

Fingringhoe and Middlewick Ranges and Friday Wood DTA Colchester Training Area DTE East, Essex

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Monument Condition Survey





WA Heritage

**FINGRINGHOE AND MIDDLEWICK RANGES AND
FRIDAY WOOD DTA
COLCHESTER TRAINING AREA
DTE EAST, ESSEX**

**Archaeological Desk- based Assessment and Monument
Condition Survey**

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Summary

WA Heritage, a specialist section of Wessex Archaeology, was commissioned by Landmarc Support Services on behalf of Defence Estates to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and monument condition survey of Fingringhoe and Middlewick Ranges and Friday Wood Dry Training Area (DTA)- hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site, centred on NGR 601458, 219090 and covers a total area of approximately 1,521 hectares. The project has been undertaken in accordance with the Project Brief (Defence Estates 2008) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2008). Fieldwork was undertaken between the 18th and 22nd February 2008.

This report has provided a baseline survey for which future assessments of condition can be undertaken. It will contribute to the management of the estate and raises the need for users and/or contractors to be made aware of the rich archaeological resource which survives within the three DTE areas. The DBA records 82 known archaeological sites (either monuments, findspots or buildings) with the Site. As part of the condition survey, eight further monuments or built structures were observed. As part of the assessment an additional 25 known archaeological remains that are located in close proximity to the Site are considered as part of the desk-based assessment but not recorded as part of the condition survey, making the total number of archaeological sites recorded as 115.

The archaeological remains range in date from the early prehistoric (Mesolithic) through to the modern military remains associated with the defence of Britain during the Second World War. The topography of the landscape has influenced the type and form of archaeological remains that have been discovered within the Site. The Fingringhoe range is dominated by Roman salt workings, known as red hills, within the low-lying salt marsh areas and WWII pillboxes ring the coastal edge. Friday Wood contains the important Iron Age Scheduled Monument of Berechurch Dyke which formed the eastern edge of the important Iron Age oppidum. Numerous cropmarks which probably relate to late prehistoric settlement activity is recorded across the Friday Wood and Middlewick area. Traces of First World War practice trenches are also recorded from aerial photographs in the eastern section of Friday Wood.

The survey recorded the condition, stability and vulnerability of 66 monuments within the Site. The vast majority were assessed as being either in Good or Fair Condition. In addition these monuments were considered to be Stable with a few assessed as being of Gradual Decline. A cluster of monuments within Fingringhoe Range accounts for monuments in Poor condition. This condition is due to the extensive animal (rabbit) burrowing especially within the Roman red hills on the low-lying reclaimed marshland. For a couple of monuments this impact is considered to be of high vulnerability and some form of management is recommended. It is also recommended that the extent of erosion caused by human influences is monitored especially on the redoubt in Middlewick Range.

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The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Paul White. This report was researched and compiled by Kate Orr and Paul White. The illustrations were prepared by Abigail Bryant, Linda Coleman and Melissa Conway. The site survey was undertaken by Kate Orr and Paul White.

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 WA Heritage was commissioned by Landmarc Support Services Ltd, on behalf of Defence Estates, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and monument condition survey of part of the Colchester Training Area (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site consists of three areas; Fingringhoe and Middlewick Ranges and Friday Wood Dry Training Area (DTA) centred on NGR 601458, 219090 and cover a total area of approximately 1,521 hectares (**Figure 1**). The project has been undertaken in accordance with the Project Brief (Defence Estates 2008) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2008).

1.2 Aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The aim of the desk-based assessment (DBA) was to collate known archaeological, cartographic and historical information in order to provide a baseline study for the historic environment within each of the Training Areas. Based on the results of the DBA a condition survey was completed for the recorded monuments. The aim of the condition survey was to inform Defence Estates of the current condition and impacts on monuments and built structures within the Training Area. It also provided an opportunity to identify sites not previously recorded in the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) and Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD).
- 1.2.2 Therefore the specific aims and objectives, as defined by the project brief (Defence Estates 2008), were:
- To provide a baseline assessment of the archaeological remains within the Site.
 - To use the desk-based assessment to inform the confirmatory field survey.
 - To record the current condition of known archaeological remains comprehensively and systematically to a defined criteria.
 - To synthesize the results into a clear, illustrated report indicating prescriptive measures for specific impacts to individual sites.
 - To provide an archive of material generated from the survey in paper and digital form.

1.3 Landscape, Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The three Training Areas are within six parishes (Fingringhoe- Fingringhoe CP and Langenhoe CP; Friday Wood- Abberton CP, Layer-de-la-Haye CP and Colchester BC; Middlewick- Colchester BC, East Donyland CP and Fingringhoe CP) to the south of Colchester (**Figure 1**). Mersea Road separates Friday Wood and Middlewick from each other. To the north is housing and army-owned land, to the east are the villages of Rowhedge and Fingringhoe, to the south is Abberton and to the west is Layer-de-la-Haye. The Roman River flows through the southern end of each Training Area and the topography gently undulates between 20m and 30m, but decreases to 3m in the Roman River valley. The geology is glacial sand and gravel, which has been quarried in some areas beyond the Site. The Roman River valley floor comprises London clay and alluvium (BGS 224: Colchester).
- 1.3.2 Although part of the Training Area, Friday Wood and Middlewick comprises scattered farms within an agricultural landscape. The landscape comprises of heaths (for instance, Donyland Heath, Old Heath, Blackheath and Kingsford Heath), meadow and woodland. Areas of woodland in the Roman River valley are classified as ancient in the Natural England Woodland Inventory, while there are large tracts of 19th to 20th century woodland plantation on the northern slopes of the valley, particularly on the former Blackheath. The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Essex defines the fields as mainly pre-18th century irregular fields of probable medieval origin, although some areas of heath were enclosed in the early 19th century.
- 1.3.3 The northern half of Middlewick Range is a rifle range comprising of maintained grassland with a series of firing butts. This part of Middlewick and much of Friday Wood are accessed by the public via the footpath network when the area is not in use by the Army.
- 1.3.4 Fingringhoe Range is located 500m south of the southern edge of Middlewick Range and 5km south-east of Colchester, to the south of Fingringhoe village and to the east of the villages of Abberton and Langenhoe. This area predominantly occupies coastal and reclaimed marshland, between Pyefleet Channel, to the south and the River Colne, to the east. The geology is London Clay and on the marshland this is overlain by estuarine deposits.
- 1.3.5 Within Fingringhoe Range the land-use nearest the coast, is a mixture of managed wetland consisting of saltmarsh in the north-east ('Geedon Saltings' and 'Fingringhoe Marsh'), rough grassland to the south ('Wick Marsh', 'Langenhoe Marsh') and an area of open water with reeds in the extreme south-east. This area is unenclosed, intersected by small creeks and is partially surrounded by a sea wall. Further to the west, the marsh has been drained and rough grass fields are enclosed by ditches/drains with hedges. The most westerly area, which contains Fingringhoe Range buildings, is an area of gently undulating ground rising from 10m to 20m above sea level. This drier area also contains grazed rough grass fields with hedged field boundaries and occasional tree coppices.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 The Study Area consists of the Site plus several buildings, findspots and monuments adjacent to it (**Figure 2-3**). The reason for including archaeological features beyond the Site was firstly (in the case of buried monuments or findspots) the possibility that they continue into the Site and secondly, they provide contextual understanding to the historical development of the Site.

2.1.2 Various publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesized information were consulted.

Essex Historic Environment Record (HER)

2.1.3 Essex County Council maintains a record of all recorded archaeological monuments, findspots and built structures within the county including Listed Buildings, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. For the purpose of this assessment sites, findspots and built structures within the Study Area are assigned a number prefixed with WA and are discussed in Section 3 below and illustrated on **Figures 2-4**.

2.1.4 HER's are not a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the Historic Environment. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are at present unknown.

Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD)

2.1.5 Colchester Museums maintains its own record of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events within the borough of Colchester including Scheduled Ancient Monuments. This was compiled as part of the extensive urban survey of Colchester. As part of this assessment it was confirmed there was no duplication of records between the UAD and the county HER.

Documentary Sources

2.1.6 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out at the HER, Essex Record Office, Colchester Local Studies Library, and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. The sources consulted are listed in the References (**Section 6**).

Cartographic Sources

2.1.7 A search of historic maps such as Tithe maps, Ordnance Survey maps and antiquarian maps was made and a map regression exercise undertaken. The study of maps and other associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Area by suggesting aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to its modern development. The maps

relevant to the Site are listed in the References (**Section 6**) and examples are reproduced as part of a map regression. There are no Tithe maps for the former parish of Berechurch (now part of Colchester Borough), which covered the northern half of Friday Wood DTA, as this land was still held under ecclesiastical jurisdiction into the 19th century and therefore was not subject to Tithe income.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 2.1.8 Essex County Council has undertaken a programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation for the county as part of the nationwide English Heritage programme of characterisation. The present landscape is classified into zones that relate to a series of historic processes that are identifiable from analysis of historic and modern mapping.

Aerial photography

- 2.1.9 Under certain conditions, sub-surface archaeological features can be visible on aerial photographs as variations in soil colour or crop growth. Aerial photographs covering the Site were viewed at the HER and UAD. Copyright issues have prevented these aerial photographs from being reproduced in this report. Aerial photographs are held as part of the paper archive within the HER and UAD
- 2.1.10 English Heritage has completed a survey of aerial photography for Essex under The National Mapping Project (NMP, 1996). This involved plotting features observed during aerial reconnaissance and also from examination of existing aerial photographs onto map overlays. These overlays were consulted during this desk-based assessment as well as the photographs themselves. Archaeological features and monuments have been plotted as part of this assessment (**Figures 2-4**).

Web Sources

- 2.1.11 Several web-sites were also consulted during the course of this assessment, more details of which appear in the References (**Section 6**).

Best Practice Guidance

- 2.1.12 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1994, revised September 2001). The desk-based assessment and monument condition survey was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation written by WA Heritage which followed a brief supplied by the Defence Estates Environmental Advisor.

Assumptions

- 2.1.13 The HER and UAD data consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

2.2 Survey Equipment for the Condition Survey

- 2.2.1 Where access could be achieved the surveyor, as part of the condition survey, visited each monument, findspot and built structure within the Site.
- 2.2.2 The surveyor was equipped with a Compaq IPAQ handheld PC connected to a Garmin Etrek handheld GPS device. This combination provided a stated accuracy of +/- 1m.
- 2.2.3 The device ran Pocket GIS software loaded with OS landline data (1:10,000) and Arcview shapefiles, as provided by the HER and UAD. This package allowed the surveyor to quickly navigate around The Site and to record impacts/protection measures etc to within the stated accuracy range of the device.
- 2.2.4 A database developed for the survey (based on the standard monument condition survey forms supplied by DE) was also loaded onto the mobile device. This allowed the surveyor to record and input data directly on site, reducing the need to 'double-handle' data and eliminating the possibility of secondary transcription errors entering the database.
- 2.2.5 Each impact affecting the monument was recorded separately. In every case maximum height, condition and stability were recorded in the field. Management recommendations were assessed and recorded on site as appropriate, each monument being considered on a case-by-case basis.
- 2.2.6 All digital photographs taken were located by use of the GPS equipment. The camera used 3.2 megapixel CCDs, delivering a maximum image resolution of 1760x1168 pixels. Each image was taken at high resolution.

2.3 Field Methods for Condition Survey

- 2.3.1 Access to specific areas of the site was co-ordinated in consultation with DE representatives at Fingringhoe Range. This enabled the surveyor to avoid or minimise unnecessary disruption to military personnel using the training area.
- 2.3.2 The land-use, impacts, condition, protective measures and recommendations were recorded for each extant monument or built structure. Cropmarks and levelled or buried features such as infilled tank traps and practice trenches were listed as 'not found' and condition as 'stable' because they were not visible. For findspots, only the land-use was recorded. Where the location of the monument was at variance with the grid reference given, the revised location as observed as part of this survey was plotted.
- 2.3.3 Impacts were limited to man-made (vehicular, dumping, shelling etc) and natural (burrowing animals, scrub growth etc) factors. The survey assessed the nature and extent of these impacts.
- 2.3.4 Digital photographs of all above-ground monuments and built structures were taken to illustrate their landuse and any damage sustained. A selection of these have been included in this report (**Plates 1-6**). The complete set of photographs are on the CD Rom.

- 2.3.5 Free text on the overall condition of each monument or built structure was entered directly into the database on site.

2.4 Output for Condition Survey

- 2.4.1 The output of the condition survey constitutes the final stage of the project and comprises two principal elements:

Written Report

- 2.4.2 The report has been prepared in one volume, the main body of which summarises the project methodology and results.

CD ROM

- 2.4.3 This contains all survey data in digital format and consists of :
- An Access database
 - An Excel spreadsheet of digital photographs
 - A .PDF file of this report
 - A .PDF file of individual monument summary sheets
 - A text only RTF file and TIFF files of the illustrations in this report.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Each entry on the HER/UAD was assigned an unique reference number by WA Heritage i.e. a WA number. The number of entries on the HER/UAD with the Site was 82 (**Tables 1 and 2**).

Site	Monument	Findspot	Building	Total
Fingringhoe	21	1	0	22
Friday Wood	23	6	0	29
Middlewick	19	9	3	31
TOTAL	64	16	3	82

Table 1: Cultural heritage resource within each Training Area

Period/ Site	Fingringhoe	Friday Wood	Middlewick	Total
Mesolithic	0	0	2	2
Neolithic	0	1	2	3
Bronze Age	0	2	2	4
Iron Age	0	5	3	8
Roman	11	4	2	17
Saxon	0	0	0	0
Medieval	0	1	2	3
Post-medieval	0	0	5	5
Modern	8	10	10	28
Unknown	3	6	3	12
TOTAL	22	29	31	82

Table 2: Archaeological remains by chronological remains within each Training Area

- 3.1.2 As part of the assessment an additional 25 known archaeological sites located in close proximity to the Site and are considered as part of the desk-based assessment but not recorded as part of the condition survey.
- 3.1.3 As part of the condition survey, eight further monuments or built structures and were assigned WA numbers (WA 200-207), making the total number of archaeological sites recorded as 115.
- 3.1.4 A full gazetteer of all monument, find spot and built structure appears as **Appendix 1**. The results are also presented for quick reference for each of the individual Training Area (**Appendices 2-4**). For each chronological period, the three Training Areas are broadly described in turn.

3.2 Designations

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.2.1 The Site contains one Scheduled Monument, Berechurch Dyke (Essex Monument no. 29466, WA12). Scheduled Ancient Monuments receive statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Listed Buildings

- 3.2.2 Listed Buildings are given statutory protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This protection is achieved by the inclusion of suitable buildings within the lists of buildings of special architectural and historic interest (Listed Buildings) and the designation of Conservation Areas. The Site does not feature any Registered battlefields, parks or gardens, nor does it include any Conservation Areas. There are three listed buildings, all Grade II and within Middlewick Range:

- Upper Haye Farmhouse, Upper Haye Lane, a late 18th century house with painted brick façade (WA52).
- Barn at Upper Haye Farm, Upper Haye Lane – a mid 14th century timber- framed barn with 19th century alterations (WA38).
- Roman Hill Farmhouse – an 18th century weather-boarded house (WA46).

- 3.2.3 Ten other listed buildings, all Grade II fringe the Site and are listed below:

- Cob Cottage – a 16th century timber framed house (WA37).
- Abberton Manor – a late 17th century/early 18th century brick house (WA 42).
- Range of outbuildings to Abberton Manor – 18th century outbuildings with brick and black weatherboarding (WA 43).
- Garden wall at Abberton Manor – an 18th century red brick garden wall (WA 44).

- The Ipswich Arms Public House – a mid 19th century red brick building (WA 45).
- Forge Cottage – a 17th century timber-framed house (WA 47).
- Kingsland – an 18th century house (WA 48).
- West House Cottage – a 17th century house (WA 49).
- Marsh Cottage – a late 17th century timber-framed house (WA 50).
- West House Farmhouse, Upper Haye Lane – an 18th century timber-framed house with brick façade (WA 51).

3.3 Mesolithic (8500 to 4000BC)

- 3.3.1 The earliest finds listed on the HER/UAD are stone tools; a partly perforated Elvan pebble hammer found near Upper Hay Farm, south of Roman River (WA7) and a Tranchet axe at Middlewick (WA10). Although of poor provenance these artefacts indicate transient hunter-gatherer activity within the river valleys during the early prehistoric period.

3.4 Neolithic (4000 to 2400BC)

- 3.4.1 Several findspots of flint and stone tools are listed on the HER/UAD within Middlewick and Friday Wood. These comprise four axeheads (WA1, WA3, WA5 and WA9).
- 3.4.2 At Fingringhoe Range no prehistoric finds have been recorded. However, this should not be taken as evidence of a lack of settlement in this low-lying area, rather that remains are likely to be buried under estuarine alluvium and have not been brought to the surface by the action of ploughing. There has been only limited archaeological field survey within the Site due to its military usage and the Site's inaccessibility.
- 3.4.3 However, archaeological survey and excavation has been undertaken in adjacent coastal areas, for example at West Mersea, Alresford Creek and other parts of the Essex inter-tidal zone, as part of the Hullbridge Survey (Murphy and Wilkinson 1995) and, more recently, the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment of the Essex Coast by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit. These surveys have recorded palaeo-environmental remains such as buried peat deposits and sealed Neolithic land surfaces. Based on these findings, as well as evidence from Neolithic stone implement which have been recorded on higher ground to the north, in Middlewick and Friday Wood, there is a high possibility for well preserved, waterlogged remains to exist on Fingringhoe Ranges as well.

3.5 Bronze Age (2400BC to 700BC)

- 3.5.1 Two barbed and tanged flint arrowheads are recorded from Middlewick Range which are likely to date to the Early Bronze Age (WA4, WA11). Aerial photographs have recorded a ring ditch in a field south of Friday Wood Farm (WA15) which is ascribed to the 'prehistoric' period by the HER/UAD but is absent from the NMP cropmark plot. Ring ditches usually represent Bronze

Age ploughed-out round barrows (burial mounds). Similarly a cropmark of another ring ditch is recorded on aerial photographs south of Park Farm, near Roman River with Friday Wood (WA86). It is not certain these monuments are Bronze Age and may relate to later prehistoric activity associated with the oppidum, associated with the linear cropmarks of undermined date nearby (WA89). A further three ring ditches are recorded as cropmarks on the northeast edge of the Middlewick Range, north of Birch Brook (WA 102).

- 3.5.2 Although no Bronze Age sites are recorded in Fingringhoe Range beyond its northern edge the ridge of higher ground appears to have been utilised in this period and earlier. Bronze and flint tools have been reported and there is a complex of cropmarks to the north of South Green Road. In 1975-6, excavation at Frog Hall Farm, 1km north of Fingringhoe Range, revealed several cropmarks, including an oval post-built structure within a ring ditch, to be of Late Bronze Age date (CAT report 123, 2001).

3.6 Iron Age (700BC to AD43)

- 3.6.1 Friday Wood lies within the Late Iron Age defended settlement or oppidum of Camulodunum, the capital of the Trinovantes tribe. Named after the Celtic god of war, the oppidum covered approximately 10 square miles. Its northern and southern boundaries were defined by the Colne and Roman Rivers respectively and its eastern and western boundaries were provided by a series of linear earthworks or 'dykes'. The earliest of the dykes were probably built in the second half of the first century BC. The eastern dyke known as Berechurch Dyke (WA12) is located with Friday Wood DTA. Despite an archaeological excavation across the dyke in the 1960s (WA2), the dating evidence is unclear. It may have been one of the earlier dykes or it could have been constructed in AD43 in order to strengthen defences before the Claudian invasion.
- 3.6.2 It was constructed as a V-shaped ditch with a rampart on the eastern side. The ditch would originally have been nearly 4m deep and the combined bank and ditch would have created an unbroken slope of 7.5m (Crummy, 1997,13-15). Currently the deepest part of the ditch is 2m and the rampart is no more than 2m in height. The extant area of the dyke is Scheduled and runs north to south from Berechurch Hall Road to Roman River through Friday Wood. A modern road runs along the top of the rampart for approximately two-thirds of its length. The dyke is thickly wooded in parts and has a modern drainage ditch cut into it. Beyond the Roman River, at the southern end of the Site, it is known as Abberton Dyke although this is not marked on the HER/UAD.
- 3.6.3 The oppidum was made up of enclosed farmsteads, pasture and woodland with some groups of cultivated fields. Many of the habitation sites would have had their own cemeteries and the various elements would have been linked by ditched droveways providing routeways for people and cattle (Crummy 1997, 13). The main evidence for this settlement and farmed landscape is provided by cropmarks, which appear to be concentrated around Gosbecks to the north-west of the Site. It is clear, however, from cropmarks of field boundaries, enclosures and droveways that the area of Friday Wood and even further east, beyond Berechurch Dyke was farmed and inhabited during this period.

- 3.6.4 Excavations at Gosbecks (Colchester Archaeological Trust *in prep*) confirmed that the area to the south of modern Colchester was part of an inhabited landscape from the Late Iron Age which continued into the Roman period. A programme of evaluation, excavation and watching brief has been carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on garrison land to the north of the Site. This has confirmed evidence of occupation in the Neolithic period, the Middle - Late Iron Age and into the Roman period (CAT Reports 2001-2008, HER 461878).
- 3.6.5 The majority of the cropmark complexes within the Site are entered on the HER/UAD as of undetermined date but several could be considered to be of Iron Age date. Cropmarks of field boundaries, linear features and very faint ring ditches can be seen on aerial photographs north-west of Friday Wood Farm (WA89). An undated ditch found during an evaluation at Birch Golf Course could be a continuation of one of these cropmarks (WA83). To the south-east of these are further cropmarks of rectilinear features (WA93). WA89 and WA93 are on a similar alignment as a complex of cropmarks to the north-east which were excavated during the Garrison excavations and shown to be Iron Age and Roman in date (CAT reports 2001-2008, HER 461878). Comparison of the modern map with the 1st edition OS map, 1881 shows that the cropmarks do not correspond with recently removed field boundaries (**Figure 11**).
- 3.6.6 Other Iron Age features from the Friday Wood Training Area include two parallel ditches containing Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, running parallel to the west side of Berechurch Dyke (WA13 and WA28). These were not found during the condition survey. A linear ditch was partially excavated south of the Military Corrective and Training Centre just to the north-west (WA14). This is just outside The Site so was not visited but could be a continuation of WA13 and WA28. A hearth or hollow of Iron Age date was also excavated at WA14.
- 3.6.7 Within Middlewick Range, between East Donyland Woods and Roman Hill House are cropmarks of two trackways with an irregular and a square enclosure in between, plus other linear features (WA104). Near Rowhedge, west of East Donyland Hall is a small group of linear cropmarks with trackway (WA100). Further to the west is another set of almost identical cropmarks (WA107) which are probably a continuation of WA100. To the north, near Middlewick and north of Birch Brook WA102 references an undated group of linear cropmarks including a trackway and three ring ditches. The HER/UAD does not give an interpretation but comparison of modern maps with the East Donyland tithe map of 1839 and the OS 1st edition map of 1881 (**Figure 12**) confirms that all these cropmarks do not represent relatively recent field boundaries. Therefore, they are likely to be much earlier in origin.
- 3.6.8 At Fingringhoe Range, no Iron Age activity is recorded from within the Site however some of the red hills may be Late Iron Age in origin as is the case of WA92 within the Site and WA6 which is located on the edge of the southwest corner of the Site.
- 3.7 Romano-British (AD 43-410)**

- 3.7.1 Middlewick and Friday Wood lay to the south of the large legionary fortress which in AD 49 became Britain's first planned colonia. The dyke system of Camulodunum was added to in the Roman period and the settlement inside the dyke system continued, with the Iron Age site at Gosbecks being furnished with a Roman temple and theatre. Certain of the cropmarks described in 3.5 may represent Romano-British field systems and farmsteads and there is purportedly a 'Roman House' to the north of Park Farm (WA27) although the HER is vague as to the evidence for this. Romano-British activity outside the dyke system is indicated by chance finds of a bronze inkpot and Roman coins (WA16, WA17, WA22, WA23 and WA24). Roman pottery has been recorded east of Donyland Heath (WA21) and Roman cremation burials and a burial in a lead coffin south of Roman River (WA35).
- 3.7.2 In the Romano-British period, Fingringhoe Ranges was within the hinterland of the major early Roman colonia at Colchester and as such lay within a well utilised landscape. Roman settlement in the vicinity (but outside the boundary of the Site) is evidenced by Roman coins (WA18) and remains of Roman buildings on the ridge of higher ground to the north (WA20). These buildings came to light during gravel extraction and consisted of a probable villa and fort. Associated field boundaries appear as cropmarks and a Roman cemetery was excavated in 2006 (Archaeological Solutions 2006). It has been asserted that Fingringhoe may have acted as a harbour for Colchester, at least in the early/military phase of the settlement (Crummy 1997, 49). However, this has not been confirmed through archaeological investigation.
- 3.7.3 To the south of Fingringhoe Range is a further Roman building, at West Mersea, and to the east another Roman villa at Alresford. Settlement was concentrated on the higher ground as, by the Roman period sea level rise had rendered the lower-lying areas such as the Ranges Site too wet for habitation. However the creeks were arteries for trade and transport and the area would also have been used for activities including salt making, seasonal grazing sheep, fishing and wildfowling.
- 3.7.4 Within Fingringhoe Ranges the archaeological resource is dominated by salt making. This was a thriving industry along the Essex coast 2000 years ago in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. It was carried out on what used to be the high tide line, where sea water could be collected and evaporated in clay tanks (Colchester Archaeological Group, 1990). The burnt soil from the hearths and debris from the evaporation tanks ('briquetage') was mounded up to form "red hills". Ten such red hills are recorded on the HER within the Site (WA25, WA29, WA30, WA31, WA33, WA34, WA92, WA94, WA95, and WA96) and two from just outside the Site (WA6 and WA97). Roman pottery next to WA30 and Late Iron Age pottery next to WA6 and from WA92 provides an indicative date range for these features. Later land reclamation has meant that many of the red hills are now located inland, however, their locations can be used to trace the line of the coastline during the Roman period.
- 3.8 Saxon (AD 410-1066)**
- 3.8.1 There are no entries on the HER or UAD for Saxon features or findspots. The majority of Middlewick and Friday Wood lay within the parishes of East

Donyland and Berechurch (sometimes known as West Donyland). The name 'Donyland' seems to be derived from the Saxon 'Dunland' meaning hilly or high land (Morant, 1768, 185). These were late Saxon estates (VCH 9, 409) within a landscape of arable fields, woodland and pasture.

- 3.8.2 The main activity taking place in Fingringhoe Ranges at this time would have been sheep farming (Grieve, 1959, 4-5), the vegetation of the salt marsh providing good pasture, rich in iodine and mineral salts. Fishing and wildfowling were undoubtedly also practised. No physical remains have been recorded but this is probably due to lack of investigation rather than absence of archaeological remains. The only feature recorded which could possibly have Saxon origin is the section of possible dyke of undetermined date which runs through Grimps Grove, north of Fingringhoe Camp buildings (WA82). This marks the boundary of Langenhoe and Fingringhoe parishes. As the parish boundary is likely to have been set out in the Saxon period, the dyke may have been dug at that time, although it is likely to have been re-dug.

3.9 Medieval (AD1066 – 1499)

- 3.9.1 During the medieval period Middlewick and Friday Wood were located within East Donyland parish and West Donyland estate. Much of Middlewick and Friday Wood were in monastic ownership in this period. Part of West Donyland was granted to St Johns Abbey in Colchester in 1104. All of East Donyland was granted to St Johns Abbey in Colchester in 1147. During the 12th and 13th centuries the abbey obtained other tenements in Donyland, some of which formed the abbey's granges (sheep farms) of Monkwick and Middlewick. In Berechurch (a freehold estate within West Donyland, later becoming a parish) Friday Wood was under the ownership of St Botolphs Priory in Colchester (VCH, 9, 408-418). The Middlewick and Friday Wood Sites supported mixed farming in the medieval period, with some good arable land in Berechurch, poorer pasture and heath at Old Heath and narrow meadows along Roman River.
- 3.9.2 When discussing West and East Donyland VCH 9 records only two medieval settlements within the Middlewick/ Friday Wood areas; at Berechurch and at Old Heath. Old Heath, lies just outside the Site and the settlement at Berechurch may also have been just outside the Site area as the settlement focussed around St Michael's Church, near to where Berechurch Hall later stood. The name 'Berechurch' was first recorded in the 12th century and the records are unclear as to the size of the population but there were only twelve households assessed for hearth tax in 1662 and 1671 (VCH 9, 408-418).
- 3.9.3 In the neighbouring parish of Fingringhoe and within Middlewick Range, a 14th century barn still exists at Upper Hay Farm (WA38). A 12th century penny of Henry II was recorded near Upper Hay Farm, but this is only a chance find (WA36). Outside the Site but fringing it are the dispersed modern settlements of Abberton, Layer de la Haye, Fingringhoe and Rowhedge which have probable origins in the medieval, if not Saxon, period. Three entries on the HER/UAD refer to medieval buildings within these settlements; six medieval tenements, in Fingringhoe pulled down in 1517-18 to turn the area over from arable to sheep farming (WA40), a 16th century

timber framed house in Fingringhoe (Cob Cottage, WA37) and the demolished parish church of St Lawrence's in Rowhedge (WA41).

- 3.9.4 Various other medieval sites are entered on the HER and UAD. A dyke or holloway, 1.5m deep, is aligned north to south through Bounstead Grove, south of Friday Wood Farm (WA91). The HER/UAD has not assigned it a date but notes that it could be a defensive earthwork. However, it is feasible that it is a medieval routeway leading from Bounstead Bridge to Berechurch (WA91). There would have been various crossings over Roman River and one such was a packhorse bridge south-east of Park Farm (WA90). It is recorded as being of undetermined date and has now been replaced by a modern bridge, which may have replaced an earlier medieval structure. A medieval kiln at Roman Hill House (WA39), located on the western edge of Middlewick indicates the utilisation of natural resources around the Site during the medieval period.
- 3.9.5 There are no archaeological sites dating from the medieval period is recorded in Fingringhoe Ranges. The area was highly valued for sheep pasture and the Domesday survey of 1086 records the carrying capacity of the Essex marshes for sheep as being very high. Structures that would be expected on the marshes would be raised causeways, sheep pens and sheep bridges made of wattle hurdles. The Domesday entry for Langenhoe records such sheep bridges and raised causeways hundreds of yards long. Sheep were not only valued for their meat and wool but also as a source of dairy produce. The place-name 'Wick' occurs on Langenhoe Marsh and means a dairy. It tends to refer to a sheep walk leading to a dairy (Grieve, 1959, 4-5). The process of land reclamation may well have begun in the medieval period, with drainage channels being cut and early sea walls erected. However, no evidence of early sea walls was observed during the condition survey.

3.10 Post-Medieval AD (1500-1799)

- 3.10.1 At the beginning of the post-medieval period, at the Dissolution, the land held by monasteries in Middlewick and Friday Wood passed to private landowners. The owner of Berechurch Manor was given land in Friday Wood, previously owned by St Botolphs Priory. He emparked part of Friday Wood in 1540 and its extent is recorded on Chapman and Andre 1777 map (**Figure 6**). The park boundary bank north of Park Farm was apparently extant in 1989, but is not recorded on the HER or UAD or was identified as part of the condition survey. The manor house (which is outside the Site) was damaged in 1648 during the Civil War and subsequently rebuilt twice. It became known as 'Berechurch Hall' and in the 18th and 19th centuries the Smythe family enlarged the Berechurch Hall estate, cultivating parkland and woodland (VCH 9, 408-418). All that remains of Berechurch Hall now are the stables south of Berechurch Hall Road.
- 3.10.2 The farmhouse on the site of the St. John's abbey grange of Middlewick survived the Dissolution, and continued in use until its farm was sold to the War Office as a rifle range in 1857. The actual farm building survived for some time afterwards, being depicted on the 1st edition map of 1881 (**Figure 12**) but having disappeared by 1924 (not reproduced). The site of Middlewick Farm lies behind the most southerly firing butt in an area of scrub.

- 3.10.3 The Smythe family established Friday Wood Farm and Park Farm in the 18th and 19th centuries respectively (VCH 9, 408-418) with Park Farm deriving its name from the park of Berechurch Hall. 18th century maps provide useful information about land-use and buildings. The Chapman and André map of 1777 (**Figures 5-7**) shows that Friday Wood Farm, Roman Hill House (WA46), Ball Farm, Kings (modern 'Kingsland', WA48) and Hey Farm (modern 'Upper Hay Farm', shown on OS 1881 map as 'Home Farm', WA52) were in existence during the 18th century. In Middlewick to the south of Birch Brook the Chapman and André map depicts a 'Wood House Hall' south of Middlewick Farm or 'Cabbage Hall Farm' on 1881 1st Edition OS map which is no longer extant.
- 3.10.4 Other un-named cottages and homesteads within the Site which no longer exist are depicted on the Chapman and André map as well as the East Donyland tithe map, with some recorded on the OS 1st edition map. There were five within Donyland Heath and Donyland Woods and one south-east of Middlewick, north of Birch Brook. These demolished buildings are not listed on the HER or UAD (**Figures 8**). Outside the Site are seven post-medieval buildings that have been included because they border the Site and provide a context for the other structures. Abberton Manor is a late 17th/early 18th century brick house with associated 18th century outbuildings and garden wall (WA42, WA43 and WA44). Forge Cottage, formerly a smithy, in Fingringhoe also borders the site and is a 17th century timber framed house (WA47). There is also West House Cottage (WA49), West House Farmhouse (WA51) and Cob Cottage (WA37). Cropmarks, WA101 and WA103, which occupy a large area between Middlewick Rifle Range and Donyland Woods, are attributable to the post-medieval period as they correspond with field boundaries, now removed, on the East Donyland tithe map (**Figure 8**).
- 3.10.5 The site of a mill is indicated on the 1839 East Donyland Tithe Map by the field names 'Great Mill Field' and 'Little Mill Field', south of Weir Lane in Middlewick. The Chapman and André map of 1777 usually marks the site of mills but, although a building is depicted on the spot, it is not denoted as a mill (**Figure 7**).
- 3.10.6 Within Middlewick is the post-medieval fort or 'Redoubt' (WA55) constructed during the Siege of Colchester in 1648. This was one of a system of small forts built by Parliamentary troops to encircle Colchester, where Royalists troops were encamped. It survives as a large earthwork next to a housing estate. It is a rare survival in Colchester, as the other siege defences have not survived above ground (Gilman and Nash, 1995, 11).
- 3.10.7 In Fingringhoe Ranges, although nothing is entered on the HER and UAD a study of the Chapman and André Map shows that many of the farms surrounding the marsh today were in existence in 1777. One farm that does not survive but would have been within The Site is Langenhoe Lodge (**Figures 5 and 10**). This was located just north of Fingringhoe Camp and was still in existence in the 1924 OS map (not reproduced). Additionally, Marsh Cottage is a late 17th century timber framed house that is outside the Site but borders its northern edge (WA50).

3.11 Modern (AD 1800 – present)

- 3.11.1 Settlement in each area remained low in the 19th and 20th centuries and most entries on the HER and UAD relate to military or defence, industrial activity and oyster farming.
- 3.11.2 There has been a permanent military presence in Colchester since the mid-19th century. In 1857 the War Office began buying land for the army to hold military exercises, starting with Middlewick Farm. The land to the north of the farm was turned into a rifle range and drill ground (VCH, 9, 408-418). The current alignment of firing targets and butts on Middlewick dates from before 1924 (WA211). A military airfield was established on several acres of land at Blackheath during the First World War when between 30,000 and 40,000 men were training on Colchester. The concrete base of an RAF night landing ground still survives on Blackheath Common (WA64). After the war the airfield was transferred to Friday Wood (VCH, 9, 408-418). Between 1881 and 1924, the fields to the south of Birch Brook and to the north of Weir Lane in East Donyland parish were bought by the War Office to be used as a manoeuvre ground. Between 1926 and 1933 large areas of Berechurch Parish, including Berechurch Hall were bought for the army i.e. Friday Wood and the land to the west, plus further areas of Blackheath and the land west of Cherry Tree Lane. In 1939, at the outset of World War 2, temporary barracks were built on Blackheath and in Berechurch. The Ranges at Fingringhoe were added to the War Office's lands between 1889 and 1899 (VCH 9, 408-418).
- 3.11.3 During WWII Essex was heavily defended due to its coastal position against a potential German invasion. A series of stop lines were hastily constructed from 1940; parallel lines of defence using, where possible, natural barriers supported by pillboxes and anti-tank obstacles. The Colchester Stop Line ran from Sudbury, along the northern side of Colchester to the mouth of the River Colne. Coming off at tangents from the stop line other lines of defence were constructed to guard the major approaches into the town by road or sea. It is two of these secondary lines of defence which fall within the study area; at Pyefleet Creek and to the south of Colchester.
- 3.11.4 Within and around the Site, there are 10 known pillboxes, all concrete and either octagonal or hexagonal in shape.. Within Middlewick WA75 is located just east of Mersea Road to guard the route in from the coast whilst WA78 is located on the eastern side of Middlewick Ranges west of Old Heath Road. Both are placed to the north of an infilled probable anti-tank ditch which runs from east to west across the rifle range (WA206). Six pillboxes line Pyefleet Channel and South Geedon Creek within Fingringhoe Ranges (WA58-63). These originally bisected the sea wall but the widening of the wall has now partly buried some of them. There is also a concrete look-out tower on the sea wall (WA200) which is not on the HER or UAD but may be military in function.
- 3.11.5 The probable anti-tank ditch running through Middlewick (and around the south and west of Colchester, WA206) appears as a back-filled ditch on early aerial photography. Where the ditch crossed a road, the junction was heavily defended by pillboxes and spigot mortars. A second anti-tank ditch runs to the east of Berechurch Dyke (WA201). Aerial photographs taken during the 1940s, show soil marks of the ditch stretching for 3 miles from its northern-most point where it connected with the Colchester anti-tank ditch (WA206), to its southern-most point at Abberton Reservoir. It bridged

Berechurch Hall Road via a road barrier made of concrete and steel with anti-tank blocks at the road sides (WA66, now demolished). On the south side of Berechurch Hall Road it is suggested (by the Defences in Essex project) that the ditch ran to the east side of Berechurch Dyke's rampart; the WWII planners apparently not making use of the existing Roman ditch. In one stretch, across a field immediately to the north of Roman River (TL 99872030 - TL 99942010), the depressed imprint of the ditch can still be seen. Apart from this there are few surviving elements of this defence line.

- 3.11.6 On the northwest edge of Middlewick, pillbox WA75 is further defended by two concrete spigot mortar emplacements; concrete pedestals used to mount a spigot mortar able to destroy tanks (WA76 and WA77). WA76 is to the north of WA75 and is sunken and set within a brick pit with ammunition alcoves. WA77 lies to the east of WA75. An aerial photograph taken in April 1946 shows the pedestal within a typical spigot mortar pit with ammunition alcoves and the pedestal in the centre. The pit and alcoves probably survive below ground level. Both were placed to guard the anti-tank ditch WA206 and the route in from Mersea Road.
- 3.11.7 An anti-aircraft battery (WA69) was positioned west of Friday Wood Farm (**Plate 6**). An RAF aerial photograph taken in March 1945 shows four square gun emplacements, each with four internal ammunition recesses. They are in a rough semi-circle facing south. There is no sign of the command post. The same photo shows fields to west and north-west criss-crossed with anti-glider ditches (WA70). The area of the gun emplacements is now a rough meadow of gorse and grass with some of the concrete bases of the emplacements still visible. At the site of the eastern-most emplacement, at NGR TL 9832 2119, part of the pattern of holdfast fittings can be seen. These consist of the acceptance ring for the mounting plate locating spigot, flanked by four of the levelling nuts which are screwed onto the holding-down bolts. There is another reported site of a gun emplacement east of Rock Farm (WA205). This is not listed on the HER or UAD and was reported to the author by a Landmarc member of staff. Nothing could be seen on the ground at the spot and the location remains conjectural.
- 3.11.8 The anti-glider ditches (WA70) are located to the north of Birch Book and west of Friday Wood Farm and appear as earthworks and then cropmarks on aerial photographs. Concrete blocks were observed at the side of field entrances along Weir Lane in Middlewick, during the condition survey (WA202). Though not on the HER or UAD is likely that they are anti-tank blocks dating from WWII.
- 3.11.9 Evidence of the military training can be seen within Middlewick and Friday Wood where inter-war practice army slit trenches have been recorded (WA67, WA68, WA71 and WA72). These are practice trenches which, although now backfilled, are distinctive because of their zigzag shape when seen from the air. WA67 records a group east of Cherry Tree Lane which show up as earthworks on early RAF aerial photographs. WA68 refers to a small group east of Fridaywood Farm which also show as earthworks on early RAF aerial photography. WA71 denotes a dispersed group north of Rock Farmhouse which show very clearly on 1940s aerial photographs. WA72 is a group in Donyland Woods which appear freshly dug on 1940s aerial photographs and may have been constructed as late as WWII.

- 3.11.10 A four-sided concrete structure which has similarities to a pillbox stands in a field north of Rock Farmhouse (WA203). This structure does not appear on the HER or UAD and appears to be of an unusual form, with just one loophole (on its north face), and some brickwork (also on its north face). When described to Fred Nash, military archaeologist at Essex County Council, he thought it unlikely to be a pillbox. It does not guard an anti-tank ditch nor a major routeway, neither does it conform to any other pillbox forms. It is considered to be a pre-WWII bunker which was used as an observation point to monitor the military training activity to the north (slit trenches WA71). It only needed one window and had to be heavily defended against explosives. Damage from such explosives is in evidence on its structure. Analysis of historic maps appear to show the structure adjoining a now demolished building (hence the brickwork) on the 1924 OS map.
- 3.11.11 WA56 refers to a brickworks of late 19th century date north of Roman River which is just outside the Site. Several boundary stones are recorded within the Site marking the boundary between East Donyland and Berechurch parishes (WA53, WA54 and WA65). Only one of these was found during the subsequent condition survey (WA53).
- 3.11.12 In Fingringhoe Ranges, apart from the WWII sites, the only other possibly modern remains that are visible are wrecks and oyster pits. Wrecks on Pewitt Island are possibly pre-1800 (WA81). A group of 23 oyster pits at North Geedon (WA73) are listed as modern. A further group of oyster pits to the south are listed as of 'undetermined' date on the HER/UAD (WA80). However, more sites may await discovery as study of the tithe maps and apportionments for Langenhoe and Fingringhoe show some interesting field names.
- 3.11.13 A farm called 'Wick' is depicted on the Langenhoe tithe map in the middle of Langenhoe Marsh (not to be confused with the 'Wick' which still remains to the west, outside the Site, Figures 9 and 10). The adjacent field has the name 'landing ground'. A wharf is shown by a creek to the south-west of this field, on the 2nd edition OS map of 1898 (just outside the Site). It is possible that this wharf was an entry for small boats to reach the farm at 'Wick'.

3.12 Unknown date

- 3.12.1 A flint flake in Friday Wood is of prehistoric date but no more exact dating is given (WA8). WA87 and WA88 refer to rubbish pits containing charcoal in Friday Wood. WA79 is a slab of white stone found at Friday Wood Farm resembling much worn marble flooring. WA105 and WA106 are two ends of a curved stretch of double-ditched trackway crossing Roman River. No trace of this trackway was observed on the ground and the HER/UAD gives very little information. It seems probable that this marks the line of a former path that crossed over the river and led to Fingringhoe.
- 3.12.2 During the condition survey, low earthworks were noticed north of Rock Farm and north-east of bunker WA 203 in Friday Wood. These were given a WA no 204 and are considered to be the remains of farm buildings showing on the OS 1881 (Figure 11) and 1924 maps (not reproduced).
- 3.12.3 Beyond the northwest corner of Fingringhoe Range, is 'Post Wood' which was previously known as 'Pest Field' and contains plague pits (WA85).

Within the Fingringhoe Range the HER/UAD records two conical mounds of clay on the landward side of the sea wall, in Langenhoe Marsh (WA98 and WA99). These were visited during the condition survey and seen to be rather irregular and having fairly recent grass cover. They resembled heaps of spoil from cleaning out a drainage ditch. Other similar mounds of clay were encountered during the survey which could be attributed to recent drainage clearance.

3.13 Archaeological impacts

- 3.13.1 This is a description of impacts to the general area of the site and an assessment of the potential for sites to remain buried. The potential for the survival of such remains depends partly on the impacts of the previous land use. A detailed description of the impacts to known sites on a monument by monument basis is to be found in the condition survey in Section 4.
- 3.13.2 All three Training Areas have largely retained green field status (as pasture, arable, marsh or woodland) through to the modern day and consequently have been subject to limited ground intrusion associated with land management. Post-1950s boundary loss has been moderate to high in Friday Wood and Donyland, severe in Middlewick but negligible in Fingringhoe Ranges.
- 3.13.3 WWI and WWII defences and training areas have become archaeological features in their own right but the digging out of slit trenches, anti-tank and anti-glider ditches will have had a detrimental effect on buried archaeological features. Ground reduction carried out at Middlewick Rifle ranges to level out the site is also likely to have had an impact. Quarrying for sand and gravel has been minimal with only one small pit south of Birch Brook, in Middlewick.
- 3.13.4 Further development in Friday Wood and Middlewick has been limited to a school and former army housing along Holt Drive, off Mersea Road. In Fingringhoe Ranges, the construction of the camp buildings with associated tarmac roads and car park plus the rifle butts have impinged on the western-most part of the Ranges but everything else has been left largely undisturbed.
- 3.13.5 Overall, considering the low level of previous ground interference at The Site, conditions for the survival of potential buried archaeological remains are considered to be moderate to high.

3.14 Conclusions

- 3.14.1 The desk-based assessment assessed 107 entries on the HER/UAD plus several other monuments, findspots and built structures not recorded on the HER/UAD. It also characterises the broader archaeological landscape and the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to exist.
- 3.14.2 There is evidence for activity from the Mesolithic and Neolithic in the general vicinity of the Site in the form of findspots. In the Bronze Age, the landscape became more intensively utilised. Possible Bronze Age funerary activity in the form of ring ditches occurs in Middlewick and Friday Woods and it is possible that other of the cropmarks in this area date to the Bronze Age. The

Fingringhoe Ranges have largely remained out of arable cultivation so do not show cropmarks, however prehistoric activity is well attested on higher ground immediately to the north and there is a good possibility of buried prehistoric palaeo-environmental remains surviving.

- 3.14.3 In Middlewick and Friday Wood a landscape rich in cropmarks points to continued agricultural use and settlement in the Iron Age. Iron Age pottery found in ditches in Friday Wood provides more indication of activity and suggests the possibility of further remains that have not yet been recorded but could be well preserved. By the late 1st century BC much of what is now Friday Wood had been incorporated into the oppidum of Camulodunum, which was defended by a systems of dykes. The most easterly of these dykes was Berechurch Dyke, an earthwork that is now a Scheduled Monument, located in Friday Wood.
- 3.14.4 There was continuity of this agricultural landscape into the Romano-British period, the focus however being now on the Roman colonia at Colchester. Roman burials south of Roman River and the site of a 'Roman House' north of Park Farm in Friday Wood indicate new types of settlement and burial practice.
- 3.14.5 On the coastal zone, rising sea levels probably precluded the Fingringhoe Ranges area from settlement. However, the Site would have been utilised in other ways, being within the colonia's hinterland. The main evidence for Late Iron Age and Roman activity in this area is salt making in the form of 'red hills'. Eight such red hills have been recorded within the Site.
- 3.14.6 The coastal marshes of Fingringhoe and Langenhoe would have provided excellent grazing marsh at least from the Saxon period, if not earlier. This largely unexplored area could well repay further field survey to discover remains relating to sheep management, fishing and wildfowling as well as further red hills. Indeed Fingringhoe Ranges lies within an area of the Essex coast that is a national priority area for coastal zone studies (English Heritage 1996,10 and Williams and Brown 1999).
- 3.14.7 Occupation in the medieval period was sparse in all three areas. There were known small settlements at Old Heath and Berechurch and scattered farms on the marsh edge at Fingringhoe. St Johns Abbey and St Botolphs Priory in Colchester owned land at Friday Wood and Middlewick. St Johns Abbey had a grange (a farm) at Middlewick, the farmhouse once standing where the rifle butts are now located.
- 3.14.8 At the Dissolution some monastic lands in Friday Wood passed to the owner of Berechurch Manor who emparked the area. It is thought that the woodlands here may be of special interest for park features as well as for earlier earthworks that may have been preserved. The post-medieval period saw a slight increase in settlement although farms and cottages were scattered and the area was never heavily populated. Land reclamation on the marshes brought more land into cultivation and there are two farms showing on 18th and 19th century maps in the marsh, one possibly connected to a landing ground and a wharf. In 1648 a fort was constructed at Middlewick during the Siege of Colchester as part of a ring of defences surrounding the town. This large earthwork is the only one of the Colchester forts surviving above ground.

- 3.14.9 The Friday Wood and Middlewick areas show evidence for industry in the form of brick-making, quarrying, and milling in the 19th century. Oyster beds and wrecks can still be observed in Fingringhoe Ranges from this time or perhaps earlier.
- 3.14.10 Middlewick was used first for military training in 1857 when a rifle range was built. The ranges at Fingringhoe were added to the War Office's lands between 1889 and 1899. Since then other areas of Middlewick and Friday Wood have been intensively used for training especially in the First and Second World Wars and the intervening decades. The area featured a WWI military airfield at Blackheath and large areas of slit trenches. A bunker north of Rock Farm was an observation point for one of these training grounds.
- 3.14.11 During WWII Colchester and its coastal entry points were heavily defended against German attack. A series of pillboxes survive in all three Training Areas. Middlewick and Friday Wood feature two anti-tank traps, two spigot mortar emplacements, gun batteries and anti-glider ditches as well as the practice trenches, some of which were dug at this time.

4 CONDITION SURVEY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The results in this section provide a brief overview of the condition survey together with general observation concerning aspects of the monuments stability and perceived threats. Specific management issues for individual monuments are highlighted. However, it is not intended to provide a detailed analysis of the monuments, as this is more appropriately carried out by the end user querying the database/GIS, combining both statistical and spatial information.
- 4.1.2 As part of the survey, the condition of the monuments (excluding findspots) within the Site was recorded. In total, the condition of 66 monuments has been recorded. The results of the condition survey are presented in **Appendix 5** to provide a quick reference guide to the information held within the computerised database.

4.2 Assessment of condition

- 4.2.1 As shown in Chart 1, 50% of the monuments surveyed were either in Good or Fair condition. Only 8% of the monuments were recorded as being of Poor condition. However, 42% of monuments were recorded as Not Found. The majority (61%) of the Not Found monuments relate to either cropmarks, previously excavated features or temporary military features (e.g. gun emplacement, silt trench) which are no longer extant within the landscape. If the Not Found monuments are not considered, the percentage of Good, Fair and Poor monument condition is 53%, 34% and 13%, respectively.
- 4.2.2 There were several monuments which were anticipated to be recorded as part of the survey but could not be identified. This included boundary stones in Friday Wood (WA65) and Middlewick (WA54) and four red hills within Fingringhoe range (WA33, 34, 94 and 95). The red hills were located in areas of creeks and reed marsh which may have contributed to the problem of identification. In addition, the oyster beds (WA73) within Fingringhoe and

located in Geedon Saltings could not be assessed to due to being inaccessible by land.

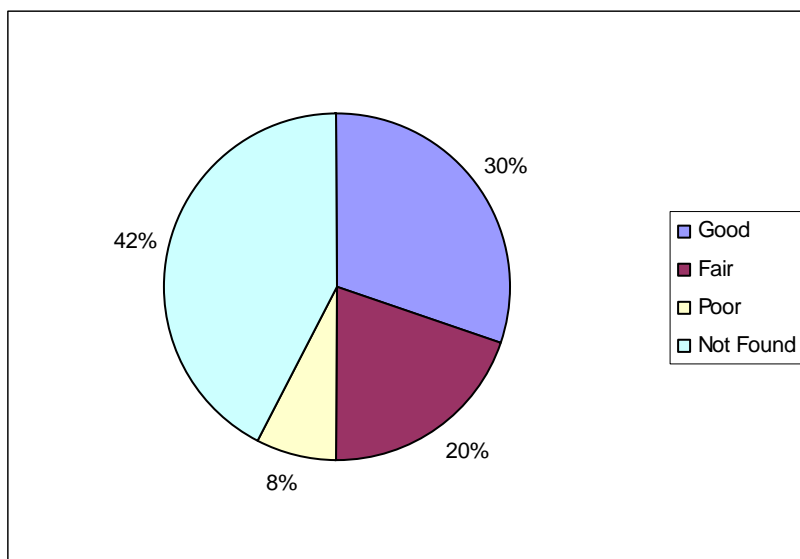


Chart 1: Percentage Monument Condition

- 4.2.3 The monuments recorded as being of Poor condition are all located within Fingringhoe Range (Chart 2). Four of these monuments are red hills which are under active and extensive erosion from burrowing animals and a WWII pillbox which is incorporated into the sea wall and the concrete structure is collapsing (WA63).
- 4.2.4 In contrast, the three listed buildings within Middlewick (WA38, 46, 52) are all considered to be in Good condition and the Scheduled Monument of Berechurch Dyke (WA12) is assessed as being in Fair condition (**Plate 2**).

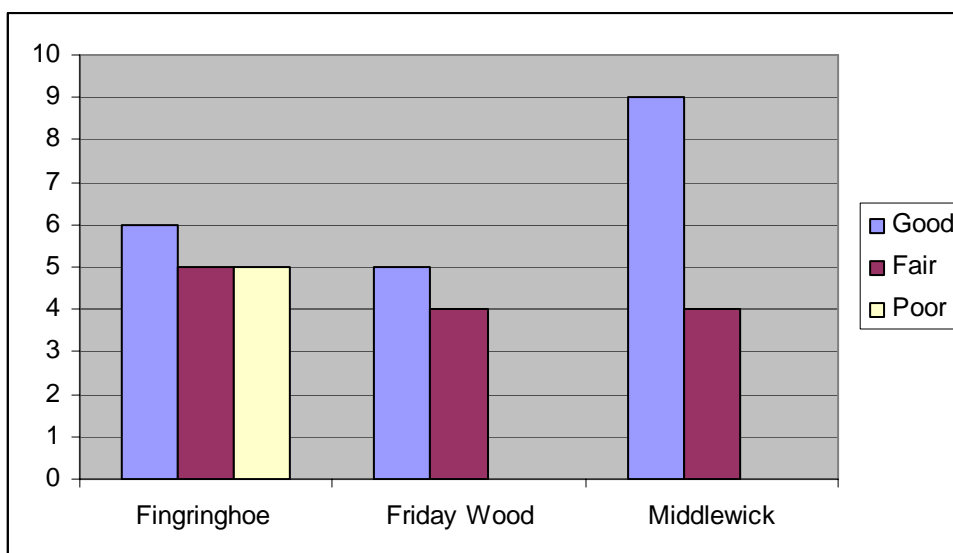


Chart 2: Monument Condition by Training Area

4.3 Stability of monuments

- 4.3.1 The majority (71%) of the recorded monuments are considered to be Stable, with 24% recorded as Fair and 5% as Poor. The stability of the monuments are compared to condition in Chart 3.

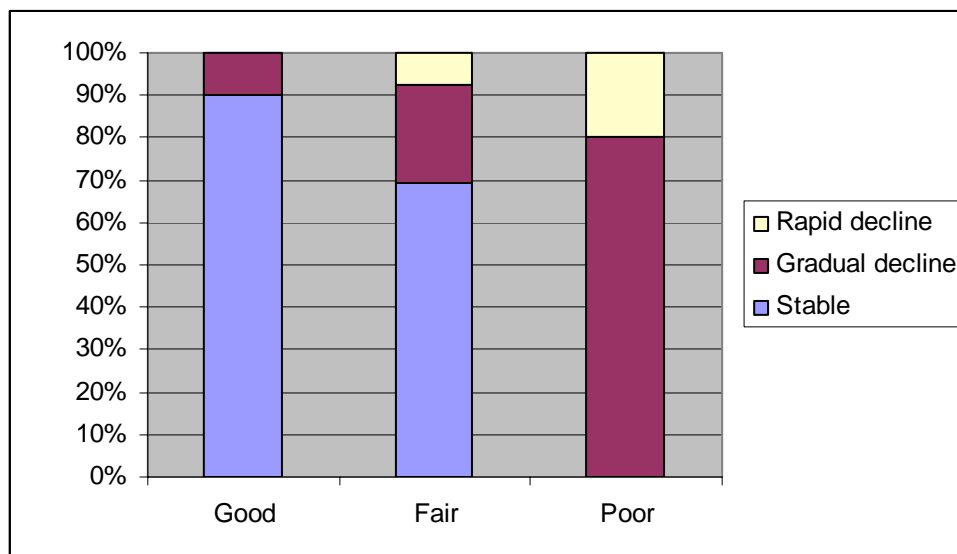


Chart 3: Stability and condition of monuments

- 4.3.2 Only two monuments of Good condition are considered to be in Gradual Decline. Both are WWII pillboxes, in Fingringhoe (WA63) and Middlewick (WA 78), but are declining due to different impacts. WA63 has been built into the current sea defences and is declining through natural weather and tidal conditions whilst WA73 is being vandalised through burning and graffiti.
- 4.3.3 A red hill monument (WA92) of Fair condition is considered to be under rapid decline in Fingringhoe due to the excessive animal burrowing which is revealing large fragments of briquetage (**Plate 3**). The earthwork monuments of the Iron Age Berechurch Dyke (WA12) in Friday Wood and post-medieval 'The Fort' Redoubt (WA55) are considered to be in Fair condition but are of Gradual Decline. On the Iron Age monument this is due to burrowing animals and the encroachment of scrub whilst pedestrian and cycle erosion as well as fly tipping is affecting the redoubt (**Plate 4**).
- 4.3.4 As noted previously, the monuments of Poor condition are located in Fingringhoe and mainly relates to the animal burrowing on Roman red hills within the marsh area.

4.4 Threats to monuments

- 4.4.1 In total, 17 monuments were recorded to be subject to specific threat to its survival. Burrowing animals, mainly rabbits, account for impact on six of the monuments (WA12, 25, 29, 30, 31 and 92). This list of monuments includes the Iron Age Scheduled Monument, Berechurch Dyke, which forms the eastern edge of the Iron Age oppidum and is also subject to dense scrub encroachment. Both WA29 and 92 are considered to be of high vulnerability due to the extensive burrowing on these monuments.

- 4.4.2 The potential impact of sea level change is highlighted for the seven pillboxes which have been incorporated into the current sea wall in Fingringhoe although this is identified as a low level of vulnerability. Vandalism is recorded for two pillboxes (WA75 and 78) in the Middlewick ranges.
- 4.4.3 As noted in the previous section the post-medieval redoubt in Middlewick (WA55) is subject to erosion from footpaths and cycle tracks across the earthworks as well as dumping of rubbish. This is considered to be of medium vulnerability.

4.5 Summary and recommendations

- 4.5.1 This report has provided a baseline survey for which future assessments of condition can be undertaken. It will contribute to the management of the estate and raises the need for users and/or contractors to be made aware of the rich archaeological resource which survives within the three DTE areas.
- 4.5.2 The survey recorded the condition, stability and vulnerability of 66 monuments within the Site. The vast majority were assessed as being either in Good or Fair Condition. In addition these monuments were considered to be Stable with a few assessed as being of Gradual Decline. A cluster of monuments within Fingringhoe Range accounts for those monuments in Poor condition. This condition is due to the extensive animal (rabbit) burrowing especially within the Roman red hills on the low-lying reclaimed marshland. For a couple of monuments this impact is considered to be of high vulnerability and some form of management is recommended. It is also recommended that the extent of erosion caused by human influences is monitored especially on the redoubt in Middlewick Range.

5 ARCHIVE

- 5.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the office of Wessex Archaeology under the project code 68560.

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Listed Building information

Appendix 1- Gazetteer of recorded Cultural Heritage Resource

*Elements shaded in grey are those that fall outside but in close proximity to the Training Areas

WANo	DTA	Record Type	Status	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing	Pref HER Ref	MON UID
1		FS		Flint axehead near Roman Way Camp	Neolithic	Neolithic flint axehead	599582	219797	2359	EX1031204
2	Friday Wood	FS		Colchester-Berechurch Dyke near Berechurch Road	Iron Age	Section across rampart and ditch.	599600	221620	12528	EX36210
3	Friday Wood	FS		Colchester-Berechurch-Park Farm	Neolithic	Rough flint axe, length 6.5 inches and breadth 2 inches.	599400	220500	12617	EX36407
4	Middlewick	FS		Colchester-Middlewick ranges	Bronze Age	Barbed and tanged arrowhead.	601697	219932	12619	EX36411
5	Middlewick	FS		Colchester, west of East Donyland Hall	Neolithic	Polished flint neolithic axe found by Mrs Adams of Rectory Road, Rowhedge..	601787	219971	12697	EX36548
6		FS		Not given	Iron Age	Iron age pottery and briquetage found on the surface of the field in which red hill no 5 (see 2196 above) is situated.	602610	220081	2197	EX7685
7	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Mesolithic	Elvan pebble hammer, partly perforated.	600610	222020	2320	EX8113
8	Friday Wood	FS		Not given	Unknown	Flint flake found by AG Wright in field near field 496.	600050	220980	2331	EX8143

9	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Neolithic	Axe, of grey flint - a cast is now in Colchester Museum (Acc no 232.33)..	600660	222140	2348	EX8178
10	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Mesolithic	Tranchet axe.	600510	222980	2404	EX8376
11	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Bronze Age	Barbed and tanged arrowhead, found 1952.	600510	223010	2527	EX8875
12	Friday Wood	MON		Berechurch Dyke	Iron Age	Section of dyke built in the reign of Cunobelin and running south from Berechurch Hall Road to Roman River.	599650	221800	11633	EX33765
13	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Two small, parallel ditches west of the 'rampart' (Berechurch Dyke) and north of Roman River.	599500	221000	11869	EX34508
14		MON		Monkwick MCTC	Iron Age	Linear ditch running north-west to south-east across an area of cleared woodland; also a 'hearth' or hollow.	602850	217760	12034	EX34905
15	Friday Wood	MON		Fridaywood Farm	Bronze Age	A parchmark of a ring ditch.	598500	221000	17082	EX43430
16	Friday Wood	FS		Colchester-Blackheath-Mersea Road	Roman	Roman bronze ink pot, bag shaped with loops for suspension.	600200	221000	12694	EX36545
17	Middlewick	FS		Colchester-Roman Hill Farm	Roman	Roman coin found at Roman Hill.	600550	222980	12695	EX36546

18		FS		Not given	Roman	Two Roman coins found at Fingringhoe: the first, a solidus of Magnus Maximus found in 1891, the second, unidentified, found in 1870.	605050	216810	2081	EX7275
19	Fingringhoe	FS		Not given	Roman	Roman pottery.	602850	217760	2150	EX7536
20		FS		Wick Lane	Roman	Two fields between Wick Lane and Sea Wall are said to have turned up sherds and tile, possibly Roman.	605930	216340	2309	EX8082
21		FS		Not given	Roman	Roman buff ware flagon, form 155, found in a gravel pit on the E side of Donyland Heath 200yds from the Ipswich Arms pub, in 1926.	605860	216640	2368	EX8250
22		FS		Lower Hay Cottage	Roman	Sesterce of Faustina 1, found 1963 in the garden.	602400	218450	2411	EX8401
23	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Roman	Claudian coin found in cottage, 1963.	601360	222930	2416	EX8410
24		FS		Not given	Roman	Worn Roman coin, found by H.J.Freeland in 1962.	597810	221450	2423	EX8427
25	Fingringhoe	MON		A Red Hill	Roman	A Red Hill	603530	216620	2149	EX1031254
26		MON		Not given	Roman	Park Farm In 1929 small parallel ditches were partially excavated and a quantity of pottery of the C1 and some of the C2 AD was recovered.	600610	222020	11780	EX34308

27	Friday Wood	MON		Park Farm	Roman	Approximate site of a Roman house "situated on rising ground above Park Farm, near Rampart".	599500	220800	11781	EX34310
28	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Roman	Two small, parallel ditches west of the 'rampart' (Berechurch Dyke) and north of Roman River.	599500	221000	11868	EX34507
29	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, excavated in 1906 and found to contain briquetage.	605050	216810	2151	EX7539
30	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	605730	216340	2152	EX7548
31	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	605930	216340	2153	EX7549
32		MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, no 5.	606100	216500	2196	EX7676
33	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, from which Mr Tulce found Roman pottery, briquetage and a firebar in in 1948.	605860	216640	2298	EX8042
34	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, from which Mr Tulce found Roman pottery, briquetage and a firebar in 1948.	602400	218450	2299	EX8047
35	Friday Wood	FS		Not given	Roman	Colchester urns containing cremation remains, a lead coffin containing teeth, fragments of skull, two small earrings and another lead coffin with a collection of Samian ware and a lead tube.	600000	220000	2317	EX8105

36	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Medieval	Henry II penny.	601100	222500	2414	EX8406
37		LB	Listed Building	Cob Cottage	Medieval	C16 timber framed house.	600510	223010	32179	EX1007568
38	Middlewick	LB	Listed Building	Barn at Upper Haye Farm	Medieval	Mid C14 timber framed barn with C19 alterations.	600900	221300	39335	EX1033569
39		MON		Colchester-Roman Hill House	Medieval	Medieval kiln said to have been discovered in the grounds of Roman Hill House during construction of tennis court.	601360	222930	12681	EX36523
40		MON		Darsons	Medieval	Six tenements pulled down c.1517-18 to convert from arable to sheep.	599650	221800	12703	EX36557
41		MON		Saint Lawrence	Medieval	Parish church, demolished in 1837.	599640	220750	2370	EX8256
42		LB	Listed Building	Abberton Manor	Post Medieval	Late C17/early C18 red brick house.	599500	220800	31780	EX1007169
43		LB	Listed Building	C18 Range of outbuildings to Abberton Manor	Post Medieval	C18 range of brick and black weatherboarded buildings.	599610	220170	31781	EX1007170
44		LB	Listed Building	Garden wall at Abberton Manor	Post Medieval	C18 red brick garden wall.	598840	220850	31782	EX1007171
45		LB	Listed Building	The Ipswich Arms Public House	Modern	Mid C19 red brick building.	598960	221030	32108	EX1007497
46	Middlewick	LB	Listed Building	Roman Hill Farmhouse	Post Medieval	C18 weatherboarded house.	598450	221210	32121	EX1007510
47		LB	Listed Building	Forge Cottage	Post Medieval	C17 timber framed house.	599500	221000	32178	EX1007567

48		LB	Listed Building	Kingsland	Post Medieval	C18 house.	599500	221000	32182	EX1007571
49		LB	Listed Building	West House Cottage	Post Medieval	C17 house.	598300	221300	32188	EX1007577
50		LB	Listed Building	Marsh Cottage	Post Medieval	Late C17 timber framed house.	599680	220210	32192	EX1007581
51		LB	Listed Building	West House Farmhouse	Post Medieval	C18 timber framed house with brick facade.	598500	220600	32193	EX1007582
52	Middlewick	LB	Listed Building	Upper Hay Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Late C18 house with painted brick facade.	602400	221000	32194	EX1007583
53	Middlewick	MON		Boundary stone, Sydney Street	Modern	C19 boundary stone, rectangular, worn.	601900	220600	15161	EX1033570
54	Middlewick	MON		Boundary Stone, Launceston Close, Berechurch - East Donyland	Modern	Boundary stone marking the parish boundary between Berechurch and East Donyland	602000	220000	15162	EX1034432
55	Middlewick	MON		The Fort	Post Medieval	Redoubt, called 'The Fort' locally, built during the siege of Colchester in 1648.	602000	220000	2373	EX8265
56		MON		Brick works north of Roman River, Berechurch Colchester.	Modern	1880's to 1890's	601100	222500	15716	EX1037272
57		MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	600900	221000	10732	EX1031419
58	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	603520	217180	10733	EX1031421
59	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	600900	221300	10734	EX1031423

60	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langehoe	Modern	Pillbox	605500	217500	10735	EX1031426
61	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	603410	217390	10736	EX1031427
62	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	603410	217190	10737	EX1031429
63	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	603600	217270	10738	EX1031430
64	Friday Wood	MON		WWI landing ground at Blackheath Common	Modern	Night landing ground in use from 1915 to 1919.	600560	221200	19343	EX1032814
65	Friday Wood	MON		Boundary Stone Mersea Road (Roman Hill), Fingringhoe	Modern	An irregular boundary stone made of conglomerate	600770	221300	15163	EX1034433
66		MON		Road Barrier (destroyed), Berechurch Hall Road, Berechurch, Colchester	Modern	Road Barrier	598000	221000	20551	EX1036716
67	Friday Wood	MON		Cherry Tree Lane	Modern	Two areas of intensive WWII slit trenches (at TL 997208 and TM 000205) appearing as earthworks on early RAF vertical photography.	599800	220700	16474	EX42824
68	Friday Wood	MON		Site east of Fridaywood Farm	Modern	Probable WWII slit trenches appearing as earthworks on early vertical aerial photography.	598700	221000	16475	EX42826
69	Friday Wood	MON		Site west of Fridaywood Farm	Modern	A WWII anti-aircraft battery appearing extant on an early RAF vertical photograph.	598200	221100	16477	EX42830

70	Friday Wood	MON		Features NW of Layer Mill Mushroom farm	Modern	WWII anti-glider ditches appearing as earthworks on early RAF vertical photography and as cropmarks on later oblique sources.	598000	221000	16484	EX42846
71	Friday Wood	MON		Slit trenches N of Rock Farm House	Modern	Slit trenches - ?related to military training ?WW2 - they appear very clear on 1940's APs.	600200	220600	16722	EX42903
72	Middlewick	MON		Slit trenches at Donyland woods	Modern	slit trenches - ?related to training.	600700	222200	16728	EX42922
73	Fingringhoe	MON		North Geedon	Modern	A cluster of 23 rectangular oyster pits cut into the salt marsh, access to which were only probably made by boat.	603550	217260	16947	EX43202
74		MON		Pillbox (destroyed), W of Mersea Road, Colchester	Modern	Pillbox (destroyed), W of Mersea Road, Colchester	603600	217270	20609	EX1037319
75	Middlewick	MON		Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, E of Mersea Road, Colchester	Modern	Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, E of Mersea Road, Colchester	601000	222500	20610	EX1037320
76	Middlewick	MON		Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	Modern	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	602470	221010	20611	EX1037321
77	Middlewick	MON		Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	Modern	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	602400	221000	20612	EX1037322

78	Middlewick	MON		Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, W of Old Heath Road, Colchester	Modern	Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, W of Old Heath Road, Colchester	602510	220160	20614	EX1037324
79	Friday Wood	FS		Not given	Unknown	A slab of white stone resembling much worn marble flooring, 8" x 9" x 3" thick, found in 1950.	598450	221210	11787	EX34319
80		MAR		Pewit Island	Unknown	Oyster pits	605000	219000	19739	EX1035419
81		MAR		Pewit Island	Unknown	Wrecks	602650	217400	19740	EX1035420
82	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Possible dyke.	602950	218180	2925	EX10321
83		MON		Land adjoining Birch Grove Golf Club, Layer Road, Colchester	Unknown	Linear ditch of undetermined date	604960	217170	18225	EX1033559
84		MON		South of Dudley Road, Fingringhoe	Unknown	Earthwork bank	603170	216800	18667	EX1034440
85		MON		Field south of Dudley Road, Fingringhoe	Unknown	Field contains plague pits.	603480	216960	18668	EX1034441
86	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Bronze Age	"Ring cropmark".	599610	220170	11785	EX34317
87	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Unknown	"Rubbish pits containing charcoal, 1924".	598840	220850	11786	EX34318
88	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Unknown	"Rubbish pits containing charcoal, 1924".	598960	221030	11786	EX34318
89	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Cropmarks: boundaries, linear features and clusters of very faint ring ditches to the south.	598300	221300	11950	EX34752
90	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Medieval	"Packhorse bridge?"	599680	220210	11975	EX34807

91	Friday Wood	MON		Friday Wood - Bounsted Grove	Unknown	Possible dyke or hollow way.	598500	220600	11987	EX34848
92	Fingringhoe	MON		Langenhoe	Roman	Red hill.	602900	217900	12569	EX36320
93	Friday Wood	MON		Site south of Fridaywood Farm	Iron Age	Cropmarks of rectilinear features.	598300	220800	16483	EX42844
94	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	604480	217500	2221	EX7767
95	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, probably OS TM01NW17.	604960	217170	2222	EX7768
96	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	602470	221010	2227	EX7781
97		MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	602400	221000	2240	EX7839
98	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Conical mound of clay, function and origin unknown.	603170	216800	2296	EX8036
99	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Conical mound of clay, function/origin unknown.	603480	216960	2297	EX8041
100	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	Linear features and a double ditched trackway.	601200	222800	2415	EX8407
101	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Post Medieval	Rectangular enclosures.	602000	221600	2623	EX9256
102	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Double-ditched trackway, 3 ring ditches and linear features.	601600	222300	2624	EX9259
103	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Post Medieval	Linear features, probably the remains of a modern field system.	601000	221800	2625	EX9265

104	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Trackway running N-S with at least two enclosures, one irregular, one square, attached to the W.	601200	221100	2628	EX9283
105	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	A curved stretch of double ditched trackway.	602200	220300	2629	EX9288
106	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	A curved stretch of double ditched trackway.	602200	220800	2629	EX9288
107	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Faint trackway and linear features.	601600	221000	2646	EX9335
200	Fingringhoe	MON		LOOKOUT	Modern	Concrete ?lookout building on sea wall	604650	216860	n/a	n/a
201	Friday Wood	MON		Anti Tank Ditch	Modern	Anti tank ditch along E side of Berechurch Dyke, backfilled	599600	221550	n/a	n/a
202	Middlewick	MON		Anti Tank Block	Modern	concrete blocks at field entrances along Weir Lane, anti-tank blocks?	601000	222930	n/a	n/a
203	Friday Wood	MON		BUNKER	Modern	Bunker at Rock Farm-defended observation point for training ground	599950	220430	n/a	n/a
204	Friday Wood	MON		EARTHWORK	Unknown	Earthworks of previous buildings, Rock Farm, shown on OS map 1881	600000	220450	n/a	n/a
205	Friday Wood	MON		GUN EMPLACEMENT	Modern	Reported site of gun emplacement along Ball Lane	600600	220370	n/a	n/a
206	Middlewick	MON		Anti Tank Ditch	Modern	Anti tank ditch, Middlewick, backfilled	602000	221500	n/a	n/a

207	Middlewick	MON		RIFLE BUTTS	Modern	Rifle targets and butts at Middlewick, still in use	600900	222400	n/a	n/a
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Appendix 2 – Fingringhoe

WAno	DTA	Record Type	Status	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing	Pref HER Ref	MON UID
19	Fingringhoe	FS		Not given	Roman	Roman pottery.	602850	217760	2150	EX7536
25	Fingringhoe	MON		A Red Hill	Roman	A Red Hill	603530	216620	2149	EX1031254
29	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, excavated in 1906 and found to contain briquetage.	605050	216810	2151	EX7539
30	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	605730	216340	2152	EX7548
31	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	605930	216340	2153	EX7549
33	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, from which Mr Tulce found Roman pottery, briquetage and a firebar in 1948.	605860	216640	2298	EX8042
34	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, from which Mr Tulce found Roman pottery, briquetage and a firebar in 1948.	602400	218450	2299	EX8047
58	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	603520	217180	10733	EX1031421

59	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	600900	221300	10734	EX1031423
60	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langehho	Modern	Pillbox	605500	217500	10735	EX1031426
61	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	603410	217390	10736	EX1031427
62	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	603410	217190	10737	EX1031429
63	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	603600	217270	10738	EX1031430
73	Fingringhoe	MON		North Geedon	Modern	A cluster of 23 rectangular oyster pits cut into the salt marsh, access to which were only probably made by boat.	603550	217260	16947	EX43202
82	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Possible dyke.	602950	218180	2925	EX10321
92	Fingringhoe	MON		Langenhoe	Roman	Red hill.	602900	217900	12569	EX36320
94	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	604480	217500	2221	EX7767
95	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, probably OS TM01NW17.	604960	217170	2222	EX7768
96	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	602470	221010	2227	EX7781
98	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Conical mound of clay, function and origin unknown.	603170	216800	2296	EX8036
99	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Conical mound of clay, function/origin unknown.	603480	216960	2297	EX8041

200	Fingringhoe	MON		LOOKOUT	Modern	Concrete ?lookout building on sea wall	604650	216860	n/a	n/a
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Appendix 3- Friday Wood

WAno	DTA	Record Type	Status	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing	Pref HER Ref	MON UID
2	Friday Wood	FS		Colchester-Berechurch Dyke near Berechurch Road	Iron Age	Section across rampart and ditch.	599600	221620	12528	EX36210
3	Friday Wood	FS		Colchester-Berechurch-Park Farm	Neolithic	Rough flint axe, length 6.5 inches and breadth 2 inches.	599400	220500	12617	EX36407
8	Friday Wood	FS		Not given	Unknown	Flint flake found by AG Wright in field near field 496.	600050	220980	2331	EX8143
12	Friday Wood	MON		Berechurch Dyke	Iron Age	Section of dyke built in the reign of Cunobelin and running south from Berechurch Hall Road to Roman River.	599650	221800	11633	EX33765
13	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Two small, parallel ditches west of the 'rampart' (Berechurch Dyke) and north of Roman River.	599500	221000	11869	EX34508
15	Friday Wood	MON		Fridaywood Farm	Bronze Age	A parchmark of a ring ditch.	598500	221000	17082	EX43430
16	Friday Wood	FS		Colchester-Blackheath-Mersea Road	Roman	Roman bronze ink pot, bag shaped with loops for suspension.	600200	221000	12694	EX36545

27	Friday Wood	MON		Park Farm	Roman	Approximate site of a Roman house "situated on rising ground above Park Farm, near Rampart".	599500	220800	11781	EX34310
28	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Roman	Two small, parallel ditches west of the 'rampart' (Berechurch Dyke) and north of Roman River.	599500	221000	11868	EX34507
35	Friday Wood	FS		Not given	Roman	Colchester urns containing cremation remains, a lead coffin containing teeth, fragments of skull, two small earrings and another lead coffin with a collection of Samian ware and a lead tube.	600000	220000	2317	EX8105
64	Friday Wood	MON		WWI landing ground at Blackheath Common	Modern	Night landing ground in use from 1915 to 1919.	600560	221200	19343	EX1032814
65	Friday Wood	MON		Boundary Stone Mersea Road (Roman Hill), Fingringhoe	Modern	An irregular boundary stone made of conglomerate	600770	221300	15163	EX1034433
67	Friday Wood	MON		Cherry Tree Lane	Modern	Two areas of intensive WWII slit trenches (at TL 997208 and TM 000205) appearing as earthworks on early RAF vertical photography.	599800	220700	16474	EX42824
68	Friday Wood	MON		Site east of Fridaywood Farm	Modern	Probable WWII slit trenches appearing as earthworks on early vertical aerial photography.	598700	221000	16475	EX42826

69	Friday Wood	MON		Site west of Fridaywood Farm	Modern	A WWII anti-aircraft battery appearing extant on an early RAF vertical photograph.	598200	221100	16477	EX42830
70	Friday Wood	MON		Features NW of Layer Mill Mushroom farm	Modern	WWII anti-glider ditches appearing as earthworks on early RAF vertical photography and as cropmarks on later oblique sources.	598000	221000	16484	EX42846
71	Friday Wood	MON		Slit trenches N of Rock Farm House	Modern	Slit trenches - ?related to military training ?WW2 - they appear very clear on 1940's APs.	600200	220600	16722	EX42903
79	Friday Wood	FS		Not given	Unknown	A slab of white stone resembling much worn marble flooring, 8" x 9" x 3" thick, found in 1950.	598450	221210	11787	EX34319
86	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Bronze Age	"Ring cropmark".	599610	220170	11785	EX34317
87	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Unknown	"Rubbish pits containing charcoal, 1924".	598840	220850	11786	EX34318
88	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Unknown	"Rubbish pits containing charcoal, 1924".	598960	221030	11786	EX34318
89	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Cropmarks: boundaries, linear features and clusters of very faint ring ditches to the south.	598300	221300	11950	EX34752
90	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Medieval	"Packhorse bridge?"	599680	220210	11975	EX34807
91	Friday Wood	MON		Friday Wood - Bounsted Grove	Unknown	Possible dyke or hollow way.	598500	220600	11987	EX34848

93	Friday Wood	MON		Site south of Fridaywood Farm	Iron Age	Cropmarks of rectilinear features.	598300	220800	16483	EX42844
201	Friday Wood	MON		Anti Tank Ditch	Modern	Anti tank ditch along E side of Berechurch Dyke, backfilled	599600	221550	n/a	n/a
203	Friday Wood	MON		BUNKER	Modern	Bunker at Rock Farm-defended observation point for training ground	599950	220430	n/a	n/a
204	Friday Wood	MON		EARTHWORK	Unknown	Earthworks of previous buildings, Rock Farm, shown on OS map 1881	600000	220450	n/a	n/a
205	Friday Wood	MON		GUN EMPLACEMENT	Modern	Reported site of gun emplacement along Ball Lane	600600	220370	n/a	n/a

Appendix 4 - Middlewick

WAno	DTA	Record Type	Status	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing	Pref HER Ref	MON UID
4	Middlewick	FS		Colchester-Middlewick ranges	Bronze Age	Barbed and tanged arrowhead.	601697	219932	12619	EX36411
5	Middlewick	FS		Colchester, west of East Donyland Hall	Neolithic	Polished flint neolithic axe found by Mrs Adams of Rectory Road, Rowhedge..	601787	219971	12697	EX36548
7	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Mesolithic	Elvan pebble hammer, partly perforated.	600610	222020	2320	EX8113
9	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Neolithic	Axe, of grey flint - a cast is now in Colchester Museum (Acc no 232.33)..	600660	222140	2348	EX8178
10	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Mesolithic	Tranchet axe.	600510	222980	2404	EX8376
11	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Bronze Age	Barbed and tanged arrowhead, found 1952.	600510	223010	2527	EX8875
17	Middlewick	FS		Colchester-Roman Hill Farm	Roman	Roman coin found at Roman Hill.	600550	222980	12695	EX36546
23	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Roman	Claudian coin found in cottage, 1963.	601360	222930	2416	EX8410
36	Middlewick	FS		Not given	Medieval	Henry II penny.	601100	222500	2414	EX8406
38	Middlewick	LB	Listed Building	Barn at Upper Haye Farm	Medieval	Mid C14 timber framed barn with C19 alterations.	600900	221300	39335	EX1033569
46	Middlewick	LB	Listed Building	Roman Hill Farmhouse	Post Medieval	C18 weatherboarded house.	598450	221210	32121	EX1007510

52	Middlewick	LB	Listed Building	Upper Hay Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Late C18 house with painted brick facade.	602400	221000	32194	EX1007583
53	Middlewick	MON		Boundary stone, Sydney Street	Modern	C19 boundary stone, rectangular, worn.	601900	220600	15161	EX1033570
54	Middlewick	MON		Boundary Stone, Launceston Close, Berechurch - East Donyland	Modern	Boundary stone marking the parish boundary between Berechurch and East Donyland	602000	220000	15162	EX1034432
55	Middlewick	MON		The Fort	Post Medieval	Redoubt, called 'The Fort' locally, built during the siege of Colchester in 1648.	602000	220000	2373	EX8265
72	Middlewick	MON		Slit trenches at Donyland woods	Modern	slit trenches - ?related to training.	600700	222200	16728	EX42922
75	Middlewick	MON		Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, E of Mersea Road, Colchester	Modern	Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, E of Mersea Road, Colchester	601000	222500	20610	EX1037320
76	Middlewick	MON		Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	Modern	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	602470	221010	20611	EX1037321
77	Middlewick	MON		Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	Modern	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	602400	221000	20612	EX1037322
78	Middlewick	MON		Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, W of Old Heath Road, Colchester	Modern	Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, W of Old Heath Road, Colchester	602510	220160	20614	EX1037324
100	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	Linear features and a double ditched trackway.	601200	222800	2415	EX8407

101	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Post Medieval	Rectangular enclosures.	602000	221600	2623	EX9256
102	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Double-ditched trackway, 3 ring ditches and linear features.	601600	222300	2624	EX9259
103	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Post Medieval	Linear features, probably the remains of a modern field system.	601000	221800	2625	EX9265
104	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Trackway running N-S with at least two enclosures, one irregular, one square, attached to the W.	601200	221100	2628	EX9283
105	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	A curved stretch of double ditched trackway.	602200	220300	2629	EX9288
106	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	A curved stretch of double ditched trackway.	602200	220800	2629	EX9288
107	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Faint trackway and linear features.	601600	221000	2646	EX9335
202	Middlewick	MON		Anti Tank Block	Modern	concrete blocks at field entrances along Weir Lane, anti-tank blocks?	601000	222930	n/a	n/a
206	Middlewick	MON		Anti Tank Ditch	Modern	Anti tank ditch, Middlewick, backfilled	602000	221500	n/a	n/a
207	Middlewick	MON		RIFLE BUTTS	Modern	Rifle targets and butts at Middlewick, still in use	600900	222400	n/a	n/a

Appendix 5- Condition Survey results by WA number

WA No	DTA	Record Type	Status	Name	Period	Description	Condition	Stability	Vulnerability	Threat
12	Friday Wood	MON	SAM	Berechurch Dyke	Iron Age	Section of dyke built in the reign of Cunobelin and running south from Berechurch Hall Road to Roman River.	Fair	Gradual Decline	Medium	Burrowing animals and falling trees.
13	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Two small, parallel ditches west of the 'rampart' (Berechurch Dyke) and north of Roman River.	Not Found	Stable		
15	Friday Wood	MON		Fridaywood Farm	Bronze Age	A parchmark of a ring ditch.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
25	Fingringhoe	MON		A Red Hill	Roman	A Red Hill	Poor	Gradual Decline	Medium	Burrowing moles
27	Friday Wood	MON		Park Farm	Roman	Approximate site of a Roman house "situated on rising ground above Park Farm, near Rampart".	Not Found	Stable	Low	
28	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Roman	Two small, parallel ditches west of the 'rampart' (Berechurch Dyke) and north of Roman River.	Not Found	Stable	Low	

29	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, excavated in 1906 and found to contain briquetage.	Poor	Rapid Decline	High	Burrowing animals
30	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	Poor	Gradual Decline	Medium	Burrowing animals
31	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	Fair	Gradual Decline	Medium	Burrowing animals
33	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, from which Mr Tulce found Roman pottery, briquetage and a firebar in in 1948.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
34	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, from which Mr Tulce found Roman pottery, briquetage and a firebar in 1948.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
38	Middlewick	LB	GII	Barn at Upper Haye Farm	Medieval	Mid C14 timber framed barn with C19 alterations.	Good	Stable	Low	
46	Middlewick	LB	GII	Roman Hill Farmhouse	Post Medieval	C18 weatherboarded house.	Good	Stable	Low	
52	Middlewick	LB	GII	Upper Hay Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Late C18 house with painted brick facade.	Good	Stable	Low	
53	Middlewick	MON		Boundary stone, Sydney Street	Modern	C19 boundary stone, rectangular, worn.	Fair	Stable	Low	
54	Middlewick	MON		Boundary Stone, Launceston Close, Berechurch - East Donyland	Modern	Boundary stone marking the parish boundary between Berechurch and East Donyland	Not Found	Stable	Low	Getting covered over by leaves.
55	Middlewick	MON		The Fort	Post Medieval	Redoubt, called 'The Fort' locally, built during the siege of Colchester in 1648.	Fair	Gradual Decline	Medium	Footpath, bikes, scrub, dumping rubbish.

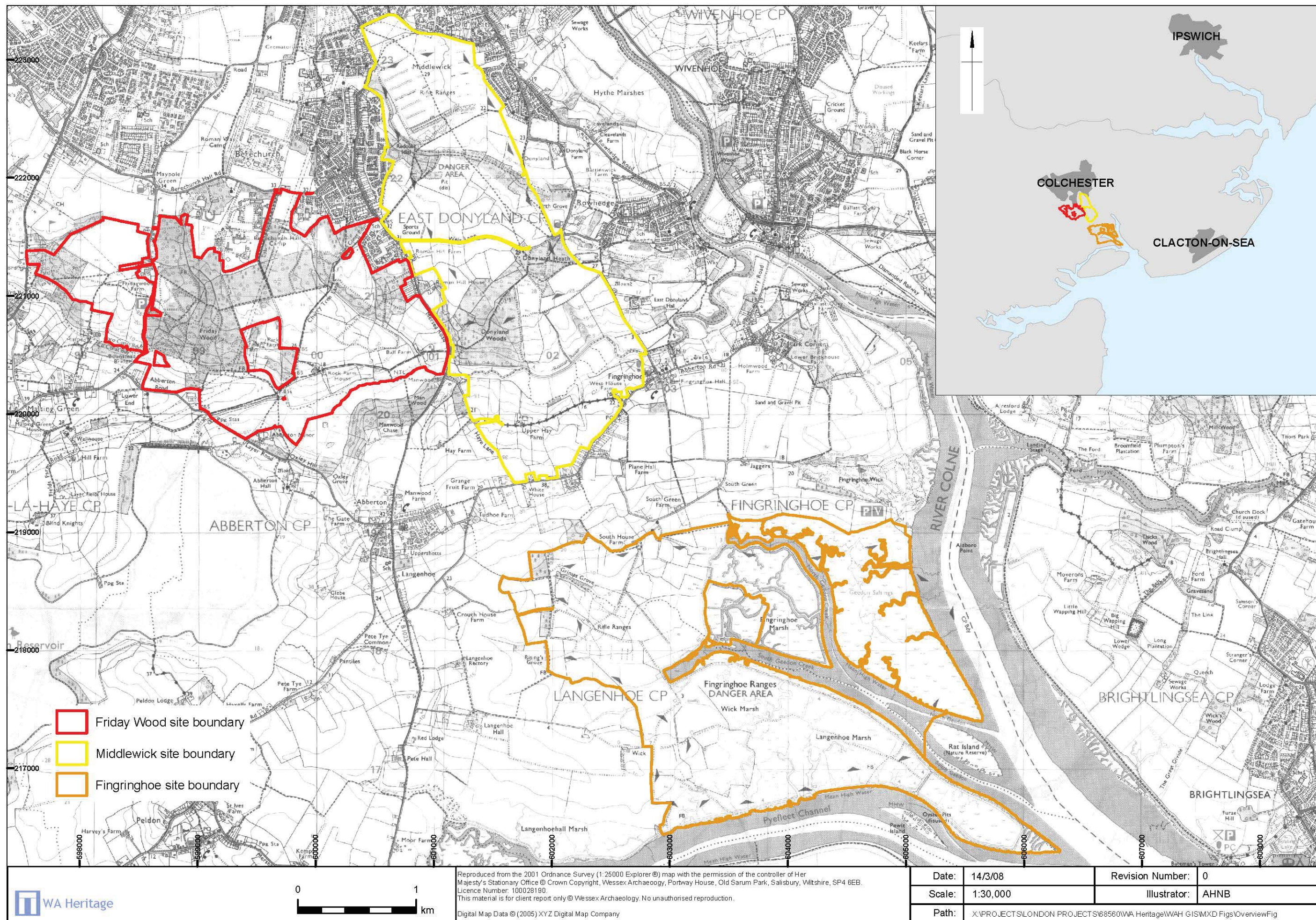
58	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	Fair	Stable	Low	Sea level change
59	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	Poor	Gradual Decline	medium	Sea level
60	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langedhoe	Modern	Pillbox	Fair	Stable	Low	Sea level
61	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	Good	Stable	Low	Sea level
62	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	Good	Stable	Low	Sea level
63	Fingringhoe	MON		Pillbox, sea wall, Langenhoe	Modern	Pillbox	Good	Gradual Decline	Low	Sea level
64	Friday Wood	MON		WWI landing ground at Blackheath Common	Modern	Night landing ground in use from 1915 to 1919.	Good	Stable	Low	
65	Friday Wood	MON		Boundary Stone Mersea Road (Roman Hill), Fingringhoe	Modern	An irregular boundary stone made of conglomerate	Not Found	Stable	Low	
67	Friday Wood	MON		Cherry Tree Lane	Modern	Two areas of intensive WWII slit trenches (at TL 997208 and TM 000205) appearing as earthworks on early RAF vertical photography.	Good	Stable	Low	
68	Friday Wood	MON		Site east of Fridaywood Farm	Modern	Probable WWII slit trenches appearing as earthworks on early vertical aerial photography.	Good	Stable	Low	

69	Friday Wood	MON		Site west of Fridaywood Farm	Modern	A WWII anti-aircraft battery appearing extant on an early RAF vertical photograph.	Good	Stable	Low	
70	Friday Wood	MON		Features NW of Layer Mill Mushroom farm	Modern	WWII anti-glider ditches appearing as earthworks on early RAF vertical photography and as cropmarks on later oblique sources.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
71	Friday Wood	MON		Slit trenches N of Rock Farm House	Modern	Slit trenches - ?related to military training ?WW2 - they appear very clear on 1940's APs.	Fair	Stable	Low	
72	Middlewick	MON		Slit trenches at Donyland woods	Modern	slit trenches - ?related to training.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
73	Fingringhoe	MON		North Geedon	Modern	A cluster of 23 rectangular oyster pits cut into the salt marsh, access to which were only probably made by boat.	Not Found	Stable	Medium	Sea level
75	Middlewick	MON		Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, E of Mersea Road, Colchester	Modern	Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, E of Mersea Road, Colchester	Fair	Stable	Low	Vandalism
76	Middlewick	MON		Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	Modern	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	Good	Stable	Low	

77	Middlewick	MON		Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	Modern	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Middlewick Ranges, Colchester	Good	Stable	Low	
78	Middlewick	MON		Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, W of Old Heath Road, Colchester	Modern	Pillbox, Middlewick Ranges, W of Old Heath Road, Colchester	Good	Gradual Decline	Low	Burning, vandalism tree roots and ivy.
82	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Possible dyke.	Fair	Stable	Low	
86	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Bronze Age	"Ring cropmark".	Not Found	Stable	Low	
87	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Unknown	"Rubbish pits containing charcoal, 1924".	Not Found	Stable	Low	
88	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Unknown	"Rubbish pits containing charcoal, 1924".	Not Found	Stable	Low	
89	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Cropmarks: boundaries, linear features and clusters of very faint ring ditches to the south.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
90	Friday Wood	MON		Not given	Medieval	"Packhorse bridge?"	Not Found	Stable	Low	
91	Friday Wood	MON		Friday Wood - Bounsted Grove	Unknown	Possible dyke or hollow way.	Good	Stable	Low	
92	Fingringhoe	MON		Langenhoe	Roman	Red hill.	Fair	Rapid Decline	High	Burrowing animals
93	Friday Wood	MON		Site south of Fridaywood Farm	Iron Age	Cropmarks of rectilinear features.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
94	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	Not Found	Stable	Low	

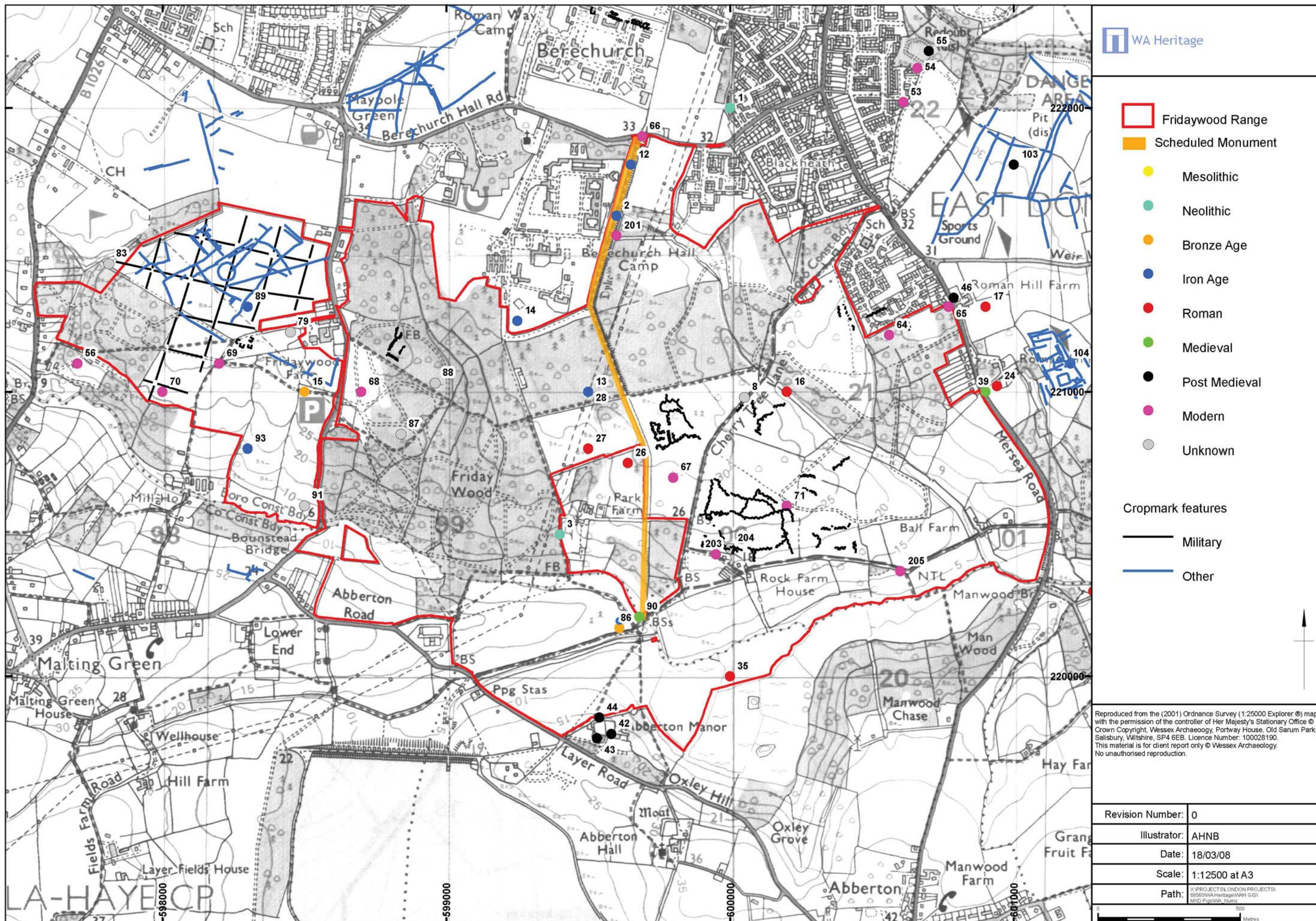
95	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill, probably OS TM01NW17.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
96	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Roman	Red hill.	Poor	Gradual Decline	Medium	
98	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Conical mound of clay, function and origin unknown.	Good	Stable	Low	
99	Fingringhoe	MON		Not given	Unknown	Conical mound of clay, function/origin unknown.	Good	Stable	Low	
100	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	Linear features and a double ditched trackway.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
101	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Post Medieval	Rectangular enclosures.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
102	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Double-ditched trackway, 3 ring ditches and linear features.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
103	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Post Medieval	Linear features, probably the remains of a modern field system.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
104	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Trackway running N-S with at least two enclosures, one irregular, one square, attached to the W.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
105	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	A curved stretch of double ditched trackway.	Not Found	Stable	Low	
106	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Unknown	A curved stretch of double ditched trackway.	Good	Stable	Low	
107	Middlewick	MON		Not given	Iron Age	Faint trackway and linear features.	Not Found	Stable	Low	

200	Fingringhoe	MON		LOOKOUT	Modern	Concrete ?lookout building on sea wall	Good	Stable	Low	
201	Friday Wood	MON		Anti Tank Ditch	Modern	Anti tank ditch along E side of Berechurch Dyke, backfilled	Not Found	Stable	Low	
202	Middlewick	MON		Anti Tank Block	Modern	concrete blocks at field entrances along Weir Lane, anti-tank blocks?	Good	Stable	Low	
203	Friday Wood	MON		BUNKER	Modern	Bunker at Rock Farm-defended observation point for training ground	Fair	Stable	Low	
204	Friday Wood	MON		EARTHWORK	Unknown	Earthworks of previous buildings, Rock Farm, shown on OS map 1881	Fair	Stable	Low	
205	Friday Wood	MON		GUN EMPLACEMENT	Modern	Reported site of gun emplacement along Ball Lane	Not Found	Stable	Low	
206	Middlewick	MON		Anti Tank Ditch	Modern	Anti tank ditch, Middlewick, backfilled	Fair	Stable	Low	
207	Middlewick	MON		RIFLE BUTTS	Modern	Rifle targets and butts at Middlewick, still in use	Good	Stable	Low	



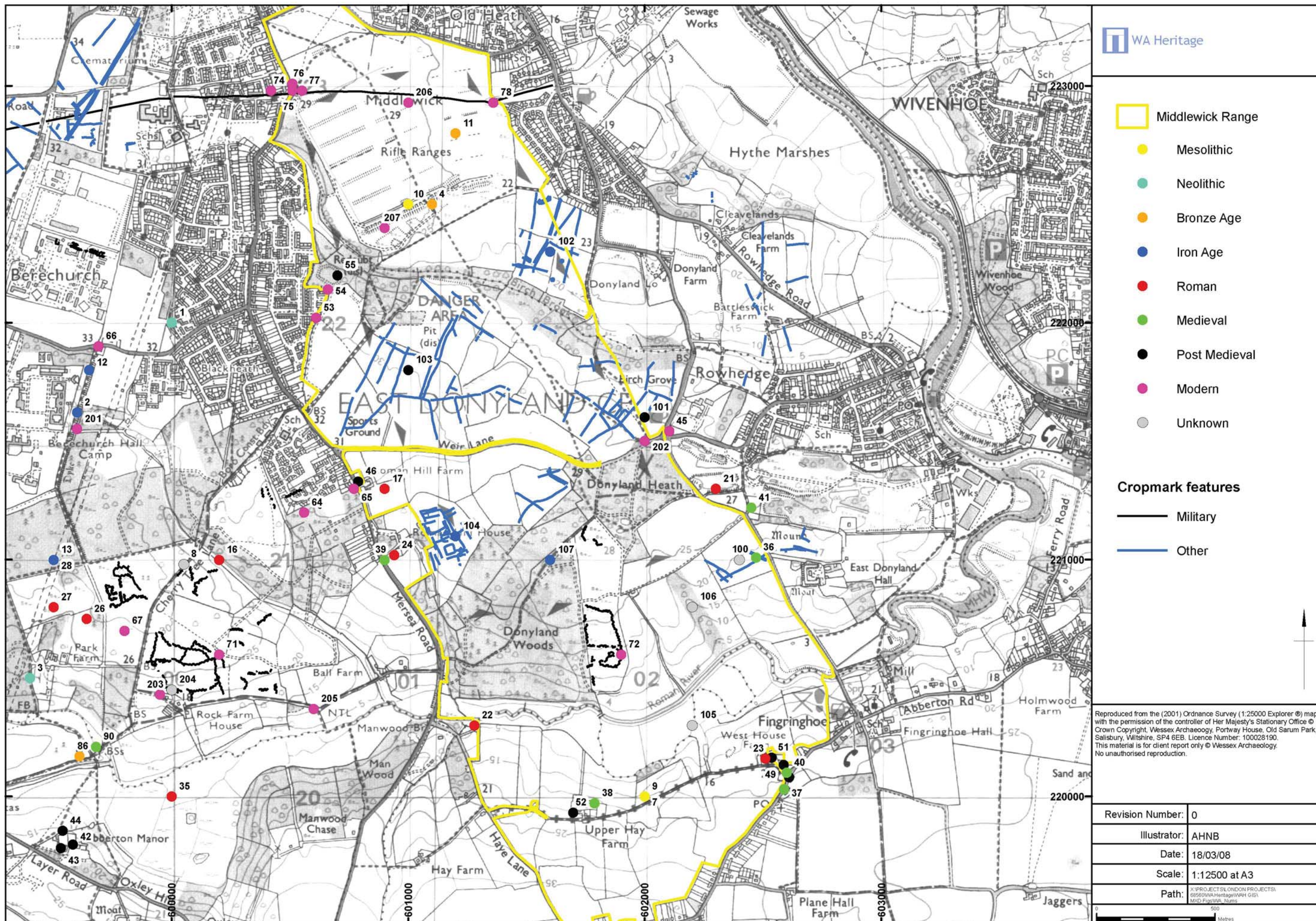
Site location

Figure 1



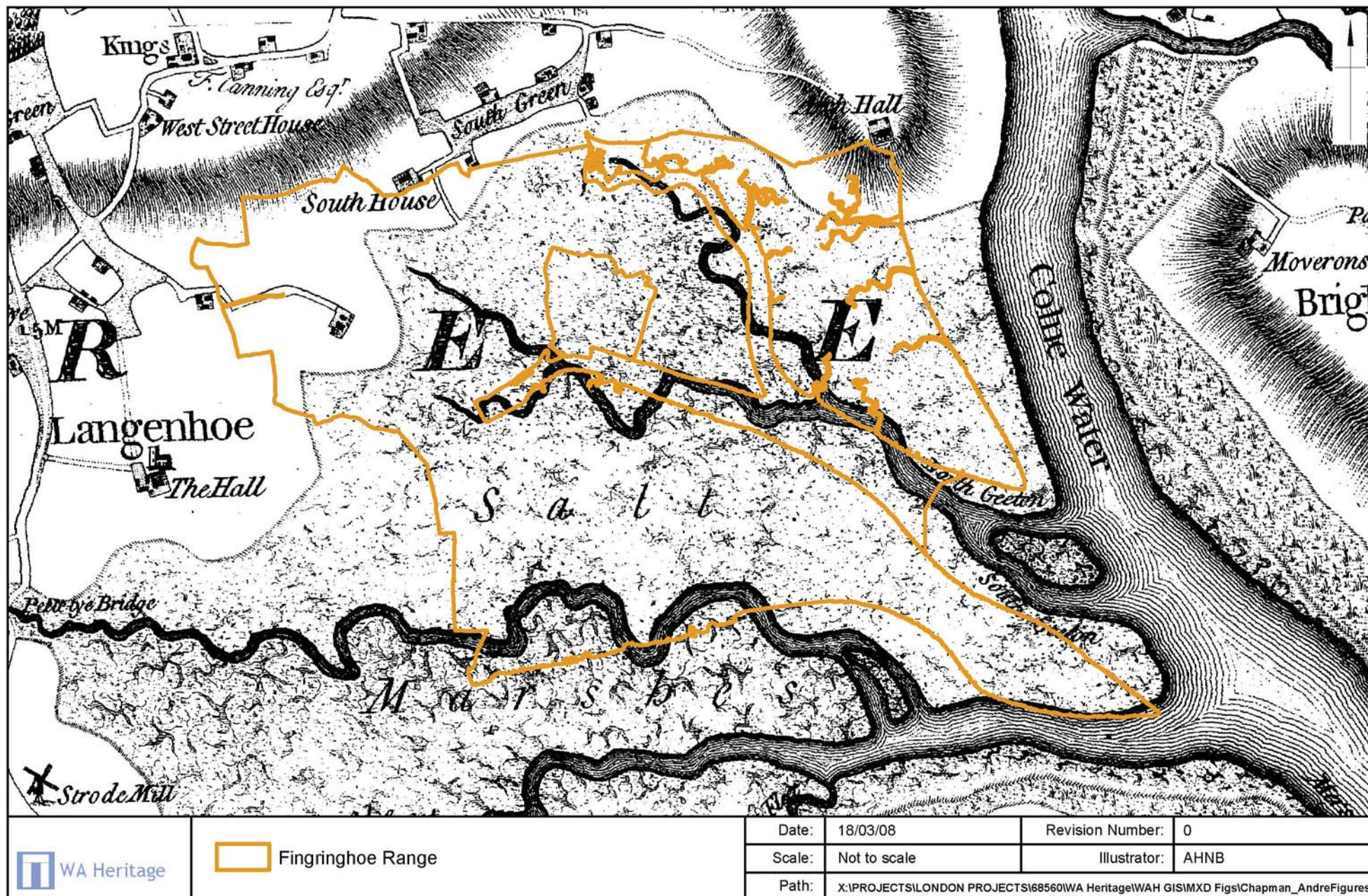
Cultural heritage resource within Fridaywood DTA

Figure 3



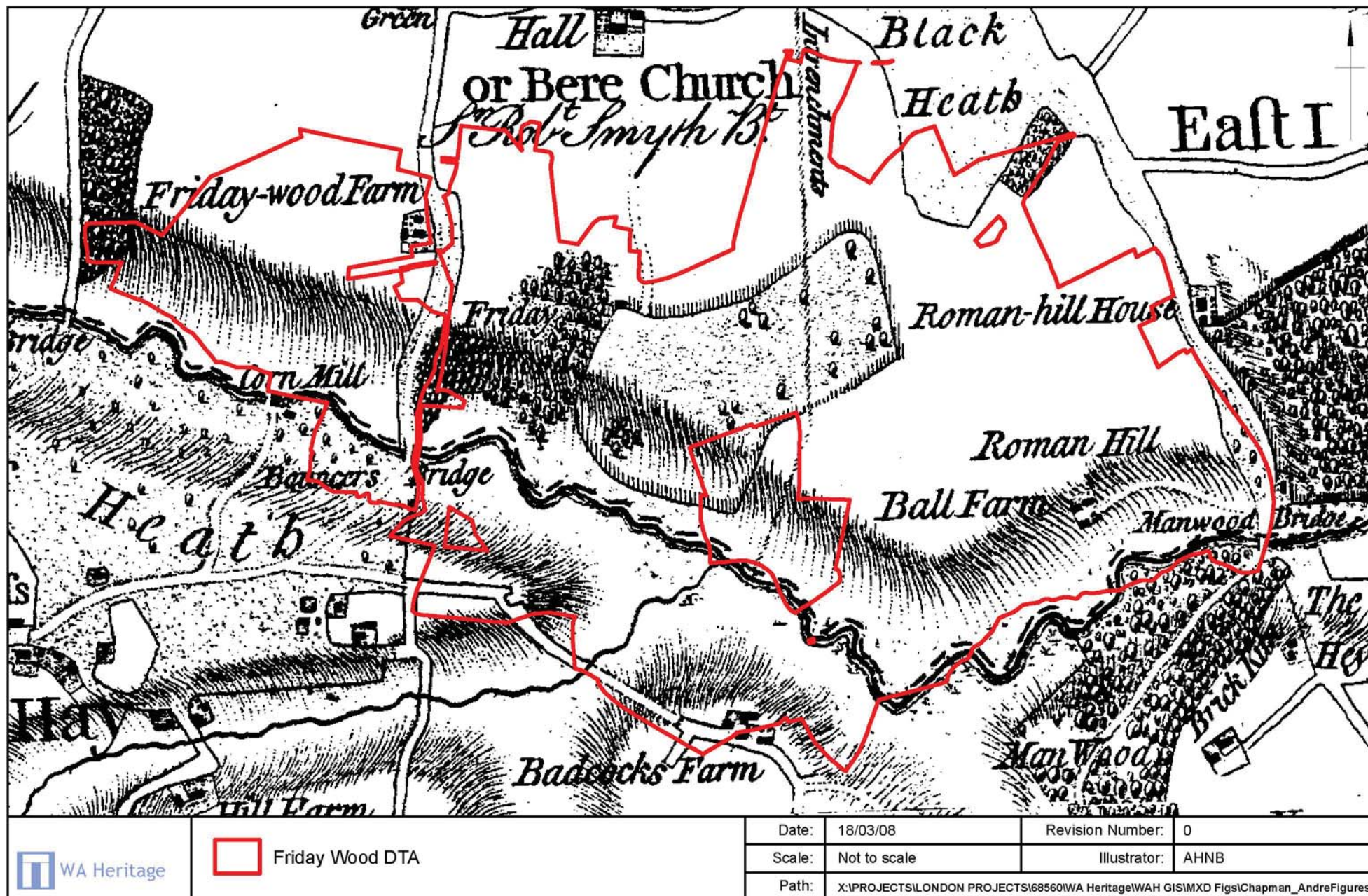
Cultural heritage resource within Middlewick Range

Figure 4



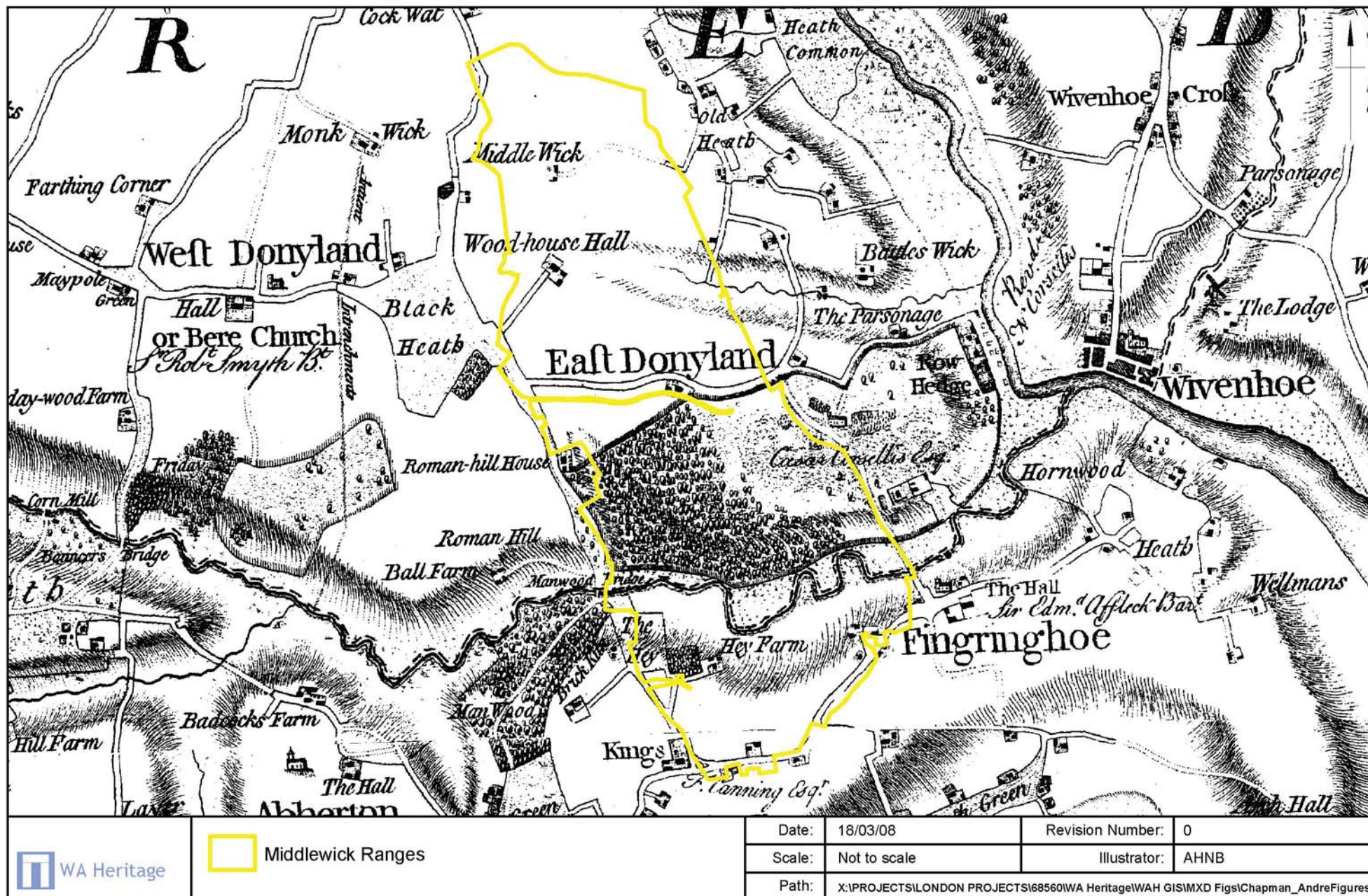
Chapman and Andre 1777 map of Fingringhoe

Figure 5



Chapman and Andre 1777 map of Friday Wood

Figure 6

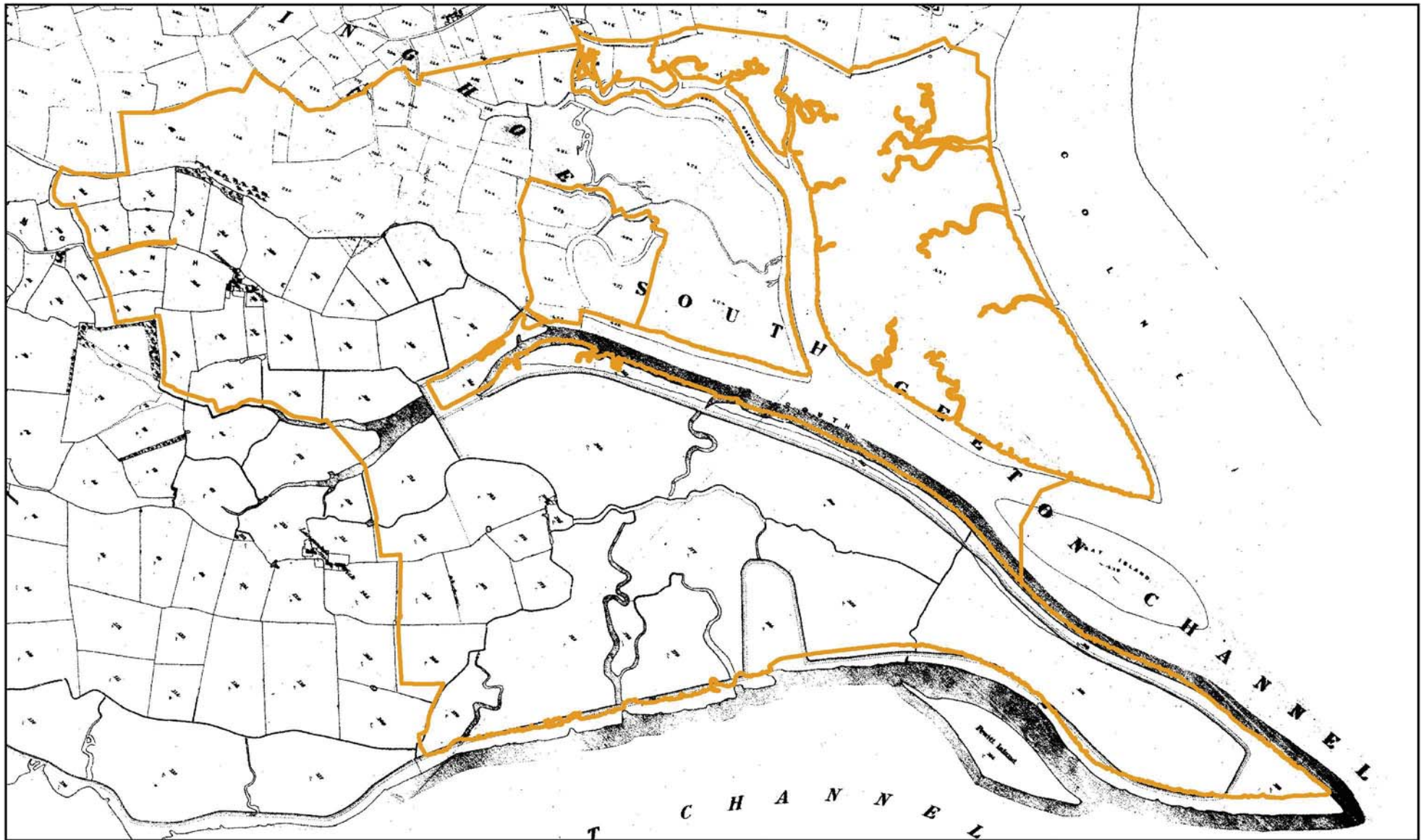


Chapman and Andre 1777 map of Middlewick

Figure 7



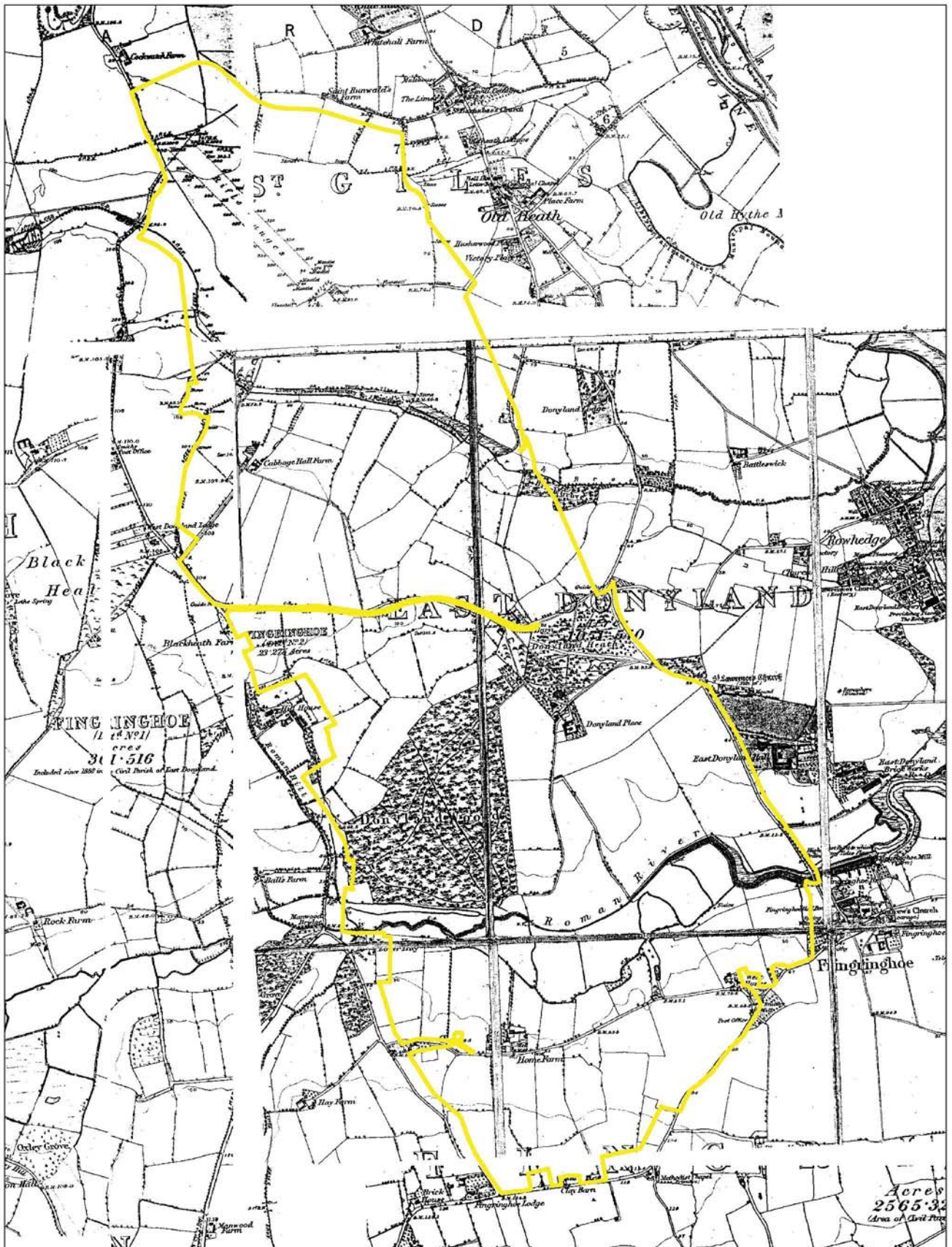
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Fingringhoe (1843) and Langenhoe (1841) ParishTithe Maps

Figure 9





 WA Heritage	 Middlewick Ranges			Odinance Survey data © Crown copyright	
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Plate 1: Pillbox **WA 63** and sea wall, Fingringhoe Ranges, view north-west



Plate 2: Berechurch Dyke, **WA 12**, Friday Wood Training Area, view north


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Plate 3: Redhill, **WA 92**, Fingringhoe Ranges showing briquetage and animal burrowing , view north.



Plate 4: 'The Fort', Civil War redoubt, **WA 55**, Middlewick Ranges, showing cycle and footpath erosion, view north



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Plate 5: Military bunker, Rock Farm, Friday Wood Training Area, **WA 203**, view south.



Plate 6: Holdfast fittings for gun emplacement, part of WW2 anti-aircraft battery **WA 69**, Friday Wood Training Area, view south

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