Onshore Geophysics Five Estuaries, Essex

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

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wessexarchaeology

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Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Fieldwork directed by	Amy Dunn, Andrés Pérez Arana, Lydia Jones, Cameron Ray, Jo Instone-Brewer, Filippo Carozzo, Bethan Healey,
Project management by	Chris Breeden
Document compiled by	Rok Plesnicar
Contributions from	Bethan Haeley, Cameron Ray, Andrés Pérez Arana, Filippo Carrozzo, Lydia Jones, Phoebe Baker

Graphics by Rok Plesnicar

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Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was commissioned by Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Limited ('the client') with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of a Development Consent Order (DCO).

The ongoing survey has taken place between December 2021 and September 2023, with a total of 708.8 ha of data collected.

Little Bromley

The gradiometer survey has detected several anomalies that are identified as archaeological in origin. The clearest one is the Roman Road which runs east – west through the north of the site and forms a junction with the road that links Mistley with Colchester just north-west from the site.

In the southern part of the field is evidence of an enclosure, likely Romano-British or earlier. The survey has covered only the northern part, but a larger rectilinear enclosure can be identified from aerial photography. This contributes to the overall image of this area being intensively occupied during the Iron Age and Romano-British period.

The evidence for a possible Romano-British field system is present just to the south of the Roman Road. The intense Roman presence in the area is indicated by the double ditched enclosure at the road junctions and the possible Romano-British enclosure that is present to the north of the site.

The majority of the site is dominated by superficial geology. These features occur when freezing and thawing of the ground water happen throughout an extended period of time. They have been identified as ditches or water channels likely formed during the last Ice Age.

Area 4

The gradiometer survey has identified anomalies which may be archaeological in origin. The rectilinear enclosure with a possible kiln, located in the north-western portion of the site indicates an area of possible industrial activity. However, intrusive investigation would be required to confirm this interpretation.

The remains of an older field system, absent from available map sources, have been identified across the majority of the site. In addition, several ring-ditch features, similar to the circular features, identified from aerial photographs in the wider area could indicate further settlement activity.

A field boundary identified on 1923 OS mapping is located in the south-eastern portion of the survey area.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with periglacial geomorphological processes across the landscape.

Area 5

Geophysical survey has identified areas of archaeological interest. The rectilinear enclosure in the centre of the survey area indicates prehistoric activity within the site, however, this interpretation would have to be confirmed by additional investigation. Two other smaller enclosed areas within the survey extent indicate further settlement activity or animal husbandry within the site.

Numerous features that are noted on the 1898 Second Edition OS mapping are identified throughout the survey. Most of them pertain to former field boundaries. Additionally, two locations of backfilled ponds and a demolished farmhouse have been identified.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin, including agricultural activities, such as drainage and ploughing. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

Area 7

The gradiometer survey detected a possible ditch-like feature, which may pertain to a former field boundary, pre-dating historical mapping. Former field boundaries, identified within 1898 Second Edition OS mapping were also identified.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. This includes field drains, ploughing, and a service. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

Area 9

The gradiometer survey did not detect any anomalies of archaeological origin. Two field boundaries, which are known from 1898 Second Edition OS mapping have been identified.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin, such as field drains, ploughing, and a service. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

Area 10

The gradiometer survey has identified the location of a possible Bronze Age round barrow. Similar barrows are known to be in the general vicinity of the site. However, this feature could as well be natural in origin and this interpretation would require additional investigation for confident confirmation.

Several field boundaries, as well as a demolished dwelling and a pond, which correspond with features from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified within the survey area.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

Tendring Green North

The gradiometer survey has identified the location of a truncated round ditch that could relate to a Bronze Age round barrow. This interpretation is tentative at best and would require additional investigation to be confirmed. There is no evidence for the barrows identified from cropmarks elsewhere in the survey area.

Several field boundaries, as well as a path, which are known from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified within the survey data.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

Area 12

The gradiometer survey has identified a possible field boundary that predates the available maps. Additionally, five field boundaries that were known from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified as very weak positive responses.
The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

East of Tendring

The gradiometer survey has successfully identified features that are considered archaeological in origin. A possible round barrow with a central pit has been identified within the survey area, located 70 m north-west of a tumulus known from the historical maps and aerial photography. However, the known barrow is not evident in the data, suggesting a low level of preservation.

Former field boundaries that have been indicated on 1898 OS mapping have been identified across the survey area.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

Area 15

The gradiometer survey did not identify any anomalies that would be considered archaeological in origin.

Indication for modern farming has been identified in form of a spread of surface material and land drains.

Area 17

The gradiometer survey did not identify any anomalies that are considered archaeological in origin. Two former field boundaries that are known from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified in the area.

There is no evidence of the ring ditches and pits noted as crop marks, however the area is dominated by natural geological responses, which may make the identification of weak archaeological anomalies difficult.

Indication for modern farming has been identified in the form of land drains.

Area 18

The gradiometer survey has successfully identified features that are considered to be possibly archaeological in origin. A roundhouse or a barrow identified in the north-western part of the survey correlates with cropmark evidence recorded in Essex HER.

The remaining anomalies indicate former field boundaries, and modern agricultural activities in the form of ploughing and land drains or are thought to be natural or modern in origin.

Area 20

The gradiometer survey has identified the remains of a possible small enclosure of an unknown date however, it could equally indicate a field boundary that predates available mapping.

Several former field boundaries that are known from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified in the area.

An area of strong magnetic enhancement has been identified and may relate to extraction or infilling of material.

The remaining anomalies are natural or modern in origin, including land drains and services.

Kirby Cross West

The gradiometer survey has detected several features, which can be identified as possibly archaeological in origin. A rectilinear enclosure has been identified at the eastern part of the site that could relate to a livestock enclosure. It could as well be a result of periglacial processes and as such natural in origin. This does not correspond with any of the cropmarks recorded across the area. None of the recorded cropmarks have been identified. It is possible that the cropmarks are a product of natural processes or that sediments across the site are obscuring their detection.

A ring ditch feature in the southern part of the survey likely indicates a prehistoric roundhouse or a round barrow and may be associated with the Bronze Age activity noted in the surrounding area.

Several pits of unknown origin have been identified. While these have the potential to be archaeological, they could equally be the result of the natural undulation in the underlying deposits.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. The modern anomaly relates to a service along the north-eastern edge of the area.

Little Clacton road

The gradiometer survey has not identified any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. However, several areas of possible archaeology have been identified.

A possible roundhouse or round barrow is located in the north-eastern along with associated pit and ditch features. A small enclosure is also located to the north of this. This may relate to prehistoric settlement activity.

A large enclosure has been identified in the north-western part of the survey area. However, it could equally relate to a past channel of the Holland Brook River.

The remains of a coaxial field system have likely been identified as a series of possible ditch features. These are likely to be medieval in date, possibly associated with cropmarks noted in the area.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

Holland Haven North

The gradiometer survey has detected several features, which can be identified as archaeological in origin. The clearest one is the ring ditch feature in the northern part of the survey. It indicates a prehistoric roundhouse or a ring barrow and may be associated with the limited Bronze Age activity noted in the surrounding area.

A possible embankment or water management system has been identified along the western edge of Gunfleet Estuary. This appears to be a ditch and bank feature with angular turns suggesting a manmade rather than natural origin.

Towards the northern end, and extending into, Gunfleet Estuary are two parallel ditch features. The origin of these is unclear from the geophysical data alone. They may represent an archaeological trackway or feature associated with the estuary. However, they could equally relate to modern agricultural activity.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. These include land drains and areas of alluvial deposits.

Area 30

The gradiometer survey has detected several features, which can be identified as possible archaeological in origin. Several linear anomalies that could relate to past field arrangements were identified. Additionally, a linear and a circular pit arrangement were identified in the western portion of the survey area.

A broad oval feature that indicates a burning area or a large pit of an unknown origin was identified in the centre of the western area. The limited nature of geophysical information does not allow for a more accurate interpretation.

The remaining anomalies relate to a path, modern farming practices and superficial geology.

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Onshore Geophysics Five Estuaries, Essex

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm Limited to conduct a series of geophysical surveys to support the development of the Five Estuaries Offshore Wind Farm (VE) (**Figures 1** – **15**).

1.1.2 A data-sharing agreement has been agreed upon with North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited which has been undertaking a series of magnetic gradiometer surveys along its proposed route. This report includes results from surveys undertaken across both schemes.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2018), as well as to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014) and European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

2.2 Aims and objectives

2.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

2.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and
- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

2.3 Fieldwork methodology

2.3.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and Leica Geosystems. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

2.3.2 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using four SenSys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of ±8 µT over ±1000 nT range at a rate of 100 Hz, producing intervals of 0.02 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

2.3.3 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad-01-1000L gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT at a rate of 10 Hz, producing intervals of 0.15 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

2.4 Data processing

2.4.1 Data from the survey were subjected to minimal correction processes. These comprise a background removal median function with an effective window of 50 m, applied to correct for any variation between the sensors, a discard overlaps function where transects have been collected too close together and an interpolation used to grid the data.

2.4.2 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

3 LITTLE BROMLEY (NGR 608400, 228700)

3.1 Location, topography, and geology

3.1.1 The survey comprises 122.9 ha of agricultural land, distributed over 10 areas. It is centred around Norman's Farm on Ardleigh road, 1 km to the west of Little Bromley. The site is bounded to the west by Cattsgreen Farm, Grange Road, and an unnamed track to the north and east, and leads onto further open agricultural to the south. There is also a 250 m buffer surrounding Norman's Farm and Jenning's Farm in the centre of the survey area.

3.1.2 Despite the large size of the area, the topography of the site is very flat at around 33 m aOD, dipping very slightly to the south.

3.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits Cover Sand, with a small area of Sand and Gravel of Kesgrave Catchment subgroup (BGS 2022).

3.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of stagnogleyic paleo-argillic brown earths of the 582a (Batcombe) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

3.2 Archaeological and historical context

3.2.1 There are a small number of early prehistoric findspots within the area, including a scatter of flints at North Jenning's Farm, in the north-east of the survey area and Mesolithic finds 625 m south-east of the site.

3.2.2 In the southern part of the site, there is cropmark evidence for a possible Neolithic Henge monument and there are also numerous Bronze age records within the study area. This includes three ring ditches extending from the northern part of the site, with a further example on the south-eastern boundary, as well as a findspot in the north-eastern field. In addition, numerous further Bronze Age round barrows have been recorded, particularly 625 m south of the site, where a group of at least 25 ring ditches plus other linear features has been identified near Great Bromley.

3.2.3 Numerous cropmarks have been recorded across the site and wider landscape that are likely prehistoric in origin. There is also a Late Iron Age findspot in the easternmost field. However, the majority of evidence is attributable to the Romano-British period.

3.2.4 Directly north of the site, there is a junction of two Roman roads. The first runs on a south-west to north-east trajectory, linking Mistley with Colchester, and the second is on an east – west alignment through Horsleycross Street. At the intersection of these roads is a dense concentration of cropmarks comprising a double-ditched rectangular enclosure, with entrances, a curvilinear enclosure, trackways, linear features, and field boundaries. Further to the north and east of this is a complex of linear features, and rectilinear and oval enclosures which may suggest the presence of a roadside settlement, although some of these cropmarks may be geological.

3.2.5 Linear features extending from the Roman roads continue into the northern portion of the site, and cropmarks of field systems or trackways are visible covering a large portion of the southern part of the site to the south and west of Little Bromley Hall. These are of unknown date, but date to anywhere between the Bronze Age and medieval periods. However, there are a large number of findspots dating to the Romano-British period to the south of the site.

3.2.6 There are a small number of medieval and post-medieval findspots within the site, mostly relating to agriculture objects such as horse harness hooks, as well as two post-medieval coins in the eastern part of the site. First edition OS mapping also illustrates the character of the landscape was predominantly agricultural, although numerous field boundaries are no longer extant.

3.3 Introduction

3.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 29 March – 19 October 2022 in several separate campaigns. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 119.2 ha was achieved.

3.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 16 – 29**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

3.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 17**, **19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

3.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

3.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

3.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

3.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

3.4.1 In the northern part of the survey area, in LB_1 at **4000**, two parallel negative linear anomalies have been identified on an east – west alignment for 193 m (**Figure 17**). They are 1.3 m wide and positioned 10 m apart. The anomalies have an 80 m break and continue to the west for an additional 150 m. They indicate verges of the ditches of the Roman road that runs across the site. There is no indication for the preserved road surface, however, this could be attributed to the low contrast between that and aeolian superficial deposits across the site.

3.4.2 A weakly positive curvilinear anomaly is located 30 m north of the Roman road at **4001** (**Figure 17**). It indicates a ditch-like feature that occupies an area of 17 m by 17 m and is open towards the west. This could relate to a rectangular enclosure, similar to the ones recognised from cropmarks, however, it could as well be natural in origin.

3.4.3 To the south of **4000** is a weak positive linear anomaly at **4002** on an east – west orientation (**Figure 17**). It is 120 m long and up to 3 m wide. It indicates ditch features that likely relate

to a past field system. A very weak positive linear trend is extending toward the west, and likely represents a section of the ditch that has been ploughed down. Several responses on a similar alignment are located 100 m to the south at **4003**, and **4004** (**Figure 17**). They are noted as weakly positive linear anomalies on the same east – west alignment. They are up to 2 m wide and are 76 m and 83 m long respectively, spaced 360 m apart, however, weakly positive trends in between could form part of the same feature. It is likely these anomalies are all boundaries forming part of the same field system. It is not possible to offer a confident date for these features based on the geophysics data alone.

3.4.4 A similar group of linear anomalies is located within the same area as **4003** and **4004**. An area of weakly positive linear anomalies has been identified at **4005** – **4010** on an orthogonal north-east to south-west by north-west to south-east alignment (**Figure 17**), covering an area of 285 m by 265 m. They are up to 2 m wide and up to 240 m long and indicate ditch-like features. The five linear anomalies on a south-east to north-west orientation (**4006** – **4010**) form are separated by 55 m to 65 m. They are bounded at the north-western end by a perpendicular ditch at **4005** and are open on the south-eastern side. These ditch features indicate a field system of an unknown date. Several weakly positive linear trends have been identified on the same alignment. While these could relate to the wider field system, their magnetic response is too weak for a confident archaeological interpretation.

3.4.5 A weakly positive linear anomaly **4011** is at the southern end of the survey area, in LB_ 9 (**Figure 25**). It is orientated north-west to south-east and is 52 m long by 1.5 m wide. Two additional, weakly positive linear anomalies branch off towards the north-east and south-west from its western side. They measure 18 m and 24 m respectively and are up to 1.5 m wide. These anomalies indicate ditch-like features that are likely related to past field systems.

3.4.6 To the south of **4011** is a stronger positive linear anomaly at **4012** that is on a north-west to south-east orientation (**Figure 25**). It is 71 m long by 3.5 m wide and it is noted on aerial photography to extend beyond the southern survey boundary. To the south of the anomalies at **4012** is a weakly positive linear anomaly at **4013** that forks into two. The anomaly is on a north-west to south-east orientation and is 14 m long by 2 m wide, extending beyond the southern edge of the survey area. These anomalies indicate ditch-like features that could be of archaeological origin, most likely a part of a former field system. However, considering aeolian processes on site, they could as well be natural in origin.

3.4.7 A group of weakly positive linear anomalies on an orthogonal arrangement are located 25 m south-east of **4013** at **4014** and **4015** (**Figure 25**). They are on a north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east orientation, up to 37 m long and 1.5 m wide. They extend towards the south, outside of the survey boundary. The anomalies indicate ditch-like features that likely form the northern part of a possible enclosure. Evidence that allows this interpretation has been identified in available aerial photography, where linear features extend to the south and form a possible Romano-British enclosure of 98 m by 52 m. However, this interpretation is tentative, considering partial coverage of the feature and the aeolian geology on site.

3.4.8 A positive oval anomaly is located in the centre of LB_5 **4016** (**Figure 21**). It is 8 m long and 4.5 m wide on a south-west to north-east alignment, indicating a pit-like feature of an unknown origin. The north-eastern part has a stronger magnetic signature which could indicate deeper deposits or more magnetic material. It could indicate a ground dwelling or a large pit feature, however, it could just as well be natural in origin.

3.4.9 A weak positive curvilinear anomaly **4017** is located in the LB_6 (**Figure 25**). It is up to 1 m wide and 20 m long, opened towards the south-west. It pertains to a ditch-like feature and could indicate a small field enclosure. However, it is equally possible that it is a result of geological processes and as such natural in origin.

3.4.10 Numerous weakly positive linear anomalies (**4018** – **4032**) have been identified throughout the site that are predominately on a north – south or east – west orientation. They are up to 380 m long and up to 2 m wide indicating ditch-like features. These features have been identified as former field boundaries and are present on 1898 OS mapping.

3.4.11 Within the northern part of the survey, in LB_1, is an area of increased magnetic response at **4033** (**Figure 17**). It covers an irregularly shaped area of about 40 m by 50 m and extends beyond the northern survey boundary. It has been identified as a spread of material and corresponds with the location of the former Lower Barn, known from 1896 OS mapping.

3.4.12 A similar anomaly is located to the south, in LB_4, at **4034** (**Figure 21**). This irregularly shaped anomaly covers an area of 55 m by 45 m and indicates a surface distribution of more magnetic material, such as burned clay bricks. It corresponds with the location of the now demolished Cole's Farm noted on the 1896 OS mapping.

3.4.13 In the south-eastern corner of LB_4 is a further area of increased magnetic response at **4035** (**Figure 21**). It covers an area of 46 m by 20 m and extends beyond the eastern edge of Field 4. It indicates an area of made ground, likely modern in origin.

3.4.14 A linear dipolar anomaly has been identified near **4035**, at **4036** (**Figure 21**). It is 60 m long by 3 m wide and extends beyond the eastern border of Field 4. It is noted as a path on the 1955 OS mapping.

3.4.15 A strong dipolar anomaly at **4037** runs along the northern border of LB_9 (**Figure 25**) on an east – west alignment. It is 410 m long by 3 m wide and indicates a path visible on 1955 OS mapping.

3.4.16 An increased magnetic response anomaly is located to the south, in LB_7, at **4038** (**Figure 23**). This irregularly shaped anomaly covers an area of 65 m by 34 m and indicates a surface distribution of more magnetic material, such as burned clay bricks. It has been identified as a spread of material and corresponds with the location of the former Rudkin's farm, known from 1896 OS mapping. A similar anomaly **4039** is located 70 m to the south. It indicates a further spread of material with enhanced magnetic properties.

3.4.17 Numerous broad weakly positive linear, curvilinear, and sinuous anomalies have been identified throughout the site as superficial geology. They indicate natural ditches formed in a periglacial environment on aeolian soils during the last glacial period. Being a surface feature, they could accumulate archaeological material and could have been used as field boundaries in the past, however, further investigation would be required to confirm this theory. In addition, very broad weakly positive anomalies have been recognised in the survey. This suggests the presence of aeolian sediments with a very weak magnetic response. Such sediments could form on top of archaeological features and obscure detection.

3.4.18 Weakly positive parallel linear anomalies in Fields 2, 5 and 8 are the result of modern agricultural practices, such as ploughing.

3.5 Discussion

3.5.1 The gradiometer survey has detected several anomalies that are identified as archaeological in origin. The clearest one is the Roman Road which runs east – west through the north of the site and forms a junction with the road that links Mistley with Colchester just north-west from the site.

3.5.2 In the southern part of the field is evidence of an enclosure, likely Romano-British or earlier. The survey has covered only the northern part, but a larger rectilinear enclosure can be identified from aerial photography. This contributes to the overall image of this area being intensively occupied during the Iron Age and Romano-British period.

3.5.3 The evidence for a possible Romano-British field system is present just to the south of the Roman Road. The intense Roman presence in the area is indicated by the double ditched enclosure at the road junctions and the possible Romano-British enclosure that is present to the north of the site.

3.5.4 The majority of the site is dominated by superficial geology. These features occur when freezing and thawing of the ground water happen throughout an extended period of time. They have been identified as ditches or water channels likely formed during the last Ice Age.

4 AREA 4 (NGR 609200 227600)

4.1 Location, topography, and geology

4.1.1 The survey comprises 17.6 ha of agricultural land, distributed over one area. It is 1.7 km to the north-east of Great Bromley and 3 km north-west of Little Bentley. The site is bounded to the west by Tendring Green, to the north by Stone Green Road, Fairly Farm to the east, with further open agricultural land to the east and south. Wolves Hall Lane bisect the survey area.

4.1.2 The topography of the site is a gentle slope at around 34 m aOD in the north-west, down to 32 m aOD in the south.

4.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits of Cover Sand to the north-east, and sand and gravel of the Kesgrave Catchment subgroup south-west (BGS 2022).

4.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of Stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 582e (Tendring) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

4.2 Archaeological and historical context

4.2.1 There are nine Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade II* Listed Building within the 1 km search radius of the site. The Grade II* Listed Building is the Church of St Mary a medieval parish church located 25 m from the northern boundary of the site. The Old Rectory built in the post-medieval period is located 59 m to the north-east of the site. The remaining listed buildings are three farmhouses, two from the post-medieval and one from the 16th century.

4.2.2 A linear feature has been identified as a field boundary from aerial photography within the site. Additionally, spreading to its south and west is a large area which Essex HER describes as containing linear features, many ring ditches, enclosures and what may be a henge.

4.2.3 Bronze Age activity is widespread in the wider area. A concentration of at least 25 ring ditches/round barrows, were identified from cropmarks 620 m to the south-west of the site. Other cropmarks of ring ditches are located 230 m, 620 m, and 890 m to the west, and 170 m to the south-west.

4.2.4 Spread across the wider 1 km search area there are various ditches and field boundaries, extraction pits, and field systems, many of which may be prehistoric in origin.

4.2.5 Map regression shows that the site has retained its character since the late 1800s. The only change to the site was the removal of a field boundary changing it from one field, to two.

4.3 Introduction

4.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 9 – 16 November 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 17.7 ha was achieved.

4.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of

1:2,000 (**Figures 30 – 33**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

4.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 31** and **33**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

4.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

4.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

4.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

4.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

4.4.1 A weakly positive linear anomaly is located in the north-western portion of the survey area, at **4100** (**Figure 31**). The anomaly is 70 m long and 43 m wide on a south-west to north-east alignment and may extend beyond the survey area to the north. This may relate to a ditched feature, possibly an enclosure. Furthermore, a strong circular dipolar anomaly is located within the wider anomaly. This anomaly has a diameter of 8 m and indicates a thermoremanent feature produced from high temperature burning. This may relate to a kiln or a hearth. Geophysical survey alone cannot truly categorise these anomalies and further intrusive investigation would be required. Alternatively, due to their magnetic character and alignment, these features may be part of the wider presence of extensive rectilinear periglacial anomalies across the site.

4.4.2 Evidence of widespread perpendicular weakly positive linear anomalies is evident across this portion of the site. These are located to the south of **4100** and are on a similar alignment (**4101** – **4109**; **Figure 31**). The anomalies are up to 2 m wide and the largest is 150 m long. These anomalies indicate ditch-like features, potentially forming field systems. Alternatively, due to their magnetic character and alignment, these features may be part of the wider presence of extensive periglacial anomalies across the site.

4.4.3 A group of weakly positive linear and subcircular anomalies (**4110**) is located 140 m to the east of **4100** (**Figure 31**). It occupies an area of 25 m by 17 m on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch features could pertain to a small enclosure; however, it is just as likely that they are natural in origin.

4.4.4 Several weakly positive penannular anomalies at **4111** and **4112** have been identified in the eastern portion of the site (**Figure 31**). The penannular anomalies have overall diameters of up to 15 m, with the individual magnetic anomalies 2 m wide, and are open towards the east and south-east. Several small discrete circular anomalies have been identified near the ring ditches that have diameters of up to 2 m. These anomalies indicate possible ring-ditch structures, such as round houses with associated pit features. These could be the remains of settlement activity, with dwellings and associated storage or refuse

pits. Features of this character may pertain to a wide range of dates, from the prehistoric through to the Romano-British period. However, due to the previously mentioned periglacial geology underlying the site, these features could also be associated with that, rather than archaeological activity.

4.4.5 Two linear alignments of dipolar anomalies are located in the survey area at **4113** and **4114** (**Figure 31, 33**). They are 65 m long by 3 m wide and 292 m long by 2 m wide respectively. They correspond to the location of former field boundaries visible on 1923 OS maps.

4.4.6 Numerous weak positive linear trends have been identified within the survey area. However, their weak magnetic nature and lack of further anomaly context prohibit further interpretation.

4.4.7 Modern agricultural processes have been identified through linear positive, or weak dipolar, anomalies. These are likely associated with plough lines and land drains.

4.4.8 Broad weakly positive anomalies have been identified, across the survey area. As previously discussed, these anomalies indicate variability in the magnetic character of the underlying superficial geology. Considered to be natural in origin, these features most likely relate to geomorphological changes associated with periglacial activity across the landscape.

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 The gradiometer survey has identified anomalies which may be archaeological in origin. The rectilinear enclosure with a possible kiln, located in the north-western portion of the site indicates an area of possible industrial activity. However, intrusive investigation would be required to confirm this interpretation.

4.5.2 The remains of an older field system, absent from available map sources, have been identified across the majority of the site. In addition, several ring-ditch features, similar to the circular features, identified from aerial photographs in the wider area could indicate further settlement activity.

4.5.3 A field boundary identified on 1923 OS mapping is located in the south-eastern portion of the survey area.

4.5.4 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with periglacial geomorphological processes across the landscape.

5 AREA 5 ACCESS (NGR 610300, 227600)

5.1 Location, topography, and geology

5.1.1 The survey comprises 77.3 ha of agricultural land distributed over six fields. It is located 2 km to the south-east of Little Bromley and 4.5 km to the south of Manningtree. The site is bounded by Spratts Lane to the west, Stow Farm Kennels, Payne's Lane, and further fields to the south, west, and north.

5.1.2 The topography of the site is flat situated around 33 m aOD.

5.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits of clay, silt, and sand Cover Sands. (BGS 2022).

5.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of stagnogleyic paleo-argillic brown soils of the 582e (Tendring) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

5.2 Archaeological and historical context

5.2.1 There are six Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1 km search radius of the site. They are predominately located in the village of Little Bromley.

5.2.2 A prehistoric leaf-shaped arrowhead was found within the survey area (Area 5_LP 5). In addition, numerous cropmarks have been identified across the survey area.

5.2.3 Prehistoric activity in the wider area has been identified in the form of a few findspots such as a Palaeolithic hand axe located at Marsh Farm (Great Bromley) 2 km to the south-west from the site, a scatter of flints 2 km to the west of the site, a Mesolithic biconical perforated sandstone mace head located at 1.5 km north of the site, and a Bronze Age tripartite collared urn located 1.7 km west of the site.

5.2.4 The whole landscape surrounding the survey area presents numerous undated cropmarks, some of which appear to be ring ditches, enclosures, tracks, parish boundaries, and a Roman road (located 1.5 km north of the site). However, some of these crop marks could also be of geological origin.

5.2.5 A map regression analysis has shown no major changes in the landscape over the last two centuries apart from the presence of former field boundaries, disappeared farm buildings, and infilled ponds within the survey area.

5.3 Introduction

5.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 8 August – 22 November 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 72.3 ha was achieved. Overgrown terrain and the building in the southern corner of Field 1 obstructed the total coverage of the area.

5.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 32** – **43**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

5.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 43**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

5.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

5.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

5.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

5.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

5.4.1 A weak positive rectilinear anomaly is located in field Area 5_05 at **4200**. It is up to 2.5 m wide and occupies a space of 48 m by 39 m on a west – east alignment (**Figure 35, 37**). These anomalies indicate a ditch-like feature, likely an enclosure. The eastern boundary has an 8 m wide gap, which could be an entrance to the enclosure. Several positive circular anomalies have been identified within **4200**. They are up to 3.5 m in diameter and indicate pit-like features. Additionally, several weakly positive linear anomalies lie within the enclosure, which indicate further internal divisions. Weakly positive linear anomalies to the east of **4200** continue on the same alignment at **4201**. Their magnetic response is weaker, and they have been identified as possibly archaeological in origin. They extend for a further 30 m to the east. The prehistoric activity within the area suggested by the finding of a leaf-shaped arrowhead and cropmarks indicate that this enclosure and associated pits and ditches are related to the prehistoric period.

5.4.2 A weak negative linear anomaly at **4202** has been identified within **4200** (**Figure 35, 37**). It is up to 1 m wide and occupies a space of 12 m by 7 m on a north-east to south-west orientation. This anomaly may relate to a small stone wall and is likely, not contemporary with the enclosure at **4200**. Further investigation would be required to confirm the origin of this feature.

5.4.3 Another rectilinear arrangement of weakly positive anomalies is located 220 m to the north-west at **4203**, in field Area 5_04 (**Figure 35**). It occupies a square area of 21 m by 21 m and is 2 m in width, pertaining to ditch-like features. An oval dipolar anomaly is located in the north-western corner of it that occupies an area of 6 m by 3.5 m. This kind of anomaly could relate to an oven or a kiln, however, it could equally indicate a ferrous object. The feature at **4203** has been interpreted as a ditched enclosure, however, further investigation would be required to determine its origin.

5.4.4 In the central portion of field Area 5_03 is a weak positive curvilinear anomaly at **4204** that is up to 1.5 m wide (**Figure 35**). It runs on a WSE – ENE orientation for 28 m and curves towards the north at its eastern end for an additional 5 m. It indicates a ditch-like feature. A circular positive anomaly is located 3 m to the west of it, with a diameter of 3.5 m, which likely relates to a pit feature. The anomalies suggest a former field boundary that predates the available mapping, or a small, truncated enclosure of an unknown origin.

5.4.5 In the south-eastern portion of the survey area is a positive curvilinear anomaly at **4205** (**Figure 39**). It is 12 m long by 2 m wide and indicates a ditch-like feature that could relate to archaeological activities; however, it is more likely that it is a result of modern farming practices or geological processes. Numerous weak positive linear anomalies (**4206** – **4221**) have been identified throughout the survey area (**Figures 33, 35, 37, 39**). They are up to 3 m wide and up to 500 m long and have been identified on the 1898 Second Edition OS mapping as former field boundaries.

5.4.6 To the south of **4200** are two irregular areas of increased magnetic responses at **4222**, **4223** (**Figures 35, 37**). They occupy an area of up to 24 m by 17 m. and are marked on 1898 Second Edition OS mapping as ponds. Another area of increased magnetic response is noted along the southern side of field Area 5_03 (**4224**) and relates to the demolition of a part of the Hawkings Farm noted on 1898 Second Edition OS mapping. Amorphous areas of increased magnetic response in the fields Area 5_01 (**4225**), Area 5_03 (**4226**, **4227**), and Area 5_06 (**4228**) (**Figures 35, 39**) indicate a surface spread of magnetically enhanced material, likely related to manmade ground.

5.4.7 Numerous weak positive linear trends have been identified within the survey area which were considered too weak for confident interpretation.

5.4.8 Indications of modern agricultural processes have been identified in the form of plough lines and land drains.

5.4.9 Broad positive anomalies dominate the centre of the survey area. They are amorphous in shape and indicate layers of periglacial superficial geology, which could obscure weaker archaeological features.

5.5 Discussion

5.5.1 Geophysical survey has identified areas of archaeological interest. The rectilinear enclosure in the centre of the survey area indicates prehistoric activity within the site, however, this interpretation would have to be confirmed by additional investigation. Two other smaller enclosed areas within the survey extent indicate further settlement activity or animal husbandry within the site.

5.5.2 Numerous features that are noted on the 1898 Second Edition OS mapping are identified throughout the survey. Most of them pertain to former field boundaries. Additionally, two locations of backfilled ponds and a demolished farmhouse have been identified.

5.5.3 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin, including agricultural activities, such as drainage and ploughing. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

6 AREA 7 ACCESS (NGR 611300 228000)

6.1 Location, topography, and geology

6.1.1 The survey comprises 22.9 ha of agricultural land situated across two fields. It is located 1 km to the south-east of Little Bromley and 3.5 km to the south of Manningtree. The site is bounded by agricultural fields from all sides.

6.1.2 The topography of the site is flat situated around 33 m aOD.

6.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits of clay, silt, and sand Cover Sands. (BGS 2022).

6.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of stagnogleyic paleo-argillic brown soils of the 582e (Tendring) association in the western part of the survey and pelo-stagnogley soils of the 712c (Windsor) association in the eastern part of the survey (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

6.2 Archaeological and historical context

6.2.1 There are six Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1 km search radius of the site. They are predominately located in the village of Little Bromley.

6.2.2 Prehistoric activity in the wider area has been identified in the form of a few findspots such as a Palaeolithic hand axe located at Marsh Farm (Great Bromley) 2 km to the south-west from the site, a scatter of flints 2 km to the west of the site, a Mesolithic biconical perforated sandstone mace head located at 1.5 km north of the site, and a Bronze Age tripartite collared urn located 1.7 km west of the site. A prehistoric leaf-shaped arrowhead was found to the south of the survey area, within Area 5 in LP_5.

6.2.3 The whole landscape surrounding the survey area presents numerous undated cropmarks, some of which appear to be ring ditches, enclosures, tracks, parish boundaries, and a Roman road (located 1 km north of the site). However, some of these crop marks could also be of geological origin.

6.2.4 A map regression analysis has shown no major changes in the landscape over the last two centuries apart from the presence of former field boundaries, disappeared farm buildings, and infilled ponds within the survey area.

6.3 Introduction

6.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 11 January – 13 January 2023. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 21 ha was achieved.

6.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 44 – 47**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

6.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 45** and

47). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

6.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

6.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

6.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

6.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

6.4.1 A weak positive linear anomaly at **4300** is located in the centre of Area_7_02 (**Figures 45**, **47**). It is up to 2 m wide and 220 m long on an east – west orientation. It indicates a ditch-like feature that likely relates to a past field boundary that predates available maps. It has the same orientation as the possible prehistoric enclosure **4300**, located 500 m to the south in Area 5, however, it could as well be later in origin.

6.4.2 Two weak positive linear anomalies **4301** and **4302** were identified traversing the site on east – west and south-west to north-east orientations (**Figures 45, 47**). They are up to 2 m wide and 476 m and 355 m long respectively. These ditch-like features were identified on the 1898 Second Edition OS mapping as former field boundaries.

6.4.3 Numerous weak positive linear trends have been identified within the survey area which were considered too weak for confident interpretation.

6.4.4 Indications of modern agricultural processes have been identified in form of plough lines and land drains.

6.4.5 Broad positive anomalies dominate the centre of the survey area. They are amorphous in shape and indicate layers of periglacial superficial geology, which could obscure weaker archaeological features.

6.5 Discussion

6.5.1 The gradiometer survey did detect a linear anomaly that was considered to be of possible archaeological origin. It is likely part of a past field system that predates available mapping.

6.5.2 Two field boundaries, which are known from 1898 Second Edition OS mapping have been identified.

6.5.3 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin, such as field drains, ploughing, and a service. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

7 AREA 9 (NGR 610300, 227600)

7.1 Location, topography, and geology

7.1.1 The survey comprises 43 ha of agricultural land, distributed over four areas. It is 3.7 km to the west of Wix and 2.2 km north-east of Little Bentley. The site is bounded to the west by the B1035 and waterworks, to the south by the A120, and further agricultural land to the east and north. The survey area is bisected by a farm track orientated north – south heading from the A120 to the farmyard.

7.1.2 The topography of the site is gently sloping from around 38 m aOD in the south to 32m aOD in the north.

7.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits of Cover Sand (BGS 2022).

7.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of Stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 582e (Tendring) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

7.2 Archaeological and historical context

7.2.1 There are four Grade II Listed Buildings of post-medieval origin within the 1 km search radius of the site. These consist of one farmhouse and three dwellings.

7.2.2 Within the central section of the site, a Bronze Age round barrow has been identified from cropmarks. Close to the round barrow and still within the site are several linear features also identified from cropmarks. These are thought to be ditched features, potentially field boundaries of unknown date.

7.2.3 Other Bronze Age round barrows have been identified from cropmarks 710 m to the east, 655 m to the south, and 515 m to the south-west of the site.

7.2.4 A large (110 m x 135 m) enclosure has been detected 200 m to the north-west of the site. Just to the west of this is a partial round barrow, and to the north are a series of ditched features comprising an enclosure and field system.

7.2.5 In the wider 1 km search area various other ditches, field boundaries, pits, a mill mound, and trackways which have been detected by aerial photography.

7.2.6 Map regression shows that the site has retained its character since the late 1800s. Changes to the site include the removal of several field boundaries to create fewer, larger, fields, the removal of a pond and the addition of a field boundary. The building and associated outbuilding bordering the south of the site are a modern addition.

7.3 Introduction

7.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 29 November – 7 December 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 39.5 ha was achieved. The remaining area will be surveyed at a later date.

7.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of

1:2,000 (**Figures 48** – **53**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

7.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 49, 51, 53**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.

7.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

7.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

7.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

7.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

7.4.1 A positive linear anomaly has been identified in Field Area_09_01 at **4400**. It is on an east – west orientation for 145 m and is 2 m wide (**Figure 49**). A similar anomaly at **4401** has been identified in field Area_09_03 on a south – north orientation, running for 125 m, before it turns to the west for 13 m. A similar anomaly has been identified in the Area_09_02, at **4402**. It is up to 1.5 m wide and traverses the area on the north – south orientation. They relate to former field boundaries noted on the 1898 Second Edition OS map.

7.4.2 A broad area of increased magnetic response at **4403** is located at the northern side of Field Area_09_01 (**Figure 49**). It indicates a spread of magnetically enhanced material on the surface, likely the consequence of modern agricultural practices such as manuring or a spread of material to improve wet ground.

7.4.3 Five amorphous areas of increased magnetic responses at **4404** – **4408** are located in fields Area_09_02, Area_09_03 and Area_09_04 (**Figure 49, 51**). They indicate areas of manmade ground along the modern field boundaries.

7.4.4 Several weak positive linear trends have been identified within the survey area which were considered too weak for confident interpretation.

7.4.5 Indication for modern agricultural practices in form of land drains and plough lines have been identified.

7.4.6 A strong dipolar magnetic anomaly at **4509** traverses field Area_09_01(**Figure 49**). This is indicative of a modern service, such as a pipe or cable.

7.4.7 Broad positive anomalies have been identified throughout the site. They indicate superficial deposits of Cover Sands and periglacial processes.

7.5 Discussion

7.5.1 The gradiometer survey did not detect any anomalies of archaeological origin. Two field boundaries, which are known from 1898 Second Edition OS mapping have been identified.

7.5.2 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin, such as field drains, ploughing, and a service. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

8 AREA 10 (NGR 613100, 227100)

8.1 Location, topography, and geology

8.1.1 The survey comprises 45.8 ha of agricultural land, distributed over 4 areas. It is 3.2 km to the west of Wix and 1.7 km north-east of Little Bentley. The site is bounded to the west by the B1035, to the north by the A120, Stones Green Road to the south-east, and further open agricultural land to the south-west and east. The survey area is bisected by a farm track orientated north – south heading from the A120 to the farmyard at the centre of the survey area.

8.1.2 The topography of the site is gently sloping at around 38 m aOD in the north down to 32m aOD in the south.

8.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits of Cover Sand (BGS 2022).

8.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of Stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 582e (Tendring) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

8.2 Archaeological and historical context

8.2.1 There are five Grade II Listed Buildings of post-medieval origin within the 1 km search radius of the site. These consist of one farmhouse, three dwellings, and a workhouse. Abbot's Hall is located 65 m to the south of the northern section of the site.

8.2.2 Within the north of the site several ditches, potentially old field boundaries, have been identified from cropmarks visible in aerial photography.

8.2.3 Four Bronze Age round barrows, one with a central pit, have been identified 70 m to the west, 270 m to the west, 455 m to the north, and 460 m to the east of the site, respectively. Two further barrows as well as a partial one, are located 1 km to the south-east.

8.2.4 Numerous unidentified ditches, potential field boundaries and an enclosure have been identified as cropmarks from the analysis of aerial imagery for the area.

8.2.5 Map regression shows that the site has retained its character since the late 1800s. Changes to the site include the removal of several field boundaries to create fewer, larger, fields and the removal of a small building and a pond in the north.

8.3 Introduction

8.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 28 November – 2 December 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 43.2 ha was achieved.

8.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 52 – 59**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

8.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 53, 55, 67, 59**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

8.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

8.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

8.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

8.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

8.4.1 In the western part of field Area_10_02 is a very weak negative semi-circular anomaly at **4500** that is 20 m in diameter and up to 3.5 m wide (**Figure 57**). The southern side of it does not appear in the geophysical data, which could either indicate an opening or that perseveration is poor. It pertains to a possible earthen bank of unknown origin. The presence of Bronze Age barrows and round houses in the wider landscape suggests this could be of the same origin. It could as well be a response from superficial deposits and as such reflect a natural feature.

8.4.2 A broad weak positive curvilinear anomaly at **4501** is located in the south-western portion of field Area_10_01. It runs on a south-west to north-east orientation for 26 m and turns towards at south-east at a right angle for 14 m. This indicates a ditch-like feature and relate to a small enclosure. However, it is more likely a result of geological processes on site and natural in origin.

8.4.3 Six weak positive linear anomalies at **4502** – **4507** are located in fields Area_12_01 – 02 running on an orthogonal arrangement (**Figures 55, 57**). A similar anomaly with a line of strong dipolar anomalies at **4508** is located in field Area_12_04 (**Figure 59**). These anomalies relate to former field boundaries on 1898 Second Edition OS mapping.

8.4.4 An amorphous area of increased magnetic response at 4609 has been identified along the north-western edge of Area_10_02 (**Figure 57**). It occupies an area of 72 m by 40 m, where a building is noted on the 1898 Second Edition OS map. A circular area at **4510** with a diameter of 18 m has been identified in the south-western corner of field Area_10_02. This corresponds with the location of a pond visible on the 1898 Second Edition OS map that has been backfilled. A similar area of increased magnetic response at **4511** is located along the northern edge of field Area_10_01 (**Figure 55**). This indicates manmade ground along the side of the field.

8.4.5 Three strong dipolar anomalies at **4512** – **4514** have been identified within the survey area (**Figures 55, 57**). They are indicative of modern services, such as pipes and cables.

8.4.6 Numerous weak positive linear trends have been identified within the survey area which are considered too weak for confident interpretation.

8.4.7 Indication for modern agricultural practices in the form of land drains and plough lines have been identified.

8.4.8 Broad positive anomalies have been identified throughout the site. They indicate superficial deposits of Cover Sand and periglacial processes.

8.5 Discussion

8.5.1 The gradiometer survey has identified the location of a possible Bronze Age round barrow. Similar barrows are known to be in the general vicinity of the site. However, this feature could as well be natural in origin and this interpretation would require additional investigation for confident confirmation.

8.5.2 Several field boundaries, as well as a demolished dwelling and a pond, which correspond with features from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified within the survey area.

8.5.3 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

9 TENDRING GREEN NORTH (NGR 614400, 226100)

9.1 Location, topography, and geology

9.1.1 The survey comprises 41.4 ha of agricultural land, distributed over five areas. It is 420 m north-east of Tendring Green and 3 km south-west of Wix. The site is bounded to the north by Barlon Road, to the east and south by Spratts Lane, and further agricultural land to the west. Wolves Hall Lane bisect the survey area.

9.1.2 The topography of the site is sloping at around 36 m aOD in the north-west down to 27m aOD in the south.

9.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits over the north and south of the site is Cover Sand (BGS 2022).

9.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of pelo-stagnogley soils of the 712c (Windsor) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

9.2 Archaeological and historical context

9.2.1 There are five Grade II Listed Buildings of post-medieval origin within the 1 km search radius of the site. These consist of one farmhouse, three dwellings, and a workhouse. Brockett's Hall is located just outside the northern boundary of the site.

9.2.2 Two Bronze Age double-ditched round barrows, and potentially a further partial one, identified via cropmarks, are located within field TGN_01. Two other Bronze Age round barrows, identified via aerial photography are located 410 m north-west and 920 m north of the site.

9.2.3 In the central section of the site, two linear cropmarks indicate ditched features, potentially being old field boundaries.

9.2.4 Numerous other cropmarks are located within the 1 km search area comprising field boundaries, ditches, extraction pits, enclosure, round barrows, and a trackway.

9.2.5 Map regression shows that the site has retained its character since the late 1800s. Changes to the site include the removal of several field boundaries to create fewer, larger, fields and the addition of one field boundary in the north.

9.3 Introduction

9.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 13 October – 7 December 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 41.2 ha was achieved.

9.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 60 – 67**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

9.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 61, 63, 65, 67**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

9.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

9.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

9.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

9.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

9.4.1 A weak positive semi-circular anomaly is located in the southern portion of TGN_04 at **4600** (**Figures 61, 63**). It has a diameter of 27 m and a width of up to 2 m. The anomaly is truncated by a modern service on its south-western portion. It indicates a ring ditch, possibly a barrow or small enclosure. Similar features have been recognised from aerial photography in the wider landscape and have been identified as Bronze Age barrows. This interpretation is tentative due to the very weak magnetic anomaly and would require additional investigations for confident interpretation.

9.4.2 To the south of **4600**, are parallel positive linear anomalies at **4601** and **4602** (**Figure 63**). They traverse the site on a south-west to north-east alignment running at a slight angle from each other, measuring 135 m and 77 m long respectively. Both potentially extend beyond the edge of the survey area to south. They indicate ditch features, potentially the remains of former field boundaries, absent from historical maps. However, their relatively strong magnetic response suggests that they could as well be modern in origin, related to the field's drainage system.

9.4.3 Two weak positive linear anomalies (4603, 4604) that are on a rectilinear alignment are noted in the southern portion of the survey in field TGN_01 (**Figure 65**). They delimit a 90 m by 90 m area on a south-west to north-east orientation and indicate a ditch features. They could pertain to an older field arrangement; however, it is equally possible that they are the result of geological processes.

9.4.4 Four weak positive linear and curvilinear anomalies at **4603** – **4606** have been identified in fields TGN_02 – 04 (**Figures 61, 63, 65**). They are up to 3 m wide and correspond with former field boundaries identified on the 1898 Second Edition OS map.

9.4.5 Two areas of increased magnetic response at **4607** and **4608** have been identified in field TGN_05 (**Figures 61, 63**). They are oblong in shape, covering an area of 49 m by 15 m on a north – south orientation. They correspond with the location of a track noted on the 1898 Second Edition OS map.

9.4.6 A strong dipolar anomaly at **4609** traverses field TGN_04 on a north-west to south-east orientation (**Figures 61, 63**). This is indicative of a modern service.

9.4.7 Numerous weak positive linear trends have been identified within the survey area which are considered too weak for confident interpretation.

9.4.8 Indication for modern agricultural practices in form of land drains and plough lines have been identified.

9.4.9 Broad positive anomalies have been identified throughout the site. They are indictive of superficial deposits of Cover Sand and periglacial processes.

9.5 Discussion

9.5.1 The gradiometer survey has identified the location of a truncated round ditch that could relate to a Bronze Age round barrow. This interpretation is tentative at best and would require additional investigation to be confirmed. There is no evidence for the barrows identified from cropmarks elsewhere in the survey area.

9.5.2 Several field boundaries, as well as a path, which are known from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified within the survey data.

9.5.3 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

10 AREA 12 (NGR 615100, 225300)

10.1 Location, topography, and geology

10.1.1 The survey comprises 28.2 ha of agricultural land, distributed over three areas. It is 1.25 km to the north-east of Tendring and 3.5 km south of Wix. The site is bounded to the south-east by the Tendring Brook, to the north by the Wolves Hall Land and Fairley James Farm, and further open agricultural land to the west and east.

10.1.2 The topography of the site is gently sloping at around 28 m aOD in the north down to 19m aOD in the south.

10.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits of Cover Sand, with a small area of sand and gravel of the Kesgrave Catchment subgroup near the southern farmyard, and an area with no recorded superficial deposits following the Tendering Brook (BGS 2022).

10.1.4 The soils underlying in the north of the site are likely to consist of Stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 582e (Tendring) association, to the south consist of gleyic argillic brown earths of the 573b (Wix) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

10.2 Archaeological and historical context

10.2.1 There are seven Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1 km search radius of the site. They consist of a farmhouse and six dwellings from the post-medieval period. Two of the houses are located in the Conservation Area of Tendring located close to the south-west boundary of the 1 km search radius.

10.2.2 In the south-east of the site, there are cropmarks indicating the presence of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries. In the immediate surrounds of the site, there are a series of undated field boundaries, also identified via cropmarks, located 80 m to the west and 90 m to the north-east. An area of extraction has also been identified 80 m to the west.

10.2.3 Prehistoric activity is evidenced by location of a tumulus marked on 6” OS series of 1874-5 and visible in aerial and satellite imagery 270 m to the east of field Area_12_03. Additionally, two Bronze Age double-ditched round barrows, and potentially one further partial one (identified via cropmarks) 239 m to the north-west of the site. Prehistoric activity in the wider area is evidenced by a trackway, enclosure and pits dated between the palaeolithic to Roman periods.

10.2.4 The suggested route of a Roman road runs along the current Thorpe Road 815 m to the south of the site.

10.2.5 Numerous cropmarks are located within the 1 km search area comprising old field boundaries, ditches, trackways, extraction pits, a ring ditch, enclosures, a pond, and a medieval moat.

10.2.6 An abandoned railway is noted on the 1898 Second Edition OS map, 250 m to the south-west of field Area_12_03.

10.2.7 Map regression shows that the site has retained its character since the late 1800s. Changes to the site include the removal of several field boundaries to create fewer, larger fields.

10.3 Introduction

10.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 23 November – 8 December 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 28.4 ha was achieved.

10.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 66 – 69**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

10.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 67, 69**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

10.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

10.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

10.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

10.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

10.4.1 A broad weakly positive linear anomaly at **4700** is located in the western portion of field Area_12_03 (**Figure 69**). It is 3 m wide and runs on a general north – south orientation for 55 m. It indicates a ditch-like feature that could pertain to a former field boundary that predates available maps. However, it is equally possible that this is a response from a variation in the superficial geology and as such natural in origin.

10.4.2 Five very weak positive linear anomalies at **4701 – 4705** have been identified in fields Area_12_01 and Area_12_03 (**Figures 67, 69**). They are amplified by dipolar ferrous anomalies and relate to former field boundaries on the 1898 Second Edition OS map. In addition, an oval area of increased magnetic response at **4706** is located at the northern portion of field Area_12_01 and corresponds with a pond on the map.

10.4.3 Three strong dipolar anomalies at **4707 – 4709** traverse the site indicating modern services such as pipes or cables (**Figures 67, 69**).

10.4.4 Numerous weak positive linear trends have been identified within the survey area which were considered too weak for confident interpretation.

10.4.5 Indication for modern agricultural practices in form of land drains and plough lines have been identified throughout the site.

10.4.6 Broad positive anomalies have been identified throughout the site. They indicate superficial deposits of Cover Sand and periglacial processes.

10.5 Discussion

10.5.1 The gradiometer survey has identified a possible field boundary that predates the available maps. Additionally, five field boundaries that were known from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified as very weak positive responses.

10.5.2 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

11 EAST OF TENDRING (NGR 615800, 224500)

11.1 Location, topography, and geology

11.1.1 The survey comprises 45.3 ha of agricultural land over seven fields. It is located 1.5 km from Tendring and 3 km to the west of the town of Thorpe-le-Soken. The area is bounded by field boundaries to the south-east and north-west, to the north-east and south-west it extends as further agricultural land.

11.1.2 The topography of the site rises from 18 m aOD at the western edge to 28 m aOD along the eastern edge.

11.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits of Cover Sand noted in the north-western portion of the site (BGS 2022).

11.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of stagnogleyic paleo-stagnogley soils of the 712c (Windsor) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

11.2 Archaeological and historical context

11.2.1 There are nine Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1 km search radius of the site. They consist of four farmhouses and five dwellings. Two, the Old Post Cottage and 1 The Street, are located within the Conservation Area of Tendring in the south-west of the 1 km search radius. Hannam's Hall dating from the 17th century is located immediately to the west of field EOT_03.

11.2.2 In the north of the site is the location of a tumulus marked on the 1874-5 OS map and visible in aerial and satellite imagery. Prehistoric activity in the wider area is evidenced by palaeolithic worked flints, a Mesolithic tranchet axe, and a prehistoric blade all discovered 885 m to the south-east of the site.

11.2.3 The suggested route of a Roman road runs along the current Thorpe Road immediately outside the southern boundary of the site.

11.2.4 Within the south-west corner of the site, possible medieval activity is recorded in the form of cropmarks indicating a possible moat.

11.2.5 A cast iron signpost is located on the south-east border of the site.

11.2.6 Cropmarks indicating undated field boundaries are located in the central area of the site. Numerous cropmarks are located within the 1 km search area comprising old field boundaries, ditches, trackways, extraction pits, ring ditches, and enclosures.

11.2.7 An abandoned railway is noted on the 1898 Second Editon OS map 260 m to the west of field EOT_01.

11.2.8 Map regression shows that the site has retained its character since the late 1800s. Changes to the site include the removal of several field boundaries to create fewer, larger fields.

11.3 Introduction

11.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 9 August – 14 December 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 41.8 ha was achieved.

11.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 70 – 75**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

11.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 71, 73, 75).** Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

11.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

11.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

11.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

11.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

11.4.1 A very weak positive annular anomaly is located in the central portion of Field EOT_01 at **4800** (**Figure 71**). It has a diameter of 20 m and is up to 1.5 m wide. At the centre of it is a circular positive anomaly with a diameter of 2.5 m. This indicates a ring ditch with a central pit and could represent prehistoric funerary activity, which is known from the wider area. This feature is located 70 m to the north-west of a tumulus known from aerial photography and historic maps. Further investigation would be required to confirm the preservation and function of the feature.

11.4.2 A positive linear anomaly at **4801** is on an east – west orientation in field EOT_05 (**Figure 75**). It is 66 m long by 2 m wide and truncated by a modern service. It pertains to a ditch-like feature, possibly a field boundary that predates the available maps. However, it is more likely to be a field drain and is as such modern in origin.

11.4.3 10 positive linear anomalies at **4802 – 4811** have been identified throughout the survey area (**Figures 71, 73, 75**). They relate to former field boundaries on the 1898 Second Edition OS map.

11.4.4 Three strong dipolar anomalies at **4812 – 4814** traverse the site indicating modern services, such as pipes or cables (**Figures 71, 73, 75**).

11.4.5 Numerous weak positive linear trends have been identified within the survey area which are considered too weak for confident interpretation.

11.4.6 Indication for modern agricultural practices in form of land drains and plough lines have been identified throughout the site.

11.4.7 Broad positive anomalies have been identified throughout the site. They are indicative of superficial deposits of Cover Sand and periglacial processes.

11.5 Discussion

11.5.1 The gradiometer survey has successfully identified features that are considered archaeological in origin. A possible round barrow with a central pit has been identified within the survey area, located 70 m north-west of a tumulus known from the historical maps and aerial photography. However, the known barrow is not evident in the data, suggesting a low level of preservation.

11.5.2 Former field boundaries that have been indicated on 1898 OS mapping have been identified across the survey area.

11.5.3 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

12 AREA 15 (NGR 616273, 223934)

12.1 Location, topography, and geology

12.1.1 The survey comprises 10.8 ha of agricultural land, distributed over two areas. It is 1.8 km to the east of Tendring and 2.2 km north-west of Thorpe-le-Soken. The site is bounded to the north and east by Thorpe Road B1035, to the south by Whitehall Lane and a farmyard, and further open agricultural to the west. The survey area contains two large ponds, one within each area.

12.1.2 The topography of the site is gently sloping at around 24 m aOD in the south down to 18 m aOD in the north.

12.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2022).

12.1.4 The soils underlying in the north of the site are likely to consist of pelo-stagnogley soil of the 712c (Windsor) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

12.2 Archaeological and historical context

12.2.1 There are eight Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1 km search radius of the site. These consist of four farmhouses and four dwellings that are located across the study area.

12.2.2 Prehistoric activity in the wider area is evidenced by palaeolithic worked flints, a Mesolithic tranchet axe and a prehistoric blade all discovered 680 m to the south-east of the site. 1 km to the north-west is the site of a tumulus marked on 1874-5 OS mapping and visible in aerial and satellite imagery.

12.2.3 The suggested route of a Roman road runs along the current Thorpe Road immediately outside the northern boundary of the site.

12.2.4 Medieval activity in the area comprises cropmarks of a possible medieval moat 150 m to the north.

12.2.5 A cast iron signpost is located on the opposite side of Thorpe Road immediately outside the northern boundary of the site.

12.2.6 Numerous cropmarks are located within the 1 km search area comprising possible ring ditches 295 m to the south-east and 500 m to the south; potential field boundaries, trackways and ditches 580 m to the south-east and 830 m to the north-east; and a series of cropmarks in a field 840 m to the west comprising possible double-ditched trackways, linear features, pits, a sub rectangular enclosure, and a possible ring ditch.

12.2.7 Map regression shows that the site has retained its character since the late 1800s with no major changes apart from the removal of two field boundaries.

12.3 Introduction

12.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 8 and 9 November 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 8.8 ha was achieved.

12.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 76, 77**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

12.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 77**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

12.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

12.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

12.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

12.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

12.4.1 An amorphous area of increased magnetic response is located in the centre of field Area_15_01 at **4900** (**Figure 77**). It occupies an area of 108 m by 60 m and indicates a spread of magnetically enhanced material. This is likely a result of modern agricultural practices in the area.

12.4.2 Weak dipolar linear anomalies have been identified across the area. They are associated with land drains.

12.4.3 The entire survey area is dominated by superficial geological responses. They could obscure archaeological features with weak responses.

12.5 Discussion

12.5.1 The gradiometer survey did not identify any anomalies that would be considered archaeological in origin.

12.5.2 Indication for modern farming has been identified in the form of a spread of surface material and land drains.

13 AREA 17 (NGR 616510, 223624)

13.1 Location, topography, and geology

13.1.1 The survey comprises 10.1 ha of agricultural land, distributed over two areas. It is 2.2 km to the south-east of Tendring and 2 km north-west of Thorpe-le-Soken. The site is bounded to the east by Thorpe Road B1035, to the north by Whitehall Lane, and further open agricultural land to the south.

13.1.2 The topography of the site is gently sloping to the centre of the area at around 24 m aOD in the south and north, down to 22m aOD following the field boundary at the centre.

13.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2022).

13.1.4 The soils underlying in the north of the site are likely to consist of Stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 582e (Tendring) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

13.2 Archaeological and historical context

13.2.1 There are six Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1 km search radius of the site consisting of dwellings and farmhouses from the post-medieval period. The northernmost edge of the Conservation Area of Thorpe-le-Soken is located 900 m to the south-east of the site.

13.2.2 Within the site are cropmarks comprising pits and two ring ditches.

13.2.3 Prehistoric activity in the wider area is evidenced by palaeolithic worked flints, a Mesolithic tranchet axe, and a prehistoric blade all discovered 245 m to the south of the site.

13.2.4 The suggested route of a Roman road runs east – west 215 m to the north of the site.

13.2.5 Various other potential features have been identified from aerial photography within the surrounding area including possible ditches or field boundaries 75 m to the east, a penannular ring ditch 360 m to the south, linear features, pits, and possibly two ring ditches 650 m to the east, field boundaries 815 m to the north-west, and several linear cropmarks indicating possible trackways and ditches 1 km to the north.

13.2.6 Map regression shows that the site has retained its character since the late 1800s with no major changes apart from the removal of a field boundary.

13.3 Introduction

13.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 2 and 3 November 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 9.6 ha was achieved.

13.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 78, 79**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

13.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 79**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

13.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

13.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

13.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

13.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

13.4.1 Two very weak positive linear anomalies at **5000** and **5001** have been identified within the survey area (**Figure 79**). They indicate ditch features that are 2 m wide by 25 m and 163 m long respectively and correspond with field boundaries noted on the 1898 Second Edition OS map.

13.4.2 Weak dipolar linear anomalies have been identified across the area. They are indicative of land drains.

13.4.3 Field Area_17_01 and the western portion of Area_17_02 are dominated by broad positive anomalies indicating superficial geology. These anomalies could obscure weaker archaeological features present on site.

13.5 Discussion

13.5.1 The gradiometer survey did not identify any anomalies that are considered archaeological in origin. Two former field boundaries that are known from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified in the area.

13.5.2 There is no evidence of the ring ditches and pits noted as crop marks, however the area is dominated by natural geological responses, which may make the identification of weak archaeological anomalies difficult.

13.5.3 Indication for modern farming has been identified in the form of land drains.

14 AREA 18 (NGR 617500, 223200)

14.1 Location, topography, and geology

14.1.1 The survey area comprises 29 ha of agricultural land, distributed over seven fields. The survey area is a corridor located 1.6 km east of Tendring at its western edge and extends to 200 m north of Thorpe le Soken at the south-east edge. It is bounded by Tendring Road to the west, Landmere Road to the east, and is surrounded by further agricultural fields. Golden Lane bisects the corridor.

14.1.2 The topography of the site is on an undulating slope from 26 m aOD at the north-west extent to 20 m aOD in the south-west extent.

14.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2022).

14.1.4 The soils underlying in the west of the site are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 582e (Tendring) association and to the east of pelo-stagnogley soil of the 712c (Windsor) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

14.2 Archaeological and historical context

14.2.1 There are 20 Grade II listed buildings within 500 m of the survey area. Most are concentrated within Thorpe le Soken and reflect 18th and 19th century farmsteads, cottages, and village buildings.

14.2.2 Possible archaeological activity has been recorded within Area 18 in the form of cropmarks showing linear features, pits, and possibly two ring ditches. The ring ditches are recorded on grassland and could be marks created by grazing rather than archaeology.

14.2.3 Potential features of archaeological interest have been identified from aerial photography within 500 m of the survey area. These comprise cropmarks of possible field boundaries and enclosures.

14.2.4 The suggested route of a Roman road runs east-west 440 m to the north of the site.

14.2.5 In an agricultural field, 445 m to the north of the site the location of a WWI airfield used as a night landing ground is recorded.

14.3 Introduction

14.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team on 22 November 2022 and between 20 – 28 September 2023. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 25.9 ha was achieved.

14.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 80, 89**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

14.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 81, 83,**

85, 87, and 89). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

14.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

14.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

14.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

14.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

14.4.1 A weak, annular positive anomaly has been identified in Area_18_02 at **5100** (**Figure 83**). The anomaly is 13 m in diameter and 1.3 m wide. It indicates a ditch-like feature related to a possible roundhouse or a barrow and correlates with cropmarks recorded in HER.

14.4.2 Weak positive linear anomalies have been detected at **5101** and **5102** in Area_18_2 and Area_18_06 (**Figures 85, 89**). They both are up to 2 m wide and traverse the site on an east to west and north-east to south-west orientation respectively. They indicate ditch features associated with former field boundaries identified on the 1898 Second Edition OS mapping.

14.4.3 A weak positive oval anomaly at **5103** has been identified in Area_18_05 (**Figure 85**). It is 18 m long by 13 m wide. The relatively large area with a weakly positive magnetic response indicates a large pit they may be associated with material extraction and is not considered to be of archaeological importance.

14.4.4 A series of strong, linear anomalies have been identified as land drains across the survey area. Further weak dipolar anomalies have been identified likely indicating clay-fired land drains.

14.4.5 Areas of weak, positive enhancement across the survey area have been identified as the result of changes in underlying or superficial geology.

14.4.6 Several strong dipolar linear anomalies (**5104** – **5106**) have been identified in Area_18_05 and Area_18_08 (**Figures 85, 87, 89**). These anomalies are indicative of modern services.

14.5 Discussion

14.5.1 The gradiometer survey has successfully identified features that are considered to be possibly archaeological in origin. A roundhouse or a barrow was identified in the north-western part of the survey. This correlates with cropmark evidence recorded in Essex HER. Further investigations would be required to confirm a time period and the function of the feature.

14.5.2 The remaining anomalies indicate former field boundaries, and modern agricultural activities in the form of ploughing and land drains or are thought to be natural or modern in origin.

15 AREA 20 (NGR 618673 222900)

15.1 Location, topography, and geology

15.1.1 The survey comprises 23.9 ha of agricultural land stretching across nine fields. The western edge of the survey area is directly north of Thorpe-le-Soken and extends 2 km to the ESE. The site is bounded to the southeast by Thorpe Road, to the west by Landermere Road, to the south by a mixture of agricultural land, houses and gardens, and further open agricultural land to the north. Damant's Farm Lane and Sneating Hall Lane (B1034) bisect the survey area.

15.1.2 The topography of the site is undulating, with various areas measuring between 26 m aOD to 21 m aOD across the survey area.

15.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2022).

15.1.4 The soils underlying in the north of the site are likely to consist of in the west of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 582e (Tendring) association and to the east of pelo-stagnogley soil of the 712c (Windsor) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

15.2 Archaeological and historical context

15.2.1 There are 4 Grade II* and 25 Grade II listed buildings within the 1 km search radius of the site. Aside from a cottage and two halls located to the north of the site, these listed buildings are all located to the south-west of the site, mainly within the Conservation Area of Thorpe-le-Soken. They consist of mostly post-medieval dwellings, a hotel, churches, and a police station.

15.2.2 The site of the former Gunfleet estuary which was used as a port and haven in the medieval period and was gradually silted up in the post-medieval period is located 240 m to the west of the site.

15.2.3 A post-medieval brick kiln is recorded 250 m to the north-west of the site.

15.2.4 There are numerous features of the unknown date recorded from cropmarks. These include an extensive system of field boundaries and a possible enclosure within the site boundary. An area comprising ditches, pits, and small penannular ring ditches has been identified to the north-west of the site.

15.2.5 Additional features have been identified from aerial photography within the surrounding area. A number of linear features, potentially former field boundaries or ditches, have also been identified.

15.3 Introduction

15.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 07 August 2023 and 20 September 2023. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 21.9 ha was achieved. The remaining areas were not available for survey.

15.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of

1:2,000 (**Figures 88** – **95**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

15.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 89, 91, 93, 95**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

15.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

15.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

15.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

15.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

15.4.1 A weak positive curvilinear anomaly **5200** has been identified in Area_20_07 (**Figure 93**). It is up to 2 m wide and 46 m long. On the western side, it likely extends beyond the survey area and is cut off by an area of increased magnetic response at the east, where it forms a rectilinear area of 8 m by 5 m. It indicates a ditch-like feature of unknown date. It could pertain to a small enclosure or a field boundary that predates the available mapping, however, additional investigation would be required to confirm this. The increased magnetic anomaly at the eastern end of it is 14 m by 10 m large, and likely indicates an area of extraction, or a backfilled pond not identified on historical mapping.

15.4.2 A weak positive linear anomaly **5201** was identified in Area_20_08 (**Figure 95**). It is up to 2 m wide and traverses the site on a north-east – south-west orientation. This anomaly is indicative of a ditch-like feature and could relate to a field boundary that predates available mapping. It is equally possible, however, that it relates to the B1034 road nearby.

15.4.3 Weak, positive linear anomalies have been detected at **5202** – **5205** (**Figure 93**) They indicate ditch features that are up to 2 m wide. These correspond with field boundaries noted on the 1898 Second Edition OS map.

15.4.4 An area of increased magnetic response at **5206** has been detected (**Figure 91**). It covers an area of 27 m by 25 m, likely indicating an area of a spread of magnetically enhanced material.

15.4.5 A series of strong, linear anomalies have been identified as land drains across the survey area. Further weak dipolar anomalies have been identified indicating clay-fired land drains.

15.4.6 Areas of weak, positive enhancement are present across the survey area. Their amorphous nature and lack of discernible pattern suggests they are the result of changes in underlying or superficial geology.

15.4.7 A strong dipolar anomaly at **5207** traverses the site indicating a modern service, such as a pipe or cable (**Figure 89**).

15.5 Discussion

15.5.1 The gradiometer survey has identified the remains of a possible small enclosure of an unknown date however, it could equally indicate a field boundary that predates available mapping. Additionally, a ditch was identified that likely pertains to an old field boundary that predates the available mapping. It could relate to linear features identified with aerial photography.

15.5.2 Several former field boundaries that are known from the 1898 Second Edition OS map have been identified in the area.

15.5.3 An area of strong magnetic enhancement has been identified and relates to a spread of magnetic material near the field boundary. The remaining anomalies are natural or modern in origin, including land drains and services.

16 KIRBY CROSS WEST (NGR 619610, 220650)

16.1 Location, topography, and geology

16.1.1 The survey comprises 87.3 ha of agricultural land distributed over nine fields. It is located 1 km to the west of Kirby Cross and 5 km to the north-east of Clacton-on-Sea. The northern part is bounded by a railway line to the south and extends as further agricultural land to the west, north, and east. The area to the south of the railway is bounded by field boundaries to the north-west and south-east and continues as further agricultural land towards the north-east and south-west.

16.1.2 The topography of the site is gently sloping from 25 m aOD at the northern edge to 22 m aOD to the north of the railway and from 14 m aOD – 18 m aOD to the south of the railway.

16.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group with overlying superficial geological deposits of Cover Sand, with a small area of sand and gravel of the Kesgrave Catchment subgroup (BGS 2022).

16.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of stagnogleyic paleo-argillic brown soils of the 582e (Tendring) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

16.2 Archaeological and historical context

16.2.1 There are six Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1 km search radius of the site. The earliest of these buildings is the 16th century 178 Thorpe Road, a timber-framed and plastered cottage, but the majority of the buildings are 17th century onwards.

16.2.2 The Portable Antiquities Scheme reports a findspot of Roman date 550 m to the north of the site.

16.2.3 The site of the former Gunfleet estuary which was used as a port and haven in the medieval period and was gradually silted up in the post-medieval period is located 240 m to the west of the site. A possible landing spot is recorded 800 m to the south of the site.

16.2.4 A post-medieval brick kiln is recorded 250 m to the north-west of the site.

16.2.5 Grove Fruit Farm is noted on the OS 1:25 000, 1937 – 61 and OS 1:10 560, 1949 – 71 maps, which coincide with the north-eastern boundary of the site.

16.2.6 The Walton on the Naze Branch of the Great Eastern Main Line is noted in the OS One Inch, 1885 – 1900 map, which corresponds to the southern boundary of the site.

16.2.7 There are numerous features of the unknown date recorded from cropmarks. These include an extensive system of field boundaries and a possible enclosure within the site boundary. An area comprising ditches, pits, and small penannular ring ditches has been identified to the north-west of the site.

16.3 Introduction

16.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 31 May – 14 October 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 82.4 ha was

achieved. Overgrown terrain and the building in the southern corner of Field 1 obstructed the total coverage of the area.

16.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 96 – 107**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

16.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

16.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

16.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

16.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

16.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

16.4.1 A weakly positive set of rectilinear anomalies is located in the eastern part of Field KWC_04 at **5300** (**Figures 101, 103**). It is 94 m long by 60 m wide and is orientated north – south, forming a possible ditched enclosure. A smaller internal division has been identified along the southern boundary, occupying a space of 28 m by 14 m. This has been interpreted as possible archaeology due to its weak magnetic signature making more confident interpretation difficult. It is equally possible that it was formed by natural processes in the periglacial environment, although it could still contain archaeological artefacts.

16.4.2 A weakly positive penannular anomaly at **5301** is located in the centre of field KCW_07 (**Figure 107**). It has a diameter of 11 m and a width of 1 m. It indicates a ditch-like feature with an opening to the north-west. This may relate to prehistoric activity, such as a roundhouse or a round barrow.

16.4.3 A very weak positive L-shaped anomaly at **5302** is located in the southern portion of field KCW_02 (**Figure 99, 101**). It is on a west – east orientation for 40 m where it turns toward the north for 25 m. A similar anomaly is located at **5303**, 230 m to the west. It is on a south – north orientation for 36 m where it turns to the west for 14 m. These anomalies indicate ditch-like features that may relate to agricultural activity, such as field boundaries or parts of small enclosures. Due to their weak magnetic signature, they could as well be a result of natural undulation in the superficial deposits.

16.4.4 Nine weakly positive linear anomalies at **5304 – 5312** have been identified throughout the site that are predominately on a north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west orientation (**Figures 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107**). They relate to former field boundaries on 1898 Second Edition OS maps.

16.4.5 Numerous discrete weakly positive anomalies have been identified throughout the survey area. They are up to 2 m in diameter and are associated with pit-like features, such as storage or refuse pits. However, they may equally be the result of natural undulation in the geological layers.

16.4.6 A small dipolar anomaly at **5313** located in KCW_02 is 12 m long and 3 m wide (**Figure 99**). The shape and form of this anomaly is indicative of a lightning strike.

16.4.7 Several amorphous areas of increased magnetic response at **5314 – 5319** have been identified along the edges of the field boundaries (**Figures 99, 101, 107**). They indicate spreads of magnetically enhanced material on the surface and relate to made ground.

16.4.8 A strong positive anomaly traverses the area at **5320**. It follows the modern field boundaries and is considered to be a modern service, such as a pipe or cable (**Figures 99, 103**).

16.4.9 Numerous broad, weakly positive, linear, curvilinear, and sinuous anomalies have been identified throughout the site as superficial geology. They indicate natural ditches formed in a periglacial environment on aeolian soils during the last glacial period. Being a surface feature, they could accumulate archaeological material and could have been used as field boundaries in the past, however, further investigation would be required to confirm this theory. In addition, very broad weakly positive anomalies have been recognised in the survey. This suggests the presence of aeolian sediments with a very weak magnetic response. Such sediments could form on top of archaeological features and obscure detection.

16.5 Discussion

16.5.1 The gradiometer survey has detected several features, which can be identified as possibly archaeological in origin. A rectilinear enclosure has been identified at the eastern part of the site that could relate to a livestock enclosure. It could as well be a result of periglacial processes and as such natural in origin. This does not correspond with any of the cropmarks recorded across the area. None of the recorded cropmarks has been identified. It is possible that the cropmarks are a product of natural processes or that sediments across the site are obscuring their detection.

16.5.2 A ring ditch feature in the southern part of the survey likely indicates a prehistoric roundhouse or a round barrow and may be associated with the Bronze Age activity noted in the surrounding area.

16.5.3 Several pits of unknown origin have been identified. While these have the potential to be archaeological, they could equally be the result of the natural undulation in the underlying deposits.

16.5.4 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. The modern anomaly relates to a service along the north-eastern edge of the area.

17 LITTLE CLACTON ROAD (NGR 620800 219200)

17.1 Location, topography, and geology

17.1.1 The survey comprises 71.8 ha of agricultural land. The site is bounded by Mill Lane and a wooded area to the north-west. All other sides are bounded by field boundaries.

17.1.2 The site is on a slight incline from 19 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the south-western corner to 25 m aOD at the north-eastern corner.

17.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group. Overlying superficial geological deposits comprise sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup and clay, silt, and sand cover sands (BGS 2022).

17.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of gleyic argillic brown earths of the 573b (Wix) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6, 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

17.2 Archaeological and historical context

17.2.1 Five Grade II listed buildings are located within the 500 m study area. They relate to 17th – 19th century farm dwellings. Great Holland Mill from 19th century (NHLE 1111532) is located just outside of the north-western side of the site.

17.2.2 Neolithic findspots include a polished axe head found within the Little Clacton Road.

17.2.3 Findspots of a medieval to post-medieval sword and coin hoard are recorded 240 m to the west of the Little Clacton Road area.

17.2.4 Numerous cropmarks were recorded within the study area that likely relate to medieval and post-medieval pit and ditch-like features indicating field boundaries and trackways.

17.2.5 Several cropmarks were identified from aerial photography indicating a broad double ditched trackway aligned almost north – south, several possible penannular ditches that are located in the western part of the field, and numerous pits scattered across the field. In addition, possible medieval field boundaries were recognised at the eastern and northern sides of the site that extend beyond the edge of the survey area.

17.2.6 Immediately to the west of the area, there are a series of cropmarks indicating a sub-rectangular enclosure and possible small ring ditches recorded from aerial photography. In addition, extensive, possible medieval field boundaries are marked on 1st edition OS mapping.

17.2.7 The former site of the Gunfleet Estuary on the Tendring peninsula between Frinton and Clacton is located to the west of the study area. The current area of low, flat, marshy land formed the estuary of Holland River (or Brook) which was known as the Gunfleet estuary in the medieval and Tudor periods.

17.3 Introduction

17.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 7 December 2021 and 1 November 2022 in several field campaigns. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable for the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 62.7 ha was achieved.

17.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 108 - 117**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

17.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 109, 111, 113, 115, 117**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

17.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

17.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

17.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

17.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

17.4.1 In the north-eastern part of the centre of the survey area, in field LCR_04, a weakly positive penannular anomaly is located at **5400** (**Figure 111**). It is 17 m in diameter and 1.4 m wide. A weakly positive discrete anomaly, which is 2 m in diameter, is located in the middle of it and three similar anomalies are located on the ditch alignment. These anomalies indicate a ditch-like feature such as a roundhouse or a round barrow. Small discrete anomalies could relate to postholes or pits. However, given the alluvial sediment present in the area, they could as well be natural in origin.

17.4.2 To the north of the circular anomaly at **5400**, is a weak linear anomaly at **5401** (**Figure 111**). It is 40 m long by up to 3 m wide and is surrounded by eight weakly positive sub-circular anomalies that are between 2.5 m and 4.5 m in diameter. The linear anomaly runs on an east – west orientation and curves towards the south-east at the eastern side. It indicates a ditch-like feature or a hardened surface, such as a path. The circular anomalies indicate pit-like features that could relate to wider settlement activity in the area, considering the proximity to the ring ditch. However, given the alluvial sediments present in the area they could as well be natural in origin.

17.4.3 About 80 m further to the north from **5400, 5401**, is an array of weakly positive responses at 5402 (**Figure 111**). These occupy an area of 12.5 m by 18 m, with the perimeter delimited by a weakly positive linear anomaly that is up to 1.5 m wide and appears to have a 3 m wide entrance towards the west. Located within are two orthogonal weakly positive anomalies that occupy an area of 4 m by 3 m. They could relate to dwellings of uncertain date. It is equally possible that they are a result of natural undulation in the subsurface.

17.4.4 A broad weakly positive curvilinear anomaly is located 150 m to the west of **5400**, at **5403** (**Figure 111**). It is up to 5 m wide, aligned west – east for 65 m before it turns towards the south for 101 m and then to the west for 55 m. This indicates a ditch-like feature that could

form a large enclosure opened to the west. However, it could just as well be a past course of the Holland Brook River that runs to the west of the site.

17.4.5 In the northern part of the survey area, a circular dipolar anomaly has been identified at **5404** (**Figure 109**). It is 10 m in diameter, with its negative pole orientated towards the north and a magnetic intensity between -2 and 5 nT. These kinds of anomalies are indicative of thermoremanent features that are a consequence of intense burning. This feature is likely a remnant of one such event of an unknown time frame. Due to the isolated nature of the feature, it is equally possible, that it indicates a pit-like feature of archaeological or natural origin.

17.4.6 Several small weakly positive discrete anomalies have been identified as possible archaeology throughout the site. They indicate pits and could relate to human activities, such as refuse pits or storage pits. However, they could as well be a result of natural undulations in the bedrock or variation within the cover sands.

17.4.7 Numerous broad, weakly positive linear anomalies have been identified throughout the survey area. They are predominately sinuous in shape and do not follow any specific orientation. These features are considered to be natural in origin such as alluvial deposits. However, it cannot be excluded that some of them could indicate past coaxial field systems that predate modern mapping.

17.4.8 Several weakly positive linear anomalies (**5405 – 5413**) have been identified within the survey area (**Figures 109, 111, 115, 117**). These ditch-like features are up to 400 m long and 3 m wide and relate to field boundaries on 1898 OS mapping.

17.4.9 In field LCR_01, 125 m north-east of **5404**, is an area of increased magnetic response of irregular shape at 4014 that measures 35 m by 27 m (**Figure 109**). About 50 m to the east of here is another area of increased magnetic response, **5415**. It is linear in its shape on the east – west orientation and measures 20 m in length and 3 m in width. They correspond with a building and a road depicted on the 1896 OS mapping.

17.4.10 Two amorphous areas of increased magnetic response **5416** and **5417** (**Figure 117**) are located in the field LCR_07. They likely relate to a reinforced ground at the edges of the field with magnetically enhanced material.

17.4.11 A strong linear dipolar anomaly **5418** (**Figure 109**) traverses the northern part of the survey area on the south-west to north-east orientation. This kind of anomaly is indicative of a modern service, such as a pipe or cable.

17.5 Discussion

17.5.1 The gradiometer survey has not identified any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. However, several areas of possible archaeology have been identified.

17.5.2 A possible roundhouse or round barrow is located in the north-eastern along with associated pit and ditch features. A small enclosure is also located to the north of this. This may relate to prehistoric settlement activity.

17.5.3 A large enclosure has been identified in the north-western part of the survey area. However, it could equally relate to a past channel of the Holland Brook River.

17.5.4 The remains of a coaxial field system have likely been identified as a series of possible ditch features. These are likely to be medieval in date, possibly associated with cropmarks noted in the area.

17.5.5 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. Numerous geological anomalies are thought to be associated with former water channels and alluvial deposits.

18 HOLLAND HAVEN NORTH (NGR 622000 218500)

18.1 Location, topography, and geology

18.1.1 The survey comprises 62.7 ha of agricultural land. The site is bounded by Frinton Golf Club to the south-east. To the east, north, and west, it extends as further agricultural land.

18.1.2 The site slopes downwards from 17 m aOD at the north-western side to 1 m aOD at the south-eastern side.

18.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group. Overlying superficial geological deposits comprise alluvial clays and silts (BGS 2021).

18.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of paleo alluvial gley soils of the 813f (Wallasea) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

18.2 Archaeological and historical context

18.2.1 A record of a findspot of a Neolithic polished axe head that was recorded 210 m north of the Holland Haven North area.

18.2.2 A recorded findspot of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe head in the Portable Antiquities Scheme is located 80 m to the north of Holland Haven North.

18.2.3 Numerous cropmarks are recorded within the study area that likely relate to medieval and post-medieval pit and ditch-like features indicating field boundaries and trackways.

18.2.4 The former site of the Gunfleet Estuary on the Tendring peninsula between Frinton and Clacton is located in the southern part of the study area. The current area of low, flat, marshy land formed the estuary of Holland River (or Brook) which was known as the Gunfleet estuary in the medieval and Tudor periods.

18.2.5 The site of post-medieval copperas settling pans are shown on the 1783 plan of the Tendring levels, 280 m to the south of Holland Haven North. While these are likely related to the copperas industry as settling pans, there is no evidence for a copperas house on the site.

18.2.6 The location of a post-medieval Martello tower that guarded Holland marshes is known 240 m to the south-east of Holland Haven North. It was located in the centre of the present Frinton Golf Course.

18.2.7 Little Holland marsh is an area of grazing marsh located in the southern part of the study area. It occupies the southern part of the Holland Haven North area. It originates in the post-medieval period.

18.2.8 Four WWII pillboxes are located along the southern part of the study area.

18.3 Introduction

18.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 14 – 15 December 2021 and 7 – 16 March 2022. Field conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 45.2 ha was achieved.

18.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 118 to 125**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

18.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 119, 121, 123, 125**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

18.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

18.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

18.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

18.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

18.4.1 In the central part of the survey area is a weakly positive annular anomaly at **5500** (**Figure 119, 121**). It has a diameter of 14 m, is up to 1 m wide, and indicates a ditch feature. This may relate to prehistoric activities, such as a roundhouse or a round barrow.

18.4.2 In the eastern part of the survey area are two parallel positive linear anomalies at **5501** that have a north-west – south-east orientation (**Figure 125**). They are both 37 m long and up to 1 m wide indicating ditch-like features. They extend into an area of strong superficial geology to the south and cannot be followed further. A curvilinear anomaly extends from the southern ditch. It is 23 m long by 1 m wide and is obscured by a strong magnetic response from superficial geology towards the south-east. While it is possible these anomalies relate to archaeological activity, such as a trackway, it is equally likely that they relate to modern agricultural activity. The strong geological response makes more confident interpretation difficult.

18.4.3 Several small weakly positive discrete anomalies have been identified throughout the site. They indicate pit-like features that are likely the result of undulation in the natural geology.

18.4.4 Positive anomalies with corresponding negative parts **5502, 5503** are noted along the Gunfleet estuary (**Figure 125**). They run on a north – south alignment with an average width of 15 m, but it extends to 30 m in the southern part of the survey area. The negative part is located at the western part of the feature, indicating a ditch and bank that may relate to a water management system or an embankment for shore protection. However, given the location at the western edge of Gunfleet estuary, it could as well be natural in origin.

18.4.5 Broad weak responses were recorded in the northern part of the survey area at **5504 – 5505** (**Figures 119, 121**). These are indicative of the alluvial deposits recorded in the area. Further geological anomalies are recorded as strong dipolar areas in the southern part of

the surveyed area at **5506 – 5508** (**Figure 125**). They correspond to the Gunfleet Estuary in the lower part of the Holland Brook River.

18.4.6 Numerous weakly dipolar linear anomalies have been identified throughout the area. They run parallel to each other with a distance of 9 m – 25 m between them indicating land drains.

18.4.7 A strong linear dipolar anomaly (**5509**) was identified in the centre of the survey area (**Figure 121**). It is 335 m long and 7 m wide and runs on the south-west – north-east orientation. A similar anomaly was identified along the western edge of the northern part of the survey, at **5510** (**Figure 118**). This is 210 m long and up to 6 m wide and extends beyond the western edge of the survey. These two features indicate modern roads or tracks.

18.5 Discussion

18.5.1 The gradiometer survey has detected several features, which can be identified as archaeological in origin. The clearest one is the ring ditch feature in the northern part of the survey. It indicates a prehistoric roundhouse or a ring barrow and may be associated with the limited Bronze Age activity noted in the surrounding area.

18.5.2 A possible embankment or water management system has been identified along the western edge of Gunfleet Estuary. This appears to be a ditch and bank feature with angular turns suggesting a manmade rather than natural origin.

18.5.3 Towards the northern end, and extending into, Gunfleet Estuary are two parallel ditch features. The origin of these is unclear from the geophysical data alone. They may represent an archaeological track way or feature associated with the estuary. However, they could equally relate to modern agricultural activity.

18.5.4 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern or natural in origin. These include land drains and areas of alluvial deposits.

19 AREA 30 ACCESS (NGR 622800 218900)

19.1 Location, topography, and geology

19.1.1 The survey comprises 21.8 ha of agricultural land. The site is bounded by Frinton Golf Club to the south and east. To the east, north, and west, it extends as further agricultural land.

19.1.2 The site slopes downwards from 17 m aOD at the north-western side to 1 m aOD at the south-eastern side.

19.1.3 The solid geology comprises Clay, Silt, and Sand of the Thames Group. Overlying superficial geological deposits comprise alluvial clays and silts (BGS 2021).

19.1.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of pelo-stagnogley soils of the 712c (Windsor) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

19.2 Archaeological and historical context

19.2.1 One Grade II listed building is located within the search radius of 500 m. It relates to early 20th century homesteads.

19.2.2 A Portable Antiquities Scheme reports a findspot of Late Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic date, 300 m south-east of the site.

19.2.3 A record of a findspot of a Neolithic polished axe head that was recorded 250 m north of the Area 30.

19.2.4 Bronze age perforated stone axe find spot is noted in the north-eastern corner of Area_30_1 in Essex HER.

19.2.5 Numerous cropmarks are recorded within the study area that likely relate to medieval and post-medieval pit and ditch-like features indicating field boundaries and trackways.

19.2.6 The former site of the Gunfleet Estuary on the Tendring peninsula between Frinton and Clacton is located in the southern part of the study area. The current area of low, flat, marshy land formed the estuary of Holland River (or Brook) which was known as the Gunfleet estuary in the medieval and Tudor periods.

19.2.7 The site of post-medieval copperas settling pans are shown on the 1783 plan of the Tendring levels, 280 m to the south of Area 30. While these are likely related to the copperas industry as settling pans, there is no evidence for a copperas house on the site.

19.2.8 The location of a post-medieval Martello tower that guarded Holland marshes is known 240 m to the south of the site. It was located in the centre of the present Frinton Golf Course.

19.2.9 Numerous WWII pillboxes are located along the southern, eastern and northern part of the study area.

19.3 Introduction

19.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 21 – 23 February 2023. Field conditions at the time of the survey were

acceptable throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 21.3 ha was achieved.

19.3.2 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 126** and **127**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

19.3.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 127**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in Appendix 2.

19.3.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

19.3.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

19.3.6 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

19.4 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

19.4.1 Several positive linear anomalies **5600 - 5603** were identified within Area_30_01 (**Figure 127**). They are up to 2 m wide and up to 272 m long and have a general south-west to north-east orientation. **5601** is traversing the site along the southern edge, the remaining anomalies are more centrally located. They indicate ditch features of unknown origin that could be associated with former field boundaries. However, they could as well be indicating drainage channels.

19.4.2 An oval, positive anomaly **5604** is located at the centre of Area_30_1 (**Figure 127**). It occupies a space of 8 m by 5 m on an east to west orientation. This kind of anomaly is indicative of a larger pit feature, likely pertaining to an extraction pit. It could just as well be natural in origin considering the location within the Thames Group sedimentary formation.

19.4.3 A set of five small circular, positive anomalies with a diameter of up to 1 m was identified in the centre of Area_30_01 (**Figure 127**). The line is 18 m long with a 4 m to 5 m distance between the anomalies which are indicating pit-like features that could indicate a small palisade. 13 m to the west is another assemblage of small circular positive anomalies that are arranged in a circular manner with a diameter of 7 m. This could indicate a possible roundhouse or a small circular palisade, however, there is not enough evidence to support this thesis. They could just as likely be the results of undulation in superficial geology.

19.4.4 To the north of **5605** is a large oval area of increased magnetic response **5606** that occupies a space of 23 m by 21 m along north-west to south-east orientation (**Figure 127**). It indicates a large pit-like feature or a potential area where the high temperature was applied to create a thermoremanent anomaly. This feature could indicate historic activities possibly related to the Gunfleet Estuary, however, limited information from the geophysical survey does not

allow for a better interpretation. A ground truthing investigation would be required to confirm the origin of this feature.

19.4.5 Two areas of an increased magnetic response **5607** and **5608** were noted between Area_30_1 and Area_30_2 (**Figure 127**). They are noted along the path of Long Lane, identified from the maps.

19.4.6 Indications of modern agricultural processes have been identified in form of plough lines and land drains.

19.4.7 Numerous broad, weakly positive, linear, curvilinear, and sinuous anomalies have been identified throughout the site as superficial geology. They indicate natural ditches formed in a periglacial environment on aeolian soils during the last glacial period. Being a surface feature, they could accumulate archaeological material and could have been used as field boundaries in the past, however, further investigation would be required to confirm this theory. In addition, very broad weakly positive anomalies have been recognised in the survey. This suggests the presence of aeolian sediments with a very weak magnetic response. Such sediments could form on top of archaeological features and obscure detection.

19.5 Discussion

19.5.1 The gradiometer survey has detected several features, which can be identified as possible archaeological in origin. Several linear anomalies that could relate to past field arrangements were identified. Additionally, a linear and a circular pit arrangement were identified in the western portion of the survey area.

19.5.2 A broad oval feature that indicates a burning area or a large pit of an unknown origin was identified in the centre of the western area. The limited nature of geophysical information does not allow for a more accurate interpretation.

19.5.3 The remaining anomalies relate to a path, modern farming practices and superficial geology.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Survey Equipment and Data Processing

Survey methods and equipment

Bartington gradiometer

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer system. This instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1 m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03 nT over a ±100 nT range. All of the data are then relayed to a CS35 tablet, running the MLgrad601 software, which is used to record the survey data from the array of Grad601 probes at a rate of 10 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

Sensys gradiometer

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with four SenSys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 0.6 m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of ±8 µT over ±1000 nT range. All of the data are then relayed to a CS35 tablet, running the MONMX program, which is used to record the survey data from the array of FMG650/3 probes at a rate of 20 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

The cart-based system relies upon accurate GPS location data which is collected using a Leica Captivate system with rover and base station. This receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for geophysical surveys.

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.01 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart.

Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the detailed survey is downloaded from Bartington and Sensys systems for processing and analysis using in-house software. This software allows for both the

data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- GPS DeStripe – Determines the median of each transect and then subtracts that value from each datapoint in the transect. May be used to remove the striping effect seen within a survey caused by directional effects, drift, etc.

- GPS Base Interpolation – Sets the X & Y interval of the interpolated data and the track radius (area around each datapoint that is included in the interpolated result).

- Discard Overlaps - Intended to eliminate a track(s) that have been collected too close to one another. Without this, the results of the interpolation process can be distorted as it tries to accommodate very close points with potentially differing values.

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies.

Appendix 2: Geophysical Interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural, and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response, but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative, or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.

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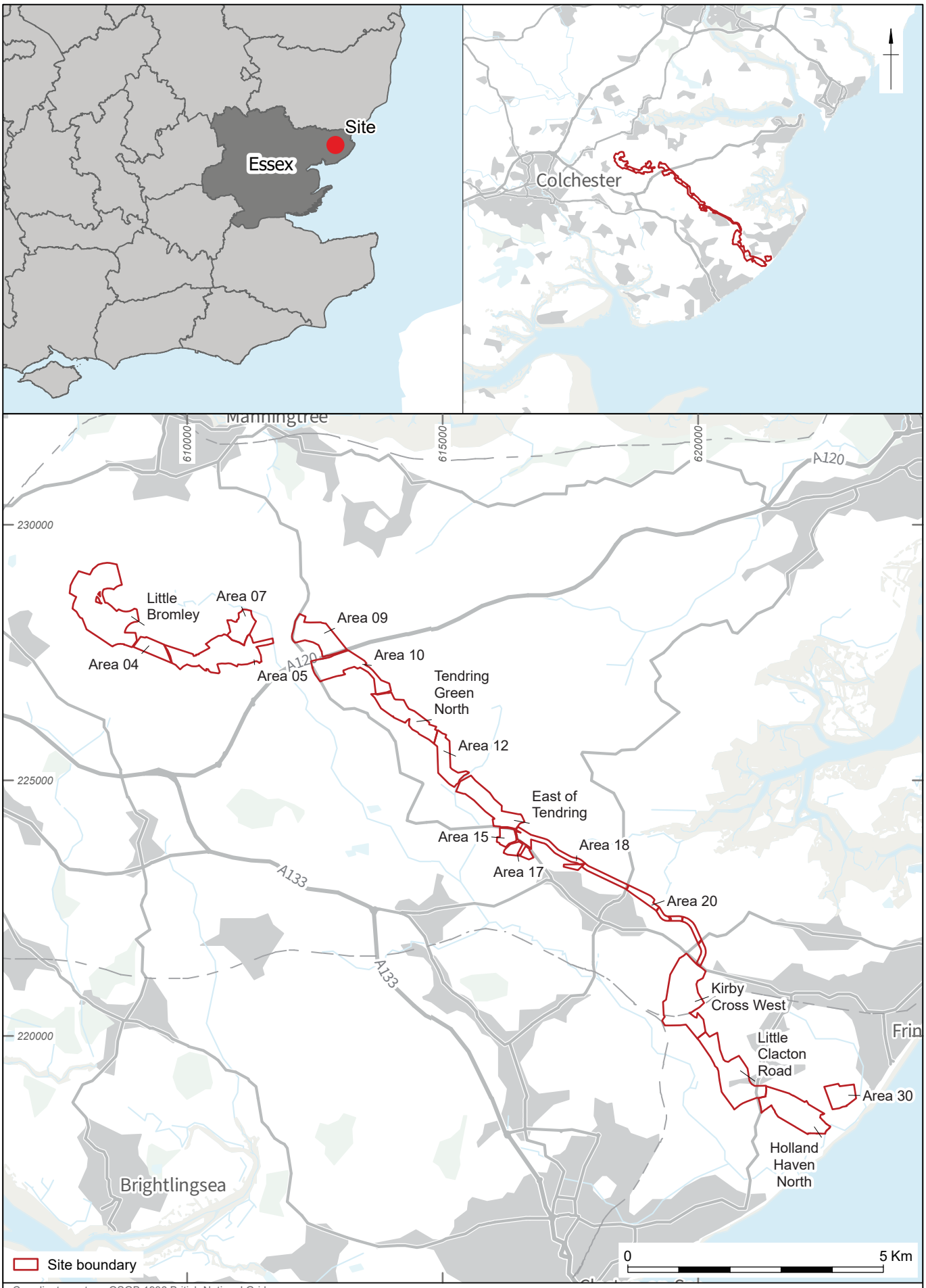

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Figure 1: Site location and survey extents

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LB_01
LB_02
LB_03
LB_04
LB_05
LB_06
LB_07
LB_08
LB_09
LB_10
Area_04_01
Area_04_02
Area_05_01
Area_05_03
Area_05_04
Figure 16
Figure 18
Figure 20
Figure 22
Figure 24
Figure 26
Figure 28
Figure 30
Figure 32
Figure 34
Cattsgreen Farm
Norman's Farm
Jennings Farm
Hollylodge Farm
Chequers Farm
Braham Hall Bungalow
Waterhouse Farm
Lilleys Farm
Bottle Cottage
Coppice View
Barlon House
Carringtons Farm
Hall Farm
The Old Rectory
Mulley's Farm
Hiskeys Poultry Farm
Badley Hall Farm
Little Bromley
Manningtree
Brightlingsea
Clacton-on-Sea
Hungerdown Lane
Grange Road
Bromley Road
Chequers Road
Ardleigh Road
Shop Road
Little Bromley Road
Waterhouse Lane
Lilley's Lane
Carringtons Road
Barlon Road
Church Road
Bentley Road
Payne's Lane
Spratts Lane
Hillards Road
Morebarn Road
Badley Hall Road
B1029
A120
A133
608000
609000
610000
229000
228000
227000

Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT
0
500 m

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Figure 2: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview greyscale plot (Little Bromley, Area 4, Area 5)

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608000 609000 610000

229000 228000 227000

LB_01 LB_02 LB_03 LB_04 LB_05 LB_06 LB_07 LB_08 LB_09 LB_10

Figure 17 Figure 19 Figure 21 Figure 23 Figure 25 Figure 27 Figure 29 Figure 31 Figure 33 Figure 35

Area_04_01 Area_04_02 Area_05_01 Area_05_03 Area_05_04

Grange Road Hungerdown Lane Little Bromley Road Waterhouse Lane Waterhouse Farm Cattsgreen Farm Jenning's Farm Norman's Farm Ardleigh Road Hollylodge Farm Bromley Road Chequers Road Chequers Farm Shop Road Braham Hall Bungalow Little Bromley Bentley Road Church Road Mulley's Farm Hall Farm The Old Rectory Lilleys Farm Lilley's Lane Bottle Cottage Carringtons Road Coppice View Barlon House Barlon Road Payne's Farm Spratts Lane Carringtons Farm Hiskeys Poultry Farm Badley Hall Road Hillyards Road Morebarn Road Badley Hall Farm B1029

Manningtree A120 A133 Brightlingsea Clacton-on-Sea

- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Geomorphology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 500 m

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Scale: 1:10,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 3: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview interpretation (Little Bromley, Area 4, Area 5)

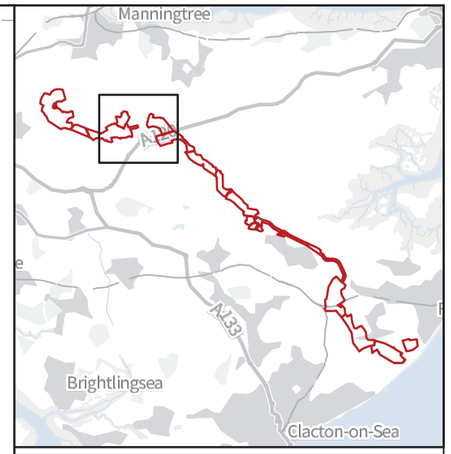
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

229000
611000
612000
613000
228000
227000

Chequers Road
New Hall
B1035
Mulley's Farm
Payne's Lane
Abbotts Hall
Hawkins Farm Cottages
Welham's Farm
Red House Farm
Harwich Road
Byesland Orchard
Bentley Road
Hilliards Road
Byes Farm
Little Bentley Road
Hempstall's Farm
A120

Area_07_01
Figure 44
Figure 46
Area_05_09
Area_05_05
Area_05_04
Area_05_01
Figure 36
Figure 34
Area_05_03
Figure 38
Area_05_06
Figure 40
Area_05_07
Figure 42
Area_05_08

Area_09_01
Area_09_02
Area_09_04
Figure 48
Area_09_03
Figure 50
Area_10_02
Area_10_01
Figure 52
Figure 54
Figure 56



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
500 m

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Figure 4: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview greyscale plot (Area 5, Area 7, Area 9, Area 10)

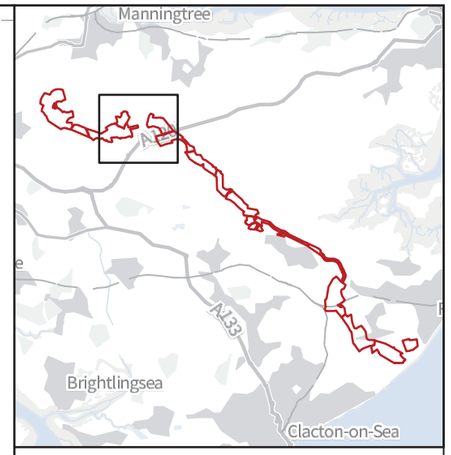
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

229000
228000
227000
611000
612000
613000

Chequers Road
New Hall
Mulley's Farm
Hawkins Farm Cottages
Welham's Farm
Red House Farm
Byesland Orchard
Byes Farm
Abbotts Hall
Hempstall's Farm
Bentley Road
Harwich Road
Little Bentley Road
Hillards Road
B1035
A120

Area_07_01
Area_05_05
Area_05_09
Area_05_04
Area_05_08
Area_05_01
Area_05_03
Area_05_06
Area_05_07
Area_09_01
Area_09_02
Area_09_04
Area_09_03
Area_10_02
Area_10_01

Figure 35
Figure 37
Figure 39
Figure 41
Figure 43
Figure 45
Figure 47
Figure 49
Figure 51
Figure 53
Figure 55
Figure 57



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Geomorphology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 500 m

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Figure 5: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview interpretation (Area 5, Area 7, Area 9, Area 10)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

Area_09_03
Area_09_04
Figure 52
Figure 54
Figure 56
Area_10_01
Area_10_02
Area_10_03
Area_10_04
Area_10_04
Area_10_03
Area_10_04
Figure 58
Figure 60
Brockett's Hall
TGN_05
TGN_03
TGN_04
Figure 62
Oakley House
TGN_02
TGN_01
Wolves Hall Farm
Figure 64
Area_12_02
Figure 66
Area_12_01
Area_12_03
Figure 68
EOT_01

A120
B1035
Hempstall's Farm
Colchester Road
Frith's Farm
Honeypot Lane
Woodberry Lodge
Stones Green Road
Little Bentley Road
Old Hall Farm
Parsonage Lane
Chapel Lane
Tendring Green
Pilcox Hall Lane
Wolves Hall Lane
Stonehall Lane
Brook Cottages
Malting Farm
Tendring Road
Woodfield Farm
Tendring Lodge
Church Farm
Lodge Lane

613000
614000
615000
227000
226000
225000

Manningtree
A12
A133
Brightlingsea
Clacton-on-Sea

Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT
0
500 m

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Figure 6: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview greyscale plot (Area 10, Tendring Green North, Area 12)

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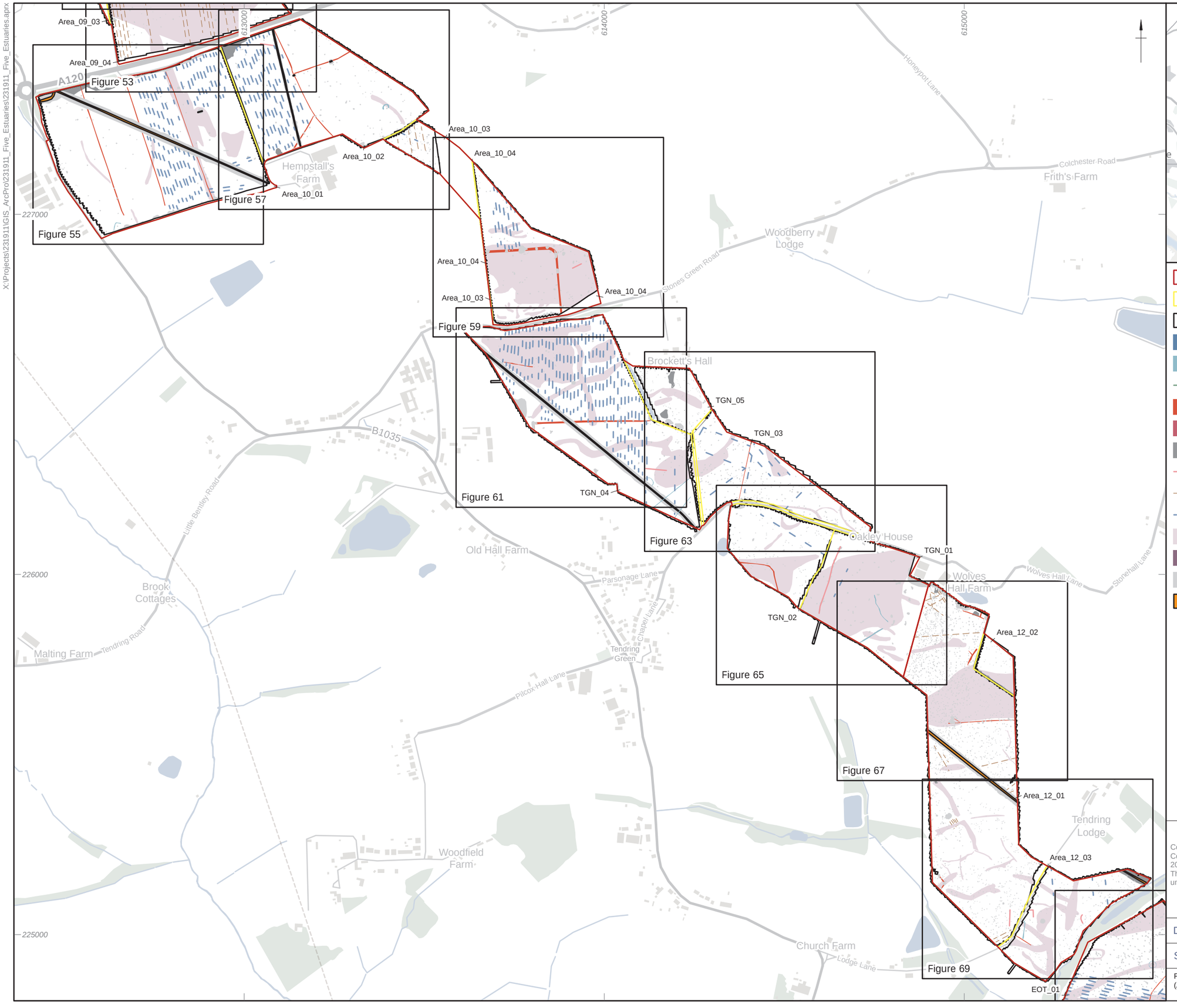

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Figure 7: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview interpretation (Area 10, Tendring Green North, Area 12)

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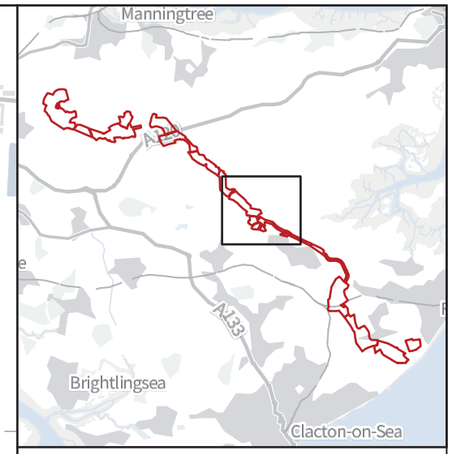
Area_12_02
Area_12_01
Area_12_03
EOT_01
EOT_02
EOT_04
EOT_05
EOT_07
EOT_06
EOT_03
Area_15_02
Area_15_01
Area_17_01
Area_18_01
Area_18_02
Area_18_03
Area_18_04
Area_18_05
Area_18_06
Figure 70
Figure 72
Figure 74
Figure 76
Figure 78
Figure 80
Figure 82
Figure 84
616000
617000
618000
225000
224000
223000
Tendring Lodge
Yewtree Farm
Hollywood Farm
Hieland House
Hillhouse Farm
Elm Farm
Barker's Farm
Barkers Hall Cottages
Cyprus Cottage
Bradley Hall Farm
Valley Farm
Wix Road
B1414
Chapel Road
Lucas's Lane
Beaumont
Swan Road
Church Lane
Crow Lane
Hillhouse Lane
Whitehall Lane
B1035
B1033
Paddock Drive
Golden Lane



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT
0
500 m

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Figure 8: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview greyscale plot (Area 12, East of Tendring, Area 15, Area 17, Area 18)

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616000 617000 618000

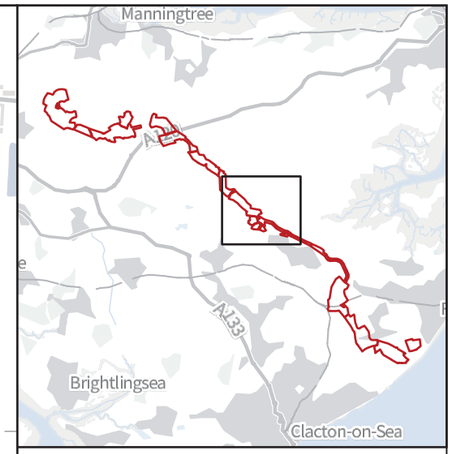
225000 224000 223000

Area_12_02
Area_12_01
Area_12_03
EOT_01
EOT_02
EOT_04
EOT_05
EOT_07
EOT_03
EOT_06
Area_15_02
Area_15_01
Area_17_01
Area_17_02
Area_18_01
Area_18_02
Area_18_03
Area_18_04
Area_18_05
Area_18_06

Figure 71
Figure 73
Figure 75
Figure 77
Figure 79
Figure 81
Figure 83
Figure 85

Tendring Lodge
Yewtree Farm
Hollywood Farm
Hieland House
Hillhouse Farm
Barker's Farm
Barkers Hall Cottages
Bradley Hall Farm
Cyprus Cottage
Elm Farm
Valley Farm

B1035
B1033
B1414
Wix Road
Chapel Road
Lucas's Lane - Beaumont
Swan Road
Church Lane
Crow Lane
Hillhouse Lane
Whitehall Lane
Paddock Drive
Golden Lane



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Geomorphology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 500 m

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Figure 9: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview interpretation (Area 12, East of Tendring, Area 15, Area 17, Area 18)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

224000
223000
222000
618000
619000
620000

Area_18_04
Area_18_05
Area_18_06
Area_18_07
Area_18_08
Area_20_01
Area_20_02
Area_20_03
Area_20_04
Area_20_05
Area_20_06
Area_20_07
Area_20_08
Area_20_09
KCW_01
KCW_02

Figure 86
Figure 88
Figure 90
Figure 92
Figure 94

Valley Farm
Golden Lane
Quay Lane
White House
B1414
Parkers Farm
Scenefelda Farm
Landermere Cottage
Kentshill Farm
Walton Road
Damant's Farm Lane
King's Farm
B1034
B1033
Thorpe-le-Soken
Lifehouse
Thorpe Park Lane
Hall Lane
Byng Crescent
Diggory Way
Oak Close
Abbey Crescent
Mill Lane
Argyle Road
Kenilworth Grove
New Thorpe Avenue
Thorpe Avenue
The Crescent
Vicarage Lane
St Michael's Road
Ellis Road
Henderson Road
The Spinneys

Manningtree
A120
A133
Brightlingsea
Clacton-on-Sea

Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT
0
500 m

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Figure 10: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview greyscale plot (Area 18, Area 20)

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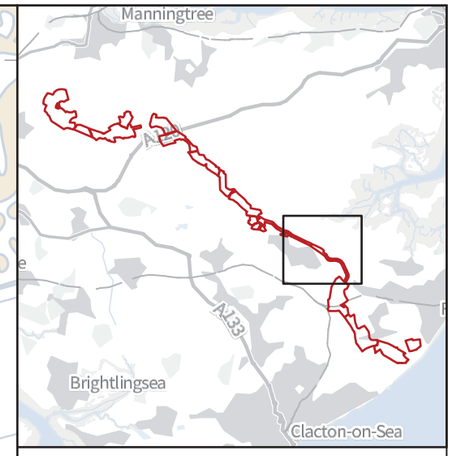
618000 619000 620000

224000 223000 222000

Quay Lane
White House
Parkers Farm
Valley Farm
Golden Lane
Scenefelda Farm
Landermere Cottage
Kentshill Farm
Walton Road
B1414
B1033
B1034
Damian's Farm Lane
King's Farm
Thorpe Park Lane
Lifehouse
Thorpe-le-Soken
St Michaels Road
Vicarage Lane
The Crescent
Argyle Road
New Thorpe Avenue
Kenilworth Grove
Henderson Road
Ellis Road
The Glebe
Abbey Crescent
Oak Close
Digby Way
Mill Lane
Byng Crescent
Hall Lane

Area_18_04
Area_18_05
Area_18_06
Area_18_07
Area_18_08
Area_20_01
Area_20_02
Area_20_03
Area_20_04
Area_20_05
Area_20_06
Area_20_07
Area_20_08
Area_20_09
KCW_01
KCW_02

Figure 87
Figure 89
Figure 91
Figure 93
Figure 95



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Geomorphology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 500 m

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Figure 11: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview interpretation (Area 18, Area 20)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

Area_20_08
Area_20_07
Area_20_09
Figure 94
Figure 96
Figure 98
Figure 100
Figure 102
Figure 104
Figure 106
Figure 108
KCW_01
KCW_02
KCW_03
KCW_04
KCW_05
KCW_06
KCW_07
KCW_08
KCW_09
LCR_01
LCR_02
LCR_03
LCR_04
LCR_05

B1034
B1033
B1032
Thorpe Park Lane
Leys Farm
Brook Cottage
Birch Hoe Farm
Mayfields Farm
Great Holland Pits
The Mill House
Lodge Road
Pork Lane
Noodgers Close
Barn Owl Road
Woodpecker Way
Chapel Lane
Mumfords Lane
Peake Avenue
Prospect Park
Westbury Road
Laxton Grove
Orchard Drive
Green End Lane
Kew Lane
Rectory Road
Manor Road
Church Lane
Great Holland
Mill Lane

619000
620000
621000
221000
220000

Manningtree
A120
A133
Brightlingsea
Clacton-on-Sea

Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
500 m

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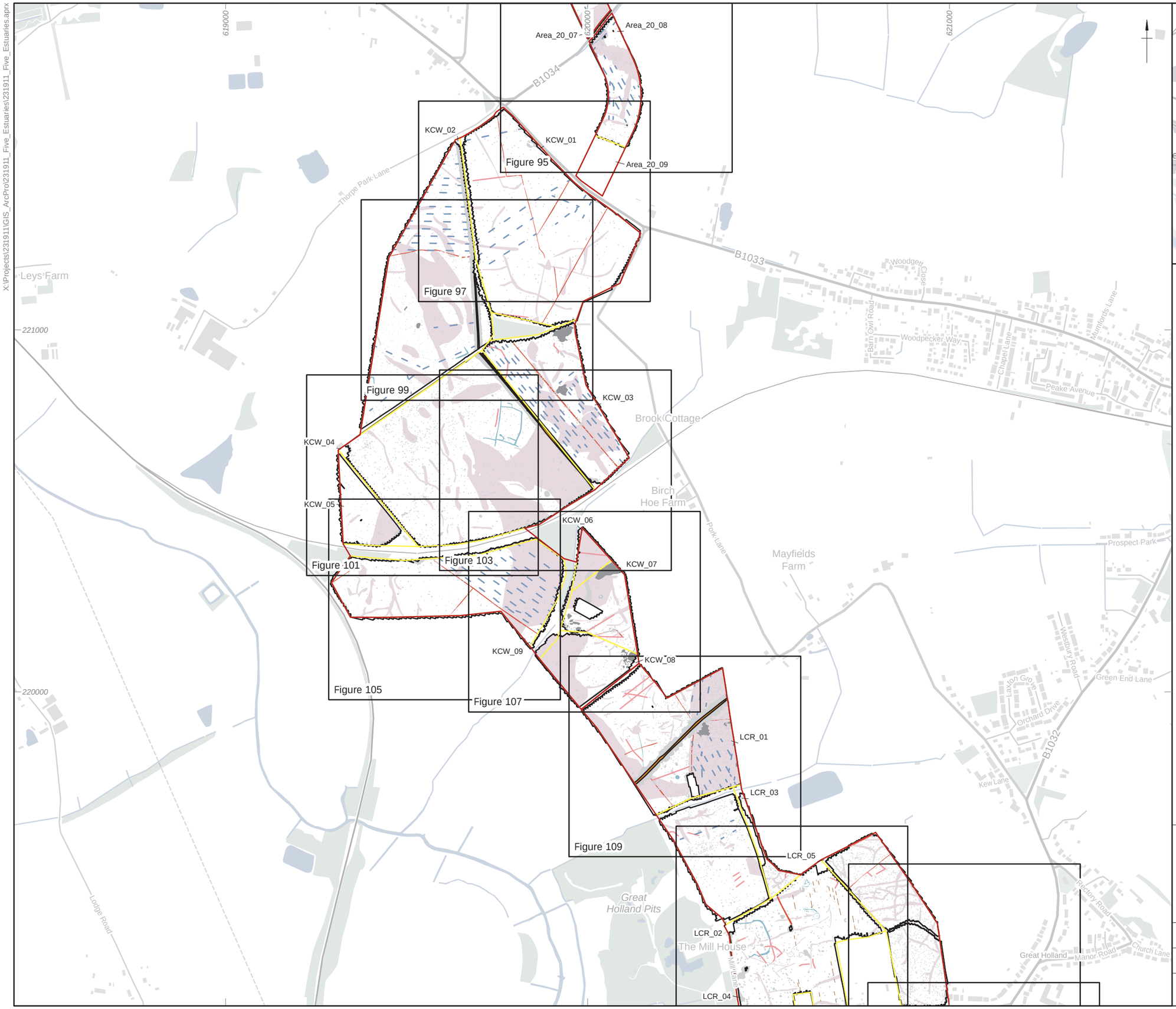
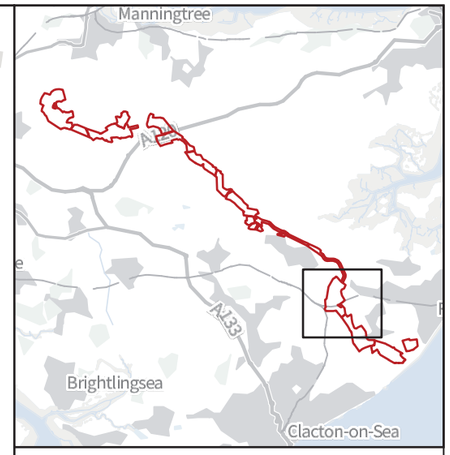
Figure 12: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview greyscale plot (Kirby Cross West, Little Clacton Road)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx





- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Geomorphology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 500 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Figure 13: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview interpretation (Kirby Cross West, Little Clacton Road)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

KCW_07
KCW_08
LCR_01
LCR_03
LCR_02
LCR_05
LCR_04
LCR_07
LCR_08
LCR_06
HHN_01
HHN_02
HHN_03
HHN_04
HHN_05
HHN_06
HHN_07
HHN_08
HHN_09
Area_30_01
Area_30_02
Figure 110
Figure 112
Figure 114
Figure 116
Figure 118
Figure 120
Figure 122
Figure 124
Figure 126

621000
622000
623000
220000
219000
218000

Westbury Road
Green End Lane
Pork Lane
Laxton Grove
Orchard Drive
Kew Lane
B1032
Rectory Road
Manor Road
Church Lane
Great Holland
The Mill House
Mill Lane
Little Clacton Road
Great Holland Lodge
Fifth Avenue
Ferndown Road
Holmbrook Way
Hillside
First Avenue

Manningtree
A120
A133
Brightlingsea
Clacton-on-Sea

Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
500 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 14: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview greyscale plot (Little Clacton Road, Holadn Haven North, Area 30)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

621000 622000 623000

220000 219000 218000

KCW_07 KCW_08 LCR_01 LCR_03 LCR_05 LCR_02 LCR_07 LCR_04 LCR_08 LCR_06 HHN_02 HHN_04 HHN_01 HHN_03 HHN_06 HHN_07 HHN_08 HHN_09 HHN_05 Area_30_01 Area_30_02

Figure 111 Figure 113 Figure 115 Figure 117 Figure 119 Figure 121 Figure 123 Figure 125 Figure 127

Pork Lane Laxton Grove Orchard Drive Westbury Road Green End Lane Kew Lane Rectory Road Church Lane Great Holland Manor Road B1032 The Mill House Mill Lane Little Clacton Road Great Holland Lodge Fifth Avenue Ferndown Road Hillside Holmbrook Way First Avenue

Manningtree A120 A133 Brightlingsea Clacton-on-Sea

Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Geomorphology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 500 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:10,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 15: Detailed gradiometer survey results: overview interpretation (Little Clacton Road, Holadn Haven North, Area 30)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

608200

608400

608600

229200

229000

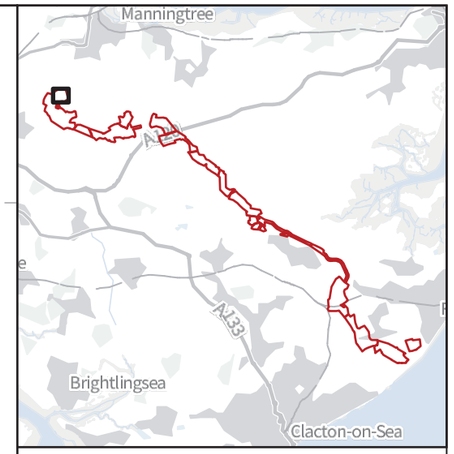
228800

Grange Road

LB_01

LB_02

LB_03



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 30/11/2023	Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 16: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LB_1, LB_3)

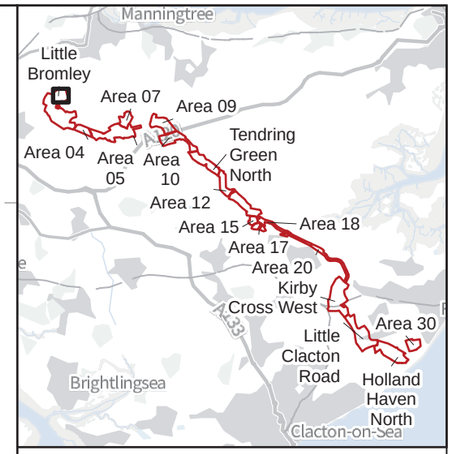
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

608200
608400
608600
229200
229000
228800

LB_01
LB_02
LB_03

4033
4001
4018
4000
4000
4005
4002
4003
4007
4006
4008
4009
4004
4010
4019
4020
4020

Grange Road



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 30/11/2023 | Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 17: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LB_1, LB_3)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

607800

608000

608200

229000

228800

228600

Grange Road

Ardleigh Road

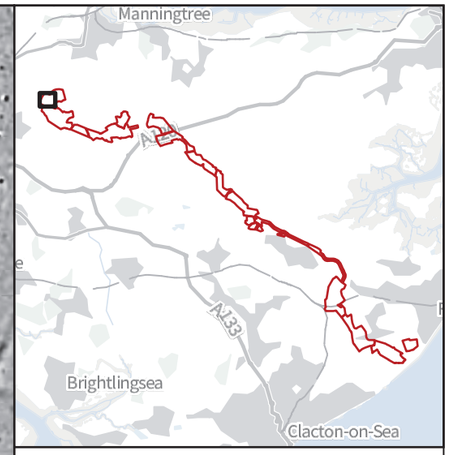
LB_01

LB_02

LB_03

LB_04

LB_05



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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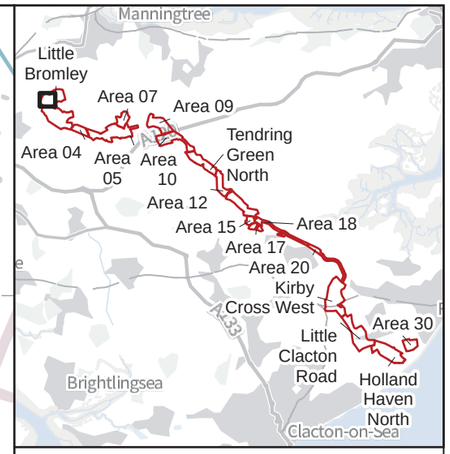
Date: 30/11/2023	Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 18: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LB_2, LB_3)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

607800
608000
608200
229000
228800
228600

Grange Road
Ardleigh Road
LB_01
LB_02
LB_03
LB_04
LB_05
4003
4009
4010
4020
4021
4022



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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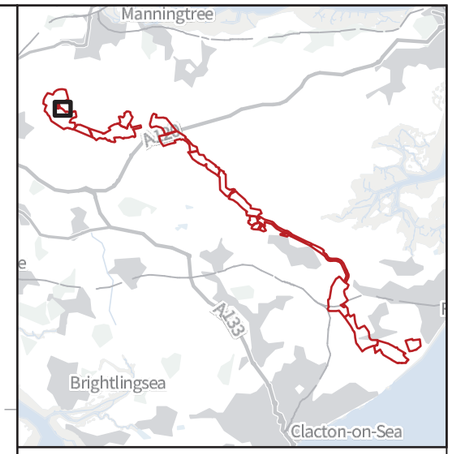
Figure 19: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LB_2, LB_3)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

608200
608400
608600
228600
228400
228200

LB_04
LB_03
LB_07
LB_05
LB_10
LB_08

Norman's Farm
Ardleigh Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 20: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LB_7, LB_8, LB_10)

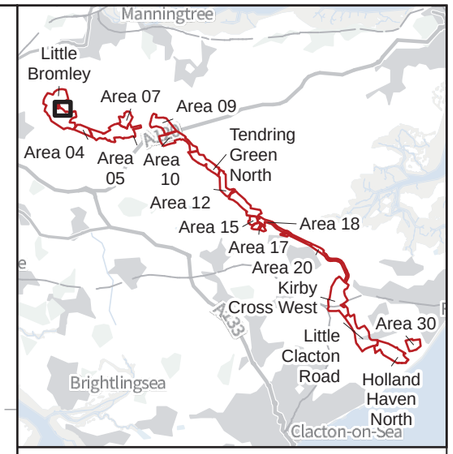
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

608200
608400
608600
228600
228400
228200

4020
4039
4029
4038
4036
4035

LB_04
LB_03
LB_07
LB_05
LB_08
LB_10

Norman's Farm
Ardleigh Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Figure 21: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LB_7, LB_8, LB_10)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

607800

608000

608200

228400

228200

LB_02

LB_03

LB_04

LB_05

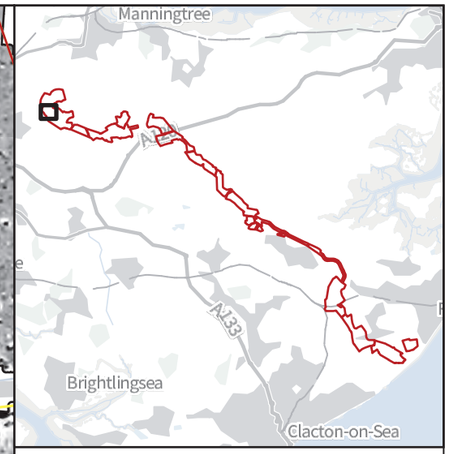
LB_06

LB_07

LB_08

Cattsgreen Farm

Ardleigh Road



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 22: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LB_4, LB_5, LB_7, LB_8)

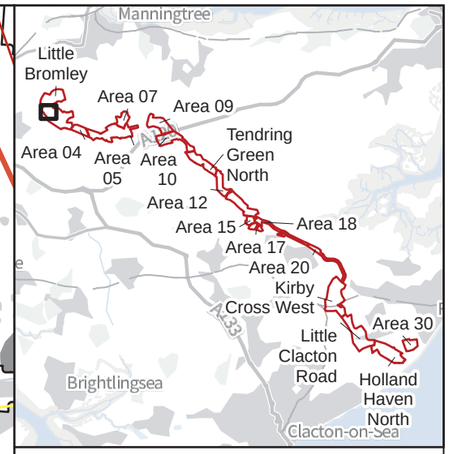
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

607800
608000
608200
228400
228200

LB_02
LB_03
LB_04
LB_05
LB_06
LB_07
LB_08

4022
4023
4024
4025
4026
4027
4034
4035
4036
4016

Cattsgreen Farm
Ardleigh Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 23: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LB_4, LB_5, LB_7, LB_8)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

608000

608200

608400

228000

227800

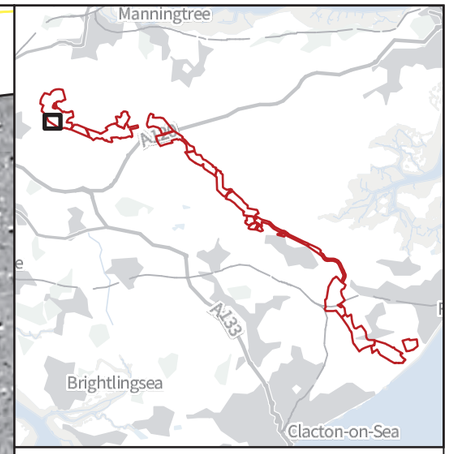
LB_05

LB_06

LB_07

LB_08

LB_09



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

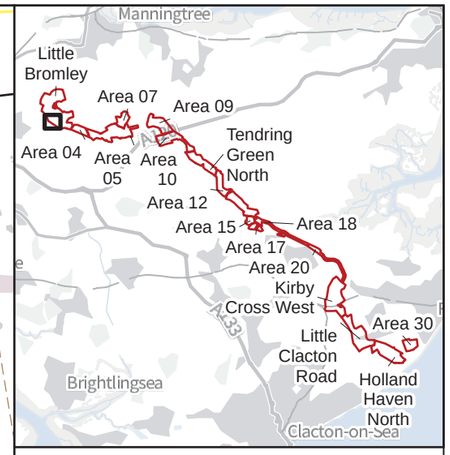
Figure 24: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LB_5, LB_6, LB_7, LB_8)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

608000
608200
608400
228000
227800

LB_05
LB_06
LB_07
LB_08
LB_09

4017
4027
4028
4037
4011
4012
4013
4014
4015



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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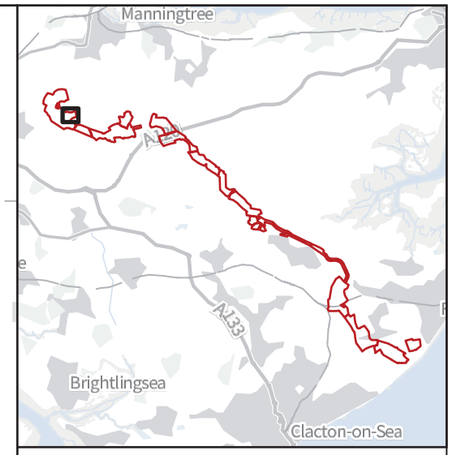
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 25: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LB_5, LB_6, LB_7, LB_8)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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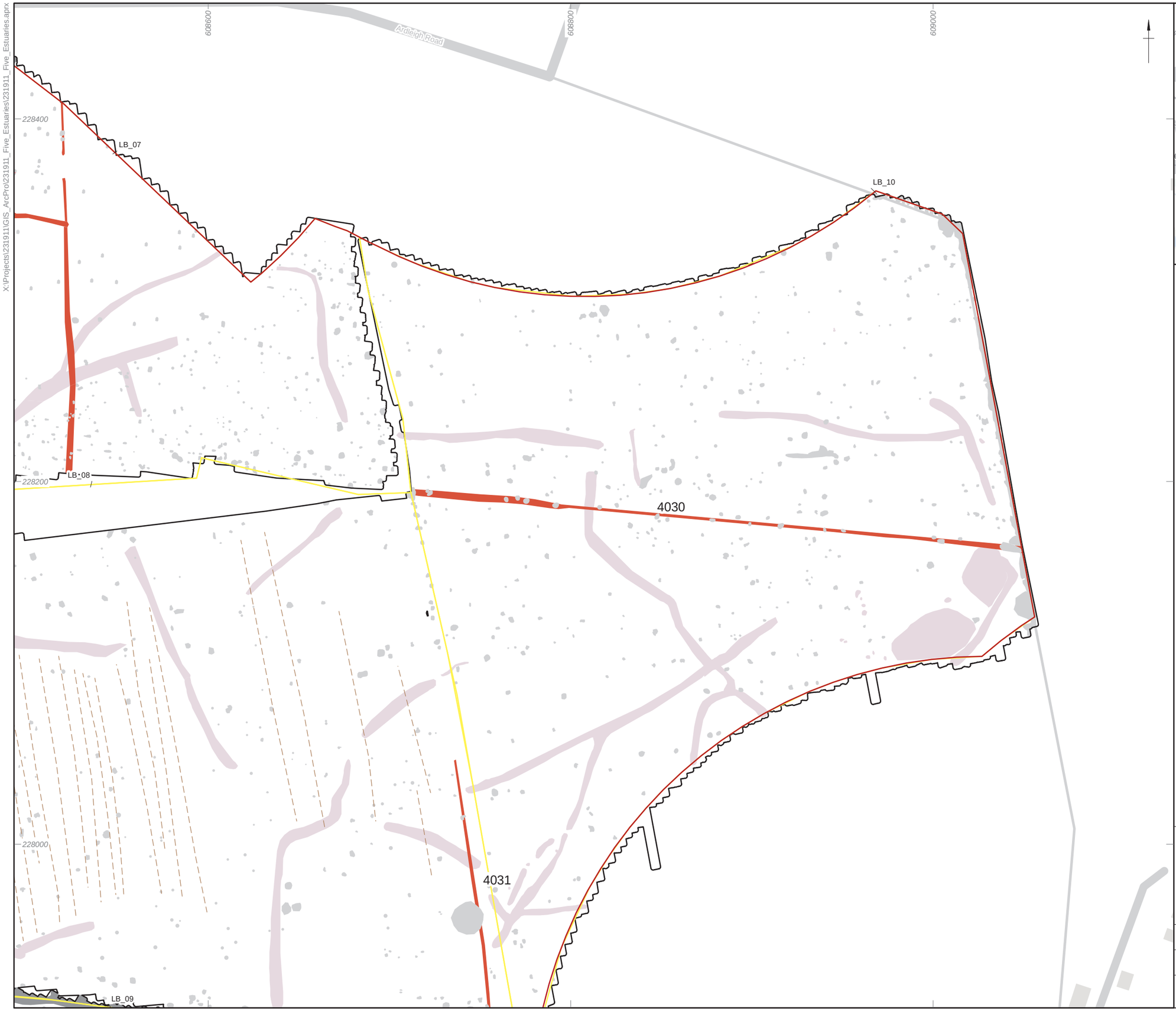
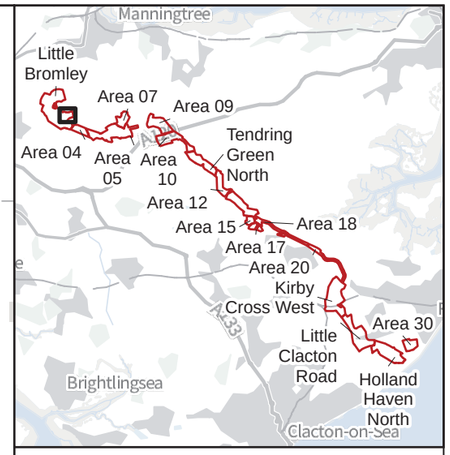
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 26: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LB_7, LB_8, LB_10)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx





- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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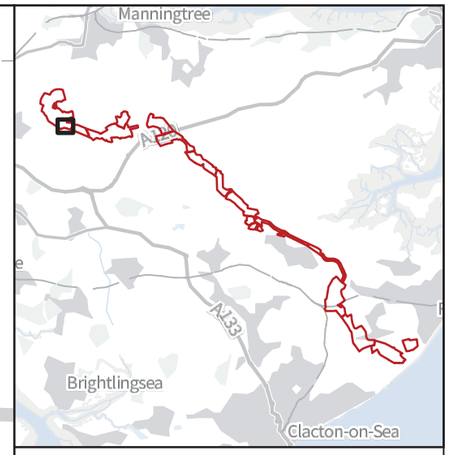
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 27: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LB_7, LB_8, LB_10)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

228000
608600
608800
609000
227800
227600

LB_10
LB_08
LB_09
Area_04_01
Hall Farm
Barton Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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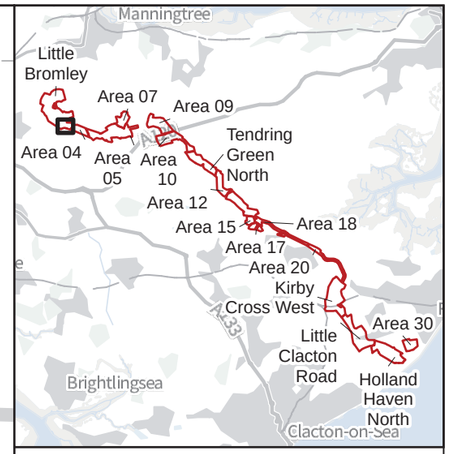
Figure 28: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LB_8, LB_9)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

228000
227800
227600
608600
608800
609000

4031
4037
4032
4102
4103
LB_08
LB_09
LB_10
Area_04_01
Barton Road
Hall Farm



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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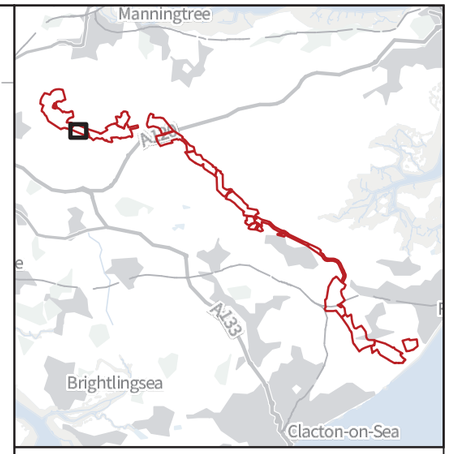
Figure 29: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LB_8, LB_9)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

609000
609200
609400
227800
227600
227400

Area_04_01
LB_09
Area_04_02
Area_05_01

Barton Road
Church Road
Sprats Lane
The Old Rectory



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 30: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_04_01, Area_04_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

609000 609200 609400

227800 227600 227400

LB_09

Area_04_01

Area_04_02

Area_05_01

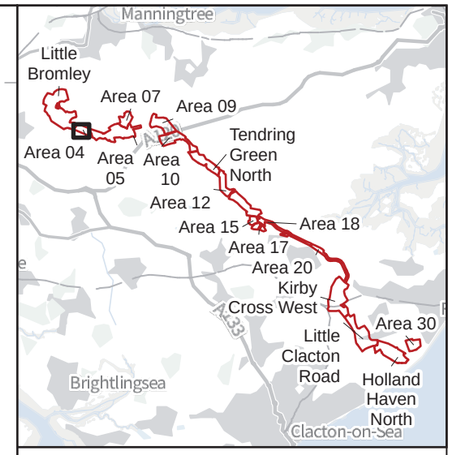
Barton Road

Church Road

Sprats Lane

The Old Rectory

4100 4101 4102 4103 4104 4105 4106 4107 4108 4109 4110 4111 4112 4114



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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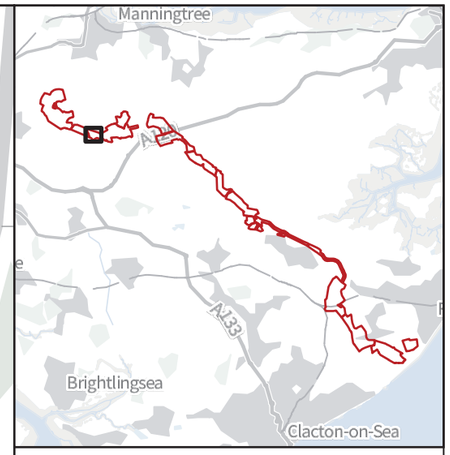
Figure 31: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_04_01, Area_04_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

609600
609800
610000
227600
227400
227200

Strats Lane
Payne's Lane

Area_04_02
Area_05_01
Area_05_03



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 32: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_04_02, Area_5_01)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

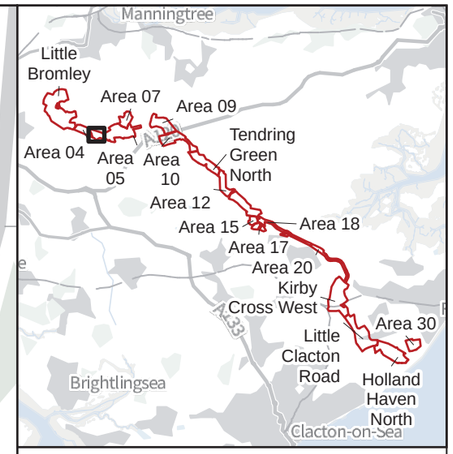
609600 609800 610000

227600 227400 227200

4206 4225 4207 4113

Area_04_02 Area_05_01 Area_05_03

Strats Lane Payne's Lane



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 33: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_04_02, Area_5_01)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

610200 610400 610600 610800

227600 227400 227200

Area_05_04

Area_05_01

Area_05_03

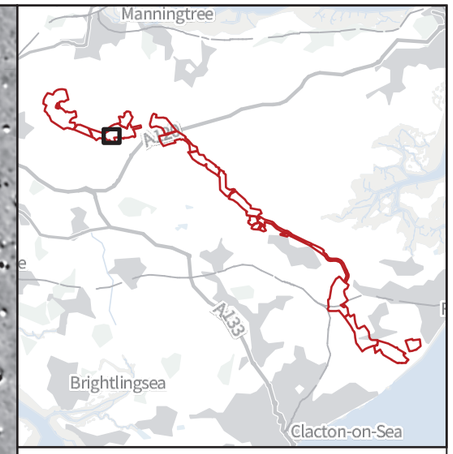
Area_05_05

Area_05_06

Payne's Lane

Bentley Road

Hawkins Farm Cottages



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 34: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_5_03, Area_5_04, Area_5_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

610200 610400 610600 610800

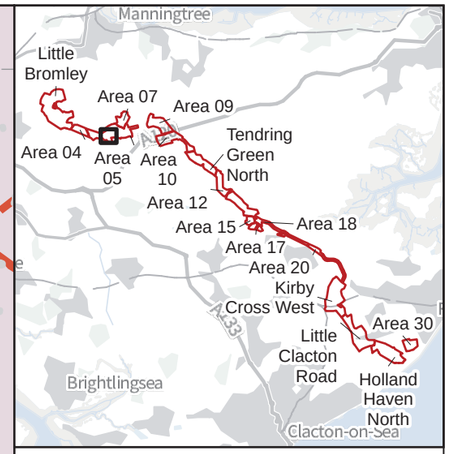
227600 227400 227200

4203 4208 4216 4209 4200 4201 4202 4215 4223 4214 4222 4226 4210 4213 4204 4212 4211 4224 4227

Area_05_04 Area_05_01 Area_05_03 Area_05_05 Area_05_06

Payne's Lane Bentley Road

Hawkins Farm Cottages



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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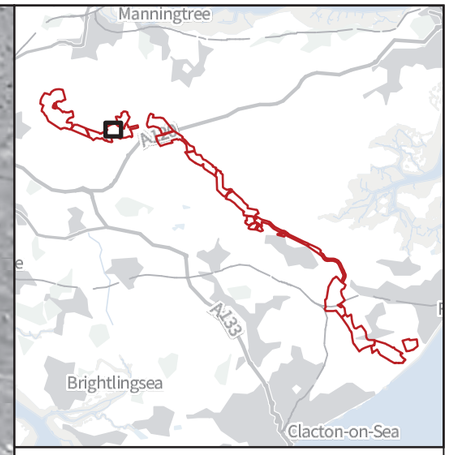
Figure 35: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_5_03, Area_5_04, Area_5_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

610400
610600
610800
227800
227600
227400

Area_07_02
Area_05_05
Area_05_06
Area_05_04
Area_05_03
Bentley Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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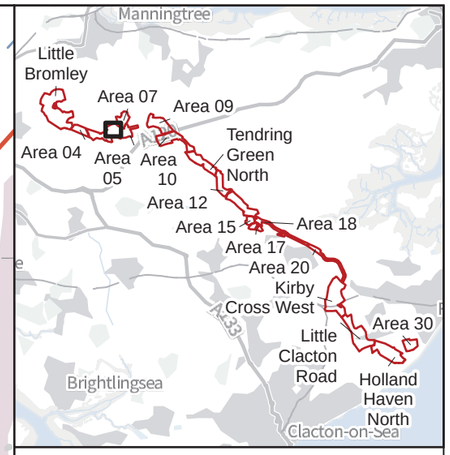
Figure 36: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_5_05, Area_5_06)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

610400
610600
610800
227800
227600
227400

Area_07_01
Area_05_05
Area_05_06
Area_05_04
Area_05_03
Bentley Road

4218
4217
4216
4219
4220
4221
4215
4214
4209
4203
4200
4201
4202
4223
4222



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 37: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_5_05, Area_5_06)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

611000

611200

611400

227400

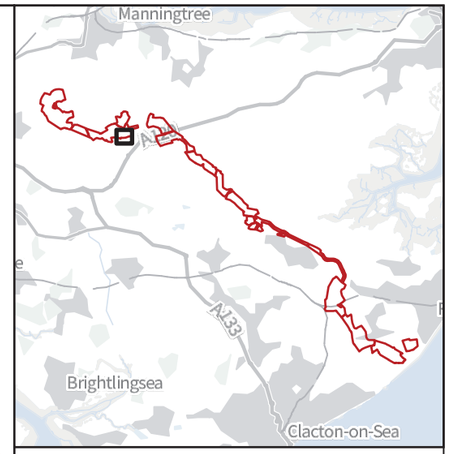
227200

Area_05_05

Area_05_06

Area_05_07

Area_05_08



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 38: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_5_06, Area_5_08)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

611000

611200

611400

227400

227200

4220

4221

4205

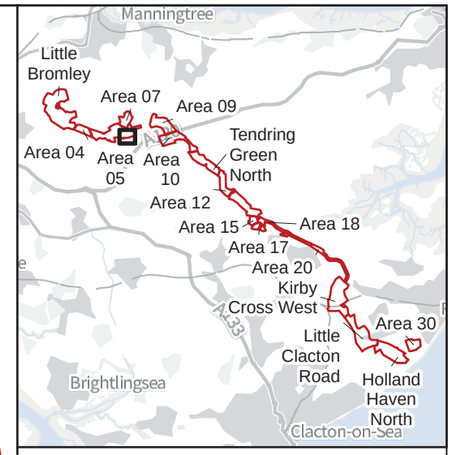
4228

Area_05_05

Area_05_06

Area_05_07

Area_05_08



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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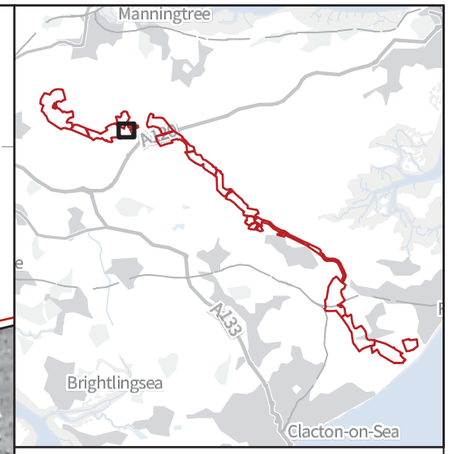
Figure 39: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_5_06, Area_5_08)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

611000
611200
611400
227800
227600
227400

Area_05_05
Area_07_01
Area_05_06
Area_05_09
Area_05_08
Area_05_07



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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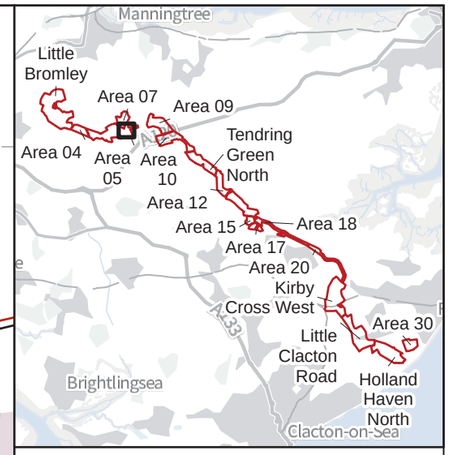
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 40: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_5_06, Area_5_08)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

611000
611200
611400
227800
227600
227400

Area_05_05
Area_07_01
Area_05_06
Area_05_09
Area_05_08
Area_05_07
4220
4205



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 41: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_5_06, Area_5_08)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

611200 611400 611600 611800

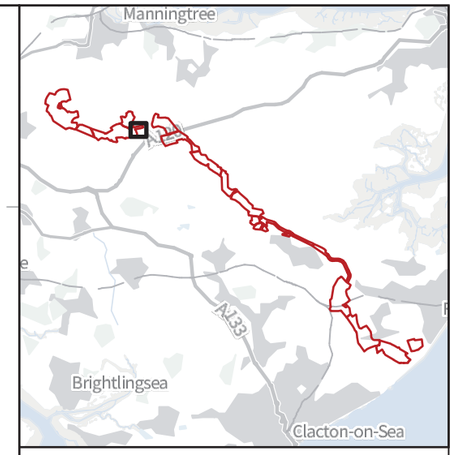
227800 227600 227400

Area_07_01

Area_05_09

Area_05_08

Area_05_07



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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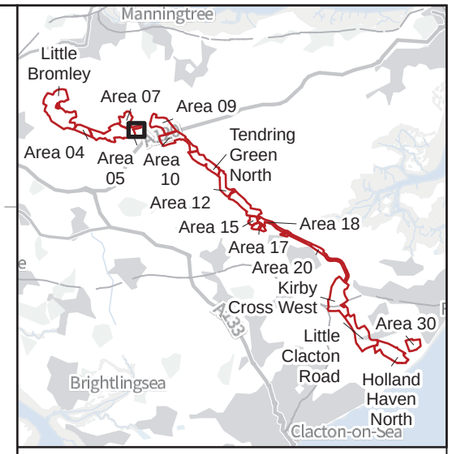
Figure 42: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_5_08, Area_5_09)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

611200
611400
611600
611800
227800
227600
227400

Area_07_01
Area_05_09
Area_05_08
Area_05_07



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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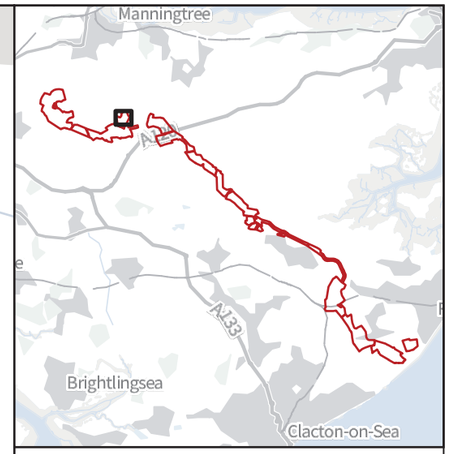
Figure 43: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_5_08, Area_5_09)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

610800
611000
611200
611400
228200
228000

Area_07_01
Area_05_05
Area_05_08



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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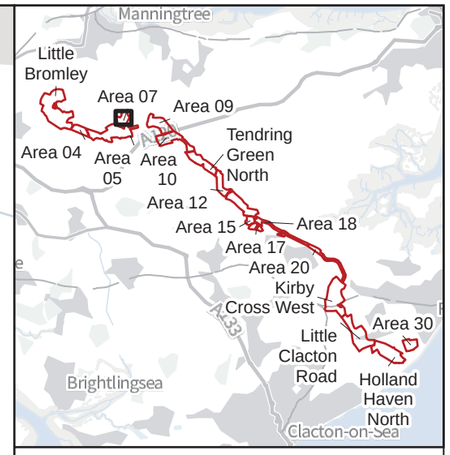
Figure 44: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_7 (North))

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

610800
611000
611200
611400
228200
228000

Area_07_01
4302
4301
4300
Area_05_05
Area_05_08



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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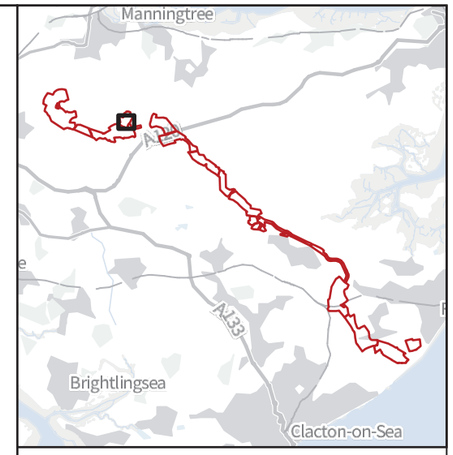
Figure 45: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_7 (North))

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

610800
611000
611200
228000
227800

Area_07_01
Area_05_05
Area_05_06
Area_05_07
Area_05_08
Area_05_09



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 30/11/2023 | Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

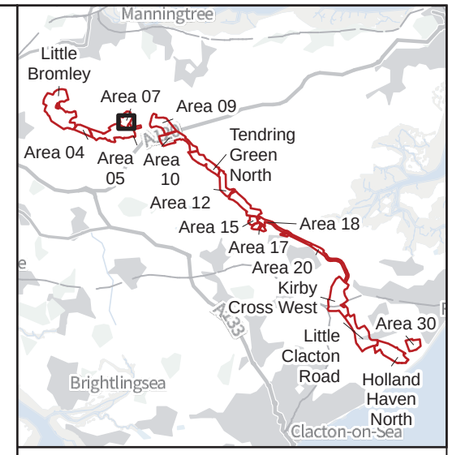
Figure 46: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_7 (South))

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

610800
611000
611200
228000
227800

4300
4301
4302

Area_05_05
Area_05_06
Area_05_07
Area_05_08
Area_05_09
Area_07_01



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 47: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_7 (South))

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

612200
612400
612600
228200
228000
227800

B1035

Area_09_01
Area_09_02
Area_09_03
Area_09_04

Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 48: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_09_01, Area_09_02, Area_09_03)

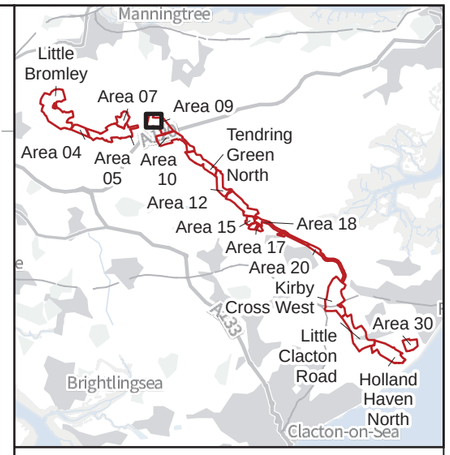
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

612200
612400
612600
228200
228000
227800

B1035

Area_09_01
Area_09_02
Area_09_03
Area_09_04

4400
4401
4402
4403
4404
4405
4407
4408
4409



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

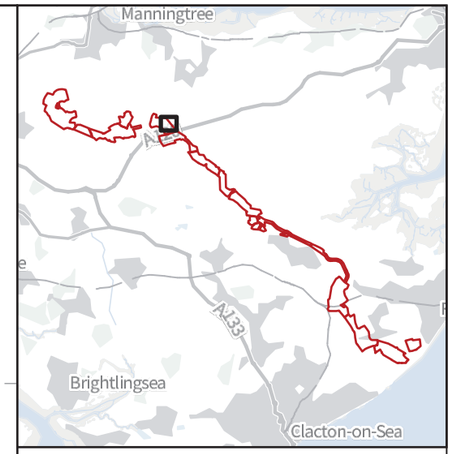
Figure 49: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_09_01, Area_09_02, Area_09_03)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

612600
612800
613000

Area_09_02
Area_09_04
Area_09_03

228000
227800
227600



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 50: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_09_04)

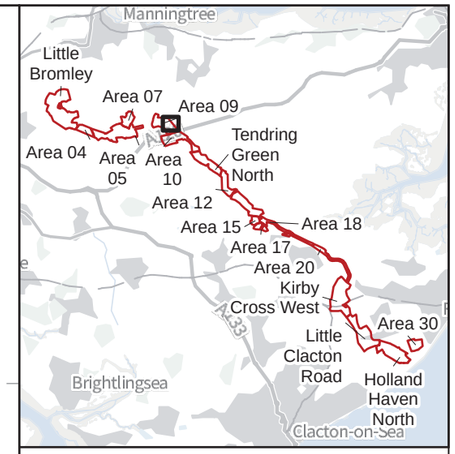
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

612600 612800 613000

228000 227800 227600

Area_09_02 Area_09_04 Area_09_03

4405 4406 4408



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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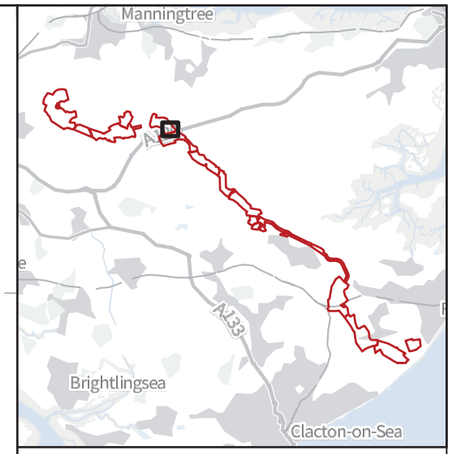
Date: 30/11/2023	Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 51: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_09_04)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

612600
612800
613000
227800
227600
227400

Area_09_03
Area_09_04
Area_10_01
Area_10_02
A120



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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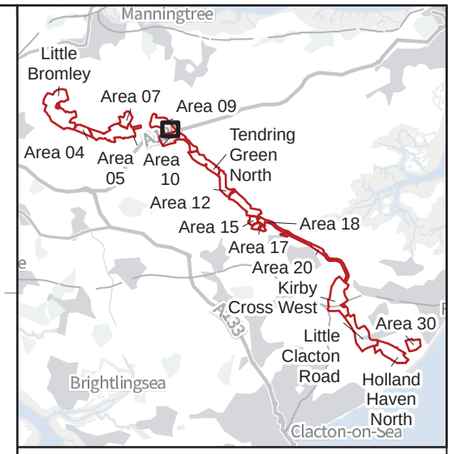
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 52: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_09_04)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

612600
612800
613000
227800
227600
227400
4408
Area_09_03
Area_09_04
Area_10_01
Area_10_02
A120
4509
4505
4511



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 53: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_09_04)

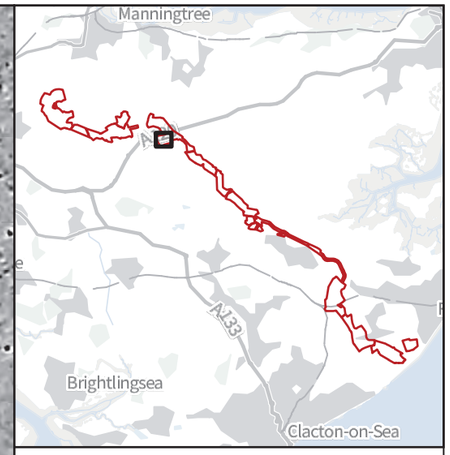
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

612600
612800
613000
227400
227200
227000

Area_09_04
Area_10_02
Area_10_01

A120
B1035

Newhouse Farm



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 54: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_10_01)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

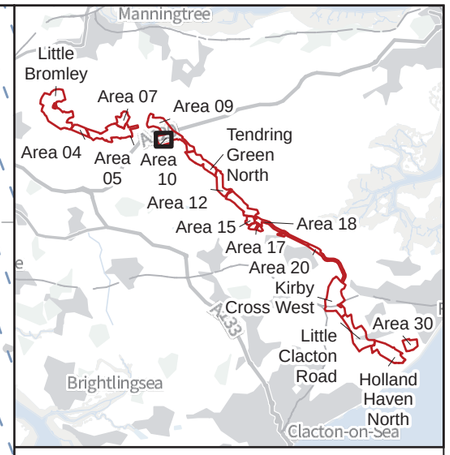
612600
612800
613000
227400
227200
227000

A120
B1035

Area_09_04
Area_10_02
Area_10_01

4501
4502
4503
4504
4509
4511
4513

Newhouse Farm



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 55: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_10_01)

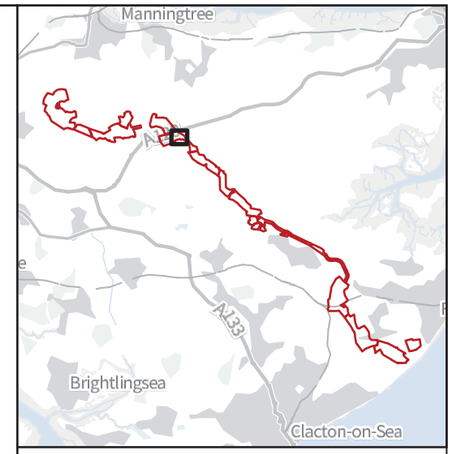
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

613000
613200
613400
227400
227200

A120

Area_09_04
Area_10_02
Area_10_03
Area_10_01

Hempstall's Farm



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 56: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_10_02, Area_10_03)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

613000 613200 613400

227400 227200

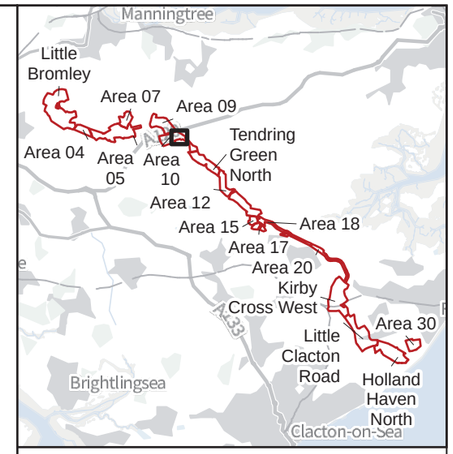
A120

Area_09_04

4509 4505 4506 4500 4507 4510 4514 4512

Area_10_02 Area_10_03 Area_10_01

Hempstall's Farm



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Figure 57: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_10_02, Area_10_03)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

227200

227000

226800

613600

613800

614000

Area_10_03

Area_10_04

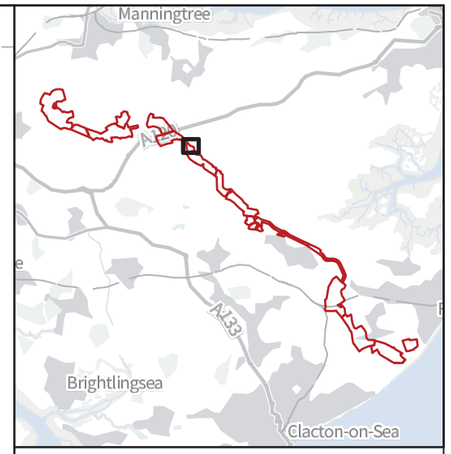
Area_10_04

Area_10_03

Area_10_04

TGN_04

Stones Green Road



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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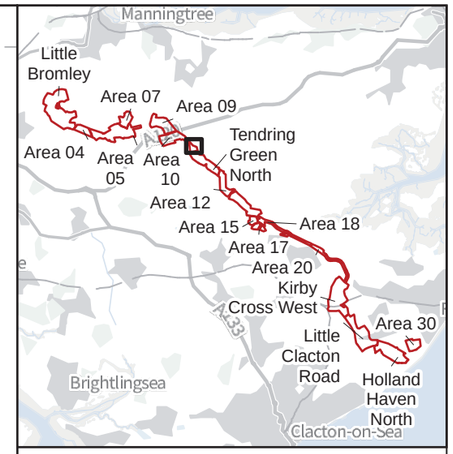
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 58: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_10_04)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

227200
227000
226800
613600
613800
614000

Area_10_03
Area_10_04
Area_10_04
4508
Area_10_03
Area_10_04
TGN_04
Stones Green Road



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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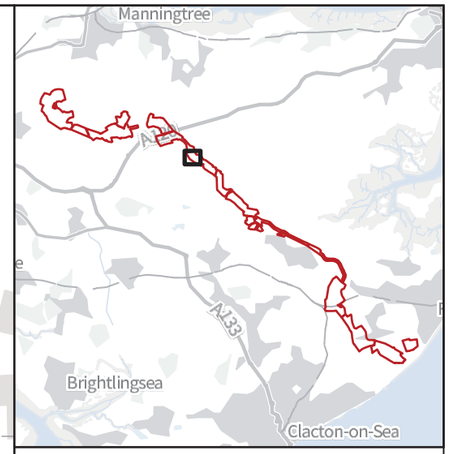
Figure 59: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_10_04)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

613600 613800 614000 614200

226600 226400 226200

Area_10_03
TGN_04
Area_10_04
Stones Green Road
TGN_05
Brockett's Hall



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 60: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (TGN_04, TGN_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

613600 613800 614000 614200

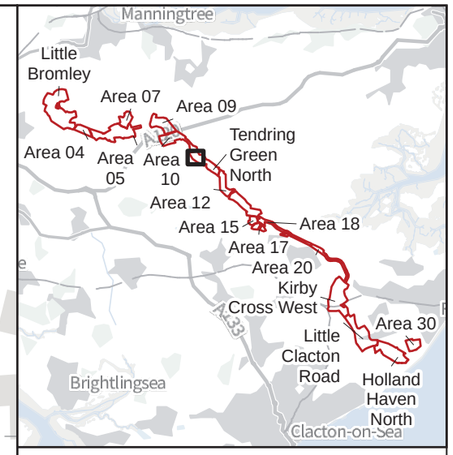
226600 226400 226200

Area_10_03 TGN_04 Area_10_04 Stones Green Road

4605 4606 4600 4601 4609 4610

TGN_05

Brockett's Hall



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Figure 61: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(TGN_04, TGN_05)

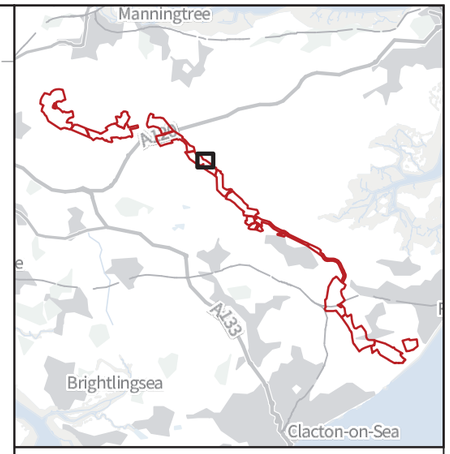
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

614200
614400
614600
226600
226400
226200

Brockett's Hall

TGN_05
TGN_03
TGN_04
TGN_02
TGN_01

Wolves Hall Lane



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 62: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (TGN_03, TGN_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

614200
614400
614600
226600
226400
226200

Brockett's Hall

TGN_05
TGN_03
TGN_04
TGN_02
TGN_01

4609
4610
4600
4601
4602
4607
4611

Wolves Hall Lane

- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Figure 63: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(TGN_03, TGN_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

614400

614600

614800

226200

226000

225800

TGN_03

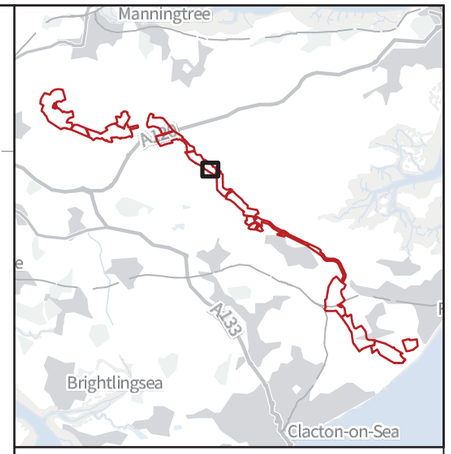
TGN_02

TGN_01

Area_12_01

Oakley House

Wolves Hall Lane



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Figure 64: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (TGN_01, TGN_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

614400
614600
614800
226200
226000
225800

TGN_03
TGN_02
TGN_01
Area_12_01

4608
4603
4604

Oakley House
Wolves Hall Lane

- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 65: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(TGN_01, TGN_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

614800

615000

615200

Wolves Hall Lane

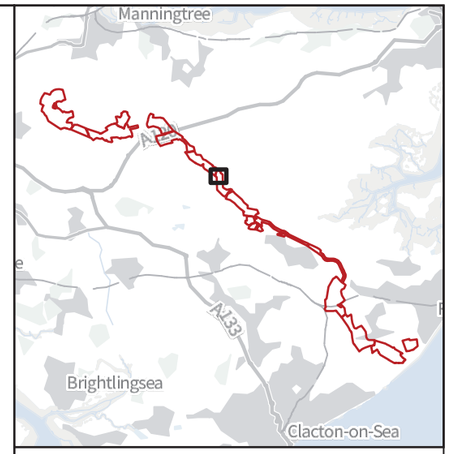
225800

225600

Area_12_02

TGN_01

Area_12_01



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 66: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_12_01, Area_12_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

614800

615000

615200

225800

225600

Wolves Hall Lane

Area_12_01

Area_12_02

TGN_01

4603

4604

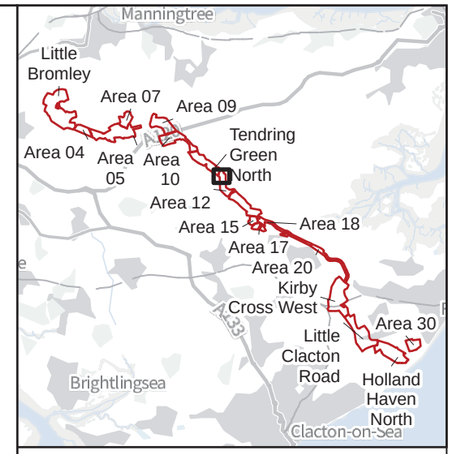
4701

4706

4707

4702

4703



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

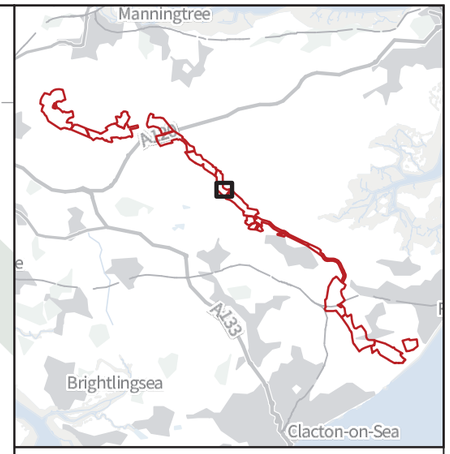
Figure 67: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_12_01, Area_12_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

615000
615200
615400
225400
225200
225000

Area_12_01
Area_12_03
EOT_01

Tendring Lodge
Lodge Lane



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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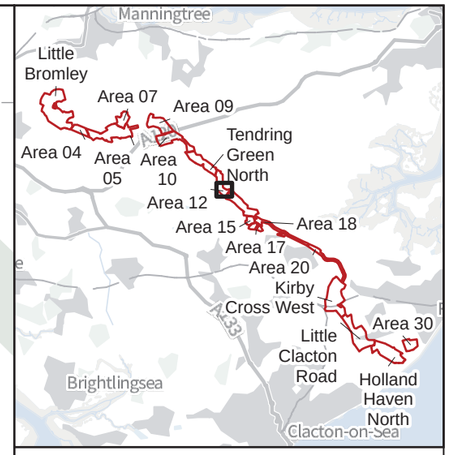
Figure 68: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_12_01, Area_12_03)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

615000
615200
615400
225400
225200
225000

4708
Area_12_01
4704
4709
4700
4705
Area_12_03
EOT_01
Tendring Lodge
Lodge Lane



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 69: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_12_01, Area_12_03)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

615400

615600

615800

225000

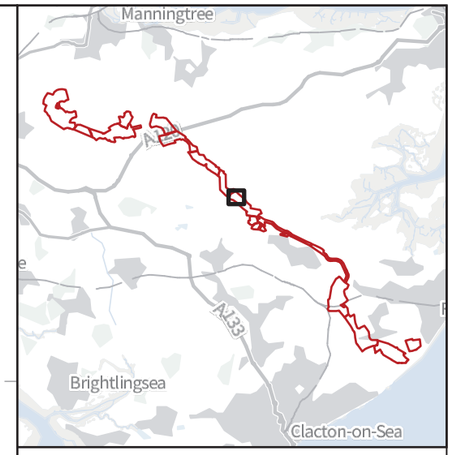
224800

224600

Area_12_03

EOT_01

EOT_02



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 30/11/2023 | Created by: RP

Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 70: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (EOT_01)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

615400 615600 615800

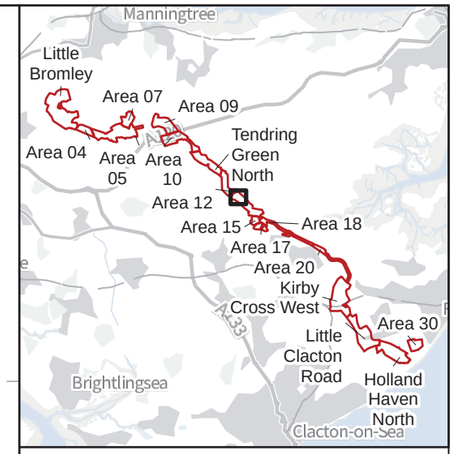
225000 224800 224600

Area_12_03

EOT_01

EOT_02

4800 4802 4803 4804 4805 4814



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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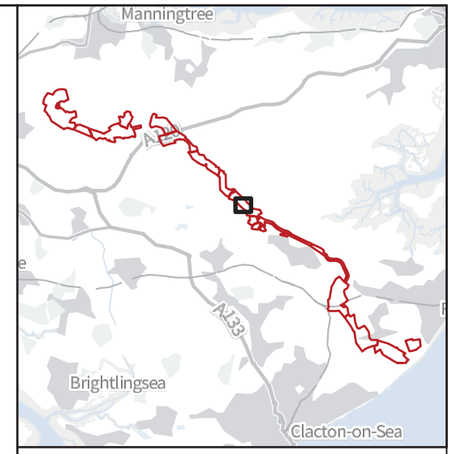
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 71: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(EOT_01)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

615600
615800
616000
224600
224400

EOT_01
EOT_02
EOT_03
EOT_04



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 30/11/2023 | Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

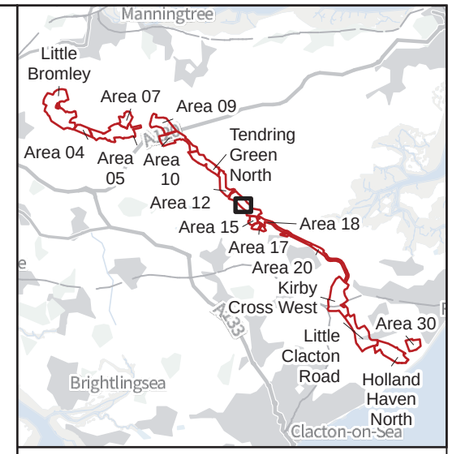
Figure 72: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (EOT_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

615600
615800
616000
224600
224400

4803
4804
4805
4806
4807
4808
4814

EOT_01
EOT_02
EOT_03
EOT_04



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 73: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(EOT_02)

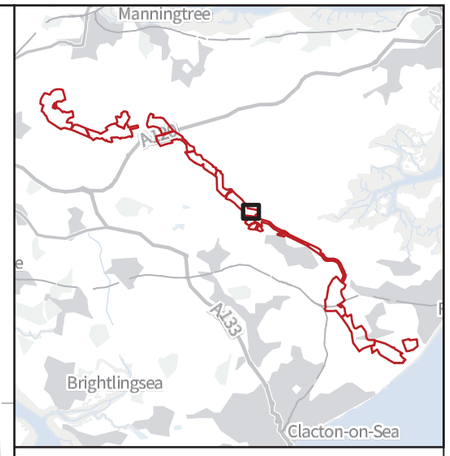
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

616000
616200
616400
616600

224400
224200
224000

EOT_02
EOT_03
EOT_04
EOT_05
EOT_06
EOT_07
Area_15_01
Area_15_02
Area_18_01

B1035
Swan Road
Barkers Hall Cottages



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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Figure 74: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (EOT_03, EOT_05, EOT_06)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

616000 616200 616400 616600

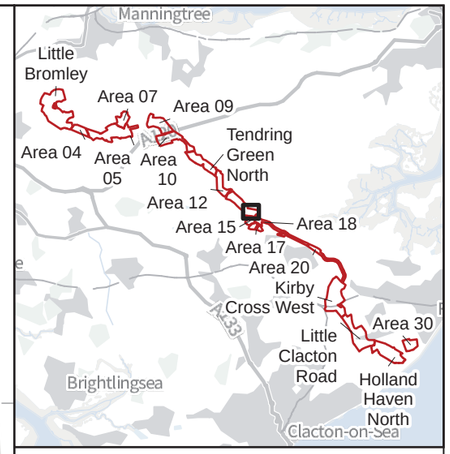
224400 224200 224000

4806 4807 4808 4809 4810 4811 4812 4813 4814

EOT_02 EOT_03 EOT_04 EOT_05 EOT_06 EOT_07

Area_15_01 Area_15_02 Area_18_01

B1035 Barkers Hall Cottages Swan Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

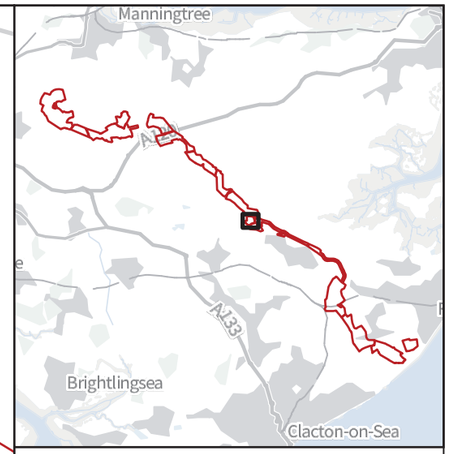
Figure 75: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(EOT_03, EOT_05, EOT_06)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

616000
616200
616400
224000
223800

EOT_03
EOT_04
EOT_05
EOT_06
Area_15_01
Area_15_02
Area_17_01
Area_17_02
Area_18_01

B1035
Barkers Hall Cottages
Swan Road
Whitehall Lane



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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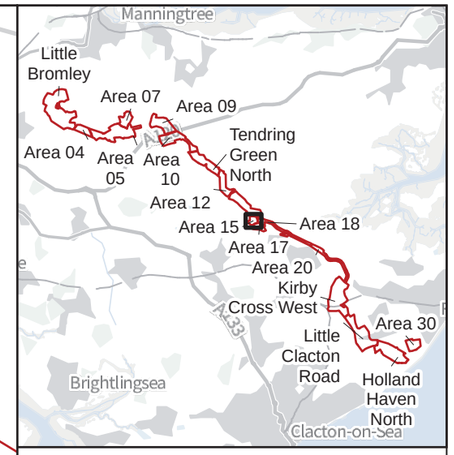
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 76: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_15_01, Area_15_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

616000
616200
616400
224000
223800

EOT_03
EOT_04
EOT_05
EOT_06
4813
4812
4900
5000
B1035
Barkers Hall Cottages
Swan Road
Area_15_01
Area_15_02
Area_17_01
Area_17_02
Area_18_01
Whitehall Lane



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Figure 77: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_15_01, Area_15_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

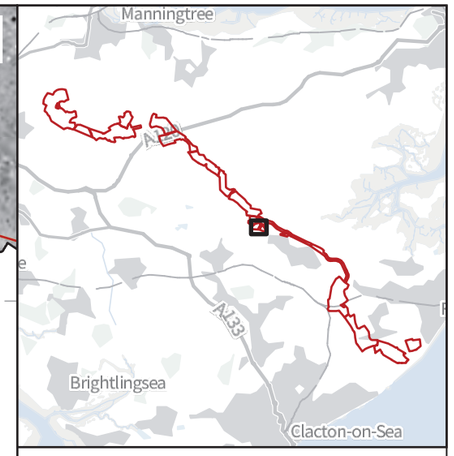
616200 616400 616600 616800

223800 223600 223400

Area_15_01
Area_15_02
Area_17_01
Area_18_01
Area_17_02

Whitehall Lane
B1035

Bradley Hall Farm
Cyprus Cottage



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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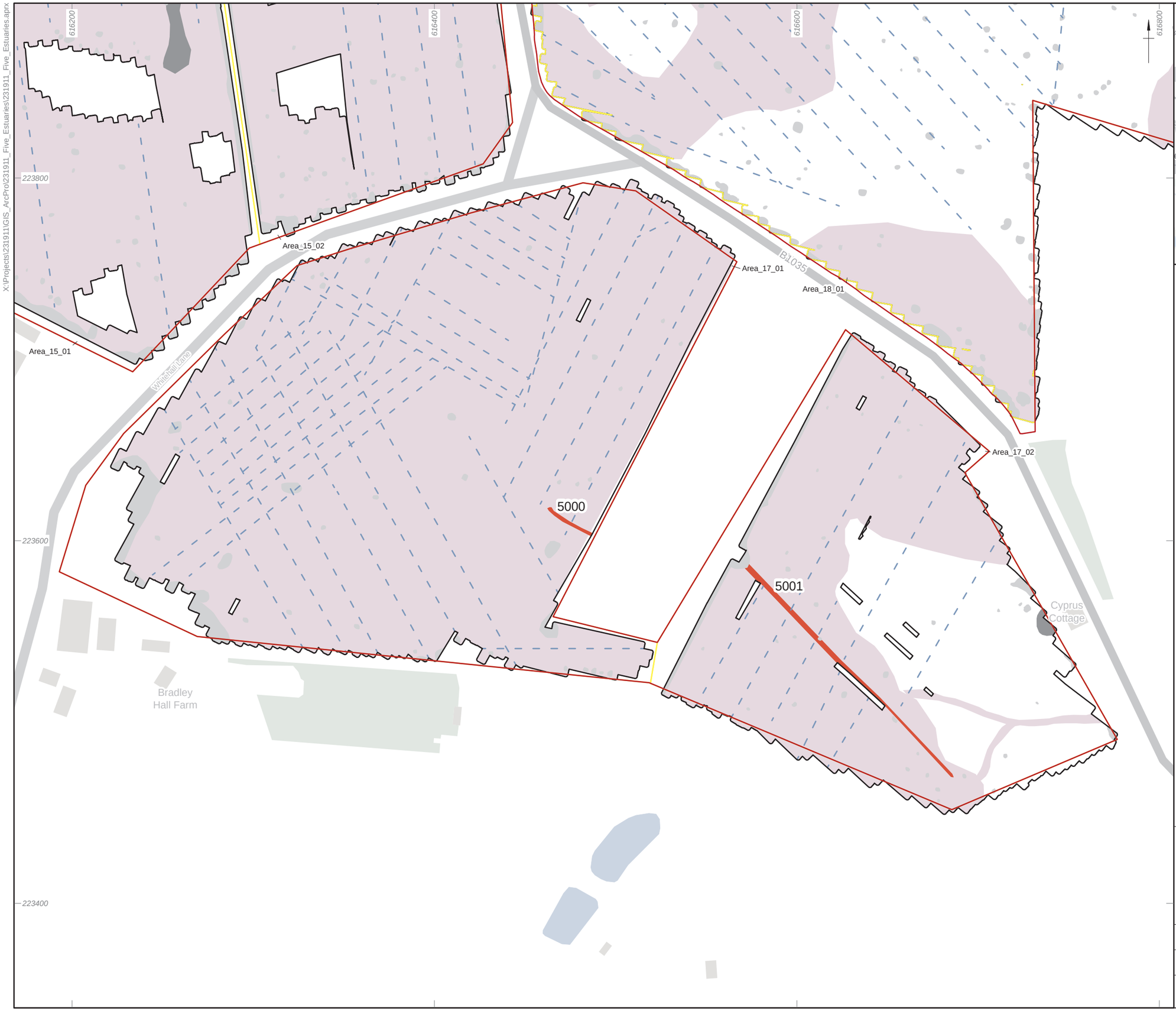
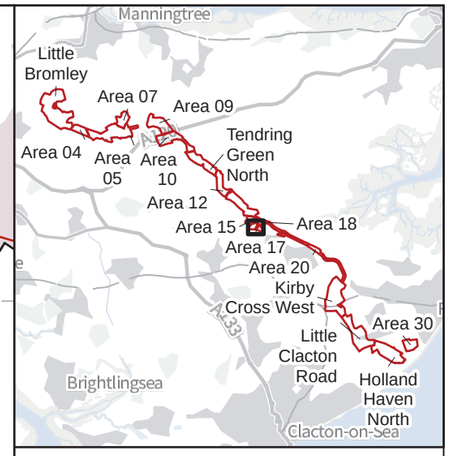
Figure 78: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_17_01, Area_17_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx





- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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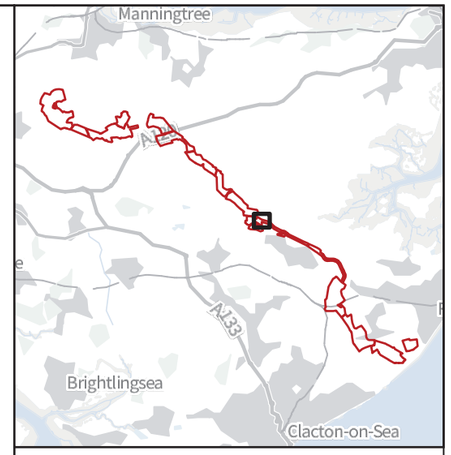
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 79: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_17_01, Area_17_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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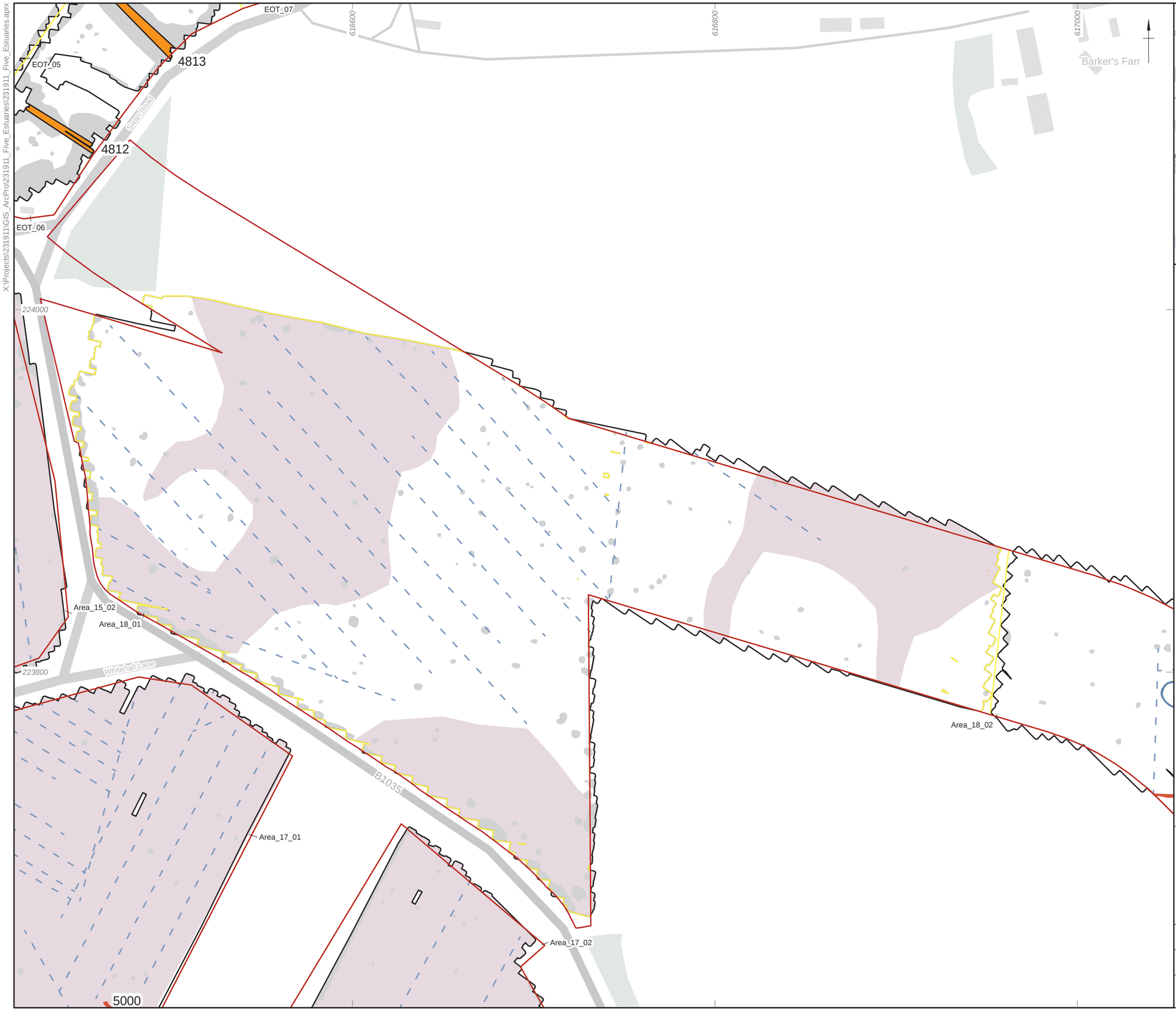
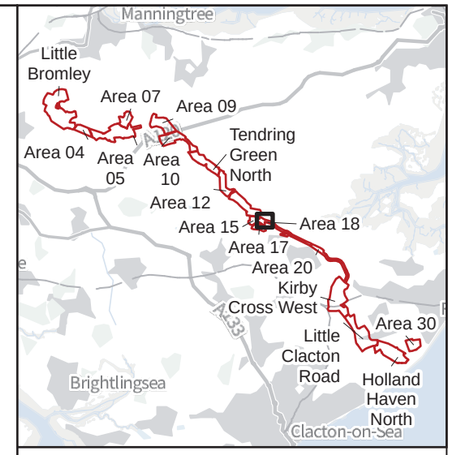
Date: 30/11/2023	Created by: RP	
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 80: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_18_01)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx





- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 81: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_18_01)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

617000

617200

617400

223800

223600

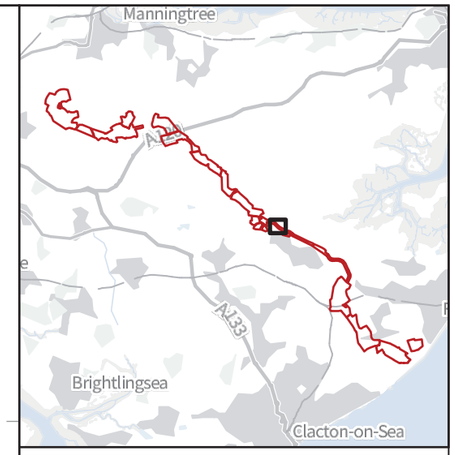
223400

Area_18_01

Area_18_02

Area_18_03

Area_18_04



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 82: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_18_02, Area_18_03)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

617000

617200

617400

223800

223600

223400

Area_18_01

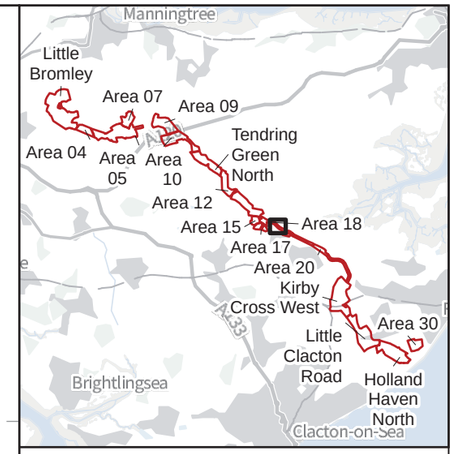
Area_18_02

Area_18_03

Area_18_04

5100

5101



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 83: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_18_02, Area_18_03)

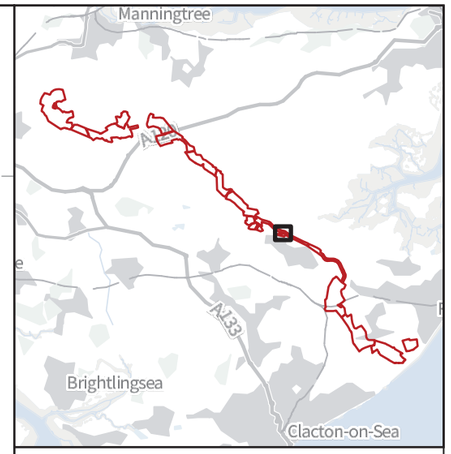
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

617400 617600 617800

223600 223400 223200

Area_18_02
Area_18_03
Area_18_04
Area_18_05
Area_18_06

Valley Farm
Golden Lane



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

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Date: 30/11/2023	Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 84: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_18_04, Area_18_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

617400

617600

617800

223600

223400

223200

Area_18_02

Area_18_03

Area_18_04

Area_18_05

Area_18_06

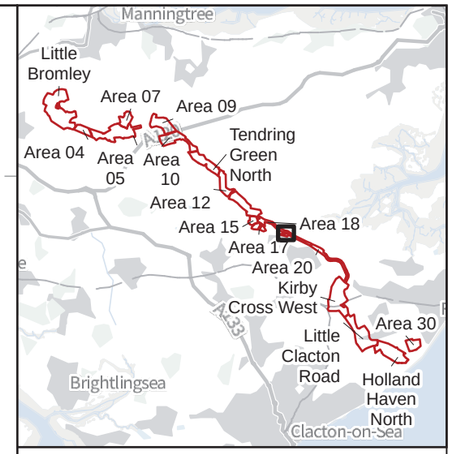
5103

5104

5105

Valley Farm

Golden Lane



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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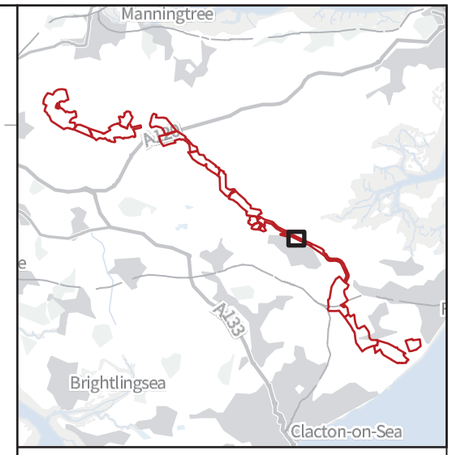
Figure 85: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_18_04, Area_18_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

617800
618000
618200
223400
223200
223000

Golden Lane

Area_18_04
Area_18_05
Area_18_06
Area_18_07



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 86: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_18_06)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

617800

618000

618200

223400

223200

223000

Golden Lane

Area_18_04

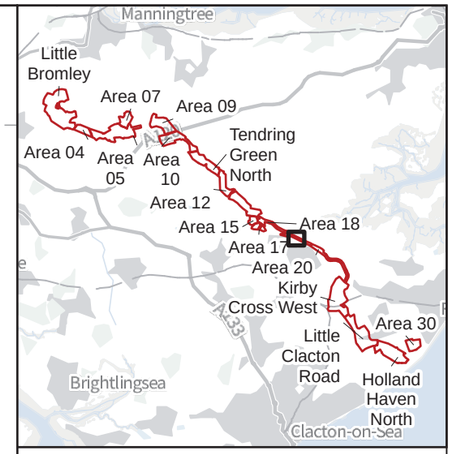
Area_18_05

Area_18_06

Area_18_07

5105

5102



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Figure 87: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_18_06)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

618400 618600 618800

223000

222800

Area_18_06

Area_18_07

Area_18_08

Area_20_01

Area_20_02

Area_20_03

Scenefelda Farm

B1414

Lonsdale Road

Palmerston Road

Viscount Way

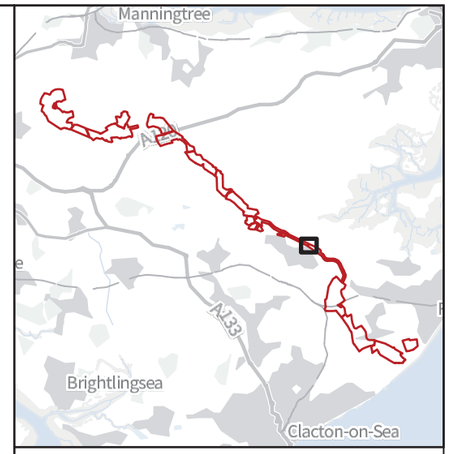
Henderson Road

Ronson Drive

Chaplin Drive

Ellis Road

Catermole Way



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 88: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_18_07, Area_18_08, Area_20_01, Area_20_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

618400 618600 618800

223000

222800

Area_18_06

Area_18_07

Area_18_08

5106

Area_20_01

Area_20_02

Area_20_03

Scenefelda Farm

B1414

Palmerston Road

Lonsdale Road

Viscount Way

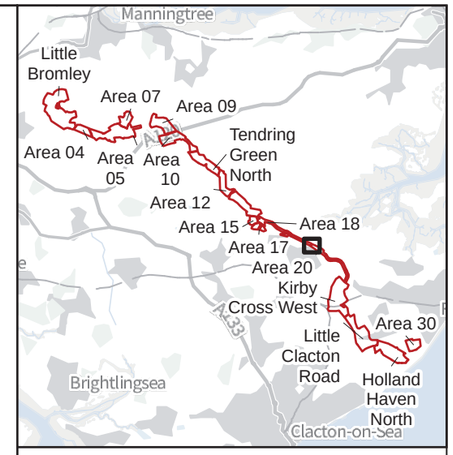
Henderson Road

Ronson Drive

Chaplin Drive

Ellis Road

Catermole Way



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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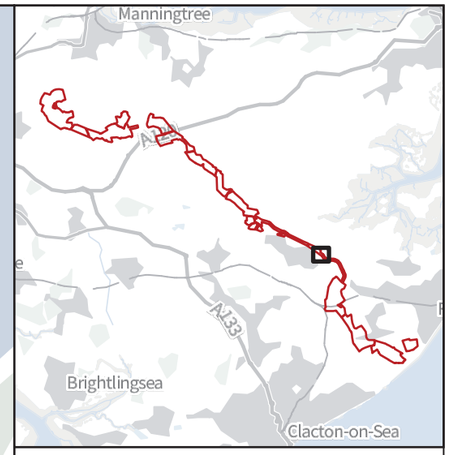
Figure 89: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_18_07, Area_18_08, Area_20_01, Area_20_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619000
619200
619400
222600
222400

Area_20_02
Area_20_03
Area_20_04
Area_20_05
Area_20_06

Byng Crescent



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 30/11/2023	Created by: RP
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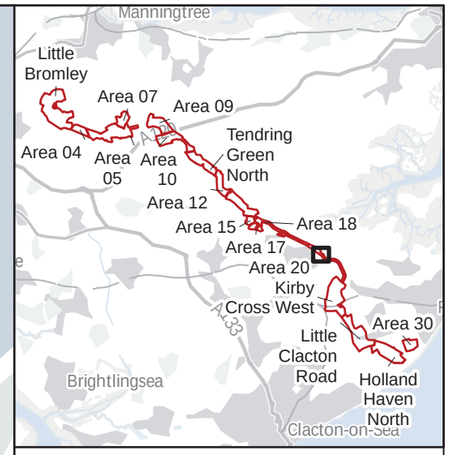
Figure 90: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_20_03. Area_20_04, Area_20_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619000
619200
619400
222600
222400

Area_20_02
Area_20_03
Area_20_04
Area_20_05
Area_20_06
5206
5207

Byng Crescent



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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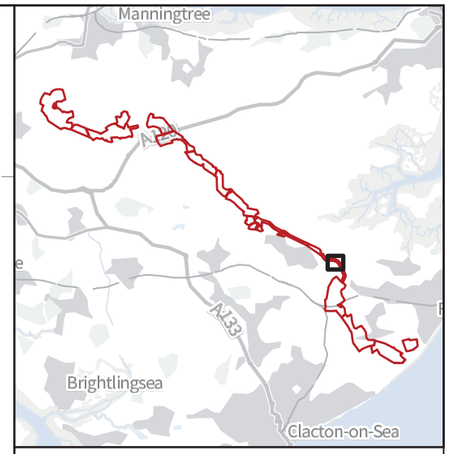
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 91: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_20_03. Area_20_04, Area_20_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619600
619800
620000
222400
222200
222000

Area_20_05
Area_20_06
Area_20_07
Danbury Farm Lane



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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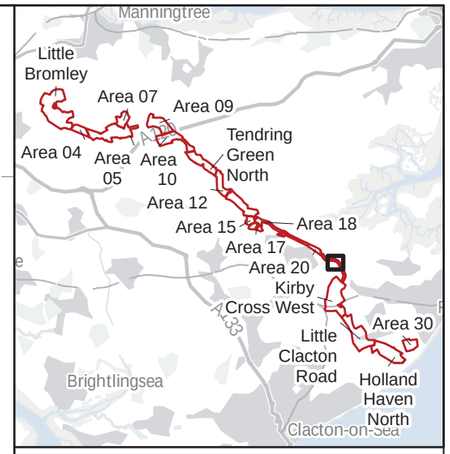
Date: 30/11/2023 | Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 92: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_20_06)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619600
619800
620000
222400
222200
222000

Area_20_05
Area_20_06
Area_20_07
5200
5202
5203
5204
5205
Danbury's Farm Lane



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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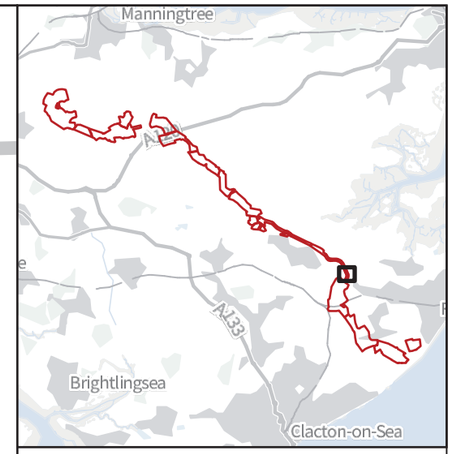
Figure 93: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_20_06)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619800
620000
620200
221800
221600

Area_20_07
Area_20_08
Area_20_09
KCW_01
B1034
B1033



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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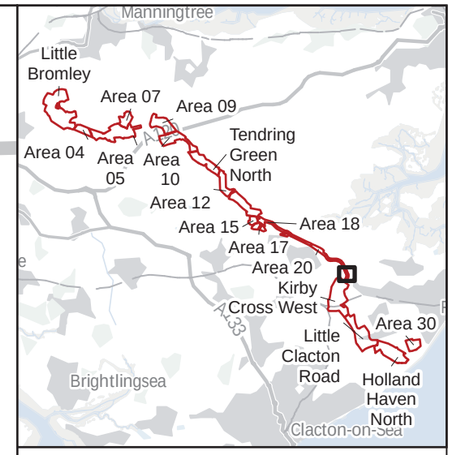
Figure 94: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_20_08)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619800
620000
620200
221800
221600

5205
5201
Area_20_07
Area_20_08
Area_20_09
KCW_01
B1034
B1033



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Date: 05/12/2023 | Created by: RP
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Figure 95: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_20_08)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619600

619800

620000

221600

221400

221200

Thorpe Park Lane

B1033

Port Lane

KCW_02

KCW_01

Area_20_08

Area_20_09

Manningtree

A120

A133

Brightlingsea

Clacton-on-Sea

Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT

3 nT

0

100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 96: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (KCW_01, KCW_02)

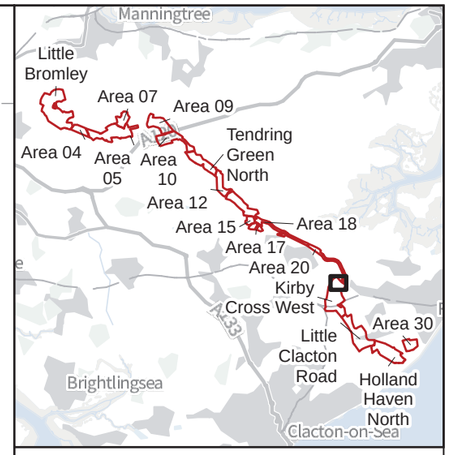
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619600
619800
620000
221600
221400
221200

Thorpe Park Lane
B1033
Pork Lane

KCW_02
KCW_01
Area_20_08
Area_20_09

5312
5311
5309
5320
5310



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 30/11/2023 | Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 97: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(KCW_01, KCW_02)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619400 | 619600 | 619800

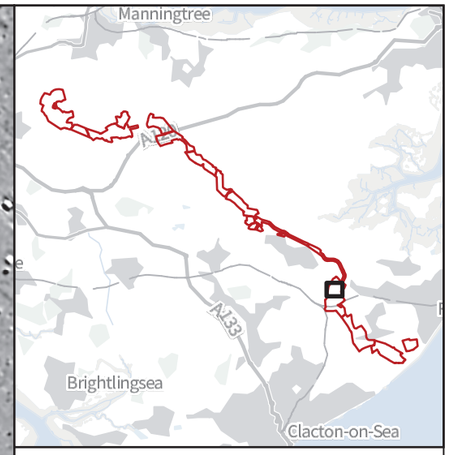
221200 | 221000

KCW_02

KCW_01

KCW_03

KCW_04



Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

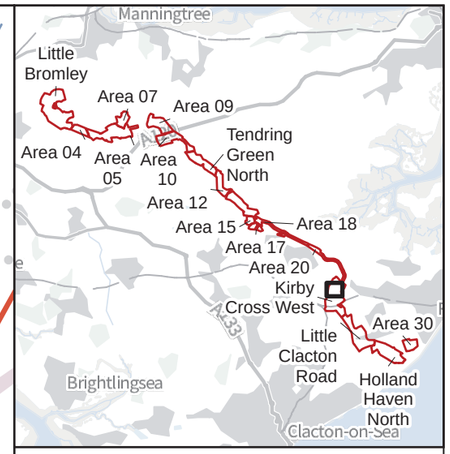
Figure 98: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (KCW_01, KCW_02, KCW_03, KCW_04)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619400
619600
619800
221200
221000

KCW_02
KCW_01
KCW_03
KCW_04

5309
5310
5311
5313
5314
5315
5316
5320
5302
5303



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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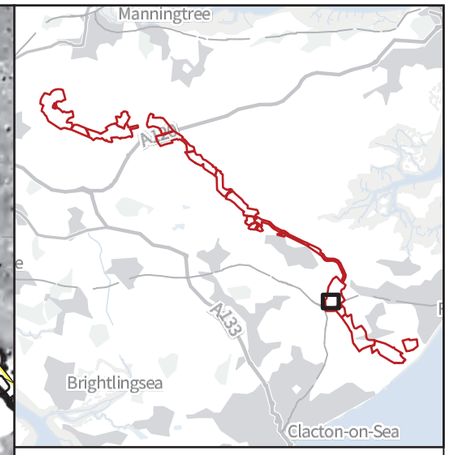
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 99: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(KCW_01, KCW_02, KCW_03, KCW_04)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619400
619600
619800
220800
220600
220400

KCW_02
KCW_03
KCW_04
KCW_05
KCW_09



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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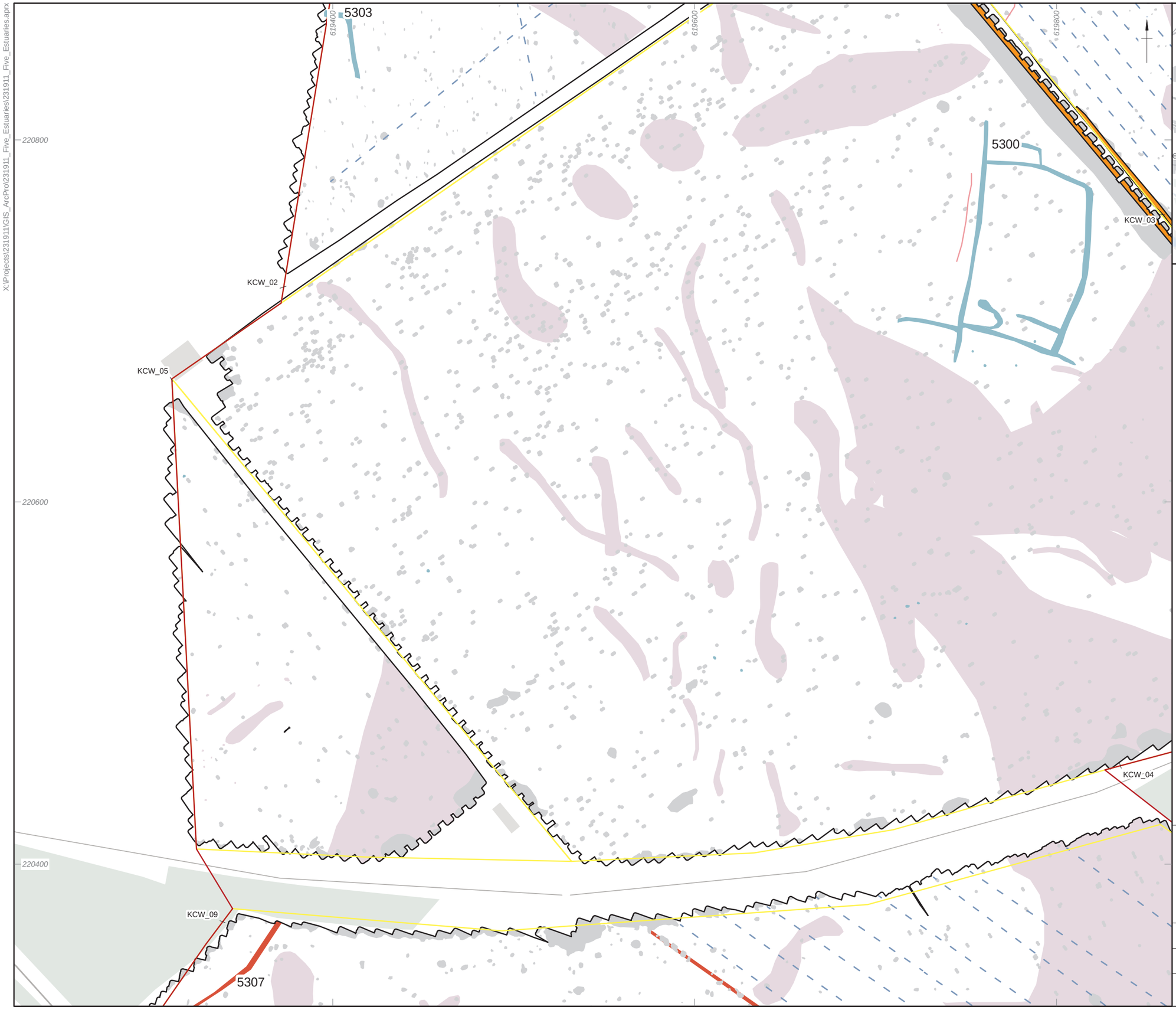
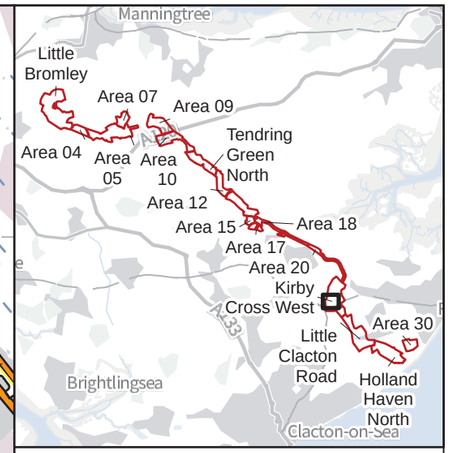
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0	

Figure 100: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (KCW_04, KCW_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx





- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Date: 30/11/2023	Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

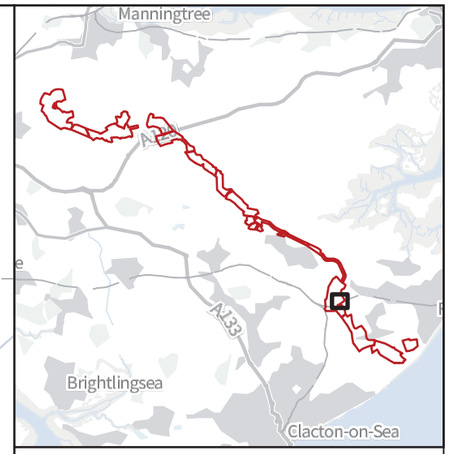
Figure 101: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(KCW_04, KCW_05)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619600
619800
620000
620200
220800
220600
220400

KCW_02
KCW_03
KCW_04
KCW_06
KCW_07
KCW_09

Park Lane
Birch
Hoe Farm



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 102: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (KCW_03, KCW_04)

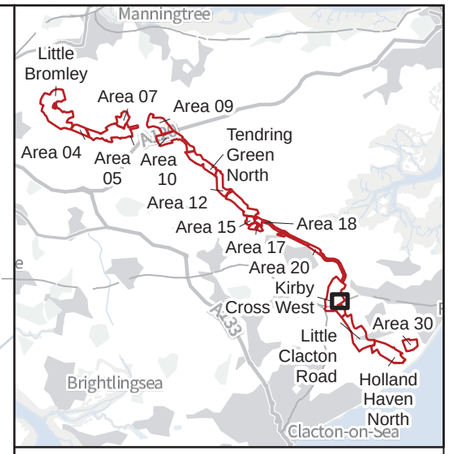
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619600
619800
620000
620200
220800
220600
220400

KCW_02
KCW_03
KCW_04
KCW_06
KCW_07
KCW_09

5300
5308
5316
5317
5320

Rookery Lane
Birch Hoe Farm



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

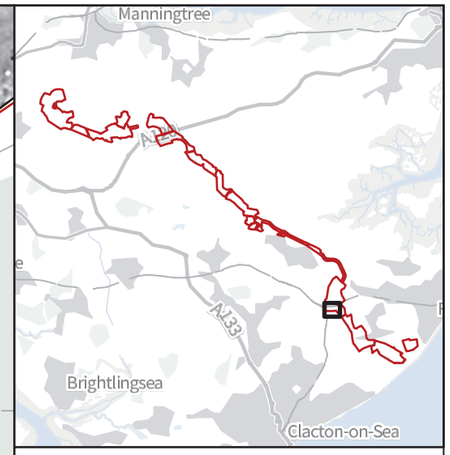
Figure 103: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(KCW_03, KCW_04)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619400
619600
619800

KCW_04
KCW_05
KCW_09
KCW_07
KCW_08

220400
220200
220000



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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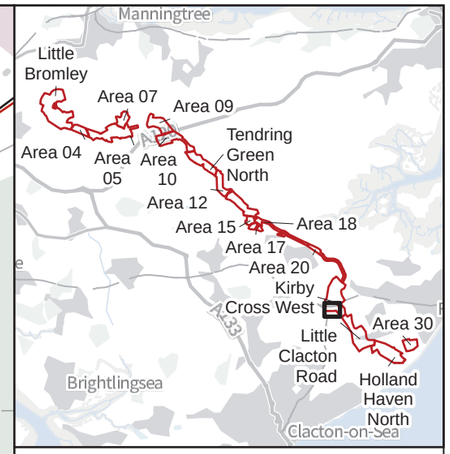
Figure 104: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (KCW_09)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619400
619600
619800
220400
220200
220000

KCW_04
KCW_05
KCW_07
KCW_08
KCW_09

5307
5306
5305



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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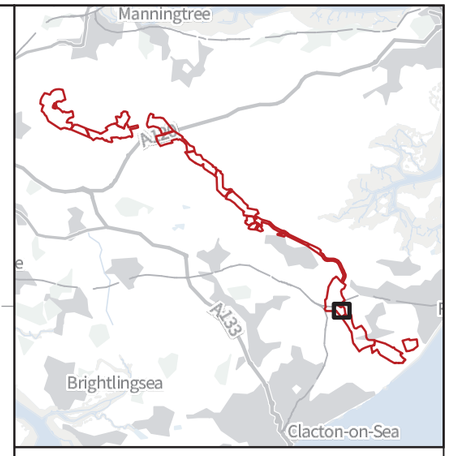
Figure 105: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(KCW_09)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619800
620000
620200
220400
220200
220000

KCW_04
KCW_06
KCW_09
KCW_07
KCW_08
LCR_01



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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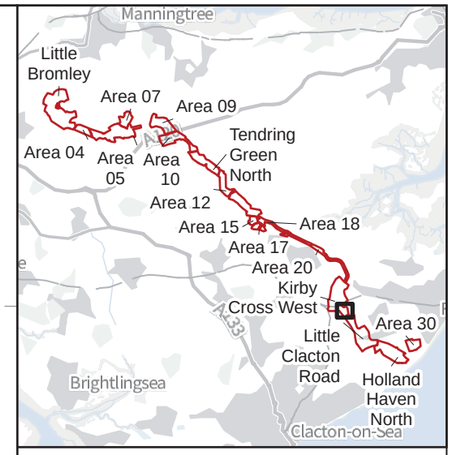
Figure 106: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (KCW_06, KCW_07, KCW_08)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

619800
620000
620200
220400
220200
220000

KCW_04
KCW_06
KCW_09
KCW_07
KCW_08
LCR_01

5305
5317
5301
5318
5304
5319
5405



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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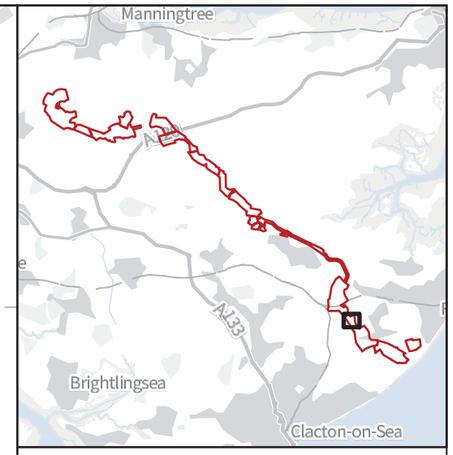
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 107: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(KCW_06, KCW_07, KCW_08)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

620000
620200
620400
220000
219800
219600

LCR_01
KCW_08
LCR_02
LCR_03



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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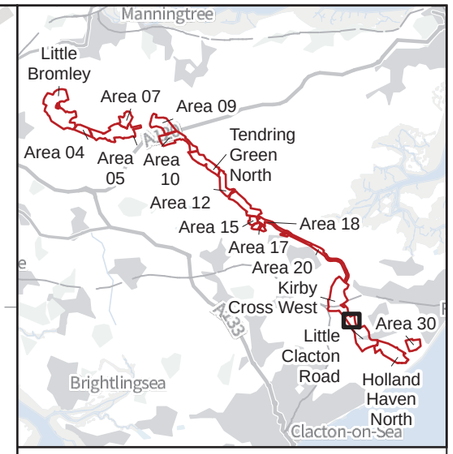
Date: 30/11/2023	Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 108: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LCR_1, LCR_2)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

620000
620200
620400
220000
219800
219600

5319
5418
5405
5406
5415
5414
5407
5404
5408
KCW_08
LCR_01
LCR_03
LCR_02



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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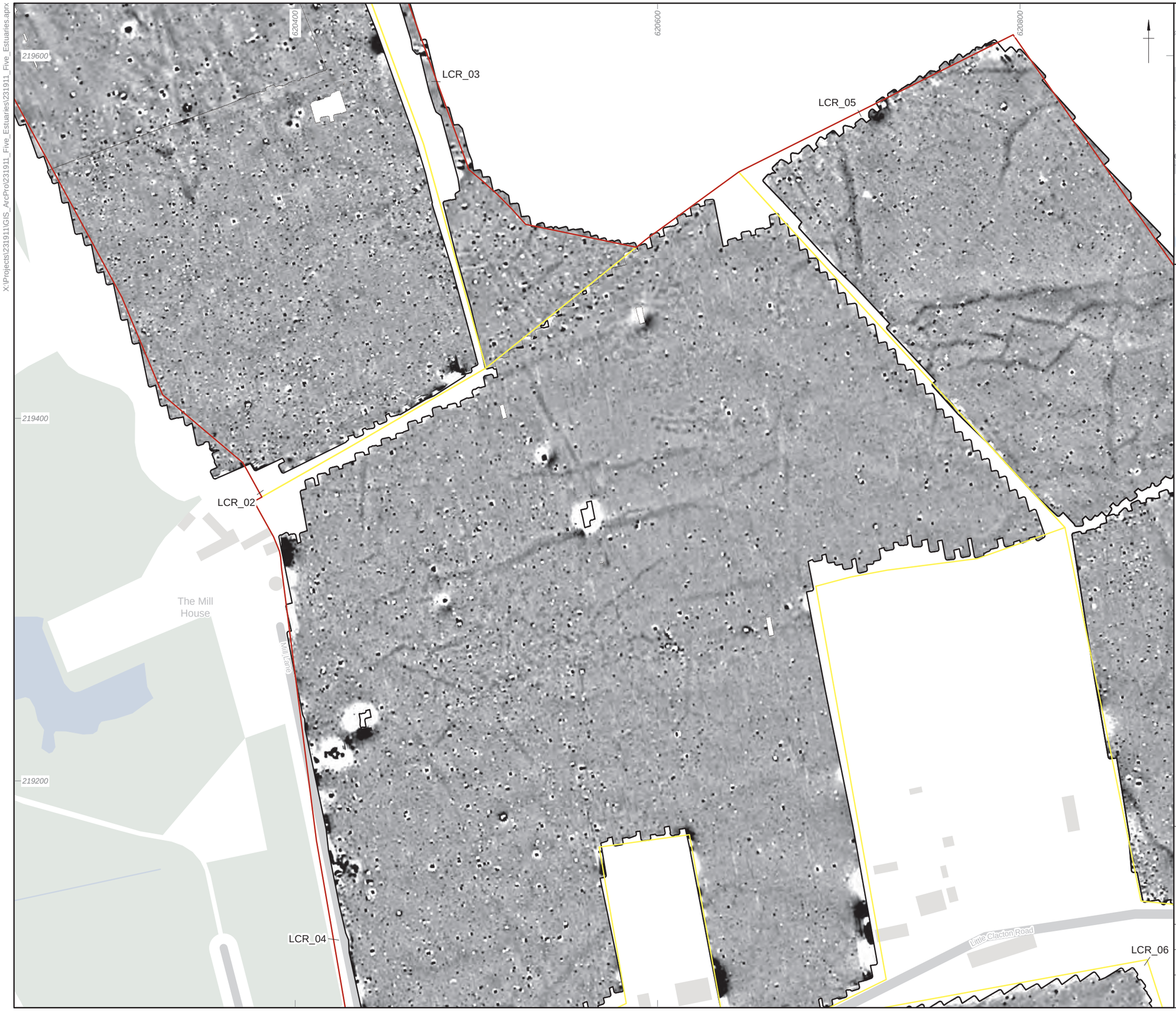
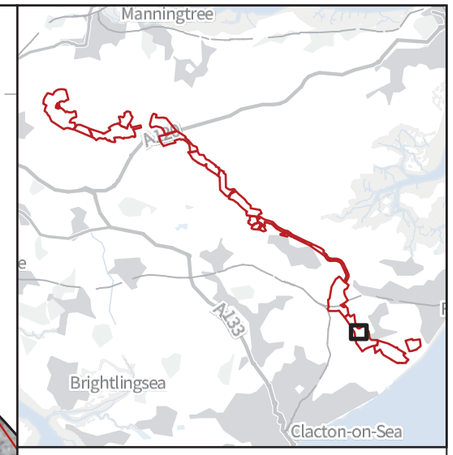
Date: 30/11/2023 | Created by: RP
Scale: 1:2,000 | Revision: 0

Figure 109: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LCR_1, LCR_2)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx





Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: 1:2,000	Revision: 0

Figure 110: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LCR_2, LCR_3, LCR_4, LCR_5)

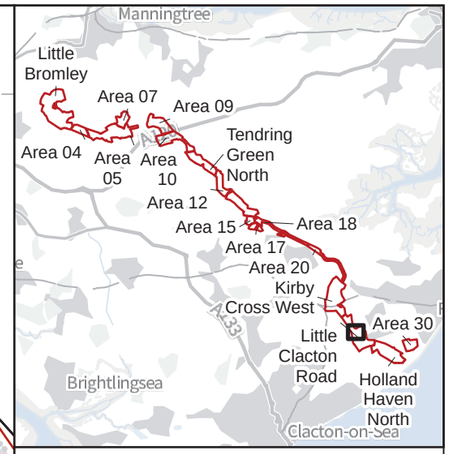
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

219600
219400
219200
620400
620600
620800

LCR_02
LCR_03
LCR_04
LCR_05
LCR_06

5400
5401
5402
5403
5409
5410

The Mill House
Mill Lane
Little Clacton Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

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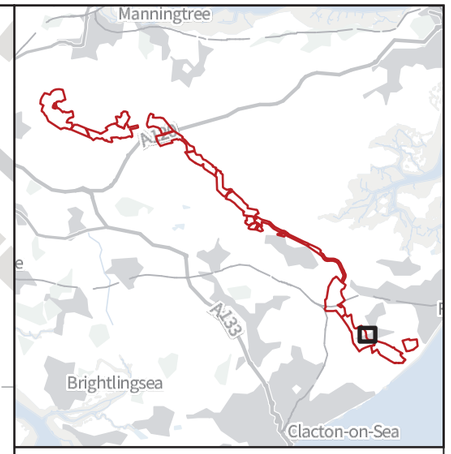
Figure 111: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LCR_2, LCR_3, LCR_4, LCR_5)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

620800
621000
621200
219400
219200
219000

LCR_04
LCR_05
LCR_06
LCR_07
LCR_08
HHN_02

Rectory Road
Great Holland
Manor Road
B1032
Little Clacton Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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Figure 112: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LCR_5)

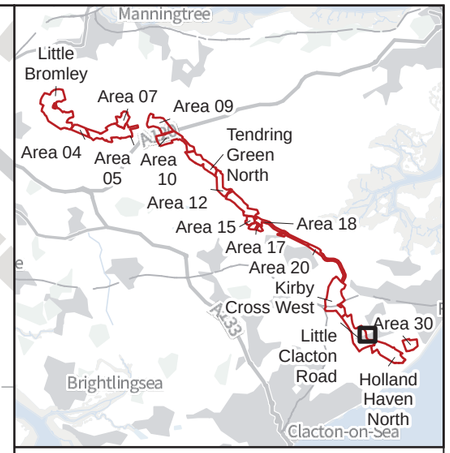
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

620800
621000
621200
219400
219200
219000

5409

LCR_04
LCR_05
LCR_06
LCR_07
LCR_08
HHN_02

Rectory Road
Great Holland
Manor Road
B1032
Little Clacton Road



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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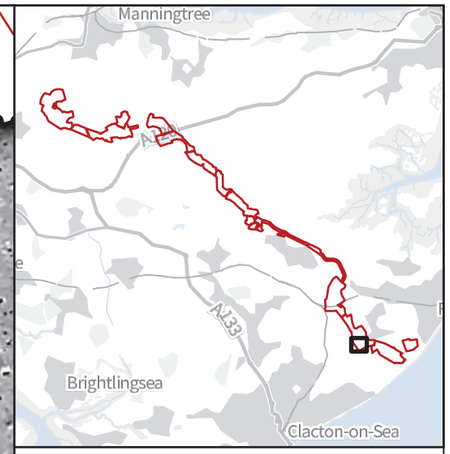
Figure 113: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LCR_5)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

620400
620600
620800
10
219000
218800
218600
Mill Lane
Little Cladon Road
LCR_04
LCR_07
LCR_06



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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Figure 114: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LCR_6)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

620400 620600 620800

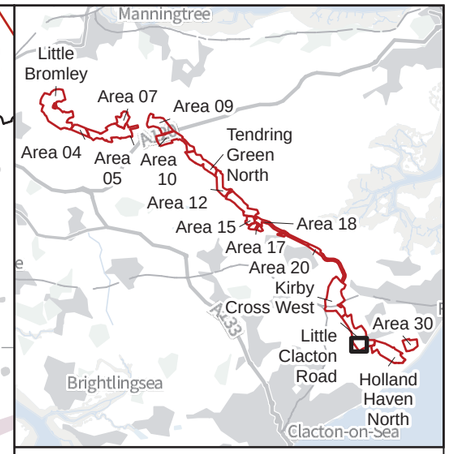
219000 218800 218600

Mill Lane

Little Clacton Road

LCR_04 LCR_06 LCR_07

5411



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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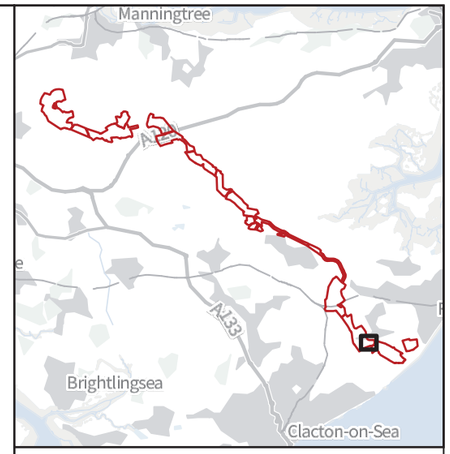
Figure 115: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LCR_6)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

620800
621000
621200
219000
218800

LCR_05
LCR_06
LCR_07
LCR_08
HHN_01
HHN_02

Little Clacton Road
B1032
Great Holland Lodge



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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Figure 116: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LCR_7, LCR_8)

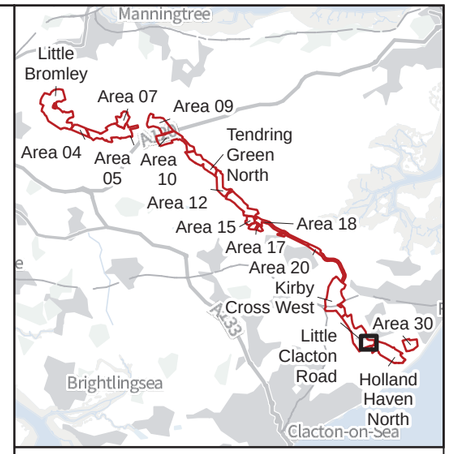
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

620800
621000
621200
219000
218800

LCR_05
LCR_06
LCR_07
LCR_08
HHN_01
HHN_02

Little Clacton Road
B1032
Great Holland Lodge

5411
5412
5413
5416
5417
5510



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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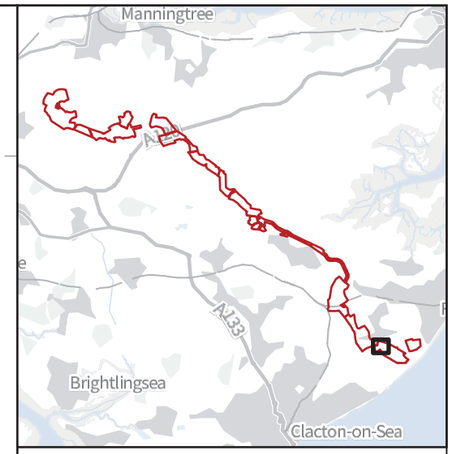
Figure 117: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(LCR_7, LCR_8)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

621200
621400
621600
219000
218800
218600

LCR_08
HHN_02
HHN_02
HHN_04
LCR_07
HHN_01
HHN_03
B1032



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Figure 118: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (HHN_1, HHN_2)

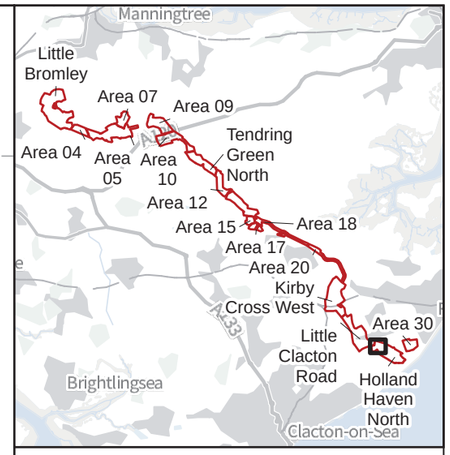
X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

621200
621400
621600
219000
218800
218600

LCR_08
LCR_07
HHN_01
HHN_02
HHN_03
HHN_04

5510
5500
5504

B1032



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Figure 119: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(HHN_1, HHN_2)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

621600
621800
622000
218800
218600
218400

HHN_02
HHN_04
HHN_06
HHN_05
HHN_03

Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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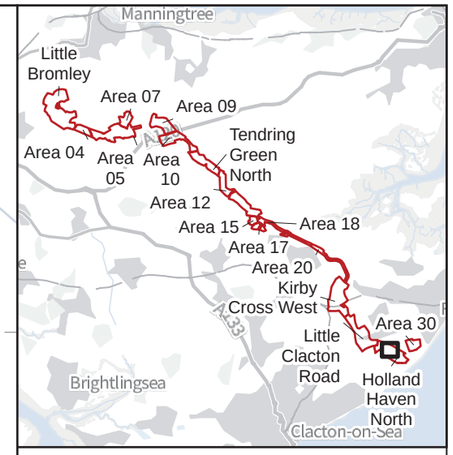
Figure 120: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (HHN_3,HHN_4)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

621600
621800
622000
218800
218600
218400

HHN_02
HHN_04
HHN_06
HHN_05
HHN_03

5505
5504
5500
5509



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

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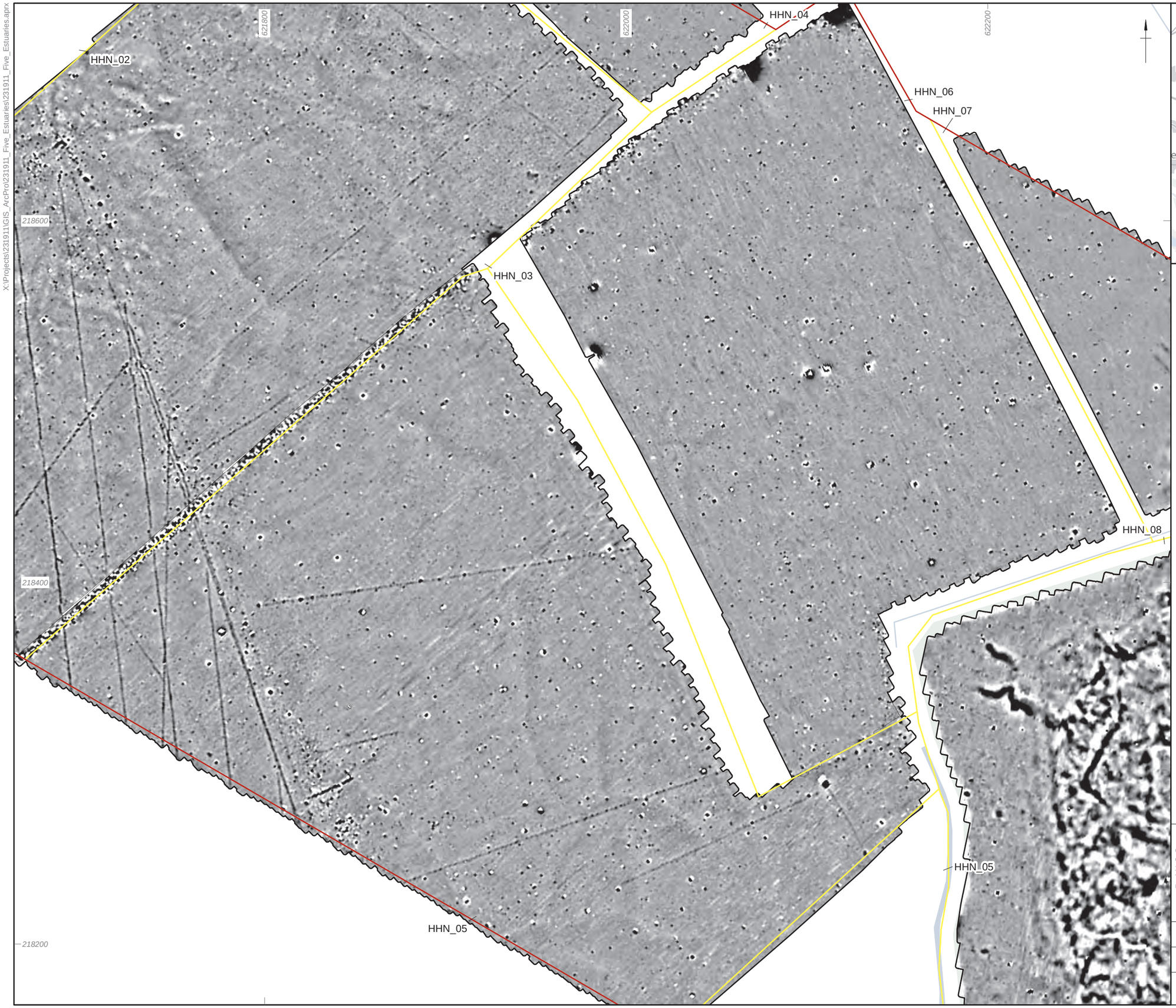
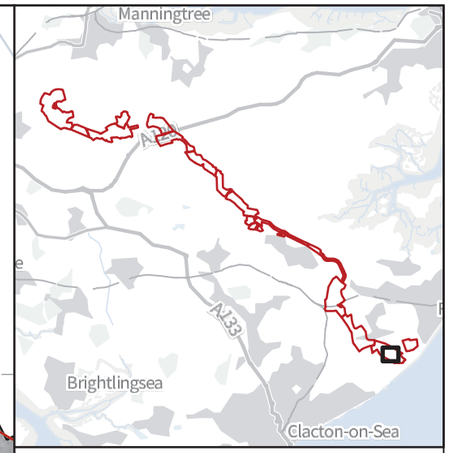
Figure 121: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(HHN_3,HHN_4)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx





Site boundary

Land parcel

Detailed survey extent

-2 nT 3 nT

0 100 m

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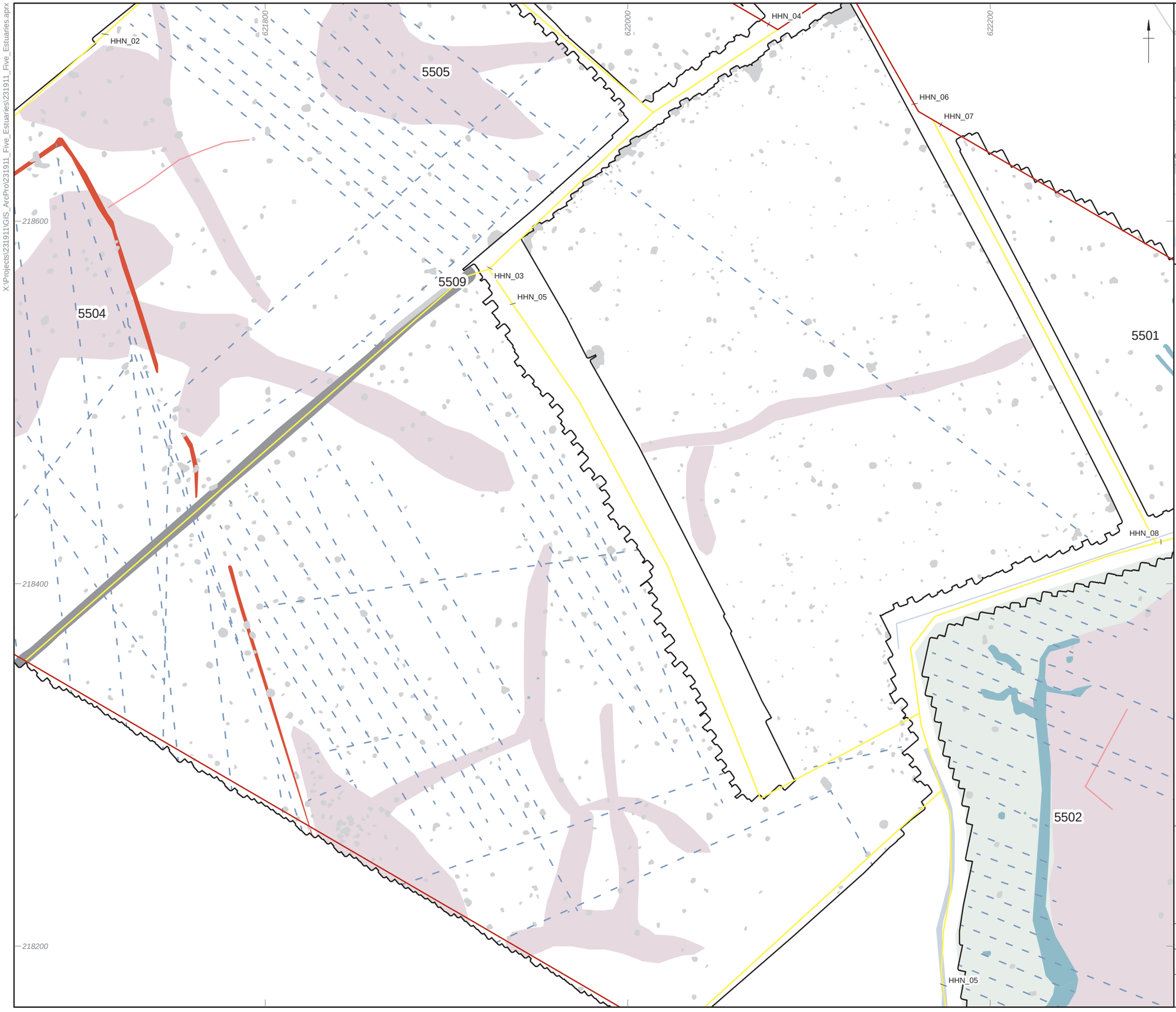
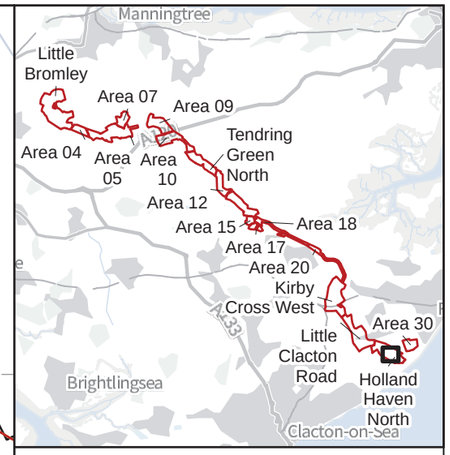
Figure 122: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (HHN_5, HHN_6, HHN_7)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx





- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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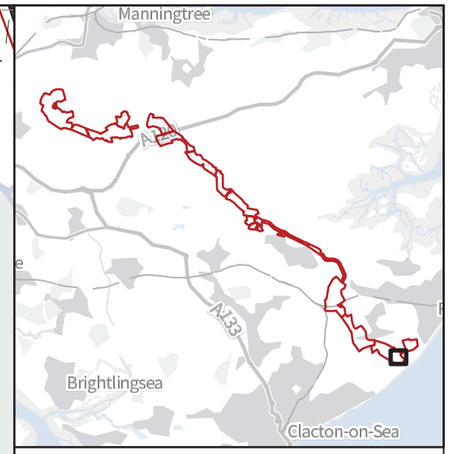
Figure 123: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(HHN_5, HHN_6, HHN_7)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

622000
622200
622400
622600
218400
218200

HHN_07
HHN_08
HHN_06
HHN_09
HHN_05
HHN_05



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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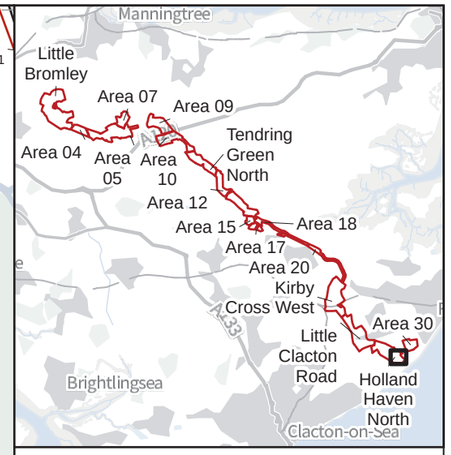
Figure 124: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (HHN_7, HHN_8, HHN_9)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

622000
622200
622400
622600
218400
218200

5501
5503
5507
5506
5502
5508

HHN_05
HHN_06
HHN_07
HHN_08
HHN_09



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Historic cultivation
Former field boundary
Historic landscape feature
Increased response
Trend
Agricultural feature
Drain
Geology
Ferrous
Modern service

0 100 m

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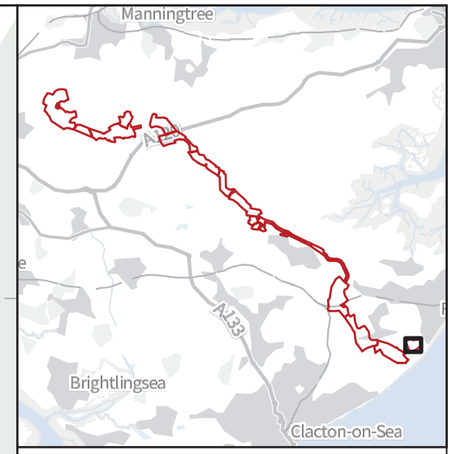
Figure 125: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(HHN_7, HHN_8, HHN_9)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

622600
622800
623000
219000
218800
218600

Area_30_01
Area_30_02



Site boundary
Land parcel
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
100 m

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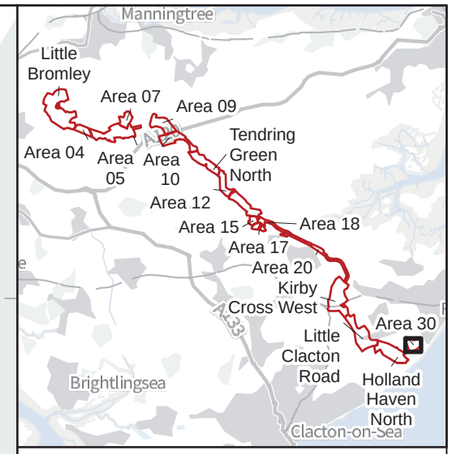
Figure 126: Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (Area_30)

X:\Projects\231911\GIS_ArcPro\231911_Five_Estuaries\231911_Five_Estuaries.aprx

622600
622800
623000
219000
218800
218600

5607
5606
5604
5603
5605
5602
5600
5601
5608
Area_30_01
Area_30_02



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Historic cultivation
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Increased response
- Trend
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 100 m

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Figure 127: Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation(Area_30)

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