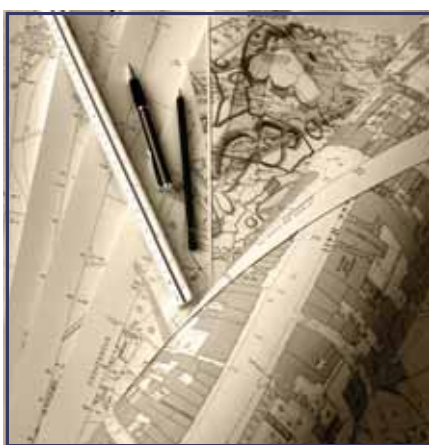


# William Julien Courtauld Hospital, Braintree, Essex Desk-Based Assessment and Monitoring of Two Infiltration Pits



## Desktop Assessment



February 2011

**Client: The Mid Essex Hospital  
Services NHS Trust**

OA East Report No: 1234  
OASIS No: oxfordar3-92660  
NGR: TL 75275 22675

**William Julien Courtauld Hospital, Braintree, Essex**

*Desk-Based Assessment and Monitoring of Two Infiltration Pits*

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*Report Date: February 2011*

**Report Number:** 1234  
**Site Name:** William Julien Courtauld Hospital, Braintree, Essex  
**HER Event No:** N/A  
**Date of Works:** November 2010 - January 2011  
**Client Name:** The Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust  
**Client Ref:**  
**Planning Ref:**  
**Grid Ref:** 575275 222675 (centred)  
**Site Code:**  
**Finance Code:** XEXHOB10  
**Receiving Body:** Braintree Museum  
**Accession No:**

**Prepared by:** Rachel Clarke  
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**Date:** February 2011

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**Date:** February 2011  
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## Table of Contents

<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 Planning Background.....	9
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography (Figs 1 and 2; Plates 1-14).....	9
1.3 Acknowledgements.....	10
<b>2 Archaeological and Historical Sources .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Historical Sources .....	11
2.2 Historical Background.....	11
2.3 The Historic Environment Record (HER) (Fig. 2) .....	12
2.4 Listed Buildings.....	16
2.5 Cartographic Evidence (Figs 3 - 10).....	17
2.6 Other Designations.....	22
2.7 Earthworks.....	22
2.8 Aerial Photographs.....	22
2.9 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys.....	22
2.10 Site Visit and Monitoring of Infiltration Pits (Figs 12 and 13; Plates 1-4).....	23
<b>3 Deposit Mapping and Degree of Survival.....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 General (Fig. 13).....	25
3.2 Prehistoric.....	25
3.3 Iron Age.....	25
3.4 Roman.....	25
3.5 Saxon and medieval.....	26
3.6 Post-medieval and modern.....	26
<b>4 Impact of Proposed Development .....</b>	<b>27</b>
4.1 General (Fig. 13).....	27
4.2 Option 1 and 1a (Figs 14 and 15).....	27
4.3 Option 2 (Fig 16).....	28
4.4 Above ground heritage assets.....	28
<b>5 Discussion and Conclusions.....</b>	<b>30</b>

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5.1	General.....	30
5.2	Below-ground heritage assets.....	30
5.3	Above ground heritage assets.....	31
5.4	Impact of the proposed development.....	31
<b>6</b>	<b>Conclusions.....</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>Appendix A. HER Search.....</b>	<b>33</b>
	<b>Appendix B. Bibliography .....</b>	<b>49</b>
	<b>Appendix C. OASIS Report Form .....</b>	<b>51</b>

## List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location with study area outlined red
- Fig. 2 The study area in relationship to the historic environment, including the current interpretation of the extent of the Roman town and associated cemetery etc (after Medlycott 1999)
- Fig. 3 Extract from 1777 Chapman and Andre with approximate location of study area shown (red)
- Fig. 4 Extract from 1814/1839 Parish Map (D/DU 65/82) with location of study area outlined (red)
- Fig. 5 Extract from 1845 Tithe Map (D/P 264/27/2) with location of study area outlined (red)
- Fig. 6 Extract from 1851 Ordnance Survey with location of study area outlined (red)
- Fig. 7a Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1875 (MAP/OS/25/2/25.14) with location of study area outlined (red)
- Fig. 7b Extract from 1:500 Town Plan 1878 (Sheet 25-14-8) with location of study area outlined (red)
- Figs 8 Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1897 (MAP/OS/25/2/25.14) with location of study area outlined (red)
- Fig 9a Extract from 1922 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 with location of study area outlined (red)
- Fig. 9b Extract from 1923-24 1:10,560 with location of study area outlined (red)
- Fig. 10 Extract from 1938-1939 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 with location of study area outlined (red)
- Fig. 11a Copy of photograph of William J. Courthauld from 'Braintree and Bocking. A Pictorial History' (Marriage1994)
- Fig. 11b Copy of a photograph showing the study site from 'Braintree and Bocking at Work' (Smith 1995).
- Fig. 12 Sketch sections of infiltration pits
- Fig. 13 Study area showing location of infiltration pits and Zones 1-3
- Fig. 14 Plan of Proposed Development: Option 1 (plan provided by the Client)
- Fig. 15 Plan of Proposed Development: Option 1a (plan provided by the Client)
- Fig. 16 Plan of Proposed Development: Option 2 (plan provided by the Client)

## List of Plates

- Plate 1 View of Infiltration Pit 2 from the west showing the terraced nature of the ground and WJC hospital in the background
- Plate 2 Detail of Infiltration Pit 2
- Plate 3 Detail of Infiltration Pit 1
- Plate 4 View of Infiltration Pit 1 with No. 44 in the background (from west)

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Plate 5	View across study site from area of disused tennis court at western end and WJC hospital in the background
Plate 6	View from car park across terraces in western part of the study area showing two sets of steps leading up to the higher ground
Plate 7	View from lower terrace across to the southern boundary of the study area showing additional landscaping/terracing
Plate 8	View down the southern extent of the main hospital building showing height differences/landscaping and presence of drains <i>etc</i>
Plate 9	View across parking area to front of main hospital building showing drains <i>etc</i>
Plate 10	View from London Road to southernmost part of the study area illustrating the notable change in level (from north-east)
Plate 11	View of garden area forming the southernmost part of the study area (from north-west)
Plate 12	View of the former staff houses (42 & 44) and main hospital entrance/exit from London Road (from north-east)
Plate 13	Detail of date plaque on No. 42
Plate 14	View along main access to/from the maternity ward with the former railway cutting to the north (right of picture)

### List of Tables

Table 1	Tithe Award Entries for the Study Area
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## Summary

*The Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust have commissioned Oxford Archaeology East to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for a c.1ha site currently occupied by the William Julien Courtauld Hospital in Braintree (TL 75275 22675). The study area is located on the west side of London Road, a former Roman Road linking Sudbury to Chelmsford. The proposed development will entail the construction of 29-31 new dwellings, with an option to retain or demolish the two former staff houses occupying the frontage.*

*The desk-based assessment, combined with the results of monitoring during the excavation of two infiltration pits, has demonstrated that there is a high probability for archaeological remains to be present within the study area, with the greatest survival of deposits likely to be along the frontage zone. Much of the remaining site has been extensively landscaped, and it is likely that any below-ground deposits will have been affected to a greater or lesser degree in these areas.*

*There is high potential for below-ground deposits of (Late) Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval date within the study area. Based on current knowledge the potential for earlier prehistoric, Saxon and medieval remains is thought to be low to moderate, although there is a slight chance that Saxon burials may be present.*

*Iron Age deposits may include both occupation and burial-related remains that may be present along and to the rear of the frontage zone. Similarly, Roman deposits could represent road-side occupation and/or industrial activities (?iron working) concentrated along the frontage zone, possibly with cemetery remains extending to the rear/west. Roman pottery and deposits have been recorded within and to the north of the study area in Hunnable's Pit, during the construction of the hospital in the 1920s and most recently during the monitoring of the infiltration pits.*

*The high likelihood for post-medieval remains being present within the study area is supported by cartographic evidence, which indicates the presence of a farm here in the 19th century. This comprised a house on the frontage and barns/agricultural buildings to the rear with gardens, yards and fields extending to the south and west. The farm, and a number of plots to the north, were owned by Clare Hall, Cambridge (now Clare College). During the late 1860s these plots were bisected by the cutting for the railway branch-line to Bishop's Stortford, which forms the northern boundary to the current study area (now the Flich Way). Other than this the field divisions shown on the early maps are largely recognisable today; the farm buildings were demolished to make way for the cottage hospital in the early 1920s.*

*There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the vicinity the study site, and although there are a number of Listed Buildings nearby these are generally located to the north and on the opposite (eastern) side of London Road. The hospital and two associated staff houses are of some local architectural interest and will require a full building survey before the site is redeveloped.*

*Very few (modern) archaeological investigations have been undertaken in this part of Braintree which makes the location of the current study site of some significance in terms of establishing the southern extent of the Roman town; it may also provide an opportunity to address a number of key regional research priorities.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Andrew Martin Associates (part of Capita Symonds) have commissioned, on behalf of the client The Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust, Oxford Archaeology East to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for a c.1ha site currently occupied by the William Julien Courtauld Hospital, London Road, Braintree, Essex (TL 75275 22675).
- 1.1.2 The aim of this report is to assess the presence, nature and extent of any heritage assets within and adjacent to the proposed development area. This is in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010) and with IfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Revised 2008). Heritage assets are defined as 'those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest' (PPS5, 1). The assessment will collate the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information for the study area with the aim of assessing its archaeological potential and likely impact of the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 The full plan and details of the proposed residential development have not yet been finalised and there are at present a number of options which will have varying impact on any heritage assets present within the study area. Currently it is understood that the proposed development will entail the construction of 29-31 dwellings with provision for public open space; it is uncertain whether the two houses occupying the frontage are to be retained or demolished.
- 1.1.4 Located just outside Braintree Conservation Area, the study site is designated as one of the areas for potential residential development within the Braintree District Local Plan Review (<http://www.planvu.co.uk/bdc/bdc.php>). The hospital buildings and associated structures, although not Listed, are of some local architectural interest.
- 1.1.5 In addition to the desk-based assessment, Essex County Council Heritage Environment Team (ECC HEM) requested that a watching brief be maintained during the excavation of two infiltration pits in order to further inform any planning decisions regarding future applications for redevelopment of the WJC hospital site. The results of this monitoring exercise, undertaken on 20th January 2011, are presented in Section 2.10.

### 1.2 Location, Geology and Topography (Figs 1 and 2; Plates 1-14)

- 1.2.1 Roughly triangular in shape and c.1ha in size, the study area is located in the southern part of Braintree on the west side of London Road, a former Roman Road linking Sudbury to Chelmsford that forms one of the main routes into the town centre. To the north the site boundary is delineated by the Flich Way, a long distance footpath along the disused railway line whilst to the south are existing residential properties.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of this part of Braintree comprises Kesgrave Sands and Gravels with a capping of Boulder Clay to the north and west (BGS 1982). This gravel ridge lies between the Rivers Brain and Blackwater, known locally as the River Pant (Medlycott 1999a, 1).
- 1.2.3 Naturally falling from north-west to south-east to a height of c.59m OD on London Road, the ground level and topography of the study site has clearly been significantly altered at some point, presumably during the construction of the hospital in the 1920s.

This is most noticeable to the rear/north-west of the hospital buildings where two distinct terraces have been cut into the natural slope, with two sets of steps leading up to a relatively level area where a (now derelict) tennis court is located. The terraces are currently covered in rough grass; there are a number of trees and areas of shrub dispersed around the site and most of the boundaries are tree/hedge-lined. The area to the south of the main hospital buildings has also been terraced with steps accessing a narrow area c.2m higher than the ground level that the building is constructed on. There is also a noticeable rise of c.1.5m between the pavement flanking London Road and the garden area forming the southern extent of the study site. The remainder of the study site is more gently-sloping and is occupied by hospital buildings and car parks; there are two houses fronting onto London Road that have gardens to the front and rear. This main frontage is generally more flush with the level of the road, with the two main access/exit roads rising gently as they enter the hospital site.

### **1.3 Acknowledgements**

- 1.3.1 OA East would like to thank Andrew Martin Associates (part of Capita Symonds) for commissioning this desk-based assessment on behalf of The Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust, in particular David Poole for providing various documents and information. Thanks are also due to Robin Crowther for his assistance during the monitoring of the excavation of the infiltration pits and for providing copies of some of the historical maps. Research, collation of material and photography was undertaken by the author who would like to thank Sally Gale at Essex County Council HER, in addition to Richard Havis, Maria Medlycott, Adam Garwood and Teresa O'Connor of the HEM team for their advice and assistance, as well as staff at the Essex Record Office, Braintree Library and Ellen Heppell at ECC FAU. Thanks are also due to Steve Wadeson and Pete Boardman for commenting on the pottery and the slag respectively; Neil Smith tabulated the HER data. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray, who also edited this report; Andy Corrigan and Séverine Bézie produced the illustrations and Séverine Bézie was also responsible for collating and printing the report.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

### 2.1 Historical Sources

2.1.1 Original historical research is outside the scope of this study and much of the historical background and development of the site has been drawn from secondary sources such as unpublished reports, published accounts and web-based resources.

### 2.2 Historical Background

2.2.1 The history and origins of Braintree have been outlined in a number of documents, notably Morant (1768), work undertaken as part of the Essex Place Names Project, and Medlycott 1999a and b, upon which the following summary is based.

2.2.2 Braintree ('Branchetreu'), formerly part of Great Rayne, is documented in the Domesday Survey as having comprised 30 acres of land belonging to three free men prior to 1066 and was subsequently annexed by Ledmer of Hempstead (Rumble 1983). The origin of the name is not certain, although the second part is clear ('tree'). The first element may derive either from the Old English for 'steep' or from a personal name such as *Branc* or *Branc(u)a*, the latter being a weak form of the old Celtic name *Branoc* (Ekwall 1960; Reaney 1935, 26). It is later referred to as 'Rein' (1202), 'Resnes' (1240) and 'Magna Reines' (1248) until the reign of King John or perhaps Henry III when the parish separated from Rayne; 'Banketre' is documented in 1248 and 'Brangtree' in 1412 (Morant 1768; Ekwall 1960).

2.2.3 The Saxon settlement, although not urban in nature, was probably focused in the area around St Michael's church, which may have had a Saxon precursor. By the later Saxon period Braintree lay within the estates of a Saxon *thegn*, Aetheric, and upon his death in AD 991 was bequeathed to the Bishops of London. This estate was probably administered from Chapel Hill, the likely location of their manor house during the medieval period. A second settlement appears to have grown around this location, although it has been suggested that the earlier settlement may have been located here, with St John's Chapel being the original parish church and St Michael's a subsidiary chapel; their roles perhaps subsequently becoming reversed when the 'new town' was created at the beginning of the 13th century. In 1199 a grant was bestowed allowing a weekly market and annual fair and consequently the Bishop founded the 'new town' on land on the eastern side of the town and encompassing St Michael's church (Medlycott 1999a, 9). Three manors are documented: 'Bishops', Naylinghurst (a mile west of Braintree) and 'Marks' on the road to Coggeshall (Morant 1768).

2.2.4 During the 14th and 15th centuries the town became an important cloth centre, which by the early post-medieval period specialised in the production of 'bays and says'. However, by the 18th century the woollen trade was in serious decline and during the 19th century the town became dominated by the silk industry with major firms being owned by the Courtauld and Walters families. Following growing local pressure in the industrialised climate of the 1830s and '40s, Braintree finally gained a railway connection in 1848, ten years after the nearby town of Witham (<http://www.braintree.gov.uk>). The former cutting of a later branch-line linking to Bishop's Stortford forms the northern boundary of the study area and is currently part of the long distance footpath known as the Flich Way. Other industries, such as metal manufacturing, also developed in Braintree in the early 20th century, perhaps the best known being Crittalls. The two parishes of Braintree and Bocking were united in 1939 to form a single Urban District (Medlycott 1999b, 4).

- 2.2.5 The William Julien Courtauld Hospital (formerly the Braintree and Bocking Cottage Hospital) was constructed in 1921 on the site of a farm on the west side of London Road in an area of Braintree known as Giffin's End. This site forms the basis for the current desk-based assessment (DBA).

## 2.3 The Historic Environment Record (HER) (Fig. 2)

- 2.3.1 A 250m search of the archaeological and historical record around the study area was undertaken at the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER), Chelmsford. The HER is a computerised database of all known archaeological sites, find spots, listed and other historic buildings, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping and often supplemented by photographs, drawings and substantial written accounts.
- 2.3.2 There are HER entries specifically relating to the study area, and there are numerous records in the vicinity; these range in date from prehistoric to the modern era, although the vast majority are Roman. Pertinent entries are shown on Fig. 2, overlain on a current interpretation of the extent of the Roman town (after Medlycott 1999b).

### Prehistoric

- 2.3.3 Very little evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded within the vicinity of the site, comprising a single worked flint (EHER 6483), the precise location or date of which is not known.

### Late Iron Age

- 2.3.4 Clearer evidence for Late Iron Age settlement has been identified c.200m to the north of the current study area, around Grenville Road/Pierrefitte Way where a probable Late Iron Age ditched enclosure is located, surrounding a number of roundhouses, remains of which have been found to the rear of the Fountain Inn (EHER 6356). It has been suggested that there was an *oppidum* here (Drury 1976), although this has yet to be proven. Burials described as 'Belgic' were also recorded in the 19th century in the southern half of the town, near Mill Hill (EHER 6287, not illustrated). Settlement is likely to have extended to the east of Pierrefitte Way towards Bank Street. A small boundary or property ditch investigated at 7 Grenville Road (EHER 17783) produced a large quantity of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery further suggesting that this was an area of significant settlement activity.
- 2.3.5 Numerous sherds of 'pre-Roman' or 'native' pottery have also been recovered from the west side of London Road (EHER 6345) to the north of the railway bridge and at Hunnable's Gravel Pit (EHER 6305) during the early 20th century, and more recently during evaluation at St Michael's Road/Coronation Avenue (EHER 14599). Pottery sherds unearthed by Mr Hunnable during gravel-digging behind his London Road house in c.1920-1923, just to the north of the current study area, included fragments of a 'Belgic' platter found in a pit; a V-shaped ditch was also investigated which contained 'much pottery', of probable pre-Claudian date (EHER 6305, and see below).

## Roman

- 2.3.6 By far the most extensive records relate to the Roman occupation of Braintree. The Roman 'small town' (EHER 6287) grew up around and appears to have been defined by the main Roman roads of Stane Street (Rayne Road; the Colchester-Braintree-Braughing road) and the Sudbury-Chelmsford road (London Road/A131). This formed a triangular area focused upon, and perhaps superimposed over, the site of the Late Iron Age settlement, that may have extended as far south as the current study area (Fig. 2). Occupation lasted throughout the Roman period, spreading outwards along the roads, particularly those leading south and west. Two main phases of development have been identified: in the 1st century the town's streets and property boundaries were aligned at right-angles to the main London Road, forming blocks approximately 145m apart. During the 2nd and 3rd centuries the town expanded along the Rayne Road, and a new phase of road building cut across the the original layout. The cemetery was located on the western edge of the built-up area, on either side of Clare Road and possibly extending southwards towards the Railway bridge forming the northern boundary of the current study area.
- 2.3.7 Archaeological evidence for the Roman roads has been recorded in a number of places, notably during trenching along the route of the A131 Great Leighs Bypass (EHER 6057). This work confirmed the presence of the Roman road at several points along its course, with some areas of metalling surviving, although it was more generally represented by road-side ditches. The course of this Roman road through Braintree (EHER 6253) is largely preserved by London Road (adjacent to the current study area) and High Street up to just beyond St Michael's church; north of the town it extends on the line of the modern road to Gosfield Bridge.
- 2.3.8 There have been a number of excavations and evaluations within the Roman town, some of which were located in proximity to the current study area. These include the remains of a substantial 2nd-3rd century aisled building with a boundary/roadside ditch immediately to the south that were revealed during an evaluation at 7 Grenville Road (EHER 17784), just over 200m to the north of the study site. Salvage excavation in 1984 and again in 1985 at 4 London Road close to the junction with High Street (EHER 6295) recorded c.0.7m of overburden sealing a complex stratigraphic sequence (up to 3m thick), proving that Roman settlement extended further south along London Road than had previously been thought. Buildings represented by a series of clay floors, one with an oven set into it, and stone footings were revealed superimposed on a back-filled 1st century AD ditch. Traces of later timber-framed buildings were also noted. A silver ring with a black dolphin intaglio, dating to the 2nd century AD, was recovered from the overburden. A pit containing 3rd century pottery was also recorded during evaluation at Builders Yard, St Michael's Lane (EHER 18993) and residual Roman pottery was found nearby at St Michael's Road/Coronation Avenue (EHER 14600).
- 2.3.9 Further evidence for the extent of Roman settlement and associated cemetery/cemeteries is provided by the numerous often chance finds of pottery and other artefacts, many of which come from within the vicinity of the study site. These include coins of Vespasian, Titus, Domitian in 1st and 2nd brass from the north side of the Roman High Street/London Road (EHER 17488) and a Bronze coin of Decentius (351-53) found in the back garden of 29 Clare Road (EHER 7349). In addition a burial urn dating to the mid-1st century and fragments of 2nd century vessels representing two

burials were found in the rear garden of 'The Paws', 8 Clare Road, c.200m due north of the study site (EHER6317; NB the HER grid reference is not correct).

- 2.3.10 Development of the west side of London Road to the north of the railway line and gravel extraction at Hunnable's Pit (EHER 6306) in the early 1900s-1920s resulted in many interesting finds coming to light, most of which now form part of the Kenworthy collection in Colchester Museum. The location of the gravel pit has caused some confusion in the past, being mistakenly attributed in some sources to the later pit located about 1km to the west. A contemporary account describes the actual location as being in the triangular piece of land west of London Road and north of the railway line; a housing estate (Newnham Close) was built in the pit in c.1971.
- 2.3.11 As a result of this confusion the precise provenance of some of the material in Colchester Museum is uncertain (e.g. a number of Roman burials also unearthed in 1923), although items described as being from a pit and a ditch are likely to originate from Hunnable's earlier Pit located just to the north of the site. The latter includes "fragments of large pots and other vessels" presented by Mr Hunnable, which have been dated to the latter part of the 1st century. These appear to have been found in association with a second group that consists largely of platters and shallow bowls, mostly of 1st- and 2nd-century date, and fragments of a 3rd century or later jar, all of which may have come from a ditch (see above). Other pottery, once in Colchester Museum, cannot now be traced, including cremation urns with bones and iron nails and fragments of a Hadrianic Samian bowl and Neronian pottery (possibly from the ditch); pieces of slag apparently from Hunnable's pit have also since disappeared (EHER 6306). Two knives purportedly from burials are also in the Kenworthy collection and may be Roman or later (see below).
- 2.3.12 Parts of a large jar and a small flagon were found in c.1972-3, at a depth of 1.5m in the rear garden of 14 College Road; these were thought to suggest the presence of a small cemetery here, west of London Road (EHER 6302). If the various cremations and/or burials are from Hunnable's earlier Pit it suggests that the Roman cemetery may have extended as far south as Newnham Close or possibly the Railway line. There are no records of finds associated with the construction of the railway cutting but this does not necessarily indicate that similar remains are not present in this area, or indeed within the current study area.
- 2.3.13 Pottery vessels, sherds and other items including a bone pin have also been found adjacent to London Road at No. 34 (EHER 6309; NB HER grid reference appears to be wrong as it places it within the study area), No. 10 (EHER 6310) and Nos ?3-5 (EHER 6328). A general record number (EHER 6346, again the HER grid reference places this south not north of the railway line) has been assigned in order to group these finds: "The majority of the provenanced items in the Kenworthy Collection came from London Road between 1902 and 1910, when Nos 3-5 at the north-east end and Nos 2-40, serving the whole of the west side north of the railway bridge were built. The majority of the material is of 1st-and 2nd-century date". Much of this has been illustrated (Drury 1976) and includes a folded beaker, mortaria, a flagon, platters and dishes; one of the latter has a note with it: "with Samian; with late-Keltic and other finds of refuse in Hollows. Ld Rd". A bronze fibula (brooch) was found with one jar. Unillustrated material includes sherds from a horizontally-ribbed storage jar with a note stating that they came from a "pit grave, 7/09". An unfinished spindle whorl, made from a potsherd, and a fragment of a Hertfordshire conglomerate quern are also in the collection.

- 2.3.14 Other finds from London Road include pottery found in 1909 (EHER 6311), on the opposite side of the road, and fragments of several vessels found 'near the railway bridge' (EHER 6327). The latter includes a 1st century narrow necked jar and two late 3rd or 4th century sherds; the grid reference places it within the study area, but this provenance is uncertain. Roman pottery definitely found within the current study area, was unearthed during the construction of the New Cottage Hospital in 1921 (EHER 6324) and donated to Braintree Museum by Lady Courthauld. The sherds included a few 1st - 4th century jar rims, a perforated base, part of a ?1st-century thin-walled carinated beaker, and an abraded soft red ware sherd, with an impressed decoration suggesting "an affinity with 'Romano-Saxon' styles", presumably 4th or early 5th century.

### **Saxon and medieval**

- 2.3.15 Most HER entries relating to Saxon and medieval Braintree are located outside the main search area, closer to Sandpit Lane on the western fringe of the town, Chapel Hill and St Michael's church, although there are a few finds of note in the vicinity. These include a coin of c.1361 (a quarter noble), which although not closely-located was found on the bank of the disused railway line (EHER 6203) and could conceivably be near to the study area. A small quantity of medieval pottery was also found during evaluation at St Michael's Road/Coronation Avenue (EHER 14601). Medieval road surfaces were recorded during the excavation of a trench for a new gas main along the High Street in the 1980s (EHER 16334) and 13th century pottery was found at Hunnable's Gravel Pit in the 1920s (EHER 6308, see 6305 for location and see below).
- 2.3.16 Also from Hunnable's Pit are two knives (EHER 6307, see 6305 for location on Fig. 2) now in Colchester Museum which are accompanied by a note describing them as from "Anglo-Saxon-Burial ground in an obliterated British entrenchment" As they were found with inhumations and no richer grave goods were present, a Mid or Late Saxon date is suggested. Of the pottery found in the gravel pit in the early 1920s a jar in a black fabric with vegetable temper is described as certainly Saxon and another vessel in a dark grey fabric with fine sand and vegetable temper may also be Saxon. The grid reference for this HER entry (TL752227), although not precise, places it within the earlier Hunnable's Pit located less than 100m to the north of the current study site (see 2.3.10 above and Fig. 2).

### **Post-medieval and modern**

- 2.3.17 Features of post-medieval date have been recorded at sites within the search area, including a post-hole, pit and well dating to the late 17th to earlier 18th centuries at St Michael's Road/Coronation Avenue (EHER 14602) and two post-medieval pits at Builder's Yard, St Michael's Lane (EHER 19523), both to the north-east of the study site. Post-medieval/modern remains were also recorded at Blandford House, 7 London Road (EHER 45167) and a silver sixpence of William III dated 1696 was found at 29 Clare Road (EHER 7348).
- 2.3.18 Braintree Cemetery (EHER 19940), set up by Braintree Burial Board and opened in 1856 is located c.400m to the south of the subject site, with an entrance off London Road. The Flitch Way, forming the northern boundary to the study site runs along the cutting for the former branch line, which extended for almost 18 miles between Bishop's Stortford and Braintree. It was opened by the Great Eastern Railway in 1869 in



response to the need to move agricultural produce eastwards out of Essex. Although never a great commercial success, the line survived for just over 100 years. The track has been dismantled, but the stations and several bridges are still intact (EHER 19629). Additional nearby entries relating to the railway comprise two concrete marker posts (EHERs 40297 and 40299) and the railway bridge (EHER 40298), a mid-19th century brick overbridge, reconstructed in 1913.

- 2.3.19 William Julien Courtauld Hospital (formerly the Braintree and Bocking Cottage Hospital) was erected in 1920-21 to plans prepared by architects Coldwell and Nicholls (EHER 15642; Garwood and Gould 1999). The new hospital was built on the current study site to the west of London Road at a cost of £24,000 and contained four wards, which were extended to seven by 1936 (four wards being private). Financed from both public money and W.J. Courtauld (Fig. 11a), a new maternity wing was completed in 1936-7 to the designs of the original architects. The main hospital range lies to the south of the site and is a 1½-storey L-shaped building; the 1936 ward extension was probably added to the east end of the main range. The single-storey range beside the main block originally contained the laundry or kitchens. To the west are two utility buildings; the former has large double doors and probably housed an ambulance; a small half-brick half-rendered mortuary building lies to the rear. A glazed covered walk-way links the maternity block to the main courtyard opposite.
- 2.3.20 Two free-standing, two-storey staff houses face onto London Road; both are built around a similar plan, but the southernmost was built in 1923 and the other in 1926. Date plaques are mounted on the front projections (Plate 13). Parts of the original perimeter wall survives to the front of the site and the hospital grounds lie to the west of the main buildings. These retain the original landscape terracing with un-built stone steps bridging each terrace; further gardens survive to the rear/south of the main block (see Appendix 1).

## 2.4 Listed Buildings

- 2.4.1 There are a number of Listed Buildings within the the vicinity of the site, most are located along the east side of London Road which was largely built-up by the mid-19th century:
- EHER 28052: Blandford House, Late 17th/early 18th century timber framed house. LB 113764; Grade II
  - EHER 28053: 19 and 21 London Road Early 19th century pair of houses. LB 113765; Grade II
  - EHER 28054: 23 to 33 London Road 18th century timber framed terrace of houses. LB 113766; Grade II
  - EHER 28055: 35 and 37 London Road Early 19th century pair of houses. LB 113767; Grade II
  - EHER 28056: 41 London Road Early 19th century brick house. LB 113768; Grade II
  - EHER 28057: 77 to 81 London Road 18th/19th century range of timber framed houses. LB 113769; Grade II

## 2.5 Cartographic Evidence (Figs 3 - 10)

- 2.5.1 A search of available maps was made at the Essex Record Office, the EHER, Braintree Library and using on-line resources; additional maps were provided by R. Crowther. The maps span the late 18th to 20th centuries and chart the change in use of the study area from a farm to a cottage hospital, as well as illustrating the arrival of the railway and subsequent expansion of the town along London Road.

### **1777 Chapman and Andre Fig. 3**

- 2.5.2 The earliest map viewed was the Chapman and Andre survey which is at too small a scale to show the study site in any detail. The site appears to have been open ground at this point, located on the edge of the river terrace between the built up area of the town to the north-east and two farms to the south-west, which are positioned on either side of London Road before it crosses the river. A milestone is shown on the west side of London Road, approximately in the location of the study site (although on later maps this is shown to be to the north of the railway bridge), opposite a small settlement annotated as 'Gibbons End'; presumably that called Giffin's End on later maps.

### **Parish Map and Terrier: 'Parish of Braintree as measured by Mr Clayton in 1814 and altered in 1839, copied by Sam. J. SurrIDGE, Coggleshall' (D/DU 65/82) Fig. 4**

- 2.5.3 This map, drawn at a scale of 1 inch to 12 chains (1:9504) shows the whole parish with former detached part (Rayne Hatch) north of Stisted. Names of farms/areas are distinguished by colour and buildings in the town (other than the church) are largely omitted. The original manuscript map is dissected into 12 parts and mounted on cloth; this was not viewable in the searchroom although a photostat copy was available for study.
- 2.5.4 Again, due to the small scale of the map there is little detail depicted, although it is possible to discern the relevant plots/fields within which the study area was located, their reference numbers and the landowner. The accompanying transcript of the Terrier for the map, undertaken as part of the Essex Place-Names Project (T/B 255), lists the field names, their sizes and the tenant or farmer. From this information it is possible to glean that the study area was part of a series of fields or plots numbered 142-147, owned by Clare Hall and farmed/managed by Robert Payne. These abutted London Road to the south-east and were surrounded by other land parcels/farms that included one owned by John English to the north and 'Ponders' to the west, where Thomas Brudy was the tenant. 'Bull Field', owned by Rev'd J. Brock was located to the south-west, which projected into the plots owned by Clare Hall, almost separating plot 147 from the others. The narrow gap connecting the Clare Hall fields appears to be roughly the place where the later railway cut through. These fields/plots are recognisable on the 1st edition Ordnance survey map, which is larger scale and so is a useful comparison for identifying of the study area. This suggests that the study site occupies the site of fields 145 and 146, with the distinctive shape of field 145 still being discernible today.
- 2.5.5 Unfortunately no field names are recorded for the pertinent plots, which might have provided evidence of previous land-use for the study area; field sizes are, however given. The entry for Clare Hall is as follows:

29	Clare Hall	Robt Payne
147	-----	3-0-39
142	-----	5-0-29
143	-----	4-2-31
144	-----	3-3-13
145	-----	3-1-32
146	-----	3-0-39

**1840-5 Tithe Map (D/CT 47B/DP 264/27/2) and 1845 Tithe Award (D/CT 47A) Fig. 5**

- 2.5.6 The Tithe Map of The Town, dated 1840 (although a date of 1845 is also given), was surveyed at a scale of 18.4 inches to a mile, at this time the whole parish measured 2242 acres of which 1889 acres and 3 roods were arable, 230 acres 1 rood meadow, 40 acres wood, 40 acres buildings and gardens, 38 acres waste and roads, 46 acres inappropriate glebe and 4 acres vicarial glebe. Buildings that are occupied dwellings tend to be coloured red, grey if not.
- 2.5.7 The original is in very poor condition; it is available to view digitally online at SEAX and a photostat copy is stored at the ERO. The study area is clearly discernible (despite the absence of the railway line) and is divided into four main plots numbered 6 - 8.
- 2.5.8 Plot 6 is a square area protruding to the south-west of Plot 7, adjacent to London Road and is described as a garden; a use that has persevered until today. Plot 7 is a roughly square field abutting London Road to the east and another property to the south (which includes the mill and associated buildings owned and occupied by Edward Davey). This plot is described as being pasture in the Award (see below). There is a large oval pond shown at the south-western edge of the plot, separated by a fence; it is unclear whether this is part of Plot 7 or Plot 8.
- 2.5.9 Plot 8 contains the 'homestall' or homestead, comprising a large farmhouse set back from and facing onto London Road, from which there is access, with a sub-divided area to the front - presumably a garden. A long narrow garden or yard extends to the rear and is slightly wider than the house. This led to a group of structures that are coloured grey and are clearly barns or other agricultural buildings.
- 2.5.10 Plot 9 is a large irregular open field called Barn Field that abuts Plot 8 containing the barns/agricultural buildings and is surrounded by fields on all other sides. It is described as an arable field and is the largest plot in this immediate group, measuring 3 acres.
- 2.5.11 The accompanying Apportionment or Award (1845; D/CT 47A, which has been transcribed as part of the Essex Place-Names Project (T2646)) records information on ownership, tenancy, and land-use, field-by-field and parcel-by-parcel and often includes the field name, with the ground area and rent charge. The entries relating to the study area are:

Plot No.	Name & Description	Cultivation	Quantity a. r. p.	Landowner	Occupier
6	Garden		1 18	Clare Hall, Cambridge The Masters & Fellows of	Thomas Wright
7	Pasture	P	3 3	“ “ “	“ “
8	Homestall		1 37	“ “ “	“ “
9	Barn Field	A	3 0 35	“ “ “	“ “

Table 1: Tithe Award Entries for the Study Area

- 2.5.12 The landowner for the pertinent plots is recorded as being 'The Masters and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge' indicating that it was once part of the university's estate. This is clearly the same as was recorded on the earlier Parish Map, although the occupier has changed to Thomas Wright, who is listed as a farmer in the White's Directory for Essex, published in 1848 (<http://www.historyhouse.co.uk/placeB/essexb26c.html>).
- 2.5.13 Clare Hall also owned the plots extending to the north of the study area, along the west side of London Road (Plots 10-13) and another arable field called Lower Field (Plot 1; not illustrated); all occupied/managed by Thomas Wright. These included a building and yard (unoccupied) and a number of fields including one called Tenter Field, possibly suggesting an association with tanning. The west side of London Road is clearly not built-up by this period, whilst the east side is. Other plots owned by Clare Hall include Plots 15 and 16 (not illustrated), which both contained buildings and were occupied by people or tenants other than Thomas Wright.
- 1851 Ordnance Survey Fig. 6**
- 2.5.14 The first detailed plan of the study area (although somewhat sketchy and only showing the eastern half of the site adjacent to London Road) is the 1851 Ordnance Survey map of the town, copies of which are held at Braintree Library.
- 2.5.15 This is the last map to depict the site before the arrival of the railway branch-line and associated cutting to the north and shows the farmhouse that first appeared on the Tithe map fronting onto London Road with laid garden and paths to the front and a small yard to the rear. The house is rectangular with a number of small outhouses abutting the southern wall. The track leading down to the buildings to the rear remains the same although there is greater detail depicted for the barns and other structures located here.
- 2.5.16 There appears to be up to seven different structures arranged in an L-shape with a small detached square building to the east, the latter within the yard for the house. Three of the buildings appear to have different roof-styles (?tiled) and may have been open-fronted and one other is possibly annotated as stables (S<sup>T</sup>). There is an enclosed yard to the north and south and a distinct boundary with the field to the west (possibly where one of the terraces is located today?). The large pond is not shown although there are several fences/walls in the area to the south of the buildings where it is located. A number of trees are also drawn in this area and in the field to the west, possibly representing a small wood.
- 2.5.17 The plot on the opposite side of London Road (that was still empty at the time of the Tithe map) has since been built on, whilst the plots on the western side of London Road are still largely undeveloped. To the immediate south of the current study area is a plot containing a windmill and associated structures.

**1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1875 (MAP/OS/25/2/25.14) and 1:500 Town Plan 1878 (Sheet 25-14-8) Figs 7a and 7b**

- 2.5.18 The 1st edition map, published in 1875 at a scale of 25" to 1 mile (c.1:2500), is quite detailed and is hand-coloured: occupied buildings/dwellings are shown in red, other buildings are grey and rivers, ponds and other water features/courses are blue.
- 2.5.19 It shows for the first time the massive cutting for the railway to the north of the study area, which is now the route of the Flitch Way. The cutting for the branch-line separated the southern plots owned by Clare Hall that contained the farmhouse and barns from the fields and plots to the north. Otherwise the field boundaries have remained the same and are still recognisable today.
- 2.5.20 Trees are shown along the London Road frontage and along the boundary with the southernmost plot/garden (194) and within the plot to the rear (197). The pond is shown at the western extent of the large plot around the house (195), although it is much smaller than was depicted on the Tithe map.
- 2.5.21 The house appears unchanged, with gardens to the front and rear beyond which is a more extensive yard located adjacent to the track/access and separated by a fence from the rest of the plot to the south. A new detail is a pump (annotated 'P') on the northern boundary between the house and the track leading of London Road; this suggests the presence of a well here.
- 2.5.22 The agricultural buildings to the rear (in Plot 196) appear to be largely the same, if somewhat simplified in plan, although there is the addition of a small rectangular structure to the north. The yard on this side is smaller than on the 1851 map, having been truncated by the railway cutting. The small rectangular structure (in Plot 195) is still present and the yard to the south has been reorganised slightly, with a boundary just north of the pond. A tree belt is shown within the triangular plot (197) to the east.
- 2.5.23 By the time of this survey all of the plots on the opposite side of London Road have been developed and the area is called Giffin's End. There is more information about the windmill (annotated 'Giffinsend Windmill (Corn)') and associated buildings in the plot to the south; the house here is called 'The Firs'. Interestingly the plots to the immediate north of the railway line on the west side of London Road remain undeveloped.
- 2.5.24 The Town Plan, although at a larger scale than the 1st edition does not depict much greater detail, other than in relation to the house. There are steps leading up to the front door, and a possible water tap ('WT') is shown on the south side of the house; a more accurate location for the pump/well on the north-side of the house is provided.

**2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1897 (MAP/OS/25/2/25.14) Fig. 8**

- 2.5.25 The 2nd edition map, published in 1897 at a scale of 25" to 1 mile (c.1:2500), is much less-detailed (no trees are shown other than orchards) and is it not hand-coloured, instead hatching or shading is used.
- 2.5.26 There are relatively few changes discernible: the shape of the plots forming the study area remain the same and the house appears to be unchanged. Some additions are present, including a new rectangular building, probably a barn, at the southern end of the yard, and a number of small extensions/lean-to's abutting the agricultural buildings; the small northernmost extension has disappeared. The yard has been reorganised slightly and the pond appears to be much larger, extending up to the western plot

boundary. The triangular field/plot to the west (142) has been sub-divided by the addition of a small enclosure or paddock adjacent to the railway cutting. A triangulation point has appeared within the plot adjacent to the farmhouse, perhaps suggesting that this plan was surveyed with greater accuracy than previously.

- 2.5.27 The plots to the north of the railway line are still undeveloped and there is evidence of extensions and developments within the plot to the south, containing the windmill, although this is no longer identified.

**1922 Ordnance Survey 1:1250; 1:2500 and 1923-24 1:10,560 Figs 9a and 9b**

- 2.5.28 These maps are the last to depict the study area as a farm before it was re-developed as a cottage hospital. The publication date of these maps places them after the construction of the hospital, which began in 1920-1 and suggests that the actual survey was carried out before then. There is very little detail and on the whole the plot and buildings seem unchanged from the previous survey; the only omission is the pond which appears to have disappeared. Whether it had been infilled or was just omitted is unclear.
- 2.5.29 By this period the whole of the frontage in the plot on the western side of London Road to the north of the railway line has been developed. The 1:1250 map is of interest as although it doesn't show the whole study area, it does show the proposed developments to the north and south of Clare Road. This is presumably roughly where Hunnable's first gravel pit was located (see above) which, combined with the construction of the houses along the west side of London Road, produced so many of the pottery and other finds recorded in the HER for this period.

**1938-1939 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 (Fig. 10) and later 20th century maps (not illustrated)**

- 2.5.30 This pre-war map shows the study area fully-developed as a small hospital. Although the shapes of the plots and main internal boundaries are largely unchanged, the principal plot fronting onto London Road has been completely altered. The 19th century farmhouse and agricultural buildings have been demolished and new buildings associated with the cottage hospital and later maternity ward constructed, which extend across most of the plot.
- 2.5.31 The site of the farmhouse appears to have been re-used for the location of two staff houses, built in 1923 and 1926. The pond has disappeared and is probably located beneath the car park or detached building in the centre of the site. The triangular plot to the west of the hospital and the square plot to the south both appear to be open ground, possibly gardens; the small enclosure or paddock located against the railway line is still present.
- 2.5.32 Subsequent maps (supplied by R. Crowther and viewable online at [www.oldmaps.co.uk](http://www.oldmaps.co.uk)) show very little change within the study area, other than the addition of the tennis court in the triangular open plot and the disappearance of the small enclosure adjacent to the railway cutting. The windmill formerly located in the adjacent property to the south has also disappeared by the time of the 1982-3 Ordnance Survey, and this part of Braintree which was once largely agricultural has become dominated by residential development.

## 1920s Photograph (Fig. 11b)

- 2.5.33 A photograph showing the study site prior to its development as a hospital is included as Fig. 11b (Smith 1995, 22). This was taken from London Road and clearly shows the farmhouse facing the road, with cultivated plot adjacent (separated by a flint wall?) and barns to the rear. The house is fairly substantial with a slate roof and opposing chimney stacks and a small outhouse or lean-to against its southern wall, just as is depicted on the Ordnance survey maps. The barns are also large and appear to have been weather-boarded and roofed with ?slate.
- 2.5.34 The caption identifies this as: 'Mr Gage's farm, London Road, Braintree, c.1927. This is one of the many farms in the area which was to be swallowed up by the growing town. The site is now occupied by the William Julien Courthauld Hospital'. The date given for this photograph cannot be correct as construction of the hospital began in 1920-1 and the two staff houses that replaced the farmhouse were built by 1926. The copy is not particularly clear, but it is possible that the terrace present today is just about discernible at the back of the site between the barns and the house.

## 2.6 Other Designations

- 2.6.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within 250m of the study site.

## 2.7 Earthworks

- 2.7.1 There are no recorded earthworks within or in the vicinity of the study site, although the antiquity of the large terraces in the western part of the site is not certain. They may be contemporary with the construction of the railway cutting in the 1860s or perhaps more likely during the construction of the hospital in the 1920s and 30s; an earlier date is also feasible.

## 2.8 Aerial Photographs

- 2.8.1 The site is not appropriate for aerial photographic interpretation as it has been largely built on since at least the 1920s.

## 2.9 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 2.9.1 There have been numerous excavations within Braintree, many of which have been mentioned in Section 2.3 above and are outlined in Drury 1976 and Medlycott 1999. None have been undertaken within or nearby to the current study area.

- 2.9.2 Although no archaeological earthwork surveys have been undertaken in the vicinity, there has been a brief building survey of the study site as part of the 'Essex Hospital Survey' (Garwood and Gould 1999); also of note is the 'Country Parks Archaeological Survey of the Flitch Way' (Havis 1994), which forms the northern boundary of the site. The hospital survey concluded that:

"All the original buildings are relatively unaltered and the current hospital usage suggests that much of the internal configuration including wards, corridors, associated functional areas and fixtures/fittings survive. These will provide important information on the layout and operation of a large 20th century cottage hospital"

- 2.9.3 Despite this it was considered that the buildings are of insufficient interest to warrant listing and a strong case could not be made for their retention.

## 2.10 Site Visit and Monitoring of Infiltration Pits (Figs 12 and 13; Plates 1-4)

2.10.1 At the request of the Teresa O'Connor of the ECC HEM team, a watching brief was maintained on the machine-excavation of two infiltration pits on Thursday 20th January 2011. They are described in the order that they were excavated, *i.e.* Pit 2 first.

### Pit 2 (Fig 12; Plates 1 and 2)

2.10.2 This pit was located on the first distinct terrace within the open ground to the rear of the hospital. It measured 2.5m long by c.0.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 2.3m.

2.10.3 A very simple sequence of deposits was revealed, comprising bright orange sands and gravels, interspersed with a lens of sand, which extended to a thickness in excess of c.1.75m from between 0.6 and 0.8m below ground level. These appear to be natural terrace deposits, and were overlain by a c.0.5m-thick layer of fairly stiff yellowish brown clay, which may also be natural, although could presumably be associated with the construction of the modern terrace. A c.0.25m-thick rooty topsoil formed the uppermost layer, and contained two sherds of 19th/20th century pottery and glass (not retained).

### Pit 1 (Fig. 12; Plates 3 and 4)

2.10.4 The original location of this pit was to be in the front garden of No. 44 London Road but was relocated to the back garden. This pit measured c.2m long at the surface, 0.5m wide and reached a depth of c.2.1m. The drainage/infiltration rate of this pit was much slower than in Pit 1 presumably because the latter was through free-draining gravels whilst the deposits in this pit were more clay-based.

2.10.5 A very different sequence of deposits was recorded compared with that in Pit 1. A greyish brown sandy clayey gravel was revealed at the base of the pit at a depth of c. 1.9m below ground level and is likely to be a natural deposit. Above this was a series of layers or fills (described in stratigraphic order):

- 4: a fairly loose/uncompacted 0.25m-thick dark grey gravelly sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks; no finds definitely attributable to this deposit.
- 3: a 0.7m-thick dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt with frequent small/medium stones/gravel and a possible lens of larger flints at interface with 4 below, contained a moderate quantity of pottery (25 sherds, including two rim sherds). No animal bone/oyster shell *etc* was noted.
- 2: a 0.5m-thick mid yellowish grey-brown slightly sand silt clay with occasional flint pebbles, moderate quantities of pottery (23 sherds), slag (7 pieces), CBM (5 fragments) and a piece of burnt flint.
- 1: a 0.5m-thick garden/topsoil

2.10.6 A rapid scan of the pottery from deposits 2 and 3 indicates that it is all Roman (1st to 2nd century AD; Steve Wadson *pers. Comm.*), although the tile fragments including a peg-tile found in context 3 are medieval or later suggesting either that this layer is post-Roman in date or that the tile is intrusive from the top/gardensoil. The presence of iron slag (both secondary bloomery and tap slag; Pete Boardman *pers. comm.*) suggests some iron working in the vicinity, although it could derive from waste material dumped on the site given the presence of the later tile. The pottery sherds vary from slightly to moderately abraded and most have some form of post-depositional concretion adhering to them. There was a notable absence of animal bone, shell and other cooking or food preparation debris in these deposits, perhaps indicating that they do not necessarily derive from domestic activities.



- 2.10.7 The date of the pottery and presence of small quantities of slag is in keeping with earlier finds from the vicinity, particularly from Hunnable's Pit and properties on the west side of London Road to the north of the railway line.
- 2.10.8 The depth of archaeological deposits in this area is perhaps surprising; it is not possible (due to the small size of the trench) to ascertain whether these are the fills of a large feature or make-up/levelling layers.
- 2.10.9 A quick photographic/condition survey was also undertaken on the same day, a selection of which are included as Plates 5 to 14 to illustrate the current land-use and previous extensive landscaping across the study site.
- 2.10.10 Plate 5 is taken from the north-west corner (and highest part) of the study area and shows the derelict tennis court, overgrown/scrub areas around it, the boundary with the railway cutting/Fritch Way to the north and the hospital buildings including the maternity ward in the background.
- 2.10.11 Plate 6 is taken from one of the lowest areas of the study area in a car park area (possibly the site of the pond shown on 19th century maps?) looking back up over the terraces with access steps to each level.
- 2.10.12 Plate 7 is from roughly the same location looking south-east to the main hospital building. This shows steps leading up to the higher ground to the south, showing clear evidence of landscaping and alteration of the natural topography presumably during the construction of the hospital.
- 2.10.13 Plate 8 is a view down the rear of the main hospital building again showing the differences in ground level where the building is compared with the area along the southern boundary, which is 2m higher and approximately at the same height as the adjacent property to the south, whose buildings are just visible through the trees. This shot also shows the drain cover and just out of sight to the left of this there is a pump located next to the main building, possibly suggesting the presence of a well here.
- 2.10.14 Plate 9 shows the car park area in front of the main hospital building where there are numerous drains and presumably other utilities that are likely to have caused localised truncation or damage to any archaeological deposits in this area. It is unknown at the time of writing whether the hospital has basements, but it is likely that these buildings will also have had a detrimental impact on any buried remains.
- 2.10.15 Plate 10 is a view from London Road towards the southern part of the study area illustrating the clear change in height from the road level at this point to that of the main hospital building.
- 2.10.16 Plate 11 shows the secluded, artificially-level, garden area in the southernmost part of the study area, taken from adjacent to the main hospital building
- 2.10.17 Plate 12 is a view of the two former staff houses (Nos 42 and 44) at the front of the study area, taken from London Road near the Railway Bridge (Infiltration Pit 1 was located behind the southernmost house).
- 2.10.18 Plate 13 is a detail of the decorative date plaque on No. 42 London Road
- 2.10.19 Plate 14 is a view down the road to the maternity building with the former Railway cutting, now the Fritch Way, to the right and No 42 on the left.

### 3 DEPOSIT MAPPING AND DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

#### 3.1 General (Fig. 13)

3.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence and potential survival of archaeological remains within the study area based on the results of the previous sections. The degree of survival is likely to be variable across the study area. More disturbed or truncated remains are likely to be present where there has been significant landscaping or activity associated with the construction of the hospital buildings and associated utilities; open areas and gardens are most likely to contain well-preserved stratigraphic sequences.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There are few known prehistoric finds or sites nearby, although Palaeolithic remains have been found in the Kesgrave gravels in Hunnable's Pit, located c.1km away, and river terraces are often favoured locations for prehistoric activity. Based on current knowledge the potential for prehistoric remains is **low**.

#### 3.3 Iron Age

3.3.1 Given the presence of an Iron Age enclosure just over 200m away and numerous finds of 'native' or 'Belgic' pottery on the west side of London Road to the immediate north of the study site the potential for Iron Age and in particular Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) is **moderate to high**. The nature and degree of survival of these deposits is difficult to predict but both occupation and burial-related remains could conceivably be present, potentially across the study area although closer to the frontage (Zone 1) is perhaps more likely given that the Roman Road is believed to follow the course of an earlier route or track.

#### 3.4 Roman

3.4.1 There is clear evidence that Roman occupation extended southwards along London Road and given the numerous finds of pottery and other artefacts both in the vicinity and within the study area (Fig. 2), the potential for remains of this date is **high**. Evidence of Roman activity of 1st-2nd century date in particular is a high probability, although later pottery has also been found within the study area in the past, some of which may overlap into the Early Saxon period.

3.4.2 The nature and extent of this activity is again difficult to predict, although the discovery of slag during the recent monitoring visit and previously to the north of the site suggests that industrial-related features or deposits may be present in addition to domestic occupation.

3.4.3 The deposits recorded in Infiltration Pit 1 to the rear of No. 44 demonstrate that archaeological remains are present c.0.5m below ground level in this location and extend to a depth of c.1.8m. This depth suggests that the deposits are fills of a large feature but it is impossible to predict the dimensions or nature of this given the small size of the trench. Areas of the study area that are closer to the frontage (Zone 1) are most likely to contain surviving archaeological deposits including evidence of roadside activity, the roadside ditch, possibly with cemetery remains to the west (Zone 2-3). This site has good potential to establish the southern extent of the Roman town or its suburban approaches as well as any zones of industrial/commercial and/or funerary activity.

### 3.5 Saxon and medieval

- 3.5.1 Based on current knowledge the potential for Saxon and medieval remains is predicted to be **low to moderate**. There is a possibility that Saxon burials were found in Hunnable's Pit possibly located c.100m to the north of the study area but their precise location is not known (see section 2 above); Saxon pottery and a single medieval sherd were also recovered.
- 3.5.2 It is likely that this part of Braintree, outside the main built-up area, was largely agricultural by the medieval period; dominated by fields and dispersed farmsteads.

### 3.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 3.6.1 Cartographic and photographic sources indicate that the potential for post-medieval and modern remains within the study area is **high**. From the mid-19th century at least the study site lay within the holdings of Clare Hall, Cambridge and was occupied by a farm, which was cleared to make way for the hospital in the 1920s.
- 3.6.2 Remains of the farmhouse are likely to survive adjacent to London Road, roughly in the location of the northernmost former staff house (No. 42), or possibly within its front garden. This had outbuildings/lean-tos to the south and a pump (?well) to the north. It is possible that materials from this building were re-used in the construction of the staff houses.
- 3.6.3 A number of barns and other agricultural buildings were located to the rear of the farmhouse, approximately where the main car park adjacent to the maternity ward is positioned today. Foundations and surfaces associated with these structures could survive, although the degree of landscaping evident may have removed these.
- 3.6.4 Other features that could be present may relate to boundaries (walls/fences) and there is a large pond on the site which was located to the south of the barns, which is likely to have been backfilled with rubble and other rubbish before the hospital was constructed. This may be located in the car park/scrub area to the north-west of the main hospital building, before the first terrace.
- 3.6.5 The WJC hospital is a good surviving example of an early-mid 20th century cottage hospital and was included as part of a survey carried out by Garwood and Gould in 1999: 'Essex Hospitals 1800-1948: a study of their history, design and architecture'. It has been recommended by the HEM team that as a condition of the application the hospital buildings would require a full historic building recording survey.

## 4 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

### 4.1 General (Fig. 13)

4.1.1 This section aims to assess the likely impact of the proposed development on any above or below-ground heritage assets identified in the previous sections. Three provisional plans have been prepared (Options 1, 1a and 2), which are considered below and are included as Figs 14-16. For the purposes of this section, the study area has been divided into three main/broad zones (Fig. 13):

- Zone 1: Frontage zone: from London Road to the rear gardens of Nos 42 and 44
- Zone 2: Central area occupied by hospital buildings and car parks
- Zone 3: Western open area with terraces and derelict tennis court

### 4.2 Option 1 and 1a (Figs 14 and 15)

#### ***Construction of 27 new build houses and refurbishment of two villas (former staff houses)***

Zone 1: Frontage including back gardens of Nos 42 and 44

4.2.1 This option would appear to have the least impact on any buried archaeological remains in the northern frontage zone as the two former staff houses would be refurbished rather than demolished (as in Option 2). There would presumably still be some impact on archaeological remains from the construction of garages to the north, replacement of utilities, and possibly from the additional landscaping in front as indicated in Option 1a. It is worth noting that topsoil/garden soil recorded during the excavation of the infiltration pit to the rear of No 44 was relatively thick at up to 0.5m, although this may not be representative of the whole frontage area. In addition, there may be a well located in the front garden of No. 44, where the farmhouse was once sited.

4.2.2 The central part of the frontage area is currently occupied by an access road (with associated drainage and other utilities) and the eastern end of the main hospital building – essentially part of Zone 2. Consequently any archaeological deposits are more likely to be disturbed than those to the north and south, which coupled with the re-use of this area as the main access indicates that the impact of the proposed development is likely to be fairly minimal here.

4.2.3 Cartographic evidence indicates that the southernmost part of the frontage zone (a square plot that projects southwards) has not been built on and has been open/gardens since at least the mid-19th century. Any potential archaeological remains in this area, are likely to be affected by construction of the 4 dwellings shown, although it is possible that landscaping for the construction of the hospital building (see Plates 8, 10, 11) has either removed/truncated, or conceivably buried, these deposits.

Zone 2: Central area occupied by hospital buildings and car parks

4.2.4 Where new dwellings are to be sited within the footprint of the hospital buildings the impact is likely to be more minimal, especially if the new foundations are not particularly extensive. Demolition of the existing buildings and subsequent grubbing-out of foundations and any basement areas may, however, be relatively destructive.

4.2.5 The area of the two car parks to the rear of the hospital buildings could contain well-preserved remains, although it is difficult to determine what the natural topography was

here and whether there has been some ground reduction when the terraces were created. It is worthy of note that the substantial barns and other agricultural buildings were once sited in the main/northernmost car park and traces of these may still be present below the current surface, with earlier deposits possibly preserved beneath. Additionally the large pond shown on the 19th century maps would have been located in the staff parking area to the south of these, close to the west end of the main hospital building. The antiquity of the pond (presumably infilled before the 1920s) is not known but it is likely to be contemporary with the farm buildings; it will probably have destroyed any earlier deposits in this localised area.

Zone 3: Western open area with terraces and derelict tennis court

- 4.2.6 The size and extent of the terraces in this area indicates that the natural topography has been significantly altered and it is difficult to discern the actual slope of the river valley in this area. This makes assessment of impact very difficult as some areas will clearly be very truncated and others may have significant masking deposits. Cartographic evidence indicates that the lowest terrace (adjacent to the car park) may have been present in some form before the construction of the hospital as it marks a boundary shown on all the 19th century and later maps which separates the farm buildings from the open fields beyond.
- 4.2.7 The monitoring of the second infiltration pit located on the first terrace suggests that (probable) natural gravels are present at c.0.5m below current ground level; a slight slope from north-west to south-east was discernible. The topsoil was relatively thin (c. 0.25m) and much of this was roots from the covering scrub; there was little humic/loam content to indicate a well-formed topsoil and in contrast to the other infiltration pit, no finds-rich deposits were present. This might suggest that this area has been truncated and so impact of any development here is likely to be less severe, but the likely impact on rest of this zone is unknown.

### 4.3 Option 2 (Fig 16)

#### ***Construction of 31 new build houses and demolition of the two villas (former staff houses)***

- 4.3.1 The impact of this option is likely to be largely the same as for Option 1 (outlined above), except for the northern part of Zone 1.

Zone 1: Frontage including back gardens of Nos 42 and 44

- 4.3.2 The main difference would be the increased likelihood of disturbance of archaeological remains in this zone from the demolition of the two former staff houses and subsequent construction of 4 new dwellings in a potentially archaeologically sensitive area. This option, however, does not include the construction of garages to the north.

### 4.4 Above ground heritage assets

- 4.4.1 All three options clearly involve the demolition of the hospital buildings and Option 2 includes the removal of the two staff houses that front onto London Road. A previous survey on the site (Garwood and Gould 1999) concluded that the buildings were not of sufficient architectural interest to warrant Listing but are of some local value given the good survival of internal layout and features. A full building recording survey has been recommended by the HEM team. If Option 2 is proposed this survey would have to include the two former staff houses, and this would probably also be required of Option

1 if the refurbishment was extensive. The removal and replacement of these houses is more likely to have a visual impact in terms of the frontage view of the study area from London Road, changing its character and appearance.

- 4.4.2 The visual impact on the Listed Buildings in the vicinity, most of which are located on the opposite (east) side of London Road and north of the Railway Line, is thought to be low. This might be increased if Option 2 is implemented, although any rebuilds that are sympathetic to the character of the period houses in the area would clearly lessen this impact/effect.

## 5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to assess the archaeological potential of the study area by drawing together all known available documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area. This, combined with the monitoring of the infiltration pits, has demonstrated that there is a high probability for archaeological remains to be present within the current study area, with the greatest survival of deposits likely to be along the frontage zone.
- 5.1.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the vicinity the study site, and although there are a number of Listed Buildings nearby these are generally located on the opposite (eastern) side of London Road.
- 5.1.3 The location of the c.1ha study area on the west side of London Road, a former Roman Road linking Sudbury to Chelmsford (which forms one of the main routes into Braintree) is clearly of significance in terms of understanding the archaeological potential of the site.
- 5.1.4 It should be noted that there are numerous buried and above-ground services across the study site and that some areas are not easily accessible, especially the small garden to the south of the main hospital building.

### 5.2 Below-ground heritage assets

- 5.2.1 Analysis of HER records for the area, combined with various published, unpublished and web-based sources indicates that there is high potential for below-ground deposits of Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval date within the study area. Based on current knowledge the potential for earlier prehistoric, Saxon and medieval remains is thought to be low to moderate, although it is possible that Saxon burials may be present. No bones or grave goods were apparently unearthed during the construction of the hospital in the 1920s and '30s, which might indicate that the cemetery is unlikely to extend into the study area.
- 5.2.2 Iron Age deposits may include both occupation and burial-related remains that may be present along the frontage zone, given that the Roman Road is believed to follow the course of an earlier route or track. Similarly Roman deposits could represent road-side occupation and/or industrial activities (?iron working) concentrated along the frontage zone, possibly with cemetery remains extending to the rear/west. The latter is likely to comprise cremation burials, although inhumations could be present (but see 5.2.1). Roman pottery and deposits have been recorded within the study area during the construction of the hospital in the 1920s and recently during the monitoring of the infiltration pits.
- 5.2.3 The high likelihood for post-medieval remains being present within the study area is largely supported by cartographic and documentary evidence. Maps dating to the 19th century indicate that the study area was a farm in this period, with a house on the frontage (close to the site of the present No. 42 London Road) and barns and other agricultural buildings and a pond to the rear (in the area of the current visitors' car park) with gardens, yards and fields extending to the south and west. This property, and a number of plots to the north and adjacent to London Road, were owned by Clare Hall, Cambridge (now Clare College), farmed/occupied by Thomas Wright. During the late

1860s the plots forming this holding were bisected by the cutting for the railway branch-line to Bishop's Stortford, which forms the northern boundary to the current study area (now the Flitch Way). Other than this the field divisions shown on the early maps are largely recognisable today, with the plots to the north only being developed in the early 20th century, and the farm within the current study area being demolished to make way for the cottage hospital in 1921.

### **5.3 Above ground heritage assets**

5.3.1 The hospital and two associated staff houses are of some local architectural interest and will require a full building survey before the site is redeveloped. There are no above ground heritage assets within the study area although there are a number of Listed Buildings in the vicinity. These are all located on the east side of London Road and although there will be some impact from the proposed redevelopment in terms of visual setting this is thought to be relatively minimal given that the site is already developed; the option to retain and refurbish Nos 42 and 44 will create the least impact.

### **5.4 Impact of the proposed development**

5.4.1 There is clear evidence that there has been significant alteration of the natural topography within the study area, much of which probably occurred in the early 1920s when the main hospital was constructed, although this is not certain as the cutting for the railway in the 1860s would also have had an impact. There are two distinct terraces in the area of open ground to the rear/west of the site (Zone 3) and there are significant differences in height between the level of construction for the main hospital and the southern boundary area (c.2m); there is also a similar step in height from London Road to the southernmost garden area. This indicates that there is likely to have been severe truncation of deposits in some areas (for example where the main hospital buildings are), whilst in other parts there may be a significant depth of masking deposits as a result of the disposal of excess material and creation of more level areas.

5.4.2 This landscaping/terracing will have some influence on the likely impact of the proposed development, although this is difficult to predict with any certainty. Deposits of Roman and possibly later date were revealed c.0.5m below the current ground surface to the rear of No. 44, indicating that the frontage zone (Zone 1) is likely to contain well-preserved deposits where impact from the proposed development is likely to be greatest where deep foundations/utilities/landscaping are proposed. The central zone (Zone 2) has presumably been much disturbed by the construction of the hospital and associated drainage *etc*, although roadways and car park areas may not have had such a detrimental affect on any remains (especially those associated with the farm?) and so impact here may be greater. The westernmost open area (Zone 3) has been significantly landscaped and so it is difficult to predict survival of any below-ground remains here and consequently any impact on these from the proposed development. If additional landscaping is proposed to alter the topography in advance of construction then this is clearly likely to have a greater impact.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

6.1.1 This desk-based assessment has established the relatively high archaeological potential of the study area and has aimed to review the likely impact of the proposed development on the above and below-ground heritage assets identified. The study site



occupies an important location within Braintree, adjacent to the Roman Road, in an area of the town that has seen few archaeological investigations.

- 6.1.2 This situation means that the study site is of some significance in terms of establishing the southern extent of the Roman town, and the nature of this occupation, whether representing suburban/ribbon-development along the Roman Road, industrial/commercial activity and/or cemetery-use. Similarly it may reveal whether or not Iron Age settlement and/or burial extended this far south.
- 6.1.3 The study area may also be able to provide key evidence for understanding transitional periods, an area of research that is highlighted as a priority in the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; and see Medlycott 1999b, 21-22). There is potential to study the Late Iron Age/Roman transition, as Late pre-Roman pottery has been found nearby and 1st-2nd pottery has been found within the study site. Other areas of research might include the apparent reorganisation and expansion of the Roman town in the 2nd and 3rd centuries (recorded in the Rayne Road area) and its eventual decline, in addition to the organisation/location of industrial and cemetery areas and study of ceramic sequences. There is some evidence for Saxon settlement close to the town centre and 'dark earth' deposits have been identified elsewhere. The current study site probably lay outside the main settlement zone but may be within or adjacent to an area that continued to be a focus for burial. From this period onwards the study site was probably located within agricultural land with a few dispersed farmsteads outside the main town centre; by the mid-19th century it was occupied by a farm. Again the site is in a key location for understanding the changes occurring in the later 19th century with the coming of the Railway and the subsequent industrialisation and expansion of the town which gradually encroached into the former agricultural fields and farmland that once surrounded it.
- 6.1.4 It should be noted, however, that much of the study site has been extensively landscaped, and it is likely that any below-ground deposits will have been affected to a greater or lesser degree in these areas.

## APPENDIX A. HER SEARCH

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
1226	Stane Street - Roman	Monument	TL 7446 2318	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Line of Roman road traced from TL 62142184 to TL 63482202, where it links with existing road built on top of Roman road. VCH regards Stane Street as a British track straightened and metalled by Roman engineers. The less-definite part "negotiates the valley with great skill", antiquity is confirmed by coincidence of the parish boundary. Thereafter the course was almost straight to Great Dunmow with parish boundaries along it nearly all the way. At Dunmow, as usual approaching a settlement, the road is lost for about a mile, though it points direct to the presumed site of the Roman settlement". On OS map of Roman Britain.	
14599	St. Michaels Road, Coronation Avenue, Braintree	Monument	TL 7555 2285	Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trenching prior to the building of a community hall and sheltered accommodation. There was some Late Iron Age/Early Roman material from the site in the form of pottery sherds, but some of these were residual.	
14600	St. Michaels Road, Coronation Avenue, Braintree	Monument	TL 7555 2285	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trenching prior to the building of a community hall and sheltered accommodation. Despite the proximity of the site to the centre of Roman Braintree and to the medieval church of St. Michael, the excavated evidence from the site was overwhelmingly post medieval in date. There was Roman material from the site in the form of pottery sherds, some of which were residual, but the quantities were so small that only a general date of Roman could be assigned.	
14601	St. Michaels Road, Coronation Avenue, Braintree	Find Spot	TL 7555 2285	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	An archaeological evaluation was carried prior to development. Very little medieval pottery was recovered and some of it was residual. It included a rim from a coarse ware cooking pot, a sherd of sandy orange ware and possibly a sherd of Mill Green- type ware (very abraded).	
14602	St. Michaels Road, Coronation	Monument	TL 7555 2285	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to	An archaeological evaluation was carried by trial trenching prior to development. The amount and variety of post-medieval pottery and	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
	Avenue, Braintree			1900 AD	other finds indicate plenty of activity on this site during the late 17th to earlier 18th centuries.	
15642	William Julien Courtauld Hospital (formerly the Braintree and Bocking Cottage Hospital)	Industrial	TL 7530 2265	Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD	<p>The William Julien Courtauld Hospital was erected in 1920-21 to plans prepared by architects Coldwell and Nicholls. In 1918 W.J. Courtauld offered the Committee of Braintree Cottage Hospital 'a new commodious building with twice the accommodation as the present building'; the Braintree and Bocking Cottage Hospital being formerly located at Halstead Road (SMR No. 15636). The new hospital was built to the west of London Road at a cost of £24,000 and contained four wards, which were extended to seven by 1936 (four of these being private). Financed from both public money and W.J. Courtauld, a new maternity wing was completed in 1936-7 to the designs of the original architects.</p> <p>The main hospital range (1) lies to the south of the site and is a 1½-storey L-shaped building based on a corridor plan with three-bay Nightingale ward blocks set perpendicular to a central corridor; the 1936 ward extension was probably added to the east end of the main range. The hipped and half-hipped roofs are covered with plain tiles with half-round ridge tiles. Large rectangular stacks project through the roof-line together with flat-headed first-floor dormer windows; the ground-floor windows contain vertical sliding sashes. The main doorway has a moulded architrave with a triangular pediment above and lies centrally in a set back nine-bay block toward the eastern end of the building. The walls are lime-washed and rendered.</p> <p>The single-storey range (4) beside the main block (1) has a hipped roof with four symmetrically placed ventilation ducts built of half-round tiles along both long pitches; a further duct is present in each of the hipped ends. Two stacks project through the roof-line and the long walls contain five doors and four sash windows. Currently used for storage the building originally contained the laundry or kitchens. To the west are two utility buildings (7 and 8); the former has large double doors and probably housed an ambulance. A small half-brick half-rendered mortuary building (3) lies to the rear of (4). A glazed covered walk-way links the maternity block (2) to the main courtyard</p>	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					<p>opposite (1); built in a similar architectural style the maternity block has a central corridor, rendered walls, hipped roofs and flat-headed dormers. Two free-standing two-storey staff houses face onto London Road; both are built around a similar plan, but (5) was built 1923 and (6) in 1926. Date plaques are mounted on the front projections. Parts of the original perimeter wall survives to the front of the site and the hospital grounds lie to the west of the main buildings. These retain the original landscape terracing with un-built stone steps bridging each terrace; further gardens survive to the rear of block (1). Improvised Maternity Homes. Prior to the outbreak of war arrangements were made by the Ministry of Health for the large scale evacuation of pregnant mothers into Essex and it was therefore necessary to establish several improvised maternity homes or utilise existing accommodation. The William Julien Courtauld Hospital reserved 10 beds for war time emergency maternity patients.</p>	
16334	Braintree - High St Gas main trench (BT22)	Monument	TL 7558 2297	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	<p>A trench for gas mains, 1.1 - 1.2m deep, running much the length of the High St was inspected. In the sides of the trench about 6-8 main layers were evident, consisting predominantly of gravel and flints in a sandy loam matrix, representing successive metallated surfaces. These were generally c. 1m deep, in places occupying the full depth of the trench. It was noticeable the lower layers were much darker in colour and dirtier-looking. They presumably indicated a situation where the road was very muddy and allowed to become choked with refuse. These blackish layers were up to 300m deep and showed evidence of water logging, with numerous finds of bone and pieces of medieval leather shoes. Opposite no. 78, from the top of these deposits (700mm down from existing ground level) was recovered a base sherd in a fine textured orangey fabric with a sooted exterior datable to c. C14/C15. It is possible that, given the depth of the layers, the road had been hollowed out, with its surface below the buildings flanking it.</p>	
16335	Braintree - High St Gas main trench	Monument	TL 7559 2294	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to	<p>A trench for gas mains, 1.1 - 1.2m deep, running much the length of the High Street was inspected. In the sides of the trench, about 6-8</p>	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
	(BT22)			1900 AD	main layers were evident, consisting predominantly of gravel and flints in a sandy loam matrix, representing successive metallated surfaces. These were generally c. 1m deep, in places occupying the full depth of the trench. The top 600mm of the metallings contained a fair amount of tile and brick and so was presumably post medieval in date. It was suggested that beforehand the road had been hollowed out, with its surface below the buildings flanking it. This would explain to some degree the semi-waterlogged condition of the lowest road metallings, and the later metallings with the tile and brick would represent a levelling-up and general improvement of the street.	
17488	London Road (north side)	Find Spot	TL 750 228	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	"Braintree - north side of the Roman High Street in London Road, coins Vespasian, Titus, Domitian in first and second brass"	
17783	7 Grenville Road, Braintree	Monument	TL 7538 2289	Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 1 BC	A small boundary ditch dating to the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age produced a large quantity of LPRIA pottery and is interpreted as an area of significant settlement activity and may have formed part of a system of property boundaries. The surviving structural evidence is of Roman date (see 17784).	
17784	7 Grenville Road, Braintree	Monument	TL 7538 2289	Late C2-Early Roman - 150 AD to 250 AD	Roman features identified in the evaluation comprise a building (surviving structural evidence comprises two large post pits) with a boundary / roadside ditch immediately to the south (which may delineate the southern edge of the settlement area). The post pits are interpreted as nave posts of a large aisled building. The distance between the pits conforms to acknowledged dimensions of aisled buildings.	
18993	Builders Yard, St Michael's Lane	Monument	TL 7555 2288	Roman - 201 AD to 409 AD	Pit containing 3rd century pottery	
19523	The Builders Yard St Michael's Road	Monument	TL 755 228	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1900 AD	An evaluation revealed three archaeological features, two dating to the post-medieval period the third undatable. The archaeological evidence from this evaluation suggests very limited Roman and medieval activity in the immediate area.	
19629	Bishops Stortford	Industrial	TL 6292 2175	Post Medieval -	The railway line between Braintree and Bishops Stortford should be	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
	to Braintree Railway (Flitch Way)			1865 AD to 1869 AD	<p>classified as an industrial archaeological site. Although the track has been removed the remains of the stations, some of the bridges and the route are all present.</p> <p>The extension to the Witham to Braintree line, Between Braintree and Bishop Stortford was originally suggested in 1860. Permission to build the line was received, and building began in 1864. The first train left Braintree at 7am on the 22nd of february 1869 arriving at Great Dunmow 35 minutes later. The railway proved a great stimulus to industry, attracting both heavy engineering and small workshop activity. The line gained a measure of importance in the early 1890's with the frequent conveyance of the Prince of Wales to Easton Lodge for his meetings with Lady Brook (later Countess of Warwick). This station had been specially built and financed by Lady Brook near to her home. In 1922 two further stations were constructed at Bannister Green and Takeley Street. The railway continued to be used until its closure in 1969 although this was largely for freight with the last passenger train running on 3rd march 1952. Represents the remains of a disused railway line. The track has been dismantled, but the stations and several bridges are still intact. The industrial history, development and dismantlement of the branch line provides opportunities for displays, especially within the proposed visitor centre(s).</p> <p>The railway branch line which ran for almost 18 miles between Bishop's Stortford and Braintree was opened by the Great Eastern Railway in 1869 in response to the need to move agricultural produce eastwards out of Essex. Although never a great commercial success, the line survived for just over 100 years. From the early 1990s the part of the former line from Start Hill to Braintree has formed a country park known as the Flitch Way, owned and managed by Essex County Council.</p> <p>The survey identified significant remaining elements relating to the railway. The most obvious of these is the linear nature of the route itself and the bridges. There are also numerous brick culverts channelling streams beneath the embankment. Excluding the working station at Braintree, all the main station buildings, with the</p>	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					<p>exception of Great Dunmow, survive. Evidence of the impact of the railway on the pre-industrial landscape also survives in the form of crossing points, typically signified by gaps in the hedge line with concrete posts for hanging the gates, in some cases the wooden ground surfaces at level crossings also remain. Other remnants along the line include concrete signal cable conduit, and gradient posts, which are likely to date to a later phase of the railway. The report makes a number of specific recommendations, with the overarching message that significant remains survive and that all efforts should be made to repair these, with demolition, and/or replacement, only to be considered as a last resort.</p>	
19940	Braintree Cemetery	Monument	TL 751 223	Post Medieval - 1856 AD	<p>Mid C19 public cemetery set up by Braintree Burial Board and opened in 1856. Lodge and double chapel designed by J Johnson of Bury St Edmunds, and landscaped by William Davidson.</p> <p><b>LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM AND SETTING</b> The cemetery is situated to the south of Braintree on the northern slope of the valley of the River Brain, which flows eastwards past the town. London Road is directly to its east. Its boundary to the south and south-west is formed by the river or its narrow floodplain, and to the north and north-west is now occupied by housing.</p> <p><b>ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES</b> The cemetery is entered from the east from London Road. The initial layout was centred on the two chapels. From the main entrance on the road a relatively broad avenue approaches the chapels up a slight slope, divided around them and continues in the same line down a rather steeper slope behind. Thus the chapels are very prominent, and this topography may explain why their position was at first a matter of contention, and why the Board quickly decided to unite the Anglican and Non-Conformist chapels in a single building, neither to be higher than the other, with a single bell tower. Perhaps for similar reasons the two halves of the original cemetery are exactly the same size and layout, the main difference between them being that the Non-Conformist half is down-slope, and the Anglican up-slope. A secondary road runs around the chapels in a large oval, symmetrically about the central avenue, with</p>	

EHHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					which it is joined by cross-paths. Perimeter paths run symmetrically to either side at the front of the cemetery.	
28052	Blandford House	Listed Building	TL 7548 2284	Post Medieval - 1667 AD to 1732 AD	Late C17/early C18 timber framed house.	Conservation Area Listed Building (EH) (II) - 113764
28053	19 and 21 London Road	Listed Building	TL 7544 2278	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD	Early C19 pair of houses.	Conservation Area Listed Building (EH) (II) - 113765
28054	23 to 33 London Road	Listed Building	TL 7543 2276	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	C18 timber framed terrace of houses.	Conservation Area Listed Building (EH) (II) - 113766
28055	35 and 37 London Road	Listed Building	TL 7541 2275	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD	Early C19 pair of houses.	Conservation Area Listed Building (EH) (II) - 113767
28056	41 London Road	Listed Building	TL 7540 2273	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1832 AD	Early C19 brick house.	Conservation Area Listed Building (EH) (II) - 113768
28057	77 to 81 London Road	Listed Building	TL 7531 2256	Post Medieval - 1799 AD to 1832 AD	C18/C19 range of timber framed houses.	Conservation Area Listed Building (EH) (II) - 113769
40297	Concrete post, Flitch Way	Industrial	TL 755 226	Modern - 1901 AD to 1952 AD	Single concrete post on S side of Flitch Way path. Part of the former Bishop's Stortford, Dunmow and Braintree branch railway, now the Flitch Way.	
40298	Railway bridge, London Road, Flitch Way	Industrial	TL 7536 2270	Post Medieval - 1865 AD to 1869 AD	Mid C19 overbridge, no. 31/2098, brick reconstructed in 1913 and with modern brick insert which projects each side forming a foot tunnel. Part of the former Bishop's Stortford, Dunmow and Braintree branch railway, now the Flitch Way.	
40299	Concrete post, Flitch Way	Industrial	TL 752 227	Modern - 1901 AD to 1952 AD	Concrete post, possibly a gradient post to S of Flitch Way path. Part of the former Bishop's Stortford, Dunmow and Braintree Branch	



EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					Railway, now the Flitch Way.	
45167	Blandford House, 7 London Road, Braintree, Essex.	Monument	TL 7550 2284	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD	Two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed residential development located to the rear of the Blandford House surgery, 7 London Road, Braintree. Trench 1 contained a modern pit containing a dog skeleton, sherds of post-medieval pottery and residual Roman pottery fragments. Trench 2 contained only modern features and deposits.	Conservation Area Listed Building (EH) (II) - 113764
6057	The Chelmsford-Braintree-Long Melford Roman road	Monument	TL 7460 1978	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	<p>Part of the course of the Chelmsford-Braintree-Long Melford road. Traceable by line of footpath and road to the Ash Tree, Little Waltham 'except for a slight diversion at Broomfield, where it crosses a stream'. Miller Christy could not find any trace of an embankment along its length. Since the lower part of the line crosses ground liable to flooding 'this part of the course must lie under suspicion'. (see 0000, 0000 for possible Roman bridge or causeway piles and possible Roman road metalling at Little Waltham). From Little Waltham the road is straight to Gosfield 'except for slight twists at streams'. It is on high ground all the way, much of the course being followed by parish boundaries, but there are no signs of an 'agger'. It runs parallel to the London-Dunmow road, 7 miles apart, 'both pointing 25.26 degrees east of north. These facts prompted Haverfield to suggest that they may have formed the main lines of a centuriated grid'</p> <p>The Roman road does not follow the present road south of Little Leighs, where the present road bends. NMR APs show the Roman road continuing straight- presumably it regains the modern road line at Denes bridge. It is crossed by a cropmark of a trackway (TL71-092, 0000 which may link with TL71-093, 0000). The trackways may be branches of the Roman road. See TL71-081, 0000 for excavation of road (3 phases) at Little Waltham. Continuation of road line on TL72-013, 0000. Overall course of Roman road marked on OS map of Roman Britain. Archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching along the path of the A131 Great Leighs Bypass, confirmed the presence of the Roman road at several points along its course, notably in trench C, where metalling survived, but more generally</p>	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					through identifying its road-side ditches. The absence of finds was to be expected in roadside ditches flanking a road well away from settlements. A possible roadside ditch for the Roman road was discovered along with two small ditches, one containing a single sherd of Roman pottery in land north of Goodmans Lane, Little Leighs.	
6203	Braintree	Find Spot	TL 75 22	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	A coin of c1361, a quarter noble, was found at a not closely specified location on the bank of a disused railway line at Braintree, in 1980?	
6253	Course of old A131 through Braintree, southwards	Monument	TL 764 245	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	"Course of Roman Road leading north-south from Braintree". To south it continues on sheet TL71-000, 0000) Part of the Chelmsford-Braintree- Long Melford (Suffolk) road. North of Braintree it extends on the line of the modern road to Gosfield Bridge (TL 78572906). Further north from this it becomes conjectural with until Rodbridge Corner (TL 85924389) Course of road shown on OS map of Roman Britain Continues northwards as TL73-123, 7354. Roman road from Braintree to Chelmsford. This site would have been destroyed in the country park by the construction of the railway.	
6295	Braintree - London Road, 4	Monument	TL 7544 2288	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Excavated in 1984. "Overburden of c0.7m sealed a complex stratigraphic sequence, proving Roman settlement to have extended further south along London Road than had previously been thought. Superimposed on a back-filled 1st century AD ditch were a series of four clay floors. Footings of a stone wall, associated with one of the floors, ran parallel to the ditch. Traces of a timber-framed building were cut into the uppermost floor. A silver ring with a black dolphin intaglio, dating to the 2nd century AD was recovered from the overburden" Finds and excavation records in Braintree Town Hall Centre A further excavation in 1985 revealed over 3m of archaeological deposits, the earliest feature being a C1 ditch. This was sealed by a series of clay floors, one of which had an oven set into it, belonging to a building with stone footings. Traces of later timber buildings were noted.	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
6356	The Fountain, Braintree	Monument	TL 754 230	Iron Age	Traces of a Late Iron Age circular house gully, cut by a 1st century AD ditch to the south, were found during excavations in 1982. Coin finds included two of Addedomarus and a unique coin of Cunobeline	
6302	Braintree-College Road, 14	Monument	TL 7528 2279	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	"The lower half of a large jar in a rather gritty grey fabric, probably 2nd century, was found c1972-3, some 1.5m deep in the rear garden of 14 College Road (TL 75322279)". It was later deposited in Colchester Museum. A small flagon there, not accessioned, has a note with it - 'From the Roman Cemetery, College Road. Pres. by Mr F C C Brand per Alf. Hills. 11 September 1925'. It is in a fine, dark grey fabric with a cream slip and a turned base, 2nd century in date. "Mr Hills gave three other vessels to CM in 1925, recorded simply as 'from Braintree'. It seems likely, however, that they are from the same site, unfortunately they cannot now be traced, but sketches by M R Hull survive in the C.M. Top file". They are described there as: a small olla in greyish-brown ware with recurved rim (close to Cam f264), a vase in a light grey Belgic ware with no mouth (close to Col. f282), a similar vase with the upper part offset on the shoulder. "The evidence seems to suggest a small cemetery here, west of London Road" The OS card for 1950 states that Mr Hills gave 4 RB vessels found at Braintree to Colchester Museum. Of the 4 accession numbers given, 3 match those in source 1. The other is presumably the vessel in source 1 stated to be unaccessioned? The SMR gives the NGR as TL 76282279 and only mentions 2 vessels. The NGR is taken from the OS 25" sheet where the site is marked.	
6305	Hunnable's Gravel Pit, Braintree	Monument	TL 7528 2278	Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD	Pottery found in a ditch here in 1922 (see 06306 for context of discoveries) was considered by the finders to be pre-Claudian in date. Pottery in Colchester Museum noted as being from an early ditch is not securely attributable according to source 1 and the only dating evidence for the ditch is the description by Benton in source 2 (quoted in source 1) The VCH mentions 'native' wares (siting in VCH is erroneous, see source 1 and 6306) The OS card refers to the pottery as mostly Roman with some 'of native character, corresponding to the Cunobeline period at Colchester (AD 10-43)	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					and the first part of the Roman occupation' All the pottery discussed in source 1 is post-conquest.	
6306	Braintree-Hunnable's Gravel Pit	Monument	TL 7528 2278	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	<p>Source 2 is the only contemporary account of discoveries here. It describes how remains were found in c1920-1923 during gravel-digging by Mr F A Hunnable behind his house on London Road. The pottery found is described as early, including a 'Belgic' platter. Some sherds, including the platter, came from a pit. A V-shaped ditch was found which contained much pottery. Benton (author of source 2) and Mr G Morris visited the site in 1922 and excavated in the ditch, finding what they described as pre-Claudian pottery. Pottery had also been found when Hunnable's house, 'Selbannuh', was built in 1907. From the account given by Benton "it is clear that the pit referred to is the one in the triangular piece of land west of London Road and north of the railway line. Much confusion has been caused by the subsequent identification of this site with Hunnable's 'later pit' about 1km to the west" (as in VCH, source 4). A housing estate was built in the pit in c1971. Much material from the pit is in Colchester Museum but although some are attributed to the trench this attribution is not reliable according to source 1. The only dating evidence for the ditch is Benton's original description of the pottery from it (quoted in source 1). The finds in Colchester Museum include Roman burials found in 1923. A cremation urn in Col f280 is suggested to date to the 2nd half of the 2nd century. Another urn could not be traced. Early pottery in Colchester Museum included: a cooking pot of Cam f260A (c43-60 suggested date); a jar of Cam f219 and a sub-Belgic platter in a variant of Cam f26A (these two are suggested to date to the 3rd quarter of the 1st century). Another group of pottery in Colchester Museum was found in a small pit near the ditch and was donated by Councillor Grant. This pottery is probably late 2nd or 3rd century in date. The other pottery in Colchester Museum falls into 3 groups according to source 1. Of the first group - 'fragments of large pots and other vessels' presented by G Hunnable - only one could be traced. This vessel (Cam f218) is suggested to date to the latter part of the 1st century. The second group is stated to come from the ditch and</p>	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					<p>"consists largely of platters and shallow bowls, mostly of R. Col ff38, 39, of late 1st-and 2nd- century date" but also includes 6 flanged-rim bowls, 3 with a slight upstand (two are in BB1). The rest are not necessarily later than the 3rd century. The third group may have been sorted from the second but does not contain any platters. Fragments of a jar (possibly this was described by Benton as found in the ditch) are 3rd century or later in date. The rest of the pottery was 1st-3rd or 4th century in date and mostly small and abraded. Other pottery, once in Colchester Museum, cannot now be traced, including cremation urns with bones and iron nails "mixed and rusted to the burnt bones". Pottery stored with the third group described above, presumably part of it, included fragments of a Hadrianic Samian bowl (f18/31R) and Neronian pottery. The latter included pre-Flavian Samian (f28). Slag was apparently also found but cannot now be traced. There are 2 knives in Colchester Museum, found by Kenworthy, apparently with burials, "in an obliterated British entrenchment" (see 06307 for discussion of knives) could be Roman in date.</p>	
6307	Braintree-Hunnable's Gravel Pit	Monument	TL 7528 2278	Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	<p>There are 2 knives in the Hunnable collection in Colchester Museum which are accompanied by a note describing them as from "?Anglo-Saxon-Burial ground in an obliterated British entrenchment". Source 1 suspects that they came from a ditch found in Hunnable's gravel pit (see source 1 and 6306 for context of discoveries there). The knives are badly corroded but had straight backs. One seems to have had a more or less parallel cutting edge and both had long tangs with iron ferrules. No parallel could be found for the latter and the knives could be Roman, Saxon or medieval in date. As they were found with inhumations and no richer grave goods were found, source 1 suggests a middle or late Saxon date. Of the pottery found in the gravel pit in the early 1920s a jar in a black fabric with vegetable temper is described as certainly Saxon by source 1 and another vessel in a dark grey fabric with fine sand and vegetable temper may also be Saxon. Except for a sherd from 'Site F' (see 0000), "these are the only vessels of this period known from Braintree" (in 1976).</p>	

EHHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
6308	Braintree-Hunnable's Gravel Pit	Monument	TL 7528 2278	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Pottery found here (see 6306 and source 1 for context of discoveries) included a rim of a grey ware 13th century cooking pot 2 knives found by Kenworthy could be from this site (see 6307) and may be medieval in date. Apparently they were found with burials.	
6309	Braintree-London Road, 34	Find Spot	TL 752 227	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	"In 1924, Mr Brown of Ridgemont, London Road, gave a number of fragments of Roman wares found in the donor's garden, which adjoined Hunnable's gravel pit" to Colchester Museum. "The only item now traceable is a bone pin 90mm long, with a simple rounded head". The Kenworthy collection in the museum has a flagon neck in a hard pink fabric "from Mr Wile's plot, identified by Mr L H Joscelyne as 34 London Road, once known as Ridgemont" The OS card and SMR date Brown's finds to 1925 although one entry on the OS card gives 1923, date of some of finds from Hunnable's gravel pit.	
6310	Braintree-London Road, 10	Find Spot	TL 7544 2284	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	During construction of a house for Mr G Hunnable in 1909, Rev J W Kenworthy found a dish in a hard grey fabric with black-burnished surfaces. Simple graffiti had been cut on the base after firing. Source 3 mentions this site SMR mentions Kenworthy finding a Samian platter fragment (f37) below Hunnable's house at 10, London Road in 1909.	
6311	Braintree-London Road	Find Spot	TL 754 227	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	"Fragments of RB pottery in Kenworthy collection, Colchester Museum, marked as coming from London Road, 1909. One fragment is 'native' (Cam? f228), the others are Roman, one of f305 OS card not traced in our collection-numbering system doesn't seem to include that type given in SMR.	
6317	Braintree-Clare Road, 8 ('The Paws')	Monument	TL 753 228	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	3 vessels were found in the rear garden of this then new bungalow in 1954. They were identified from a sketch (source 3). They are now in Braintree Museum, comprising: the lower part of a tall jar (clearly a burial urn) in a grey fabric, probably mid 1st century, with a graffito cut in the side after firing; a small grey flask, probably 2nd century; a cream colour-coated flagon in a grey fabric. "Although said to be a group, it is clear that at least two burials are represented", one by the 1st century jar, the second by the other, 2nd century pots.	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
6324	Braintree-London Road, New Cottage Hospital	Find Spot	TL 7530 2265	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Pottery was found during the construction of this hospital in 1921. It was donated to Braintree Museum. The sherds included a few jar rims, 1st-4th century in date, a perforated base, "part of a thin-walled carinated beaker, Cam f120B", and a soft red ware sherd, abraded, on which the "impressed decoration suggests an affinity with 'Romano-Saxon' styles, presumably 4th century"	
6327	Braintree-London Road, Near the Railway Bridge	Find Spot	TL 753 226	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	The Kenworthy collection in Colchester Museum includes pottery found in this area: (probably) base of a folded beaker and another vessel, both late 3rd or 4th century; a lid "in polished brown ware, not now traceable but drawn in CM files"; a sherd of a narrow-necked 1st century jar in a brown granular fabric	
6328	Braintree-London Road, 3-5?	Find Spot	TL 755 228	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Three vessels in the Kenworthy collection, in Colchester Museum, were found in June-July 1909 'at the NE end' or 'on the E side' of London Road. "Nos 3-5 appear to have been built at this time, the excavation of their foundations providing the most likely context for the discovery". The vessels comprise: a mortarium in a hard pink fabric, a flagon in a buff fabric, a jar in an orange-red, sandy fabric.	
6345	Braintree-London Road, West Side	Monument	TL 753 227	Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD	Finds in Kenworthy collection, mostly from the west side of London Road (see 6346 for siting of finds), included 'a modest quantity of pottery' of pre- Roman date. Pottery illustrated in source 1 includes a sherd from a jar described as 'grey fabric, rather sandy, with many black flecks, micaceous. Almost certainly hand-made, grey and brown patchy surface, exterior lightly 'wiped', perhaps with a coarse cloth. One of the few vessels which could be early Belgic'. Two jar sherds had a similar fabric, one is described as wheel-made. Another jar sherd also seemed to be hand-made. Unillustrated material included a sherd from a hand-made jar in a 'grey-brown Belgic fabric with large black grains, black burnished surfaces, sherd of a large jar with horizontal rilling, similar fabric, much grog-tempering, wheel-thrown, sherds of a horizontally-rilled storage jar, very granular brown fabric, dark grey surface, from a 'pit grave, 7/09" Unclear from source 1 which pottery is iron age and which Roman.	

EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
6346	Braintree-London Road, West Side	Monument	TL 753 227	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	<p>"The majority of the provenanced items in the Kenworthy Collection (CM) came from 'London Road' between 1902 and 1910, when Nos 3-5 at the north-east end (see 0000) and Nos 2-40, serving the whole of the west side north of the railway bridge were built. Most of the east side was developed by the mid- 19th century. The majority of the material is of 1st-and 2nd-century date". In source 3 "Kenworthy... mentions coins of Vespasian, Titus and Domitian from this area". Source 1 illustrates some of the pottery, including: a folded beaker in a hard red fabric, probably late 2nd century; mortaria; a flagon platters and dishes (one dish has a note with it, 'with Samian; with late- Keltic and other finds of refuse in Hollows. Ld Rd. 109'); a lid; a tazza jars (some iron age, see 6345). A bronze fibula was found with one jar. Unillustrated material includes: sherds from a horizontally-ribbed storage jar with a note stating that they came from a 'pit grave, 7/09', a beaker sherd with barbotine dot decoration, also " much fragmentary material, predominantly but not wholly of 1st- and 2nd- century date". An unfinished spindle whorl is also in the collection, made from a potsherd, the hole not fully through. Samian included: Drag f45 (East Gaulish, Antonine) with worn foot-ring; f36 (Central Gaulish, 1st half of 2nd century) "once mended with lead rivets"; 2 stamped vessels - a third of a cup of f27, Antonine, stamped 'SIIDATIM' (for SEDATVS of Lezoux), half of a cup of f27, Flavian-Trajanic, with rivet-holes from a mend, stamped 'HELI.M' (Helius of South Gaul). The Samian is in Colchester Museum (for accession number see source 5). A fragment of a Hertfordshire conglomerate quern is also in the collection. The Passmore Edwards Museum has a small amount of material, mainly 1st and 2nd century in date, including several storage jars, a small everted-rim beaker and the base of a flagon (possibly the upper part is a pot in Colchester Museum.</p>	
6483	Braintree	Find Spot	TL 755 225	Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD	"One tool of flint"	
7348	Braintree - Clare	Find Spot	TL 7520 2286	Medieval -	Silver sixpence of William III (1694-1702) dated 1696.	



EHER number	Site Name	Record type	NGR	Period	Summary/Description	Associated Events/Designation/Historic Landscape Character Records etc
	Road 29			1066 AD to 1539 AD		
7349	Braintree - Clare Road, 29	Find Spot	TL 7520 2286	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Bronze coin of Decentius (351-53). Coin type `Centeneonialis'. Obverse DN DECENTIVS NOB CAES with bareheaded cuirassed bust right. Reverse VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE, two Victories standing facing each other, holding between them a shield inscribed VOT V MVLX. The coin was struck at Lyons and has mint mark SP/RSLG. It is 20mm diameter and weighs 3.38g. Die axis 360 degrees. It was found in the back garden at this address.	

## APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### Web-based resources

<http://www.braintree.gov.uk/Braintree/leisure-culture/BDMS/Museum/ResearchMus/The+Railway+at+Braintree.htm> Date accessed 10th January 2011

<http://www.planvu.co.uk/bdc/bdc.php> Date accessed 10th January 2011

[www.oldmaps.co.uk](http://www.oldmaps.co.uk) Date accessed: November 2010 and January 2011

### Cartographic Sources

1777 Chapman and Andre

Parish Map and Terrier: 'Parish of Braintree as measured by Mr Clayton in 1814 and altered in 1839, copied by Sam. J. SurrIDGE, Coggeshall' (D/DU 65/82)

1840 Tithe Map (D/CT 47B; DP 264/27/2) and 1845 Tithe Award (D/CT 47A) and transcription by the Essex Place-Names Project (T2646)

1851 Ordnance Survey

1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1875 (MAP/OS/25/2/25.14) and 1:500 Town Plan 1878 (Sheet 25-14-8)

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1897 (MAP/OS/25/2/25.14)

1922 Ordnance Survey 1:1250; 1:2500 and 1923-24 1:10,560 Fig.

1938-1939 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 and later 20th century maps

## APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-92660"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="William Julien Couthauld Hospital, Braintree, Essex. Desk-Based Assessment"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="18-11-2010"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="10-01-2011"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>	

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XEXHOB10"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Urban Residential"/>

### Please select all techniques used:

#### DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

### Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
<input type="text" value="deposits"/>	<input type="text" value="Roman (43 to 410)"/>
<input type="text" value="hospital"/>	<input type="text" value="Modern (1901 to Present)"/>
<input type="text" value="farm"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)"/>
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### Project Location

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District	<input type="text" value="Braintree"/>		
Parish	<input type="text" value="Braintree and Bocking"/>		
HER	<input type="text" value="Essex (Chelmsford)"/>		
Study Area	<input type="text" value="1 ha"/>	National Grid Reference	<input type="text" value="575275 222675"/>

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	ECC HEM
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	R. Clarke

## Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Braintree Museum	OA East	Braintree Museum
TBC	XEXHOB10	TBC

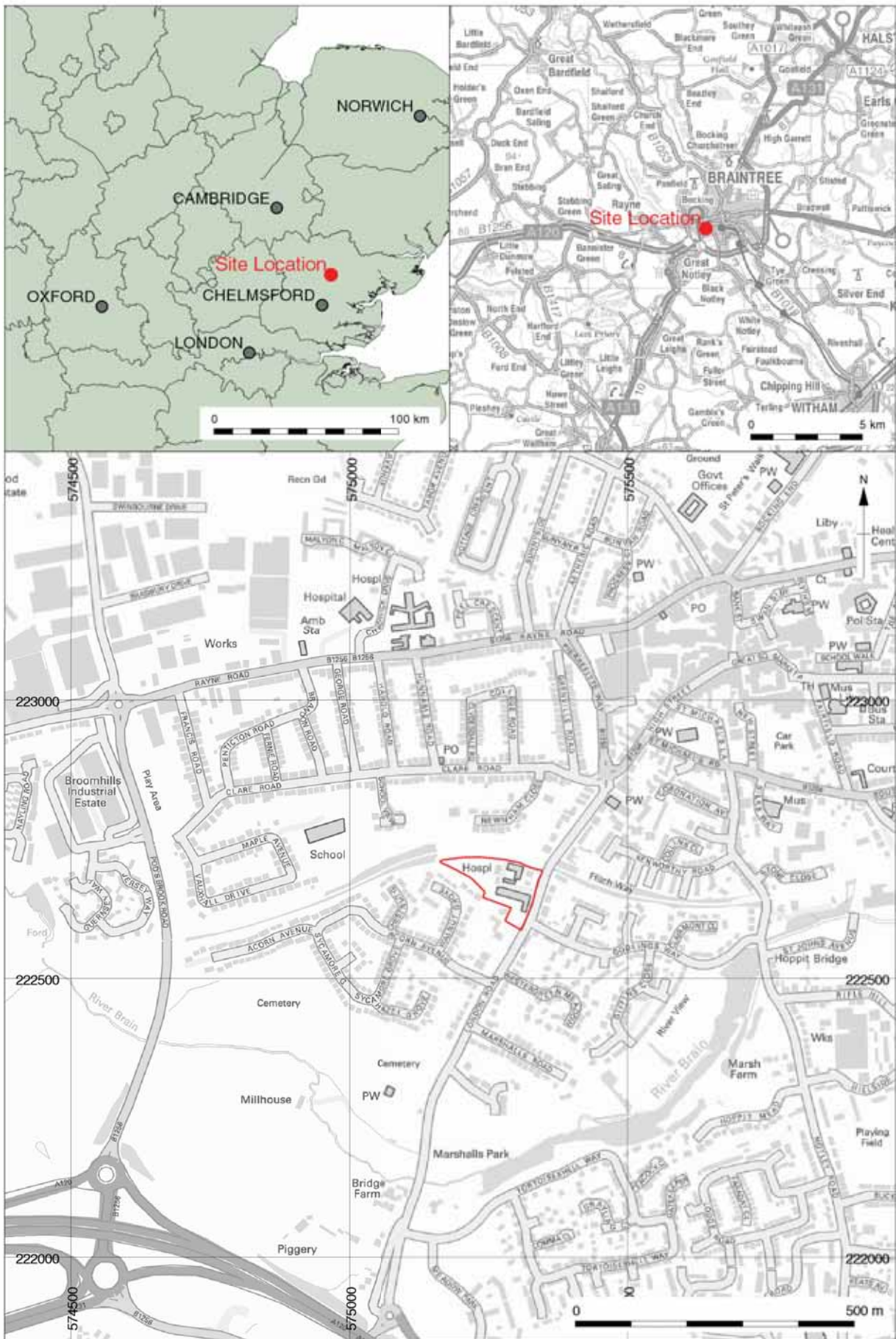
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

## Notes:

This DBA includes the results of a monitoring exercise on two infiltration pits, from which Roman (1st-2nd century) pottery, slag and medieval/post-medieval tile were recovered.



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Figure 1: Site location with study area outlined (red)



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Figure 2: The study area in relationship to the historic environment, including the current interpretation of the extent of the Roman town and associated cemetery etc (after Medlycott 1999)

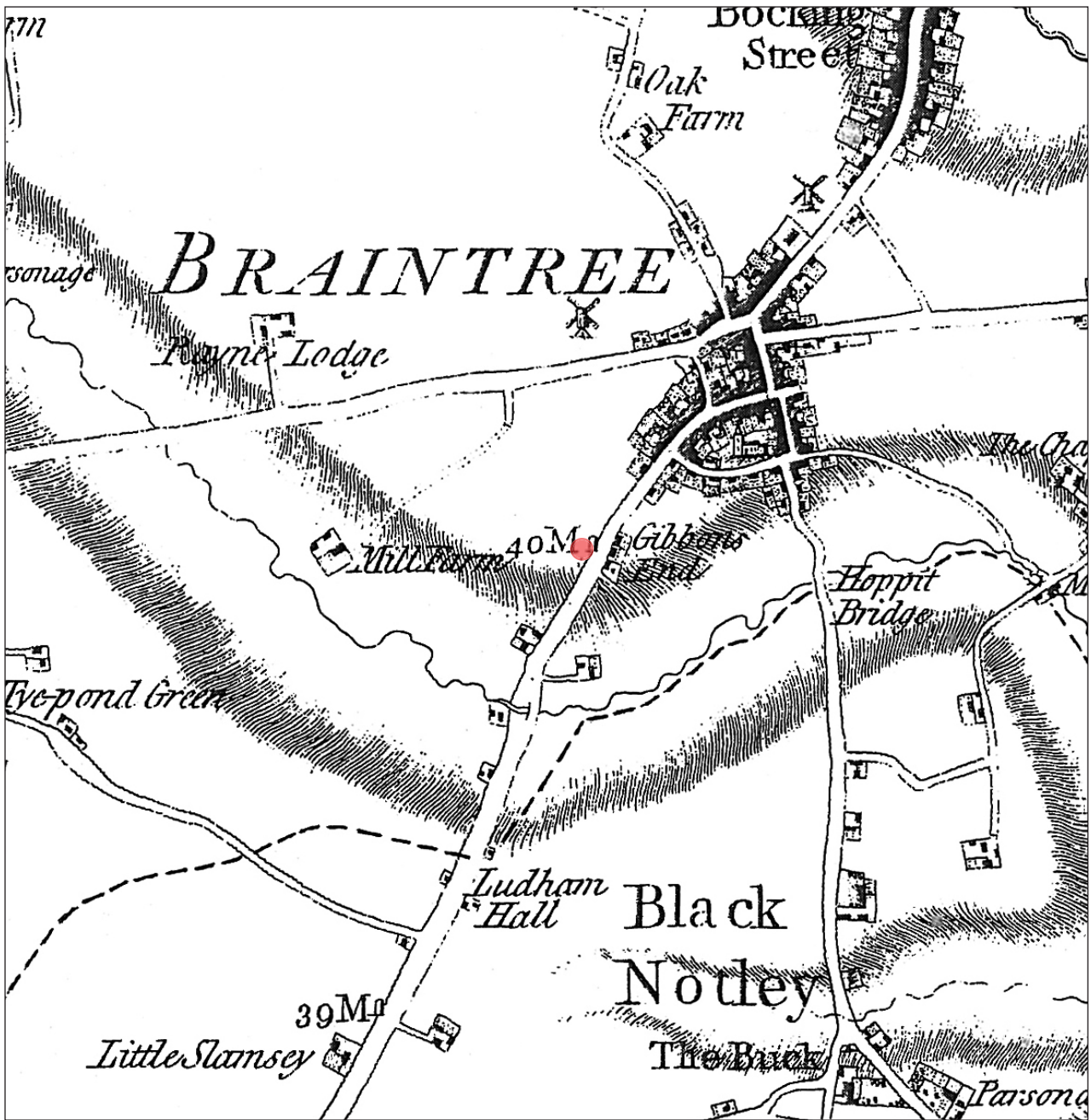
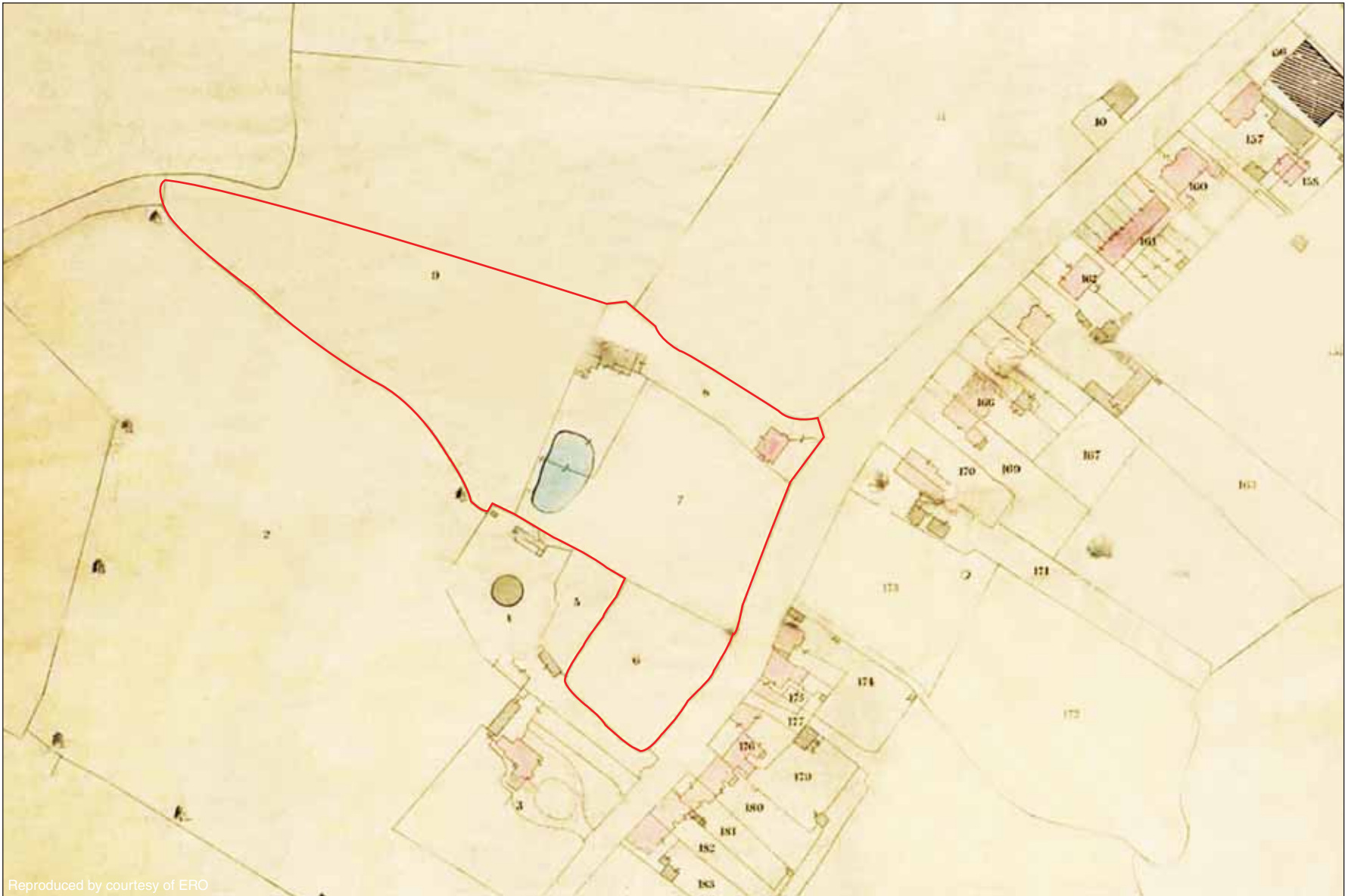


Figure 3: Extract from 1777 Chapman and Andre with approximate location of study area shown (red)





Figure 4: Extract from 1814/1839 Parish Map (D/DU 65/82) with location of study area outlined (red)



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Figure 5: Extract from 1845 Tithe Map (D/P 264/27/2) with location of study area outlined (red)



Figure 6: Extract from 1851 Ordnance Survey with location of study area outlined (red)



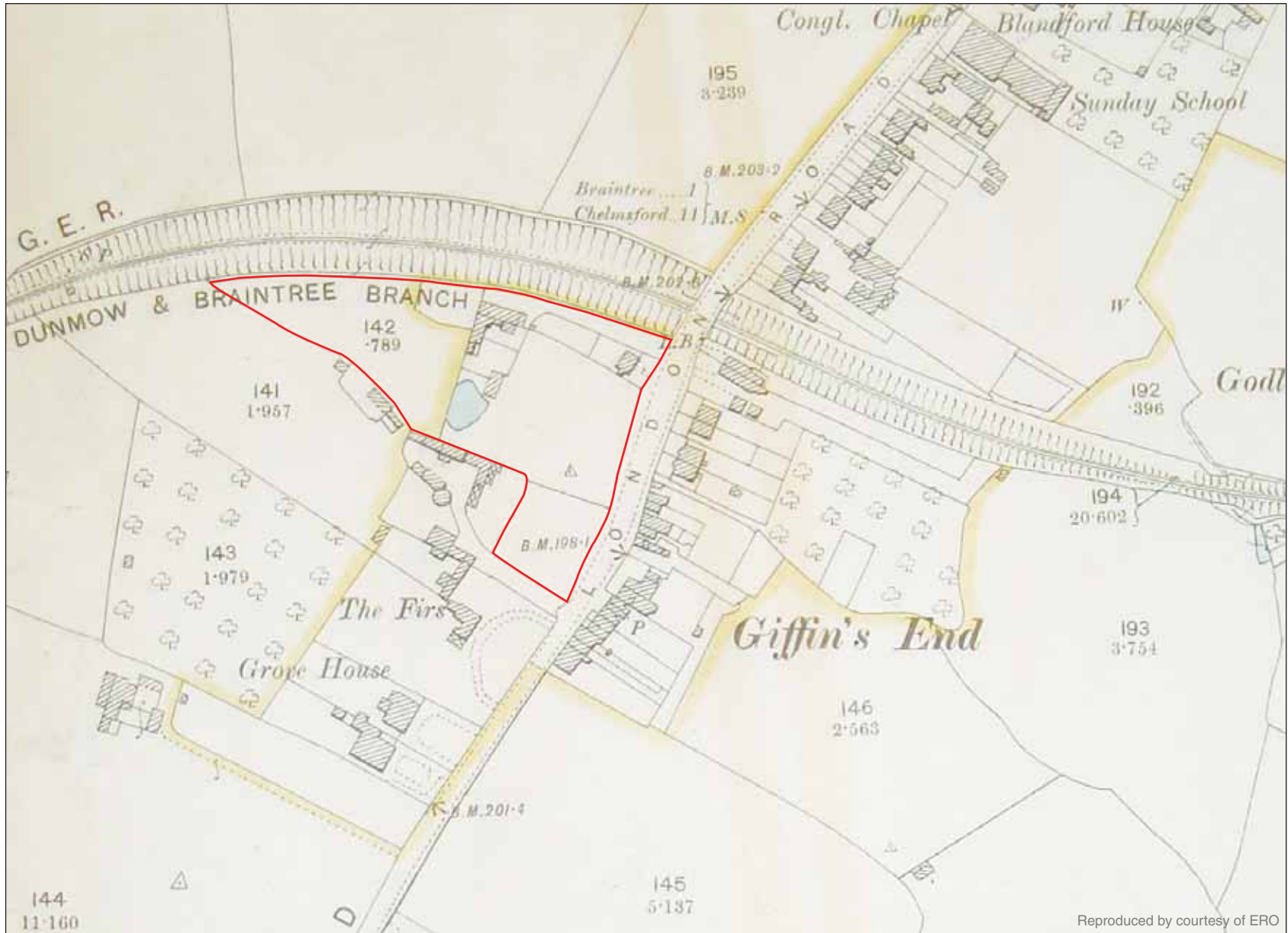
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Figure 7a: Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1875 (MAP/OS/25/2/25.14) with location of study area outlined (red)



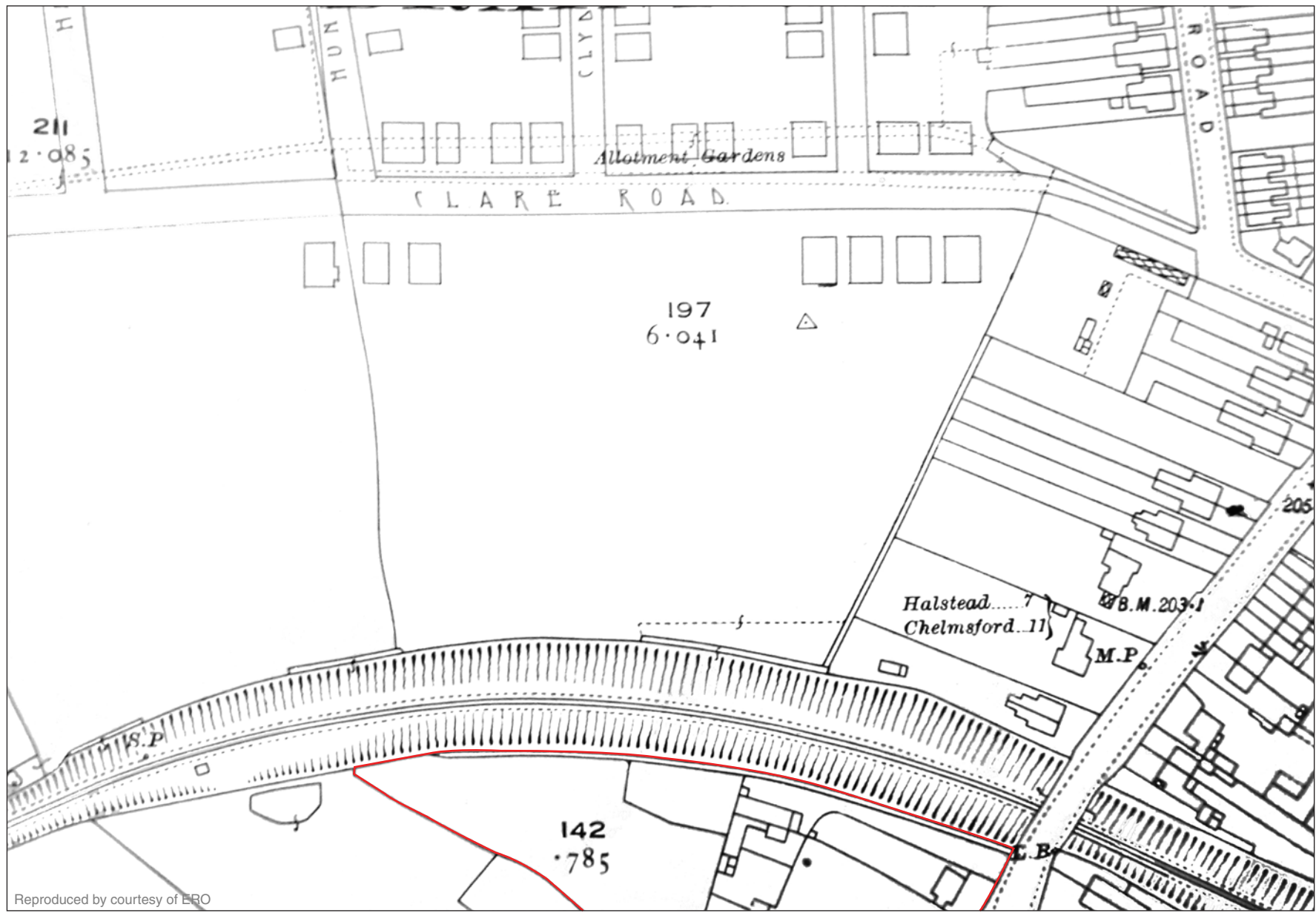
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Figure 7b: 1:500 Town Plan 1878 (Sheet 25-14-8) with location of study area outlined (red)



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Figure 8: Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1897 (MAP/OS/25/2/25.14) with location of study area outlined (red)



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Figure 9a: Extract from 1922 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 with location of study area outlined (red)

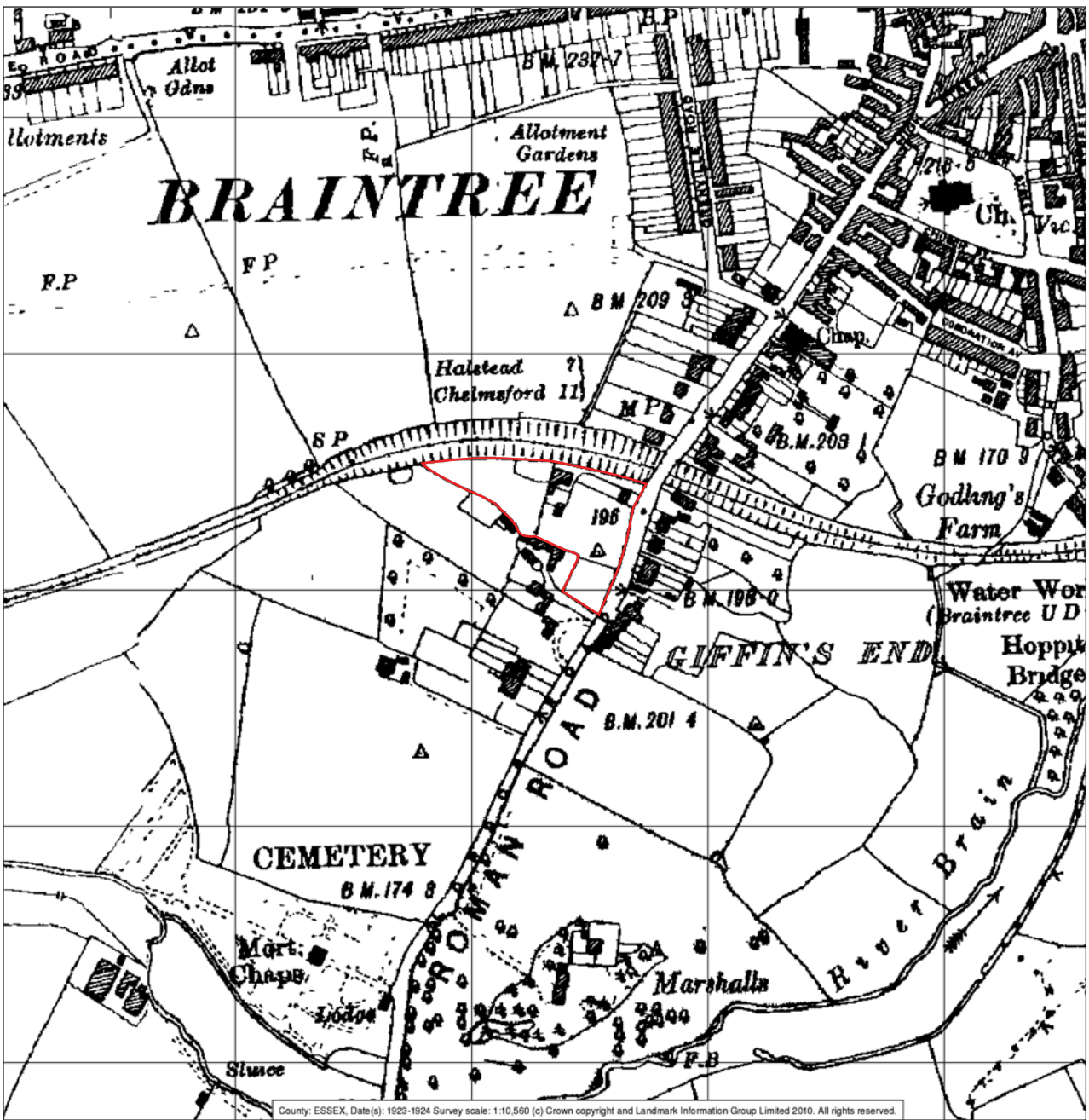


Figure 9b: Extract from 1923-24 1:10,560 with location of study area outlined (red)





Figure 10: Extract from 1938-1939 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 with location of study area outlined (red)

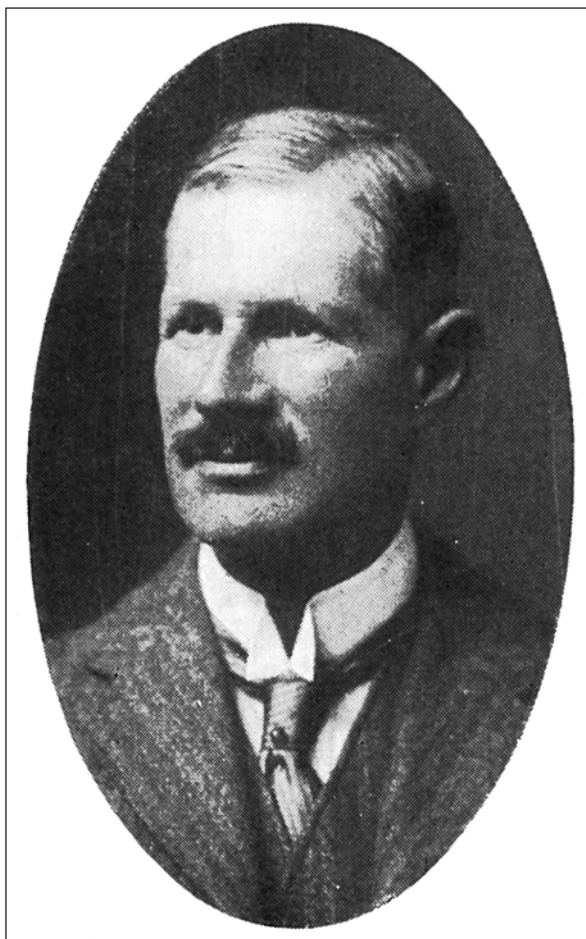


Figure 11a: Copy of photograph of William J. Courthald from 'Braintree and Bocking. A Pictorial History' (Marriage 1994)

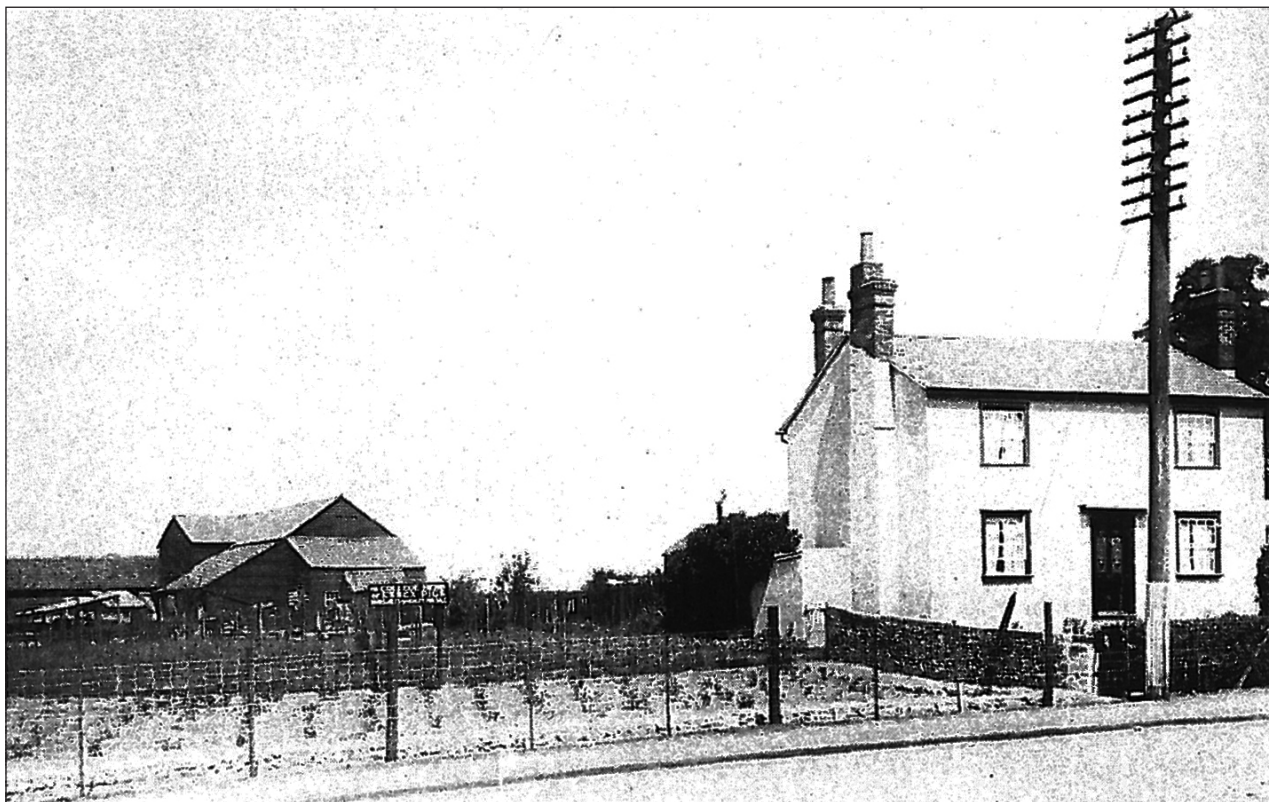


Figure 11b: Copy of a photograph showing the study site from 'Braintree and Bocking at work' (Smith 1995)

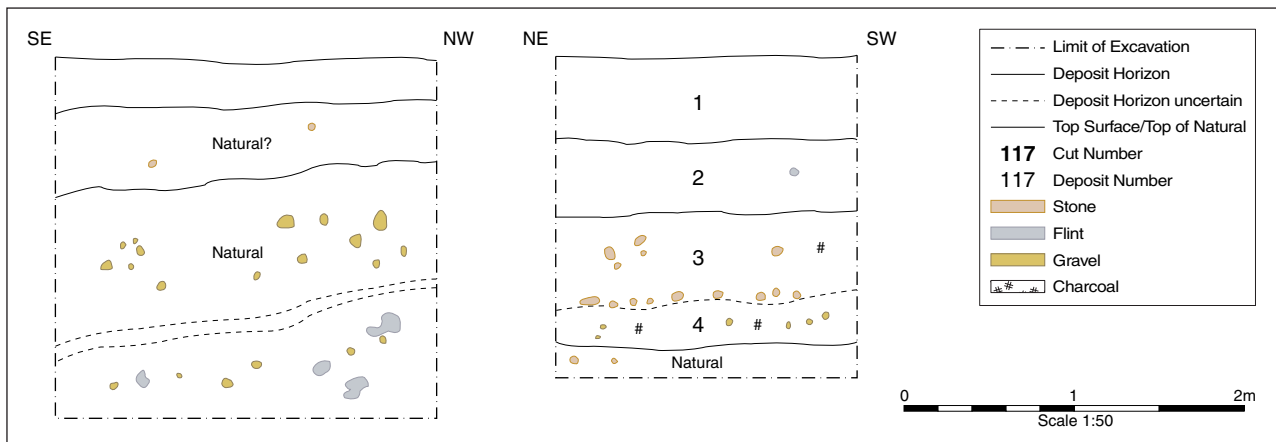
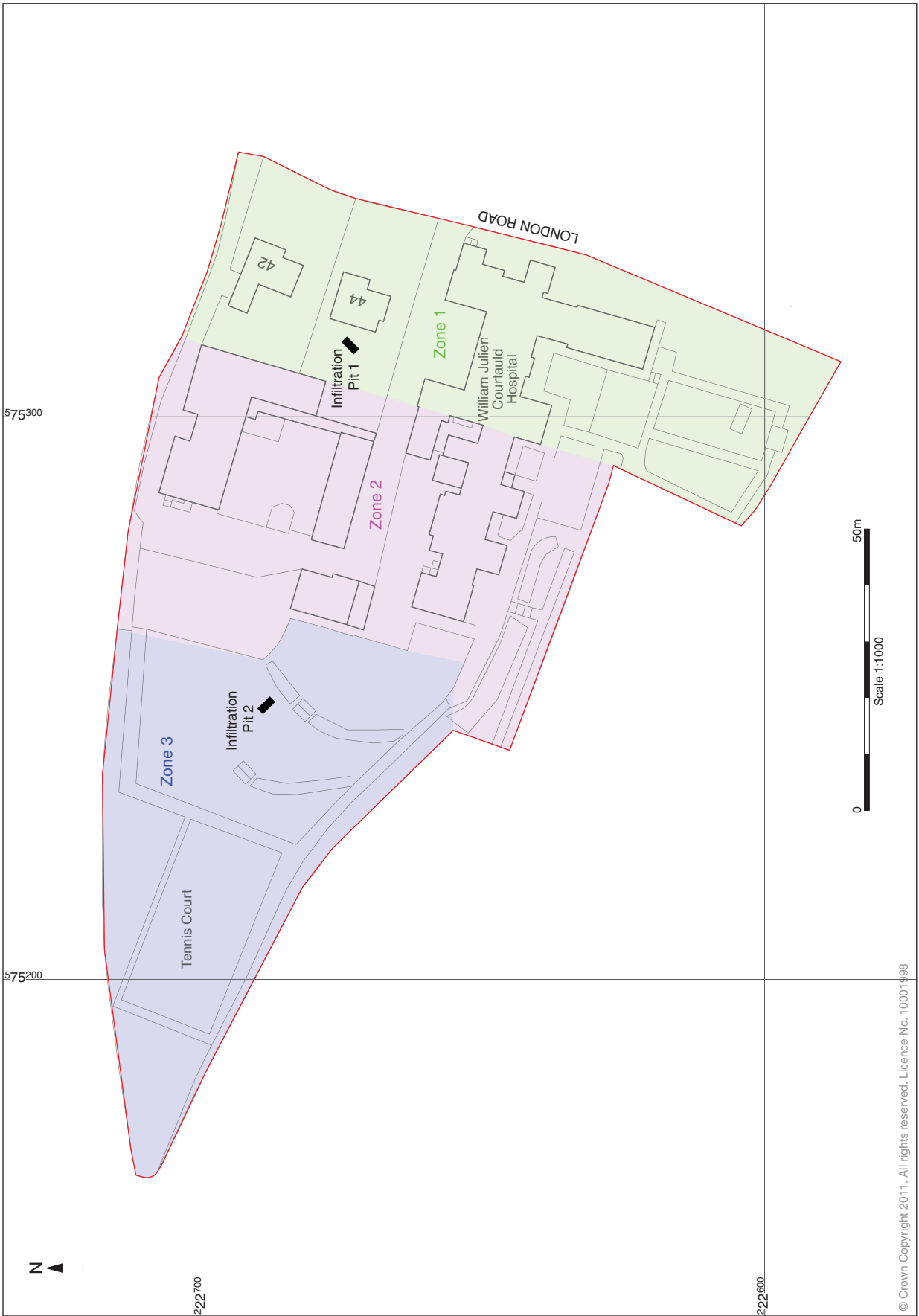


Figure 12: Sketch sections of infiltration pits



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Figure 13: Study area showing location of infiltration pits and Zones 1-3



Figure 14: Plan of Proposed Development: Option 1 (plan provided by the client)



Figure 15: Plan of Proposed Development: Option 1a (plan provided by the client)



Figure 16: Plan of Proposed Development: Option 2 (plan provided by the client)



*Plate 1: View of infiltration Pit 2 from the west showing the terraced nature of the ground and WJC hospital in the background*



*Plate 2: Detail of infiltration Pit 2*





*Plate 3: Detail of infiltration Pit 1*



*Plate 4: View of infiltration Pit 1 with No. 44 in the background (from west)*



*Plate 5: View across study site from area of disused tennis court at western end and WJC hospital in the background*



*Plate 6: View from car park across terraces in western part of the study area showing two sets of steps leading up to the higher ground*



*Plate 7: View from lower terrace across to the southern boundary of the study area showing additional landscaping/terracing*



*Plate 8: View down the southern extent of the main hospital building showing height differences/landscaping and presence of drains etc*



*Plate 9: View across parking area to front of main hospital building showing drains etc*



*Plate 10: View from London Road to southernmost part of the study area illustrating notable change in level (from north-east)*



*Plate 11: View of garden area forming the southernmost part of the study area (from north-west)*



*Plate 12: View of the former staff houses (42 & 44) and main hospital entrance/exit from London Road (from north-east)*



*Plate 13: Detail of date plaque on No. 42*



*Plate 14: View along main access to/from the maternity ward with the former railway cutting to the north (right of picture)*



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