

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

# CHAPEL GATE BASILDON

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Sempre Homes

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Rebecca Oksman Sword MA PCIfA

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

# CHAPEL GATE BASILDON

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Client: Sempra Homes

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Local Authority Basildon Council

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NGR: 569895, 188345

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Planning App: Pre Application

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Author: R. Oksman Sword

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## L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of L – P : Heritage LLP

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# Abstract

This desk based assessment looks at land at Chapel Gate, Laindon Link, Basildon in advance of development for potential housing purposes.

Assessment of some documentary sources has been limited as a result of restricted access due to Covid 19 pandemic, however all efforts have been made to assess appropriate sources where available.

The site is proposed for residential housing and apartments with associated access, parking and landscaping.

Through the course of this DBA it has become clear that the site of the proposed development holds relatively little in the way of potential archaeology. The area surrounding the site has been intensively developed from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and onwards including both residential and industrial properties. The site is considered to have low potential for archaeological remains at the site for all periods except for Post Medieval to Modern periods because of possible agricultural and development activity. If any archaeology is encountered the potential is however considered low.

The nature of the development would impact upon any buried archaeological deposits, should they be present at the site.

# 1. Introduction

1.1. This archaeological desk based assessment considers land at Chapel Gate, accessed via Laindon Link, Basildon. This document has been written by R. Oksman Sword of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Sempra Homes.

1.2. The site is located between the railway, Laindon Link and A176 Nether Mayne. A car park is located on the eastern part of the site and the western part consists of densely planted trees. The site has an area of approximately 2.3 ha in size with a centre point at National Grid Reference (NGR) 569895, 188345 (FIGURES 1&2).

1.3. The following terms are used in this report:

- ◆ “the study area” - a 2km radius around the centre point of the site.
- ◆ “the site” - the area defined by the perimeter of the site itself.

1.4. The assessment seeks to address the following issues:

- ◆ To identify and characterize the known archaeological and heritage assets within the site;
- ◆ To assess the potential for archaeology, including buried archaeological deposits;
- ◆ To assess the significance of potential archaeology;
- ◆ To assess the condition of potential archaeology.

1.5. This document has been produced to identify the known baseline of the archaeological resource which will allow for an assessment of the impact of development work at the site upon the buried heritage resource.

1.6. The assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research as well as published and unpublished literature. It is important to note that due to the current COVID-19 situation, all record offices and archives are currently closed and documentation, original documents and historic photography is inaccessible.

## 2. Planning Background

### 2.1. NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1.1. In February 2019 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (HCLG) issued the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (HCLG 2019). Chapter 16 of the NPPF sets out planning policies on the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

2.1.2. In addition, the following legislation is considered by this assessment:

- ◆ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (HMSO 1979);
- ◆ Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (HMSO 1990).

### 2.2. REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.2.1. Basildon Council takes archaeological advice from Place Services at Essex County Council. In providing advice, Place Services must consider appropriate policies within Basildon Local Plan.

2.2.2. The Adopted Basildon Local Plan (BASILDON COUNCIL 2007) is the current document guiding planning decisions in the district and is a series of saved policies from the original Local Plan, dated to 1998. The Adopted Local Plan makes no reference to archaeology or heritage in any of the saved policies. Heritage concerns, at the time, were addressed by Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) – which is referenced in an appendix to the document. PPG16 was superseded by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment in 2010, since withdrawn by the government. The Emerging Local Plan 2014 – 2034, has been submitted and is currently under review. This extensively details future policy with regards to archaeology and planning in the borough and should be considered for future development works.

2.2.3. In the Emerging Local Plan, ‘Chapter 17: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’ contains all relevant policies submitted with regards to archaeology and heritage (BASILDON COUNCIL N.D.). Of note for this development:

**Policy HE1: Strategy for Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment**

I. The Council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance the Borough's historic environment. This includes all heritage assets including historic buildings and structures, Conservation Areas, landscapes and archaeology.

2. Development proposals should be sensitively designed and should not cause harm to the historic environment. All development proposals which would have an impact on the historic environment, or any features of the historic environment, will be expected to:

a. Safeguard, or where appropriate enhance, the significance, character, setting and local distinctiveness of heritage assets;

b. Make a positive contribution to local character through high standards of design, which reflect and complement its significance, including through the use of appropriate materials and construction techniques;

c. Ensure alterations, including those for energy efficiency and renewable energy, are balanced alongside the need to retain the integrity of the historic environment and to respect the character and significance of the asset;

and d. Submit a Heritage Statement as part of the application.

#### **Policy HE5: Locally Identified Heritage Assets**

Proposals for development, including repairs, change of use, alterations and extensions to a locally identified heritage asset as identified in the Local List of Non-designated Heritage Assets SPD will be supported where they are designed sensitively and sympathetically and not adversely affect the appearance or character of the asset.

Where locally identified heritage assets are affected by development proposals, their significance should be retained within development wherever reasonably practicable. Development resulting in harm to, or loss of significance of a locally identified asset will only be acceptable where:

- a. there are demonstrable and overriding benefits associated with the development; and
- b. any identified harm or loss to the asset is minimised through mitigation.

### **2.3.DESIGNATIONS**

2.3.1. There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or World Heritage Sites within the site boundary. Within the study area there are a number of isolated Listed Buildings, all more than 500m from the site boundary indicating that should development take place at the site there would be no impact upon the Designated Assets in the vicinity.



## 3. Methodology

### 3.1.SCOPE

- 3.1.1. This assessment deals with the buried heritage (archaeology) of the site. Although where assets have both above and below ground sensitivities, appropriate consideration is given in this assessment.
- 3.1.2. A 2km radius from the site boundary was agreed with Place Services in order to create a manageable dataset that was wide enough to characterise the buried archaeology. This 2km radius should be regarded as permeable, that is to say that relevant information from beyond the study area will be included in the assessment.
- 3.1.3. This assessment has been guided by East of England Research Framework (MEDLYCOTT 2011). This Framework is designed to form a dynamic document covering current knowledge and future research potential. It is formed of a resource assessment, research agenda and research strategy. This allows an assessment of current knowledge and gaps in the resource and identifies areas of future research priorities. The document is used to assess current projects within the established known archaeological resource of the region and to allow research aims to be established on current projects which contribute and enhance the existing resource and understanding.

### 3.2.SOURCES

- 3.2.1. The heritage assets were identified from the following sources:
- ◆ A search of the 2km Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) obtained on 20th of October 2020.
  - ◆ Examination of historic maps;
  - ◆ Published and unpublished literature available from resources such as the Archaeological Data Service (ADS 2020) and British History Online (BRITISH HISTORY ONLINE 2020).
  - ◆ Data on designated heritage assets held by Historic England (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2020).

3.2.2. A full list of sources consulted during the compiling of this assessment is included at the rear of this document.

3.2.3. A site visit was undertaken on 23rd of October 2020 by Cara Pearce of L - P : Archaeology according to government social distancing and L - P : Archaeology's own Covid-19 Risk Assessment. A description of the results of this visit are discussed in Section 7.1.

### 3.3.SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

3.3.1. A **heritage asset** can be defined as being a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape that can be identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2017).

3.3.2. The **significance** of a heritage asset can be seen as the **value** of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2017) .

3.3.3. The significance of an archaeological asset may not be fully determined until its nature and extent has been sufficiently tested through archaeological fieldwork.

3.3.4. The following table is constructed from a combination of industry guidance, as well as professional judgement, and the value of archaeological assets within this report are considered against this rationale.

VALUE	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA
Very High	World Heritage Sites.  Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments.  Undesignated sites of the quality and importance to be designated  Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.

Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that can contribute significantly to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated or undesignated assets of local importance.  Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.  Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained.

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

### 3.4.LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

3.4.1. The assessment relies on the accuracy of the data provided by the sources described above. There is always some degree of uncertainty in relation to these sources which include:

- ◆ The data from the HER can be limited because it is not based on a systematic search of the county but rather, the records are reliant upon chance finds, opportunities for research and public contribution.
- ◆ Documentary sources may be biased, inaccurate or difficult to interpret unless they can be corroborated by other sources of information.
- ◆ The presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys.
- ◆ Grid coordinates for heritage assets may be rounded to such an extent that the actual location of the asset can no longer be identified.
- ◆ The radial boundaries used in this report have been established in order to maintain the focus and manageability of the data but still be large enough to rigorously consider context and character of the archaeological resource. It is important to note that any set boundaries in the report should be considered as permeable. Areas do not develop in isolation, and thought must always be given to significant relationships with places and events outside the area selected or defined.
- ◆ When considering evidence from solely non-intrusive investigations, areas of archaeological significance represent only 'potential' significance until

'ground truthed' by intrusive investigations. Whilst it is possible to extrapolate interpretation and identification of archaeological remains through comparative morphology or geophysical signature, unless the remains are physically examined through excavation, their significance cannot be securely determined as their state of preservation is not known. For example, whilst a feature may resemble a Roman enclosure ditch and so be considered as being highly significant, excavation may reveal that modern farming has truncated the feature so that only the very bottom of the ditch survives, providing relatively little evidence of usage, date or original extent and consequently, have lower significance.

## 4. Site Background

### 4.1. GEOLOGY

4.1.1. The bedrock geology at the site is London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) and a larger area of Claygate Member can be found >1km south west of the study area. The superficial deposit is Head deposit (gravel, silt, sand and clay) (BGS 2020)

4.1.2. This data is at relative low resolution, due to the nature of geological survey. There are no boreholes within the site boundary, however, in the immediate surrounding area are several records of boreholes which supports the identification of Head clays (BGS 2020).

### 4.2. TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1. Laindon Link forms the north boundary and the railway forms the southern boundary. The north-east boundary is defined by Roundacre roundabout and the eastern boundary is formed by Nether Mayne Road A176.

4.2.2. The site sits on a relative flat surface at 27-35mOD. A disused car park is located on the eastern part of the site while the western side contains densely planted trees and bushes.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

### TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
<b>PREHISTORIC</b>		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
<b>HISTORIC</b>		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	1901 AD
MODERN	1901	PRESENT

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

5.1. A chronological narrative of the study area is supplied below. Information from the EHER is referenced with the Monument ID in brackets e.g. (MEX1234). Archaeological events recorded in the EHER are prefixed with EEX e.g. (EEX1234). Designated assets are prefixed by NHLE (NHLE1234). The following analysis is from a 2km radius search of the EHER around the study site as illustrated in (FIGURE 3).

### 5.2. PREHISTORIC

5.2.1. The historic county of Essex is low-lying, with a flat coast that has many tidal inlets and islands. During this period it was mainly forest covering the clay soils and the agricultural landscape was not developed until the Iron Age (BRITANNICA 2020).

5.2.2. A 20 hectare evaluation, west of Basildon College, was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2006 (EEX56184) which uncovered evidence of multi period occupation. The finds, such as occasional flint and pottery, with a few archaeological features suggests sporadic activity during the Neolithic to Bronze Age period (MEX1040737).

- 5.2.3. During Bronze Age and onwards there is more recorded archaeology. Approximately 1km north west one late Bronze Age ditch was uncovered during an evaluation (MEX1049260) Another EHER record states bulldozed Iron Age occupation material, roughly 1km south west of the site, but with no further information (MEX18176).
- 5.2.4. Approximately 1km south-southwest of the site is an area that has been interpreted as a multi phase site, ranging from Iron Age to early Anglo Saxon. It was the same evaluation conducted by Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2006 (SECTION 5.2.2.). In the Iron Age the landscape was ‘parcelled up by the creation of a ditched system of rectilinear fields which continued in use and was adapted in the Roman period’ (MEX104073). Furthermore, in 2016 Archaeology South-East carried out an evaluation just south of the previous evaluation of 2006. The evaluation uncovered three pits that were dated to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. It was also concluded in the report that the archaeological remains do not extend much further south (CLEMENTE 2016) (MEX1050143; EEX59488).
- 5.2.5. The site appears to be located in an area of sporadic Prehistoric activity. Each of the locations identified to have later Prehistoric archaeological remains are approximately 1km away from the site, two south west and one north west. The site is considered to have low potential for preserved remains dating to the Prehistoric period due to the lack of evidence within the surrounding 1km from the site boundary. Should archaeological deposits dating to this period be identified at the site, they would likely be similar in nature to the surrounding sites (such as field boundaries and isolated features) and would be considered to have low archaeological significance. It is worth noting that no archaeological works have been undertaken in the vicinity and it is therefore difficult to assess the potential of archaeology.

### 5.3.ROMAN

- 5.3.1. As aforementioned there has been evidence for Roman activity in the study area. Iron Age ditch systems were adapted and continued in use during the Roman Period (SECTION 5.2.4; MEX104073), and it is also potentially the same site

where a Roman jug was found in 1928 (MEX17652; MEX17655). The evaluation led by Archaeology South-East in 2016 showed that the Roman land use was largely evidenced by a cremation cemetery comprising of eight burials, including an amphora burial but also by a small number of ditches and pits/postholes. (EEX59490).

5.3.2. Other than a concentration of Roman activity, circa 1km south-southwest of the site, there is little evidence from the Roman period elsewhere within the study area. Find spots include two Roman coins (MEX1043144) 1.2km northwest of the site, a Roman vessel found at the site of All Saints Church (MEX1033088) located 2km southeast of the site and bulldozed Roman occupation material, approximately 0.8km southwest of the site (MEX18178). This material is without definitive archaeological context and therefore of low archaeological significance.

5.3.3. The site is considered to have low potential for activity dating to the Roman period based on the available evidence. Should activity be identified, it is likely to be of low significance due to topographic location, lack of known sites and no recorded Roman roads in the vicinity of the site. The paucity of evidence may be a result of a lack of archaeological work in the area rather than a true indication of lack of occupation during the Roman period in the area.

#### 5.4. EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL

5.4.1. Basildon (*Berlesduna*) was part of the Barstable Hundred – with the suffix of the name ‘dun’ likely referring to a hill. The name is believed to be of Saxon origin. Other areas in today’s Basildon that belonged to the Barstable Hundred was, for example, Laindon (*Leienduna*), Pitsea (*Piceseia*) Lee Chapel (*Leam*) and Vange (*Phenge*) (DOMESDAY ONLINE 2020).

5.4.2. Basildon, as we know it today, was once a wooded area as recorded in the Domesday Survey. Across Basildon there were several household smaller households. The Domesday location for Lee Chapel (*Leam*) is the household closest to the site. *Leam* is the Anglo Saxon word for ‘woodland clearing’ (BASILDON HERITAGE 2020). The household consisted of 6 villagers with pasture enough for 100 sheep and woodland for 25 pigs.



- 5.4.3. An evaluation was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust, approximately 1km south west of the site in 2006 (EEX56184). This revealed evidence for Anglo Saxon occupation and may represent a continuation of use of the Roman field system identified above into the Anglo Saxon period (BROOKS 2007).
- 5.4.4. In 2016, as aforementioned, Archaeology South-East (EEX59490) uncovered more features just south of the predating evaluation work by Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2006. Early Saxon features such as ditches, pits and a possible sunken featured building which contained pottery, animal bone and a loomweight fragment was uncovered. This can, according to the report, represent a small scale settlement occupation (CLEMENTE 2016).
- 5.4.5. There are three Medieval churches within the study area. All Saints Church (Grade II\* NHLE1122235), situated 2km southeast, is a small church with some parts dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the name could be of earlier date (MEX1033086). It is suggested that the church lies in the centre of a deserted medieval village of which little trace survives on the ground, and which cannot be detected on aerial photograph. It is mentioned in the EHER record that it is possible that if a village existed it could have shifted to higher and drier land (MEX1033093).
- 5.4.6. Additionally, the nave of the Church of Holy Cross (Grade II\* NHLE1122252) is of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and some of the 15<sup>th</sup> century timbers of the south porch remain. It is located approximately 2km northeast of the site and has been rebuilt and restored over the centuries (MEX100211; MEX37977). The third church, located circa 1.5km northwest, is Church of St Nicholas (Grade I NHLE1338377) which was mainly built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (MEX40832).
- 5.4.7. Dating to this period is the earthwork of a homestead Moat, the site is named Basildon Hall and is located 1km east of the site. The shape is rectangular and it has been altered throughout the centuries with parts of it being a designated asset (MEX23345; NHLE 1002162). A coarse ware jug has been found on the surface of the monument (FEX5508).
- 5.4.8. A concentration of late Medieval features interpreted as field boundaries, along

with a large quantity of shallow pits was uncovered during an evaluation. The area is located circa 1 km northwest of the site, (SECTION 5.2.3). The pits may relate to vegetation clearance prior to agricultural activity (MEX1049260).

5.4.9. The site is considered to have low potential for archaeological features or deposits dating to the Early Medieval and Medieval periods. Should traces be identified, it is likely they would relate to agricultural activities. Such remains would be considered of low archaeological significance.

## 5.5. POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

5.5.1. During the Post Medieval to early Modern period, the settlements began to expand and develop due to their proximity to London and the development of better road systems and transport options. Andre and Chapman's map of Essex, dating to 1777, shows a large number of manors and halls across the modern extent of Basildon interspersed by farmsteads. This map is at a broad scale but nonetheless shows no structures within the site boundary. By the time of the Tithe 1838 map the area consists of regular fields which remain unchanged until the introduction of the railway.

5.5.2. The landscape is agricultural with separate fields, boundaries and mainly country roads. A few of the roads still exist today such as Dry Street, south of Lee Chapel, and parts of Clay Hill Road, the road south of Basildon and Middle Hall. The London Tilbury and Southend Railway that runs northeast-southwest can be traced back to the 1850s (THURROCK COUNCIL 2020). With the introduction of another railway in 1888, also named The London Tilbury and Southend Railway, Laindon station was developed and Pitsea station became a junction (BASILDON COUNCIL 2020A). The railway is depicted on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Map 1896 (FIGURE 4).

5.5.3. In 1946 the Parliament established the New Towns Act. It was established to reconstruct the country's towns and communities post-war. The new towns were intended to accommodate the overpopulation from London (UK PARLIAMENT 2020). Basildon, as we know of it today, was created in 1949 by merging the two already existing towns Laindon and Pitsea together with the smaller rural communities; Basildon, Lee Chapel, Dunton, Nevendon and

Vange.

- 5.5.4. On the OS map of 1956 (FIGURE 5) a number of smaller structures are depicted close to the eastern border of the site along with a pond located towards the western end of the site. These structures are still visible on the 1975 OS mapping (FIGURE 6). The Roundacre roundabout which sits just north-east of the site became fully operational in 1959 after the completion of Laindon Link (BASILDON COUNCIL 2020B)
- 5.5.5. Several buildings in the town centre, approximately 0.5km northeast, have been given a designated asset listing. These include the Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century designed townscape (MEX1031140; NHLE1271498), the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century tower block Brooke House (MEX1031139; NHLE1271497) and mid 20<sup>th</sup> century townscape features including a sculpture and a pool (MEX1031141; NHLE1271562) as well as St Martins Church consecrated in 1962 (MEX1035117).
- 5.5.6. There has been a lot of development in Basildon but little recorded archaeological evidence from developer led archaeology. On the basis of historic mapping the site is considered to have medium potential for Post Medieval and Modern remains with low archaeological significance as the possible archaeological evidence would likely relate to agricultural practice and the construction of the surrounding infrastructure.

## **6. Site Conditions and Proposed Development**

### **6.1.SITE CONDITIONS**

6.1.1. The western part of the site consists of densely planted trees and bushes while the eastern part of the site is currently a disused car park with mature planted trees along the edges and boundaries/dividers of the car park (PLATE 1, PLATE 2). Along the eastern end of the site is a sand and gravel bund (PLATE 3). The site is relatively flat.

6.1.2. There is little evidence of buried services and/or drainage and potential archaeology is unlikely to have been truncated by the car park development.

### **6.2.PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

6.2.1. The site is proposed for residential development comprising apartment blocks and dwelling houses including affordable housing, vehicular access from Laindon Link, cycle and pedestrian access, associated parking, landscaping including open space, boundary treatments, drainage and earthworks. The current design proposals are available in APPENDIX 1.

### **6.3.POTENTIAL IMPACT**

6.3.1. It is possible that the development of the Roundacre roundabout may have truncated the northeastern part of the site during its construction. Post war mapping shows there to be two structures to the east of the site which may have truncated below ground deposits in this location.

6.3.2. Should there be preserved deposits in the area of tree planting it is likely that they will have been disturbed by the extensive root network of the densely planted mature trees.

6.3.3. Development at the site would impact upon any buried archaeological remains. This impact would not only be limited to the areas of footings and / or piling for structures but would also include all areas of groundworks such as installation of services and any significant landscaping undertaken.

## 7. Conclusions

- 7.1. This archaeological desk based assessment describes the known archaeological record at the site and situates it within a wider context by looking to the study area beyond the site boundary.
- 7.2. The site is proposed for the development of housing, apartments and associated landscaping. The site is currently partly a car park with dense tree planting. Design plans are available in APPENDIX 1.
- 7.3. There is little evidence relating to the Early Prehistoric period. There is a known concentration of possible later Prehistoric to Roman settlement circa 1km away from the site boundary. It is considered that there is low potential for any archaeological remains of significance at the site.
- 7.4. Early Medieval and Medieval activity is recorded within the study area, both in historic documentation as well as archaeological remains. The potential for evidence relating to these periods is considered low and any remains encountered would be of low significance as it is likely that the evidence would be related to agricultural activity.
- 7.5. The Post Medieval and Modern period is represented of a residential and industrial development, especially due to the New Towns Act. The site remained predominantly a green area until the construction of the car park. Two small structures are recorded on post war mapping suggesting that there is a moderate potential to encounter Modern deposits at the site. Where these structures are recorded on historic mapping, they are considered to be of low to negligible archaeological significance.
- 7.6. Design plans indicate that there would be an impact on any preserved archaeological deposits should they be present at the site.

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## **CARTOGRAPHIC**

ANDRE AND CHAPMAN 1777

TITHE BASILDON 1838

ORDNANCE SURVEY – 1896 (DATA PROVIDED BY BLACKWELLS)

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ORDNANCE SURVEY 1956 (DATA PROVIDED BY BLACKWELLS)

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1975 (DATA PROVIDED BY BLACKWELLS)

**OTHER SOURCES**

HER DATA:

PROVIDED BY PLACE SERVICES

DESIGNATED ASSET DATA:

© HISTORIC ENGLAND 2020. CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © COPYRIGHT AND  
DATABASE RIGHT 2020.

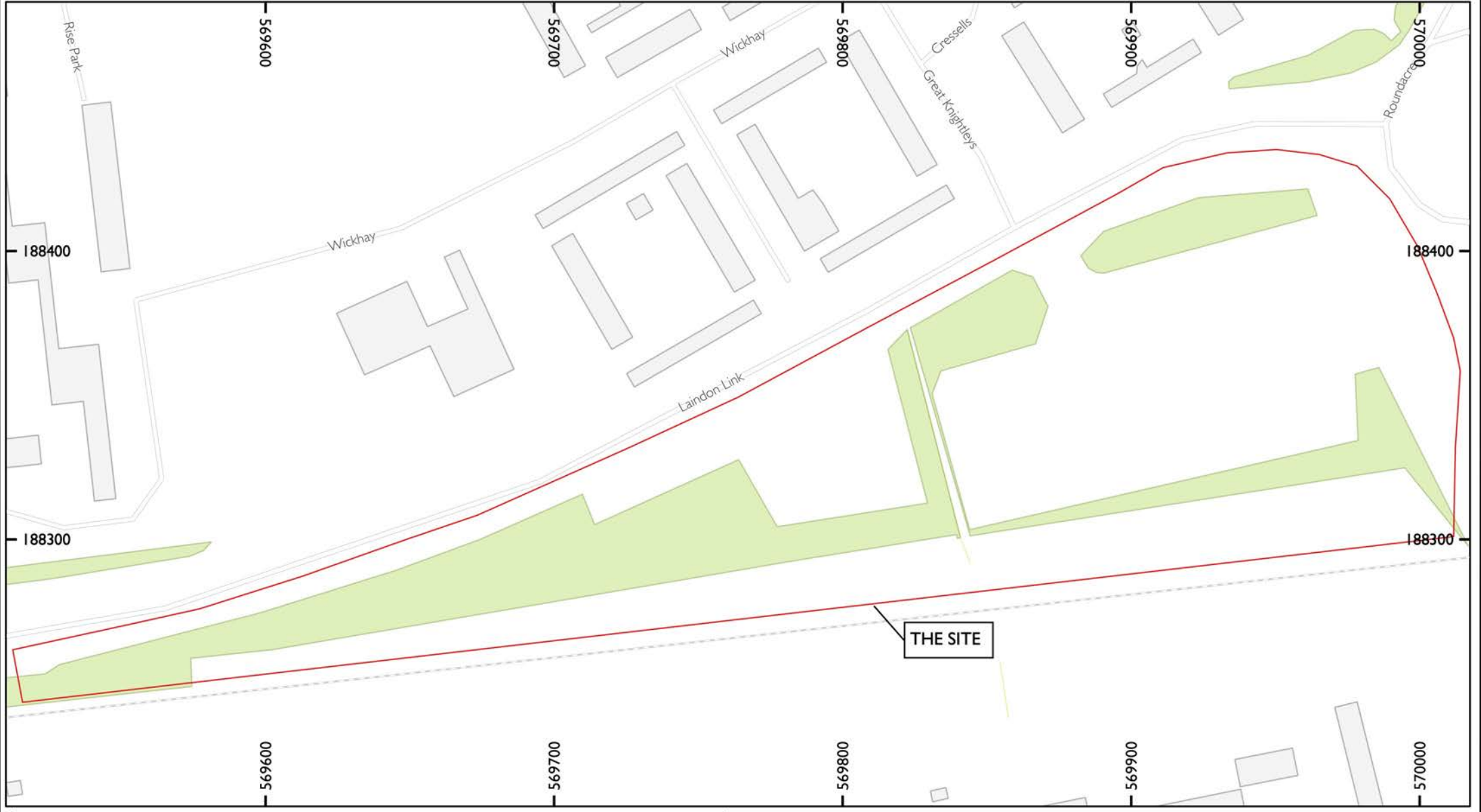


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# FIGURES



FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



PROJECT // 3693E - Car Park I4

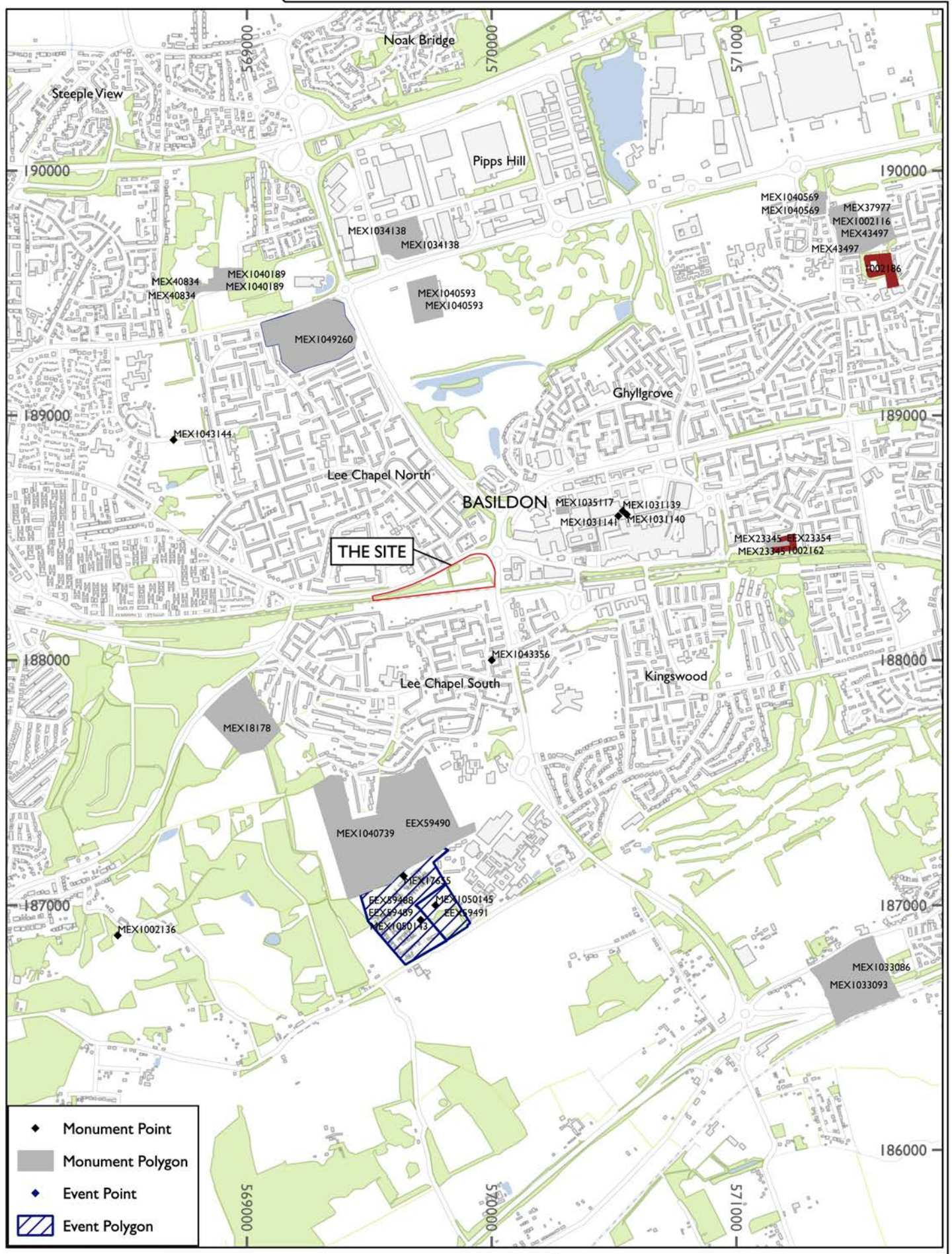
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2020 Ordnance Survey 100041041

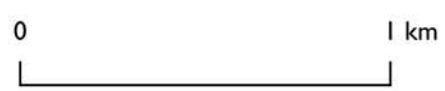
DOC REF: LP3693E-DBA-v1

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // HER Data



- ◆ Monument Point
- Monument Polygon
- ◆ Event Point
- ▨ Event Polygon



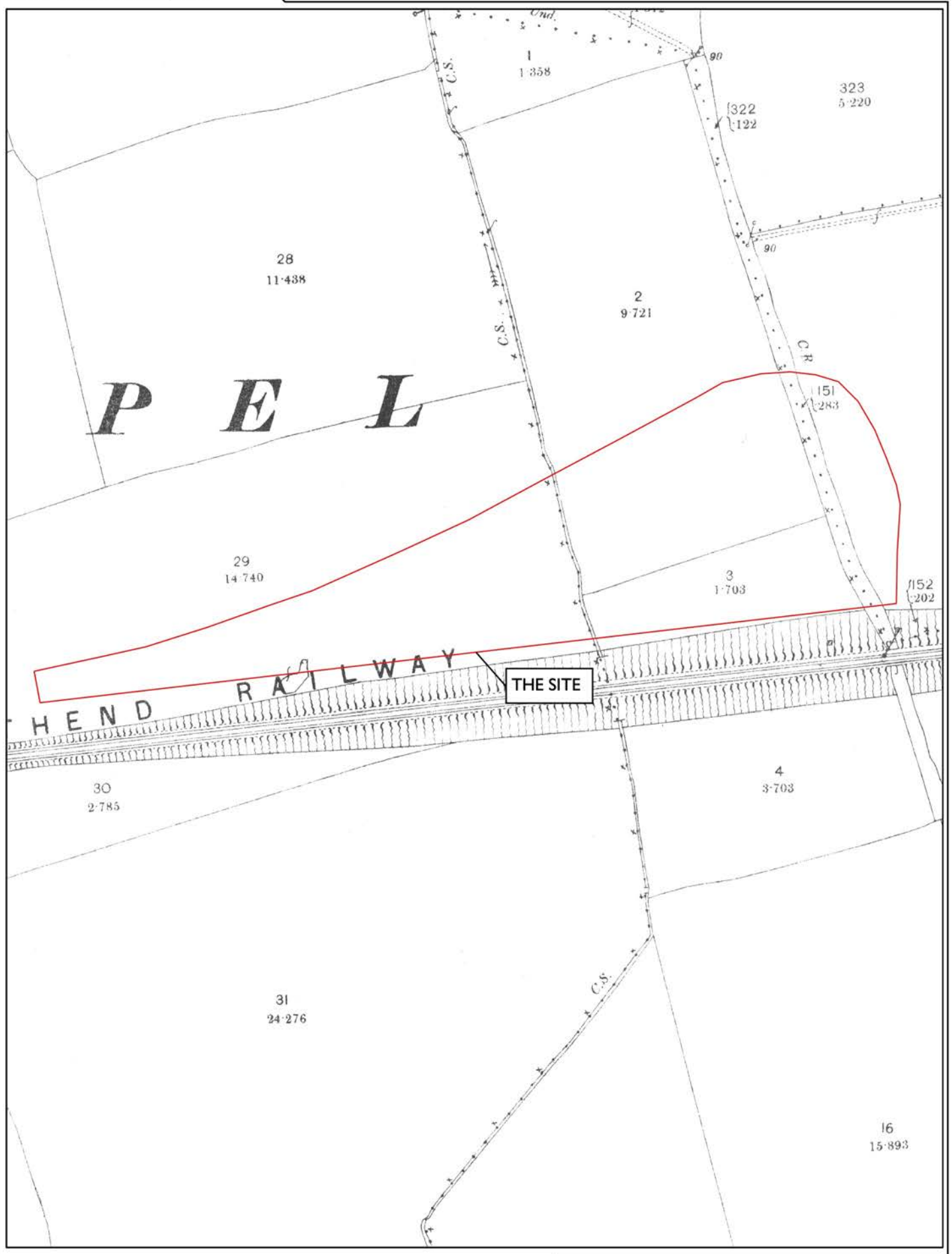
PROJECT // 3693E - Car Park 14

DESCRIPTION // HER Data provided by EHER

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2020 Open Government Licence  
3.0. Designated Data © Historic England.

DOC REF: LP3693E-DBA-v1

FIGURE 4 // Ordnance Survey, 1896



PROJECT // 3693E - Car Park 14

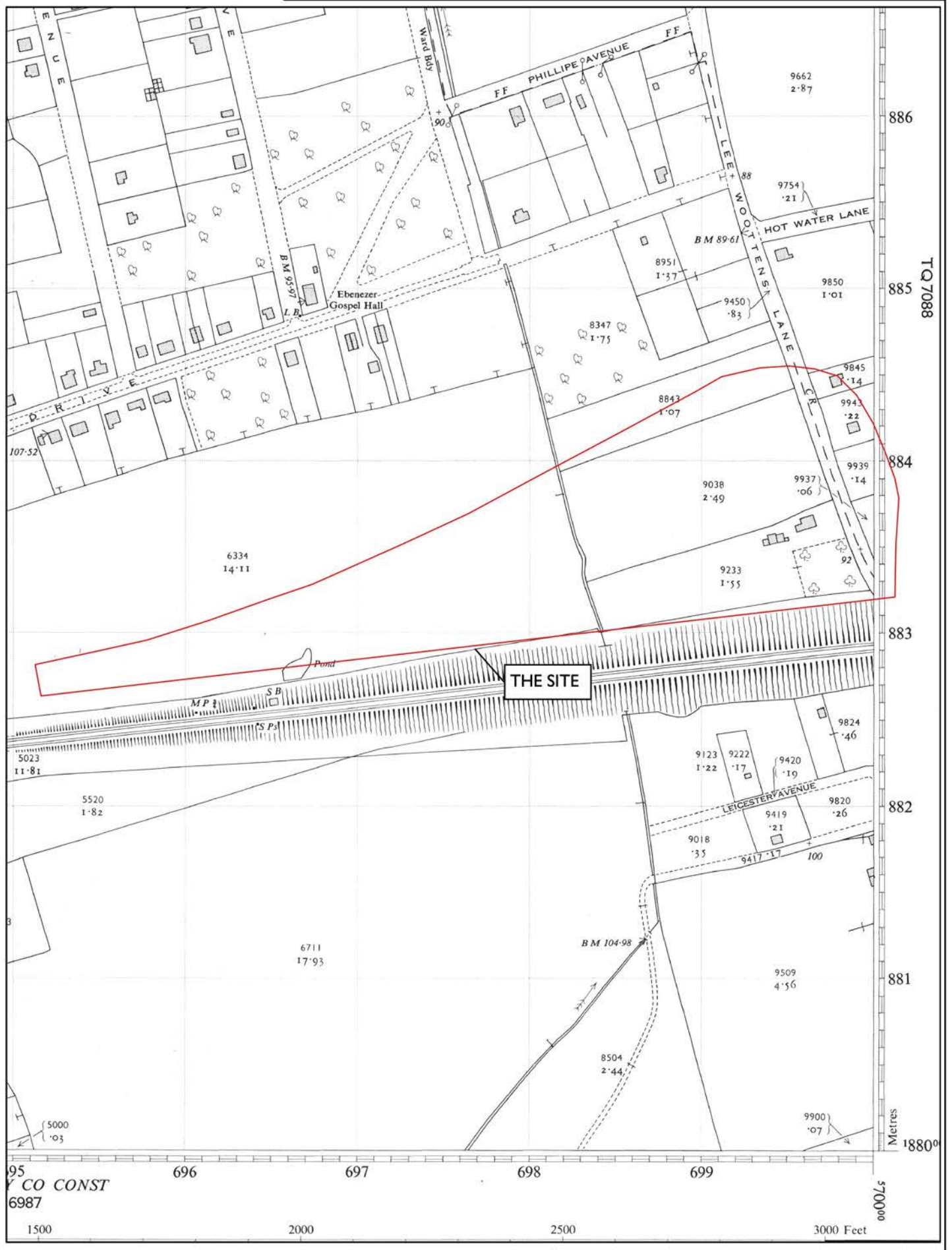
DESCRIPTION // OS Mapping, 1896

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DOC REF: LP3693E-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // Ordnance Survey, 1956



PROJECT // 3693E - Car Park 14

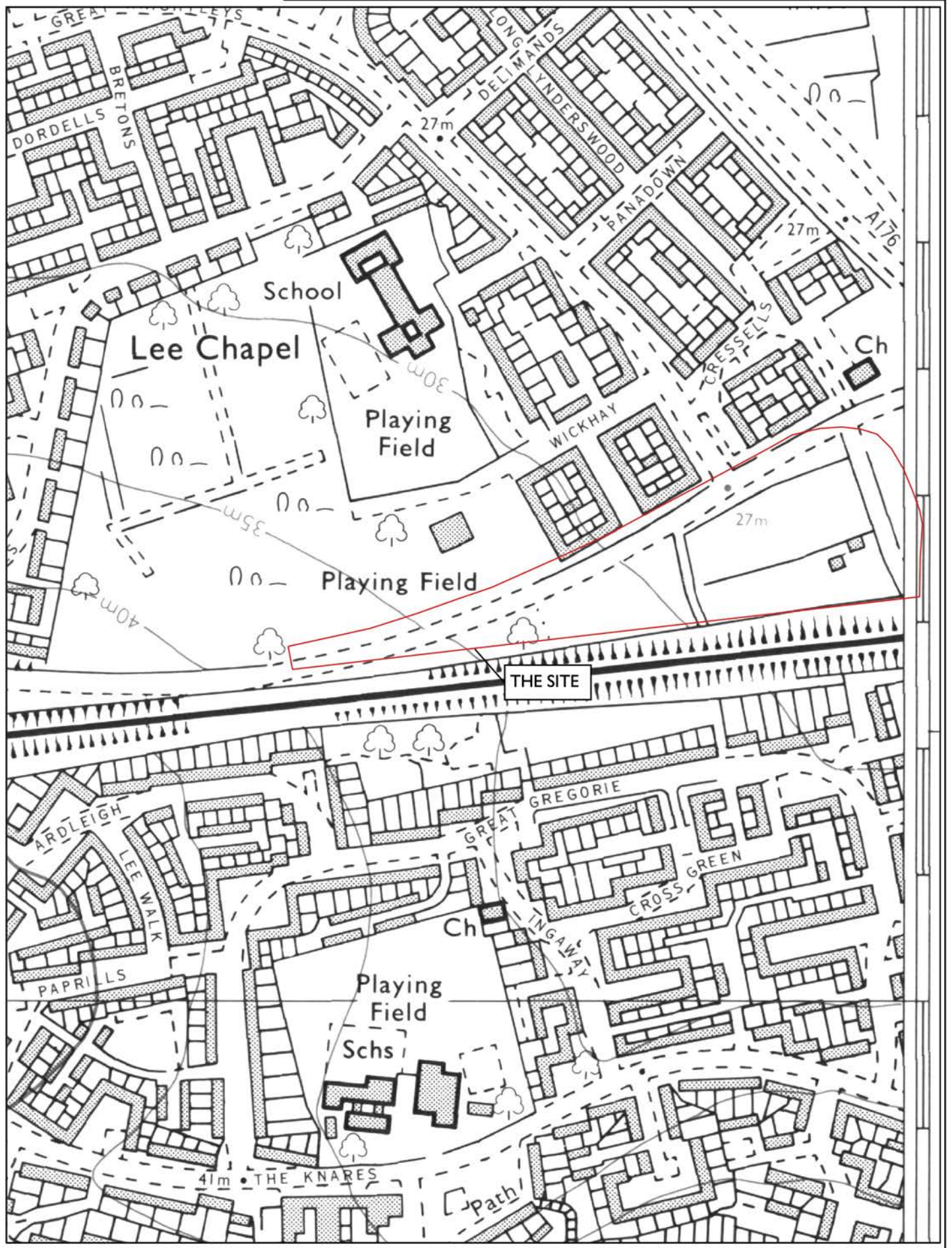
DESCRIPTION // OS Mapping, 1956

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DOC REF: LP3693E-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // Ordnance Survey, 1975



PROJECT // 3693E - Car Park I4

DESCRIPTION // OS Mapping, 1975

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DOC REF: LP3693E-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

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# PLATES





Plate 1 - Looking east towards car park



Plate 2 - Looking northeast towards car park



Plate 3 - Gravel bund along eastern end of the site

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# PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

## APPENDIX I

Key  
1:1,500

- 3B5P House
- 3B5P Flat
- 2B4P House
- 2B3P Flat
- 1B2P Flat
- Refuge Store
- Cycle Store
- Caretaker's room
- Energy centre
- Water tank room
- Substation
- Existing trees - retained
- Existing TPO trees/area - retained
- Existing TPO trees/area - removed

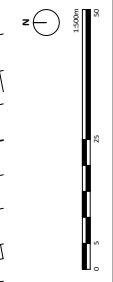


Notes:  
Do not scale. All dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated.  
This plan is a preliminary design and is subject to change without notice.  
It is intended to provide a general impression of the proposed development and is not to be used for any other purpose.  
The design is based on the information provided and is not to be used for any other purpose.  
The design is based on the information provided and is not to be used for any other purpose.

Project Name	Site	Scale
Client	Phase	Date
Drawn by	Checked by	Approved by
Project No.	Revision No.	Revision Date

Sempra Homes	
Project Name	Site
Client	Phase
Drawn by	Checked by
Project No.	Revision No.

Project Name	Site	Scale
Client	Phase	Date
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Project No.	Revision No.	Revision Date



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