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Hole Farm Woodland Creation Project

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (April 2023)

The Archaeological Desk-based Assessment was initially produced by Place Services in 2021 and has since been updated in early April 2023, prior to the design of the Project being finalised. The findings of the assessment would not be affected by the subsequent design changes as the baseline of cultural heritage assets has not changed and the proposals would not result in any additional impacts on the historic character of the site. The findings therefore remain valid.



Hole Farm, Great Warley Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



Client:
Essex County Council

Date:
April 2023





Hole Farm, Great Warley

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Desk Based Assessment has been prepared by Place Services on behalf of National Highways and Forestry England to inform the potential for, and significance of, heritage assets within the site of a new community woodland and what constraints there are to tree planting or other development within the area. Hole Farm, comprises a 95 hectares (ha) agricultural site, purchased by National Highways in 2021 as part of the Legacy and Benefits strategy for the Lower Thames Crossing (LTC) Development Consent Order (DCO) project. The results of the assessment will help to inform the design of the Town and Country Planning Application. The location and extent of the Site is shown in Figure 1
- 1.2. A desk based assessment was produced for Forestry England for the specific tree planting scheme in 2021.
- 1.3. This report is an updated report set against a scope provided by the Lower Thames Crossing Heritage specialists from that supplied to Forestry England in 2021 to provide an updated assessment following finalisation of design for the Town and Country Planning Application (TCPA). Further information was supplied by Forestry England on the design of the proposed tree planting which is now to contain additional features incorporated in the project including new build elements around the present farm and access points, ponds, and an internal sequence of trackways.
- 1.4. This report provides a baseline summary of known heritage assets for the area, based on existing data, the analysis of historic sources, aerial photography, Lidar data and the historic environment record. The aim is to assess the potential for known and previously unknown below ground heritage assets (archaeology) within the Site and to assess those in the immediate area.
- 1.5. This assessment follows best practice procedures produced by Historic England¹, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists² and is intended to meet the information requirements of national heritage planning policy contained in Paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environments.
- 1.6. Planning policy and guidance relating to the historic environment (see Appendix B for detail) sets out the need to consider archaeological investigation to inform the planning process, and where appropriate, measures to mitigate adverse impacts from proposed developments.
- 1.7. This assessment assesses the potential for below ground archaeology within the Site and its immediate environment and considers whether it could be affected. Built heritage assets have been reviewed to inform archaeological potential but are otherwise not considered in this assessment.

The Site and the Proposed Development

- 1.8. The Site is located just south of Great Warley, to the east of the M25, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 58450 89677.
- 1.9. Hole Farm, a largely agricultural site, was purchased by National Highways in 2021 as part of the Legacy and Benefits strategy for the Lower Thames Crossing (LTC) Development

¹ Historic England, 2017. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets*

² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, November 2012. *Standard and Guidance: Desk Based Assessments*

³ Department for Communities and Local Government, 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Consent Order (DCO) project. Working in partnership with Forestry England, the site has been identified as providing an opportunity to create a new community woodland through a combination of natural regeneration of habitats and planting. The planting design will be submitted separately through a Forestry EIA to the Forestry Commission. Facilities for the community such as parking, visitor facilities and proposed new private residential vehicle access track for adjacent Hole Farm residents are proposed and will be submitted through a Town and Country Planning Application (TCPA).

1.10. The Site is bounded by the M25 and Beredens Lane to the west, the B186 to the east and Codham Hall Lane to the south. The land was until recently managed as arable farmland, with remnant boundary features and a few small woodland copses.

1.11. In summary, the proposed constructional elements of Hole Farm will be the following:

- Small concession building;
- 100 space car park and cycling parking;
- Pedestrian access;
- A network of woodland access paths comprising, an 'all-abilities' access trail, multi-user tracks for walking, cycling, horse riding, maintenance vehicles and unsurfaced routes;
- Network of ponds and water features;
- Visitor shelter;
- Buildings 1 – 4 demolished and Buildings 1 – 2 rebuilt within the existing footprint to provide a community space and Forestry England workspace;
- Community garden adjacent to Buildings 1 and 2;
- An external tree nursery for community use including fencing, raised beds, potting and seating areas.

1.12. This updated Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in response to the changes in design of the new woodland and its additional buildings as well as features to improve access such as footpaths, access routes and car parking. The objectives of the desk-based survey are:

- to use all relevant sources to establish a comprehensive baseline of cultural heritage assets within the area defined as Hole Farm shown in Fig 2.
- To establish the heritage significance of those assets, including any contribution made by their settings, based on the criteria for significance as defined by the NPSNN (Department for Transport, 2014) and Historic England guidance.
- To place heritage assets into their wider context, using relevant research objectives in the East of England Regional Research Framework and any relevant national or period-based research frameworks
- To assess the impact of the proposals set out below on any known or potential cultural heritage assets.

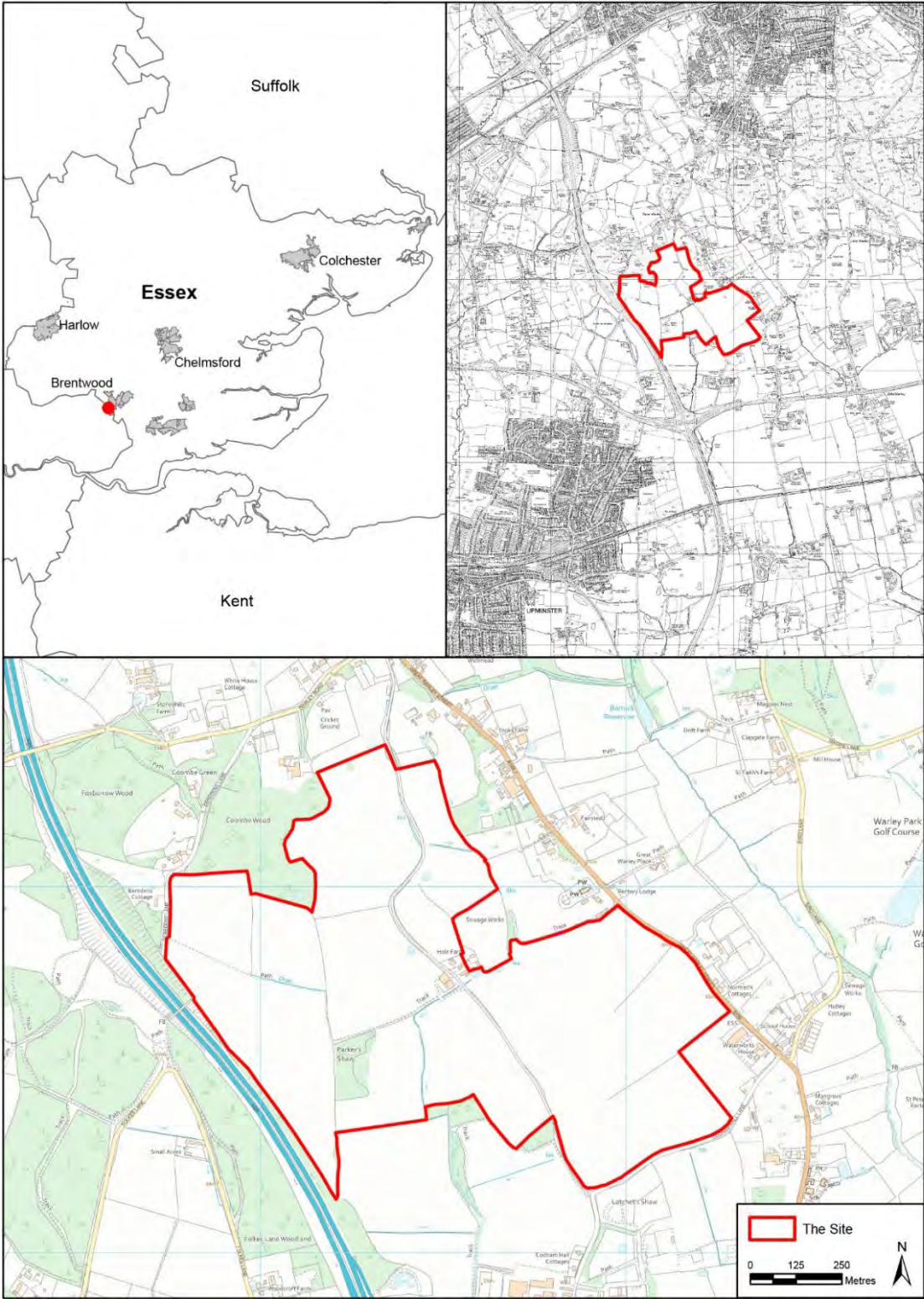


Figure 1 - Site location

Topography and Geology

1.13. The geology within the study area, as mapped by the British Geological Survey, comprises largely London Clay with Claygate Member to the very north. The Site sits around the 90m contour to the north sloping down to the 40m contour to the south. There are three areas of woodland copse, the largest, located just southwest of centre, is named Parker's Shaw. Hole Farm is located approximately central to the Site with an access road to it dividing the east and west of the Site (Figure 2). Five bodies of water are also evident throughout the Site; two located at Parker's Shaw, one at Hole Farm and two along the access road.



Figure 2 - Aerial view of site 2022. © Google Earth.

2. Methodology

2.1. This assessment has included the following:

- Review of the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) for designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- Consultation of online resources.
- A search for conservation areas, locally listed historic buildings or structures of interest and archaeological priority areas.
- Assessment of the potential for known and any as yet unknown archaeological remains to survive within the Site.
- Assessment of the significance of any known archaeology within the Site; and
- Recommendations for additional field investigations or mitigation in line with statutory requirements and best practice guidelines.

2.2. Appendix C presents all relevant HER sites in the search area (750m radius from the Site outline).

2.3. The number references used in the text are those used by the HER.

2.4. Place Services have access to a number of sources such as the historic Ordnance Survey (OS) and other historic maps which are reproduced within this report. In order for a full understanding Google Earth has been used in combination with the available historic maps to identify any twentieth century development within the Site.

2.5. Information on previously recorded heritage assets, a historic overview of the Site, and an analysis of the present Site conditions are presented in Section 4 of this report.

2.6. Section 5 provides an assessment of the aerial photographic and lidar sources available for the area and a detailed interpretation of the evidence.

2.7. Section 6 provides a professional assessment of the significance of potential heritage assets within the Site likely to be affected by a development proposal, an assessment for the potential for unknown/unrecorded heritage assets, and the likely physical impact of the proposed Development on the historic environment within the Site.

2.8. Section 7 concludes with a summary of the results of this desk based assessment. This will also identify the need for additional investigations to further inform the planning process and assesses the need to mitigate any impact of the development proposals on the historic environment.

3. Heritage Baseline

3.1 Heritage Assets

Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.1.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.
- 3.1.2 Hole Farm farmhouse, a Grade II listed house, is located just outside the boundary of the Site (LUID 1250606), although the farm complex extends into the Site. The designated description states that it is a Farmhouse. 16th century or earlier hall house, altered in the 17th century and refenestrated in the 20th century. Timber framed with rendered front elevation with applied timber framing and side wall weatherboarded. Hipped old, tiled roof with gablets and of centre stack rising through front roof slope between eastern bays. Two storeys; 4 windows. 20th century casements throughout. Door at east. 20th century single storey outshot at rear. Some original framing visible inside, with clear evidence of the original hall and the insertion of the stack.
- 3.1.3 There are two non-designated heritage assets within the Site. These comprise Hole Farm, a post-medieval farmstead (EHER19109) and a bomb crater at Tooks Farm (EHER18129).
- 3.1.4 A number of records just outside the boundary of the Site relate to Woodland banks or woodlands which abut the edge of the Site. There is the potential for woodland earthworks to be present on the boundary of the Site.

3.2 Historic Environment Record

- 3.2.1 A search of the Essex Historic Environment Record within the Study Area (750km radius) identified 53 known heritage assets (Figure 4). Further details of each HER record are in the Appendices. Designated assets are shown on Figure 3.

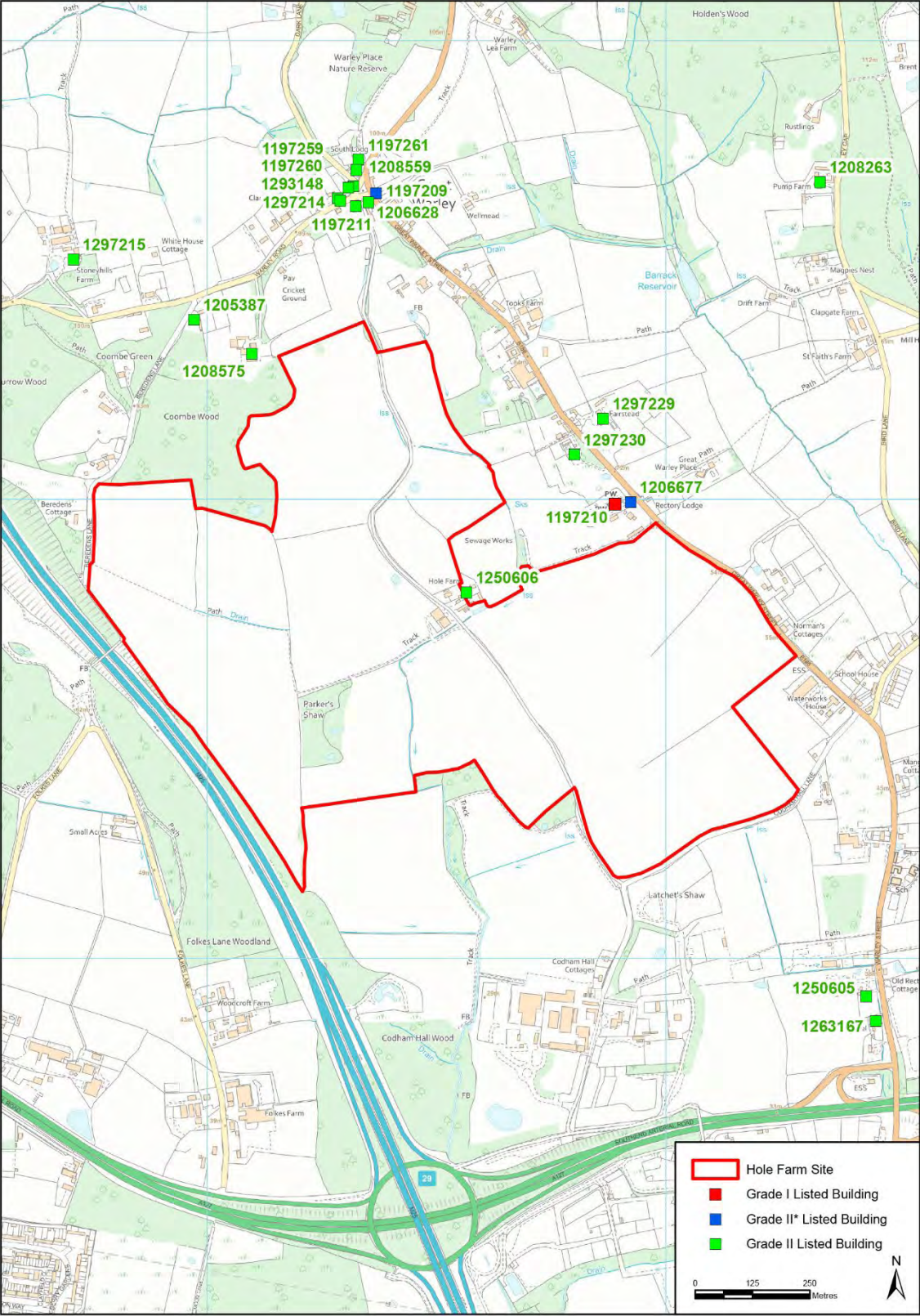


Figure 3 – Designated sites within the study area

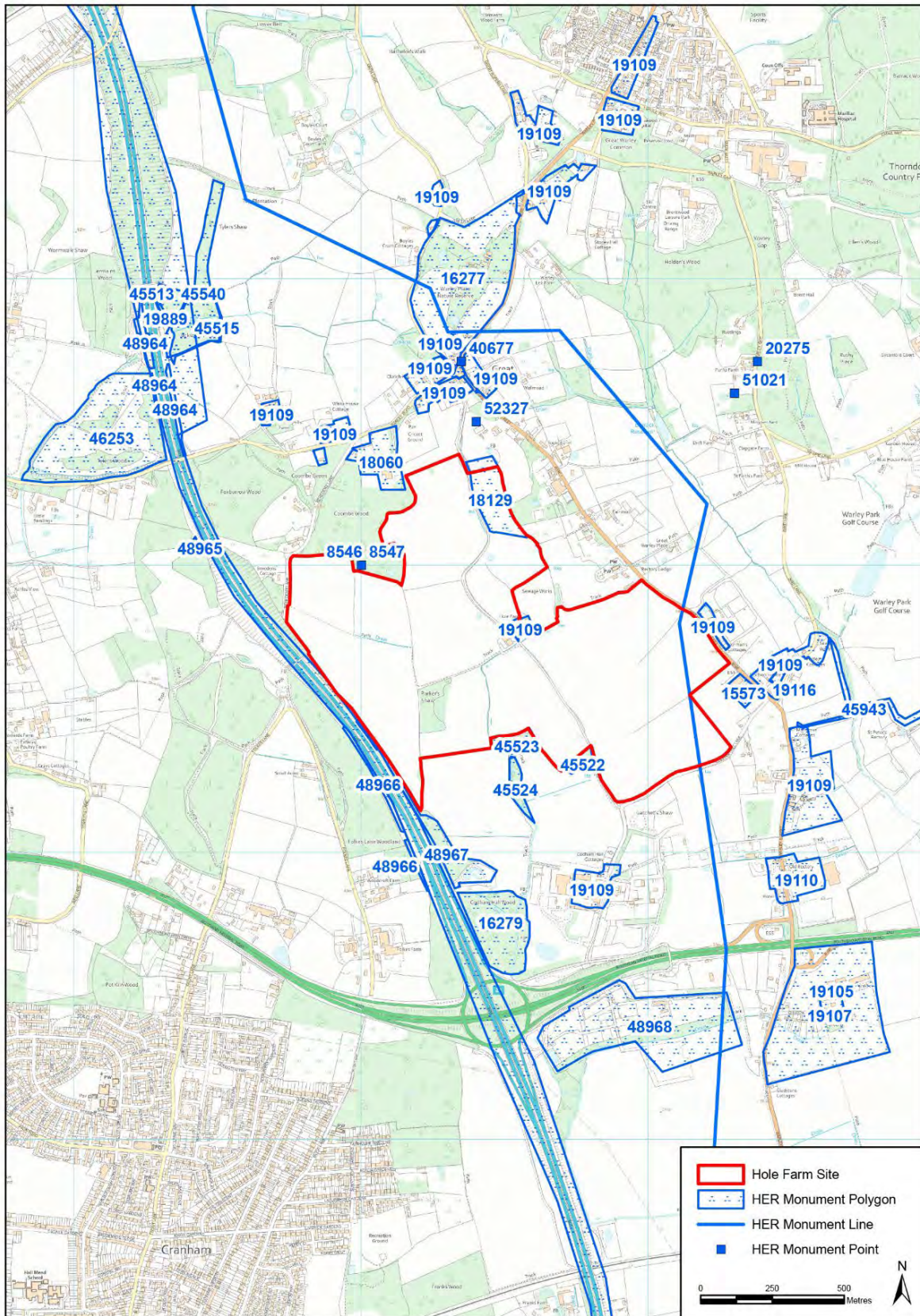


Figure 4 - Historic Environment Record sites

3.3 Historical Overview

Prehistoric Period (500,000 BC to 43 AD)

- 3.3.1 There are no known prehistoric features within the proposed Site.
- 3.3.2 Within 100 metres southwest of the Site, excavations associated with the widening of the M25 encountered a multi-period site (EHER 48967) which identified a horseshoe-shaped flint scraper dating to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Excavation identified a series of enclosure ditches dating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman Period. Significantly the backfill of these enclosure ditches contained fired clay and a possible metalwork mould suggesting a nearby manufacturing site. Additional finds and features indicated that the site had a long period of occupation.
- 3.3.3 Further prehistoric occupation has been identified to the south of the Site at the multiperiod site of Hobbs Hole (EHER 48968). Features relating to land clearance and possible field boundaries were identified along with Bronze Age pottery and struck flint.

Roman Period (43 AD to 410 AD)

- 3.3.4 There are no known Roman features within the Site.
- 3.3.5 Excavations of the late Iron Age/ Early Roman enclosure ditch near to the M25 identified fired clay and a possible metalwork mould suggesting a nearby manufacturing site of Roman date (EHER 48967).
- 3.3.6 At Hobbs Hole, south of the Site, Roman land divisions, in the form of rectilinear enclosures were excavated along with associated waterholes, probably for livestock-watering purposes (EHER 48968). Several cremation burials identified in the area are likely to belong to this period and are indicative of settlement in the area. A piece of Roman pottery in a pit was excavated at Codham Hall Bund during the M25 widening.

Early Medieval and Medieval (410 AD to 1540 AD)

- 3.3.7 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was identified at Hobbs Hole to the south of the Site; several pottery sherds were identified in the upper fills of Roman ditches suggesting this area was occupied during the 5th century (EHER 48968). Excavations in advance of a sewage pipeline to the southeast identified shallow gullies, containing early medieval pottery, pits and one un-urned cremation burial (EHER 45943).
- 3.3.8 To the southeast of the Site is the likely location of the late Saxon settlement of Great Warley associated to the church/hall complex at Great Warley Hall (EHER 19107). The Saxon and medieval manor of Great Warley Hall would have served as the administrative centre for Great Warley and is thought to be the site of the Manor House of the Abbess of Barking (EHER19105). There was a total of 20

households attached to Great Warley manor in 1066, but many of these would have been located on isolated farms, rather than in the settlement itself.

- 3.3.9 The parish boundary between Cranham and Great Warley bisects the site. The pattern of parish boundaries in the Warley area is of interest, as they are notably long and thin, running on a north-south axis, and it has been suggested that though the parishes are medieval in date they follow the lines of earlier Middle Saxon estates (Hunter 1999, 31).
- 3.3.10 Around the thirteenth century, a second focus of settlement developed on the higher ground at the northern end of Great Warley Street (EHER 19109). This area of settlement is likely to have been encouraged by the pilgrim traffic travelling to Canterbury from Brentwood in the thirteenth century. Buildings such as Two Door Cottage and Blake House, now Grade II* and Grade II listed, stand testament to this later medieval settlement (EHER 27343, 27443, LUID 1197209, 1197259).
- 3.3.11 The site of Beredens lies on the eastern boundary with the first mention of a John de Bereden in 1363 (Reeney 1933). The farm complex is quite extensive on the first edition, where it is called Bellevue, but was lost to the construction of the M25. Beredens Lane led to the farm complex and beyond.
- 3.3.12 Further evidence of medieval exploitation of the landscape have been identified to the south of the Site at Codham Hall Wood, which contains a sinuous boundary bank and ditch of potential medieval date (EHER 16279).
- 3.3.13 The coppiced woodland within the site at Parkers Shaw is mentioned as being in the ownership of William Parker in 1413, indicating its long history.
- 3.3.14 To the west of the Site, in advance of the M25 widening, a sequence of eleventh to thirteenth century ditches are evidence of the medieval field pattern (EHER 48967).
- 3.3.15 The designated building of Hole Farm lies on the edge of the development area with elements of the farmstead complex located within the Site. Historic England records the listed farmhouse, as potentially a sixteenth century or earlier hall house (EHER 32880). Cartographic evidence however suggests that the farm may date to the late eighteenth century as it is not mapped on the Chapman and Andre map of 1777. An alternative explanation is that the Farm was missed off the Chapman and Andre map as the associated road is also missing and the map is known to be not a 100% accurate in all details. The placename Hole Farm, probably derives from its location within a hollow in the landscape.
- 3.3.16 Abutting the southern boundary of the Site there are three areas of possible ancient semi-natural woodland forming part of the later Codham Hall Estate (EHER 4522, 45523, 45524). Jacksons Wood, to the north of the Site, is also a probable ancient semi-natural woodland with large coppice stools (EHER 45515).
- 3.3.17 It is likely that the sequence of historic lanes developed during the medieval period linking the farm complexes as they developed.

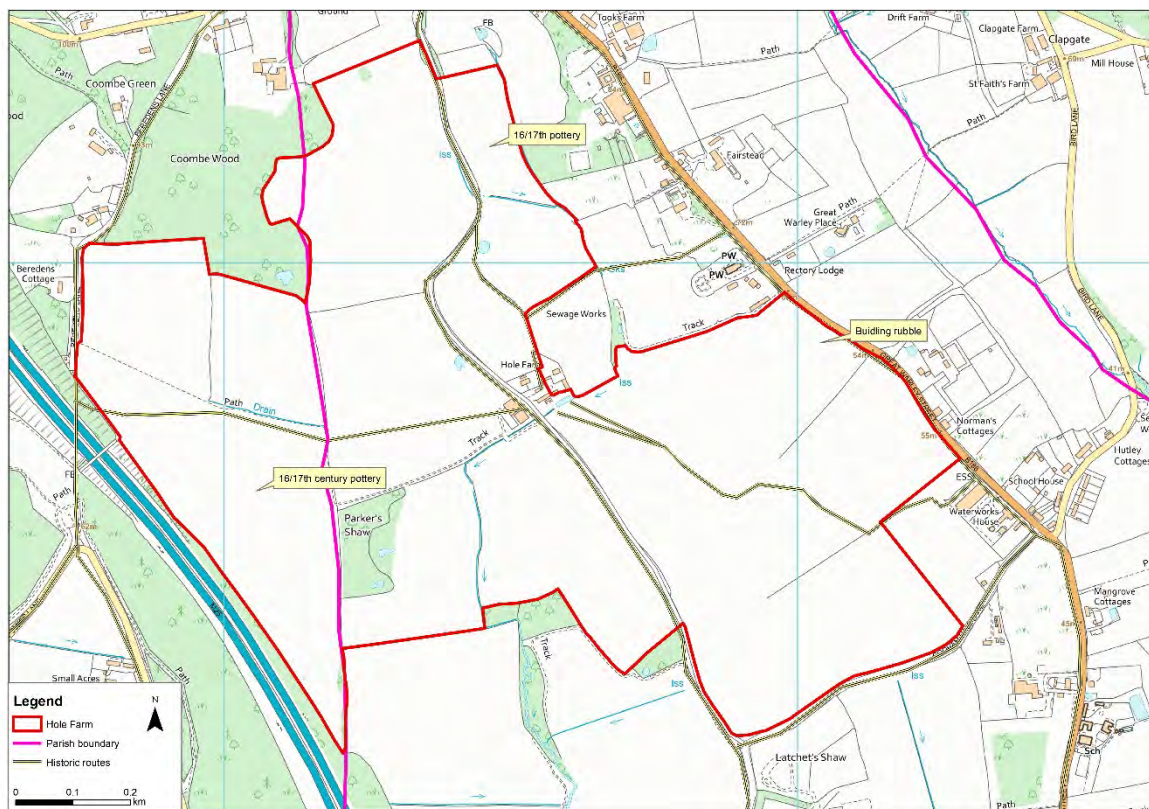


Figure 5 Historic routeways and other features

Post-medieval and Modern (1540 AD to 1950 AD)

- 3.3.18 Hole Farm is located in the centre of an agricultural landscape but lies on the eastern edge of the Site. It is designated as a sixteenth century farmhouse although the cartographic evidence would indicate it first appears in the late eighteenth-century (EHER 32880). It is located within a dispersed agricultural landscape to the south of the later medieval settlement of Warley Street (now Great Warley).
- 3.3.19 16/17th century pottery was recovered from two locations on the Site (Figure 5) during the site walkover, and it was evident that there was a widespread scatter of medieval/post-medieval tile fragments. No formal fieldwalking has been undertaken of the Site, and it is probable that the finds observed represent only a small portion of what is present.
- 3.3.20 Historic maps, and documentary evidence, indicate that the post medieval settlement of Warley Street developed sporadically interspersed along the radiating roads, primarily Great Warley Street, to the north of the Site. The Chapman and Andre Map of 1777 (Figure 6) shows the Site located south of the settlement; the Thatcher's Arms Inn, Warley Green Cottage and Oak Beam Cottage now Grade II listed date to this period (EHER 27446, 27344, LUID 1208559, 120668) with Hulmers farmstead, located to the south of the Site also extant (EHER 32879, LUID 1250605). A large house was built in the seventeenth century just north of Warley Street called Warley Place with extensive gardens created from the 1890s by Humphrey Repton; from the 1890s a 'wild' or 'natural' garden was developed created by Ellen Willmott (EHER 8547, 16277). The house was demolished in 1939

and the garden is now a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (LUID 1000746). Two properties are visible just inside the Site fronting onto Great Warley Street. On the western edge lies the substantial site of Great Burdens, with Burdens lane between the property and the Site.

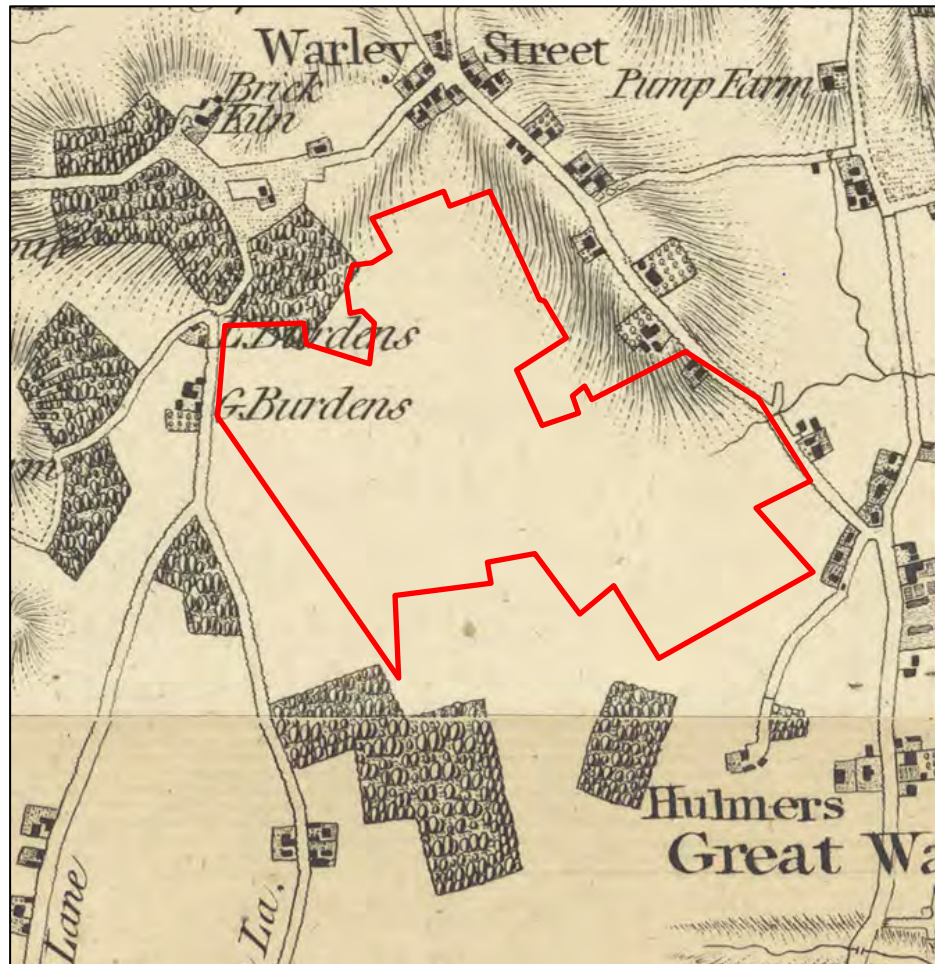


Figure 6 Map of Essex, Chapman and Andre (1777)

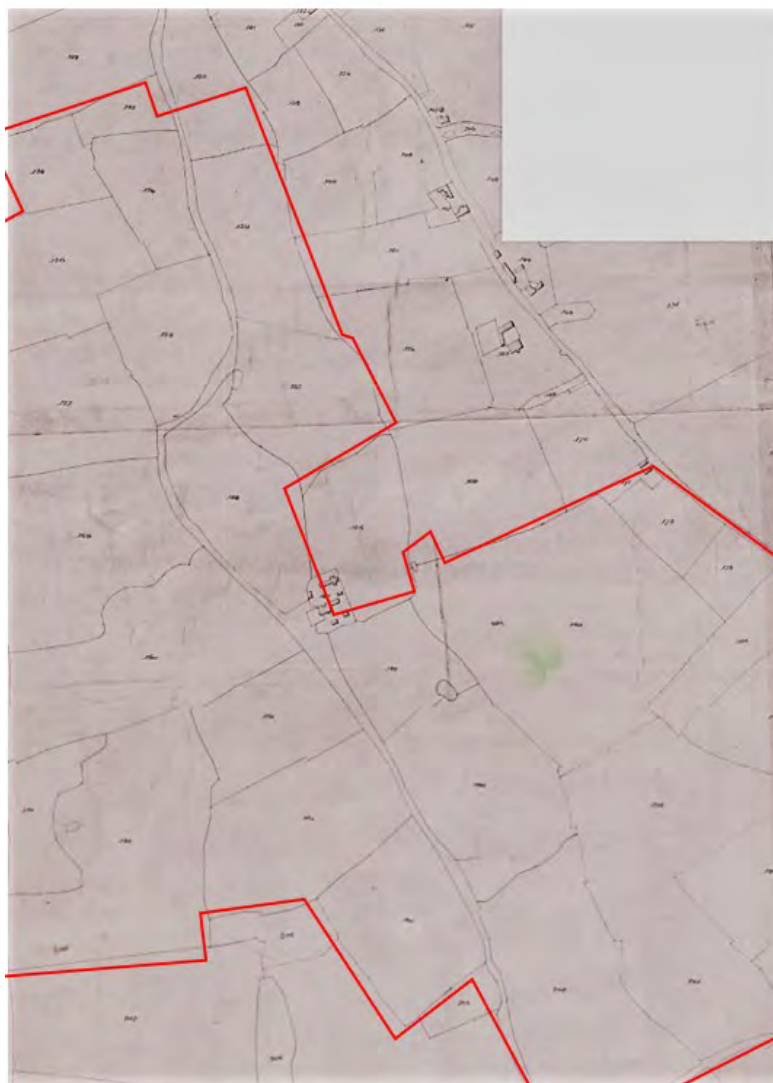


Figure 7 Great Warley Tithe Map 1837 © TheGenealogist

- 3.3.21 The tithe map, dating from 1837 (Figure 7), shows that the Site is located within the historic parish of Great Warley. Much of the Site was owned by Edward Thomas and Richard Chambers as part of 'Holy Farm' comprising meadows, plantation, the homestead and further acres. 'Holy Farm', now Hole Farm, had several buildings and outbuildings at this time forming a large homestead-farm complex. The tithe map shows a fieldscape of irregular enclosure but with a slight linear pattern mimicking the nearby linear parish forms of Little Warley, Childerditch and West Horndon, originally early medieval in date. The homesteads and farmsteads of Goldings and Warley Elms are evident lining Great Warley Street (EHER 27349, LUID 1297230). The historic routeway, which linked Great Warley to Hole Farm and further south to Latchets Shaw, was located to the west of the farm with a green in front of it. Properties are located on the road frontage of Great Warley Street just inside the Site.



- 3.3.22 The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map dating to 1881 shows no change within the Site and a field pattern which has changed little since the tithe map (Figure 8). A web of footpaths connected the farmstead at Bellevue (formerly Great Burdens) with Hole Farm and the large house at Warley Elms. Coombe Lodge house and gardens can be seen to the north of the Site along with Well Wood (later renamed Coombe Wood) (EHER 18060). Great Warley School, built in 1842, is also visible to the south east of the Site as well as a pumping station built in 1882 (EHER 19116, 15573). One of the properties on the road fromntage is no longer visible. The southern boundary of the Site abuts Cobham Hall Lane.
- 3.3.23 The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895 (Figure 9) shows little change within the Site though there are some loss of field boundaries to the north and east of the Site visible by their former tree delineations. To the west, outside of the Site, linear development is shown along Folkes Lane and infill development to the north along Great Warley Street between Goldings and Great Warley. A possible structure is visible fronting onto Great Warley Street. During the walk over survey evidence of building material including brick, tile and slate were visible in this area. At the northern end of the site a number of fields have been converted into woodland pasture/parkland possibly associated with Coombe Lodge.
- 3.3.24 The third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921 (Figure 10) show little difference from the earlier maps, however, the small woodland at Parkers Shaw has expanded, now forming a rectangular block of woodland.
- 3.3.25 In the later post-medieval period, the settlement pattern again shifted in the direction of Brentwood with the building of the barracks on Warley Common and the construction of the County Lunatic Asylum. The fourth edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 11) shows the construction of the Church of St Mary the Virgin to the east of the Site (EHER 27345, LUID1197210). The church is now Grade I listed. A number of *rises* are defined on the maps which are the locations of springs present on the Site.
- 3.3.26 Great Warley was badly damaged by bombs during the Second World War and a bomb crater is located within the northern part of the Site (EHER 18129). It was visible as an earthwork in the 1940s, but no longer survives.
- 3.3.27 Further field boundary loss occurred in the 20th century with much of the south eastern area of the Site losing most of its field boundaries.

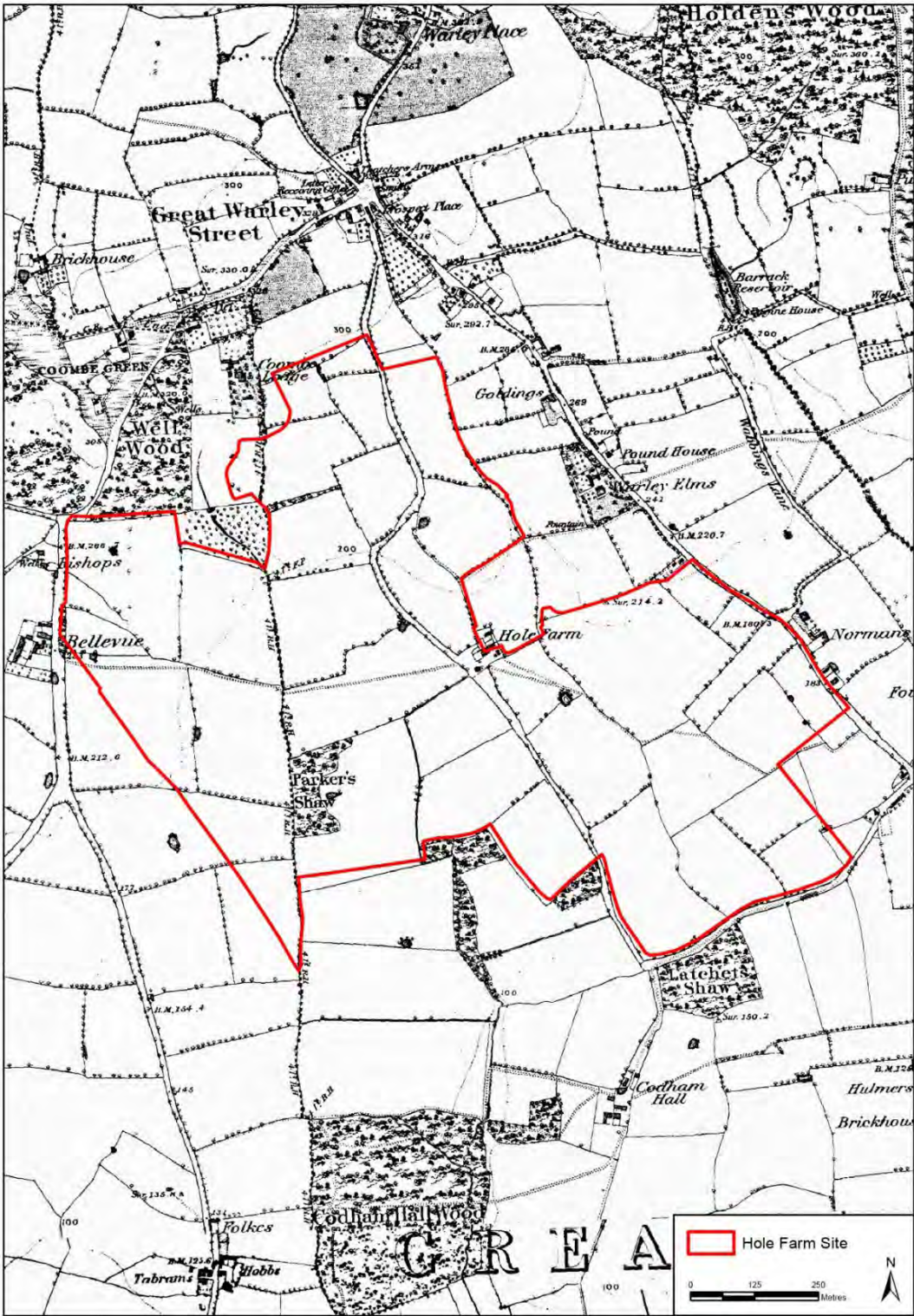


Figure 8 Extract from the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition 6" map (1866)

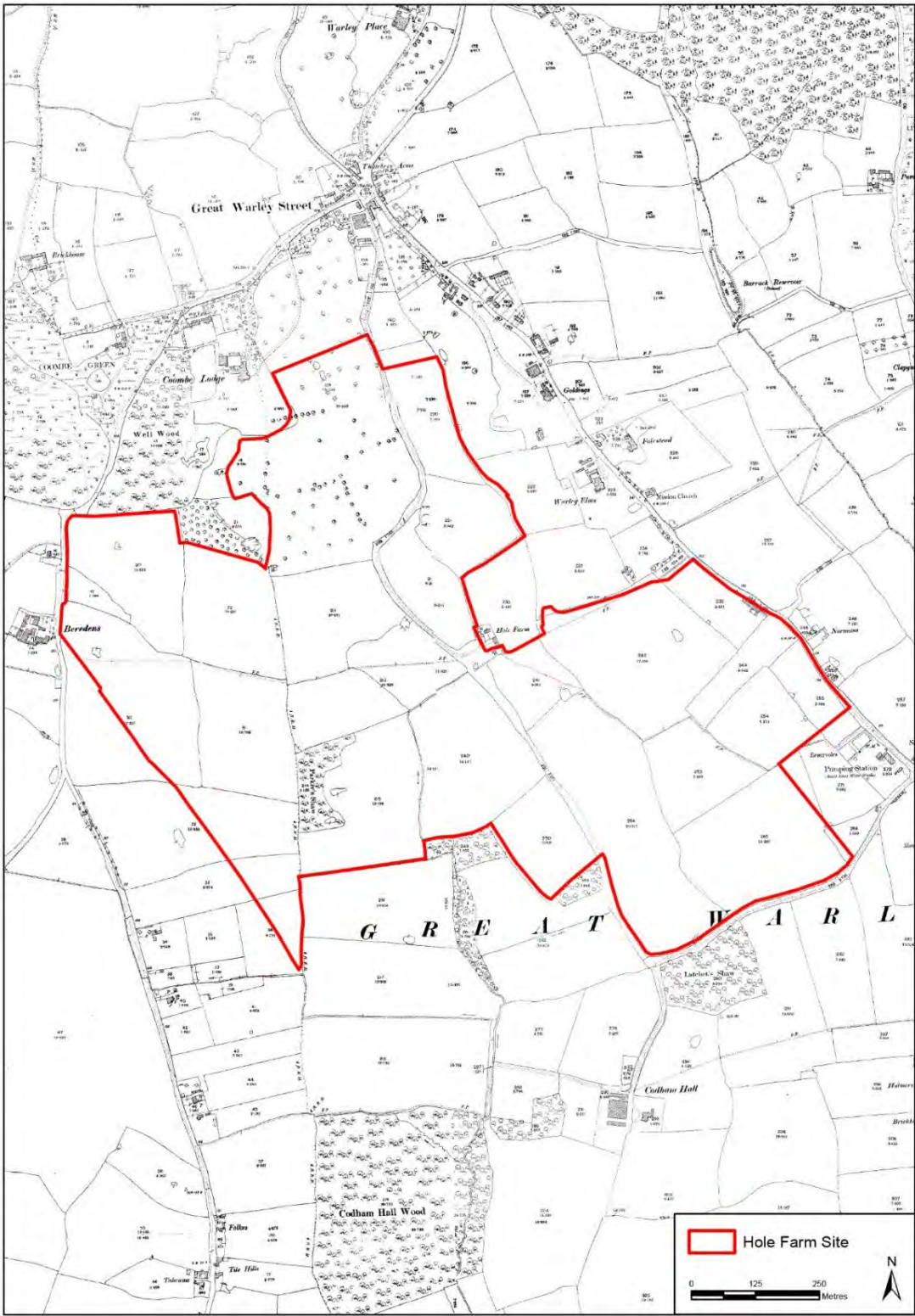


Figure 9 Extract from the OS 2nd edition 25" map (1895)

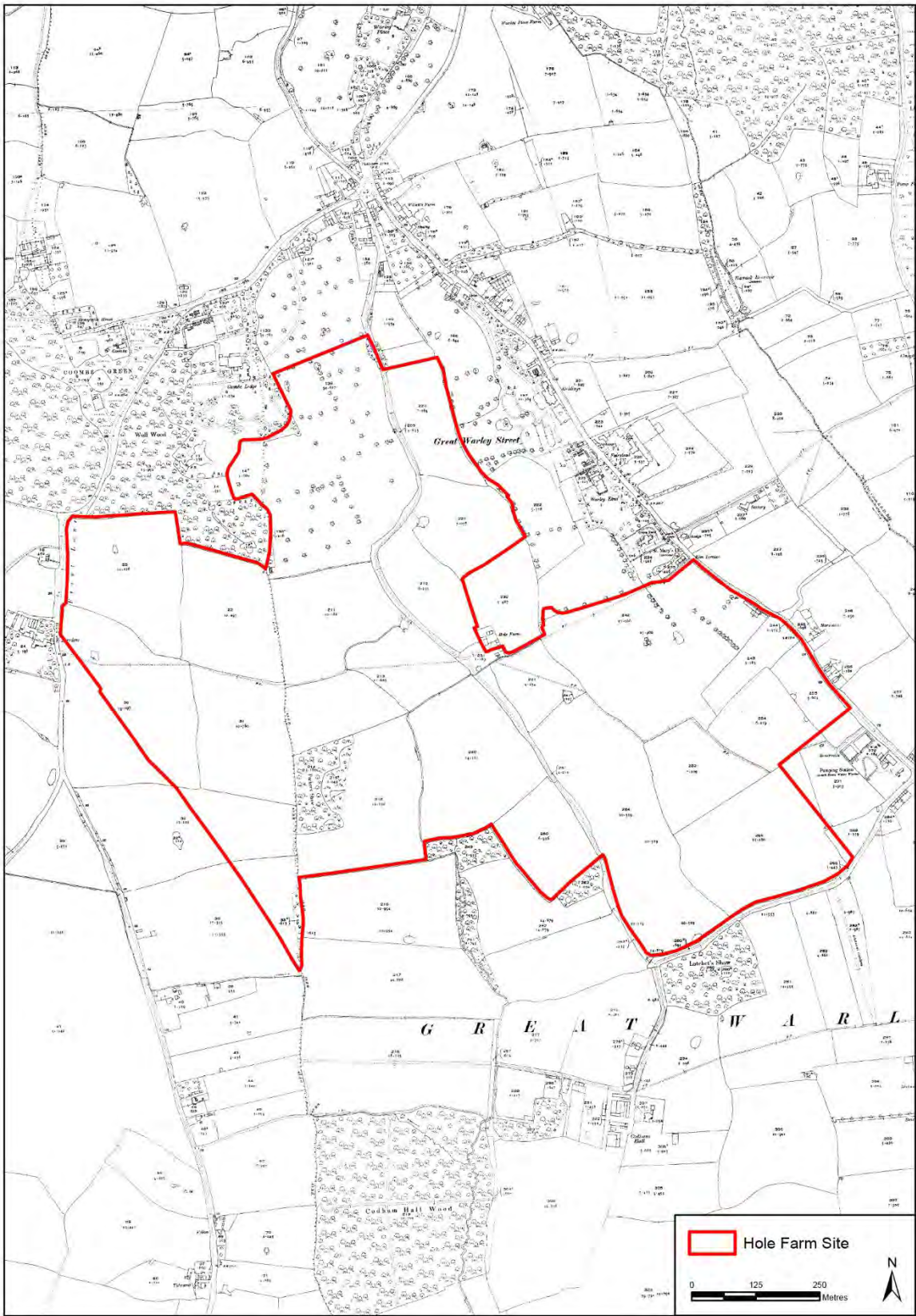


Figure 10 - Extract from the OS 3rd Edition 25" map (1915)

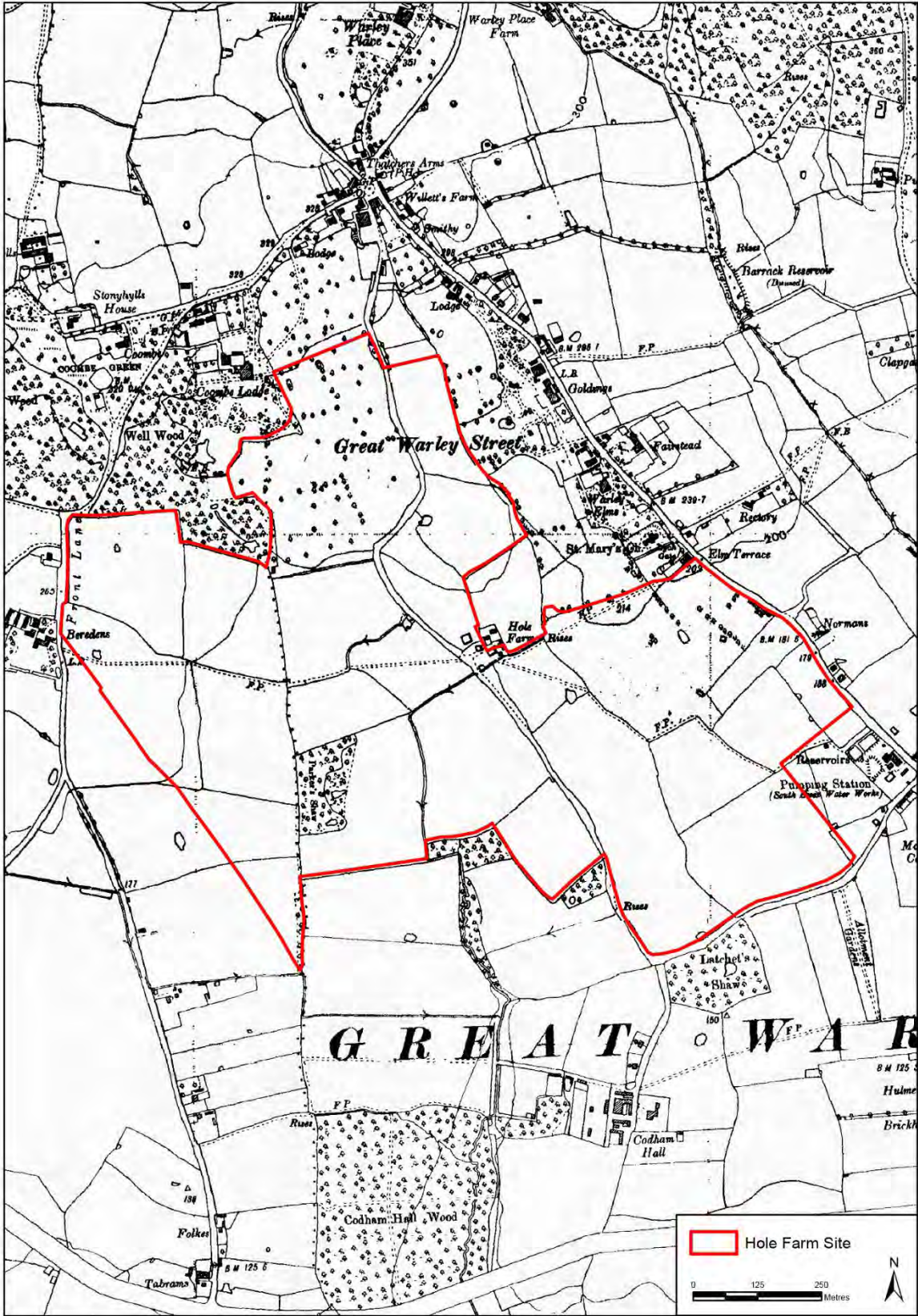


Figure 11 Extract from the OS 4th Edition map 6" (1938)

4 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.1 The Essex Historic Landscape Characterisation project identified 20th century boundary loss across the Site. Historically the landscape was one of irregular fields of pre-18th century date, many of which may have had their origins in the medieval period. There is a slight linear grain to this historic fieldscape which reflects the linear layout of the parishes in this area.
- 4.2 There are numerous historic trees, some of which have been pollarded in the past, located along the surviving field boundaries and around the boundaries of the Site.
- 4.3 Parker's Shaw is an area of historic coppiced woodland. The name references a medieval landowner William Parker, 1413 (Reaney 1935).
- 4.4 The Site was formerly accessed by a range of historic footpaths and tracks, which probably have their origins in the medieval period.
- 4.5 On the northern and eastern edges of the Site there are two areas of informal historic parkland of 18th or 19th century date, created by the removal of hedgerows and the retention of standard trees (Figure 12).
- 4.6 Potential elements of this woodland pasture/parkland still survive with metal fencing still present on some areas with the boundary with Coombe Wood



Figure 12 Metal fencing, potentially nineteenth century in date, relating to the woodland pasture/parkland in the northern part of the Site

4.7 There is a distribution of small field ponds across the site, with further potential examples identified in the lidar assessment.

5 Site Description and Analysis

5.1 A site visit was made on the 14/02/2023 with the weather conditions being bright and clear. Access was available to all of the site although no buildings were accessed.

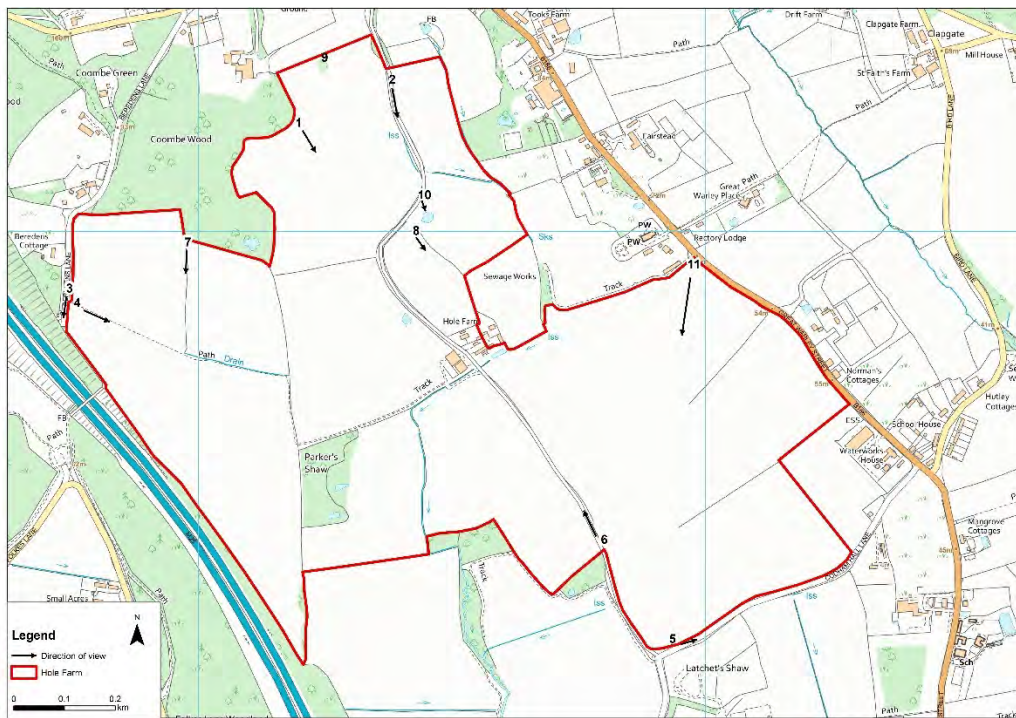


Figure 13 Views

General Description

- 5.2 The Site is largely bounded by trees and hedgerows which form former or current field boundaries. This is only interrupted by an area of the M25 to the west, where the replacement boundary is extant but juvenile in nature, and to the southeast where a modern field boundary exists.
- 5.3 The land across the Site comprises a natural incline sloping upwards towards the northwest and Great Warley in the north. It slopes southwards towards Parkers Shaw and other areas of historic woodland outside of the Site (Figure 11).
- 5.4 The ground across the Site comprises a natural incline sloping downwards towards the south and west. The Site comprises largely agricultural land and has been

consistently so since at least the eighteenth century, and probably since the medieval period.



Figure 14 – View 1, looking South from the northern boundary of the Site

- 5.5 An access road for Hole Farm, from Warley Road in the north traversing the Site to Codham Hall Lane in the south, has been extant since at least 1840, but if the date of Hole Farm is correct this is likely to be significantly older. The road is a private access to the farm and although tarmacked has probably changed very little since its original construction. It has ditches and hedges surviving along its length which are potentially related to its original construction (Figure 15).



Figure 15 – View 2, Hole Farm Lane looking south towards the farm complex

5.6 The north western part of the Site abuts the historic Beredens Lane which led to Beredens Farm from Warley, now a dead end road and track cut by the M25. Coppiced hedges are visible on the road edge (Figure 16).



Figure 16 View 3 Grown out coppiced hedge on edge of Beredens Lane

The western section of the footpath, linking the former Beredens farmstead with Hole Farm and Warley Elms, is still in existence with the position of the access to Beredens Lane still present in the hedge (Figure 17).



Figure 17 View 4 from Beredens Lane looking along historic route down to corner of hedge in centre of photo

- 5.7 The southern boundary of the Site abuts the historic lane of Cobham Hall Lane which historically led to Cobham Hall.



Figure 18 View 5, onto Cobham Hall Lane looking SE from the Site

- 5.8 Hole Farm lies at a low point within the landscape with land from all sides sloping towards the farm complex (Figure 19).
- 5.9 The historic part of Hole Farm is visible just outside of the Site boundaries (right hand side of Figure 19 along with the listed farmhouse of Hole Farm (LUID1250606). The complex retains some of the mid nineteenth century buildings that formerly made up the historic farmstead. The buildings within the Site (Left hand side of Fig 19) date to the late twentieth century.



Figure 19 View 6, Hole Farm looking north-west along Hole Farm Lane

- 5.10 The majority of the fields within the Site are under agricultural production apart from one which has been planted already. In general the Site comprises a very rolling landscape. All fields slope gently with those around Hole Farm sloping towards the farm and those to the south of the Site sloping south eastwards to the M25 and A127 (Fig 13).
- 5.11 A number of fields within the northern part of the Site retain lynchets some with old pollards within the hedge line (Figures 20 and 21).



Figure 20 View 7 Lynchet looking south from Combe Wood



Figure 21 View 8 Old pollards sitting on lynchet to north of Hole Farm

- 5.12 A number of ponds are present on the Site. One on the northern boundary contains large pieces of concrete and sherds of possible drainage pipe (Figure 22). The location of this pond on the northern edge of the Site lies to the immediate south of the cricket Pitch, and it is possible that this concrete forms part of the drainage system for the cricket pitch. It was partially water filled on the day of the visit.



Figure 22 View 9, Concrete lying within northern part of pond, possibly drainage structure.

5.13 A second pond lay directly to the north of Hole Farm, virtually circular in shape (Figure 23). Cartographic evidence indicates this was originally located on a field boundary or ditch line running south from Hole Farm Lane to Hole Farm.



Figure 23 View 10, View of pond looking south from edge of Hole Lane



Figure 24 – View 11, Looking south west towards the M25/A127 junction from the Warley Road entrance to Hole Farm

- 5.14 Within the Site to the north there is a record of a bomb crater within the Site. Given the proximity to Great Warley it is likely that further bomb damage or Unexploded Ordinances may be encountered.
- 5.15 The extent of agricultural land with its associated drainage may have had some impact on surviving archaeological deposits.
- 5.16 The construction of the M25 has impacted on the historic field pattern and forms the western boundary of the Site with the loss of some landscape features including the disruption of the historic field boundary layout.

Potential Impacts

- 5.17 In December 2022, Place Services received an updated design plan for the proposed woodland at Hole Farm. The new plan included a number of specific intrusive works which will be discussed individually below.
- 5.18 Overall, the desk based assessment has shown that little archaeological work has been undertaken within the Site. On those areas outside the Site where development has occurred, such as the M25 widening archaeological deposits of a late Bronze Age through to a medieval date have been identified. The data that is available within the site relates to evidence from standing structures and historic landscape features such as field boundaries, ponds, lynchets and historic routeways.
- 5.19 The new design proposes a number of paths to criss-cross the Site; to increase the accessibility of the new woodland. There are four new routes comprising an all abilities access trail, a multi user track and unsurfaced route and a new vehicle access. Both the all abilities access trail and the multi user track will require a surface to be created with terracing which has the potential to have an impact on below ground remains.
- 5.20 The proposed ponds would have the potential to have a similar impact on any surviving archaeological deposits. These will be excavated to a depth of c. 1 to 2m which as is shown by work of the Lower Thames Crossing evaluation would remove the majority of archaeological deposits if present. The ponds are largely in the south, west and eastern areas of the site; the only original ponds are located north of Hole Farm.



Figure 25 – Overall layout of Hole Farm community Woodland



Figure 26 –Layout of Hole access and public car park

- 5.21 The area proposed as a car park and visitor facilities (which will include a modular-style takeaway café and some toilets, Figure 26) will require groundworks for the creation of the car park and any associated drainage and services. Cartographic evidence and finds in the field indicate the potential of a post medieval structure within this area.
- 5.22 Development is proposed to the west of the Home Farm complex on and adjacent to the site of existing buildings. Some of the buildings within the farm complex will be curtilage listed and advice should be sought from the Brentwood Conservation Officer regarding the setting of the designated asset.
- 5.23 To the west of the historic farm complex the present buildings are proposed to be converted or demolished with a new tree nursery and building complex being proposed (Figure 27). Considering its close location to the present farm there is the potential of identifying earlier phases of structure relating to Hole Farm some being visible on the cartographic evidence assessed for this report.



Figure 27–Changes to the present structures at Hole Farm

5.24 The proposed sequence of detention basins to the southwest of Hole Farm have the potential to disturb archaeological deposits due to their extent and depth.

6 Aerial and Lidar Assessment

Introduction

6.1 An aerial and lidar assessment has been undertaken of the Hole Farm Site. This assessment involved assessing aerial photographs held within the HER, Google Earth and freely available Lidar data from the Environment Agency (EA). The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in Historic England guidance on Aerial Investigation and Mapping (Historic England 2012a and 2012b).

Previous work

6.2 The study area was covered by the Essex National Mapping Programme (NMP) which was carried out between 1993 and 2003. The Essex NMP assessed available aerial photography for visible archaeological remains and mapped them. The project produced 1:10,000 scale hand drawn maps, including both upstanding archaeological features (visible in the form of earthworks) and those below-ground archaeological features visible only as cropmarks and soil marks. A limited number of features were recorded during the NMP in the study area, but the original NMP did not include the use of lidar. This previous NMP work was used as a guide to inform the current aerial photograph and lidar assessment.

6.3 Airborne Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging) consists of an active laser beam being transmitted in pulses from an aircraft and the returning reflection being measured. The

survey method uses the principle of measuring distance through the time taken for a pulse of light to reach the target and return. The results can then be used to create a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) based on the measurements of the returning pulse to the sensor (Historic England, 2018, 3). The key data recorded with lidar is height data (three-dimensional coordinates on the ground) which makes the detection of features of archaeological interest possible.

- 6.4 For the past 19 years the Environment Agency (EA) has been carrying out extensive Lidar surveys across the country and uses the data for creating flood models, assessing coastal change and evaluating land use. The EA Lidar archive covers over 72% of England covering mainly flood plains, coastal zones and urban areas and was made available to everyone in 2015. Along with different spatial resolutions, the EA Lidar archive generally offers two sets of data for each survey resolution: Digital Surface Models (DSM) and Digital Terrain Models (DTM). A DSM includes all surface features including vegetation and buildings generated by the first return of the laser (i.e. are the first points to bounce back often reflected by the tree canopy or buildings) whereas the DTM removes these higher level surfaces (normally using the last return of the laser, i.e. the last point to bounce back often from the ground surface). While a DTM can reveal earthwork features below vegetation cover the data manipulation used can smooth and 'soften' the archaeological detail (Historic England, 2018).
- 6.5 The use of existing Lidar data for archaeological survey purposes is well established and has been used within Historic England's National Mapping Programme (NMP) for several years, but while many of the NMP surveys have successfully used Lidar to record new features it does have its limitations for archaeological surveys. Of particular relevance to archaeological use is that Lidar does not penetrate the ground, therefore if the archaeological features are sub-surface then the Lidar will not be able to record anything except general topography. In addition, Lidar does not 'see through the tree canopy' but relies on penetration of light through gaps in the canopy and this enables the ground surface to be recorded under certain circumstances (Historic England, 2018). However, when used in conjunction with standard aerial reconnaissance material the Lidar data can be invaluable.

Sources and methodology

- 6.6 The sources of aerial photographs for this project included the Essex County Council Vertical Collection and Google Earth but neither the Historic England Archive (HEA) or the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) were consulted. The Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted to establish if there were any specialist oblique coverage within the study area, although no photography was found, however there was good coverage of the site using the ECC vertical collection. The ECC vertical photography is entirely digital, with scanned prints from 1960 to 1990 and digital ortho-rectified images from 2000, 2010 and 2014. As the majority of the aerial photographs are only accessible as digital images they could not be viewed stereoscopically. Images from Google Earth were assessed onscreen and up to 20 sets of photographs were available. A full list of all the images viewed within the project area can be found in the Aerial Photographic Catalogue (Appendix D).
- 6.7 Lidar data was downloaded directly from the DEFRA Data web page (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>) as Geotiff's.



The following data sets for the entire study are was downloaded (February 2021) and processed:

| Data Set | Year | Resolution |
|-----------|------|------------|
| DTM & DSM | 2019 | 1m |
| DTM & DSM | 2016 | 50cm |
| DTM & DSM | 2006 | 2m |
| DTM | 2002 | 2m |

- 6.8 An overall mosaic of each lidar data set was created to allow all the downloaded tiles to be viewed easily. Then multiple visualisations (including Slope Gradient, Simple Local Relief Model, Analytical hill shading and positive and negative openness) were produced using Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) version 2.2.1. These visualisations were then viewed in ArcGIS.

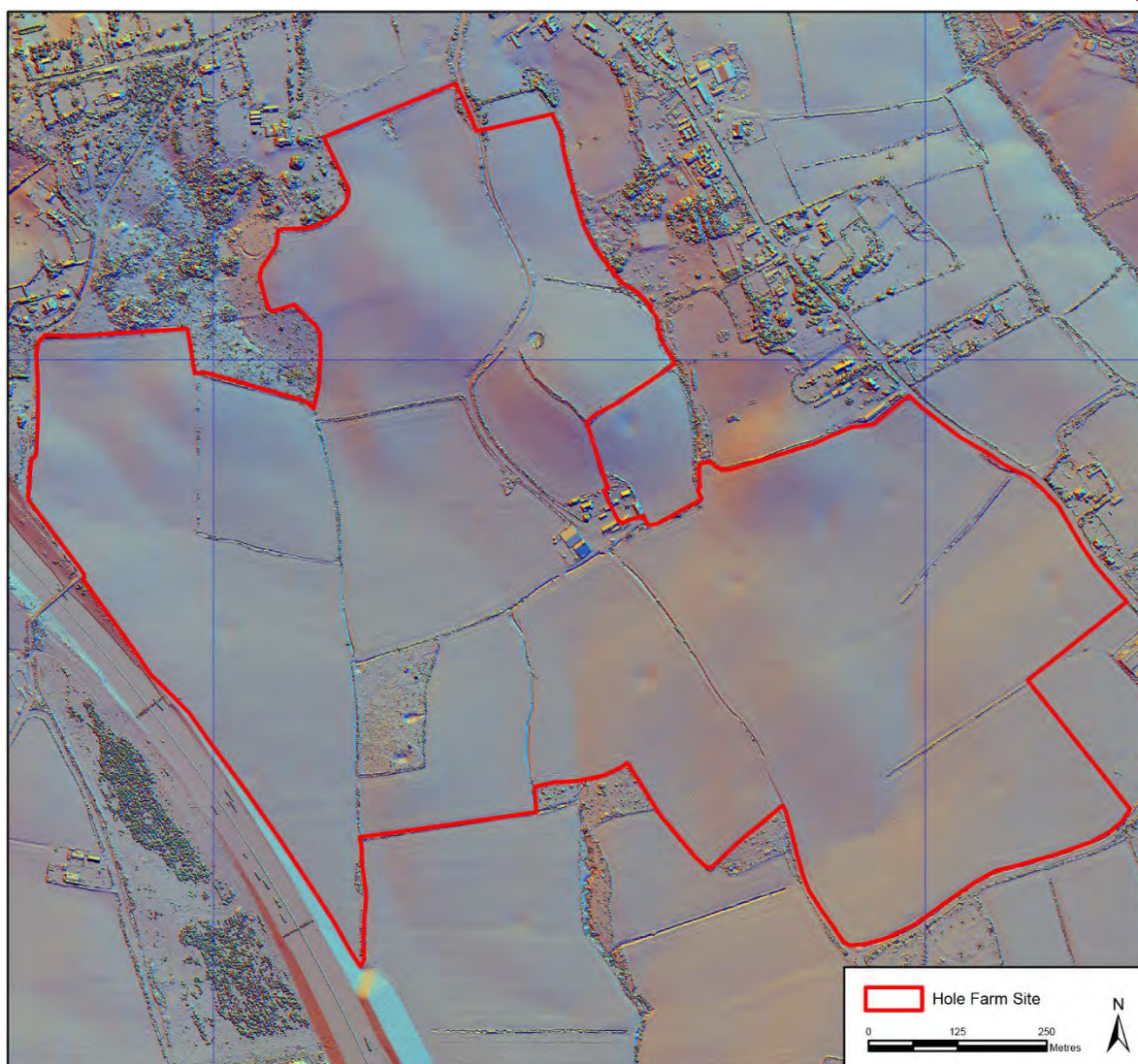


Figure 28 - Extract from EA Lidar Archive showing data availability across The Site. Image shows multiple hill shade visualisation created using 1m DSM data from 2016.

Results

6.9 There are no archaeological features detectable within the area on the vertical photography that has been assessed. The bomb crater, which had been mapped during the original NMP was not visible on the available photography. It is likely that this feature was recorded from an RAF photograph from the 1940s that was not accessible for this assessment. While the bomb crater would probably have been visible as an earthwork on these earlier photographs, it is likely that the crater had been filled and the land ploughed in the subsequent years. There was no evidence for the bomb crater on the lidar data.

6.10 Various features were visible as low-level earthworks (just a few centimetres in height/depth) on the visualisations created from the available lidar data across the site. The cartographic evidence from the 1880s shows that the landscape around Hole Farm was divided up into a series of fields of varying shapes and sizes, while the overall landscape pattern has changed little, many of the boundaries that created smaller fields have been removed. What remains are larger fields with evidence of low-



level earthworks showing where the fields boundaries were located (Figure 28). The field pattern can be detected on either side of the M25 (which marks the western boundary of the study area) demonstrating the post-medieval landscape layout still exists despite modern infrastructure development (Figure 29).

- 6.11 Other features visible on the lidar include a series of shallow depressions across the site. Four of these depressions are located to the south of Hole Farm (Figure 30). While it is unclear if these depressions are of archaeological origin, they could be former ponds. The OS maps from 1880 show a series of ponds in the vicinity, include one to the north of Hole Farm which is still an extant water-filled pond today and these depressions are of a similar size.
- 6.12 Figure 31 shows an extract from an ECC vertical photograph taken in 1970 where a former field boundary and pond are still extant and to the south of this a darker mark in the crops is visible. These features correspond with shallow depressions visible on the lidar (Figure 31)



Figure 29 Hill shade visualisation of 2006 2m DTM data showing Parkers Wood with 2 ponds, the M25 and the continuation of low-level earthworks showing the location of former field boundaries.

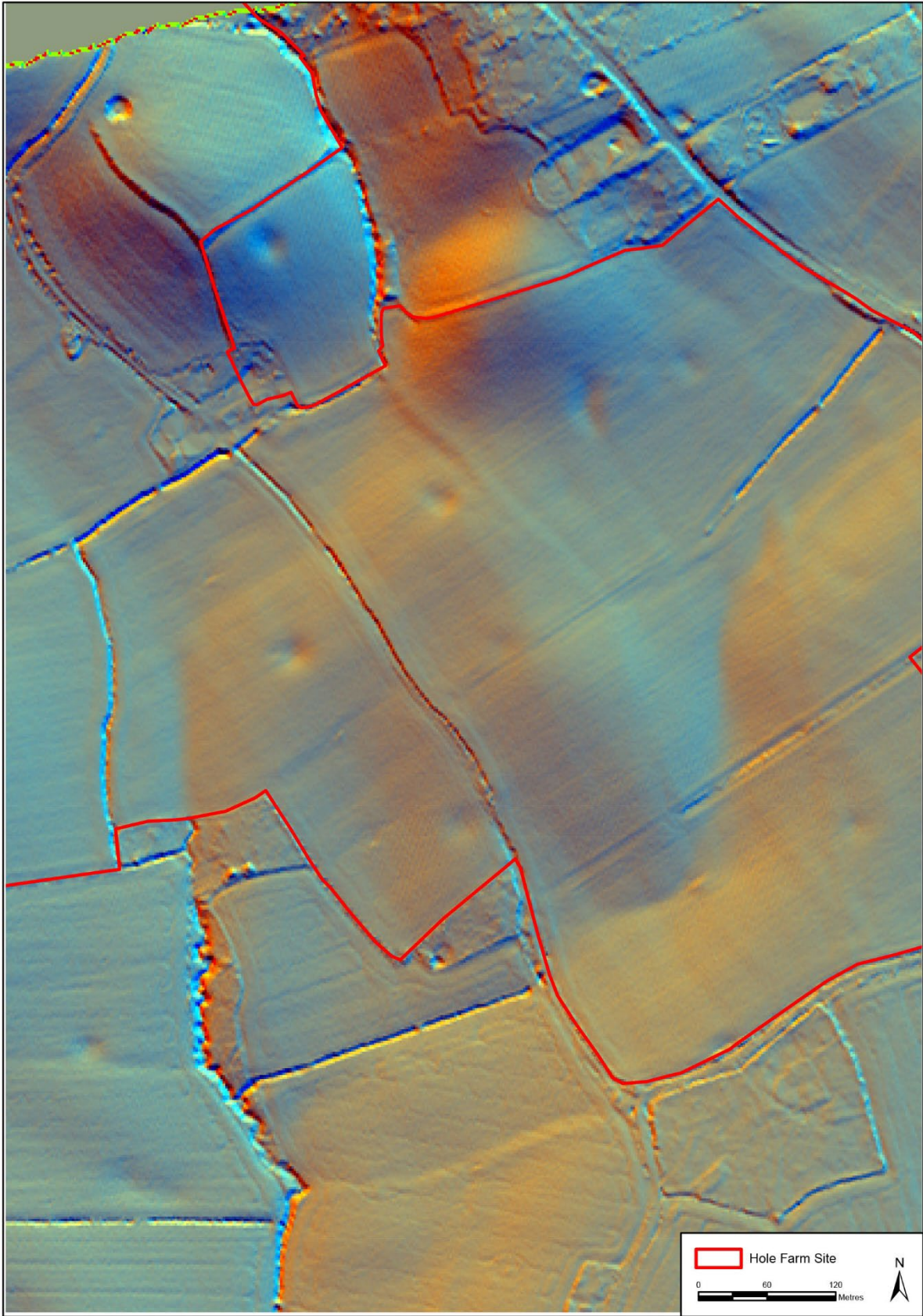


Figure 30 - Multi-hill shade visualisation of 2006 2m DTM data



Figure 31 Extract from 1970 ECC vertical photograph showing a former field boundary with small pond (A) and a cropmark (B) which correspond with features visible on the lidar

Conclusions

6.13 The detailed aerial assessment indicated that there are no significant archaeological features visible on either the assessed photography or the lidar. However, the survey did provide a detailed view of the changes to the agricultural landscape through time with low-level earthworks identifying former field boundaries and depressions identifying possible ponds being detected across the site.

7 Summary

Summary of Site Development

- 7.1 There is no evidence of activity on the Site until the medieval period.
- 7.2 Historical research has suggested that the Site was used as agricultural land associated with Hole Farm from the medieval period, located to the south of the settlement of Great Warley, through to the present day (Section 3.3).
- 7.3 One of the buildings at Hole Farm is designated as being of early sixteenth century or earlier date comprising a hall house. However, it is not depicted on the available map evidence until the early nineteenth century. Later farm buildings associated with Hole Farm are the only obvious development to have taken place within the Site since the farm's original construction. However, there is a scatter of medieval and post-medieval tile across much of the site, and some 16/17th century pottery has been recovered from two different locations on the farm, hinting at further medieval or early post-medieval settlement having been present on the site. The location of a late 19th century/early 20th century cottage is identifiable by rubble in the topsoil on the eastern edge of the Site, this is depicted on the historic mapping.
- 7.4 Within the Site a range of historic field boundaries, routeways, lynchets and ponds have been identified from the site walkover and aerial and lidar survey.

Truncation and Potential

- 7.5 The lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site means it is difficult to provide a detailed understanding of the likely presence of archaeological deposits across the site. The M25 widening project has shown the potential of the area to contain multi-period deposits specifically from the late Iron Age and Roman period.
- 7.6 There is a focus of multiperiod archaeological sites to the south of the Site with some indication of Neolithic activity, Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation and a nearby metal working site. The M25 widening project highlighted the potential for these multiperiod sites surviving on London Clay and there is the potential for this occupation to extend into the Site. There is therefore a low to medium potential for prehistoric activity within the Site.
- 7.7 There is the possibility, as indicated by the results from the M25 excavations and of the chance finds from the Roman period that there is a low to medium potential for occupation of this period.
- 7.8 This is similarly the case for early medieval remains. The proximity to the early medieval settlement at Great Warley indicates that there is potential for chance finds for this period, but there is an overall low potential for early medieval activity within the Site.
- 7.9 It can be assumed that the present structure of the roads, paths and field pattern within the Site have their origins in the medieval period, however the absence of Hole Farm Lane on the Chapman and Andre maps of 1777 is a conundrum. It is possible that the



cartographers at the time missed the lane and the associated farm. If the property is of 16th century date, then this is the most likely explanation. The presence of finds of late medieval and post medieval date, may relate to manuring or may indicate other occupation of this date within the Site.

- 7.10 The most sensitive known deposits within the Site relate to the farm complex at Hole Farm. The listed farmhouse, although outside the Site boundary, will require its setting to be considered as part of the proposed development. Additional buildings were constructed in the twentieth century on the western side of Hole Farm Road opposite to the farm complex and within the Site.
- 7.11 Archaeological finds and features associated with Hole Farm are likely to be restricted to the historic farmstead area itself and its immediate vicinity, although the potential of an earlier medieval farm complex should not be discounted. The proximity to the medieval and post medieval centre of Great Warley indicates the potential for chance finds for this period. There is a medium potential for additional medieval and post medieval activity outside of the historic farmstead especially associated with the Great Warley Street, and Hole Farm Road.
- 7.12 The agricultural nature of the majority of the Site indicates that there is the potential for some disturbance by ploughing, although this has been shown to be limited on the associated excavations on the line of the M25.

Summary

- 7.13 The lack of previous fieldwork in the area limits the quality of the results of this report. Overall, it is considered that the excavations on the M25 show that the Site has low-medium potential for new sites dating from the prehistoric and Roman period. There is a low potential for occupation from the early medieval period with little evidence of this on the heavy clay soils. The potential increases during the medieval period from c. 12th century with much of the present road and field layout potentially having its origins in this period.
- 7.14 The setting of the Listed Building must be considered when designing the planting layout. Consultation with the Brentwood Conservation Officer would be advised.
- 7.15 Based on our present knowledge apart from the designated building at Hole Farm there are no other national or regionally important deposits known within the Site. Evaluation and excavation associated with work on the M25 including a compound to the south of the Site have shown the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be identified in areas of proposed groundworks. The agricultural nature of the site means there is potential for some damage from agricultural activity.
- 7.16 Within the site the historic land use should be considered when defining the planting strategy. The lynchets, ponds, footpaths and the woodland pasture/former parkland should be integrated into the proposed layout of any planting strategy.

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 The listed building at Hole Farm comprises the most sensitive designated heritage asset on the Site. The setting of the Listed Building, Hole Farm Farmhouse, must be considered as part of the planting layout. Consultation with the conservation officer is
- 8.2 advised. As a minimum it is recommended a buffer is maintained around the farmstead and listed building to preserve it's setting as a farmstead within its associated agrarian landscape.
- 8.3 Historical and cartographic research has indicated that the Site was used as agricultural land probably from the medieval period, outside the settlement of Great Warley, until the present day. The woodland planting should also respect the field boundaries, footpaths, tracks, lynchets, ponds within the proposed Site, and this would also present the opportunity for the farmhouse at Hole Farm to be understood within its original landscape.
- 8.4 The cartographic evidence of woodland pasture/parkland in the northern area should be considered for restoration within the new layout.
- 8.5 The desk-based assessment has indicated that there are no known archaeological deposits within the proposed boundary area apart from the historic farmstead and bomb crater. The aerial and lidar survey have supported this assessment, although they have identified the remains of backfilled historic field boundaries and ponds.
- 8.6 The Site can be described as having a general low to medium potential for archaeological evidence of occupation from the prehistoric through to the medieval period based on the search of the HER records. Evidence from the limited excavation in the area indicates occupation of these periods are present, however, without appropriate evaluation this cannot be confirmed or disproved on the Site.
- 8.7 The farmstead at Hole Farm was extended in the twentieth century but the historic area of the farmstead was largely preserved. Archaeological finds and features associated with Hole Farm are likely to be restricted to the historic farmstead complex as defined on the historic cartographic evidence.
- 8.8 Within the Site, those proposed areas for development comprising the All-abilities access trail, the Multi User Track, the proposed new vehicle access route, the proposed ponds and the car park and visitor facilities are likely to require a reduction in ground level/ structural works which would impact below ground remains. Many of these lie in the centre and south of the Site where the potential for prehistoric through to medieval remains is higher.
- 8.9 The historic environment advisors are likely to recommend investigations in the above specified areas. As part of any initial assessment of the site a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching will potentially be required in advance of development. This may be targeted on those areas requiring groundworks such as new buildings, car park areas, new track ways and new water features or other landscaping works.



- 8.10 It is recommended that the archaeological advisor of Brentwood District Council is consulted to assess their views as to the need for any further assessment for previously unknown below ground deposits.
- 8.11 All statements and recommendations made in this report are subject to consultation and approval of the local planning authority.



9 References and Sources

Bibliography

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- Historic England 2021 Blake House (*BLAKE HOUSE, 1197259 | Historic England*)
- Historic England 2021 Church of St Mary the Virgin (*CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN, 1197210 | Historic England*)
- Historic England 2021 Hole Farm (*HOLE FARM, 1250606 | Historic England*)
- Historic England 2021 Hulmers (*HULMERS, 1250605 | Historic England*)
- Historic England 2021 Oak Beam Cottage Warley Green Cottage (*OAK BEAM COTTAGE WARLEY GREEN COTTAGE, 1206628 | Historic England*)
- Historic England 2021 Thatchers Arms Inn (*THATCHERS ARMS INN, 1208559 | Historic England*)
- Historic England 2021 Two Door Cottage (*TWO DOOR COTTAGE, 1197209 | Historic England*)
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- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*
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10 Appendices

Appendix A Legislation Policy and Guidance

| LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDANCE | DOCUMENT | SECTION/POLICY |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Primary Legislation | Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 | 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions. |
| National Planning Policy | National Planning Policy Framework (2019) DCLG | Section 16; Annex 2 |
| Guidance | National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) DCLG | ID: 18a |
| Guidance | Historic England (2015) Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: Setting of Heritage Assets | |
| Guidance | Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance. | |

Appendix B Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework) ⁴

| | |
|---|---|
| Archaeological interest | There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. |
| Conservation (for heritage policy) | The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance. |
| Designated heritage asset | A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation. |
| Heritage asset | A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). |
| Historic environment | All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. |
| Historic environment record | Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. |
| Setting of a heritage asset | The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. |
| Significance (for heritage policy) | The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. |

⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Appendix C HER Entries

| HER | Sites | Type | Monument | Summary |
|-------|--|------|--|--|
| 8547 | Warley Place | MON | Garden, House | The house was built in C17, possibly remodelled c1777 by James Gandon, more probably c1840, with extensive additions 1875-1904 for Frederick Willmott (d.. |
| 15573 | Pumping station, Great Warley | IND | Pumping Station | Pumping station built 1882. |
| 16277 | Warley Place Historic Garden | MON | Fernery (Garden), Garden, Great House, Gate Lodge, Fishpond | Remains of early C20 'wild garden' now included in the Register of Parks and Gardens (EH). |
| 16279 | Codham Hall Wood, Codham Hall Estate, Great Warley | MON | Parish Boundary, Boundary Marker, Ditch, Bank (Earthwork) | Codham-Hall wood has a sinuous boundary bank and ditch of medieval profile, up to 22ft in total width. |
| 18060 | Coombe Lodge | BLD | Garden, Great House | House and Gardens |
| 18129 | Bomb Crater at Tooks Farm | MON | Bomb Crater | a bomb crater appearing as an earthwork. |
| 19105 | Great Warley Hall manor | MON | Manor House | Saxon and medieval manor |
| 19107 | Possible Domesday settlement at Great Warley | MON | Settlement | Possible Domesday settlement at Great Warley |
| 19109 | Great Warley Historic settlement | MON | Common Land, Vicarage, Manor House, Church, Hospital, Settlement, Barracks | The medieval and post-medieval settlement of Great Warley |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| 19110 | Rectory, Great Warley | BLD | Vicarage | medieval rectory at Great Warley |
| 19116 | Great Warley School | BLD | School | School built in 1842. |
| 19889 | Proposed widening of the M25 an Archaeological Assessment | MON | | Report examining archaeological information within 500m either side of the existing road. |
| 20274 | Road Barrier (destroyed), Gt. Warley St, Great Warley | MON | Road Barrier | Road barrier |
| 20275 | Road Barrier (destroyed), Pump Farm Warley Gap, Great Warley | MON | Road Barrier | Contemporary records state, Roadblocks. |
| 27269 | Thatched Cottage | LB | House | Late C19 house. |
| 27343 | Two Door Cottage | LB | Hall House, Timber Framed House | C13, c.1500 and later timber framed house. |
| 27344 | Warley Green Cottage and Oak Beam Cottage | LB | Hall House, Timber Framed House | Mid C16 timber framed cottage. |
| 27345 | Church of St Mary the Virgin, Brentwood | LB | Church | Early C20 church. |
| 27346 | Lych gate at Church of St Mary the Virgin, Brentwood | LB | Lych Gate | Early C20 lych gate by C Harrison Townsend with inscription by Eric Gill. |
| 27347 | Fairstead | LB | House, Vicarage, Church | House dated 1889, red brick. |
| 27348 | Walletts | LB | Hall House, Timber Framed House | Early and late C16 timber framed house. |
| 27349 | Warley Elms | LB | House | House c.1800, yellow brick. |
| 27435 | Pump Farmhouse | LB | House | Early C19 house. |
| 27440 | Post Office | LB | Post Office, Timber | Timber framed house c.1500, with post office. |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|--|---|
| | | | Framed House | |
| 27441 | K6 Telephone kiosk adjacent to Post Office | LB | Telephone Box | Mid/late C20 Type K6 telephone kiosk, designed in 1935. |
| 27443 | Blake House | LB | Timber Framed House | Early C16, and later, timber framed house. |
| 27445 | Stony Hills Farm | LB | Timber Framed House, Farmhouse | Mid C17 timber framed farmhouse. |
| 27446 | Thatchers Arms Inn | LB | Timber Framed House, Public House | C17, C18 and C19 timber framed public house. |
| 27447 | The Red House | LB | House | Early C19 house. |
| 27448 | The Squirrels | LB | House, Nursing Home | Mid C19 house, now nursing home. |
| 27449 | South Lodge to Warley Place | LB | Lodge, Timber Framed House | Late C17 timber framed lodge, now house. |
| 32879 | Hulmers | LB | House | Late C18 house. |
| 32880 | Hole Farmhouse | LB | Hall House, Timber Framed House, Farmhouse | C16, or earlier, timber framed hall house. |
| 32881 | The Kilns Hotel (formerly Brick house) | LB | Timber Framed House, Hotel | C18 timber framed house. |
| 40677 | Warley Road and Great Warley Street, Great Warley | MON | Signpost | Cast-iron signpost manufactured by Maldon Ironworks |
| 45447 | Fieldwalking along the Epping-Horndon Gas Pipeline | FS | Findspot | Pottery and flint were found along the route of the Epping-Horndon Gas Pipeline |
| 45513 | Bridge Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood | LND | Wood | Recently planted woodland |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 45515 | Jacksons Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood | LND | Wood Bank, Coppice | Ancient semi-natural woodland |
| 45522 | Un-named Wood I, Codham Hall Estate, Great Warley | LND | Wood, Wood Bank | Possible ancient semi-natural woodland |
| 45523 | Un-named Wood II, Codham Hall Estate, Great Warley | LND | Wood, Wood Bank | Possible ancient semi-natural woodland |
| 45524 | Un-named Wood III, Codham Hall Estate, Great Warley | LND | Wood | Possible ancient semi-natural woodland |
| 45373 | Stapleford Tawney (Epping) to Horndon Archaeological Field Survey | FS | Findspot | Fieldwalking survey of pipeline route - see individual sites for details. |
| 45447 | Fieldwalking along the Epping-Horndon Gas Pipeline | FS | Findspot | Pottery and flint were found along the route of the Epping-Horndon Gas Pipeline |
| 45540 | Tyler's Shaw, Boyles Court, Upminster | LND | Wood | Woodland |
| 45943 | Sewage Pipeline, Warley, Essex | MON | Gully, Cremation, Pit | Two shallow gullies, containing early medieval pottery, and a small pit were found. |
| 46253 | Warley Hill, Warley Road, Havering | NFF | | A geophysics survey revealed no archaeological features. |
| 48964 | "M25 - | NFF | | No archaeological deposits were encountered on this 1.1ha site although there was 1m of made ground over the area. |
| 48965 | M25 – Warley Road to Berden's Lane Strip Widening – M25014.10 | NFF | | No archaeological remains were encountered as the colluvial deposit below the topsoil was left in situ. |
| 48966 | "M25 - | MON | | |



| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|----------|---|
| 48967 | M25 - Codham Hall Bund, Tank 1762 and Strip Widening - M25018.10 | MON | | A multi period site dating from the Late Neolithic to Medieval represented by features and finds. |
| 48968 | Hobbs Hole | | | Multi-period site with Roman enclosures and cremations followed by Saxon quarrying |
| 52327 | A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. | PAS | Findspot | A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date. |



Appendix D Aerial Photographic catalogue

1960

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ESSEX/60/16/027 | 20 June 1960 |
|-----------------|--------------|

1970

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| HSL/UK/70/1079/4046 | 9 October 1970 |
|---------------------|----------------|

1980/81

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| MAL/81/02/185 | 25 January 1981 |
|---------------|-----------------|

1990

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Aerofilms/90/235/7190 | 4 December 1990 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|

ECC digital ortho-photographs from 2000, 2010 and 2014, were assessed

Google Earth Images from 1999-2020 were assessed between 8-10th February 2021 for the entire site

