-division/conversion of older properties. The Reformation and the growth of non-conformism led to striking changes in the town, as the Friary and St Giles Hospital (and probably the chapels of St Mary and St Helen) were closed. St Peter's and St Mary's churches suffered structural neglect. During this period new religious establishments included the Independent/Congregational Chapel and the Friends Meeting House. There was an economic revival in the eighteenth century largely due to the maritime trade with London. This influx of wealth is illustrated by a large amount of new building within the town, including the Plume Library and the substantial merchants' houses on Market Hill. In addition, many of the older buildings were updated with the addition of brick facades and extensions.

Maldon was also the major market for a large rural hinterland. In addition there was some industrial development, chiefly concentrated on the Fullbridge area. The Hythe area was devoted to loading and unloading of goods destined for London. The increase in maritime trade in the eighteenth century led to the building of mills and warehouses along the waterfronts at both the Hythe and Fullbridge. However, the completion of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation in 1797 re-routed some of the maritime trade from Maldon to Chelmsford. The town largely reverted to a primary role as the local market town for an essentially rural district.

17.2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Maldon identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 23). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 23: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Maldon

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation

		Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
St Giles Hospital (SAM 21) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
<p>The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. Some zoning of areas of survival can be undertaken. Stratified Roman deposits existed on the Elms Farm site, and have been buried under a layer of build-up (piles cut through approximately 1% of the total area). The area of Langford Junction has been destroyed by the construction of the road and pond. The features under the Crescent Road estate, though much disturbed may still survive within the gardens area. It is probable that archaeological deposits, not necessarily stratified, survive to the south and west of Elms Farm.</p> <p>The large defensive earthworks of the <i>burh</i> and the Moot Hall Ditch are levelled, but survive as substantial cut features below ground. The frontage of the High Street (particularly at the western end) has been cellared, however, the excavation evidence demonstrates that despite this substantial areas of stratified deposits survive dating back to the late Saxon period. The survival of the built environment is very good, and includes three medieval churches and a number of late medieval domestic and retail buildings.</p>		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The sites of the archaeological excavations have been <i>designated Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i> . There is also a large area of quarrying to the east of the Historic Town extent.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

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18. ROCHFORD DISTRICT

There are two Historic Towns in Rochford District; Rayleigh and Rochford.

18.1 RAYLEIGH

The management strategies for Rayleigh are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Rayleigh (Medlycott 1998).

18.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Rayleigh is of archaeological and historical importance as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market town. The castle is of national importance, it is mentioned in the Domesday Book and is one of the earliest in the country.

The prehistoric and Roman periods are represented by a scatter of stray finds from around the town, but there is little evidence for any density of settlement in the immediate area before the late Saxon/early medieval period. The Domesday Book includes details of a village at Rayleigh at the end of the Saxon period. Swein of Essex built his castle there at some point between 1066 and 1086, making it one of the earliest Norman castles in the country. There is still a substantial motte and bailey earthwork on the site and the outer bailey ditch was still visible within this century. It has been suggested that there was a hundredal market at Rayleigh market, and there are also references to a market and fair dating to 1227. Unlike other Essex towns attached to castles there is no evidence that there was ever a town enclosure, although it is possible that the outer bailey served a defensive function for the townsfolk. There are two possible interpretations for the town morphology; either the market-place was a cigar-shaped widening of the High Street or it was sited in the area between Bellingham Lane, London Hill and Church Street, which form an infilled elongated triangular market-place. The location of the church, which contains twelfth-century elements, on the eastern edge of the town, possibly marks the location of the original settlement. The castle was abandoned in the fourteenth century, and the land used first as part of the royal stud, and then in the seventeenth century as a farmyard. The town appears to have remained as a small market town with a small but stable population until the beginning of the twentieth century when the introduction of the railway led to its growth as a commuter town for London.

18.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Rayleigh identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 24). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 24: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Rayleigh

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
Rayleigh castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 39).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The excavations		

undertaken within the castle recorded up to 4m of deliberate build-up in some areas and that the earliest castle defences had effectively been buried, as indeed had much of the twelfth and thirteenth century occupation remains. There was considerable robbing of the stone in the fourteenth century and the excavations themselves will have disturbed the northern section of the inner bailey, but extensive buried deposits can still be anticipated. The outer bailey ditch still survives below-ground and at least part of the interior of the outer bailey has medieval layers sealed beneath later dumping. The church of Holy Trinity Parish Church is twelfth century in date and is the oldest surviving building in the town. The state of survival of archaeological deposits in the remainder of the town is unclear, there has been some cellaring within the historic core, but only on a small-scale and intact buried archaeological evidence is likely to be present. A survey of 91, High Street has demonstrated that some of the post-medieval buildings may contain remnants of earlier structures. The survival of the post-medieval built environment is quite good, and the present stock of buildings represents an important archaeological resource.

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The sites of previous archaeological excavations have been designated <i>Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i> .		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

18.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Rayleigh: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report (this includes a bibliography of other works on Rayleigh).

18.2 ROCHFORD

The management strategies for Rochford are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Rochford (Medlycott 1998).

18.2.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Rochford is of archaeological and historical importance as an example of a small medieval/post-medieval market town which still retains much of its historic character. The Hall, church and the hospital are of national importance.

Rochford is sited on the lowest crossing-point of the River Roach, about 1 mile to the west of the head of the Roach estuary. There is some evidence that there was a Roman settlement in the vicinity of the town, probably centred under the hospital but there is nothing to suggest an urban element to the settlement. No archaeological evidence exists for Saxon settlement at Rochford, apart from an unverified report of Saxon graves. However, the Domesday book records a small village and manor at Rochford at the end of the Saxon and beginning of the medieval period, and Rochford gave its name to the Hundred. The Parish Church of St Andrew lies about three-quarters of a mile to the west of the town, beside Rochford Hall, which was the manorial centre. It is possible that Domesday Rochford was centred on the church and the manor. Rochford received a market charter and fair in 1257, and its development as a town probably began at this point. It is possible that the town also moved from the church/hall complex to its present location at this date. The historic town plan appears to have expanded little in the post-medieval period, although internal rebuilding and infilling took place and there is a possibility that parts of East Street were a later addition. Rochford Hospital is an outstanding example of the International Modern Movement architectural style and is a building of considerable significance for understanding the development of health care in the twentieth century.

18.2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Rochford identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 25). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 25: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Rochford

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
The uninhabited portion of Rochford Hall is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 41).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The archaeological deposits average between one and two metres in depth, and are relatively undamaged by recent disturbance. A cellar survey of the historic core by the Rochford Hundred Group established that approximately a fifth of the street frontage has been cellared, with consequent disturbance of below ground deposits. However these have been included within the Area of Urban Archaeological Potential, partly because the cellars themselves maybe of interest and partly because the extent of the disturbance has not been established.		

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The sites of previous archaeological excavations have been designated <i>Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i> . A large area to the south-east of the Historic Town extent has been quarried.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

18.2.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Rochford: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Rochford).

19. TENDRING DISTRICT

There are three Historic Towns in Tendring District; Harwich, Manningtree and St Osyth.

19.1 HARWICH

The management strategies for Harwich are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Harwich (Medlycott 1998). A useful synthesis of the history of Harwich has been published by Weaver (1975).

19.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Harwich is of national archaeological and historical importance, it combined the functions of a medium-sized market town, a seaport and a dockyard town. In addition it has also played a considerable role as a naval and garrison town. It is of importance as an example of a medieval town, planted as a commercial venture in order to make use of an outstanding natural harbour. The town's subsequent history, particularly its maritime and defensive aspects, is a reflection of Britain's relations with the Continent.

There is evidence of prehistoric activity in the Harwich area, especially around Dovercourt, from the Palaeolithic period onwards. In the Roman period septaria stone was mined at Dovercourt and shipped around the county, and chance Roman finds suggest a sizeable Roman settlement nearby at Dovercourt. The place-name evidence suggests that there may have been a temporary Saxon army camp at Harwich, and there is evidence for an early Saxon burial ground at Dovercourt. Harwich Harbour is mentioned in the documentary references to the Saxon-Viking wars of the ninth and tenth centuries. However, the Domesday Book records Dovercourt, but not Harwich and it is probable that Harwich was not initially regarded as a suitable place for long-term settlement because of its lack of a freshwater supply.

The foundation of Harwich was an economic venture by the Earls of Norfolk in the early thirteenth century, in direct competition with the established market-town and port of Ipswich, which was sited further inland on the Orwell river. There is known to have been a chapel at Harwich in 1177, and a town is mentioned in 1229 but the town charter was not granted until 1238. Harwich concentrated on the entrepôt trade, offering a deep-water harbour open at all tides as an alternative to travelling up the tidal Orwell to Ipswich. The town received a second charter in 1318 and a grant of murage to build the town walls in 1338. However the grant was funded by tolls on shipping and infringed on Ipswich's right to levy tolls on the whole of the Orwell estuary, and was revoked in 1340. Subsequently Harwich received a second murage grant and the town walls were completed. Harwich became an important supply base for ships anchored in Harwich Harbour during the continental campaigns of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and by the fifteenth century there was also a ship-building industry.

In the 1660s Harwich became an important naval base and in 1667, because of the Dutch Wars, it was decided to replace the medieval town wall with more modern defensive earthworks, enclosing both the town and the Navy Yard. The Navy Yard closed in 1713, although ship-building continued on the site under private ownership until 1827. Other industries, such as fishing and trade, continued. There was a regular cross-channel ferry service to the Low Countries and in the nineteenth century the septaria mines at Dovercourt were re-opened. The Napoleonic Wars brought further defence measures to Harwich, including the Redoubt Fort. In the 1890s the Beacon Hill fort was built and the town played an important role as a harbour in both the First and Second World Wars.

All three urban area types are well represented in the visual aspect of Harwich, and it is clearly recognisable as a 'historic town' to the casual visitor. The post-medieval and modern town centre and street-pattern are based on the medieval built-up area and street-pattern. The successive phases of defensive structures are also of great interest.

19.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Harwich identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 26). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic*

Environment (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 26: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Harwich

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation in situ.
There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the urban area; The Harwich Crane (SAM 72), the Harwich Redoubt (SAM 145), the Beacon Hill Fort (SAM 182) and the Harwich Low lighthouse (SAM 186).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. Archaeologically Harwich has high potential, with known areas of deep stratigraphy and waterlogging, and the many phases of development and change are known to be well represented in the archaeological record. The excavation evidence demonstrates that there are sub-surface archaeological deposits, in some areas up to 2m deep, and features dating to the beginning of the urban settlement throughout the medieval urban area. There is also evidence that the town, in particular in the Church Street area, was deliberately built-up in the later medieval period, sealing earlier medieval deposits. The northern quay area has several phases of post-medieval and medieval date behind the present quay frontage. The western side of the town from the Kings Quay Street seawards is all made ground, dating from the early post-medieval period onwards. There is however localised disturbance from later building works, in particular a cellar survey has identified considerable blocks of cellaring along the main street frontages, accounting for approximately 40% of the frontage surveyed. Survival of the medieval street plan and post-medieval built environment is good and the present stock of buildings represents an important and well-preserved archaeological resource.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
The site of previous archaeological excavations have been designated Areas of Archaeological Destruction. The site of the excavated but covered over Bathside Battery is displayed.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

19.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M.	1998	Harwich: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Harwich).
Weaver, L.T.	1975	<i>The Harwich Story</i> , Harwich Printing Company, Dovercourt

19.2 MANNINGTREE

The management strategies for Manningtree are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Manningtree (Medlycott 1998).

19.2.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Manningtree is of considerable archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small market town which contains elements of both a sea-port and an industrial town. Its importance archaeologically is as an example of a deliberately planted medieval town that retains its medieval street-pattern and parts of the medieval and early post-medieval built environment. There is also the distinct possibility that the medieval wharfage survives behind the current quay frontage, protected and buried by eighteenth-nineteenth century build-up. The group of nineteenth century maltings known as The Walls are of national importance.

To the south of the town there are extensive tracts of prehistoric and Roman remains, including settlements, burial sites and trackways. However, no evidence for these periods has yet been found within the town itself. Medieval Manningtree appears to have been deliberately planted in the first half of the thirteenth century, presumably by the lord of the manor. There is a reference of the grant of a market to the manor of Sciddinghou in 1238 and the town itself is first recorded in 1248. The town was intended as a new port, and achieved some success in local trade, transshipping provisions to the fleet in Harwich and as a fishing port supplying Colchester. The town layout suggests an element of deliberate morphological planning. The dog-leg plan of South Street immediately to the south of the town raises the possibility that there had been a town enclosure, although this has not been proved. The quality of the sixteenth century built environment suggests that the town underwent a financial boom in that century. In the early nineteenth century Manningtree was a major centre of the Essex malt industry with five separate sites in operation. The Lawford Works was also a major employer with three complexes producing leather and iron goods on the west side of the town. This industrial activity necessitated the construction of small terraces of worker's housing and more substantial managers' dwellings. In the late nineteenth century the erection of the huge Mistley maltings in the neighbouring parish effectively eclipsed the production of malt in Manningtree and parts of the Lawford Works appear to have gone into decline about the same time.

19.2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Manningtree identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 27). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 27: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Manningtree

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation in situ.
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the urban area.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. No zoning of survival can be undertaken given present evidence. However, archaeological deposits can be expected and the examination of service trenches in the 1960s and 70s did record up to a metre's depth of post-medieval		

build-up. The survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is good.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
No Areas of Archaeological Destruction have been identified to date.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

19.2.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Medlycott, M. 1998 Manningtree: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Manningtree).

19.3 ST OSYTH

The management strategies for St Osyth are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on St Osyth (Medlycott 1998).

19.3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

St Osyth is of some importance archaeologically and historically, as an example of a small market town. The Priory is of national importance.

St Osyth, according to legend, founded a nunnery at *Cicc* (later to be named St Osyth in her honour) in the seventh century. Only a few Saxon finds have been recovered from the town, but these indicate activity during the eighth to the tenth centuries, and the Domesday Book shows that the area supported quite a thriving community in the first half of the eleventh century.

The most important feature of medieval St Osyth is the Priory, which was founded before 1127 (possibly in 1121), for the Austin Canons, by the Bishop of London. The town is thought to have been founded by the priory, and is centred on a cross-roads formed by the road that runs from Clacton to the creek and the Colchester road. The priory fills the north-western quadrant with the church in the south-western quadrant. There is a second focus of settlement 600m to the west beside the creek. There is an undated medieval charter which records the granting of a fair and a market to the Abbey. The priory was suppressed in 1539 and in 1553 it came into the possession of Lord Darcy who converted some of the buildings into a house and levelled others, including the abbey church. About 1600 a large red brick built house was erected on the site of the northern portion of the cloister. The priory grounds were landscaped in the eighteenth century. The post-medieval street pattern remained unchanged from that of the medieval period. The earliest map which shows the town is the Chapman and André map of 1777, on which the town is shown as consisting of the priory, the buildings along the cross-roads and the area around the quay where a causeway which supported a tide-mill was built across the creek. In the twentieth century the town has expanded greatly on its western side with the addition of housing estates. Ribbon development has also taken place on the southern side of Mill Street.

The economy of St Osyth appears to have been dominated first by the priory and then by its successor, Lord Darcy's House. In addition the town functioned as a market-centre for the eastern end of the Tendring peninsula, until the development of Clacton in the nineteenth century. Oyster fishing also formed an important part of the local economy.

19.3.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of St Osyth identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 28). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 28: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for St Osyth

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
The ruins of St Osyth priory and the immediate garden area form a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 24).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the

		site.
<p>The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. It is not possible to assess the degree of survival of any below ground deposits due to the very limited archaeological work that has been undertaken in the town. However, it is thought that the foundations for the priory buildings and the early post-medieval mansion probably survive within the area of the current gardens. The degree of disturbance by the subsequent gardening activities should be largely confined to the topsoil zone. There is a possibility that remnants of the earlier phases of the church may survive beneath the current floor-levels. A watching-brief in the infilled market-place shows that there is post-medieval and medieval stratigraphy within the town. There is quite high potential for waterlogged material along the quayside by the creek. It is possible that some part of the medieval wharf and the below ground portions of the post-medieval tide-mill may still remain in the tidal mud.</p>		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>Large areas to the north and west of the Priory, including part of the original Priory Grounds have been quarried and are designated <i>Areas of Archaeological Destruction</i>.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

19.3.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *St Osyth: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on St Osyth).

20. UTTLESFORD DISTRICT

There are six Historic Towns in Uttlesford District; Great Chesterford, Great Dunmow, Hatfield Broadoak, Newport, Saffron Walden and Thaxted.

20.1 GREAT CHESTERFORD

The management strategies for Great Chesterford are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Great Chesterford (Medlycott 1998).

20.1.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Great Chesterford is a town of national importance archaeologically and historically. There was a substantial Late Iron Age settlement on the site of the later Roman town, with a shrine located approximately a kilometre away to the north-east. A Roman fort was constructed at Great Chesterford immediately to the north of the existing settlement in the first century AD, possibly as a consequence of the Boudiccan revolt in AD 60. The civilian settlement continued in use throughout the military occupation, expanding at the end of the first century into the area of the abandoned fort. This settlement developed urban status during the second century, went through a period of decline during the third century before expanding again in the fourth century, culminating in the building of the town walls. The Roman town is one of only two walled towns in Essex, the other being Colchester, and may have been of *Civitas* status, playing a significant part in local administrative and defensive affairs. Outside the walls there were extra-mural cemeteries, ribbon development (some of it industrial in nature) along the main roads and a Romano-British temple on the site of an earlier Late Iron Age shrine.

The evidence from burials is sufficient to deduce a large settled Saxon population at Great Chesterford from the end of the Roman period until at least the seventh century. The location of the settlement is uncertain, but in the later Saxon period was probably on the site occupied by the later medieval town. There is however no evidence that the Saxon settlement was urban in nature.

Following the Conquest Great Chesterford became a royal manor, with its occupants holding right of copyhold. The settlement was reasonably prosperous during the medieval period, largely due to the cloth trade. Archaeologically it is of interest as an example of an Essex settlement (apparently more of a village than a town in nature) that has developed according to the Midlands tradition, both in morphology and in building-types. Great Chesterford is one of the few areas of Essex that retained its strip-fields until the enclosure acts of 1804. The layout of the tofts within the town and on the outskirts are also Midlands in style, with the main dwellings set back from the road. The post-medieval period was a period of decline for Great Chesterford, mainly because of the collapse of the cloth trade. However there was some trade from passing traffic due to the road link with Newmarket and Cambridge and the London-Cambridge railway. Great Chesterford is now largely a commuter village for Cambridge.

20.1.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Great Chesterford identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 29). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 29: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Great Chesterford

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation in situ.
Most of the walled Roman town, the 'annexe' and the area of the main Saxon cemetery forms a single		

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 24871). The Romano-British temple is also Scheduled (SAM 29399).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
<p>The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. Some zoning of survival of archaeological deposits can be undertaken within Great Chesterford. Parts of the Roman town and the Saxon cemetery have been completely destroyed by post-medieval and modern quarrying. The remainder of the Roman town and temple has been reduced to ground level, however the below-ground survival is known to be good, although with some plough damage and metal-detector disturbance. The survival of the Saxon burials is also thought to be good, with the proviso of plough and metal-detector damage. The late Saxon and medieval town underlies the current village of Great Chesterford, however excavation has demonstrated the survival of cut features and archaeological layers. The survival of the built environment is good, if largely post-medieval in date.</p>		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>Large areas of the northern part of the Roman Town and the Saxon cemetery have been quarried. These have been designated Areas of Archaeological Destruction, as have the sites of previous archaeological excavations and quarried area to the south-east of the Historic Town extent.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

20.1.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 *Great Chesterford: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Great Chesterford).

20.2 GREAT DUNMOW

The management strategies for Great Dunmow are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Great Dunmow (Medlycott 1998). A synthesis of the evidence for the Roman town has been published by Wickenden (1988).

20.2.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Great Dunmow is of considerable archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small Roman town and a medieval and post-medieval small market town. There is some evidence for Bronze Age settlement within the later urban area. However, the earliest urban settlement at Great Dunmow dates to the Roman period. A Roman small town developed on the junction between Stane Street and the Roman roads which ran north-east to south-west from Sudbury to London and north-west to south-east from Cambridge to Chelmsford. The main settlement area spread westwards from the road junction along a spur between the Chelmer and a tributary stream. There was a second Roman settlement at Church End immediately to the north of present day Great Dunmow. Both Roman settlements were reoccupied during the Saxon period, at Great Dunmow in the seventh century and at Church End in the later Saxon period.

The earliest medieval settlement appears to have been a continuation of the late Saxon settlement at Church End, where the parish church is located. The granting of a market charter in 1227 may mark the time of the movement of the main focus of settlement from Church End to the High Street. The new town centre effectively consisted of development along the main north-south routeway with a large triangular market-place on one side of the High Street.

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw a time of growth with the establishment of cloth and tanning industries. By contrast the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were a time of economic decline. Great Dunmow is now a small market town and a commuter town.

20.2.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Great Dunmow identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 30). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 30: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Great Dunmow

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation in situ.
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Historic Town extent. Parsonage Farm moated site to the north-east of the town is Scheduled (SAM 31222).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The excavation evidence demonstrates that archaeological deposits and features survive, albeit at no great depth. A cellar survey of the High Street area has demonstrated that approximately a quarter of the buildings are cellared and that the cellars are largely concentrated on the western side of the street. The distribution of cellars has		

considerable impact on the survival of earlier deposits along the street frontage, however these have been included within the Area of Urban Archaeological Potential, partly because the cellars themselves may be of interest and partly because the extent of disturbance is not as yet known. At the present time the Roman period is better represented than the medieval period, but this is largely due to the location of the sites investigated. Survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good, and they represent an important and well-preserved archaeological resource.

3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
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The only Areas of Archaeological Destruction identified to date within the Historic Town extent are the sites of previous archaeological excavations. There are also two areas of quarrying to the north-east and south-west of the Historic Town extent.

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

20.2.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M.	1998	Great Dunmow: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Great Dunmow).
Wickenden, N.P.	1988	<i>Excavations at Great Dunmow, Essex: a Romano-British Small Town in the Trinovantian Civitas</i> East Anglian Archaeology 41

20.3 HATFIELD BROADOAK

The management strategies for Hatfield Broadoak are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Hatfield Broadoak (Medlycott 1998).

20.3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Hatfield Broad Oak is of some archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small market town that thrived during the late Saxon and early medieval period. It grew into a prosperous town with the establishment of a Benedictine priory in the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, before dwindling to village status. The priory is of national importance. It was the largest of the Essex manors belonging to King Harold and by 1066 it was already an important settlement with a church. In the medieval period it became a considerable market town with an interest in the cloth trade through the influence of the priory. The taxation returns from the late medieval and early post-medieval period chronicle a slow decline in population and wealth from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries and a sharp drop in the sixteenth to seventeenth century. This decline appears to have been due to a number of factors: Hatfield Broad Oak was not sited on a main road and it lost custom due to the growth of other towns; the dissolution of the priory meant the loss of a major source of revenue; and the growth of the Barrington estate in the sixteenth century, which incorporated many of the smaller farms, led to unemployment and population loss.

Hatfield Broad Oak retains a strong visual appearance of a historic settlement, albeit a village rather than a town. It has a very good building stock, dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval period. The twelfth century church is the only remnant of Hatfield Broad Oak Priory buildings still extant. The eighteenth century landscape park is still open parkland, although many of the ornamental landscape features have been levelled or only survive as low earthworks.

20.3.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Hatfield Broadoak identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 31). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 31: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Hatfield Broadoak

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation in situ.
The site of the Priory is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 156).		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The limited excavations and watching-briefs that have taken place in Hatfield Broad Oak have identified the presence of surviving archaeological deposits and features within the town area. The area of the priory buildings was excavated in 1897, but it is thought that the foundations uncovered were not removed although any covering archaeological deposits will have been severely disturbed. Survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good.		
3	Area of archaeological	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be

	destruction	made.
<p>The only Area of Archaeological Destruction identified to date are the sites of previous archaeological investigations.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

20.3.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M. 1998 Hatfield Broadoak: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Hatfield Broadoak).

20.4 NEWPORT

The management strategies for Newport are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Newport (Medlycott 1998). A history of the town has been recently published (Nurse, Pugh and Mollet 1995).

20.4.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Newport is of considerable archaeological and historical importance as a town with a late Saxon market and possible mint, that became an important market centre in the early medieval period. The quality of its built environment is high, and this is reflected in the number of listed structures. The place-name and documentary evidence records that Newport is in origin a Saxon royal manor, with a market. There are also documentary references to a castle, although its location has never been established. The market was moved in 1141 from Newport to Saffron Walden, with a consequent decline in the town's fortunes. The market was however restored by the late thirteenth century, when the town was also mentioned as having borough status. A fair was also granted to the hospital in 1226/7. The medieval economy of the town appears to have been based on the market and the wool-trade and there are two references in wills dating from the end of the medieval period to the growing of saffron. However, Newport suffered in the later medieval and early post-medieval period due to the growth of Saffron Walden. However, the upgrading of the main road to turnpike status in the eighteenth century revived Newport's economy, as did the introduction of the railway in the mid-nineteenth century.

20.4.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Newport identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 32). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 32: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Newport

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation in situ.
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Newport.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. No zoning of survival can be undertaken given present evidence. A cellar survey of Newport has established that much of the street frontage has been cellared. However, an archaeological evaluation of the land adjacent to the Paragon Cafe revealed at least 1.2m of archaeological deposits, the lower levels of which may be medieval in date, establishing that there are areas of surviving archaeological deposits and features. Survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good.		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
No Areas of Archaeological Destruction have been identified to date within the Historic Town extent. However there is a quarry to the south-east of the town.		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

20.4.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Medlycott, M. 1998 Newport: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Newport).
- Nurse, B., Pugh, J. 1995 *A village in Time: the history of Newport, Essex*, Pub. Newport News and Mollet, I.

20.5 SAFFRON WALDEN

The management strategies for Saffron Walden are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Saffron Walden (Medlycott 1998). The most recent synthesis of the archaeology of Saffron Walden has been published by Bassett (1982).

20.5.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The historic town of Saffron Walden is of national importance. It is an example of a medium-sized market town, with clear examples of deliberate town planning. In the later medieval period it became the main centre of the saffron industry in England.

There was a small Saxon settlement, in the south-west quadrant of the present town around Abbey Lane. After the Norman Conquest Saffron Walden was granted to the de Mandevilles, becoming the centre of their Essex and Suffolk estates. They built a castle on the chalk peninsula between the two streams of the Slade (the King's Ditch and Madgate Slade). The castle was built to dominate the area and its plan determined the subsequent street layout. The inner bailey was oval in plan and contained the domestic and defensive buildings of the de Mandevilles, of which only the flint rubble core of the keep walls survives. The outer bailey was also ovoid in plan, fully enclosing the inner bailey and the original town. St Marys church was built and two streets, Church Street and Castle Street, laid out within the outer bailey. In 1141 the de Mandevilles acquired the right to move the market which had been held at Newport to Saffron Walden. At that date a Benedictine priory, which became an Abbey in 1190, was built on the site of the later Audley End House. By the thirteenth century the town had passed from the de Mandevilles to the de Bohuns. In the early to mid thirteenth century a large town enclosure was laid out to the south and west of the outer bailey and the outer bailey ditch back-filled. The date of this work may correspond to the granting of a new charter in 1236. The town enclosure ditches, known as the Battle or Repell Ditches enclosed a total area of 20 hectares. Within this were laid out new streets, principally High Street and its back lane Gold Street, and a new market-place. Only the market area and the High Street were actually built-up by the end of the fourteenth century, the remainder being under agricultural use.

In the late medieval period Saffron Walden became the major English centre for the production of the saffron crocus which was used to produce dye (hence the town's name). It also played an important role in the East Anglian wool industry, with the keeping of sheep and manufacture of cloth. The magnificent parish church reflects the prosperity in the town in this period.

In the post-medieval period the economic emphasis of Saffron Walden changed, as the saffron crocus was replaced by other dye-stuffs and the woollen industry shifted elsewhere. The town became a major centre of the Essex malt industry in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. However, an eighteenth century map shows that Saffron Walden had still not expanded beyond its medieval limits. During the late nineteenth century the railway station to the south of the medieval town emerged as the centre of an important manufacturing area with the erection of goods sheds, maltings, a cement works, iron foundry and steam-driven corn mill.

20.5.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Saffron Walden identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 33). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention likely to be recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 33: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Saffron Walden

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas.

		Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation in situ.
<p>There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the town:- the keep and inner bailey (SAM 20671), the town enclosure ditches (SAM 54) and the turf maze (SAM 25). Audley End House and Park (SAM 84) to the west of the town are also Scheduled.</p>		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
<p>The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. The castle keep and the south-west corner of the town enclosure ditches are still extant. It is known that the depth of archaeological deposits varies from over 2m of medieval to post-medieval build-up to only cut features surviving. There has been a considerable amount of cellaring which has caused widespread disturbance along most street frontages. However it is postulated that many of the cellars are themselves medieval in date and as such are of archaeological importance. There has been some quarrying and landscaping within the town, but this is localised in date. The survival of cut features, particularly the larger examples such as the town enclosure ditch is good. Survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good, including the street-pattern, the church, and domestic and commercial buildings. The visual impact of the town as a 'historic settlement' is outstanding.</p>		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>The only Areas of Archaeological Destruction identified to date are the sites of previous archaeological excavations.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

20.5.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
|---------------|------|---|
| Bassett, S.R. | 1982 | <i>Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80</i> , Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45 |
| Medlycott, M. | 1998 | Saffron Walden: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Saffron Walden). |

20.6 THAXTED

The management strategies for Thaxted are based on and supported by the archaeological and historical assessment report on Thaxted (Medlycott 1998). An important history of the late medieval town has been published by Newton (1960).

20.6.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Thaxted is of national archaeological and historical importance as a small market town, of significance largely because of the quality of its built environment and at present to a lesser extent its archaeology. At one stage in the late fourteenth and fifteenth century it was the second largest cutlery production centre in England.

There is known to have been a church at Thaxted in 981 and the Domesday Book records Thaxted as a well-established and prosperous community by the end of the Saxon period. It was a very large village in Essex terms, and may well have been a proto-urban settlement. It is however as a medieval town that Thaxted is renowned. The area of the town was owned by a number of manors, the largest being Thaxted Manor which was based within the town itself. Thaxted was granted a market in 1205, but probably had a market function before that date. In the fourteenth century the documents record rapid expansion in the town, when it became the centre of a thriving cutlery industry with over a third of the adult male population employed in the cutlery and associated trades. There is no obvious reason why the cutlers chose Thaxted, although it is known that the manor of Thaxted encouraged the industry by introducing cheaper rents. The evidence of the fourteenth century surveys is that the industry attracted a large number of immigrants to the town. The fourteenth and fifteenth century expansion of the town, which was contrary to contemporary national economic trends, was due entirely to the cutlery industry.

The cutlery industry appears to have died out by the sixteenth century. A charter of 1556 refers to '*greate ruine and decay by reason of greate povertie and necessyti*', and granted Thaxted the status of a full borough in an attempt to halt the decline. In the sixteenth century weaving made an appearance, and an attempt was made to establish a Guild of Clothiers in 1583. Thaxted became a stronghold of Nonconformism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as reflected by the number of chapels built in the town.

20.6.2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ZONES

The area within the Historic Town extent of Thaxted identified by the Assessment Report is divided into three management strategy zones (Table 34). Each zone reflects the nature of the archaeological intervention recommended by the archaeological development control officers as defined by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15). The management strategies are to be used in conjunction with the Assessment Report, which identifies the nature of the archaeological monuments and assesses their potential.

Table 34: Archaeological Management Strategy Zones for Thaxted

ZONE	GRADING	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
1	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Any monument which is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, and the PPG 16 presumption is for preservation in situ.
At the present time there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Historic Town extent of Thaxted.		
2	Area of urban archaeological potential	Area of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 or PPG15, using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site.
The Historic Town extent has been designated an Area of Urban Archaeological Potential. A number of small-scale excavations and watching-briefs have been carried out in Thaxted which have demonstrated that cut features, and in some areas stratified archaeological deposits (as at 23 Town Street), survive. However,		

<p>their limited scale means that no zoning of deposits in terms of their potential is possible. The survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good and the buildings, whether listed or unlisted represent an important and well-preserved archaeological resource. Visually the 'historic' appearance of Thaxted is outstanding.</p>		
3	Area of archaeological destruction	Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations to be made.
<p>The only Area of Archaeological Destruction identified to date are the sites of previous archaeological excavations.</p>		

The management zones will be subject to review by the Essex County Council Heritage Conservation Group and their extent and grading may be changed as further information dictates. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are currently being revised under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The Historic Town management strategy zones are only concerned with the archaeology and historic structures of those Essex towns that have been identified as historic urban areas.

20.6.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medlycott, M.	1998	Thaxted: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report, ECC Internal Report, (this includes a bibliography of other works on Thaxted).
Newton, K.	1960	<i>Thaxted in the fourteenth century</i>

21. APPENDIX 1: LOCAL PLAN POLICIES (1998)

DISTRICT/BOROUGH	POLICY REFERENCE	SUBJECT
Basildon District Local Plan (Deposit Plan 1993, modifications 1997)	Chapter 10, Built Environment, Policies BAS BE6 and BE7	Refer specifically to the archaeology
	Chapter 10, Built Environment, Policies BE1, BE2, BE3, BE4 and BE5	Cover Listed Buildings
	Chapter 10, Built Environment, BE8, BE9 and BE10	Cover Conservation Areas
Braintree District Local Plan (1995)	Chapter 6, Environment, Policies BDP41, BDP41A, BDP42, BDP44, BDP45	Cover Conservation Areas
	Chapter 6, Environment, Policies BDP 46A	Covers Listed Buildings
	Chapter 6, Environment, Policies BDP46B	Registered Parks and Gardens
	Chapter 6, Environment, Policies BDP48, BDP49A and BDP49B	Archaeology
Brentwood Borough Local Plan (1995)	Policy CT23, Chapter 9. Conservation and townscape	General archaeological policy for the District
	Policy TT1, Chapter 15. Town Centre Townscape	Refers specifically to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of St Thomas-a-Becket Chapel
	Policies CT18, CT19 AND CT20, Chapter 9. Conservation and townscape	Conservation Areas
	Policies CT21 and CT22, Chapter 9. Conservation and townscape	Listed Buildings
	Policy CT5, Chapter 9. Conservation and townscape	Ancient Landscapes
	Policy CT6	Historic Parks and Gardens
	Policy CT26	Adverts in Conservation areas and on Listed Buildings
Chelmsford Borough Local Plan (1997)	Chapter 8, Built Environment, Policies ENV6, ENV7 and ENV8	Conservation Areas
	Chapter 8, Built Environment, Policies ENV9, ENV10 and ENV11	Listed Buildings
	Chapter 8, Built Environment, Policies ENV12	Archaeology
Colchester Borough Local Plan (1995)	Chapter 8, Built Environment, Policies B/ENV3, B/ENV4, B/ENV5 and B/ENV6	Conservation Areas
	Chapter 8, Built Environment, Policies B/ENV7, B/ENV8, B/ENV9, B/ENV10, B/ENV11 and B/ENV12	Listed and unlisted Buildings
	Chapter 8, Built Environment, Policies B/ENV13, B/ENV13, B/ENV14, B/ENV15 and B/ENV16	Archaeology
Epping Forest District Local Plan (Deposit Copy 1994)	Chapter 6, Heritage Conservation, HC7, HC8, HC9 and HC10	Conservation Areas
	Chapter 6, Heritage Conservation, HC11, HC12, HC13 and HC14	Listed Buildings
	Chapter 6, Heritage Conservation, HC1 and HC2	Archaeology
	Chapter 6, Heritage Conservation, HC3	Ancient Landscapes
	Chapter 6, Heritage Conservation, HC4	Registered Parks and Gardens
	Chapter 6, Heritage Conservation, HC18	Royal Gunpowder Factory Site

Harlow District Local Plan (1995)	Built Environment, Policies BE7 and BE8	Archaeology
	Policies BE9 and BE10	Conservation Areas
	Policies BE11, BE12 and BE13	Listed Buildings and buildings on the Local List
Maldon District Local Plan (1996)	Chapter 5, Built Environment, Policies M/BE/17, M/BE/18 and M/BE/19	Conservation Areas
	Chapter 5, Built Environment, Policies M/BE/20, M/BE/21 and M/BE/22	Listed Buildings
	Chapter 5, Built Environment, Policies M/BE/23 and M/BE/24	Archaeology
Rochford District Local Plan (1995)	Chapter 7, Urban Conservation, Policies UC1, UC2, UC3 and UC4	Conservation Area
	Chapter 7, Urban Conservation, Policies UC5, UC6, UC7, UC8, UC9, UC10 and UC11	Listed Buildings and buildings on the Local List
	Chapter 7, Urban Conservation, Policies UC12, UC13 and UC14	Archaeology (for entire District)
	Chapter 7, Urban Conservation, Policy UC15	Archaeology in the Historic Cores of Rochford and Rayleigh
Tendring District Local Plan (1998)	Chapter 10, Conservation, Policies TC1, TC2, TC3, TC4, TC5, TC6, TC7 and TC8	Conservation Areas
	Chapter 10, Conservation, Policies TC9, TC10, TC11, TC12, TC13, TC14 and TC15	Listed Buildings
	Chapter 10, Conservation, Policies TC16 and TC17	Historic Churches
	Chapter 10, Conservation, Policies TC19	Registered Parks and Gardens
	Chapter 10, Conservation, Policies TC19A, TC20, TC21, TC22 and TC23	Archaeology (para. 10.10 refers to Historic Towns in particular)
	Policies HAR16, HAR17, HAR18, HAR19 and HAR25	Harwich and its Conservation Areas (HAR25 specifically relates to Beacon Hill Ancient Monument).
Uttlesford District Local Plan (1995)	Chapter 10, Design and Conservation, Policies DC1 and DC2	Conservation Areas
	Chapter 10, Design and Conservation, Policies DC3, DC4, DC5, DC6 and DC7	Listed Buildings and unlisted buildings in Conservation Areas
	Chapter 10, Design and Conservation, Policy DC8	Open Spaces
	Chapter 10, Design and Conservation, Policy 10	Archaeology

22. APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CONSULTEES

Essex County Council Planning Division
English Heritage
Basildon District Council
Braintree District Council
Brentwood Borough Council
Chelmsford Borough Council
Colchester District Council
Epping Forest District Council
Harlow District Council
Maldon District Council
Rochford District Council
Tendring District Council
Uttlesford District Council
Billericay Town Council
Castle Hedingham Parish Council
Coggeshall Parish Council
Harwich Town Council
Kelvedon Parish Council
Maldon Town Council
Rayleigh Town Council
St Osyth Parish Council
Waltham Abbey Town Council
Witham Town Council
Braintree Town Centre Strategy Group
CPRE Essex
Diocesan Registrar, Church Commissioners
East of England Tourist Board
English Nature
Essex Rural Community Council
Essex Wildlife Trust
Government Office for Eastern Region - Planning and Transport
House Builders Federation - Eastern Region
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
Regeneration Directorate - DOE
Rural Development Commission
South East Regional Office Countryside Commission
South Essex Chamber of Commerce
Town Planner Railtrack Property
Braintree Museum
Colchester Museum Resource Centre
Epping Forest District Museum
Passmores Museum
Saffron Walden Museum
Billericay Archaeological and Historical Society
Brain Valley Archaeological Society
Brentwood and District Historical Soc.
Burnham-on-Crouch Historical Society
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Dunmow and District Historical and Literary Soc.

Essex Historic Buildings Group
Essex Society for Archaeology and History
Feering and Kelvedon Preservation Soc.
Great Chesterford Archaeology Group
Halstead and District Local History Soc.
Maldon Archaeological Group,
Newport Historical Society
Rochford Hundred Field Archaeology Group
South-East Essex Archaeological Society
The Harwich Society
Waltham Abbey Historical Society





PLEASE NOTE:

**DUE TO THE FILE SIZE OF THE
OVERALL DOCUMENT, ONLY MAPS
FOR THE 3 HISTORIC TOWNS THAT
FALL WITHIN THE TENDRING
DISTRICT (HARWICH,
MANNINGTREE AND ST. OSYTH)
ARE CONTAINED IN THIS
ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE
SPG**

HARWICH Historic Town management strategies



Historic Town management zones

-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Area of urban archaeological potential
-  Area of archaeological destruction
-  Outside the historic town extent

N.B. This plan does not depict known archaeological remains outside the historic town extent



1:7500

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

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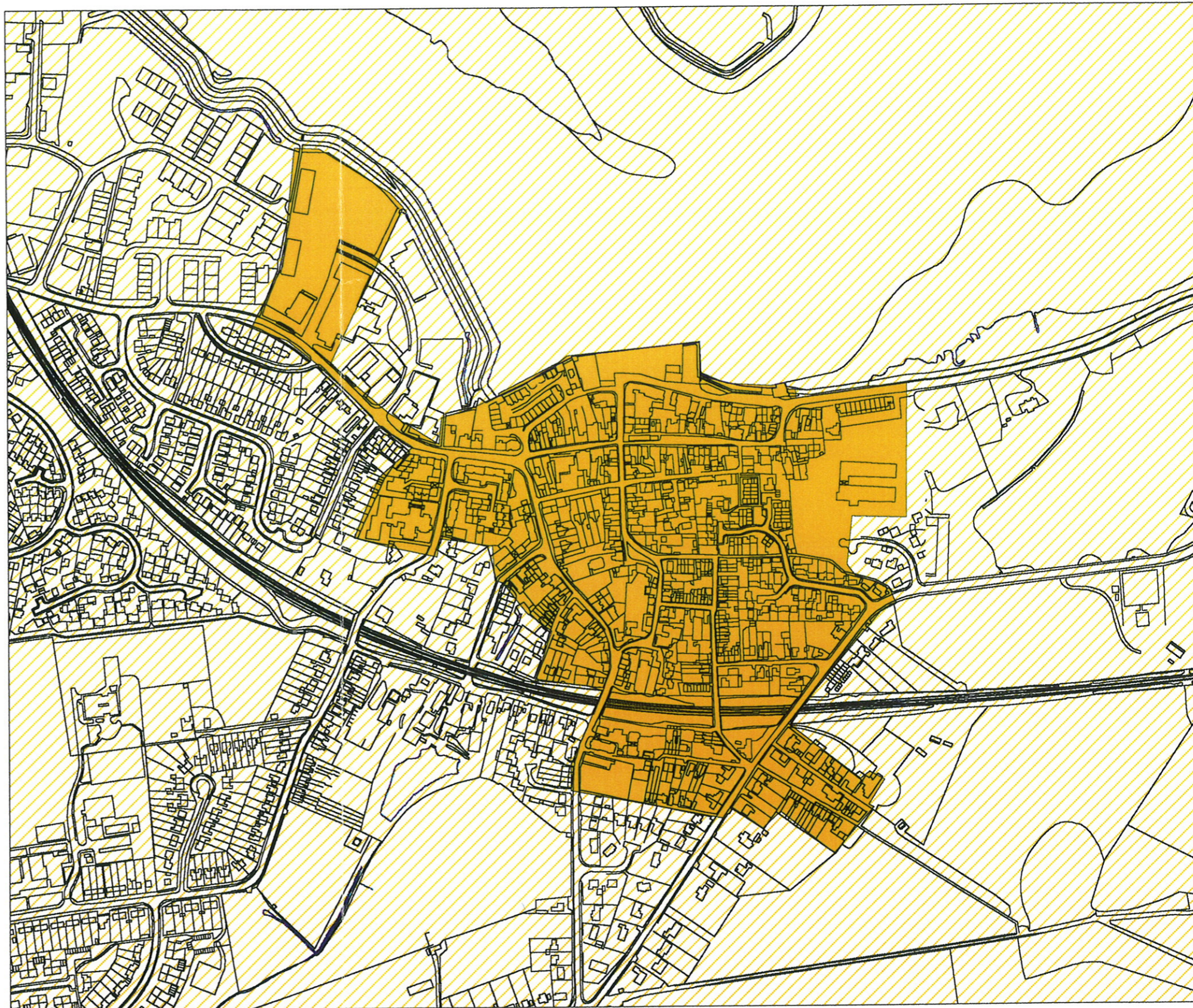
MANNINGTREE Historic Towns management zones



Historic Town management zones

-  Area of urban archaeological potential
-  Outside the historic town extent

N.B. This plan does not depict known archaeological remains outside the historic town extent



1:5000

0

0.2

0.4

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0.8

1 Kilometers

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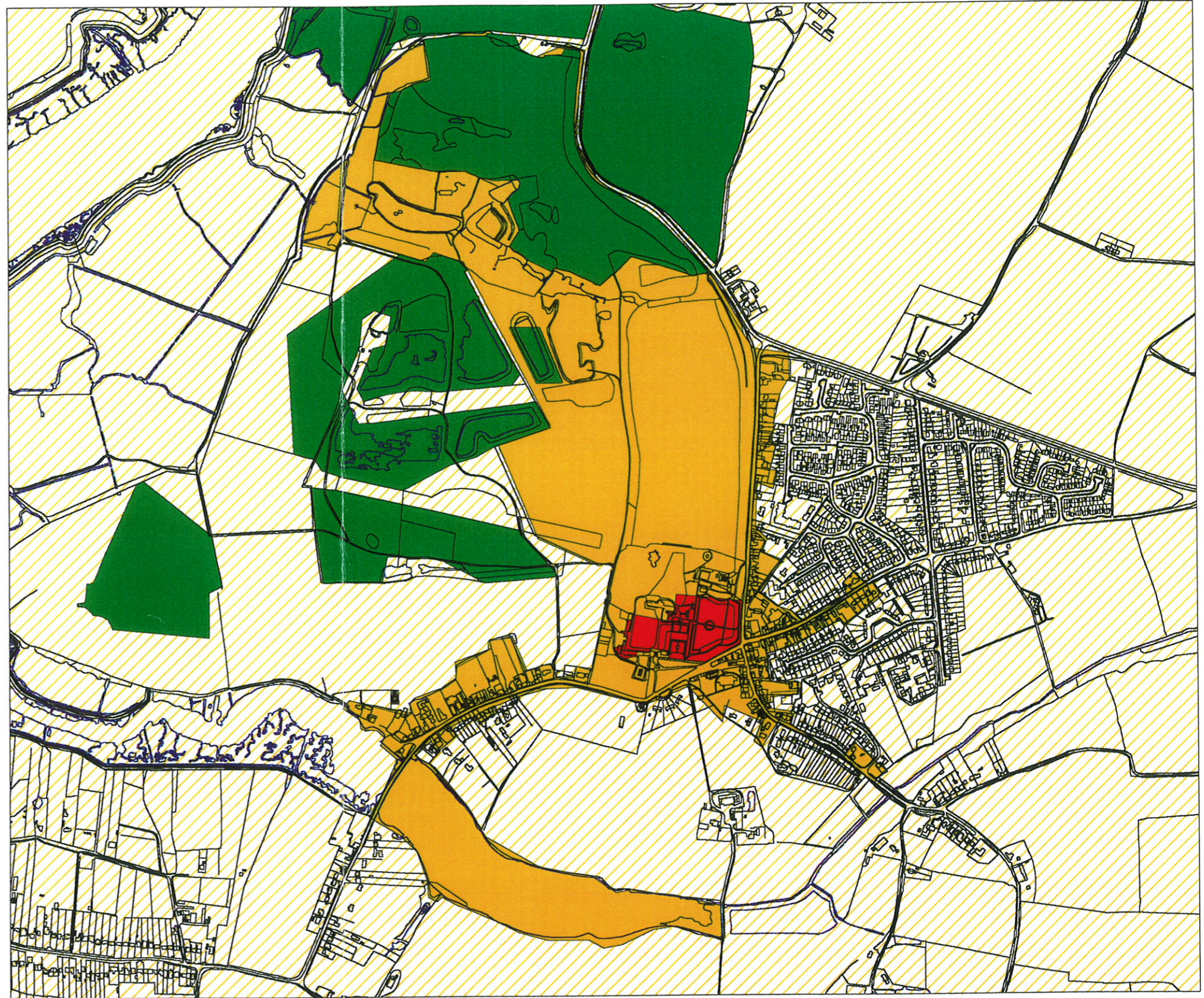
ST OSYTH Historic Town management zones



Historic Town management zones

-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Area of urban archaeological potential
-  Area of archaeological destruction
-  Outside the historic town extent

N.B. This plan does not depict known archaeological remains outside the historic town extent



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1:10000

