

KELV2208: Kings Dene, Kelvedon, Essex Heritage Impact Assessment



Client:
Braintree District Council

Date:
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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by Place Services for Braintree District Council. This document provides an assessment of heritage impact for the proposed allocation site KELV2208: Kings Dene, Kelvedon (hereafter referred to as “the Site”) as referred to in the draft Local Plan. The location and extent of the Site is shown in **Figure 1**.
- 1.2. For the purposes of this assessment, the allocation area shall be referred to as ‘the Site’ and the 500m HER search area (from the boundary of the Site) shall be referred to as ‘the Study Area’. The Site is approximately 606 Hectares in size and is located to the north west and south west of Kelvedon.
- 1.3. This report provides a baseline summary of the significance of identified heritage assets within the Study Area, based on documentary research and a site inspection. The aim is to assess the potential impact caused by development on the Site to the significance of any relevant heritage assets.
- 1.4. This report identifies relevant designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Site and its environs. The aim of the report is to identify the heritage assets that may be sensitive to change and have the potential to be impacted by future development on the Site.
- 1.5. As part of a planning application, any future development will require further assessment to fully understand the potential impact to the significance of the identified designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- 1.6. This assessment follows best practice procedures produced by Historic England (see **Appendix A** for details) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists¹, and is designed to meet the requirements of heritage planning policy contained in Policy HE1 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)².
- 1.7. Planning policy, legislation and guidance relating to the historic environment (see **Appendix A** for detail) sets out the need to consider all elements of the historic environment to inform the planning process and, where appropriate, measures to mitigate adverse impacts from proposed developments.

¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

² Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026. *National Planning Policy Framework*

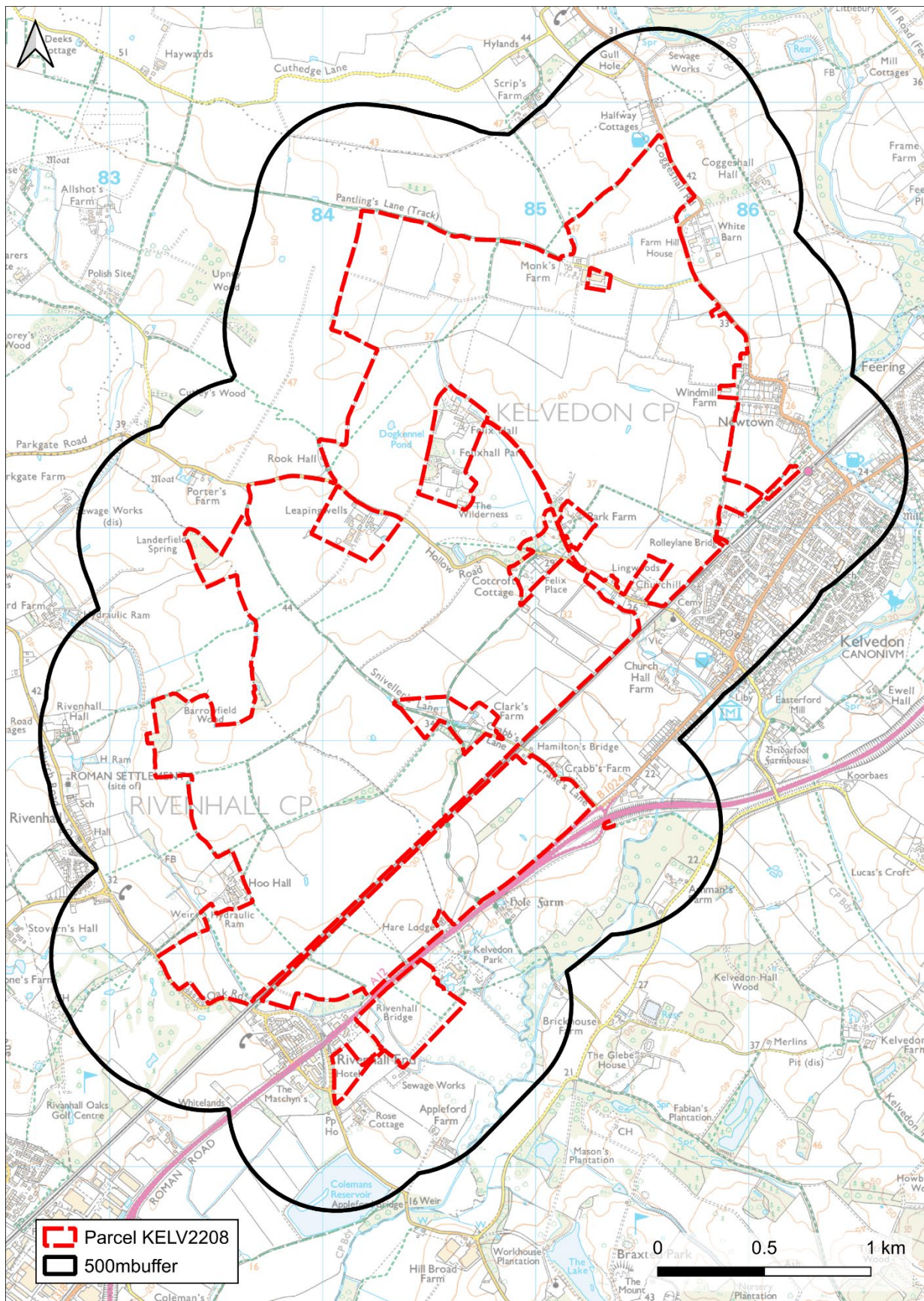


Figure 1 KELV2208, 'the Site'

Methodology

- 1.8. This assessment has been undertaken to support the production the new Braintree District Local Plan. This is intended to provide an initial overview of the heritage assets which may be potentially affected and the form/extent of this impact.
- 1.9. The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed and proportionate historic environment evidence base, as required by Policy PM8 and Policy HE1 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, August 2026), to establish the suitability of the Site prior to formal allocation.
- 1.10. The data in this report will be combined with other specialist reports to help identify the Sites to be allocated for development into the Local Plan. Should any planning applications be submitted for the Sites included in this document, it is expected that a full and detailed Heritage Impact Assessment / Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (and any relevant field investigations) are undertaken, as is required by Policy HE5 of the NPPF. Any future assessment should be informed by the nature and detail of the proposed development. As such it should be noted that this assessment is not exhaustive and the exclusion of reference to a heritage asset does not imply that it would not be impacted by a future development.
- 1.11. To determine the archaeological potential of the Site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic evidence was examined to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation, and significance of any known heritage assets that may be present within a 500m Study Area of the Site. A search of the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) was undertaken and this has informed the understanding of the Site, its historic context and relevant heritage assets for consideration.
- 1.12. This assessment has been informed by desk-top research and a site visit, carried out in July 2026. A walkover of the Site and environs were completed, to confirm the topography and existing land use, the nature of any existing buildings and monuments, identify any visible designated heritage assets (e.g., structures, buildings) and assess factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets. The site visit also extended into the Study Area, for the purposes of scoping heritage assets, as per Historic England setting guidance.
- 1.13. The assessment of significance, of the identified heritage assets, follows the heritage interest-led approach set out in the NPPF comprising archaeological, architectural, and historic interest. This has been guided by the definitions provided in the updated 'Planning Policy Guidance'.³ The assessment of significance is also informed by Historic England's Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) 'Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment' (2015)⁴ and 'Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance – Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets' (2019).⁵

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

⁴ Historic England. 2015. *Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) 'Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment'*.

⁵ Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12*.

- 1.14. The assessment of the contribution made by the setting of the heritage assets follows the staged assessment approach set out in Historic England's guidance document 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets' (GPA3, 2017).⁶
- 1.15. Section 3 of this report identifies any heritage assets potentially affected by future development and the potential for unknown/unrecorded (archaeological) heritage assets, in line with GPA3 Step 1. It also provides an overview of the historical development of the Site and its surroundings.
- 1.16. Section 4 provides an assessment of the significance of the heritage assets potentially affected by future development, including the contribution made by their setting, in line with GPA3's Step 2. It also includes an assessment of archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.17. An assessment of the potential impact of a development on the identified heritage assets is presented in Section 5, in line with Historic England's GPA3.⁷ Step 3 of the staged approach outlines that assessment should assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it. It also identifies impacts to the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.18. Section 6 concludes with a summary of the results of this assessment and provides recommendations relating to future development, in line with Step 4 of GPA 3.
- 1.19. References and sources consulted in the preparation of this report are listed at Appendix A.
- 1.20. The relevant legislation and policy context are set out in **Appendix A** of this report and a Glossary of terms is outlined in **Appendix B**. Relevant statutory designation descriptions are reproduced in **Appendix C** of this report.
- 1.21. **Appendix D** presents all relevant heritage asset and HER records in the Study Area, a 500m radius from the Site boundary. The number references used in the text are those used by the Essex HER or National Heritage List.

⁶ Historic England 2017 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets'* (GPA3)

⁷ *ibid*

2. Heritage Baseline

Heritage Assets

- 2.1. The scoping of this assessment has considered designated built heritage assets within 500m of the Site. The locations of heritage assets within the 500m Study Area are shown on **Figure 2**. The designation descriptions of listed buildings (scoped into this assessment) are located in **Appendix C**. Due to the limited access across the large Study Area, it is possible there are non-designated built heritage assets that would be impacted, these should be identified and assessed as part of any Heritage Statement which supports a future development proposal for the Site.

Listed Buildings

- 2.2. One listed building is located within the site. Monk's Farm Cottages is Grade II listed (List Entry Number: 1171147) and has been scoped in to this assessment.
- 2.3. The following listed buildings have been scoped in due to their proximity, visual relationship and historic association to the Site. Their inclusion has been informed by a site visit and desk-based assessment.

Listed Building	Grade	List Entry Number
1 & 2 Rivenhall Farm	II	1306464
Ancillary building 25 metres west of Church Hall Farmhouse	II	1123801
Barn 15 metres south west of Leapingwell's Farmhouse	II	1305775
Barn 65 Metres North West of Church Hall Farmhouse	II	1171056
Barn immediately south east of Crabb's Farmhouse	II	1170076
Church Hall Farmhouse	II	1171035
Church of St Mary and All Saints	I	1169594
Clark's Farmhouse	II	1306239
Cotcroft Cottage	II	1123800
Cottage 5 metres north west of Leapingwell's Farmhouse	II	1337628
Crabb's Farmhouse	II	1337635
East boundary wall of churchyard of St Mary's Church, extending from the gateway on the axis of the church approximately 15 metres to the east gateway	II	1123809
Felix Hall	II	1123797
Gatehouse Cottages	II	1338229
Granary 23 metres south west of Clark's Farmhouse	II	1123813
Granary/Cottage 40 metres north of Church Hall Farmhouse, London Road	II	1337629
Hoo Hall	II	1169797
Leapingwell's Farmhouse	II	1305774
Lingwoods	II	1306290
Lingwoods Cottage	II	1123846
Parish Church of St Mary	I	1337631

Park Farmhouse	II	1123798
Porter's Farmhouse	II	1171011
Pound Farmhouse	II	1123812
Rivenhall Church of England Primary School School House	II	1122612
Rivenhall Hall	II	1122613
Stable Block to number 188 (Hoo Hall)	II	1122596
The Clock House	II	1305802
The Orangery	II	1337627
The Vicarage	II	1337632

Conservation Areas

2.4. The Site is located to the north of the Kelvedon Conservation Area, which has been scoped into this assessment.

Scheduled Monuments

2.5. Two scheduled monuments are located within the Study Area. Both Scheduled Monuments are scoped into this assessment:

Scheduled Monument	List Entry Number
Neolithic long mortuary enclosure at Appleford Farm, Rivenhall End	1008980
Roman villa, Anglo-Saxon hall, cemetery and church site, around and to the north and east of St Mary and All Saints Church	1013831

Scoped out Designated Heritage Assets

2.6. The following designated heritage assets (within the Study Area) have been scoped out of this assessment. This has followed a site visit which confirmed they are unlikely to be impacted by the development of the Site. Should a planning application come forward in the future for development of the Site, the impact on these assets (or lack of) will need to be confirmed. Heritage assets can be scoped out of this assessment due to their lack of visual, historical or functional connection to the Site. This includes listed buildings in the Kelvedon Conservation Area which are primarily located along the high street and separated from the Site by modern development, as well as the following listed buildings.

2.7. Buildings scoped out of this assessment include:

Listed Building	Grade	List Entry Number
480, Rickstones Road	II	1122559
Ashman's Farmhouse	II	1166124
Barn 20 metres north west of Coggeshall Hall Farmhouse	II	1123869
Barn to south of Pond Farm	II	1122575
Barn to west of Pond Farm	II	1264934
Coggeshall Hall Farmhouse	II	1306737
Green Leaves	II	1111079
Hole Farmhouse	II*	1123803

Moorings	II	1337634
Outbuilding approximately 2 metres left (east) of The Mill House	II	1111081
Pond Farmhouse	II	1122597
Small outbuilding containing a pigeon house approximately 7 metres to rear (south) of The Mill House	II	1111080
Thatched Cottage	II	1338252
The Mill House and attached Mill Bridge	II	1166135

- 2.8. Coggeshall Abbey (Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number: 1018865) is located approximately 1.36 km north of the Site's north-east boundary (outside the Study Area). The Scheduled Monument and related listed buildings have been scoped out of this assessment due to their distance and intervening landscape. Development of the Site is not likely to have any impact on the significance of these assets.

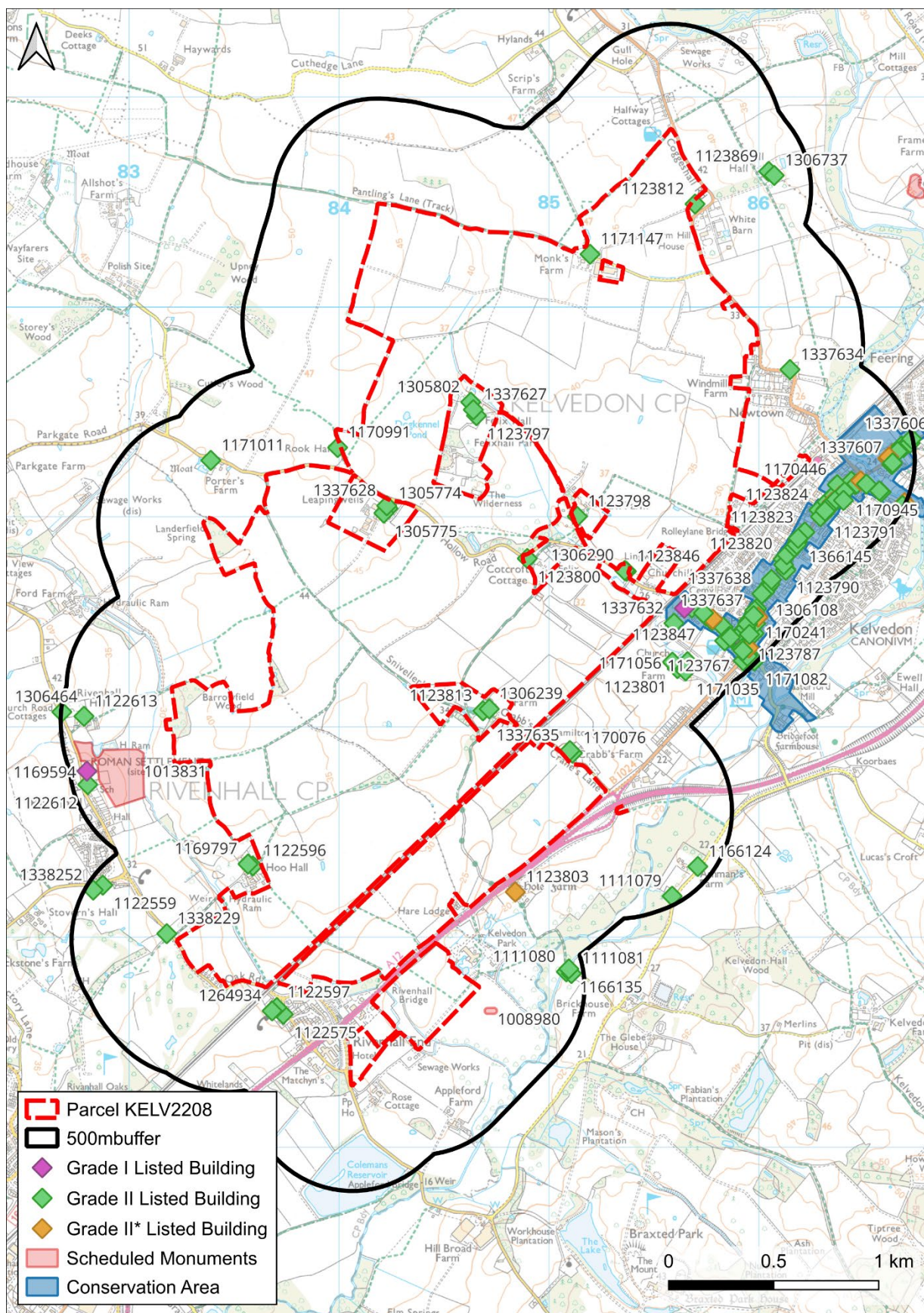


Figure 2 Map showing Designated Heritage Assets within the 500m Study Area

Archaeological and Historical Overview

- 2.9. The information below is derived from desk-based and archival research and a review of the Essex Historic Environment Record. Whilst most of the information noted below is through consultation of the EHER, there are a number of recent investigations (not yet added to the EHER) which have revealed relevant information, one example being the excavations in advance of the proposed A12 widening.
- 2.10. This archaeological and historical overview is focused to the Site and surrounding heritage assets. The overview has considered the site, and its environs, by period.

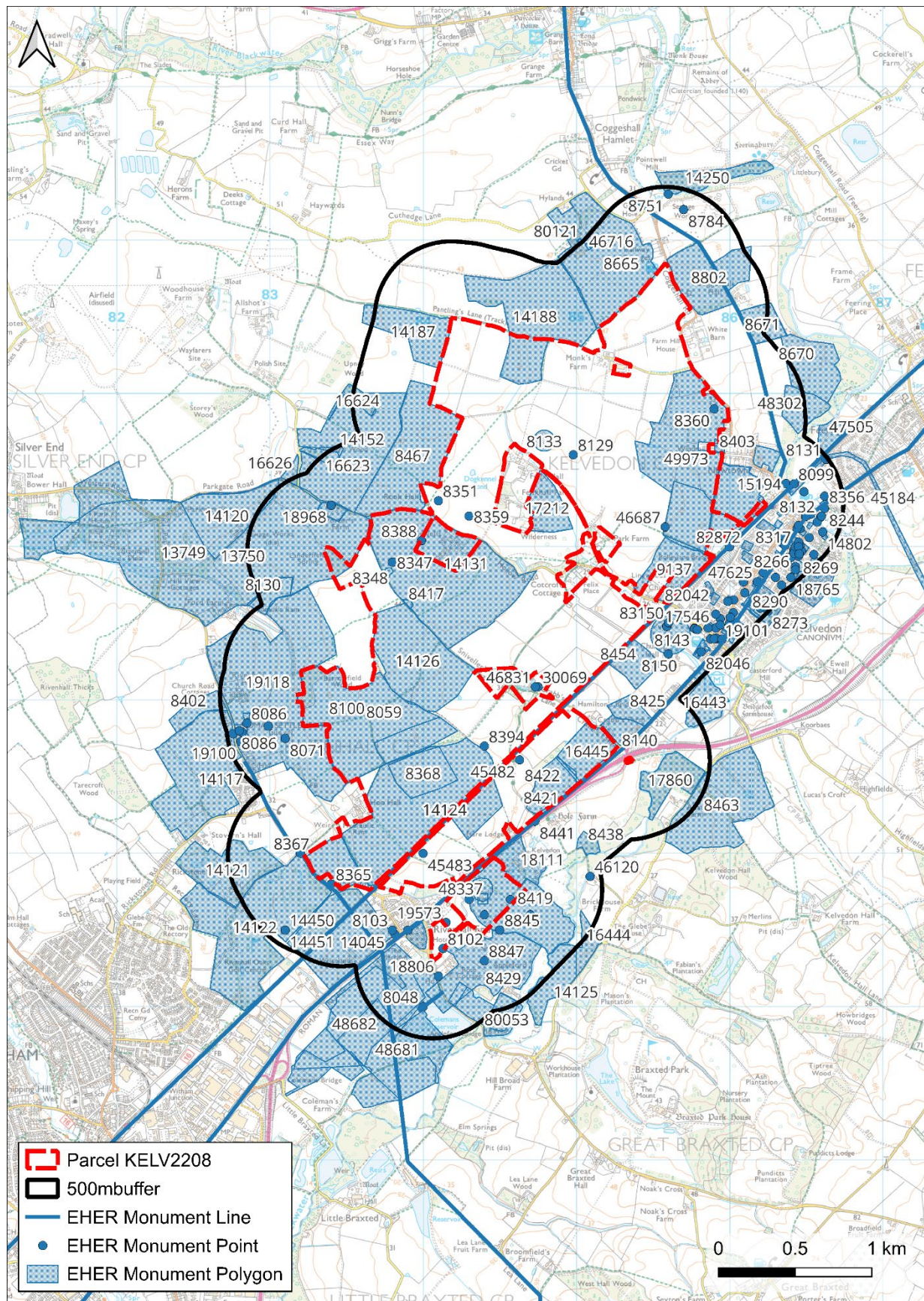


Figure 3 Map showing Essex HER records within the 500m Study Area, excluding Listed Buildings. See Appendix D for detailed map of monuments in Kelvedon.

Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC – 43 AD)

- 2.11. The earliest activity within the Site is represented by findspots of Palaeolithic flint artefacts, mostly flakes (EHER 8131, EHER 8283, EHER 8292, EHER 8846). An assemblage recovered from Appleford Farm notably includes a Mousterian Bout Coupe handaxe (EHER 8840), a type commonly used by Neanderthals in Britain. Two Palaeolithic handaxes (EHER 8322, EHER 8132) and two flint scrapers (EHER 8353) have also been found at Kelvedon, north-east of the Site.
- 2.12. Investigations over several years at Colemans Farm quarry (EHER46035, 48682) and more recent borehole investigations as part of the A12 evaluations⁸ have provided a substantial body of data that allows good knowledge of the geological deposits in this area and has identified the probable source of the Palaeolithic flint artefacts recorded on the EHER. The geological deposits have been mapped within the Site as having high Palaeolithic potential.⁹ The deposits include lake sediments which also preserve palaeoenvironmental material providing information on the environment at the time of human occupation during the Hoxnian interglacial period (c.410, 000 years ago). Recent investigations, adjacent to the Site, north of London Road¹⁰ (HEA, 2026) have located an area of lake edge environment where there would be a higher potential for the presence of in situ Palaeolithic material.
- 2.13. A possible Mesolithic hunting camp (EHER 8441) in the south-east of the Site is indicated by an assemblage of flint finds recovered during fieldwalking on land south of Durward's Hall (see section 2.31). The assemblage includes flint blades and blade cores, four microliths and other debitage, and is interpreted as representing a short-stay task-specific site that may have been visited on several occasions during the Mesolithic period. Other evidence for Mesolithic activity in the Study Area was encountered during excavations at the Roman town (see section 2.17) in Kelvedon in 1981. These recorded a pit (EHER 8288) which was radiocarbon dated to the Late Mesolithic period, and Mesolithic flints recovered from Late Iron Age to Early Roman features. Though not precisely located, a Mesolithic tranche axe (EHER 8306) is also recorded from Kelvedon.
- 2.14. There is a cluster of Neolithic activity in the south of the Site, in an area focussed on the Scheduled Neolithic long mortuary enclosure (EHER 8839, SAM 1008980), which is one of just 35 known examples nationally. Long mortuary enclosures such as this one are a rare type of monument, concentrated mostly in Essex and Suffolk, and are usually associated with Early to Middle Neolithic human burials. The monument is no longer visible above ground as an earthwork but has been recorded as a cropmark feature through aerial photography. A small excavation in 1986 confirmed that it survives well below ground and recorded the dimensions as 49m long by 16m wide. Neolithic artefacts (including flints and pottery) have been recovered from the area of the Scheduled Monument by fieldwalking in 1982 (EHER 8839) and during trial trenching at Appleford Farm in 2023 (EHER

⁸ Headland Archaeology, 2022. *Palaeolithic and Palaeoenvironmental Stage 2 Review. Part 1: Report.*

⁹ O'Connor, 2015. *Managing the Essex Pleistocene, ECC.*

¹⁰ HEA, 2026. *Land North of London Road, Kelvedon; Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation Report. Fuller Long Limited*

80052, EHER 80053). Prehistoric ring ditches, trackways and other linear features are also recorded as cropmarks here (EHER 8419, EHER 8429) and indicate an intensively occupied landscape.

- 2.15. A cluster of Bronze Age features were revealed during excavations for the A1211 indicating discrete activity within the Site, no clear focus of activity was identified suggesting occupation lay beyond the limits of the excavations.
- 2.16. A significant Bronze Age find from within the Site is that of a copper alloy 'ring-money' (EHER 45482) found in 1998 in a field to the north-west of Hole Farm. Elsewhere in the Site, Bronze Age activity is suggested by flint findspots, including an assemblage from Appleford Farm (EHER 8840) which is thought to span the Early Bronze Age and includes a plano-convex flint knife. A Late Bronze Age socketed axe (EHER 8347), though not precisely located, was probably found within the Site near listed Leapingwells Farmhouse.
- 2.17. Iron Age activity is evidenced to the immediate north-east of the Site, where it is thought an agricultural Iron Age settlement (EHER 18765) preceded the Roman town (see section 2.17). Elsewhere, and within the Site, Iron Age activity is suggested by cropmarks of probably prehistoric features (EHER 9137, EHER 14126, EHER 16445, and EHER 8365) and through geophysical survey (EHER 49973 and EHER 48337).
- 2.18. A Middle Iron Age settlement and cemetery within the Site have been identified north of the London-Colchester Roman road. Excavations in advance of the proposed A12 widening¹² identified large-scale activity which developed from the Middle Iron Age and was defined by a large enclosure and several roundhouses. This activity, including cremation burials, continued into the Late Iron Age with the expansion of enclosures, boundaries, and agricultural structures. Iron Age activity continued into the first century AD.

Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 2.19. Evidence for the Roman period at the Site is plentiful and centred on the Scheduled Roman villa (EHER 19117, SAM 1013831) and at 'Canonium', now Kelvedon (EHER 18763-18764), which comprises a fort (EHER 18762), town defences (EHER 18763), temple (EHER 18766), 'mansio' (EHER 18767), cemeteries (EHER 8149, EHER 8252) and pottery kiln (EHER 8262).
- 2.20. Beyond the Roman town settlement, activity appears to have been focussed along the line of the London-Colchester Roman road (EHER 80681). Excavation within the Site north of the A1213 revealed concentrated Roman activity composed of structures, enclosures, and cremation burials.
- 2.21. Possible Roman villas are also recorded at Felix Hall Park (EHER 8129) and to the south-east of Coggeshall (EHER 8671). A further possible cemetery is recorded north of Appleford Farm (EHER 8847); a possible watermill is recorded at Rivenhall (EHER 8070); and coin evidence has been used

¹¹ Headland Archaeology, 2025. *Post-excavation Assessment Report Site 13*

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

to suggest a possible settlement at Scripps Farm (EHER 8665). Cropmarks of Roman features are recorded across the Site (EHER 8421) and beyond (EHER 8467 and EHER 16444).

- 2.22. Roman roads surround the Site to the north-east (EHER 17593), south-east (EHER 80681 and EHER 8848) and south-west (EHER 80674), and are evidenced by excavation at Rivenhall (EHER 8071) and Kelvedon (EHER 46221). Roman material, such as pottery (EHER 8394, EHER 8351, EHER 8843, EHER 8368), tile (EHER 8368, EHER 8422), coins (EHER 8360) and bronze artefacts (EHER 8100, EHER 17588), have been recorded as chance finds from within the Site.
- 2.23. The Scheduled Roman villa at Rivenhall (EHER 19117, SAM 1013831) is situated to the immediate west of the Site. The monument comprises at least four major Roman buildings and a variety of associated structures and buried archaeological features. The scheduling describes it as 'one of the most extensive villa complexes yet investigated in Britain' owing to the extent and diversity of the remains.

Early Medieval and Medieval (410 AD – 1540 AD)

- 2.24. In 1066 the two principal manors in Kelvedon parish were Church Hall and Felix Hall, and the latter is situated within the Site. The focal point of Saxon settlement at Kelvedon is unknown but is presumed to be in the vicinity of the Church of St Mary (EHER 8150 for settlement, List Entry Number 1337631 for church) by the Late Saxon period. Archaeological material associated with this settlement may be present to the west of the church and within the Site. Also at this time, the area of the Roman town was re-laid in rectangular plots, at right angles to the High Street.
- 2.25. The Scheduled Roman villa site at Rivenhall (SAM 1013831, see section 2.17), approximately 3km south-west of the Kelvedon settlement, continued to be occupied and the buildings continued to be used into the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. A post-built hall (EHER 8085) had been constructed to the east of the main villa building during the Early Anglo-Saxon period. More than 200 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (EHER 8086) were found in the churchyard in 1973 and were interpreted as evidence for a kitchen or midden associated with the hall. A cemetery was also centred around the villa remains (see EHER 8085), with the villa perhaps being reused as an early church or mausoleum. There is a possibility that the probable Roman barrow cemetery (EHER 8059) in the west of the Site could also contain Early Medieval material. Subsequently, an early medieval timber church (List Entry No. 1169594) was constructed over the southern part of the main villa building in the tenth century. This was rebuilt in stone in the late tenth or early eleventh century.
- 2.26. The Site extends to the west into the area of the Rivenhall deer park (EHER 13749) which is first mentioned in 1295, but likely to be much earlier. The park originally enclosed roughly 250 acres and was doubled in size sometime during the twelfth century. It was probably surrounded by a bank rather than a pale and its boundary is preserved in the modern field layout, roads and from field names.
- 2.27. During the medieval period, the town at Kelvedon continued to develop on the site of the Early Medieval settlement and with a probable focus around a medieval market at the south end of the modern town, at the junction of Church Street and the High Street (EHER 18770 and EHER 18771).

The manors of Church Hall and Felix Hall (see section 2.22) continued to control many of the High Street properties. A secondary focus of the town was probably around the cross-roads at the other end of the High Street (EHER 18770). The two foci did not coalesce.

2.28. In the rural hinterland were two homestead moats at Marylands within the west of the Site (EHER 3848) and at Porter's Farm (EHER 8304) some 500m to the north-east of Marylands. Elsewhere within the Site, chance finds of medieval pottery (EHER 8427) and tile (EHER 8417) represent medieval activity.

2.29. Evidence for rural agricultural activity is evident within the Site from investigations for the A12 proposed widening.¹⁴ The ditch features revealed sustained phases of maintenance and realignment indicating prolonged use during the Medieval period.

Post-medieval and Industrial (1540 AD to 1900 AD)



Figure 4 Chapman and Andre 1777 map showing the Site

2.30. The landscape around Kelvedon remained largely agricultural until the modern period which is evidenced by cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries (EHER 14124, EHER 14126, EHER 14131, EHER 14188, EHER 16445, EHER 17212), many of which are recorded on historic OS mapping, across the Site. Kelvedon's position on the London-Colchester road (EHER 80681) gained it status as a staging-post town providing accommodation for travellers in one of its many inns (see EHER 18770 and EHER 82805, EHER 82806, EHER 83149).

¹⁴ Headland Archaeology, 2023. *Post-excavation Assessment Report Site 11B*.

2.31. The Great Eastern Railway (EHER 80547) runs adjacent to the east of the Site and bisects the southernmost extent of the Site. It was constructed between 1837 and 1841 and was converted to standard gauge in 1844, later being electrified in 1960-1961. Kelvedon main line station (EHER 40531) was constructed at this time and closed to goods traffic in 1964. There remains a train station at this location, but the original nineteenth century building has been demolished.

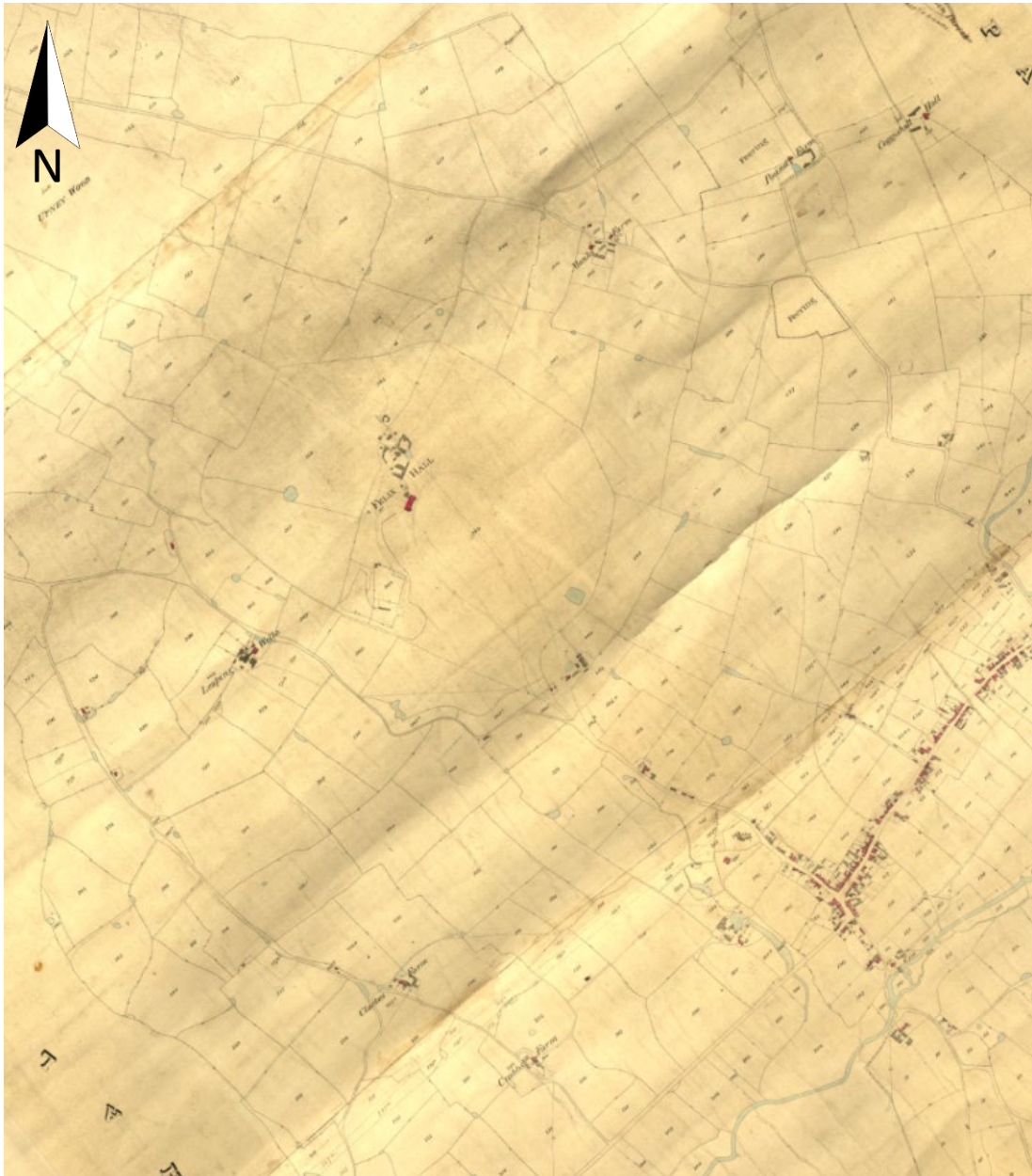


Figure 5 1839 Tithe map for Kelvedon showing north portion of Study Area with Felix Hall

2.32. As the Site was (and still is) largely agricultural, evidence for post-medieval industry can mainly be found in the urban settlements at Kelvedon (EHER 80154) which became a centre for seed production, and Rivenhall End (EHER 48681), as well as on the River Blackwater (see EHER 46120). At Kelvedon, much of the High Street became built up by the mid nineteenth century and significant

buildings of this period survive¹⁵. Also of note is the site of a post-medieval tower mill (EHER 8403) at Windmill Farm, adjacent to the Site at its north-east.

- 2.33. The principle non-designated post-medieval buildings in the Study Area comprise Durward's Hall (EHER 18006, Figs. 4 and 6), built in 1850 on the site of an earlier building; Fox Inn (EHER 48058), a public house in Rivenhall End which was built in around 1700; and the, now demolished, early nineteenth century boarding school, 'Wiseman's Boarding School' (EHER 18772).



Figure 6 1897 Revised 1st Edition 25inch Ordnance Survey map showing Felix Hall

¹⁵ Place Services & Braintree District Council, July 2020. *Kelvedon Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan*

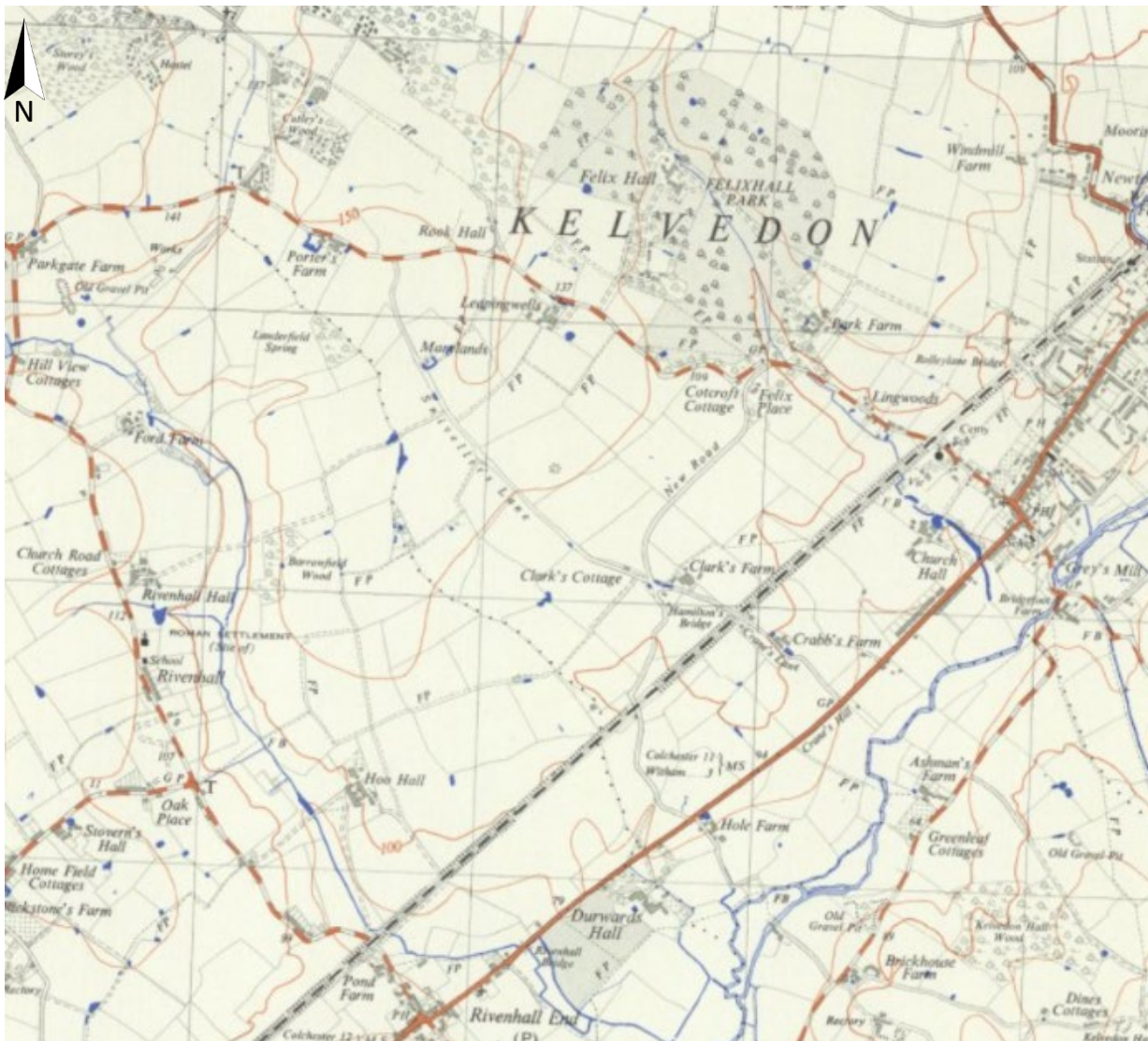


Figure 7 1930s-1960s 25inch Ordnance Survey map showing Felix Hall and Durward's Hall

Modern (1900 AD - Present)

- 2.34. During the modern period, the 'Crab and Winkle' light railway between Kelvedon and Tollesbury via Tiptree (EHER 45184) was constructed. This terminated at Kelvedon 'Low Level' Station (EHER 83022) situated in the north-east of the Study Area. The railway opened in 1904 as a branch line of the Great Eastern Railway (see section 2.29) to relieve agricultural depression and was closed in 1951. The track was removed in 1962. Kelvedon 'Low Level' Station connected passengers to the Great Eastern railway via the Kelvedon main line or 'High Level' station (EHER 40531). It was demolished after the closure of the light railway.
- 2.35. Second World War activity is evidenced to the west of the Site, on the boundary of the Study Area, by three dispersed sleeping sites (EHER 16623, EHER 16624 and EHER 16626) for the Second World War airfield at Rivenhall. Also recorded near Feering Hill, to the north-east of the Site, is a

probably demolished concrete pillbox (EHER 82671). The National Library of Scotland holds two aerial photographs taken in July 1945 which shows the site.

- 2.36. A, now demolished, Cold War era Royal Observer Corps monitoring post (EHER 46687) is recorded in the east of the Site. It was built sometime after 1925 as part of an extensive network of posts designed to confirm and report hostile aircraft and nuclear attacks on the United Kingdom during the Cold War and was demolished at some time before 1980.
- 2.37. In the post-war period, residential development has taken place and a new road structure implemented at Rivenhall End, as is demonstrated in Figure 8. More recently, other residential development has taken place on the western outskirts of Kelvedon, on land adjacent to the Site (see Fig. 9).



Figure 9 Google Earth aerial imagery from December 2000 showing new residential development at Rivenhall End



Figures 10 and 11 Google Earth aerial imagery from April 2020 and May 2024 showing recent residential development

3. Site Assessment

- 3.1. A site visit was undertaken in July 2026. A visual assessment was undertaken of the Site and Study Area and the heritage assets within (where publicly accessible), including consideration of how their setting contributes to significance. During the site visit the weather was dry, sunny, and bright.

General Description

- 3.2. The Site area is extensive covering 606 hectares. The Site comprises entirely agricultural land to the north west and west of Kelvedon. The Site is bounded on the east and south east by Kelvedon and the A12, with a small portion of the allocation extending to the south side of the A12. With the exception of Rivenhall on the west side, the remainder of the allocation is bounded by open agricultural land. There are several areas of exclusion within the allocation which accommodates the presence of farmsteads and listed buildings. The topography across the site is varied and there are many higher areas which permit wider views across the agrarian landscape, one example being at Rivenhall.
- 3.3. The railway line and A12 are two very apparently modern interventions which are adjacent to the Site. The railway line in particular has impacted the form of the landscape in this area and most modern development has been confined to the south side which has left much of the Site undeveloped and formed of interspersed tranquil farmsteads connected by lanes.

4. Assessment of Significance

Significance Criteria

- 4.1. To assess the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, this report has drawn guidance from Historic England,¹⁶ which recommends making assessments under the categories of: Archaeological interest, Architectural and artistic interest, and Historic interest. These interests together contribute to the overall significance of a place or site.
- 4.2. These attributes of significance are described as:
- **Archaeological interest**
There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
 - **Architectural and artistic interest**
These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
 - **Historic Interest**
An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
- 4.3. Setting also contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. The NPPF notes that setting is: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 4.4. As outlined in Section 2 of this report, this assessment has followed the steps set out in the Historic England Guidance document *GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*.¹⁷ Following Step 1, which requires the identification of the heritage assets and their settings that may be affected by a proposal (undertaken in Section 3 of this report), the below statements of significance are carried out in line

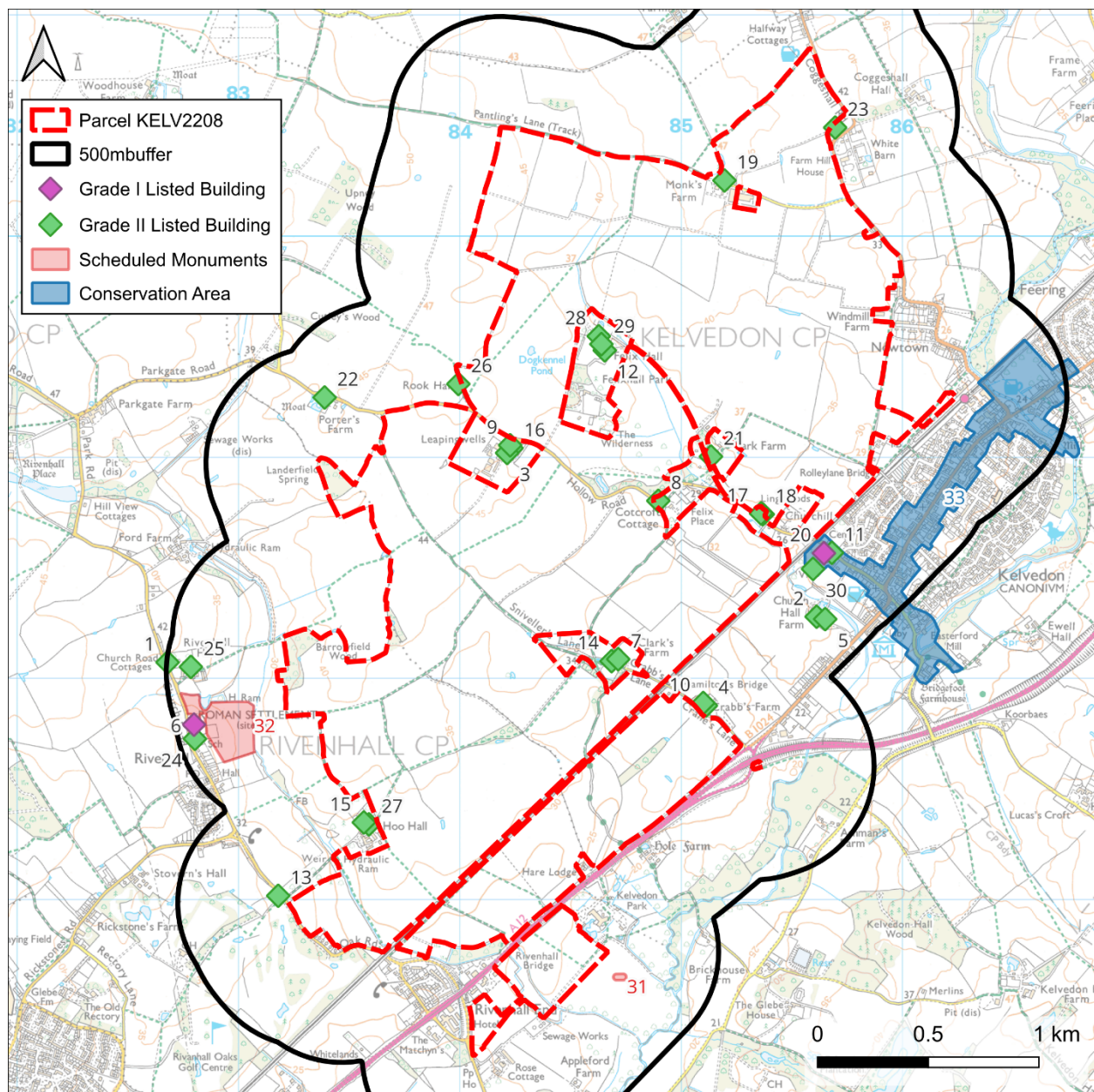
¹⁶ Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12*.

¹⁷ Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

with Step 2 which states: *Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.*

4.5. In relation to Step 2, the guidance document details that 'The starting point for this stage of the assessment is to consider the significance of the heritage asset itself and then establish the contribution made by its setting'. It also provides a (non-exhaustive) checklist of potential attributes of a setting that may help to demonstrate its contribution to significance, which may relate either to the asset's physical surroundings or the experience of the asset. These attributes include:

- Topography;
- Other heritage assets;
- Green space, trees and vegetation;
- Openness, enclosure and boundaries;
- Surrounding landscape or townscape character;
- Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness';
- Diurnal changes; and
- Land use.



Gazetteer of 'scoped in' assets

Listed Buildings

1. 1 And 2 Rivenhall Farm
2. Ancillary Building 25 Metres West Of Church Hall Farmhouse
3. Barn 15 Metres South West Of Leapingwell's Farmhouse
4. Barn Immediately South East Of Crabb's Farmhouse
5. Church Hall Farmhouse
6. Church Of St Mary And All Saints
7. Clark's Farmhouse
8. Cotcroft Cottage
9. Cottage 5 Metres North West Of Leapingwell's Farmhouse
10. Crabb's Farmhouse
11. East Boundary Wall Of Churchyard Of St Mary's Church, Extending From The Gateway On The Axis Of The Church Approximately 15 Metres To The East Gateway
12. Felix Hall
13. Gatehouse Cottages
14. Granary 23 Metres South West Of Clark's Farmhouse
15. Hoo Hall
16. Leapingwell's Farmhouse
17. Lingwoods

18. Lingwoods Cottage
19. Monk's Farm Cottages
20. Parish Church Of St Mary
21. Park Farmhouse
22. Porter's Farmhouse
23. Pound Farmhouse
24. Rivenhall Church Of England Primary School School House
25. Rivenhall Hall
26. Rook Hall
27. Stable Block To Number 188 (Hoo Hall)
28. The Clock House
29. The Orangery
30. The Vicarage

Scheduled Monuments

31. Rivenhall Neolithic Long Mortuary Enclosure
32. Roman Villa, Anglo-Saxon Hall, Cemetery And Church Site, Around And To The North And East Of St Mary And All Saints Church

Conservation Area

33. Kelvedon Conservation Area

Figure 12 Gazetteer of 'scoped in' assets

Statements of Significance

Designated Heritage Assets: Conservation Areas

Kelvedon Conservation Area (33)

- 4.6. The Kelvedon Conservation Area is located adjacent to the east of the Site. The Parish Church of St Mary, the churchyard wall and the Vicarage are listed buildings located within the Conservation Area and are considered separately below.

Significance

- 4.7. The Conservation Area derives its significance from its historic and architectural interest as an early medieval town which later became notable for its role in seed production during the late nineteenth century. The medieval town was developed around two distinct cores: the Saxon church and Church Manor to the west, and a junction between River Blackwater and the main high street to the northeast. The High Street developed along the historic Roman road to Colchester, which influenced the location and urban plan of the settlement. Development of the medieval town is attributed to the manors of Felix Hall and Church Manor, whose holdings encompassed most of the High Street in the late medieval period. The two centres coalesced over the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.¹⁸
- 4.8. Building stock within the settlement consists of timber framed medieval buildings dating as early as the twelfth century, Victorian terraced houses and large public buildings dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Setting

- 4.9. The area around Kelvedon is largely rural, which is integral to the understanding of the history of the village as a medieval village centred around agricultural trade and a post-medieval centre for seed production. Much of this land continues to function as pastoral and arable agricultural land. The railway line runs along the north of the village, and the A12 is located to the south. Modern development has infilled the area between the Conservation Area and the railway tracks, however there are still significant views over agricultural land from Church Road and Swan Street.
- 4.10. To the immediate northeast is Feering, which developed as a distinctly separate hamlet. It is divided from Kelvedon by the River Blackwater. Other nearby developments, such as Rivenhall and Coggeshall, are separated from Kelvedon by agricultural land interspersed with houses primarily dating to the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries, and some twentieth century housing stock.

Designated Heritage Assets: Listed Buildings

- 4.11. Where relevant some listed buildings have been grouped together. Where listed buildings were not accessible, the listing descriptions have been consulted to understand their significance.

¹⁸ Place Services & Braintree District Council, July 2020. Kelvedon Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan

Church Hall Farmhouse and Ancillary Buildings (5, 2)

Significance

- 4.12. Church Hall Farmhouse (List Entry Number: 1171035) will be discussed together with three ancillary buildings (The Granary, List Entry Number: 1337629; The Barn, List Entry Number: 1171056; and Ancillary Building, List Entry Number: 1123801) which also relate to the Manor of Church Hall. The original manor house is theorised to be Red House, Church Street, which contains timber posts dating to the thirteenth century.
- 4.13. Church Hall Farmhouse is Grade II listed and derives its significance from its architectural interest as a late eighteenth-century house of timber framed and roughcast rendered construction. Twentieth century alterations include a single storey lean-to extension and porch.
- 4.14. To the northeast of the courtyard formation is a Grade II listed barn of timber frame construction dating to the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Significance is derived from its architectural interest due to its age, vernacular construction, and group value within the Church Hall complex.
- 4.15. The granary, to the northeast, is a Grade II listed building which derives its significance from its architectural interest as an example of a purpose built granary dating to at least the early sixteenth century. It is timber framed and the original walls are largely intact, comprising a mixture of original oak infill and late sixteenth century brick nogging. Later alterations in the nineteenth century relate to its conversion to residential use, and later as a poultry house.
- 4.16. To the southwest of the courtyard is a Grade II listed ancillary building of unusual proportions, which has been interpreted as stables. Significance is derived from its architectural interest as an early sixteenth century timber framed and weatherboarded outbuilding of unusual form and vernacular style, with high quality timbers and carpentry.

Setting

- 4.17. The buildings are located to the west of Kelvedon and to the north of the Parish Church of St Mary and the Vicarage. It is accessed along a driveway leading north from London Road which is not publicly accessible. The Church Hall estate, together with the Parish Church, comprises one of two medieval cores from which Kelvedon Village developed. Church Hall also played a significant role in the development of Kelvedon high street and owned much of these properties in the late medieval period, and as such it contributes to the historic interest of the Conservation Area.
- 4.18. There has been a moderate degree of change in the setting of this site, namely modern houses constructed along London Road as the village has expanded. These houses and mature hedging conceal historic views northward from London Road towards the site. Chapman and André's 1777 map of Essex shows that the site was originally accessed from Church Street. There remains a moat to the northeast boundary, which originally continued southeast past London Road.

- 4.19. Views over the former manorial land of Church Hall are very significant in demonstrating the functional relationship between the Manor and surrounding agricultural land, as well as the importance of agriculture in the development of Kelvedon village.

Church of St Mary and All Saints (6)

Significance

- 4.20. The Church of St Mary and All Saints is a Grade I listed Anglican Parish Church (List Entry Number: 1169594). It is a nave and chancel plan church of brick and flint construction with slate roof and a four-stage western tower with corner turrets and battlements. The church's significance largely derived from its architectural interest as a c.980 timber church (built directly over Roman ruins) rebuilt in stone in the late-tenth or early-eleventh century. Other alterations include eastern extension of the chancery in the early-fourteenth century, extending over the site of the original timber frame church, and the eighteenth century western tower. This tower was destroyed by an earthquake in 1838, prompting Lord Western of Felix Hall, Kelvedon, to employ architect John Adey Repton to rebuild the tower as the existing brick structure. Architectural interest is also drawn from the high-quality stained glass to the east window, which was repurposed from St Martin de Tours Church in Chenu, France and dates to the twelfth century.

Setting

- 4.21. The building is located on Church Road leading north of Rivenhall Village, with the main western elevation overlooking a low-level brick wall, Church Road and open fields beyond. The church is surrounded by a graveyard, with fields to the east, north and south boundaries. Attached to north wall of the nave is a linked single-storey extension, which is distinctly modern in character and of octagonal form plan, partly obscuring northward views towards Rivenhall Hall (Grade II Listed, List Entry Number: 1122613). To the south boundary is the Rivenhall Church of England Primary School (Grade II Listed, List Entry Number: 1122612) with modern extensions which partially obscure views to the southeast.
- 4.22. Surviving views over fields to the east and west, as well as the physical separation from Rivenhall village, creates a sense of openness and tranquillity. The building is appreciated in an agrarian context which reflects the agrarian community it was built to serve. The church is a prominent building in the local area and its intended use as an ecclesiastical way marker for the parish is appreciable when experienced from the immediate and wider environs. The church's setting has been subject to little fundamental change since it was constructed.



Figure 13 The Church of St Mary and All Saints, viewed from the south



Figure 14 Eastern views from the church yard of the Church of St Mary and All Saints

Clark's Farmhouse and Granary (7, 14)

Significance

- 4.23. Clark's Farmhouse (List Entry Number: 1306239) and the neighbouring granary (List Entry Number: 1123813) have been grouped together due to their functional relationship and proximity.
- 4.24. Clark's Farmhouse is a Grade II listed house which derives its significance from its architectural interest as an early seventeenth century timber framed and roughcast farmhouse in the vernacular style, with later eighteenth and twentieth century alterations. The original main range is two storeys, with the primary southwestern elevation comprising five bays, two hipped dormers, and a gabled porch adjoining a twentieth century bay window extension. The gabled end cross wing was constructed after damage to the main range in c.1919. Historic maps show an evolving floor plan which once comprised an enclosed courtyard. The existing building is a mixture of gabled and flat-roof extensions to the rear of the original range, including an eighteenth century dairy wing with lean-to extension.
- 4.25. A Grade II listed granary dating to the eighteenth or early-nineteenth century is located to the southwest of the farmhouse and adjacent to the entrance from Cranes Lane. It is single storey with hipped red tiled roof, constructed in red brick in English and Flemish bond. The significance of the

granary is derived from its architectural interest due to its age and group value in the agricultural context of Clark's Farmhouse.

Setting

4.26. The farmhouse and granary are in a large garden bounded by a low level brick wall to the southwest, along Cranes Lane, and open timber fencing. Setting is partly compromised by the neighbouring property to the northeast, however there has otherwise been little change and the setting remains tranquil and secluded. Ancillary buildings including the granary, a stable block and rear garden outbuilding have a functional relationship to the farmhouse. The northeast aspect of the farmhouse provides open views over fields and tree lined plot boundaries. In contrast, the main southwest aspect overlooks a tree-lined grassy square which creates a feeling of enclosure. The buildings are appreciated in an agrarian context which reflects their historic function.



Figure 15 Clark's Farmhouse viewed from Cranes Lane to the south.



Figure 16 Clark's Farmhouse viewed from Cranes Lane to the southeast.

Cotcroft Cottage (8)

Significance

4.27. Cotcroft Cottage is a Grade II listed building (List Entry Number: 1123800). Its significance is primarily derived from its architectural interest as a seventeenth century timber framed house, with alterations and extensions dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is rendered in roughcast and part weatherboarded, with handmade red roof tiles.

Setting

4.28. The building is located to the south of Felix Hall Park, with access via a long private lane running from and parallel to Hollow Road. There is an uphill gradient, with Cotcroft Cottage overlooking the bend of Hollow Road. Historic tree planting around Felix Hall Park conceals the grounds of Cotcroft Cottage from view of the road, with only the side elevation overlooking the road partly visible, creating a sense of seclusion. It is likely that the property derives its name from the tree-lined croft located to the east, which now contains Felix Place. The open fenced southwestern boundary looks onto neighbouring fields, connecting the building to its agrarian context. This combination of forested and rural views contributes positively to the setting of this listed building.

Crabb's Farmhouse and Barn (10, 4)

Significance

- 4.29. Crabb's Farmhouse (List Entry Number: 1337635) and the neighbouring barn (List Entry Number: 1170076) have been grouped together due to their proximity and functional relationship.
- 4.30. Crabb's Farmhouse is a Grade II listed timber frame building which derives its significance from its architectural interest as a c.1500 timber frame farmhouse in the vernacular style, with later extensions in the sixteenth, eighteenth and twentieth centuries. The building comprises the original two-bay central farmhouse, a sixteenth century two-bay extension to the left with rear eighteenth century range, and twentieth century one-bay extension to the right.
- 4.31. Adjoining the Farmhouse, to the southeast, is the listed timber framed and weatherboarded barn, also dating to c.1500. The historic northwest end wall of the barn forms part of the twentieth century Farmhouse extension, and its original wattle and daub infill is almost complete. The barn is Grade II listed and derives its significance from its architectural interest due to its age, vernacular construction and group value with the Farmhouse.

Setting

- 4.32. Crabb's Farmhouse and barn are located on Cranes Lane, which runs northwest from London Road. The front boundary along Cranes Lane consists of open fencing, and there are trees along this lane which partially obscure the primary southwestern outlook to grazing fields beyond. The buildings are appreciated in an agrarian context which reflects their historic function. The contribution of the site to significance arises primarily from the open character of the site and surrounding farmland, which would have been associated with the farmhouse and barn. A planning application for the erection of around 100 dwellings was approved on appeal to the immediate northeast in August 2025 (APP/Z1510/W/25/3359441). However, the primary southwestern aspect, overlooking agricultural fields, contributes to significance by demonstrating the functional connection between the farmhouse and agrarian land. This permits views of the front elevation of the farmhouse across agricultural fields.

Felix Hall, The Clock House & The Orangery (12, 28, 29)

Significance

- 4.33. This section groups together Felix Hall (List Entry Number: 1123797), The Orangery (List Entry Number: 1337627) and the Clock House (List Entry Number: 1305802) due to their proximity and shared historical context.
- 4.34. Felix Hall is a large Grade II listed house. The earliest evidence of a manor on this site dates to the Domesday Survey of 1086, however there is little record of the building preceding the rebuild of 1710. The building has since been significantly altered including the construction of two side wings in the mid to late-eighteenth century and their removal in 1939. A fire the following year had a significant impact and the building remained partly in ruins until works undertaken in recent years. Historic interest is drawn from the historic owners of this building, which served as the principal residence of the estate.

- 4.35. The Orangery and the Clock House were originally constructed as ancillary buildings to Felix Hall in the mid-eighteenth century and converted to individual dwellings in the twentieth century. They remained in the same ownership as Felix Hall until 2008. The significance of these buildings is derived from their architectural and historic interest, as well as their group value in the context of Felix Hall.

Setting

- 4.36. The site is accessed via a long lane running north from Hollow Road which is not publicly accessible, and there are no public rights of way passing nearby. Historic maps show that the estate originally comprised a much larger parcel of wooded park land, which is currently open fields with boundaries indicating the original park extent. Outward views over these fields contribute to setting by illustrating the original park boundary and connecting Felix Hall to green space. The surviving plot remains partly wooded. Porter's Farmhouse (Grade II listed, List Entry Number: 1171011) is located to the southwest and was originally part of the manor of Felix Hall, however they are not intervisible.
- 4.37. The Felix Hall estate owned the majority of properties on Kelvedon High Street during the late medieval period, and as such there is a strong contextual link between Felix Hall and Kelvedon village. The listed buildings are appreciated in a rural setting, and this experience contributes to the understanding of the historical context of the estate.

Gatehouse Cottages (13)

Significance

- 4.38. Gatehouse Cottages comprises three adjoining cottages (No's 221, 223 and 225 Oak Road) of timber framed and plastered construction with red tiled mansard roof. It is Grade II listed (List Entry Number: 1338229) and significance is primarily derived from architectural interest due to its age and vernacular construction. The building is single-storey with a combination of leaded and gabled dormers to the attic. The main range elevation has an off-centred half-hipped gable end flanked by two bays to the left (No. 225) and three to the right (No. 221). The rear cross wing (No. 223) has a slightly higher roofline and a small wing to the southwest.

Setting

- 4.39. Gatehouse Cottages is located on the southwestern side of Oak Road, opposite Hoo Hall Lodge at the driveway to Hoo Hall. Houses in this area are set in moderate plots and well distanced from one another, allowing for ample green space and trees. The building outlooks over its tree lined boundary and hedges to Hoo Hall Lodge, while glimpses of open fields to the southeast link the cottages to their agrarian setting.

Hoo Hall & Stables (15, 27)

Significance

- 4.40. Hoo Hall (List entry number 1169797) has been grouped together with the neighbouring stable block (List Entry Number: 1122596) due to their functional relationship and proximity.

- 4.41. Hoo Hall is a Grade II listed house dating to the seventeenth century. The significance of the building is derived from its architectural interest as an example of a seventeenth century country house that was remodelled in the eighteenth century in a red brick classical style.
- 4.42. Located to the west is a Grade II Listed Stable Block of timber frame construction with roof slate and weatherboarding, constructed in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The significance of the stable is derived from its architectural interest as an ancillary building to Hoo Hall, as well as architectural interest as an example of eighteenth century timber stable.

Setting

- 4.43. The Hoo Hall complex is located approximately 600m east of Rivenhall village, at the end of a long single-track lane leading from Oak Road. The lane is flanked by low-level railings and moderately sized plots of grazing pasture, and trees lining these plots prevent any long views onto Rivenhall village or Oak Road. There are extensive views over undeveloped agricultural fields to the east in all other directions, connecting the site to its agrarian context and creating a sense of openness.
- 4.44. Adjacent to the stables, there are various weatherboarded timber framed outbuildings in a courtyard arrangement. These are currently in use as an equine veterinary centre, and as such the site has a low-moderate level of activity. Cartographic evidence dating to 1874-5 suggests that the outbuildings surrounding Hoo Hall have largely retained the same arrangement. Although the historic material of these outbuildings has not been as carefully preserved, they contribute to setting due to their age and group value.
- 4.45. A house, named 'the Granary', is located to the southeast of these outbuildings. It is visible on historic ordnance surveys and has had extensive alterations. The listed buildings are appreciated in a rural setting which allows an appreciation of their original context.

Leapingwells Farmhouse, Barn & Cottage (16, 9, 3)

Significance

- 4.46. Leapingwell's Farmhouse (List Entry Number: 1305774) has been grouped together with the neighbouring barn (List Entry Number: 1305775) and cottage (List Entry Number: 1337628), due to their shared historical context and proximity.
- 4.47. Leapingwells Farmhouse is a Grade II listed frame house which derives its significance from its architectural interest as a sixteenth century timber frame farmhouse with later extensions in the seventeenth and early-nineteenth centuries. The main elevation is to the south east. The original two bay, single storey range with attics has an unglazed window with diamond mullions at the northeast elevation. A similar window to the southwest has been enclosed by a c.1600 bay extension. Other extensions comprise a seventeenth century two storey crosswing to the northeast, an early nineteenth century parallel range of two storeys to the southwest, and a flat roof rear extension consented in 2014 (14/01119/FUL).

- 4.48. To the southwest of the farmhouse is a Grade II listed barn which derives its significance primarily from its architectural interest as an early seventeenth century barn, as well as its group value in the agrarian context of the farmhouse. The barn is timber framed, plastered and weatherboarded with corrugated iron roofing. As of the time of listing in 1988, original doors to the midstreys and some wattle and daub infill have been retained.
- 4.49. A cottage located to the northwest of the farmhouse, now named 'The Granary', is also Grade II listed. Dating to c.1600, it derives its significance from its architectural interest as a seventeenth century house of timber framed and plastered construction with handmade red roof tiles. Later alterations include an eighteenth century stack to the left end, nineteenth century stack to the right and a small lean-to extension.

Setting

- 4.50. Leapingwells Farmhouse, Barn and Cottage are located on the south side of Hollow Road. The Farmhouse is accessed via the central of three driveways and orientated towards an enclosed hedged garden at the immediate southeast. Beyond this are open fields, which can likely be viewed from upper floors and connects the farmhouse to its historic agrarian function and setting.
- 4.51. The Cottage, orientated northwest, is accessed via a private driveway to right driveway. From this driveway, and intermittently along the willows lining this portion of Hollow Road, the three listed buildings are visible over a moated boundary with open fencing to the far side. This view contributes to setting by displaying the contextual connection between the three buildings, which cannot be seen from other aspects due to modern commercial warehouses to the rear of the site.
- 4.52. The warehouse complex bounds the site to the east and southeast, detaching the listed buildings from their agrarian context. Views towards the farmhouse from Snivellers Lane, a historic public right of way, are obscured. The barn is part of this complex, which is accessed via a driveway to the left of the Farmhouse. There is still relatively low activity around the site.



Figure 17 Leapingwells Farmhouse, Barn and Cottage in the context of modern industrial structures, viewed from Hollow Road to the southeast

Lingwoods And Lingwoods Cottage (17, 18)

Significance

- 4.53. Lingwoods (List Entry Number: 1306290) and Lingwoods Cottage to the east (List Entry Number: 1123846) have been grouped due to their shared development history and proximity.
- 4.54. These two adjoining Grade II listed houses derive their significance from architectural interest as sixteenth and seventeenth century houses of timber frame construction with later alterations. Lingwoods contains the original sixteenth century red brick range, as well as several nineteenth century extensions including a lean-to extension to rear, parapet single storey side extension and a slate roofed lean-to to the full length of the rear. The primary southwest elevation is flanked by the gable end of Lingwoods Cottage to the left. Lingwoods Cottage is an early seventeenth century cross wing extension to the original range, finished in plaster. It is single storey with a front gable window to the attic and gablet to the rear. The primary three bay elevation is orientated to the southeast, facing away from Lingwoods. Later alterations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries include fretted bargeboards, a lean-to porch, southeast dormer, and full-length lean-to rear extension continuing from Lingwoods.

Setting

4.55. Lingwoods and Lingwoods Cottage are located on the north side of Church Hill road. There is a grassy front garden with a low level brick boundary wall. Some twentieth century houses have been constructed nearby, however they are well-spaced and there remains a sense of tranquillity. The front aspect comprises grassy land and an outbuilding, and open fields visible from the rear garden connect the houses to their agrarian setting.



Figure 18 Lingwoods and Lingwoods Cottage, viewed from Church Hill Road

Monk's Farm Cottages (19)

Significance

4.56. Monk's Farm Cottages is a Grade II listed house, now three cottages (List Entry Number: 1171147). The significance of the cottages are derived from their architectural interest as an early sixteenth century house of vernacular timber framed and plastered construction. They were constructed as ancillary buildings to Monk's Farm. The original two storey hipped range has four bays facing west. A twentieth century rear wing creates an L-shaped form plan, with the cottages now accessed from the east. The cottages are indicated on Chapman and André's 1777 map of Essex as part of a complex named 'Careless End', now Monk's Farm.

Setting

4.57. Monks Farm Cottages are located in a modern warehouse complex, which has replaced the historic farm buildings of Monk's Farm. They are accessed via Pantlings Lane which runs west from Coggeshall Road, and the complex feels remote given the distance from nearby structures. Experience of the site is compromised by the modern character of structures to the south, however the northern and eastern aspects have retained an expansive agrarian outlook. The building is experienced in an agrarian setting, which allows appreciation of their historically rural context.

Parish Church of St Mary & Churchyard Wall (20, 11)

Significance

4.58. St Mary the Virgin Parish Church (List Entry Number: 1337631) has been grouped together with the churchyard wall (List Entry Number: 1123809) due to their shared setting.

4.59. The St Mary the Virgin Parish Church is a Grade I Listed church. The significance of this listed building is derived primarily from its architectural interest as a twelfth century church with later extensions in the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. The twelfth century nave contains two small Norman columns to the eastern side, dating to c.1120, and is flanked by pillared arcades of the north and south aisles which were constructed in c.1230 and c.1250 respectively. Gothic arches lead to the eastern chancel and two-stage western tower, both constructed c.1360. A bell chamber roofed with battlements and timber framed spire was added in the fifteenth century to create the three-storey tower seen today. Further extensions comprise the north transept and vestry, c. 1500; the Lady Chapel to the south, 1842; and a nineteenth century porch to the south aisle. Walls mainly comprise of coursed flint rubble, with some in red brick and cement rendered.

4.60. The east boundary wall of the churchyard, extending from the gateway of the church, is Grade II listed. Significance is derived from its architectural interest as a sixteenth and eighteenth century red brick wall and its group value with the church. It is built in English and irregular bonds with chamfered plinth and roll mouldings. To the southeast end there is approximately one metre of twentieth century machine-made brick replacement.

Setting

4.61. The Parish Church of St Mary is located to the southwest extent of Kelvedon village and within the boundary of the Kelvedon Conservation Area. Together with Church Manor to the southwest, it served as one of two medieval cores from which Kelvedon village developed. Views into and from the church are considered significant in the Kelvedon Conservation Area Character Appraisal, due to the retention of the original views in and out of the historic core which have been concealed elsewhere by modern development.

4.62. The building is appreciated in a semi-rural context where Kelvedon village transitions from rural land to settlement. To the southwest there is a picket fenced boundary along the railway line and a substation with expansive views over the former manorial lands of Felix Hall. This connects the building to the agrarian community it was built to serve.

4.63. The church is a prominent building in the local area, however the spire's function as an ecclesiastical way marker for the parish is impacted by mature trees which partially block views over the site in summer months. The east boundary of the churchyard borders Church Street, with the low level brick wall allowing views over the nineteenth century graveyard and onto the chancel window. The church and its rural setting contribute to the architectural and historic interest of the Kelvedon Conservation Area.



Figure 19 The Parish Church of St Mary viewed from the southeast



Figure 20 Northern views from the church yard of the Parish Church of St Marys, overlooking the railway line and substation

Park Farmhouse (21)

Significance

4.64. Park Farmhouse is a Grade II listed house (List Entry Number: 1123798) which derives its significance from its architectural interest as an early sixteenth and seventeenth century farmhouse of vernacular timber framed and plastered construction. The building comprises a seventeenth century southeast facing range of two storeys plus attics, and two early sixteenth century rear cross wings, also of two storeys plus attics. Later extensions include a twentieth century single-storey extension to the right, a lean-to extension to the left, a conservatory and a service wing to the rear of the main range.

Setting

4.65. The site is accessed via a private long lane running north from Hollow Road which also serves Felix Hall, The Orangery and The Clock House. There are several houses near this junction, all of which are well spread out and surrounded by trees to create a sense of tranquillity. A public right of way leads from the northeast and along the carriage driveway to Hollow Road, allowing for public views onto the main elevation. Many of the agricultural outbuildings visible on historic ordnance surveys appear to have been retained in the same arrangement, indicating a low degree of change in the site over time. An open frontage overlooks a field lined by trees, and more agricultural land can be seen

from the garden looking northeast. The setting is characterised by a mix of agricultural and wooded outlooks, illustrating the functional connection between the farmhouse and farmland.

Porter's Farmhouse (22)

Significance

4.66. Porter's Farmhouse is a Grade II listed house (List Entry Number: 1171011) dating to c.1600. The two storey range retains original wattle and daub infill to the rear wall, which has been enclosed by an eighteenth or nineteenth century catslide roof extension. To the right of the main southeast elevation is the gable end of a twentieth century cross wing extending out to the rear. A gabled roofed single storey extension extends out to the right rear. Significance is derived from its architectural interest as a c.1600 farmhouse of vernacular timber framed and plastered construction with later alterations, as well as its group value as part of the manor of Felix Hall.

Setting

4.67. The building is located on the north side of Hollow Road. The gable end side elevation and catslide roof extension are visible from the road. Historic ordnance surveys show that these outbuildings formed part of a courtyard arrangement, and their survival demonstrates the building's original agrarian function. The building has a large garden to the rear with mature hedging along the roadside which prevent public view. Aerial images show trees to the northwest boundary which may permit views to the neighbouring field from the garden or first floor windows, connecting the farmhouse to its agrarian context.

Pound Farmhouse (23)

Significance

4.68. Pound Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed house which derives its significance from its architectural interest as a c.1590 farmhouse of timber framed and plastered construction in a vernacular style, with later extensions in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The building can be seen on the Chapman and André 1777 map of Essex labelled as 'Christmas Farm'. The original four bay range was extended in the twentieth century with an additional bay to the right and gabled porch to the southeast, creating a symmetrical main elevation. An axial stack with wide woodburning hearth which forms an internal lobby beyond the bay extension. Other original features include one complete early glazed tile window in the ground floor central room, as well as plaster and wattle and daub infill at the first floor. Later additions include a seventeenth century rear wing to the southwest and an eighteenth century closet extension and a twentieth century conservatory. Twentieth century interventions include a lean-to side extension, a conservatory to the rear wing, and repair and renovation works undertaken between 1982 and 1986.

Setting

4.69. Pound Farmhouse has a long frontage with moat on Coggeshall Road. The building is set to the back of the garden, and trees lining the road permit a partly obscured view onto the large front garden and

main elevation. Northern and western views look over open fields, connecting the building to its historic function and agrarian context. A collection of houses located on the other side of the road impact on setting by reducing the sense of seclusion and altering the density of the surrounding streetscape, however the setting remains peaceful and distinctly rural.

Rivenhall Church of England Primary School (24)

Significance

4.70. Rivenhall Church of England Primary School is a Grade II listed school and school house (List Entry Number: 1122612) of flint and stone construction built in the mid nineteenth century. The original school is single storey and rectangular in plan, with a gabled slate roof and stone coped corbelled parapets to the north and south. The west elevation has a central gabled porch of similar construction, and to the south is a red roofed parapet extension below the belfry. The schoolhouse sits perpendicular to the school at the southeast corner. It is two storeys of a similar style to the school, however with red roof tiles. The main south elevation comprises an external chimney with brick stack, a gothic arched doorway with hood moulding, and a gabled dormer. The significance of this listed building is derived from its architectural interest as a nineteenth century school and schoolhouse in the gothic revival style.

Setting

4.71. The school and schoolhouse are located on Church Road leading north of Rivenhall Village. The main western elevation of the school overlooks a front carpark and low-level brick wall, with views over open fields on the opposite side of Church Road. This view demonstrates the connection between the building and its historically agrarian setting. The schoolhouse is orientated towards semi-detached houses to the south. To the west is the churchyard of the Church of St Mary and All Saints, and the intervisibility between the two sites and common motifs highlight the religious context of the parish school. Setting is compromised by modern extensions to the rear of the buildings which block eastern views to neighbouring fields. The rear of the site is not publicly accessible however there are likely to be views over open green space from the playground, creating a sense of openness. The building continues to function as a school and there is a moderate level of activity on the site during weekdays, however the outlook and location on the outskirts of Kelvedon contribute to a sense of remoteness.



Figure 21 Rivenhall Church of England Primary School, viewed from the churchyard of the Church of St Mary and All Saints to the west.

Rivenhall Hall and Farm Cottages (25, 1)

Significance

- 4.72. Rivenhall Hall (List Entry Number: 1122613) and Rivenhall Farm Cottages (List Entry Number: 1306464) have been grouped together for their proximity and shared historical context.
- 4.73. Rivenhall Hall is a Grade II listed house which derives its significance from its architectural interest as a late sixteenth century timber framed and plastered house of vernacular construction. The Chapman and André 1777 map of Essex depicts the original building footprint comprising a main range with two cross wings projecting to the rear, all of two storeys. The main southern elevation consists of the central two storey range flanked by asymmetrical gabled cross wings, with jettied upper floors displaying unplastered timber frame.
- 4.74. No's 1 and 2 Rivenhall Farm Cottages are Grade II listed semi-detached cottages dating to the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The rectangular form plan comprises a single storey range with gabled dormers to the main southwest elevation and a full length catslide to the rear, all of timber framed and weatherboarded construction. Significance is derived from their architectural interest due to their age and vernacular construction.

Setting

- 4.75. Both listed buildings are located on the east side of Church Road, leading north from Rivenhall. Rivenhall Hall is accessed via a long driveway leading to a complex of ancillary buildings which form an informal courtyard around the Hall. This arrangement can be seen in nineteenth century historic ordnance maps and likely functioned as farm buildings. There are some modern warehouses to the east and southeast which relate to its current function as a livestock farm. As such the functional relationship between the hall and the outbuildings has been retained, and there is a low level of activity across the site. The frontage is lined with open timber fencing which permits public views over an open grassy area to the main southern elevation.
- 4.76. The cottages are located to the west of Rivenhall Hall. They are parallel to Church Road and set back slightly behind a low hedge and small grassy area. The main southwest and side elevations are highly visible from Hollow Road. Their functional connection to the Hall is indicated by their proximity in comparison to other neighbouring buildings.
- 4.77. The closest buildings indicated on Chapman and André's 1777 map of Essex are the Church of St Mary and All Saints to the south, and Ford Farm to the north. Apart from a few small houses at the driveway to Ford Farm, there is a very low degree of change to the greater setting of these buildings. They are surrounded by fields on all sides, with views to a wooded area historically titled 'Barrowfield Wood' to the east. They are appreciated in an open, agricultural context which reflects their historic setting.



Figure 22 Rivenhall Hall, viewed from Church Road



Figure 23 Rivenhall Farm Cottages, viewed from Church Road

Rook Hall (26)

Significance

4.78. Rook Hall is a Grade II listed house (List Entry Number: 1170991) which derives its significance from its architectural interest as a c.1600 timber framed and plastered house, with later extensions in the seventeenth, eighteenth and twentieth centuries. The original building comprises a two bay range of two storeys with sprocketed red tiled roof, and two wings to the rear. The southwestern elevation of the main range is flanked by single storey gambrel roof extensions of one bay to the right (seventeenth century) and the left (eighteenth century extension). The northwestern elevation is obscured by several twentieth century extensions including a ground floor infill between the rear wings and a flat roof garage block.

Setting

4.79. Rook Hall is located on a long driveway on the south side of Hollow Road. There are public rights of way along the driveway which lead northwest to Bumby Hall and northeast to Monk's Farm Cottages via Pantlings Lane. Where there is a break in the trees, the west elevation can also be viewed through from Hollow Road. Long views onto this elevation can be seen from Woodhouse Lane, and as such there are public views onto all elevations.

4.80. The building overlooks agricultural land in all directions. Ordnance survey maps show that the setting originally comprised of agricultural land with forested land to the immediate north ('Upney Wood' and 'Thomson's Spring'). This land was cleared for agricultural use in the mid twentieth century. Trees at the driveway junction block southeastern views towards modern warehouses at Leapingwell's Farm, and the buildings surrounding Felix Hall are enclosed by dense trees. Original views over undeveloped fields therefore remain uninterrupted by modern development. Although the landscape has been altered, the setting remains remote and tranquil, with very low activity.

The Vicarage (30)

Significance

4.81. The Vicarage of the Parish Church of St Mary (List Entry Number: 1337632), now in private use and named 'The Old Vicarage', is a Grade II listed house which derives its significance from its architectural interest due to its age and group value with the Parish Church of St Mary. The two storey main range is orientated southeast towards the church, with a formal six bay elevation and off-centred portico. To the rear is a wing to the left and a parallel range to the right. Nineteenth century extensions to the southwest and northwest elevations have an informal character which juxtaposes the main front elevation. This includes a slate roofed extension between the rear wing and range and hipped extensions to the southeast elevation. A glazed infill extension to the southwest side elevation was granted consent in 2021.

Setting

4.82. The Vicarage is accessed via a private drive leading from Church Street. There is an expansive paved driveway to the frontage and an outbuilding, possibly a garage, to the northwest. The main elevation is orientated towards the church and is partly visible through the trees when viewed from the churchyard. This intervisibility highlights the historic functional relationship between the two sites. The rear garden is enclosed by dense trees which conceal outward views to the railway tracks or fields beyond and there remains a relatively low level of activity in the churchyard, creating a sense of seclusion. The churchyard and wooded area surrounding the site have seen little change over time.

Designated Heritage Assets: Scheduled Monuments

Neolithic long mortuary enclosure at Appleford Farm, Rivenhall End (31)

Significance

4.83. This Scheduled Monument derives its significance as an example of a rare monument typology and one of the few types that offer insight into the lives and deaths of early prehistoric communities in England. They form the buried remains of the enclosure and are clearly seen as cropmarks in aerial photographs.

Setting

4.84. The contribution of setting to the monument is limited given the extensive change that has occurred to the landscape since the prehistoric period. However, should features be revealed that are associated with the monument, these may make a positive contribution to its setting.

Roman villa, Anglo-Saxon hall, cemetery and church site, around and to the north and east of St Mary and All Saints Church (32)

Significance

4.85. This Scheduled Monument derives its significance from its archaeological interest as a Roman villa complex comprising of at least four major buildings with associated structures and features, including ditches, hearth pits and a drying oven. These survive as buried foundations, with traces visible as a building platform to the east end of the St Mary and All Saints Church. Material dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, as well as features dating to the pre-Roman Iron Age, have been discovered during partial excavations of the site. Following the Roman period the site was occupied during the early Anglo-Saxon period, as evidenced by remains of a post-built hall and cemetery.

Setting

4.86. The landscape in the environs of the monument has experienced change since the Roman and Saxon Period. However, the experience of the undeveloped tranquil setting permits an experience of the monument's rural location (as it would have been) and an understanding of its topographical situation.

Archaeological Potential

4.87. It is not possible from this study alone to fully resolve the archaeological potential of the Site. Any future proposal for development within the Site will need to be informed by further assessment which would be likely to include aerial photographic assessment, geophysics and trial trench evaluation.

4.88. There are several undesignated heritage assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record within the Site and 500m Study Area (see Section 3 and **Appendix D**), and there is the potential for further, as yet unidentified, archaeological features and finds to be present within the Site.

4.89. The Site has a number of recorded archaeological features within its boundary, these comprise the following monuments, discussed by period:

4.90. While Palaeolithic remains are rare within the archaeological record, the geological sediments recorded within the Site have demonstrated potential for Palaeolithic archaeological remains to be present and associated palaeoenvironmental remains to be preserved. Even in the absence of Palaeolithic remains, the Pleistocene sediments and their contained biological remains can be

significant as they enable the reconstruction of landforms, climatic conditions and environments occupied by Palaeolithic communities.

- 4.91. A Mesolithic settlement (EHER 8441) south of Durward's Hall is suggested by finds recovered from fieldwalking and has potential to survive as below-ground archaeology. The Neolithic long mortuary enclosure (EHER 8839, SAM 1008980) is situated just beyond the Site, but cropmark evidence suggests that there is a low-moderate possibility that archaeology of this period may survive within the Site, in the environs of the Scheduled Monument.
- 4.92. Bronze Age activity within the Site is attested to by dispersed findspots (EHER 45482, EHER 8347, EHER 8359 and EHER 8846) and discrete features (Headland Archaeology 2025). As such, there is low to moderate potential for Bronze Age archaeological features to survive. Low-moderate survival of prehistoric archaeology more generally is suggested by cropmark evidence across the Site (EHER 14188, EHER 9137, EHER 14124 and EHER 8419).
- 4.93. A probable Roman-Early Medieval barrow cemetery (EHER 8059) is known from cropmark and field name evidence. Roman finds (EHER 8100, EHER 8368, EHER 8394) in this area also attest to a significant Roman site which may be associated with the Scheduled Roman villa (EHER 19117, SAM 1013831). To the east of this, cropmarks (EHER 8421) suggest the remains of a Roman ladder-settlement. There is moderate-high potential for Roman remains within the site.
- 4.94. At Monks Farm, a small number of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon features were excavated (EHER 49580), indicating low potential for remains of this period.
- 4.95. The medieval or earlier deer park at Rivenhall is known from field name, documentary and map evidence, and the medieval moated site at Marylands (EHER 8348) survived as an earthwork until the 1960s. During this period, the Site was largely agricultural hinterland for the staging post town at Kelvedon and, as such, there is moderate potential for archaeological remains of an agricultural nature in the Site. There may also be potential for archaeological remains in the vicinity of the London-Colchester road, associated with roadside settlement. Cropmark evidence can also be used to suggest the probable survival of medieval and post-medieval archaeology within the Site.
- 4.96. The subterranean remains of a Royal Observer Corps monitoring post (EHER 46687) may survive despite the recorded demolition of the monument above ground. Although the Study Area records evidence for dispersed Second World War sites associated with Rivenhall Airfield, there is low potential for modern archaeological remains within the Site itself.
- 4.97. Given the limited known truncation, any archaeological deposits located here will potentially survive in good condition.

5. Potential Impact of Development

- 5.1. This section assesses the potential impact of development within the Site upon the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets. The Site has been identified as having potential for allocation within the local authority's draft local plan; no specific usage or outline masterplan has been provided for the Site. As such, the assessment is based on the principle of development. The scoping of heritage assets and assessments will need to be reconsidered if the proposals exceed the typical development found in the area. The assessments of impact will also need to be revisited as detail is added to the masterplan framework for the Site.
- 5.2. The assessment of the potential impact of development upon the setting of the identified heritage assets has been considered using the guidance detailed in Historic England's *GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*¹⁹.

Designated Heritage Assets

Designated Heritage Assets: Conservation Areas

Kelvedon Conservation Area (33)

- 5.3. The level of impact of development would depend on the layout of development to the allocation Site. Development to the northeast of the Site would fundamentally alter the linear urban plan of the settlement and patterns of movement. This impacts on how development of the historic settlement is appreciated, causing permanent and irreversible harm to the significance of the conservation area.
- 5.4. Any development to the north of this allocation would have an urbanising effect and further remove the Conservation Area from its rural context. Changes to noise and activity levels would have a negative impact on the general character and experience of the settlement.
- 5.5. Outward views could be impacted where the Conservation Area borders the railway lines to the north and southwest. This particularly impacts the Parish Church of St Mary. Should development be taken forward, this would need to be considered in more detail considering the layout of the proposed development. Views over Kelvedon from the allocation site, particularly long views of the spire at the Parish Church of St Mary, are very likely to be impacted by development which incurs a loss of permeability over surrounding agricultural land.
- 5.6. Development of the Site is likely to have an impact ranging from a low to high level of less than substantial harm, depending on the layout, quantum, scale and density of development.

¹⁹ Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

Designated Heritage Assets: Listed Buildings

- 5.7. Where relevant some listed buildings have been grouped together to consider the impact of the development of the Site.

Church Hall Farmhouse and Ancillary Buildings (5, 2)

- 5.8. Agrarian land around this historic farmstead makes an important contribution to how its significance is experienced, appreciated and understood. Land to the immediate southwest is currently in the process of being developed, and as such harm to the significance of the listed building has already been permitted. In this context, development of the Site will likely incur the lowest level of less than substantial harm to the listed building due to impact on setting.

Church of St Mary and All Saints (6)

- 5.9. The agrarian setting has been found to contribute positively to the significance of this listed church, including land to the east of the site which is in the allocation site boundary. Urbanisation of this land would have an irreversible impact on the open, tranquil setting of this church due to the loss of outward views over rural agricultural land and ancient woodland at Barrowfields Wood. Experience of the building in may be impacted by noise and light spilling. Views from the Site of the church tower may also be obscured, detracting from the significance of the listed building as an ecclesiastical way marker. At least a medium level of less than substantial harm is likely unless significant areas to the west of the allocation site are removed.

Clark's Farmhouse and Granary (7, 14)

- 5.10. Agrarian land around this historic farmstead makes an important contribution to how its significance is experienced, appreciated and understood. The proposed allocation will remove this agricultural use and undermine the historic functional relationship between the farmhouse and its setting. Development is likely to contribute to the urbanisation and loss of tranquillity of this rural setting. The extent of harm is dependent on the layout and density of development. As the farmhouse is completely encircled by the Site, there is a risk of divorcing the last link between the farmhouse the agricultural land. Development is likely to range from a medium to high level of less than substantial level of harm dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Cotcroft Cottage (8)

- 5.11. This residential building was constructed in an isolated and tranquil rural setting which has been subject to very little change. Development of the allocation site and consequent urbanisation will fundamentally change the open and tranquil character of the site and disrupt southwestern views. This represents a medium level of harm to significance dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Crabb's Farmhouse and Barn (10, 4)

5.12. Agrarian land around this historic farmstead makes an important contribution to how its significance is experienced, appreciated and understood. Land to the northwest is currently in the process of being developed, and therefore some harm to the significance of the farmhouse has been permitted. The southeastern aspect of the farmhouse demonstrates the functional relationship between the farm and agricultural land. Development of the Site to the southeast of Crabb's Farmhouse would fundamentally and adversely alter the setting of this listed building by divorcing the last link between to its agricultural setting. This would likely incur at least a medium level of harm to significance dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Felix Hall, The Clock House & The Orangery (12, 28, 29)

5.13. These listed buildings are appreciated in rural land which historically contained the park of their estate. The outlook of these buildings has not been assessed due to lack of public access. Development of the Site would likely present urbanisation beyond the domestic curtilage of these listed buildings and irreversibly alter the character of the greater setting, incurring a low to medium level of harm to significance dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Gatehouse Cottages (13)

5.14. Views over agrarian land to the southeast of these cottages contribute to their significance by demonstrating their historically rural setting. Development of these fields, which are included in the Site, would urbanise the rural setting and present at least low level of less than substantial harm to significance dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Hoo Hall & Stables (15, 27)

5.15. Hoo Hall was constructed in an isolated and tranquil rural setting, which remains largely unchanged over time. The development of the Site will impact on eastern views over rural land, likely contributing to the urbanisation and loss of openness and tranquillity. This could result in a low to medium level of less than substantial harm to the significance of heritage asset dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Leapingwells Farmhouse, Barn & Cottage (16, 3, 9)

5.16. Agrarian land around this historic farmstead makes an important contribution to how its significance is experienced, appreciated and understood. The development of the Site will remove this agricultural use and impact on views over farmland from the upper floors, undermine the historic functional relationship between the farmhouse and its setting. Development is likely to contribute to the urbanisation and loss of tranquillity, incurring and increase in noise, activity and light spill. There is likely to be a low to medium level of harm to significance, depending on the layout and density of a proposed development.

Lingwoods And Lingwoods Cottage (17, 18)

5.17. Despite a low level of residential development the setting is distinctly rural in character. The proposed allocation will impact on northeastern views over rural land to the rear and contribute to urbanisation, incurring a loss of openness and tranquillity. There is likely to be a low to medium level of harm to significance, depending on the layout and density of development.

Monk's Farm Cottages (19)

5.18. Agrarian land contributes positively to the setting of these cottages. There is some degree of harm incurred by nearby modern industrial buildings, however the character remains rural and open. Urbanisation caused by development of the allocation site, and consequent increase in activity and noise, will fundamentally and irreversibly change the character of its setting. Development of the Site to the north and east of the cottages will also impact outward views over agricultural land. There is potential for a low to high level of less than substantial harm to significance dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Parish Church of St Mary & Churchyard Wall (20, 11)

5.19. The semi-rural setting of this church and northern views over agricultural land have been found to contribute positively to significance. Development of land to the southeast boundary of the allocation site will negatively impact on views and divorce the last link between the church and its rural setting. Urbanisation will impact on experience of the church and churchyard due to increase of activity, noise and light spilling. Views from the allocation site over the church tower may also be obscured, detracting from the significance of the listed building as an ecclesiastical way marker. At least a medium level of less than substantial harm is likely dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Park Farmhouse (21)

5.20. Forested and rural land have been identified as positive contributors to the significance of this historic farmhouse. Agrarian land makes an important contribution to how its significance is experienced, appreciated and understood. The development of the Site will likely remove this agricultural use and undermine the historic functional relationship between the farmhouse and its setting. Development is likely to contribute to the urbanisation and loss of tranquillity of this rural setting. The impact of development on eastern views may be partly mitigated by intermediate trees, however the extent of harm is dependent on the layout and density of development. Development may cause a low level of less than substantial harm to significance.

Porter's Farmhouse (22)

5.21. Agrarian land around this historic farmstead makes an important contribution to how its significance is experienced, appreciated and understood. Due to forested land to the northeast, the impact on views of development of the Site will likely be mitigated. Although urbanisation of land to the northeast of the farmhouse may have an impact on views, noise and light spill, this will be fairly minimal and there is unlikely to be any harm to significance.

Pound Farmhouse (23)

5.22. Agrarian land around this historic farmstead makes an important contribution to how its significance is experienced, appreciated and understood. The proposed allocation will remove this agricultural use and undermine the historic functional relationship between the farmhouse and its setting. Development is likely to contribute to the urbanisation and loss of tranquillity of this rural setting. Northern and western views over agricultural land may be impacted. The extent of harm is dependent on the layout and density of development, however is likely to range from a low to high level of less than substantial level of harm.

Rivenhall Church of England Primary School (24)

5.23. Given the modern development to the rear of this building, development of the Site is likely to cause minimal harm (if any) to significance of the listed building.

Rivenhall Hall and Farm Cottages (25, 1)

5.24. The Hall and Farm Cottages were constructed in a tranquil and open rural setting. Other than the introduction of modern agricultural structures, the site has remained largely unchanged over time. Development of the Site will likely cause urbanisation, impacting on the character of tranquillity and openness. Development of the east of the allocation site will impact views and skylines to the east of Rivenhall Hall and the Farm Cottages. This particularly applies to the ancient Barrowfield Wood, which is a key feature in outward views and included in the allocation site. Development could result in a low to medium level of less than substantial harm to significance of these listed buildings dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Rook Hall (26)

5.25. Rook Hall was constructed in an isolated and tranquil rural setting, which remains largely unchanged over time. The proposed allocation will impact on eastern views over agricultural land, likely contributing to urbanisation and a loss of openness and tranquillity. This could result in a low to medium level of less than substantial harm to the significance of heritage asset dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

The Vicarage (30)

5.26. The Vicarage is in an enclosed site and separated from the allocation site by the churchyard of the Parish Church of St Mary. Impact may result from the increase of urbanisation caused by development of the allocation site, and any associated increase in noise and activity. There is likely to be a level of less than substantial harm to significance dependant on the detail of the development proposal.

Designated Heritage Assets: Scheduled Monuments

Neolithic long mortuary enclosure at Appleford Farm, Rivenhall End (31)

5.27. There is potential for wider archaeological features and deposits associated with this monument, and these may be located within the Site. Urbanisation of the monument's setting, and truncation of associated remains, could result in harm to significance of this monument.

Roman villa, Anglo-Saxon hall, cemetery and church site, around and to the north and east of St Mary and All Saints Church (32)

5.28. The undeveloped rural setting of the monument is considered to contribute to how its significance is experienced. Urbanisation of this monument could result in harm if the tranquil and rural context was removed or interrupted.

Archaeology

5.29. The Site has a number of recorded archaeological sites within its boundary and the EHER suggests the landscape has been active through all periods since pre-history. Much of the Site is formed of agricultural fields and as such any archaeological deposits surviving will only have been impacted by agricultural activity, primarily ploughing, or horticultural activities. Given the limited known truncation, any archaeological deposits located here will potentially survive in good condition.

5.30. Excavations across parts of the Site have established the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits, ranging in date from the prehistoric to the medieval period. There is therefore high potential for archaeological remains to be impacted by the scheme.

5.31. Within the Site areas have been identified by the Managing the Essex Pleistocene project²⁰ and through field investigation of moderate to very high geoarchaeological potential. Deposits with very high potential for Palaeolithic remains are concentrated along the southern boundary, between the railway line and the A12 road. These deposits may be deeply buried and could be impacted through truncation of the geoarchaeological resource by deeper foundations, piling, services and drainage features in these areas.

5.32. Parts of the Site have been previously investigated through trial trench evaluation and excavation. In these areas the impact of development has been assessed.

5.33. The Site covers an expansive area, and this study has suggested there is potential for archaeological features and deposits throughout the whole site. It is not possible from this study alone to resolve the archaeological potential of the Site and therefore the impact of development is unknown. Any future proposal for development within the Site will need to be informed by further assessment which would

²⁰ O'Connor, 2015. *Managing the Essex Pleistocene*, ECC.



be likely to include geoarchaeological assessment, aerial photographic assessment, geophysics and trial trench evaluation.

- 5.34. With regards to known impacts; areas of high potential, or where features are known to exist, are highlighted in the previous section. Should development happen in these areas (and notwithstanding future development layout considerations), there will likely be an adverse impact which would result in truncation and loss of any surviving archaeological deposits.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 6.1. This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by Place Services for Braintree District Council. This document provides an assessment of heritage impact for the proposed allocation site KELV2208: Kings Dene, Kelvedon.
- 6.2. The significance of designated heritage assets has been assessed. In addition to Kelvedon Conservation Area, it is considered that development of the proposed allocation could result in harm to the significance of the following listed buildings and scheduled monuments and in terms of the NPPF, making Policy HE6 Paragraphs 1 and 3 relevant:

Listed Building	Grade	List Entry Number
1 & 2 Rivenhall Farm	II	1306464
Ancillary building 25 metres west of Church Hall Farmhouse	II	1123801
Barn 15 metres south west of Leapingwell's Farmhouse	II	1305775
Barn 65 Metres north West of Church Hall Farmhouse	II	1171056
Barn immediately south east of Crabb's Farmhouse	II	1170076
Church Hall Farmhouse	II	1171035
Church of St Mary and All Saints	I	1169594
Clark's Farmhouse	II	1306239
Cotcroft Cottage	II	1123800
Cottage 5 metres north west of Leapingwell's Farmhouse	II	1337628
Crabb's Farmhouse	II	1337635
East boundary wall of churchyard of St Mary's Church, extending from the gateway on the axis of the church approximately 15 metres to the east gateway	II	1123809
Felix Hall	II	1123797
Gatehouse Cottages	II	1338229
Granary 23 metres south west of Clark's Farmhouse	II	1123813
Granary/Cottage 40 metres north of Church Hall Farmhouse, London Road	II	1337629
Hoo Hall	II	1169797
Leapingwell's Farmhouse	II	1305774
Lingwoods	II	1306290
Lingwoods Cottage	II	1123846
Parish Church of St Mary	I	1337631
Park Farmhouse	II	1123798
Porter's Farmhouse	II	1171011
Pound Farmhouse	II	1123812
Rivenhall Church of England Primary School School House	II	1122612
Rivenhall Hall	II	1122613
Stable Block to number 188 (Hoo Hall)	II	1122596
The Clock House	II	1305802
The Orangery	II	1337627
The Vicarage	II	1337632

Scheduled Monument	List Entry Number
Neolithic long mortuary enclosure at Appleford Farm, Rivenhall End	1008980
Roman villa, Anglo-Saxon hall, cemetery and church site, around and to the north and east of St Mary and All Saints Church	1013831

- 6.3. These impacts are indirect and relate to impact on setting and how it contributes to an asset's significance. In many cases this impact is found in the urbanisation of rural land and removal agricultural land. These types of impacts are typically challenging to fully mitigate, and it is unlikely harm will be avoided.
- 6.4. Policy HE6 Paragraph 1 of the NPPF requires that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, substantial weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight). Any harm to, or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (including from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification as set out in Policy HE6 Paragraphs 4 to 6 of the NPPF. Policy HE6 Paragraph 5 of the NPPF requires that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 6.5. Local planning authorities should also take account of the desirability of new development to respond to their context (the history, character and features of their site and its setting) such as through the restoration, reuse and integration of heritage assets as required by Policy DP3 Paragraph 1 of the NPPF.
- 6.6. The local authority should also have special regard to the desirability of preserving the listed buildings and their setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest they possess in accordance with Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- 6.7. The degree of harm to assets, and their significance, is dependent on how any measures to avoid or minimise harm are realised. There is also potential for heritage benefits arising from the conservation and interpretation of these assets.
- 6.8. With regards to archaeology, there are a number of undesignated heritage assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record within the Site and 500m Study Area (see Section 3 and Appendix D), and there is the potential for further, as yet unidentified, archaeological features and finds to be present within the Site. This study has suggested potential for archaeological deposits throughout the Site and also that previous truncation is considered to be limited to agricultural activity. It is not possible from this study alone to resolve the archaeological potential of the Site and therefore the impact of future development is not fully understood. Any future proposal for development within the Site will need to be informed by further assessment which would be likely to include geoarchaeological assessment, aerial photographic assessment, geophysics and trial trench evaluation. There are

however a number of known features within the Site which may be adversely impacted by future development, these include:

- Geoarchaeological deposits of high significance. While there are rarely physical remains of Palaeolithic activity that could be proposed for designation, any in situ Palaeolithic remains would be considered of National significance.
- Further occupation and ritual activity spanning the Middle Iron Age to Roman periods associated with the Roman road.
- A Roman to Early Medieval funerary monument.
- Discrete Medieval settlement, including high status moated sites.
- Cropmark evidence suggesting agricultural activity of medieval or earlier date. Medieval and later evidence for parkland.

6.9. Much of the Site is formed of agricultural fields and as such any archaeological deposits surviving will only have been impacted by agricultural activity, primarily ploughing, or horticultural activities. Given the limited known truncation, any archaeological deposits located here will potentially survive in good condition. Given the nature of residential development, there is potential for high impact if a proposal completely removes archaeological deposits which survive.

Recommendations & Mitigation

- 6.10. Early discussions should be undertaken with Historic England and the Local Planning Authority, as appropriate, to discuss appropriate layouts considering the heritage assets affected. This should consider how attempts to avoid or minimise harm to the assets have been explored, for example reducing housing quantum/density and the careful consideration of the location, orientation, density, and scale of development within the Site.
- 6.11. A detailed Heritage Impact Assessment, required at planning application stage, should define the impact on all heritage assets within proximity to the Site and consider how attempts to avoid or minimise harm to the asset have been explored, for example avoiding built development and retaining the landscape character in the environs of heritage assets where the active agrarian land is found to contribute to its setting.
- 6.12. A future assessment should also explore the presence of any non-designated built heritage assets within the Site and its environs which may be affected by future development.
- 6.13. These discussions should also examine opportunities for new ways any proposed development may allow for the public to engage with the heritage assets within the Site, and enhance the way they are experienced, appreciated and understood.
- 6.14. Even with careful consideration of the location, orientation, density, and scale of development it will be challenging to avoid or fully mitigate harm to many of the designated heritage assets identified.

6.15. Regarding archaeology, early discussion should be held with the Local Planning Authority to define an appropriate programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation to both assess the extent of the known archaeological features as well as define previously unknown deposits within the Site. A geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment should be completed and deposit model produced in addition to an archaeological desk-based assessment. This should inform the requirements of non-intrusive and potentially intrusive evaluation required to support any future planning application. This evaluation should result in an appropriate programme of mitigation being developed, to ensure either the archaeological features are preserved within the development or are the subject of archaeological excavation, where appropriate. This assessment has identified that there is the potential for significant archaeological deposits within the Site and these should be assessed by a desk-based assessment. Any future proposal for development within the Site will need to be informed by further assessment which would be likely to include geoarchaeological assessment, aerial photographic assessment, geophysics and trial trench evaluation. The results of these investigations will further inform the development masterplan.

7. References and Sources

Bibliography

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017. *Standard and Guidance: Desk Based Assessments*.

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

Online Sources

<https://www.stmarysrivenhall.co.uk/history.html>

Appendix A: Legislation, National Planning Policy & Guidance

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDANCE	DOCUMENT	SECTION/POLICY
Primary Legislation	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions.
National Planning Policy	National Planning Policy Framework (2026) MHCLG	Chapter 20: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Annex 2
National Planning Guidance	National Planning Practice Guidance (2019) DCLG	ID: 18a
National Planning Guidance – Historic England	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 - The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition, 2017) Historic England Advice Note 4: Tall Buildings (2015) Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance (2019)	

Appendix B: Glossary

Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework) ²¹

<i>Archaeological interest</i>	<i>There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.</i>
<i>Conservation (for heritage policy)</i>	<i>The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.</i>
<i>Designated heritage asset</i>	<i>A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.</i>
<i>Heritage asset</i>	<i>A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).</i>
<i>Historic environment</i>	<i>All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.</i>
<i>Historic environment record</i>	<i>Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.</i>
<i>Setting of a heritage asset</i>	<i>The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.</i>
<i>Significance (for heritage policy)</i>	<i>The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.</i>

²¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, August 2026. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Appendix C: Designation Descriptions

All descriptions are sourced from the National Heritage List.

1 & 2 Rivenhall Farm Cottages

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1306464

Date first listed: 07-Feb-1973

Statutory Address: 1 and 2 Rivenhall Farm Cottages, Church Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Rivenhall

National Grid Reference: TL8268118073

Details

1.

1841

TL 81 NW

5/143

CHURCH ROAD, RIVENHALL

Nos 1 & 2

(Rivenhall Farm Cottages)

II

2.

A range of C17-C18 timber-framed and weatherboarded cottages 1 storey and attics. The windows are casements with glazing bars. Roofs tiled with 5 gabled dormers.

Ancillary building 25 metres west of Church Hall Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123801

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Ancillary Building 25 Metres West Of Church Hall Farmhouse, London Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85612 18279

Details

KELVEDON LONDON ROAD TL 8418-8518 (north-west side)

9/247 Ancillary building 25 metres west of Church Hall Farmhouse

GV II

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

Barn 15 metres south west of Leapingwell's Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1305775

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Barn 15 Metres South West Of Leapingwell's Farmhouse, Hollow Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 84214 19019

Details

KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NW (south side)

5/243 Barn 15 metres south- west of Leapingwell's Farmhouse

GV II

Barn. Early C17. Timber framed, plastered and weatherboarded, roofed with corrugated iron. 5 bays aligned NE-SW with original aisle to SE and original midstrey to NW. Lean-to extension in N angle. NE end plastered, with one collar and the ends of an arcade-plate, a wallplate and 2 purlins projecting, and a small window in the gable. Original great doors to midstrey. C20 large sliding vehicle doors in SW end. Jowled posts. Straight bracing trenched inside heavy studding above girts, no bracing below girts. Near-straight arcade braces. Near-straight braces to tiebeams, only 3 of the original 8 in situ. Face-halved and bladed scarf in arcade-plate. Some original wattle and daub infill inside weatherboarding. Clasp ped purlin roof. RCHM 50.

Barn 65 Metres North West of Church Hall Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1171056

For further information:

enquiries@placeservices.co.uk

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1967

Statutory Address: barn 65 metres north west of church hall farmhouse, london road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85588 18310

Details

KELVEDON LONDON ROAD TL 8418-8518 (north-west side)

9/248 Barn 65 metres north- 21.12.67 west of Church Hall Farmhouse (formerly listed as Barn at Church Hall Farm)

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

Barn immediately south east of Crabb's Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1170076

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Barn Immediately South East Of Crabb's Farmhouse, Cranes Lane

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

Details

KELVEDON CRANES'LANE (CRABB'S TL 81 NE LANE) (east side)

6/157 Barn immediately south- east of Crabb's Farmhouse

GV II

Barn. Circa 1500. Timber framed, weatherboarded, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays aligned NW-SE, with C17 midstrey to SW of second bay from NW end. Lean-to extension in S angle, forming a catslide with main roof. Double vehicle doors in midstrey, boarded above with one C20 window. SE end of roof hipped. Jowled posts, curved tension bracing trenched outside heavy studding, edge-halved and bridled scarfs in wallplates, arched braces to cambered tiebeams, crownpost roof with axial bracing. The NW end is integral

with the SE bay of the farmhouse (item 6/156 q.v.); the original wattle and daub infill in this wall is almost complete. Wallplates repaired. RCHM 55.

Church Hall Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1171035
Date first listed: 02-May-1953
Statutory Address: Church Hall Farmhouse, London Road
County: Essex
District: Braintree (District Authority)
Parish: Kelvedon
National Grid Reference: TL 85651 18268

Details
KELVEDON LONDON ROAD TL 8418-8518 (north-west side)

9/245 Church Hall Farmhouse 2.5.53

GV II

House. Late C18. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Double-range plan facing SW, with 2 internal stacks symmetrically placed between the ranges. C19/early c20 single-storey lean-to extension to left of rear range, roofed with asbestos tiles. C19 single-storey service range to rear left of red brick. 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor, one 019/early C20 square bay of casements with hipped roof, one window blocked. First floor, 2 early C19 tripartite sashes, originally of 4-12-4 lights; the outer sashes of the left window have been altered in C20 to 2 lights each. Central early C19 sash of 12 lights. Central early C19 door with 4 fielded panels and 2 flush panels, in doorcase with dentilled and moulded open pediment on carved scrolled brackets; fanlight with slender radial and scrolled tracery of cast iron. C20 rustic porch. Roofs of both ranges half-hipped at both ends. The right elevation (towards London Road) has on the ground floor one C20 French window and one early C19 sash of 16 lights with crown glass, on the first floor one early C19 sash of 12 lights, and on the attic storey 2 semi-circular lights with radial tracery. The left return retains one early C19 sash of 12 lights. Axial beams on the ground floor, transverse beams on the first floor, all boxed in. The rear service range retains the entrance and iron door of a large bread oven in situ, the main part of the oven demolished.

Church of St Mary and All Saints

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: I
List Entry Number: 1169594
Date first listed: 01-Mar-1950
Date of most recent amendment: 24-Feb-1993
Statutory Address: Church Of St Mary And All Saints, Church Road
County: Essex
District: Braintree (District Authority)
Parish: Rivenhall
National Grid Reference: TL 82800 17791

For further information: enquiries@placeservices.co.uk

Details
TL 81 NW
5/102

WITHAM
CHURCH ROAD
RIVENHALL
Church of St Mary and All Saints

1.3.50

I

Anglican parish church. C10 timber church, rebuilt in stone in circa late C10 or early C11, chancel extended circa early C14, west tower and west end of nave rebuilt in early C18; remodelled in 1838 by J A Repton; altered and south porch built in 1878. Rendered flint and brick. Slate roofs. Plan: Nave and chancel; chancel extended in circa early C14; west tower and west end of nave rebuilt in early C18; south porch added 1878. Exterior: Nave and chancel with polygonal corner turrets, parapets with moulded cornices, the nave with battlements. 2-light Y-tracery chancel windows and 3-light intersecting tracery nave windows and chancel east window. Render partly stripped from chancel revealing small round-head lancets and blocked window on N side. Circa 1300 double chamfered N doorway and C15 S doorway. Tall thin 4-stage west tower with polygonal corner turrets and embattled pinnacles, battlements, 2-light Y-tracery bell-opening and west window and large 2-centre arch west doorway. Interior: Plastered walls and coved ceiling with transverse ribs. Circa 1700 Communion rail. Late C19 pulpit, eagle lectern, benches and choir stalls and font. 1904 organ by J W Walker. Hatchments. Royal Arms of James II. Monuments: Ralph & Elizabeth Wyseman 1594, fine marble and alabaster tomb with kneeling figures and recumbent effigies; other monuments include Thomas Western 1699, William Western 1729, Charles Western MDCCC and other C19 memorials. Stained glass: exceptionally fine French glass reassembled in east window from St Martin at La Chenu of C12, circa 1200 and circa 1500 and fragments of medieval glass in nave windows.

Clark's Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1306239
Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988
Statutory Address: CLARK'S FARMHOUSE, CRABBS LANE
County: Essex
District: Braintree (District Authority)
Parish: Kelvedon
National Grid Reference: TL 84716 18087

Details
KELVEDON CRABB'S LANE TL 8418-1518 (north side)

9/153 Clark's Farmhouse

GV II

House. Early C17, altered in C18 and C20. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 5 bays facing SW, with 2 axial stacks. C18 dairy wing to rear near left end, and single-storey lean-to extension to left of it. Crosswing with near-central stack at right end, c.1919, and contemporary flat-roofed single-storey corridor extension along rear of main range. 2 storeys with original attic. Ground floor, 3 C20 casements, early C20 square bay attached to right side of porch, C20 French windows. First floor, 4 C20 casements. 2 C20 casements in hipped dormers, and one more in gable of crosswing. C20 half-glazed door in gabled porch. Jowled posts, heavy studding, chamfered binding and bridging beams with lamb's tongue stops, some with an additional notch; joists plastered to the soffits. Above first floor, chamfered straight tiebeams and bridging beams with lamb's tongue-plus-notch stops. Storey heights approx. 2.30 metres on ground floor, 2.40 metres on first floor. Original straight staircase with chamfered newel post with lamb's tongue stops, and serpentine flat balusters and moulded handrail on first-floor landing and up to attic. The right end of the main range is reported to have been damaged by fire in 1919, and the crosswing built soon afterwards. RCHM 54.

Cotcroft Cottage

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123800

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: COTCROFT COTTAGE, HOLLOW ROAD

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 84897 18803

Details

KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NW (south side)

9/244 Cotcroft Cottage

- II

House. C17 or earlier. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, with some weatherboarding, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays facing SE, with axial stack in second bay from left end. C19 external stack at left end, and C19 single-storey lean-to extension to left and at rear of left end. Connected to C20 stable block at right end. One storey with attics. One C20 and one C19 casement, and C20 French windows between. 2 C20 plain doors. 3 C19 casements in gabled dormers. Gambrel roof, half-hipped at both ends. Main stack of C16 small bricks, with tall C20 shaft. hill elevation (towards Hollow Road), 2 C20 casements, and 3 C19 casements in gabled dormers., Chamfered axial beams with lamb's tongue stops. Large wood-burning hearth facing to right, reduced for C20 grate. Bread oven. Frame mainly plastered internally. RCHM 49.

Cottage 5 Metres North West of Leapingwell's Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1337628

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Cottage 5 Metres North West Of Leapingwell's Farmhouse, Hollow Road

For further information:

enquiries@placeservices.co.uk

County: Essex
District: Braintree (District Authority)
Parish: Kelvedon
National Grid Reference: TL 84228 19054

Details
KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NW (south side)

5/242 Cottage 5 metres north- west of Leapingwell's Farmhouse

GV II

House, now cottage. Circa 1600, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles; stacks of red brick and yellow brick. 4 bays facing NW, with C'18 external stack at left end, with small lean-to extension to rear of it, and C19 external stack at right end. Ground floor, one C20 and 2 c19 casements. First floor, one C19 casement, and one more in lean-to dormer. C20 door at front of gabled porch with slate roof. One storey with attics. In the 2 left bays, chamfered axial and transverse beams with lambda tongue stops. In the right bay, similar beams, unstopped. All joists plain and of horizontal section, arranged longitudinally in second bay from right end, laterally in the other bays. Inserted stair trap in left front corner, blocked. Inverted knees over the binding beams. The left first-floor window is at floor level. Frame mainly covered by plaster and wallpaper, roof ceiled. Built as part of a 'Unit System' pair with the main house.

Crabb's Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1337635
Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988
Statutory Address: Crabb's Farmhouse, Cranes Lane
County: Essex
District: Braintree (District Authority)
Parish: Kelvedon
National Grid Reference: TL 85100 17889

Details
KELVEDON CRANE'S LANE (CRABB'S TL 81 NE LANE) (east side)

6/156 Crabb's Farmhouse

GV II

House. Circa 1500 and C16, altered in C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 5 bays facing SW, comprising 3 phases of building: (1) middle section of 2 bays, c. 1500, with later stack at left end, behind axis, (2) 2-bay extension to left, C16, joined to it, with external stack at left end, (3) one-bay section of wider span to right, structurally separate from middle part, with central stack. 2 storeys. 5-window range of C20 casements. C20 door in lean-to porch. The left section has a lower roof line than the middle section. The walls of the right section have been raised approx. one metre, forming a roof higher than that of the middle part. All 3 sections have jowled posts and heavy studding. The middle section has a cambered central tiebeam, the arched braces to it missing, an original chamfered axial beam with step stops in the left bay mounted on a ledged post, external bracing, and a crownpost roof complete with 4 axial braces; the right bay of this roof

appears to be smoke-blackened, indicating that this bay was not fully floored originally. The left section has plain stops, and a cambered central tiebeam complete with 2 chamfered arched braces. The right bay has a studded partition at left, in addition to the end frame of the middle section; the roof was rebuilt in softwood following damage by lightning in 1986. The C18 N wing mentioned by the RCHM (55) is now a separate cottage.

East Boundary Wall of Churchyard of St Mary's Church, Extending From the Gateway on the Axis of the Church Approximately 15 Metres to the East Gateway

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123809

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: East Boundary Wall Of Churchyard Of St Mary's Church, Extending From The Gateway On The Axis Of The Church Approximately 15 Metres To The East Gateway, Church Street

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85681 18568

Details

KELVEDON CHURCH STREET TL 8418-8518 (south-west side)

9/146 East boundary wall of churchyard of St. Mary's Church, extending from the gateway on the axis of the church approx. 15 metres to the east gateway

GV II

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

Felix Hall

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123797

Date first listed: 10-Apr-1987

Statutory Address: FELIX HALL, HOLLOW ROAD

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 84655 19483

Details

KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NW (north side)

5/235 Felix Hall 10.4.87

GV II

Mansion. C18, reduced in size in 1939, severely damaged by fire in 1940. Red brick in Flemish bond, formerly stuccoed, now mainly exposed, unroofed. Rectangular range facing SE. 2 storeys and basement. SE elevation, 2:3:2 window range of open apertures. Large tetrastyle Ionic portico and 10 stone steps. Open entrance with 2 engaged columns and 2 pilasters, entablature and pediment. Above it, 3 window apertures divided by engaged Ionic columns, and 2 pilasters. NW (garden) elevation, ground floor, 3 sashes of 6 lights and 2 blocked apertures. First floor, 2:5:2 window range of open apertures; the middle window has stone jambs and semi-circular head. Blocked central doorway with stone doorcase and shallow canopy. 2 engaged giant columns, 2 giant pilasters, and pediment with blank panel. 6 plain stone steps and 2 semi-circular stone steps with moulded lips. One blocked basement window aperture to each side of steps. Walls extend to left and right, representing the basement storey of the wings demolished in 1939, each with 2 blocked window apertures and a plain stone band. Part of the ground floor and basement at the NE end are occupied as a house, with a flat roof. Built c.1715 for Sir Anthony Abdy, enlarged c.1750 for Charles Callis Western. Wings demolished in 1939 by Geoffrey Houghton Brown (B.L. Kentish, *Kelvedon and its Antiquities*, 1974, 28-30; Plate 1 is a photograph taken in 1865 from the E). Other photographs taken c.1865 from the E and NW are reproduced in Simon Houfe, 'A Household Preserved', *Country Life*, 27 May 1976, 1430. An engraving of the house from the E in 1832 is reproduced in *Virtue's Picturesque Beauties of Great Britain*, 1833, 56.

Gatehouse Cottages

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1338229

Date first listed: 07-Feb-1973

Statutory Address: GATEHOUSE COTTAGES, 221-225, OAK ROAD

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Rivenhall

National Grid Reference: TL8318017018

Details

1841

TL 81 NW

5/146

OAK ROAD, RIVENHALL

Nos 221 to 225 (odd) (Gatehouse Cottages)

II

A range of C18 timber-framed and plastered cottages built on T shaped plan. 1 storey and attics. The windows are mainly C20 casements with glazing bars. Roofs tiled mansard, half hipped with 3 gabled dormers on the south-east front and 2 dormers on the north-east front.

Granary 23 Metres South West of Clark's Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123813

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Granary 23 Metres South West Of Clark's Farmhouse, Crabbs Lane

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 84686 18078

Details

KELVEDON CRABB'S LANE TL 8418-8518 (north side)

9/154 Granary 23 metres south-west of Clark's Farmhouse

GV II

Granary. C18/early C19. Red brick in English and Flemish bond, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Rectangular plan aligned NW-SE. One storey. Chamfered plinth in English bond, approx. one metre high, with arched apertures to NE and SE, floor supported on brick piers. Main structure in Flemish bond, with plain boarded-door to SE and one small light in each long side. Stepped eaves, roofed hipped. Included for group value.

Granary/cottage 40 Metres North of Church Hall Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1337629

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Granary/Cottage 40 Metres North Of Church Hall Farmhouse, London Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85660 18312

Details

KELVEDON LONDON ROAD TL 8418-8518 (north-west side)

9/246 Granary/cottage 40 metres north of Church Hall Farmhouse

GV II

Granary, early C16 or earlier, altered to a cottage in early C19, later used as a poultry house, now unused. Timber framed with original infill of vertical oak planks and some later C16 brick nogging, some cement rendering, roofed with handmade red plain tiles and corrugated iron. 2 bays aligned NW-SE, with early C19 external stack to SE. Granary originally of one storey; upper storey added for cottage. The SW elevation is cement rendered; it had the original doorway, now altered, and has 3 large C20 window apertures on the

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ground floor. The original walls of the granary are almost intact elsewhere, except for one C19 window aperture and one C19 plain boarded door in the NE elevation, and the insertion of a hearth in the SE elevation. The NE elevation has an original vent complete with an original internal shutter on pintle hinges, a rare feature meriting special care. Vertical oak boards are deeply rebated into double-pegged studs to present a flush surface internally, with jowled corner posts of L-section and external curved tension braces. C16 brick nogging has been inserted later, outside the boards, of bricks 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.04 metres with lime mortar in 'simple oblique' and 'stacked blocks' patterns; but as the studs are not recessed to key the mortar much of it has fallen out; there is some later nogging. The floor is supported on brick piers, which at the outside have been joined later to form a continuous plinth; owing to the rise in the ground level this plinth is now visible externally only to the NE. The floor comprises 9 heavy joists of horizontal section in each bay, jointed to the central transverse main joist with central tenons. Some original rebated oak floorboards remain in situ, mostly covered by another layer of later boards. The central post of the NE elevation is deeply grooved for the wall planking, and originally was jowled, with an arched brace to the cambered tiebeam; the jowl and most of the brace have been cut away for access to a C19 stair. The enclosure for this stair incorporates part of an original bin wall, to a height of approx. 0.80 metre, of rebated oak planks fastened with the same large-headed nails as the outer planking. The SW doorway is below the other end of the internal tiebeam, and there was no arch-brace at this end. There is no visible evidence of a crownpost. One original rafter couple and halved collar survive in the central partition; the remainder of the roof has been demolished for the upper storey, but rafter seatings indicate that it was hipped at each end. The upper storey is of C19 lightweight framing, cement-rendered externally, with one window aperture to the NE and one C19 horizontal sash of 8 lights to the NW. The roof is of softwood framing, the tiling largely complete over the NW bay, with corrugated iron over the SE bay. Blocked hearth on ground floor; early C19 cast iron ducknest grate on upper floor. Granaries of this early date are rare; 3 others are known in Essex. Measured drawings by Anne Padfield will be deposited with Essex Record Office and the National Monuments Record. RCHM 57.

Hoo Hall

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1169797

Date first listed: 07-Feb-1973

Statutory Address: Hoo Hall, 188, Oak Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Rivenhall

National Grid Reference: TL 83567 17349

Details

1. 1841 OAK ROAD, RIVENHALL No 188 (Hoo Hall) TL 8114 5/97

II

2. Possibly a C17 timber-framed house but largely rebuilt in red brick in the late C18. The front has a parapet with a stone coping and band. 2 storeys, 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The central window on the 1st storey is in a simple Palladian style and the outer windows are 3-light. A central 6-panel door with semi-circular fanlight (blocked) has a wood doorease with panelled reveals, pilasters.

Leapingwell's Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1305774

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: LEAPINGWELL'S FARMHOUSE, HOLLOW ROAD

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 84234 19041

Details

KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NW (south side)

5/241 Leapingwell's Farmhouse

GV II

House. C16, C17 and early C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. C16 2-bay range of one storey with attics aligned NE-SW, with internal stack in SW bay, extended to SW by one bay c.1600. C17 crosswing of 2 storeys with attics at NE end, extending to SE, with original internal stack at NW end and C18 stack in middle. Early C19 range of 2 storeys to SW, parallel with C16 range, with internal stack at SW end; the whole forms an approximately square plan facing SE. Small lean-to extensions to left and rear. Ground floor, 2 late C19 splayed bays of sashes of 2-4-2 lights. First floor, 2 early C.19 tripartite sashes of 2-6-2 lights, and central sash of 6 lights. Crown glass. Central late C19 half-glazed door in early C19 moulded architrave with plain overlight, and canopy over, linking the bays. Hipped roof of shallow pitch on the front range. The original C16 range has an unglazed window complete with 6 diamond mullions at the NE end, and a similar window with 3 of 6 mullions at the SW end, both now enclosed by later buildings. Chamfered binding beam with lamb's tongue stops, chamfered joists of horizontal section with lamb's tongue stops. The C17 range has chamfered beams with lamb's tongue stops at both floors, with plain joists of vertical section. Primary straight bracing in walls. The original stack has a wood-burning hearth, with rounded inside splays. C17 oak stair from ground to attic, with wide moulded handrail, heavy pegged newels, small open well; balusters covered by plywood but believed to be present. RCHM 50.

Lingwoods

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1306290

Date first listed: 29-May-1987

Statutory Address: Lingwoods, Church Hill

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85361 18746

Details

KELVEDON CHURCH HILL TL 8418-8518 (north-east side)

For further information:

enquiries@placeservices.co.uk

9/137 Lingwoods 29.5.87

GV II

House. C16 and C17, altered in C19 and C20. Timber framed, partly clad with painted brick in Flemish bond, partly plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3 bays facing SW, with late C16 axial stack between middle and right bays. C19 external stack at left end, enclosed by C19 single-storey lean-to extension with internal stack at rear. Single-storey lean-to extension with slate roof along full length of rear. Brick shed with lean-to roof of corrugated asbestos at rear left corner. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 3 late C19 sashes with marginal lights. First floor, one similar sash and one early C19 sash of 16 lights. C19 half-glazed door. Dentilled eaves course, roof hipped at both ends. An early C19 brick facade with dentilled parapet conceals the lean-to extension at the left end. In the right bay, mid-C16 floor comprising a chamfered axial beam, 2 joggled chamfered bridging beams, and chamfered joists of horizontal section, all with step stops. Left of the stack, a chamfered binding beam with lamb's tongue stops, and plain joists of vertical section, all C17. Stack almost wholly rebuilt on the ground floor in open plan ranch style, retaining one chamfered mantel beam but sunk in new brickwork, complete above. Jowled posts. Walls raised approx. 1.5 metres, probably in early C19, original framing still present below. Internal tiebeams removed or severed.

Lingwoods Cottage

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123846

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: LINGWOODS COTTAGE, CHURCH HILL

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85369 18742

Details

KELVEDON CHURCH HILL TL 8418-8518 (north-east side)

9/138 Lingwoods Cottage

GV II

House. Early C17, altered in C19. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 3-bay crosswing aligned NE-SW, formerly part of Lingwoods, to NE (item 9/137, q.v.). C20 internal stack in S corner. One storey with attics. SW elevation (to road), one-window range of early C19 sashes of 16 lights. Late C19 fretted bargeboards. C20 door in C20 lean-to porch on right return. One hipped dormer in right pitch of roof. C19 sawtooth patterned pargetting on left return. Gablet hip to rear. Jowled posts. Chamfered binding beams, unstopped, and plain joists of vertical section. Frame mainly concealed by internal plaster.

Neolithic long mortuary enclosure at Appleford Farm, Rivenhall End

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1008980

For further information:

enquiries@placeservices.co.uk

Date first listed: 10-Oct-1994

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Rivenhall

National Grid Reference: TL 84723 16650

Reasons for Designation

The Neolithic long mortuary enclosure at Appleford Farm, Rivehall End, is scheduled for the following principal reasons:

- * **Survival:** although no longer visible at ground level, archaeological excavation and aerial photographs have confirmed that the long mortuary enclosure survives well as a buried feature beneath the present ground surface;
- * **Potential:** the sample excavation of the site demonstrated that the ditch remains well preserved and will provide archaeological information relating to the construction and use of the monument and environmental information relating to the landscape in which it was constructed;
- * **Rarity:** long mortuary enclosures are an example of a monument type which is rare nationally and one of a very few monument types to offer insight into the lives and deaths of early prehistoric communities in England;
- * **Period:** long mortuary enclosures, as one of very few monument types dating to the early prehistoric era, are highly representative of their period;
- * **Documentation:** archaeological reports derived from trial trenching and geophysical survey along with aerial photographs provide valuable information regarding the nature, survival, condition and significance of the site.

Details

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS: the buried remains of a Neolithic long mortuary enclosure situated on the flood plain of the River Blackwater at Appleford Farm, Rivenhall End, just over 2km north-east of Witham.

DESCRIPTION: although no longer visible as an earthwork at ground level the monument can be clearly seen as a cropmark and on aerial photographs. The cropmarks indicate the survival of infilled ditches which surround a monument which was regular in plan with parallel sides and rounded corners and measured 49m east-west by 16m north-south. No contemporary and/or associated features are visible within the enclosure or in immediate proximity to it.

A small sample of the monument was excavated in 1986 when four trenches were dug to locate the ends and sides of the enclosure. The archaeological features were found to be about 0.3m below the ground surface with the depth of the enclosure ditch varying from 1.5m to 1.7m. The ditch top measures 2.14m to 2.22m on the west side, 1.96m to 2.16m on the east side, 2.08m on the north side and 2m on the south side. The bottom of the ditch also varies in width, measuring between 0.72m to 0.83m on the west side, 0.75m on the east side, 0.5m on the north side and 0.8m on the south side. The profile of the ditch also varies, the western arm having very steep sides and a flat bottom whilst the other arms have more sloping sides. The eastern ditch is shelved at about 0.55m from the bottom. These variations in depth and profile of the ditch were caused by the re-digging of the ditch at intervals following partial silting. The existence of coarse, stonier layers in the upper ditch fills indicate the presence of an internal bank which eroded, or was pushed back, into the ditch at a late stage in the life of the monument.

EXTENT OF SCHEDULING: the area of protection, which is shown on the accompanying map, is drawn to include the known extent of the buried remains of the long mortuary enclosure as based on current evidence

and understanding derived from aerial photographs. It includes a 5m boundary around the archaeological feature, which is considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Parish Church of St Mary

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1337631

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1967

Statutory Address: Parish Church Of St Mary, Church Street

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85645 18566

Details

KELVEDON CHURCH STREET TL 8418-8518 (south-west side)

9/145 Parish Church of St. 21.12.67 Mary

GV I

Parish church. C12 origin, extended in C13, C14, C15, C16 and C19, restored in 1877. Walls mainly of coursed flint rubble, partly cement-rendered, partly of red brick in English bond, dressings of limestone and clunch, roofed with handmade red plain tiles and lead substitute. Spire timber framed and shingled. Nave probably early C12, but only the NW angle retains original detail; N aisle and arcade c.1230; S aisle and arcade c.1250; Chancel and W tower c.1360; clerestorey and third stage of tower C15; N chapel and N vestry early C16; S chapel and S porch C19. The Chancel has a C19 E window. In the N wall is a C14 window of one cinquefoiled light with moulded label and chamfered semi-circular rear-arch, now opening into the N vestry. Further W is a doorway inserted in the early C16, made up of the jambs and head of a C14 window formerly of 2 cinquefoiled lights in a 2-centred head. W of the doorway is an early C16 archway of plastered brick with a moulded and 4-centred arch, moulded E respond and splayed W respond, both with moulded capitals and bases. At the W end of this wall is a blocked doorway to a former rood-loft stair, with chamfered 4-centred head. In the S wall is a C19 arch and arcade of 2 bays. The chancel-arch of c.1360 is 2-centred, of 2 wave-moulded orders; the responds have semi-octagonal attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, partly restored. On each side of the chancel-arch is a C15 squint with chamfered jambs and 4-centred head; that on the S side is restored. The C14 roof of the chancel comprises 18 couples framed in 7 cants with moulded wallplates, partly restored. The N vestry has a re-used C15 E window of 2 cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded label, partly restored, and an old external wrought iron grill. The N wall is of early C16 brickwork, with a C19 doorway. In the SW angle is a C16 doorway of brick with a 4-centred head, which opens into a triangular lobby, with a similar doorway into the N chapel. The door is C16, of plain battens, with a later false frame planted on externally. The N chapel has a N wall of C16 brick with a stepped gable and a roll moulding below each step, and a roll moulding above the plinth which continues along the N wall of the N vestry. It has one window of plastered brick, of 4 transomed lights with intersecting tracery in a 4-centred head with a moulded label; in the gable are 2 blocked small vents or niches with semi-circular heads. The C16 W archway is of plastered brick, and has a moulded and 4-centred arch and moulded responds with capitals and bases. The roof of the N chapel has moulded wallplates, the remainder restored. The S chapel is C19; re-set in the E wall is a C15 window of 2 cinquefoiled lights, restored. Re-set in the S wall are 2 windows, the eastern of 2 trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a 2-centred head with a moulded label, much restored; the western window is C15, of 2

cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a 2-centred head with a moulded label. Between the windows is a doorway, possibly of C14 origin but covered with cement render. The Nave has in the E wall, N of the chancel-arch, a C16 doorway at the level of the former rood-loft, with chamfered jambs with broach stops, rebated at the base for a door, and chamfered 4-centred arch. The N arcade, of c.1230, is of 3 bays with 2-centred arches of 2 moulded orders, with a chamfered label to the S. The E respond has a moulded corbel carved with stiff-leaf foliage, restored; the front column is moulded and has 4 attached shafts with moulded and foliated capitals, mutilated on the W side (probably for a former pulpit) and moulded bases; the second column is cylindrical with a moulded and foliated capital and moulded base; the W respond has 2 angle rolls and a restored attached shaft; the S shaft has a simple foliated capital, the N shaft has a plain capital. Further W are traces of a blocked opening, possibly of a C12 window. The NW quoin is mainly of Roman brick. The S arcade, of c.1250, is of 3 bays with arches similar to those of the N arcade. The E respond is C14, with a semi-octagonal attached shaft and capital, partly restored; the first column is cylindrical with a moulded capital and chamfered base; the second column, of later date, is cylindrical with a moulded capital (partly restored) and moulded base; the W respond has 3 attached shafts, the middle shaft and the capitals restored. The C15 clerestorey has on each side 4 windows, each of 2 cinquefoiled lights, mainly restored. The C15 roof of the Nave is in 4 bays, with moulded arched braces of 4-centred curvature to the tiebeams, and tracery in the spandrels; the tiebeams and one brace are C19. Moulded arched braces below the principal rafters support pendants with carved bosses at the apices. At half-bay intervals there are false hammer-beams with painted carved figures, and similar braces, principal rafters, pendants and bosses. The side-purlins are moulded, butted to the principals. The ridge-piece has moulded pendant braces. The rafters are plain, of horizontal section. The wallplates are moulded. Wall-pieces at bay intervals are supported on stone corbels. (C.A. Hewett, *Church Carpentry*, a study based on Essex examples, 1982, 32-3, 114 and Plate VI). The N aisle has in the N wall 2 C15 windows, the eastern of 2 cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a weathered moulded label, external old wrought iron grill and unusual keystone rear-arch, plastered over; the western window is of 2 cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a 2-centred head with a moulded label; further W is the C15 N doorway, with moulded jambs, 2-centred arch and weathered label. In the W wall is a window similar to the eastern window in the N wall, but with a plain segmental rear-arch and normal sill. Externally there is a moulded cornice with 2 grotesque heads at the W end, and a crenellated parapet of brick, mostly rendered. The S aisle has in the S wall 3 windows and a doorway, all C19 except the westernmost window, which is late C14, re-cut and re-set, of 2 cinquefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a square head. The W window is C19. There is a moulded cornice and crenellated parapet. The roofs of both aisles are of lean-to form, with plain rafters of horizontal section. The W tower is of 3 stages, the lower 2 having C14 detail, the bell-chamber C15. The 2-centred tower-arch is of 2 moulded orders; the responds are of 2 chamfered orders with moulded capitals and bases; above the arch is a plain 2-centred opening, blocked. The W window is wholly restored except the moulded jambs, splays and chamfered 2-centred rear-arch. In the N, S and W walls of the second stage is a single light with a trefoiled ogee head, all restored. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of 2 cinquefoiled lights in a square head, much restored. There are 2 plain string courses, and a crenellated parapet with carved grotesques at the angles. Small shingled spire. Fittings. There are 2 piscinae, (1) in the S chapel, re-set, with moulded jambs and cinquefoiled ogee head, and quatrefoiled drain, C14, (2) in the S wall of the S aisle, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled ogee head, and quatrefoiled drain, C14. In the NE angle of the N chapel is a niche, with 4-centred head, moulded cornice, and cusped support of exposed brick, early C16. In the N wall of the N aisle, W of the N door, is a small niche with moulded jambs and trefoiled head. There are wall monuments earlier than 1840: on the E wall of the Nave, N of the Chancel-arch, (1) to Rev. Edward Chester, 1787, plain white marble cartouche with urn in low relief; in the S chapel, on the S wall, (2) to Thomas Crane, 1654, black and white marble oval tablet with wreath, garlands, arched cornice and skull above; in the S aisle, (3) to Thomas Abdy, 1684, and Rachel Gurdon, 1689, carved white marble tablet with pediment and cartouche of arms, (4) to Sir Anthony Abdy, 1794; carved white marble, with gadrooned base with foliage and vine-ornament, frieze with foliage and shield of arms, moulded cornice with urn and lamps above, (5) to Sir Thomas Abdy, 1685, Mary (Corseis), his wife, 1645, Abigail, his daughter, wife of Sir Mark Guyon, 1679, and William, son of Sir Thomas, 1682, white marble with carved curtain flanked by fluted pilasters with egg-and-dart capitals, broken pediment, achievement, 3 cartouches and a shield of arms; in the N aisle, (6) to Philip Browne Dalton, 1835, white tablet

on black marble, (7) to Jane, wife of Rev. Charles Dalton, 1837, and daughters Louisa Anne, 1817, and Sarah Anne, 1837, white tablet on black marble. In the N aisle, at the W end, are floor-slabs (1) to William Abdy, 1682, black marble with shield of arms, (2) to Anna Abdy, 1692, white marble with inscription in inscribed heart, and carved arms, (3) to Thomas Abdy, 1697, black marble with shield of arms, (4) to Joanna Abdy, 1710, white marble with inscribed arms and border. On the E column of the S arcade is a painted stone shield of England quartering France (modern) with a label and surmounted by a crown, C15. In the N vestry is an oven, early C16. In the second window of the N aisle are fragments of C15 glass, including sun and stars, leopards' heads and leaf-ornament. In the vestry is C16 and C17 oak panelling, including panels carved with a figure subject, Ahasuerus and Esther, or Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, birds, foliage, linenfold, etc. In the N aisle are lead plates, embossed 1) 1675, John Tayler, Plvnmr, (2) 1675, John Wood, John Clenche, Churchwarddins, (3) Henry Robinson, plumber, 1765, (4) Thomas Leapingwell, William East, Church Warddins, L765. Numbers (2) and (4) have embossed geometrical borders. On the S wall of the W tower are the Royal Arms of Queen Anne, 1709, on canvas. On the W wall of the Nave is a pair of Commandments, gilt paint on black boards with gilt gesso frames, C18. On the C19 S door is a plain stock-lock of uncertain date. There are 6 bells; the third is by Henry Pleasant, 1705; the second and fourth are by John Briant, 1803; and the fifth is by Miles Graye, 1615. RCHM 2.

Park Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123798

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Park Farmhouse, Hollow Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85135 19003

Details

KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NE and TL 8418-8518 (north side)

6/238 and 9/238 Park Farmhouse

- II

House. Early C16 or earlier, altered in early C17, C18 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with machine-made red plain tiles. Early C17 main range of 2 bays facing SE with axial stack at left end, and early C16 (or earlier) crosswings of 2 bays at each end. C19 external stack to right, with C20 single-storey extension beyond. C18/19 single-storey service wing to rear of main range, with internal stack at end, and lean-to in left rear angle. 2 storeys with attics. 3-window range of C20 diamond-leaded casements. C20 6-panel door and doorcase. The roof of the main range is substantially higher than those of the crosswings, and covers their inner pitches. Concertina stack. The left crosswing has an underbuilt jetty, a transverse beam with double ogee mouldings, and joists with similar mouldings in the front bay, the joists in the rear bay replaced. Mitres in the right girt, over a large wood-burning hearth, suggest the former presence of a timber framed chimney in the same position. The right crosswing has plain joists of horizontal section in the rear bay, all but 3 replaced or altered in the front bay. Studs in its left wall have been removed to incorporate it with the main range. Large wood-burning hearth facing right in main range, which has been much altered to form a stair hall. Jowled posts. Roofs not inspected but apparently altered. The rear wing has a chamfered transverse beam, and an internal well in good order. RCHM 48.

Porter's Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1171011

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Porter's Farmhouse, Hollow Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 83390 19270

Details

KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NW (south side) 5/239 Porter's Farmhouse

GV II

House. Circa 1600, altered in C18 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays facing SE with stack to rear of right bay, and C20 single-storey extension beyond. C20 crosswing at left end, extending to rear. C18/19 lean-to along rear of main range, forming a catslide with the main roof. 2 storeys and attics. 3-window range of C19 casements. C20 door in C20 pedimented doorcase. Built as a lobby-entrance house, but internal stack demolished. Jowled posts. All arched braces to tiebeams removed. Edge-halved and bridled scarf in rear wallplate. Some original wattle and daub infill in rear wall, enclosed by lean-to extension; also some hardwood weatherboarding, similarly enclosed. Chamfered axial beams with convex and lamb's tongue stops. Original clasped purlin roof with straight and curved wind-bracing. On ground floor, in second bay from right end, early C19 corner cupboard with reeded jambs, semi-elliptical arch, and elaborately profiled shelves. In next bay to left, early C18 pine corner cupboard with 2 single-panel doors; C18 butterfly hinges on the lower door, introduced cockshead hinges on the upper door. 2 C18/early C19 battened doors on first-floor landing, another in unlit attic. Most other internal doors are Victorian 4-panel. Moated site. Conveyances from 1588 onwards in Essex Record Office, and lease and release of 1769 in the possession of the owner. Sale catalogues of 1784 and 1913 record that the house was associated with a farm of 138 and 152 acres respectively. Part of the manor of Felix Hall. A photograph of this house before renovation is in B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, plate 17. RCHM 4.

Pound Farmhouse

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123812

Date first listed: 16-Oct-1981

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: Pound Farmhouse, Coggeshall Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 85696 20490

Details

KELVEDON COGGESHALL ROAD TL 82 SE (west side)

For further information:

enquiries@placeservices.co.uk

3/151 Pound Farmhouse 16.10.81 (formerly listed as Pound Farm Cottages, Nos. 1, 2 and 3)

- II

Wrongly shown on OS map as Pound Farm Cottages. House. Circa 1590, extended in C17, C18 and C20. Timber framed, plastered, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. 4 bays facing SE, with external stack at left end and axial stack in second bay from right end, forming a lobby-entrance. C17 wing behind internal stack, and C18 closet extension in rear right angle. C20 extension to right of main range, forming a symmetrical elevation. 2 storeys (with attics originally, now disused). 4-window range of C20 casements. C20 door at front of C20 gabled porch. Jowled posts, straight and arched bracing trenched inside studding. The right ground-floor room has a wood-burning hearth with chamfered jambs and depressed arch, stripped to the brick and repaired; a chamfered axial beam scarfed in 2 places (early at the left end, with lamb's tongue stops and forelocks, modern at the right end); plain joists of vertical section. The middle ground-floor room has a wide wood-burning hearth of 0.33 metre brickwork with replaced mantel beam and original seat recess to right; chamfered axial beam with lamb's tongue stops and plain joists of vertical section; at front, one complete original window of early glazed type with ovolo-moulded jambs and mullion, and mortices for 2 diamond saddle bars, and another similar window of which the mullion is missing, both blocked externally. The left ground floor room has a wide wood-burning hearth of 0.33 metre brickwork with blocked aperture for former bread oven, and a chamfered axial beam with step stops at one end, probably re-used. The right first-floor room has in the front wall 2 original windows, each with moulded jambs and mullion; unlike those on the ground floor, these are of ovolo section with concave glazing fillets; both are blocked externally. In the same room, hearth with chamfered jambs and 4-centred arch, retaining original plaster. The middle first-floor room has a wood-burning hearth with 0.23 metre jambs; the rear of the stack is repaired. The left first-floor room has in the rear wall a complete unglazed window with 2 diamond mullions. Clapsed purlin roof with shallow arched wind-bracing; unglazed window with mortices for one diamond mullion in right gable, blocked externally; some original wattle and daub in internal wall. It is likely that originally there were 2 oriel windows on each floor, each with a small window to each side, but only 4 of the small windows have survived, with residual evidence of the sills of the oriels. Face-halved and bladed scarfs in wallplates. The rear wing has primary straight bracing with substantial studding; the closet extension has thin primary bracing and studding. This house has undergone substantial repair and renovation in the period 1982-6.

Rivenhall Church of England Primary School School House

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1122612

Date first listed: 07-Feb-1973

Statutory Address: School House, Church Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Rivenhall

Details

1. 1841 CHURCH ROAD, RIVENHALL

Rivenhall Church of England Primry School and School house TL 81 NW 5/142

II

2. Two adjoining mid C19 flint and stone buildings. The School is 1 storey. 4:3 window range, casements with "Gothic" arches. A gabled porch projects at the north end, with a "Gothic" arched entrance. The north and south ends are gabled with stone copings and corbels. The south gable has a gabled belfry surmounted by a stone crucifix. A small gabled extension projects at the south end. Roofs slate. The School house adjoins the school on the south east corner and stands at right angles to it. Gabled at the east and west ends, with moulded stone copings, and corbels. 2 storeys, 1 window range on the west end and 2 window range on the south front, easements. The south front has a "Gothic" arched doorway with hood mould. A tall external chimney stack rises at the west end of south front and one of the windows rises to a gabled dormer. Roof tiled.

Rivenhall Hall

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1122613

Date first listed: 01-Mar-1950

Statutory Address: Rivenhall Hall, Church Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Rivenhall

National Grid Reference: TL 82786 18052

Details

1. 1841 CHURCH ROAD, RIVENHALL Rivenhall Hall (Formerly listed under Rivenhall) TL 81 NW 5/103 1.3.50.

II

2. A late C16 timber-framed and plastered house with cross wings at the east and west ends with the upper storeys jettied on the south front. There is a C17 addition at the north side. The south front has C19 casements and the west end has a C17 chimney stack with offsets. The interior has some C17 panelling. Roof tiled. RCHM. (13).

Roman villa, Anglo-Saxon hall, cemetery and church site, around and to the north and east of St Mary and All Saints Church

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1013831

Date first listed: 09-Oct-1981

Date of most recent amendment: 01-Aug-1996

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Rivenhall

National Grid Reference: TL 82908 17780

Reasons for Designation

Romano-British villas were extensive rural estates at the focus of which were groups of domestic, agricultural and occasionally industrial buildings. The term "villa" is now commonly used to describe either the estate or the buildings themselves. The buildings usually include a well-appointed dwelling house, the design of which

varies considerably according to the needs, taste and prosperity of the occupier. Most of the houses were partly or wholly stone-built, many with a timber-framed superstructure on masonry footings. Roofs were generally tiled and the house could feature tiled or mosaic floors, underfloor heating, wall plaster, glazed windows and cellars. Many had integral or separate suites of heated baths. The house was usually accompanied by a range of buildings providing accommodation for farm labourers, workshops and storage for agricultural produce. These were arranged around or alongside a courtyard and were surrounded by a complex of paddocks, pens, yards and features such as vegetable plots, granaries, threshing floors, wells and hearths, all approached by tracks leading from the surrounding fields. Villa buildings were constructed throughout the period of Roman occupation, from the first to the fourth centuries AD. They are usually complex structures occupied over several hundred years and continually remodelled to fit changing circumstances. They could serve a wide variety of uses alongside agricultural activities, including administrative, recreational and craft functions, and this is reflected in the considerable diversity in their plan. The least elaborate villas served as simple farmhouses whilst, for the most complex, the term "palace" is not inappropriate. Villa owners tended to be drawn from a limited elite section of Romano-British society. Although some villas belonged to immigrant Roman officials or entrepreneurs, the majority seem to have been in the hands of wealthy natives with a more-or-less Romanised lifestyle, and some were built directly on the sites of Iron Age farmsteads. Roman villa buildings are widespread, with between 400 and 1000 examples recorded nationally. The majority of these are classified as 'minor' villas to distinguish them from 'major' villas. The latter were a very small group of extremely substantial and opulent villas built by the very wealthiest members of Romano-British society. Minor villas are found throughout lowland Britain and occasionally beyond. Roman villas provide a valuable index of the rate, extent and degree to which native British society became Romanised, as well as indicating the sources of inspiration behind changes of taste and custom. In addition, they serve to illustrate the agrarian and economic history of the Roman province, allowing comparisons over wide areas both within and beyond Britain. As a very diverse and often long-lived type of monument, a significant proportion of the known population are identified as nationally important.

Part excavation at and around Rivenhall Roman villa has confirmed that the monument survives well and exhibits a great diversity of surviving remains from the Iron Age through into the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. It is one of the most extensive villa complexes yet investigated in Britain. The continuity of occupation and settlement evidence from the Iron Age right through to the present day adds to the significance of the monument for our understanding of the changing economy and social structure of the rural population. Such continuity is rare in many parts of the country. The surviving structures and deposits contain information on the construction and layout of the villa and associated buildings, their function and use. In addition the associated artefactual information and environmental deposits will add to understanding of the lifestyle and economy of the inhabitants and the landscape in which they lived. The remains of the Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical structures at this site are also of great interest, representing as they do one of the very few instances nationally where an early church site is thought to have developed out of a major Roman villa site.

Details

The monument includes a Roman villa complex situated on the crest of a north-south ridge and on an east facing slope towards the Cressing Brook, which runs south to the River Blackwater. The monument comprises at least four major Roman buildings and a variety of associated structures and features. These all survive as buried foundations, floors and occupation deposits. The only trace of the monument visible from the ground surface is the pronounced building platform on which the east end of St Mary and All Saints Church is located. The extent of the remains are known from a combination of excavation results, soil, crop and parch marks indicating the locations of associated field systems and other buried features. The site was originally noted as containing the remains of Roman buildings in 1846. Following various rediscoveries of the remains over the next hundred years the Roman Essex Society undertook fieldwalking and a number of small trenches were opened in 1950 with further excavations the following year. The Essex Archaeological Society undertook further excavations in advance of a sewage scheme cutting through the site in 1971, followed by further excavations and investigations around the church in 1972-3. The main villa building lies on the west side of

the complex aligned north-south and its southern rooms are located below the eastern end of the parish church. Partial excavation of the area indicates that the building measures c.60m long with a maximum width of c.25m including short wings to the east and west at both ends of the building. To the north east is a second building, located during excavations in 1846, 1892, 1950-2 and 1955, believed to have been domestic in use, running east-west, and connected with a paved corridor to a bath complex further east. The main domestic building is believed to have been disposed around a courtyard or garden on three sides and is c.36m long with the corridor to the bath house running east for 40m from the south east corner. The traces of a fourth building were recovered between 1971 and 1973 c.60m to the south east of the main villa building. The walls were constructed with a masonry footing most probably for a timber superstructure, while pads of rubble were the footings for internal posts. The building has been interpreted as an aisled barn relating to the agricultural activity of the villa estate. Between and around these buildings are a number of metalled areas and rubble spreads as well as traces of an east-west road which crosses the Cressing Brook heading east towards Canonium (modern Kelvedon). To the south, cropmarks of linear features have been noted. These indicate the locations of field boundaries some of which, where investigated, have been dated to the Late Iron Age. The villa, therefore, superseded a Late Iron Age farmstead with associated field system. This Iron Age field system appears to have continued in use after the construction of the masonry buildings forming the villa complex. The location of a further building in the southern part of the site has been identified from a surface scatter of building material and pottery which was noted when the field was under plough. In the north west corner of the site, to the north of the church, Roman burials were recorded in the 19th century. Further Roman burials are believed to survive in the north east part of this area. Work in 1971 identified several other Roman features to the north of the church including ditches and hearth pits. In addition this area had a number of extant earthworks, believed to date to the Anglo-Saxon period. These were infilled in the 1960s and now survive as buried features. Other remains which have been identified include traces of a possible enclosure wall, a T-shaped corn drying oven and what is thought to represent the location of a mill on the eastern side of the monument. Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age artefactual material has also been recovered from partial excavations of the site and includes in situ material from a buried soil horizon. The earliest features recognised during the various excavations were dated to the Early Iron Age. Some of the enclosure ditches are believed to date to the Middle pre-Roman Iron Age indicating the continuity of occupation from the Iron Age into the Roman period. After the end of the Roman period the site was occupied during the early Anglo-Saxon period when a post built hall was constructed in the central part of the site east of the main villa building. A Saxon cemetery was also centred around the villa remains and, subsequently, an early medieval timber church was constructed over the southern part of the main villa building. It has been suggested that the villa building itself may have been reused as an early church or mausoleum. Excluded from the monument are all modern structures and buildings, fences, fenceposts, the fabric of the church which is a Grade I Listed Building and the gravestones. The ground beneath all these features is included with the exception of that contained in the following burial plots numbered in accordance with the graveyard register: Row A/18, plots 25-32; Row C/1, plots 18-35; Row C/2, plots 6-8 and 16-37; Row C/3, plots 5 and 8-19; Row C/4 plots 1-20; cremation area D, plots D1-D20, D/2/1-D/2/20, which are totally excluded from the scheduling.

Stable Block to Number 188 (Hoo Hall)

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1122596

Date first listed: 07-Feb-1973

Statutory Address: Stable Block To Number 188 (Hoo Hall), Oak Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Rivenhall

National Grid Reference: TL 83590 17340

For further information:

enquiries@placeservices.co.uk

Details

TL 81 NW OAK ROAD, RIVENHALL
5/114 Stable block to N.188
(Hoo Hall)

II

A single late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and weather boarded stable block (painted). 2 storeys. Small casements with glazing bars. Above the stable doors there is a bulls-eye window. Roof-slate.

The Clock House

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1305802

Date first listed: 24-Mar-1988

Statutory Address: The Clock House, Hollow Road

County: Essex

District: Braintree (District Authority)

Parish: Kelvedon

National Grid Reference: TL 84628 19547

Details

KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NW (north side)

5/237 The Clock House 24.3.88

GV II

Service and stable range, now a house. Mid-C18, converted in C20. Red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with red clay pantiles. Main range of 7 bays facing SE, 2 storeys, with rear wing of one storey with attics at left end. External stack and lean-to extension at right end. Ground floor, 6 C18 sashes of 12 lights with flat arches of gauged brick, set back in recesses with semi-circular arches of gauged brick. First floor, 6 C18 casements with similar heads, and central casement with glazing bars forming an octagonal pattern. Crown glass. Central C20 door and doorway with rusticated jambs and semi-circular arch, set back within original arch of gauged brick. Plain band. Dentilled eaves cornice and pediment of gault brick. Hipped roof. Central octagonal wooden cupola with clock and copper dome, and octagonal bell-turret above with scrolled wooden legs and lead dome. Dentilled eaves cornice on rear elevation and rear wing also. The tithe map of 1841 shows a carriage drive to the central entrance, and 2 rear wings forming an irregular half-H plan (Essex Record Office, D/CT 196). (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 28-30).

The Orangery

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1337627

Date first listed: 29-Jul-1988

Statutory Address: The Orangery, Hollow Road

For further information:

enquiries@placeservices.co.uk

County: Essex
District: Braintree (District Authority)
Parish: Kelvedon
National Grid Reference: TL 84640 19511

Details
KELVEDON HOLLOW ROAD TL 81 NW (north side)

5/236 The Orangery

GV II

Service wing of mansion, now a house. Circa 1750, for John Williams, converted in C20. Red brick in Flemish bond, roofed with slate. Rectangular plan with entrance elevation to NE. Central stack, one internal stack against front wall near left end, one internal stack at right end. Single-storey wing with hipped roof to right, and C19 single-storey range beyond, now partly a garage. 2 storeys. Ground floor, 4 sashes of 12 lights with flat arches of gauged brick, and one dummy window in front of stack, each set back in a recess with a semi-circular arch of gauged brick. A sixth recess is blocked by a C20 flat-roofed porch with entrance to left. First floor, 4 sashes of 6 lights with flat arches of gauged brick, and 2 similar blank apertures. Plain string. Simple cornice. Hipped roof of shallow pitch. SW (garden) elevation, 5 C20 French windows and, one sash, in original apertures with flat arches of gauged brick, set back in recesses with semi-circular arches of gauged brick. First floor, 6 original sashes of 6 lights with crown glass and flat arches of gauged brick. An attached garden wall projects forward at the left end. At the right end an attached wall extends sideways to connect this block with Felix Hall (item 5/235, q.v.). (B.L. Kentish, Kelvedon and its Antiquities, 1974, 28-30).

The Vicarage

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1337632
Date first listed: 25-Jun-1974
Statutory Address: The Vicarage, Church Street
County: Essex
District: Braintree (District Authority)
Parish: Kelvedon
National Grid Reference: TL 85596 18495

Details
KELVEDON CHURCH STREET TL 8418-8518 (south-west side)

9/147 The Vicarage 25.6.74

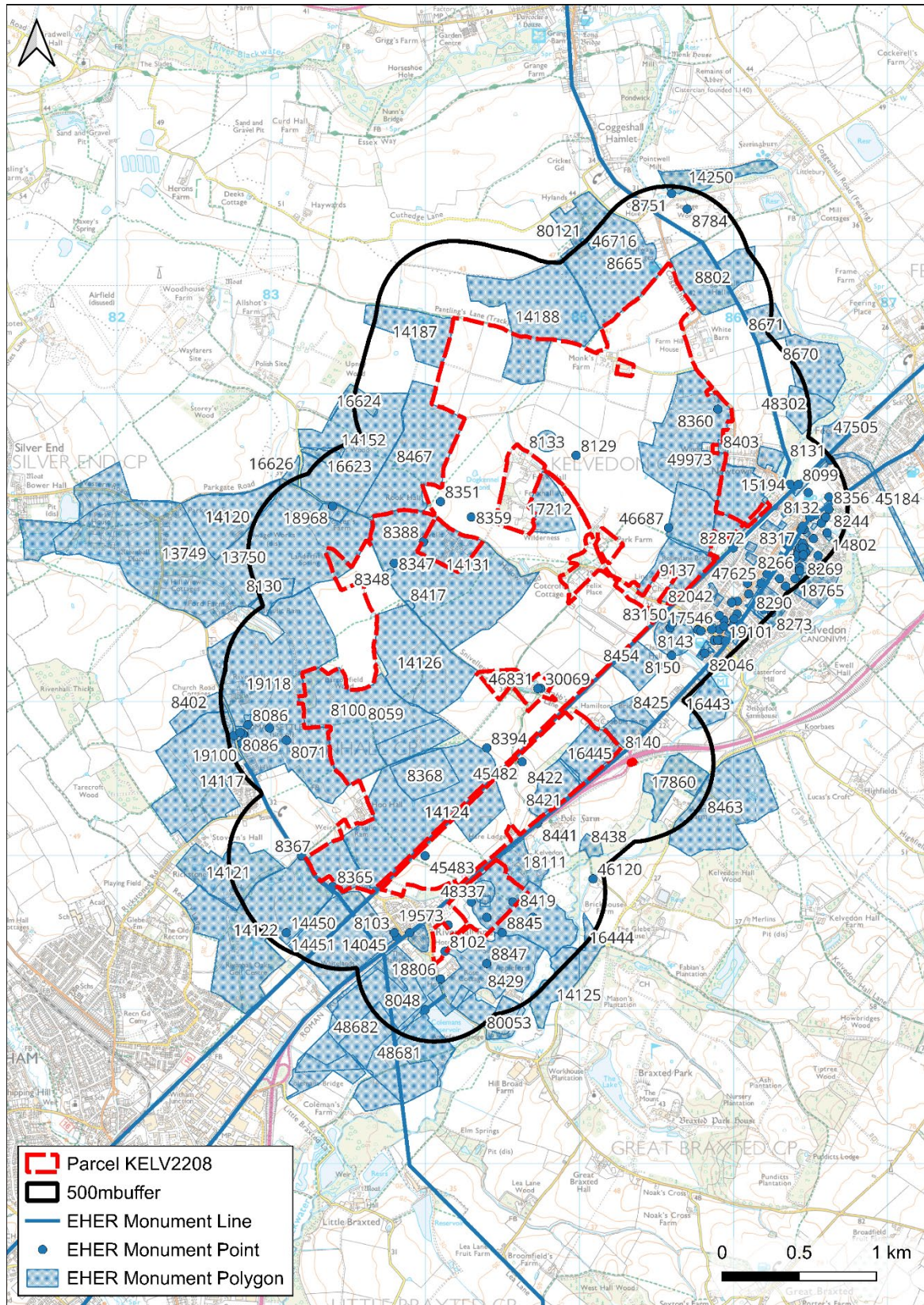
GV II

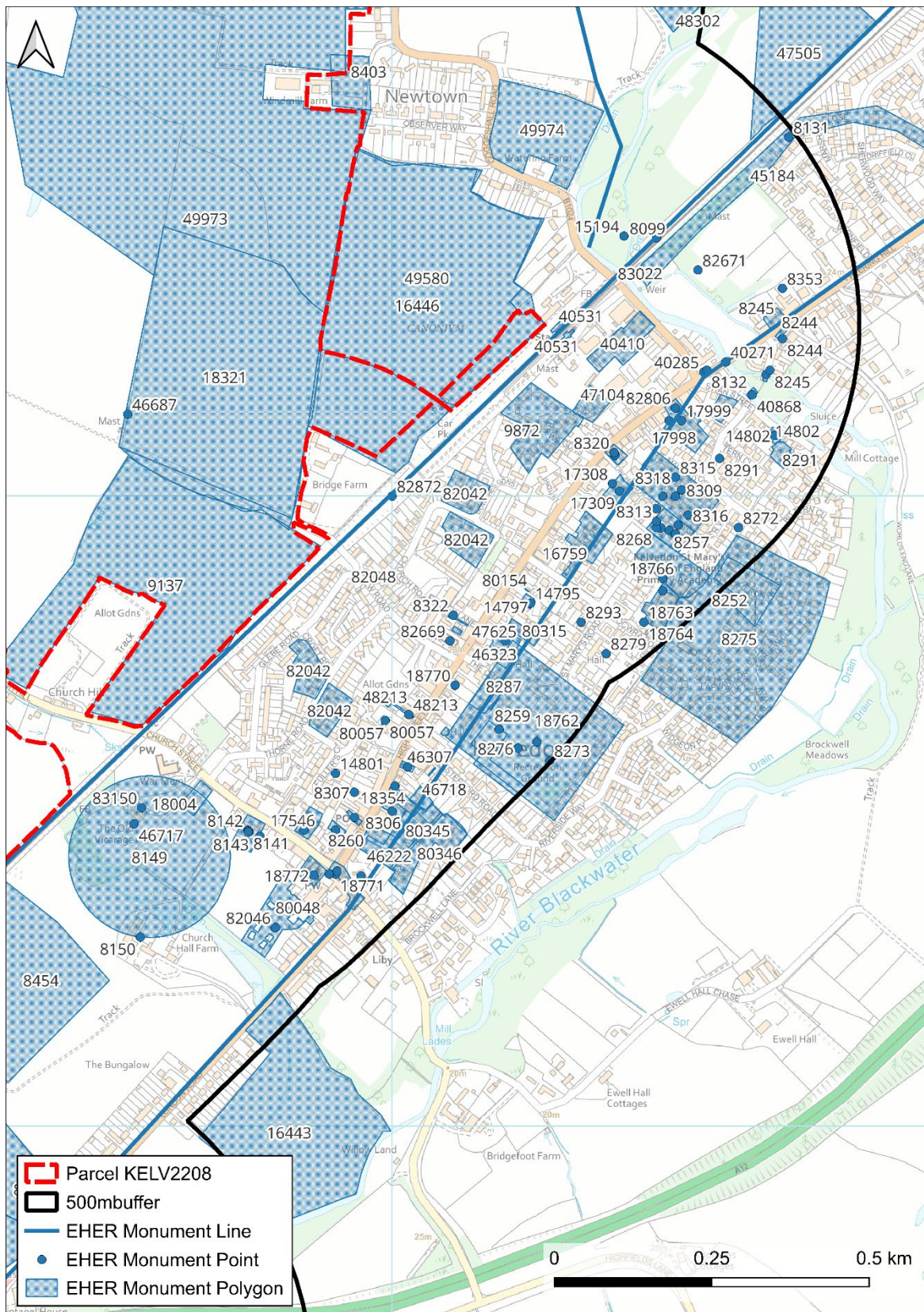
House. C18, extended in C19. Plastered, some gault brick, roofed with handmade red plain tiles. Main range facing NE with 2 rear stacks, and C19 external stack of gault brick at right end. Wing to rear of left end with internal stack at right side; short parallel range to rear of right end; C19 extension between them, with slate roof, completing a rectangular plan. C19 single-storey extensions with hipped roofs to left of left rear wing, and to right of right rear wing. Service wing to rear with axial stack, and single-storey extension with hipped roof to right of rear end. 2 storeys. 6-window range of C18 sashes of 6 lights, larger on the ground floor, with much

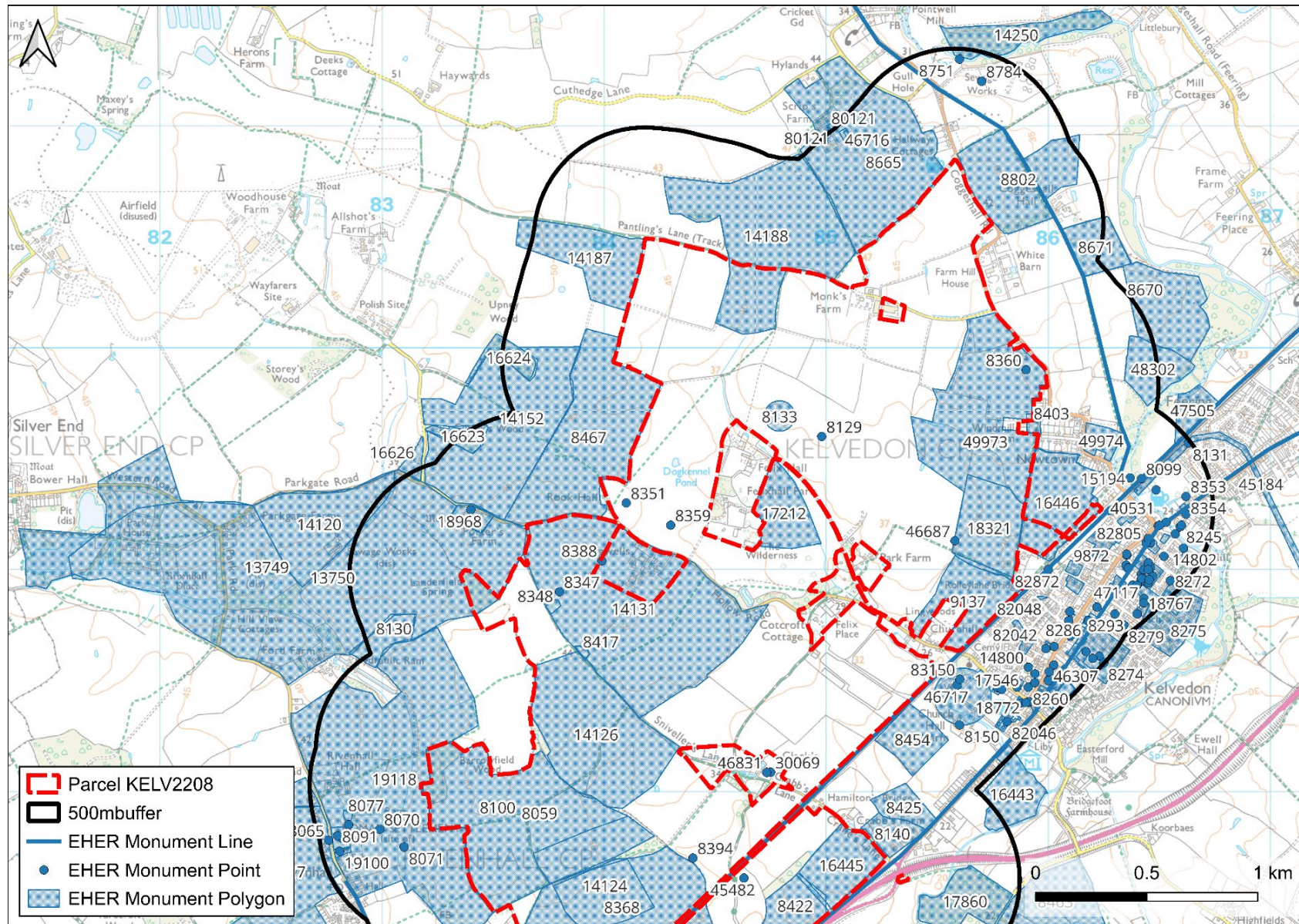


crown glass. Off-centre 6-panel door with fluted architrave. Fluted pilaster to each side of it, joined at the top by C20 moulded rail. Hipped roof.

Appendix D: HER maps and Gazetteer

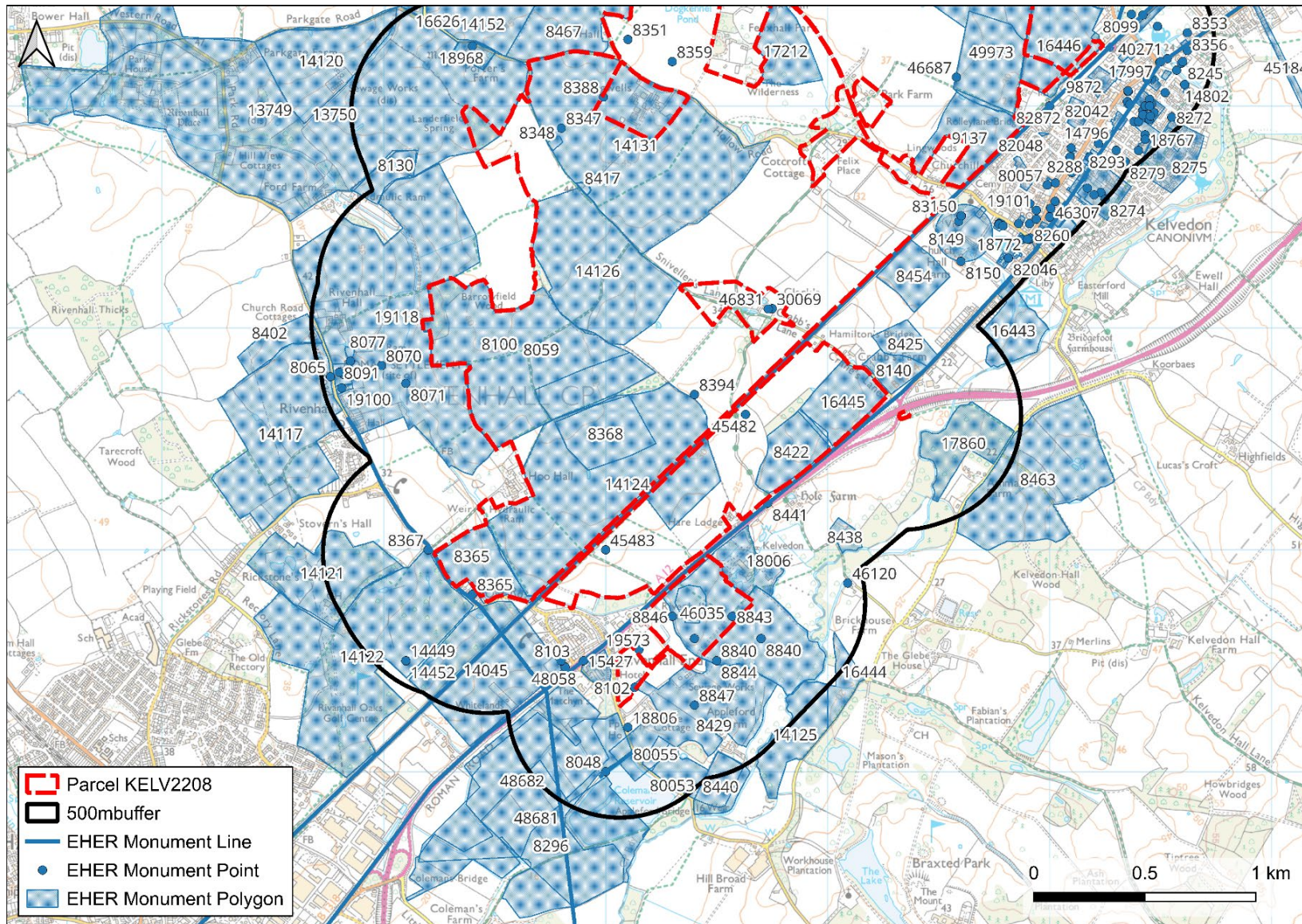






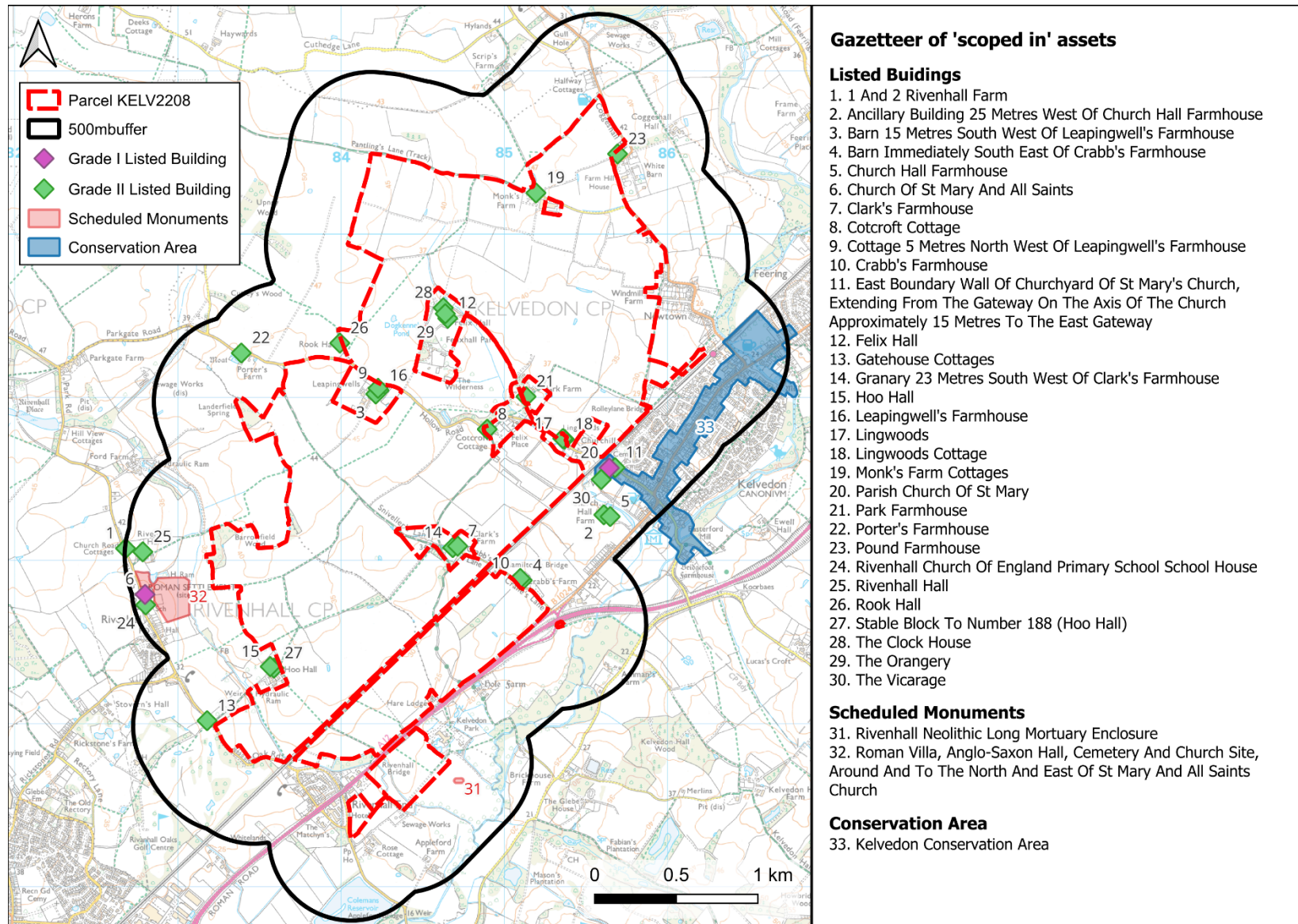
For further information:

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EHER	Name	Summary	Period
30069	Barn 20m E of Clarks Farmhouse	Late C17/early C18 timber framed barn.	Post Medieval
30137	Barn 40m SE of Porters Farmhouse	Late C17/early C18 timber framed barn.	Post Medieval
18321	NW of Rolleylane Bridge	Linear feature	Unknown
17860	Ashmans Farm	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, possible ring ditch and other linear features	Early Anglo-Saxon to Late 19th century
18765	Kelvedon Late Iron Age settlement	Evidence of Late Iron Age settlement found throughout the area of the Roman town.	Late Iron Age
18762	Kelvedon Roman fort	Possible Roman fort at Kelvedon, dating to the mid-1st century AD, and probably only in use for about a decade.	Roman
18763	Kelvedon Roman town defences	Defensive enclosure of the core of the Roman town.	Roman
18764	Kelvedon Roman town	Roman town at Kelvedon	Roman
18766	Kelvedon temple	Kelvedon Late Iron Age and Roman temple	Late Iron Age to Roman
18767	Kelvedon Mansio	Possible mansio at Kelvedon	Roman
18769	Kelvedon Saxon settlement	Saxon settlement at Kelvedon	Early Medieval
18770	Kelvedon medieval and post-medieval town	Kelvedon medieval and post-medieval town.	Medieval to Modern
18771	Kelvedon market-place	Site of possible market at Kelvedon	Medieval to 21st Century
18772	Wiseman's Boarding School, Kelvedon	School, founded 1835.	Post Medieval to 21st Century
18968	Porters Hall Farm	Watching brief which revealed one linear feature probably representing a field boundary	Unknown
19118	Land east of Church Road (excl. SAM), Rivenhall	Much building rubble possibly indicating a building of Roman date and metalled road and cropmark of a wall	Roman
19117	Rivenhall Roman Villa	Roman remains of settlement site covered by Scheduled Monument.	Roman to Early Anglo-Saxon
19100	Church of England Primary Rivenhall	Roman archaeological evidence in school grounds	Roman
19119	St Mary & All Saints Church & Churchyard, Rivenhall -Excl. SAM area	Two walls located, probably Roman, road and cobbled surface noted	Roman
17996	Star and Fleece, High Street, Site Code: KL11	Late Iron Age ditch and Gravel trackway.	Late Iron Age
17997	Roman finds and features, Star and Fleece, High Street, Site Code: KL11	Roman quarry and ditch with pottery of 1st - 2nd century date.	Late Iron Age to Roman

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
17998	Star and Fleece, High Street, Site Code: KL11	Medieval Post Holes producing a small amount of 12th - 14th century pottery	Medieval
17999	Star and Fleece, High Street, Site Code: KL11	Post Medieval pit backfilled in mid 16th century	Medieval to Post Medieval
18002	Lances, Church Street, Kelvedon : Site code KL12	A single Late Bronze Age post hole and possible early Iron Age features.	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
18003	Roman pit at Lances, Church Street, Kelvedon	A possible Roman pit and ditch.	Roman
18004	Lances, Church Street, Kelvedon	A ditch appearing to run at right angles to Church St., possibly of Medieval or Post- Med. Date	Medieval to Late 19th century
18006	Durwards Hall, Rivenhall	Present building constructed 1850; earliest mention of the property was in 1284	Medieval to Modern
18018	Land adjacent to the playing field, Kelvedon	Magnetometer survey of land adjacent to the playing field, Kelvedon failed to reveal any significant archaeological features.	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
18110	Durward's Hall	An Archaeological Evaluation at Durwards Hall revealed a number of probable prehistoric features in the Southern part of the site. Later monitoring found severe truncation of prehistoric features and 19th century outbuildings.	Later Prehistoric
18111	Durward's Hall	An Archaeological Evaluation at Durwards Hall revealed Post medieval features relating to the development of the site.	Post Medieval
16623	Rivenhall Second World War Airfield - Dispersed Site Sleeping Site 2	Ancillary site associated with the Second World War airfield	Second World War to Mid 20th Century
16624	Rivenhall Second World War Airfield - Dispersed Site Sleeping Site 3	Ancillary site associated with the Second World War airfield	Second World War to Mid 20th Century
16626	Rivenhall Second World War Airfield - Dispersed Site Sleeping Site 6	Ancillary site associated with the Second World War airfield	Second World War to Mid 20th Century
19101	Elizabeth House, High Street, Kelvedon - Watching Brief	Post medieval build up layer	Post Medieval
19573	Rivenhall End - Medieval Silver Plated Copper Alloy Ring	Medieval silver-plated copper alloy finger ring.	Unknown
40271	Kelvedon Bridge, Feering Hill	C19 brick bridge.	Post Medieval
40285	Signpost, High Street	Early C20 cast iron signpost.	Modern
40410	Gas Works, Station Road	Mid C19 gas works	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century
15427	Model Farm at Rivenhall End	C19 model farm by F. Chancellor.	Post Medieval

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
18806	Roman pottery, Woodfield (opp. Rose Cottage) Rivenhall	Pottery and other material found while fieldwalking.	Roman to Medieval
18354	Land adjacent to 16 High Street, Kelvedon - KL14	A single feature with medieval and post medieval material was found.	Post Medieval
15194	Kelvedon	Site of C19 Boundary post	Post Medieval
45482	Bronze Age gold ring-money, Kelvedon	Bronze Age gold ring-money found in Kelvedon.	Bronze Age
45491	Findspot, Kelvedon	Gold Trinovantes Dubnovellaunus stater found in Kelvedon - NGR is for centre of Kelvedon.	Iron Age
45483	Palaeolithic findspots around Kelvedon and Little Braxted	Palaeolithic finds - types not identified.	Palaeolithic
46035	Palaeolithic flints from the field southwest of Durwards Hall, Rivenhall	Stratigraphic investigation of Pleistocene sediments uncovered flint flakes within gravels.	Palaeolithic
46120	18th century watermill, 'Great Braxted Mill', River Blackwater	A disused watermill on the River Blackwater. The watermill machinery was demolished in around 1930.	Early 18th century to Modern
9137	Cropmarks at Kelvedon	Ring ditch and linear features.	Unknown
46307	Land adjacent to 46 High Street, Kelvedon	Post holes and pits of possible late medieval or post-medieval date	Post Medieval
46221	Possible remains of Roman road, The Grangewood Centre, High Street	A spread of gravel and cobbles on the presumed line of a Roman Road.	Roman
46222	Land at The Grangewood Centre, High Street, Kelvedon	A single pit was uncovered in one of 9 trenches, containing postmedieval pottery and tile.	Post Medieval
46323	Iron Age features to rear of the Institute Hall, High Street, Kelvedon	Archaeological evaluation in 2002 revealed an urned cremation and curvilinear ditch of late Iron Age date.	Iron Age
46687	Site of Cold War monitoring post, near Kelvedon	A Royal Observer Corps monitoring post. The site is located in a field west of Rollylane Bridge. The site was built as part of an extensive network of posts designed to confirm and report hostile aircraft and nuclear attacks on the United Kingdom. The si	Early 20th century to Late 20th century
46716	Scrips Farm, Cuthedge Lane, Coggeshall	Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a tennis court recovered worked flint and burnt flint, medieval and post medieval pottery.	Medieval to Post Medieval
46717	The Old Vicarage, Church Street, Kelvedon	An archaeological investigation revealed a number of prehistoric features.	Middle Iron Age
40867	The Packhorse Bridge, Kelvedon	Mid C18 brick built bridge of seven arches	Post Medieval
40868	Timber Packhorse Bridge	Timber bridge demolished c.1880	Post Medieval
46718	Land to the Rear of 32 High Street, Kelvedon	Limited medieval (15th century) and post medieval activity revealed during excavations.	Medieval to Post Medieval
46831	Cartlodge E of Clarks Farmhouse	Cartlodge at Clarks Farm	Post Medieval

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
47104	Excavation at 193 High Street, Kelvedon	Excavation at 193 High Street, Kelvedon	Roman to 21st Century
47117	Watching brief at Kingfisher Way, Kelvedon	Watching brief at Kingfisher Way, Kelvedon	Roman to 21st Century
47505	Cropmarks of undated enclosure	Cropmarks of an undated possible sub-circular enclosure are visible on aerial photographs. The enclosure has a diameter of 56m and a possible north-west facing entrance, but no visible internal features.	Unknown
47625	Rear of the Conservative Club, 78 to 84 High Street, Kelvedon	A single sherd of 6th to 7th century Saxon pot.	Early Medieval
48058	Late 17th to 18th century public house, The Fox Inn, London Road	Fox Inn, built about 1700 and has 18th century additions. A 2011 evaluation revealed only modern features.	Late 17th century to Modern
48213	Rear of 61 High Street Kelvedon	Monitoring of foundations uncovered a filled-in well/soakaway of later 19th century date.	Post Medieval
48302	Cropmark of undated parallel linear features, Rye Mill	Cropmarks of a parallel curving ditches, approximately 15m apart are visible on aerial photographs at Rye Mill.	Unknown
48337	Undated enclosure at Durwards Field, Coleman's Farm, Witham	Geophysical survey uncovered a single faint ditch which may be indicative of an enclosure.	Unknown
8048	Roman coin, East of Rivenhall End	Silver coin of Valentinian I, found in the garden of 'The Limes', Tiptree, and now in Colchester Museum.	Roman
8065	Roman wall on west side of Church Road Rivenhall	JGS Brinson recorded building debris on the west side of Church Road, but it seems improbable that there was anything more substantial than an enclosure wall here.	Roman
8070	Possible site of Roman water mill	Information from maps and APs indicates previous courses of the Cressing Brook and allows a tentative consideration of the terrain in the Roman period.	Roman
8071	Roman road - metalled surface	In 1947 the canalized Cressing Brook (see 8070) was cleared and widened by a dragline.	Roman
8083	St Mary and All Saints Churchyard, Rivenhall	Middle Iron Age pottery was found in excavated areas, and some of the enclosure ditches could have their origin in this phase.	Iron Age
8085	Rivenhall Anglo-Saxon Hall, Cemetery & Church Site-Medieval	Excavation on the line of a sewer trench in 1971.	Early Medieval
8086	Anglo-Saxon pottery in the churchyard of St Mary & All Saints Church, Rivenhall	Over 200 sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery, finds of area excavated in 1973.	Early Anglo-Saxon to Late 11th century
8090	St Mary & All Saints Church & Churchyard, Rivenhall -Excl. SAM area	The Anglo-Saxon church underwent little change until the 14th century when the chancel underwent a major reconstruction involving the demolition of the apse and the wall between the chancel and the sanctuary and the creation of a long, rect	Medieval

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
8091	St Mary and All Saints Church & Churchyard, Rivenhall -Excl. SAM area	After the considerable additions to the church in the medieval period, there followed two centuries of stagnation at Rivenhall.	Post Medieval
8099	Near Kelvedon Station	Fragments of human skull, also deer and horse bones.	Unknown
8100	Roman bronze patera, Rivenhall	Bronze patera and ewer ploughed up in Barrowfield (LP 290) east of the Cressing Brook in 1839.	Roman
8102	Roman amphora, Rivenhall End	1st century AD, spindle-shaped Roman amphora, with neck and handles missing, found in a field south south east of the Congregational Church at Rivenhall End in 1936.	Late Iron Age
8103	Fox and Hounds	Pots from the Fox and Hounds, Rivenhall End.	Unknown
8129	Possible Roman villa, Felix Hall Park	Possible villa site but VCH 3 suggests this may be a confusion with the Rivenhall villa (TL81-002, 8084).	Roman
8130	North of Ford Farm	Cropmarks of ?trackway, other linear features, possibly drainage ditches.	Unknown
8131	Palaeolithic flint flake, railway cutting at Feering	A Palaeolithic flint flake was found in the railway cutting at Feering.	Palaeolithic
8132	Palaeolithic handaxe, Central Kelvedon	Roe lists a hand-axe from Kelvedon.	Palaeolithic
8133	Felixhall Park	Possible mill mound in Felixhall Park.	Unknown
8140	Crab's Farm	Cropmarks of a double-ditched trackway and associated linear features.	Unknown
8141	Neolithic pits or post holes, Trench F (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), Church Street	Archaeological excavation in 1978 recorded three small shallow pits, probably the bases of post-pits, and a fourth which may be contemporary and evidence of a post-built structure. Alternatively it may be part of a Neolithic long house.	Neolithic
8142	Iron Age pits and Roman ditches, Trench F (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), Church Street	Archaeological excavation in 1978 recorded Middle Iron Age pottery in two small pits, and two parallel ditches which may be Roman.	Middle Iron Age to Roman
8143	Early Medieval features, Trench F (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), Church Street	Archaeological excavation in 1978 recorded early medieval features, possibly ditches, and residual pottery.	Early Medieval
8144	Medieval features, Trench F (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), Church Street	The site was intensively occupied from the 14th century onwards. The nature of the material recorded by archaeological excavation in 1978 is unknown.	Medieval to Late 16th century
8150	Probable Anglo-Saxon town, Church Street, Kelvedon	Probable centre of late Saxon settlement, on siting of church.	Early Medieval
8244	Medieval and post-medieval remains, at the junction of World's End Lane and Feering Hill	In July 1978 the Anglian Water Authority excavated a cruciform trench in the green opposite the Sun Inn, Feering.	Medieval to Late 19th century
8245	Undated cobbled surface, Sun Inn	Road (or yard) surfaces seen to a depth of c1m in the Sun Inn car park..	Unknown

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
8251	Late Iron Age features, land east of the school playing field (Trench C), Kelvedon	A series of archaeological excavations were initiated as a major rescue/ research programme in and around Kelvedon following excavations undertaken in 1968 and 1975 <2>.	Late Iron Age
8252	Roman cremation cemetery, land east of the school playing field (Trench C), Kelvedon	A second enclosed cemetery.	Roman
8254	Iron Age features, Kelvedon School Fields (Trench D), Kelvedon	A series of archaeological excavations were initiated as a major rescue/ research programme in and around Kelvedon following excavations undertaken in 1968 and 1975 <2>.	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age
8256	Roman pit and ditch, Kelvedon School Fields (Trench D), Kelvedon	A series of archaeological excavations were initiated as a major rescue/ research programme in and around Kelvedon following excavations by Rodwell in 1968 and 1975 <2>.	Roman
8257	Early Anglo Saxon features, Kelvedon School Fields (Trench D), Kelvedon	Early Saxon features excavated in Trench D in 1978.	Early Medieval
8258	Roman features, St Mary's Primary School, Kelvedon	Observation of construction of new classroom to St Mary's primary school: two small features in foundation trench in F1(?).	Roman
8260	Kelvedon - Chase House (KL5)	Foundation trench of kitchen extension observed.	Post Medieval
8262	Roman pottery kiln, Chambers Meadow, Kelvedon	Roman kiln uncovered by M.J. Campen in 1959 in Chambers Meadow, Kelvedon. The precise location is unknown.	Roman
8263	Possibly Roman oven, Chambers Meadow, Kelvedon	Possibly Roman ?oven.	Roman
8264	Roman coin, Central Kelvedon	Roman republican coin, also sigillata bowl found.	Roman
8266	Roman coin, Kelvedon	Bronze antoninianus of Tetricus found in L.T. Warne's garden, Kelvedon, in June 1945. It is thought to be related to the Iron Age-Roman settlement at Kelvedon.	Roman
8267	Late Iron Age pottery from near Kelvedon	Late Iron Age pottery in Colchester Museum.	Late Iron Age
8268	Iron Age pottery, from Inworth or Kelvedon	'La Tene III' pottery which is described as found at Inworth but it also thought to be from the Iron Age-Roman settlement at Kelvedon.	Late Iron Age
8269	Roman coin, Orchard Road, Kelvedon	Sestertius of Commodus found by A. Taylor in his allotment garden at Orchard Road in 1946. It is thought to be related to the Iron Age-Roman settlement at Kelvedon.	Roman
8272	Roman tesserae, near Kelvedon	Tesserae found in 1957 by Mr Campen.	Roman
8273	East of the Freemason's Hall, Kelvedon	Rubbish pit with Iron Age or Roman pottery.	Late Iron Age
8274	Iron Age or Roman rubbish pit, east of the Freemason's, near Kelvedon	Rubbish pit with Iron Age or Roman pottery.	Roman
8275	Cropmarks at St Marys School, Kelvedon	Cropmarks.	Unknown

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
8276	Iron Age rubbish pits, Kelvedon	Iron age (La Tene III) pottery found in October 1935 while digging drainage trenches for a housing estate at Kelvedon.	Late Iron Age
8277	Roman rubbish pits, Kelvedon	Romano-British pits found in October 1935 while digging drainage trenches for a housing estate at Kelvedon.	Roman
8279	Roman coins, 52 St Mary's Road, Kelvedon	Three C3 Roman barbarous radiates found in December 1959 in garden of P Argent, 52 St Mary's Road.	Roman
8283	Palaeolithic flake, Feering	Palaeolithic flake.	Palaeolithic
8286	Late Iron Age remains, Trench J (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), The Chase	Two rectangular buildings were excavated, both producing only Late Iron Age pottery	Late Iron Age
8287	Roman pit and oven, Trench J (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), The Chase	An early Roman oven and a C2 pit were found.	Roman
8288	Mesolithic pit, Trench J (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), The Chase	Radiocarbon date fits with pit believed to mesolithic. The date corrects to 4790 bc.	Mesolithic
8289	Palaeolithic flake, Trench J (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), The Chase	Finds included a palaeolithic hand-axe preparation flake.	Palaeolithic
8290	Prehistoric finds, Trench J (Kelvedon Roman Town Excavations), The Chase	Finds from this largely Late Iron Age - early Roman site included mesolithic and later flints from Late Iron Age - early Roman ditches.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
8291	Roman pottery sherds, 5 Swan Lane (KL1), Kelvedon	Finds included three small, abraded Roman sherds.	Roman
8293	Roman pottery sherds, 6 St Mary's Road, Kelvedon	Eleven sherds of pottery loaned to the Archaeology Section for recording, were found in a trench here in 1984.	Roman
8296	West of Appleford Bridge	Cropmarks - elongated subrectangular enclosure, ?long barrow with ?entrance at NE end, aligned NE-SW.	Unknown
8304	Porter's Farm	Incomplete moat.	Medieval to Modern
8305	Porter's Farm	Late C16 house, timber-framed with exposed ceiling beams inside.	Post Medieval
8306	Kelvedon	Tranchet axe.	Mesolithic
8307	Roman coin, Kelvedon	Coin of Tetricus.	Roman
8308	Kelvedon	C13 sherds found in 1961.	Medieval
8309	Late Iron Age features, Kelvedon	Complex of two ditches at right angles and three pits in a row.	Late Iron Age
8310	Roman ditch, Kelvedon	Complex of two ditches at right angles and three pits in a row.	Roman

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
8311	Kelvedon	Two Iron Age coins of Cunobelin found in 1956.	Late Iron Age
8312	Roman pottery, Kelvedon	Roman pottery - grey ware vessel and small dark grey beaker from pit.	Roman
8313	Kelvedon	"Iron Age pottery - Dr Laver." <1> <2>	Iron Age
8314	Roman oven, Kelvedon	Roman oven.	Roman
8315	Roman pottery, Kelvedon	Radial ditch from pit contained four pie dishes and a coarse cooking pot.	Roman
8316	Kelvedon	Ditch containing potsherds of Belgic date.	Late Iron Age
8317	Roman pottery, Kelvedon	Roman pottery from large pit with ditches running into it.	Roman
8318	Roman pottery, Kelvedon	Sherds of Late Roman pottery, mortarium rim, New Forest ware handled jug..	Roman
8319	Kelvedon - High Street, 148, 150	House with central hall and cross wings, probably first half C15, NE wing extended at rear in C16.	Medieval
8320	Kelvedon - High Street, 148, 150	Medieval hall house.	Post Medieval
8322	Palaeolithic handaxe, Sawyer's Yard, Kelvedon	Archaeological excavation in 1984 recovered a Palaeolithic handaxe.	Palaeolithic
8347	Late Bronze Age socketed axe, west of Leapingwells	Late Bronze Age socketed axe found near Leaping Wells, Kelvedon.	Late Bronze Age
8348	Marylands	Moat	Medieval
8351	Romano-British pottery, near Rook Hall	Black pottery, said to be RB, found in ploughed field adjacent to 15 Rooke Hall, many years ago.	Roman
8353	Palaeolithic flint scrapers, from the garden at Feering House	Two high-sided flint scrapers; excavated from garden at Feering House by Dr DJEL Carrick.	Prehistoric
8354	Feering House	Much medieval and post medieval pottery excavated from garden at Feering House by Dr DJEL Carrick.	Medieval
8355	Feering House	Much medieval and post medieval pottery excavated from the garden at Feering House by Dr DJEL Carrick.	Post Medieval
8356	Romano-British tile, Feering House	RB tile excavated from garden at Feering House by Dr DJEL Carrick.	Roman
8359	Late Bronze Age socketed axe, north of Leapingwells	Socketed bronze axe from north-west of Leapingwells - possibly same as TL81-085, 8347? <1>	Late Bronze Age
8360	Roman coins, north of Windmill Farm	Several Constantinian coins found 'many years ago' when reported in 1976. The circumstances of discovery are unknown.	Roman
8365	Rivenhall	Cropmarks in field north of houses.	Unknown
8366	Rivenhall	Urns found here many years ago, now lost.	Unknown
8367	Roman coins, Rivenhall	Roman coins found near cottages.	Roman
8368	Romano-British pottery and tile, Rivenhall	Scatter of RB pottery and tile on field surface.	Roman
8388	Late Bronze Age socketed axe, near Leapingwells	Late Bronze Age socketed axe found by Police Sgt.	Late Bronze Age

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
8394	Roman finds assemblage, south of Clarks Farm	Various Roman sherds found in an area under agriculture, covering 0.25 acres of Clerk's Farm, Kelvedon.	Roman
8416	Snivellers Lane	Area of burnt brick, cinders, ash and charcoal, showing in ditch side at Snivellers Lane crossroads.	Unknown
8417	Snivellers Lane	Late medieval tile.	Medieval
8418	Snivellers Lane	Post-medieval tile.	Post Medieval
8419	Cropmarks S of Durwards Hall	Cropmarks of a subrectangular enclosure (see 8839 for excavation details) and a ring ditch at TL 84801665.	Unknown
8420	North of Rivenhall Hall	Cropmark of an irregular enclosure, possibly Iron Age or Roman in date, noted on APs.	Unknown
8421	Cropmarks of Roman possible ladder settlement, Hole Farm	Cropmarks of a wide splayed rope ladder of possible field enclosures; and a large sub-rectangular outline, which is probably formed by overlaid enclosures. As several Roman finds have been discovered in the area these cropmarks could be of a Roman settle	Roman to Modern
8422	Romano-British tile fragments, North of Hole Farm	A few RB tile fragments observed by OS at site of cropmark fields, enclosures (see 8421).	Roman
8425	Crabb's Farm	Curvilinear enclosure.	Unknown
8426	Romano pottery sherd, Rivenhall	Roman plain sherd in a fine ware fabric: greyish-white core and pink surfaces (cf.	Roman
8427	Rivenhall	Six medieval grey coarse ware sherds, consisting of plain sherds and base sherds.	Medieval
8428	Rivenhall	Cropmark of a rectangular enclosure.	Unknown
8429	North of Appleford Farm	Cropmark of an enclosure and ring ditch.	Later Prehistoric
8438	West of Ashmans Farm	Cropmark of one ring ditch.	Unknown
8440	North of Appleford Bridge	Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure, linear feature.	Unknown
8441	Roman urns, near Hole Farm	Roman urns? Possibly duplicates other sites in the area.	Roman
8454	Church Hall Farm	Cropmark of single ring ditch and stretch of trackway.	Unknown
8463	Ashman Farm	Cropmarks: possibly large ring ditch, pits and linear features.	Early Medieval to Post Medieval
8586	Late Iron Age to Roman enclosures, Doucecroft site, Kelvedon (KL 4)	An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to development.	Roman
8587	Doucecroft site, Kelvedon (KL 4)	An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to development.	Post Medieval
8670	South east of Coggeshall Hall	Cropmark of an irregular enclosure with entrance on SW side.	Unknown
8751	Coggeshall	Large oak timber, half tree trunk, c1.25m long with adzed hemispherical hollows.	Medieval
8784	River Blackwater, East of Coggeshall Hamlet	A half log with two semi-circular depressions was found in 1977 during sewerage works in the bed of the River Blackwater, 10 ft down.	Unknown

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
8802	West of Coggeshall Hall	Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure cut by hedge, possible ring ditch just outside (within also?).	Unknown
8839	Possible neolithic long barrow at Colemans Farm, Rivenhall	Fieldwalking produced much worked flint. Mesolithic and Neolithic flints and Neolithic pottery recovered during excavation of 4 trenches.	Neolithic
8841	Possible Mesolithic settlement south of Durward's Hall	Fieldwalking over the area of the cropmarks by Hazel Martingell in 1982, and finds collected by Mr Simon Brice, produced finds of mesolithic blades and cores, in an area bordering a believed extended marshy area of a former post-glacial lake.	Mesolithic
8843	Roman pottery sherds from Colemans Farm	Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the topsoil in Trench A and from the subsoil in Trench C during excavations undertaken in 1986 to explore the Neolithic long barrow (EH8839).	Roman
8844	Cropmarks S of Durward's Hall	Surface finds made by Mr Simon Brice included medieval pottery.	Medieval
8845	Cropmarks S of Durward's Hall	Surface finds made by Mr Simon Brice included numerous prehistoric lithics, a sheep bell and a trade token..	Post Medieval
8846	Paleolithic to Bronze Age worked flints from near Rivenhall Bridge	Fieldwalking in advance of a tree planting scheme produced two worked flints.	Lower Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age
8847	Possible Roman cemetery, north of Appleford Farm	Fieldwalking in 1982 produced Roman material, suggested to indicate a Roman cemetery (perhaps because of proximity to 8102).	Roman
9133	Near Kelvedon	Area of a possible medieval village, centred on the above NGR.	Medieval
9872	Doucecroft site, Kelvedon (KL 4)	Occupation during the Neolithic/EBA and Middle to Late Iron Age settlement.	Iron Age
13749	Rivenhall Parks I and II	A medieval deer park	Medieval
13750	Rivenhall Parks III and IV	In the 16th century Rivenhall manor was acquired by Sir Ralph Wyseman who extended the Tudor House (Archer's) and was the progenitor of Park III.	Post Medieval
14117	Cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries and pond, West of Rivenhall	Cropmarks of linear features, field boundaries and a pond.	Unknown
14120	East of Parkgate Farm	Cropmarks of linear features, field boundaries.	Early Medieval
14121	Cropmark of post-medieval field boundaries and undated circular enclosure, east of Rickstone's Farm	Cropmarks of former field boundaries and associated ponds - most are depicted on the OS 1st ed. Monitoring of groundworks revealed BA pit, postmed ditch and undated ditch.	Unknown
14122	Cropmark of undated subrectangular enclosure, southeast of Glebe Farm	Cropmarks: part of sub-rectangular enclosure with annexe. Monitoring of groundworks for a new golf course/features revealed a post medieval ditch and undated ditch representing remains of former field boundaries.	Early 20th century to Unknown

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
14124	South East of Hoo Hall	Cropmarks of linear features, possible field boundary, and fairly wide double ditched and slightly sinuous feature.	Unknown
14125	Cropmark NE of Appleford Farm	Cropmarks of linear features, field boundaries.	Unknown
14126	West of Clark's Farm	Cropmarks - linear features, field boundaries.	Unknown
14131	Cropmark S of Leapingwells	Cropmarks of field boundaries and small rectangular enclosure - house plot depicted on OS 1st ed.	Unknown
14152	Cropmark N of Porter's Farm	Cropmarks of field boundaries - depicted on OS 1st ed.	Unknown
14187	Cropmarks NE of Upney Wood	Cropmarks of former field boundaries, some of which appear on the OS 1st edition.	Unknown
14188	Cropmarks S of Scrip's Farm	Cropmarks of former field boundaries, none of which appear on the OS 1st edition.	Unknown
14250	Drainage System along the River Blackwater	Drainage system (potential water meadow) along the River Blackwater.	Unknown
14449	Fieldwalking at Rivenhall End	Fieldwalking survey carried out prior to using land as a golf course.	Early Mesolithic to Late Iron Age
14450	Roman pottery and tile at Rivenhall End	Fieldwalking survey carried out prior to using land as a golf course.	Roman
14451	Fieldwalking at Rivenhall End	Fieldwalking survey carried out prior to using land as a golf course.	Medieval
14452	Fieldwalking at Rivenhall End	Fieldwalking survey carried out prior to using land as a golf course.	Post Medieval
14788	Kelvedon, Excavations by Rodwell 1968-73 Site 1 Areas E & F	A excavation was undertaken in 1968 prior to the area being developed as a new junior school with an adjoining playing field.	Roman
14789	Neolithic/Bronze Age - Iron Age features, at 'Area B', Swanmead Estate (formerly Chamber's Field), Kelvedon	The excavation was carried out in 1970-71.	Late Neolithic to Late Iron Age
14790	Roman features, at 'Area B', Swanmead Estate (formerly Chamber's Field), Kelvedon	This excavation was carried out in 1970-71.	Roman
14791	Medieval features, at 'Area B', Swanmead Estate (formerly Chamber's Field), Kelvedon	This excavation was carried out in 1970-71.	Medieval
14792	Post-medieval boundary ditch, Kelvedon, Excavations by Rodwell 1968-73 Site 2, Area B	The excavation was carried out in 1970-71.	Post Medieval
14795	Roman pottery from rear of 102 High Street (KL6), Kelvedon	In March 1988 two small trenches were excavated ahead of development.	Late Iron Age to Roman
14796	Roman pottery from rear of 102 High Street (KL6), Kelvedon	In March 1988 two small trenches were excavated ahead of development.	Roman

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
14797	Kelvedon, rear of 102 High Street (KL6)	In March 1988 two small trenches were excavated ahead of development.	Post Medieval
14800	Roman pottery sherd, 32-34 Fullers Close, Kelvedon	A watching brief was carried out on a front extension.	Roman
14801	32-34 Fullers Close, Kelvedon	A watching brief was carried out on a front extension.	Post Medieval
14802	Riverside, Swan Street, Kelvedon	A watching brief was undertaken in May 1994.	Post Medieval
14803	Doucecroft site, Kelvedon (KL 4)	An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to development.	Medieval
14804	17 High Street, Kelvedon	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension at the rear of 17 High St, Kelvedon.	Post Medieval
16757	rear of Lawson Villas, High St. (KL8), Kelvedon	Evidence for earlier prehistoric settlement was restricted to some residual worked flint and 2 sherds of residual middle Iron Age pottery.	Late Iron Age
16758	Late Iron Age to Roman palisade trench, rear of Lawson Villas, High St. (KL8), Kelvedon	The Late Iron Age and Early Roman phases could not be separated.	Roman
16759	rear of Lawson Villas, High St. (KL8), Kelvedon	Four post holes in the SW of the site, near the entrance to St.	Post Medieval
16443	Cropmarks 200m east of Davey House	Cropmarks of a circular enclosure, c.22m in diameter, containing a cross central feature and probably representing a former post-mill.	Unknown
16445	Cropmarks along Crane's Lane	Cropmarks of linear features some of which probably represent former field boundaries.	Unknown
16446	Cropmarks of linear features S of Windmill Farm	Cropmarks of linear features.	Unknown
17212	Felixhall Park	Cropmarks of rectilinear features and extraction pits.	Unknown
17306	Land rear of Lawn House, Orchard Road, Site KL9 96	A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was retrieved from the upper fill of a rectilinear ditch. It is thought to be residual.	Iron Age
17307	Land Rear of Lawn House, Orchard Road, Site kl9 96	A post medieval rectilinear ditch and two post holes to the west of the ditch.	Roman
17308	Saxon pottery from land Rear of Lawn House, Orchard Road	A single sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from an unstratified context.	Early Anglo-Saxon to 8th century
17309	Land Rear of Lawn House, Orchard Road, Site KL9 96	A rectilinear ditch containing mid 18th century pottery.	Post Medieval
17545	The Gardens Bungalow, Church Street, Kelvedon; KL10 97	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the Gardens Bungalow, Kelvedon identified evidence of medieval activity on the site.	Medieval
17546	The Gardens Bungalow, Church St, Kelvedon; KL10 97	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the Gardens Bungalow, Kelvedon identified evidence of a post medieval bank/ earthwork.	Post Medieval
17588	Roman bronze 'nail cleaner', Land South of Durwards Hall	Decorated bronze nail cleaner with 'sacred tree' motif. Roman object with fifth century decoration.	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
49580	Monks Farm, Kelvedon	Geophysics, evaluation and excavation on land north of the Roman town at Kelvedon revealed intensive Roman activity, with some prehistoric and Iron Age remains. No further post-Roman evidence was revealed.	Early Neolithic to Late 19th century
49973	Land Southwest of Coggeshall Road, (Windmill Hill) Kelvedon	Geophysics and limited trial trench evaluation across a large area.	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval
49974	Land at Watering Farm, Coggeshall Road, Kelvedon	Evaluation revealed few archaeological remains including the remains of historic farm buildings. Geoarchaeological investigation showed Blackwater terrace deposits across the site, no archaeology or palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered.	Post Medieval
80057	Post-medieval finds, land to the rear of Brimpton House, 59a High Street	Trial trenching to the rear of Brimpton House in 2023 revealed primarily modern features. However, within a modern pit were found 19th to 20th century finds.	Post Medieval
82046	Palaeolithic sediments and finds, St Dominic's Residential Home	The results of the test pitting suggest that sequences similar to the Hoxnian lake sediments of the Colemans Farm/Rivenhall End and Marks Tey type exist across the site. Also discovered were five worked flints, two of which have been interpreted as human	Palaeolithic
82669	Mid 19th century congregational chapel, Kelvedon United Reformed Church, High Street	Congregational chapel built in 1853 with walls of red brick with gault brick dressings. The front is pedimented and the walls, divided into bays by brick pilasters, have tall round-arched windows. The Sunday school to the rear was built in 1879.	Mid 19th century to Modern
82670	Possible 16th century house, Falcon House, 32 High Street	Falcon House may have 16th century origins with 18th, 19th, and 20th century additions and alterations; there is a 20th century shopfront at the ground floor. The frame of the building has been much replaced with 19th century machine-sawn softwood. The b	Early 16th century to Modern
82671	Site of Second World War pillbox, near Feering Hill	The site of a Second World War reinforced concrete pillbox on the south side of the railway, north-east of centre of Kelvedon and north-east of the road junction. The pillbox has been demolished.	Second World War to Late 20th century
8840	Palaeolithic to Bronze Age flint implements at Appleford Farm	Surface collection of Palaeolithic to Bronze Age flint implements from Appleford Farm.	Lower Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age
82805	Site of possibly destroyed post-medieval inn, 'Britannia Inn', Kelvedon	Possibly destroyed. Post medieval inn.	Post Medieval
82806	Post-medieval inn, 'Star And Fleece Inn', Kelvedon	Post medieval inn.	Post Medieval to Modern
82872	Iron Age coin, from Kelvedon	Iron Age Coin.	Iron Age

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
83149	Early 16th century inn, 'The Angel Hotel, St Mary's Square	16th century inn with 18th and 19th century additions.	Early 16th century to Modern
83150	Medieval inhumation cemetery at Kelvedon Church	Medieval inhumation cemetery identified during a watching brief carried out at Kelvedon Church in 1992.	Medieval
83152	Possible Bronze Age circular ditch, Kelvedon School Fields (Trench D), Kelvedon	Archaeological excavation recorded a possible Bronze Age circular ditch.	Bronze Age
45184	Route of Kelvedon-Tiptree-Tollesbury Light Railway (Crab and Winkle)	The Kelvedon-Tiptree-Tollesbury (Crab and Winkle) Light Railway opened in 1904. Passenger services on this route were withdrawn in 1951 and the line closed in 1962. Since then, the line has been lifted, but parts of the route are still visible in the lan	Edwardian to Mid 20th century
8848	Possible Roman road west of Appleford Farm	Suggested line of a Roman road.	Roman
80547	Great Eastern Railway	The Great Eastern Railway was constructed between 1837 and 1842 to connect Shoreditch to Norwich via Colchester, Ipswich and Eye. Construction began from the London end and the slow rate of progress meant that a decision was taken to terminate at Colches	Mid 19th century to Modern
80674	Possible Roman Road between Rivenhall and Southend	Possible Roman Road between Rivenhall and Southend.	Roman
17593	Possible Roman road between Coggeshall and Feering/Kelvedon	Possible Roman road that appears to follow the course of the present road.	Roman
80681	Roman road running between Chelmsford and Marks Tey	Roman road running between Chelmsford and Marks Tey.	Roman
47644	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery at 2 Swan Street, Kelvedon	No features earlier than the 19th century were identified, and evidence of earlier activity was limited to a few sherds of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery residual in later features.	Early 19th century to Modern
48682	Geological sediments at Coleman's Farm, Rivenhall	Test pit evaluation in 2014 detected Anglian and pre-Anglian sediments, interglacial lacustrine sediments and fluvial sediments of the Blackwater system (river gravel terraces). Subsequent test pit evaluation in 2015 assessed the Palaeolithic archaeologi	Unknown
8059	Rivenhall barrow cemetery	Possible barrow cemetery east of the Cressing Brook.	Unknown
8077	Roman gravel pit, Rivenhall Churchyard	A very large gravel pit (now a pond) north of the churchyard probably originated in the Roman period and may have been one of a series of ponds along the Cressing Brook's tributary stream, either fish ponds and/or mill ponds to drive a mill	Roman
8080	Rivenhall Roman Villa, Anglo-Saxon Hall, Cemetery & Church Site	Earliest occupation at the Roman villa complex is represented by a few diagnostically Mesolithic flints, Neolithic flints and Bronze age pottery also found.	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
8149	Probable Roman cemetery at Kelvedon	The probable site of a Roman cemetery for the Roman settlement of Kelvedon. Roman urns containing human remains were found at this location in 1873.	Roman
8402	Possible site of Army Camp, Old Camp Meadow placename, Church Road	Old Camp Meadow is marked on the tithe map of Essex 1848.	Unknown
8403	Site of 18th century windmill, Windmill Farm	Now destroyed. The site of a tower windmill built in the 18th century.	Early 18th century to Late 20th century
8467	Cropmarks of later prehistoric or Roman enclosures and trackways, near Rook Hall	Strong cropmarks of comparatively recently removed fields were noted along with two small enclosures and tracks of a possibly earlier date.	Early Neolithic to Roman
8665	Possible Roman settlement at Scripps Farm	Finds of Roman pottery and tile indicate the possible site of a Roman settlement.	Roman
8671	Possible Roman villa, south-east of Coggeshall Hall	Surface finds of pottery, roof and flue tiles, tesserae, and part of a column. Excavation in 1958 uncovered robbed building foundations - a probable villa site.	Roman
14045	Possible site of Roman or Early Medieval earthwork enclosure or burh, 'Burgate Field enclosure', at Rivenhall End	The posited site of enclosure bank, as interpreted from historical and cartographic evidence. Most of the earthwork has been destroyed since the 1840s, but it is depicted on an estate map of 1716. The date of the enclosure is uncertain, but landscape ana	Roman to Late 20th century
16444	Multi-period cropmark complex, west of Kelvedon Lodge	Cropmarks of four prehistoric circular ring-ditches, one containing a short linear feature and a pit, and a post-medieval field boundary. Two square enclosures are described by the NRHE record, which may refer to two of the features identified to be ring	Lower Palaeolithic to Late 19th century
80048	Undated features at St Dominic's Residential Home, Kelvedon	Fifteen undated pits and ditches were revealed, some of which may date to the medieval and post medieval periods based on finds recovered. Post-medieval finds included pottery sherds and fragments of glass wine bottle.	Medieval to Post Medieval
80055	Medieval to post-medieval features at land at Appleford Farm, Witham	To the far west there were field boundaries with finds of a medieval and post-medieval nature, these ditches were identified during the geophysical survey.	Medieval to Post Medieval
80053	Prehistoric features at land at Appleford Farm, Witham	An even spread of pits and ditches which produced a small assemblage of struck flint and pottery has been used to tentatively suggest late Neolithic activity. Other features have been more broadly assigned to the prehistoric period.	Prehistoric
80052	Undated features at land at Appleford Farm, Witham	An even spread of pits, ditches, post holes and tree throws which could not be assigned an accurate date, but which display archaeological activity at the site.	Unknown to Medieval
80065	Roman post hole and post-medieval boundary ditch at Rivenhall Church	The single trench excavated exposed a post-medieval ditch and Roman post hole.	Roman to Post Medieval

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
	of England Primary School		
80121	Post-medieval linear at Scrips, Cuthedge Lane, Coggeshall	The watching brief uncovered a post-medieval linear feature that may be a sunken farm trackway. A small quantity of 19th-20th century finds were recovered from the linear.	Post Medieval
80154	Post-medieval quarry pit at 100-104 High Street, Kelvedon	The substantial deposit of material of later post-medieval date indicated that the land had recently been used for small scale localised quarrying.	Post Medieval
80164	Multi-period remains at land rear of Kelvedon Institute Hall, 78 High Street	Archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for a new building recorded a post-medieval ditch and undated ditches, a pit and a buried soil. These features produced finds ranging from the Early Neolithic to the modern period.	Post Medieval
80172	Post-medieval pits at 52 to 56 High Street, Kelvedon	The trial trenching revealed two post-medieval pits containing CBM and iron sheet fragments from a bucket. A small quantity of post-medieval domestic finds were also found in the topsoil.	Post Medieval
80203	19th century ditch and small find assemblage at Easterford Nursery, Easterford Road, Kelvedon	Trial trenching uncovered a ditch measuring 0.91m wide and 0.29m deep, was on a north-west/south-east alignment and had a Ushaped profile. Finds recovered included post-medieval CBM and pottery sherds, along with residual Roman pottery sherds, dating it t	Post Medieval
80211	19th century occupation on Land to the rear of 26-30 High Street, Kelvedon	Five features were uncovered during trial trenching in 2016, these features have been dated to the early 19th century and comprise of post holes and a layer of demolition activity with suggest the presence of a 19th century structure which has since been	Post Medieval
82042	Bronze Age to Iron Age struck flint and pottery at Church Road and Thorne Road	The limited recovery of artefactual remains suggests that the sites are outside the known Iron Age and Romano-British core of Kelvedon.	Late 18th century to Late 19th century
80315	Post-medieval to Modern pit at Kelvedon House	During archaeological monitoring in 2018 a pit was uncovered. It was roughly subcircle in plan, had moderately sloping sides, a flattish base and contained no finds. It could date from the post-medieval to modern period.	Early Bronze Age to 21st Century
80311	Roman pits and finds at Kelvedon House	Trial trenching in 2018 revealed three features in Trench 3 which all contained Roman mid 1st – early 2nd century pottery. The three features were comparable with profiles irregular profiles, they are interpreted as pits but may represent tree hollows.	
48681	Prehistoric to post-medieval features at Coleman's Farm, Rivenhall	Archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of mineral application confirmed cropmark evidence for a prehistoric enclosure and multi-period agricultural activity.	
80346	Post-medieval activity at land at the Grangewood Centre, 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon	Only four postholes represent the post-medieval and modern features on the site. An undated ditch and pit were also discovered. A variety of post-medieval and modern finds demonstrate the domestic occupation of the site.	

EHER	Name	Summary	Period
80345	Roman road at land at the Grangewood Centre, 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon	The evaluation located the former position of the main Roman road from London to Colchester, running across the site from north-east to south-west.	
82048	19th century truncation due to railway construction at Little Orchards, 18 New Road, Kelvedon	Post-medieval to modern pits and modern finds were uncovered during the evaluation by trial trench. The site appears to have suffered a high level of modern truncation. This is probably a result of the 19th-century construction of the railway cutting and	19th century
80488	Medieval pottery at Scrips Farm, Cuthedge Lane, Coggeshall	The unstratified medieval pot sherd comprised sandy orange ware, dated to the 12th-13th century.	Unknown
8323	Prehistoric worked flints including Neolithic sickle, Sawyer's Yard, Kelvedon	Archaeological excavation in 1984 recovered several worked flints, one of which is probably a Neolithic sickle.	Neolithic
8324	Medieval pottery sherds, Sawyer's Yard, Kelvedon	Archaeological excavation in 1984 recovered a small assemblage of medieval pottery sherds.	Medieval
8325	Post-medieval made ground, sand pit and workshop debris, Sawyer's Yard, Kelvedon	Archaeological excavation in 1984 recorded 18th and 19th century build up, a possible sand pit and post and stake holes associated with a 19th century furniture workshop (EHER 30090).	Early 18th century to Late 19th century
8259	Late Iron Age field systems, in the garden of Blandford House (also spelt Blanford House), (Trench H), Kelvedon	Trenching in the garden of Blandford House revealed two Late Iron Age field systems on different alignments, one associated with a possible hedge line.	Late Iron Age
40531	Site of mid 19th century railway station, Kelvedon main line or 'High Level' Railway Station, Kelvedon	Now destroyed. An intermediate station built as part of the Shoreditch to Great Yarmouth Line in 1840-1843, and a branch station for the Crab and Winkle line (EHER 45184). It worked in tandem with Kelvedon Low Level Station (EHER 83022) but was never act	Mid 19th century to Mid 20th century
83022	Site of early 20th century railway station, 'Kelvedon Low Level' Railway Station, Kelvedon	Now destroyed. Kelvedon Low Level station was situated on the south-east side of the main Great Eastern railway line and was the terminus of the Crab and Winkle light railway (EHER 45184). Opened in 1904, it was only ever a passenger station, therefore i	Edwardian to Mid 20th century