

UTTC.01 Uttlesford District Council Heritage Impact Assessments.

North Uttlesford Garden Community:

Addendum - Archaeology text sections to be inserted into UDC HIA

Rev 1

7.4.15: The Roman temple complex consists of below ground archaeological remains, the greater part of which has never been studied and is situated within an area of arable farm land under cultivation. Due to the danger of being damaged by ploughing the monument the site is on Historic England's At Risk register.

7.4.20: The archaeological desk based assessment of the site undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East in 2017 identified via crop marks the route of a possible Roman track way linking the Roman fort and town to the temple complex. The linking of these scheduled monuments contributes to the significance of both heritage assets.

In addition a visual link from the temple complex extends beyond the fort and town to a Bronze Age dish barrow (List entry Number: 1015009) situated on the tip of a low spur on the western flank of the River Cam valley. This visual linking of the two sites would have predated the Roman temple, possibly being instrumental in the founding of the original Iron Age temple.

New Section 7.5. (Existing Section 7.5 renumbered 7.6)

7.5 Archaeological Potential.

7.5.1 As the site had been employed historically and currently for agriculture the desk based assessments of the site undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East in 2016 and 2017 considered that the potential below ground archaeology would be well preserved. However, the limited impact of shallow ploughing should be considered.

7.5.2 Site and surrounding area contains evidence of human occupation from the Palaeolithic period onwards. From the HER records and the excavation on the site of the new Uttlesford Crematorium the following archaeological potential of the site assessed as follows:

Period	Archaeological Potential
Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods:	Low
Bronze Age: Present in the form of crop marks of ring ditches and barrow.	High
Iron Age: Present in the form of burial remains, Iron age cremation cemetery, high status metal work finds, spot finds, pottery and agricultural activities.	High
Roman Period: Site dominated by Roman remains with adjacent Roman fort and town and onsite temple complex. A11 follows route of Roman road with potential of road side activity including burials. Recovered pottery and metalwork assemblages	High

Saxon Period: Anglo-Saxon cemeteries to the south-west and west of the site. Defensive dyke, Brent Ditch, is located to the north of the site.

High

Medieval Period: An informal deer park, Chesterford Park, dominates the eastern part of the site with potential for a Deserted Medieval Village outside of the site. Crop marks of field boundaries

Moderate to High

Post Medieval Period: Site remains unaltered since the early 1800s

Low

Any development undertaken on the site would have the potential to adversely impact upon the below ground archaeological remains. It is essential that any development must be take into account the below ground archaeology and designed to minimise its impact upon it.

- 7.5.3 In 2016 the Historic Environment Record held 504 records for undesignated heritage assets (OA184-687) within the study area of the 2016 and 2017 Desk-based Assessments. However, since 2016 the archaeological excavation of the new Uttlesford crematorium was undertaken and at the time was considered to be part of the proposed site. This excavation recoded archaeological remains that dated from the Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval Periods, with those from the Anglo-Saxon period comprising seven burials close to the boundary of the proposed development site. Since 2016 a further 286 monuments and finds have been recorded and although outside of the area of the Desk-based Assessment they contribute to the understanding of the usage of the surrounding landscape.