

# **M25 junction 28 improvement scheme**

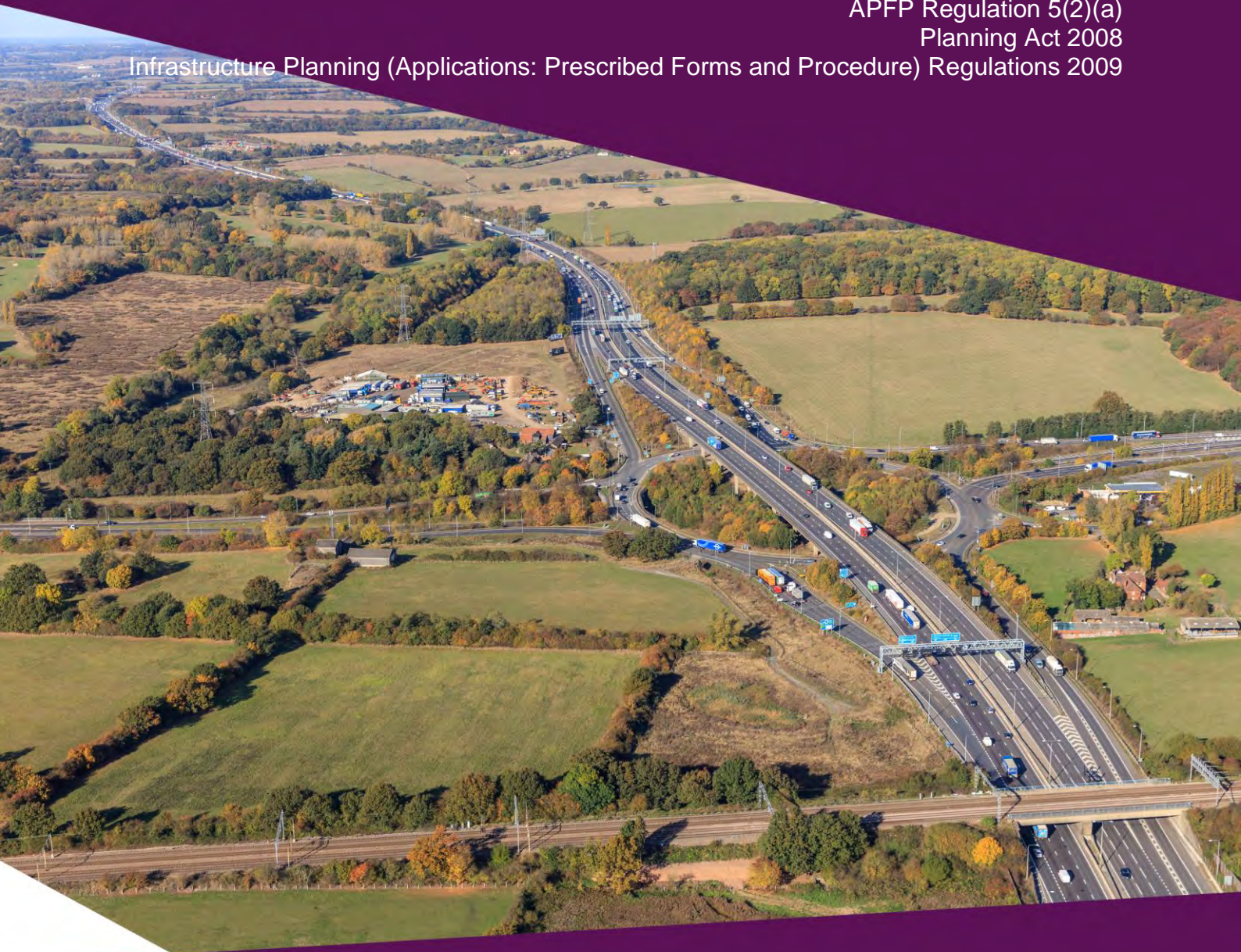
## **TR010029**

### **6.3 Environmental Statement**

#### **Appendix 11.2: Archaeological desk-based assessment**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)  
Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



## **Infrastructure Planning**

### **Planning Act 2008**

#### **The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009**

#### **M25 junction 28 scheme Development Consent Order 202[x ]**

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#### **6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 11.2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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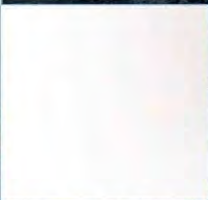
# **Appendix 11.2**

## **Archaeological desk-based assessment**



**Junction 28 M25 / A12,  
Proposed Interchange Upgrade  
London Borough of Havering & Brentwood,  
Essex:  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

**Project No: 24114  
November 2017**



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**Junction 28 M25/A12 Proposed Interchange Upgrade, London Borough of Havering  
& Brentwood, Essex:  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures

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## 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Atkins to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of the proposed upgrade to M25 Junction 28 where it meets the A12 to the west of Brentwood, Essex.
- 1.2 This assessment has identified three previously recorded heritage assets/areas of potential within the Site Boundary. Two of these assets are areas which have been designated as Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) or Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs). These include an area designated because of the potential for prehistoric deposits to be buried beneath alluvial deposits (DLO33196) and the area surrounding the London to Colchester Roman Road (DLO33238/MLO106812/MEX2262). The third asset comprises two areas north of Alder Wood excavated in advance of strip widening at the M25 (MEX1049359). The excavations revealed a large ditch which corresponded to a boundary shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map. A further four ditches were located parallel to a modern drain. Two large rectangular pits truncated the large ditch and were filled with modern brick debris. Five post-medieval or modern assets (AOC1-5) have been identified as a result of the map regression undertaken for this assessment.
- 1.3 Two areas of woodland lie adjacent to the Site Boundary. Jermain's Wood (MEX1036735) at Boyles Court, Brentwood was likely planted around 1900 and Pipeline Wood (MEX1036738) was planted in the mid-1980s during the construction of the M25.
- 1.4 The Historic Environment Records (HER) indicate a nine archaeological assessments/investigations have taken place within, or partially within, the Site Boundary previously. Four of these were desk-based assessments (MEX1035105; ELO11755; ELO14836; ELO15641) undertaken in advance of developments. Fieldwalking took place along the Epping-Horndon Gas Pipeline (MEX1036570) and recovered a number of artefacts including pottery and flint. However, the HER indicates that this were primarily findspots of single artefacts and that in most cases no individual HER numbers were assigned. A magnetic survey (MEX1038727) was undertaken towards the southern extent of the Site; none of the anomalies were interpreted as being archaeological in nature. Three intrusive archaeological investigations (MEX1049360; MEX1049361; MEX1049362) were undertaken during the construction of the M25. All were located south of Junction 28. No archaeological deposits were encountered at MEX1043960 or MEX1043961. No archaeological deposits were encountered at MEX1043962, however colluvium deposits were left in situ following the stripping of topsoil, and so there is the potential for archaeological remains to be preserved beneath this.
- 1.5 In addition to known heritage assets identified within the Site, this assessment has identified medium potential for prehistoric remains within the APZ (DLO33196) in the west of the Site but low potential for such remains throughout the rest of the Site; medium potential for remains within the Roman road APA (DLO33238) in the west of the Site but low potential for Roman remains throughout the rest of the Site; medium potential for medieval and post-medieval remains and low potential for early medieval and modern remains. The potential for archaeological survival may be greater in areas to the north and west of the current junction where the Site Boundary takes in areas of open land. There is less potential for remains to survive within the existing road corridors and in particular to the south of Junction 28 where the M25 has been banked; however, there is potential for pockets of survival within these areas.

- 1.6 Given that groundworks undertaken during the construction of the Proposed Development are expected remove the superficial geology there is the potential for direct impacts upon any surviving remains of the Roman road (DLO33238/MLO106812/MEX2262) and any prehistoric remains surviving beneath alluvial deposits associated with the APZ (DLO33196) along the banks of the Ingrebourne River and Weald Brook. Any hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains which survive on the Site would also be impacted.
- 1.7 A full impact assessment and detailed recommendations for additional archaeological assessment and mitigation will be presented in the Environmental Statement.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Project Background & Site Location

- 2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Atkins to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed Junction 28 M25/A12 Interchange Upgrade. The proposed development upgrade works will be focussed around the upgrade of the roundabout at Junction 28 of the M25.
- 2.1.2 Junction 28 itself is centred on NGR TQ 56768 92401 but the Site Boundary stretches from Harold Park, London Borough of Havering in the southwest to Brook Street west of Brentwood, in the northeast. From the north the Site stretches along the M25 from north of Alder Wood, taking in The Grove, to the southern extent of Foxburrow Wood in the south. To the west of the junction a portion of the Site extends south from the A12, where it crosses the Ingrebourne River and Weald Brook, crossing the railway line and Nag's Head Lane. The Site Boundary covers an area of c. 117.21 hectare (ha) and the current development proposals would require 61.87ha of this for development.

### 2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

- 2.2.1 The British Geological Survey website (BGS Viewer<sup>1</sup>) maps the bedrock geology within the Site Boundary as being dominated by the London Clay Formation which is sedimentary bedrock which formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment which would have previously been dominated by deep seas.
- 2.2.2 Superficial deposits are more varied, and none are recorded along the M25 to the north of the J28. Along the A12 and the M25, where it stretches south of the junction, and also in the area to the northwest of the junction, head clay, silt, sand and gravel are recorded as is alluvium. These superficial deposits formed up to three million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes. The superficial deposits along the Ingrebourne River and Weald Brook comprise alluvium river deposits.
- 2.2.3 The topography of the Site generally slopes downhill, from c. 50 AOD in the east, towards the Weald Brook in the west which lies at c. 30 AOD.

### 2.3 Proposed Development

- 2.3.1 The Proposed Development includes the upgrade of the interchange at Junction 28 of the M25. Currently the proposals include:
- Realignment of the existing A12 to the east of Junction 28;

<sup>1</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

- Realignment of existing slip roads to north, east and west of the junction;
- Widening of the existing M25 north of the junction;
- Construction of bridge over the realigned slip road to the north of the junction;
- Realignment of the existing watercourse northwest of the junction; and
- Construction of a viaduct over the loop road, watercourse and BPA pipeline, west of the junction.

### 3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & CRITERIA

#### 3.1 Assessment Methodology & Criteria

- 3.1.1 This report aims to identify and map the nature of the archaeological resource on the Site and includes an assessment of the relative value / importance of the known and potential archaeological resource. This desk-based assessment forms a supporting document to the Project Control Framework process. Detailed impact assessment will be undertaken in the Environmental Statement. Impacts upon the setting of heritage assets are not considered here as they will also be assessed in the Environmental Statement. This assessment will identify known heritage assets within the Site and the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to survive. Comments upon the mitigation which could potentially be required will be offered, however detailed mitigation proposals will be presented in the Environmental Statement and will be in line with the results of the full impact assessment.
- 3.1.2 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2017). This assessment has been prepared with regard to relevant statutory requirements, national, regional and local guidance, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990; National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) and regional and local planning policy.
- 3.1.3 All assets within the Site Boundary have been identified to assess the likely nature and extent of the archaeological and built heritage resource. In addition all assets within a Study Area extending up to 500m beyond the Site Boundary have been identified. The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) are the primary sources of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in the Study Area. The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this assessment:
- Designated Heritage Asset data, downloaded from the online National Heritage List for England (National Heritage List) maintained by Historic England;
  - The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER);
  - The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER);
  - An assessment of topographical, geological, archaeological and historical information from web based and in-house sources;
  - Historic maps showing the Site;
  - An assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources listed in Section 8.

- 3.1.4 The assessment criteria used to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site are laid out in detail in Appendix 1. The heritage assets and other relevant findspots or evidence, identified from the sources listed above, have been described and presented in the Gazetteer of Heritage Assets (Appendix 2) and are plotted on Figures 2-5.

## 3.2 Limitations

- 3.2.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Atkins and other project stakeholders. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (November 2017) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.
- 3.2.2 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Atkins or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 3.2.3 This desk-based assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in Section 3.1.3 above, National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) data was obtained from Atkins in November 2017.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 4.1 National & Local Planning Policy

#### The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 4.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012) sets out 12 Core Planning Principles of which the conservation of historic environment is one. One of the NPPF's core principles is that *'planning should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'* (DCLG 2012, Para 17).
- 4.2.2 Where designated assets are concerned great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and loss of significance should require *'clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and grade II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens should be wholly exceptional'* (DCLG 2012, Para 132).
- 4.2.3 Impacts upon non-designated heritage assets are also a pertinent planning consideration. Paragraph 135 states that *'in weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'* Paragraph 139 goes on to add that *'non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets'*.
- 4.2.4 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should require developers to *'record and advance the understanding of the*



*significance of the heritage asset's [...] in a manner appropriate to their importance and the impact, and should make this evidence... publicly accessible. (Paragraph 141)'.*

#### **Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014**

- 4.2.5 The DCLG published Planning Practice Guidance online in 2014, to expand upon the NPPF. '18a: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' was published in April 2014. The Guidance notes that *'conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings to as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest'*.
- 4.2.6 In relation to the Site and this assessment, the key considerations are set out in the sections on non-designated heritage assets.
- 4.2.7 The NPPF and the PPG identify two categories of non-designated sites of archaeological interest:
- *'Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets' (PPG citing National Planning Policy'. Framework Paragraph 139); and*
  - *'Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first' (PPG).*
- 4.2.8 The approach to be taken during development management is outlined in Paragraph 128 of the NPPF which states that when determining applications *'local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation' (Para 128).*

#### **National Policy Statement for National Networks**

- 4.2.9 In addition to the overarching regulatory and policy framework discussed above, the impacts and effects of the Proposed Development have been reviewed in light of relevant historic environment legislation and policy.
- 4.2.10 Policy with regard to assessment of the historic environment effects of nationally significant transport infrastructure is laid out in the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN).
- 4.2.11 Historic Environment Policy is laid out in paragraphs 5.120 to 5.142 of the NPSNN. The key aspects which should be addressed are as follows:
- the significance, setting and viability of the heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development should be considered;

- when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be;
- harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification - substantial harm to or loss of a grade II Listed building or grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional; substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional.

4.2.12 There is no definition of what constitutes 'substantial harm' in the NPSNN or other published policy documents. However guidance in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), supporting policy advice and case law indicates that whilst clearly a step down from total loss, substantial harm still represents a considerable degree of change to the significance of an asset. This could, for example, be as the result of removal of significant elements of fabric or the degradation / removal of key aspects of an asset's setting that notably contribute to its significance.

4.2.13 When considering the consequences of substantial harm there is a strong presumption against development.

4.2.14 NPSNN embodies an underlying principle of balancing harm and benefit which places greater weight on the conservation of more important assets. Where less than substantial harm would occur there is a need to ensure that harm is justified and minimised and that the wider public benefits of the proposal are appropriately articulated.

### **Local Planning Policy**

4.2.15 The redline boundary for the M25 Junction 28 upgrade lies within two local authority areas. The westernmost area of the Site, is located in the London Borough of Havering while the rest of the Site is located within the area administered by Brentwood Borough Council, Essex.

4.2.16 The London Borough of Havering Local Development Framework consists of a number of development plan and supplementary documents which guide development within the borough. The Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Document is the most relevant to this assessment and was adopted in 2008. Control Policy 18 deals specifically with heritage:

#### ***"CP18 - HERITAGE***

*All new development affecting sites, buildings, townscapes and landscapes of special architectural, historical or archaeological importance must preserve or enhance their character or appearance. Contributions may be sought towards the preservation or enhancement of historic assets where appropriate.'* (London Borough of Havering, 2008: 163)

4.2.17 A supplementary planning document on heritage was also adopted in 2011. Development Control Policy DC70 within the document deals with archaeology and is relevant to this assessment:

#### ***"DC70 – ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS***

*The Council will ensure that the archaeological significance of sites is taken into account when making planning decisions and will take appropriate measures to safeguard that interest. Planning permission will only be granted where satisfactory provision is made in appropriate cases for preservation and recording of archaeological remains in situ or through excavation. Where nationally important archaeological remains exist there will be a presumption in favour of their*

*physical preservation. Particular care will need to be taken when dealing with applications in archaeological 'hotspots' where there is a greater likelihood of finding remains. Planning permission will not be granted for development which adversely affects the three Ancient Monuments in the Borough or their settings."* (London Borough of Havering, 2011: 33)

4.2.18 The supplementary planning document also provides information of Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) and Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs). The document defines APAs as 'known archaeological sites of importance' and APZs as 'wider areas of archaeological landscape which may contain specific individual hotspots and are likely to contain other yet unknown sites awaiting future identification' (ibid, 35). The document indicates that any a planning application which lies within, contains, an APA or APZ will require to be accompanied by an archaeological desk-based assessment. It advises that in considering planning applications, the council will:

- *"Attach suitably worded conditions to applications as requested by GLAAS on behalf of English Heritage;*
- *Ensure all new information produced as a result of the planning application process is passed to Havering Museum and the Local Studies Library for public access;*
- *Encourage the adoption of national standards for the capture, curation and dissemination of heritage archives provided by the National Monuments Record."* (ibid, 36)

4.2.19 Brentwood Borough Council adopted The Brentwood Replacement Local Plan on 25 August 2005. A number of policies were saved in August 2008. Policy C18 deals with archaeology:

*"C18 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites*

*Where important archaeological sites and monuments, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by a proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ. In situations where there are grounds for believing that the proposed development would affect important archaeological sites and monuments, developers will be required to arrange for an archaeological field assessment to be carried out before the application can be determined thus enabling an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made. In circumstances where preservation is not possible or feasible, then development will not be permitted until satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the commencement of the development.'* (Brentwood Borough Council, 2005: 141).

### **Emerging Planning Policy**

4.2.20 Consultation on the Proposed Submission of the Havering Local Plan ran from Monday 7th August until Friday 29 September 2017. Proposed Policy 28 focusses on the protection of heritage assets:

*'Policy 28 Heritage assets*

*The Council recognises the significance and value of Havering's heritage assets and will support:*

- i. Proposals that seek to sustain or enhance the significance of heritage assets at risk in the borough;*

- ii. *The maintenance of up to date Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans;*
- iii. *The identification, and maintenance, of a local list of non-designated heritage assets that meet agreed selection criteria;*
- iv. *Well designed and high quality development in a Conservation Area, or its setting, which preserves, enhances or better reveals the character and appearance of the area and its significance, and which contributes to local character and distinctiveness, taking into account the Conservation Area Appraisal or Management Plan. Where a building (or other element) detracts from the significance of a Conservation Area, its removal will be supported when acceptable plans for redevelopment have been agreed;*
- v. *Viable uses, alterations or extensions to a listed building, or development within its setting, which would not be harmful to the significance of the heritage asset, including its historic and architectural interest;*
- vi. *Well designed and high quality development within a Registered Park or Garden of Historic Interest, Historic Park or Garden of Local Interest, Area of Special Townscape or Landscape Character, or within their setting, which sustains or enhances the significance of the heritage asset, including its special character and important views; and*
- vii. *Proposals affecting the significance of a heritage asset with archaeological interest, including the contribution to significance made by its setting, where:*
  - a. *The proposals are supported by an appropriate assessment of the asset's significance;*
  - b. *Any harm is minimised, clearly justified and necessary to achieve public benefits that are substantial enough to outweigh loss or harm to the asset's significance; and*
  - c. *The significance of any asset or part of an asset to be lost is recorded and made publicly accessible.*

*Substantial harm to, or loss of, a Scheduled Monument or non-designated heritage asset with archaeological interest that is demonstrably of national importance, will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.'* (London Borough of Havering 2016:71-72)

- 4.2.21 Brentwood Borough Council is currently preparing a Local Development Plan to replace the saved policies of the Replacement Plan. Consultation on the Draft Local Plan ended in March 2016. Policy 9.7 of the draft plan deals with archaeology:

**'POLICY 9.7: ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS**

*Planning permission will not be permitted for development which would adversely affect a Scheduled Monument, or other locally or nationally important sites and monuments, or their settings.*

*A full Archaeological Assessment must be included with any planning application affecting areas of known or suspected archaeological importance to ensure that provision is made for the preservation of important archaeological remains.*

*Where proposals affect archaeological sites and other designated assets, preference will be given to preservation in situ unless it can be shown that archaeological mitigation through recording, assessment, analysis report and deposition of archive is more appropriate.*



*Any development that may affect archaeological remains will need to demonstrate the likely impact upon the remains and the proposed mitigation to reduce that impact.*

*The desirability of preserving a Scheduled Monument or their equivalent and its setting is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.'* (Brentwood Borough Council 2016: <https://brentwood.jdi-consult.net/localplan/readdoc.php?docid=8&chapter=9&docelemid=d1265#d1265>)

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Report Structure

- 5.1.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 2. The Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, HER number and where applicable the NHLE number, designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources. The gazetteer also notes whether each asset lies within or outside the Site Boundary.
- 5.1.2 The heritage assets referred to in the text and listed in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 are plotted on Figures 2-5 using the assigned NHLE or HER numbers as appropriate. The Site location is shown outlined in red.
- 5.1.3 The Study Area includes all known heritage assets within the Site Boundary and 500m of it. The aim of this is to identify impacts upon known remains and also to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the development footprint.
- 5.1.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in Section 8.

### 5.2 Prehistoric Evidence (-AD 43)

- 5.2.1 There are no known prehistoric remains within the Site Boundary. However, GLHER designates part of the Site an Archaeology Priority Zone (APZ), along the Ingrebourne River and Weald Brook (DLO33196) in the northwest area of the Site. This has been designated because the underlying geological alluvial deposits have the potential to overlie prehistoric deposits. Alluvial deposits can be particularly conducive to the preservation of paleoenvironmental features which can be useful for dating purposes. Further Archaeological Priority Zones of Gravel Head Deposits (DLO33197) and Gravel Sand Deposits (DLO33198) are similarly designated for the potential for prehistoric deposits to be buried beneath gravel deposits. These areas are located c. 280m to the west of the southern extent of the Site Boundary and c. 150m north of the eastern extent of the Site Boundary respectively
- 5.2.2 Fieldwalking at Hole Farm (MLO76051; MLO76898) at the very southern extent of the Study Area recovered five flint flakes and flint core. Fieldwalking along the route of the Epping – Horndon Gas Pipeline (MEX1036570) recovered artefacts such as pottery and flint of possible prehistoric date. The survey crossed the Site Boundary to the east of J28 and west of Vicarage Close. The EHER, however, records that most of these artefacts were recovered as findspots for single artefacts and were not given HER numbers and so the provenance of these findspots is not known. This suggests that the locus of prehistoric activity was outside of the area where the pipeline intersects with the current Study Area.

- 5.2.3 A cropmark, recorded on aerial photographs, east of Little Tomkyns Farm (MLO100582) and at the southern extent of the Study Area, is undated; but on typological grounds the GLHER suggest that it may be indicative a Bronze Age barrow.
- 5.2.4 Current evidence indicates a lack of known heritage assets of prehistoric date within the Study Area, but the GLHER's designation of an APZ along Ingrebourne River and Weald Brook indicates geological conditions which may be conducive the survival of such remains. On this basis there is considered to be medium potential for prehistoric remains within the APZ (DLO33196) in the west of the Site but low potential for such remains throughout the rest of the Site.

### 5.3 Roman Evidence (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.3.1 The Roman Road from London to Colchester (MLO106812; MEX2262) has been designated by GLHER as an Archaeological Priority Area (DLO33238). The road follows the course of the A12 to the west of J28 and then along Brook Street A1023 to the west of the junction. The GLHER notes the potential for road side settlement and human burials associated with the road.
- 5.3.2 The only definitely Roman asset recorded in the Study Area is a findspot of a Roman finger ring (MEX2346) recovered Hillside Walk, Brentwood c. 254m southeast of the Site Boundary. Fieldwalking at Hole Farm (MLO76051; MLO76898) at the very southern extent of the Study Area recovered four sherds of Roman pottery.
- 5.3.3 Place-name evidence suggest that Tylehyrste, at Tylers Common Upminster (MLO23390), may indicate the presence of a Roman building in the area. The HER notes that Tylehyrste is generally translated as 'wood with earth for making tiles'. The name Tylehyrste is recorded in a document from AD 1062, and as the earliest date of tile manufacture following the Roman period is the 14<sup>th</sup> century, suggests that the site is either a previously unknown Saxon tile works or refers to the presence of residual Roman tiles. Tylehyrste is located within the Study Area, c. 455m to the west of the southern extent of the Site Boundary.
- 5.3.4 Aside from the find of the ring, no Roman archaeology has been recorded within the Study Area. However, as the Roman road from London to Colchester (DLO33238; MLO106812; MEX2262) passes through the site the potential for Roman remains cannot be discounted. On this basis, there is considered to be medium potential for Roman remains within the Roman road APA (DLO33238) in the west of the Site but low potential for Roman remains throughout the rest of the Site.

### 5.4 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.4.1 There are no early medieval heritage assets recorded within the Site Boundary. The settlement of Tylehyrst (MLO12476), also discussed in Section 5.3 above, is mentioned in a document dated AD 1062 and therefore was likely established by the early medieval period. The site is now called Tylers Farm and is located c. 455m west of the of the southern extent of the Site Boundary. Jackson's Wood (MEX1036734), c. 107m to the southeast of the southern extent of the Site Boundary, is a coppice surrounded by a wood bank, which is double ditched in places. It has been suggested that it was originally associated with Tylehyrst (Hay 1995).
- 5.4.2 Cotswold Archaeology undertook a desk-based assessment in 2014 for Maylands Golf Course (ELO14836). The assessment identified the remains of an early medieval woodland at Cock Wood c. 30m west of the Site Boundary at its northern extent. However, the report does not make clear the reasons for concluding that the wood is of early medieval origin and it has not, as yet, been included as a heritage asset in the GLHER.

- 5.4.3 Given the limited evidence for early medieval remains in the Study Area and the general paucity of remains of these dates generally, there is considered to be low potential for early medieval archaeological remains to survive on the Site.

## 5.5 Medieval Evidence (1066-AD 1500)

- 5.5.1 There are no heritage assets of medieval date recorded within the Site Boundary. The Golden Fleece Inn (1197231) and Moat House (129743) are both Grade II\* Listed Buildings within the Study Area which have their origins in the medieval period. The Golden Fleece Inn at Brook Street c. 280m south of the eastern extent of the Site Boundary is originally c. 1400 in date. It was subject to substantial alterations and additions in the 16<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was originally a house but is now used as a public house. In 1986 a portion of wall plaster was removed and the timbers were recorded (MEX40795; EEX40796), this revealed that the 14<sup>th</sup> century western cross wing had originally formed the eastern wing of a 14<sup>th</sup> century hall which is no longer extant (Milton 1988: 263).
- 5.5.2 The current Moat House (1279743), which lies c. 348m to the south of the eastern extent of the Site Boundary, is primarily of post-medieval date with the earliest phases dating to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century but with later additions. The house was previously surrounded by a moat which is now dry and fragmentary. The house, at the time the moat itself was in use, was thought to have been the residence of Henry Roper, Gentleman Pursuivant to Queen Katherine of Aragon and thus was likely established in the medieval period (National Heritage List Entry: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1279743>).
- 5.5.3 The EHER records the settlement of South Weald (MEX1032780) as a number of parcels of land located between the modern settlement of South Weald, in the south, and Coxtie Green in the north. The modern settlement is designated as a Conservation Area (DEX22821). Weald Park (1000747) which also lies in this area is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden and designated as a Conservation Area (DEX22829). The medieval settlement of South Weald included a Manor House, Vicarage, Church House and Parish Church. It appears to have consisted of a small village focused on the church complex and surrounded by small farms, including the manorial holding at Calcott. In 1086 the manors of Calcott and South Weald covered an area of 2.5 hides and it is suggested that the rest of the parish was forested. In the early 1270s the assizes of bread and ale, the return of writs, free warren and right of gallows was held by Waltham Abbey, though Calcott had its own jurisdiction (Medlycott 2001). The original vicarage (MEX1032782) was built after 1275 and included 12 acres of glebe land. The vicarage was rebuilt before 1640 and again in 1718. A new vicarage was built on another site in 1825 (ibid). Browne's Charity Almshouses and Chapel (1197264) is a Grade II Listed Building within South Weald and the Study Area. It was constructed in 1858.
- 5.5.4 Weald Park (1000747), while primarily designated as a late 17<sup>th</sup> century / early 18<sup>th</sup> century park and woodland, has its origins as a deer park which was formed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century when South Weald was under the jurisdiction of Waltham Abbey. Following the Dissolution, the estate was sold to Sir Brian Tuke.
- 5.5.5 South of the Site Boundary along the current route of the M25, Beredens La Cranham (MLO9677; MLO23628; MLO37676; MLO53802; MLO54549) was subject to rescue excavation prior to the construction of the motorway. Beredens originated a free tenement of the Cranham Estate in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, having been purchased by John de Beredens in 1363 (Victoria County History 1903, 105-6). The earliest house (MLO53802) recorded during the rescue excavation dated from the 14<sup>th</sup> century and consisted of the remains of a timber building on tile footings. An occupation site (MLO54549) was

also recorded and comprised of post-holes, stake holes and pottery. According to the GLHER entries the house was modified in the post-medieval period. It was demolished in 1955 and had seeming been derelict for some time.

- 5.5.6 The very eastern extent of Dagnam Park (MLO104464) extends within the Study Area at a distance of c. 394m from the northern extent of the Site Boundary. Hatters Wood in the west of the park, and beyond the Study Area, has existed since at least 1293. At this time the manor of Dagenhams and Cockerels are recorded as being held by John of Weald.
- 5.5.7 The site of a medieval hospital, known from documentary records, at Near Shenfield Road (MEX2254) was located c. 250m south of the eastern extent of the Site, on the corner of Brook Street and Spital Lane. It was first recorded in 1201 and appears to have been a leper hospital and later a free chapel dedicated to St John the Baptist.
- 5.5.8 Medieval settlement is known within the Study Area to the east, northeast, northwest and southwest of the Site. As such there is considered to be medium potential for archaeological remains of medieval date to survive within the Site. However, it should be noted that the concentrations of settlement during this period as identified by the HERs lie beyond the Site Boundary. As such it is likely that any medieval remains which do survive will be located beyond the major settlements and are thus most likely to be related to agricultural or woodland management of the area.

## 5.6 Post-Medieval Evidence (AD 1500 – AD 1900)

- 5.6.1 The only post-medieval assets recorded within the Site Boundary on the HERs are ditches encountered during excavations undertaken for the M25-Tank 1741 and Strip Widening (MEX1049359). Five ditches were encountered and the largest was noted to correspond to a large curving north to south boundary shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map.
- 5.6.2 Maps predating the Ordnance Survey show the place names of the sites described above, such as Weald or South Weald, Brook Street, Dagenham and Brentwood. However, the maps are at such a scale that they do not provide much detail in terms of land use for the Site itself.
- 5.6.3 The 1881 six inch to the mile OS map was surveyed in 1866. Land within the Site Boundary is primarily shown as open with a few copses of trees and containing the Roman Road. The Eastern Railway line and a few minor roads are also shown running through the Site. In the vicinity of the Junction 28 itself, the map records buildings at The Grove (AOC1) to the northwest of the junction (Figure 6). Buildings to the northeast of the associated woodland share a similar footprint to those shown on the modern OS mapping. However, the 1881 OS map indicates buildings to the south of this that are not shown on modern mapping. To the west of J28, five buildings are shown at Putwell Farm (AOC2) on the 1881 OS map where only two are shown on the modern OS map. Most of these appear to underlie the current A12 slip roads but some extended south of the road corridor within the Site Boundary. No other built features are depicted within the Site Boundary.
- 5.6.4 Post-medieval assets in the Study Area include a number of Listed Buildings. These include Tylers Hall Farm House (1079905) and a timber-framed range of outbuildings associated with it (1183938), both of which are Grade II Listed and date to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century. Boyles Court (1206439) is also Grade II Listed and of later 18<sup>th</sup> century date. It was originally constructed as a house but is now in use as a school. Its associated barn (1197206) and stables (1206447) are also Grade II Listed. In the south of the Study Area, a further Grade II Listed Farm, Stony Hills (1297215) is 17<sup>th</sup> century in date.



- 5.6.5 Listed Buildings at Brook Street include Nos 17, 19 and 21 Brook Street (1205707) and the Bull Inn (1297259), both of which are Grade II Listed. Nos 17, 19 and 21 Brook Street was originally constructed as a house but has been split into three cottages; it dates to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Bull Inn is a public house which dates to c. 1600. The Listing descriptions for all Listed Buildings are available in the gazetteer in Appendix 2.
- 5.6.6 Weald Park (1000747) is partially located within the Study Area and lies c. 120m to the east of the northern extent of the Site Boundary. It originated as a medieval deer park and following the Dissolution the estate and park passed through several owners. In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century it came into the ownership of Erasmus Smith. Smith and his successors made several improvements to the hall and grounds and a 1738 plan records series of formal walled gardens around the hall, a Belvedere tower and an extensive formal park land. In the 1750s the estate was sold to the Towers and they extended the park to the north and deformed the water and walled gardens. In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Weald Park became a country park. The gardens and pleasure grounds survive to the east of the site of the Weald Hall, demolished 1951, as earthworks. The park land is located to the north of the site of the hall.
- 5.6.7 Dagnam Park (MLO104464) also lies partially within the Study Area. It has origins within the medieval period and developed throughout the post-medieval period and passed to London County Council in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The GLHER records fragments of masonry and columns (MLO105289) and may have come from the sale of the nearby Wanstead House in 1823 (GLHER report 13719). Also within the Study Area is Tylers Common (MLO1045644), the last substantial area of common ground in Havering, located to the south of the Site Boundary. A spring (MLO24496) is recorded at Tyler's Common in 1734, 1886 and 1890 (Christy n.d. 200-3)
- 5.6.8 Non-designated buildings of post-medieval date in the Study Area include buildings shown on maps of 1618 at Greenway Harold Park (MLO15564) and Settle Road (MLO14553) in Romford. The EHER records a 'great house' and garden at Coombe Lodge (MEX1031657) but gives no further details. The EHER also records a garden and house at Warley Place (MEX27426; MEX27432) within the Study Area. However, the location given is on the corner of a National Grid square and it is likely that these actually relate to the buildings and Garden of the Grade II registered Warley Place (1000746) to the east and beyond the Study Area.
- 5.6.9 Other remains of post-medieval date include a findspot comprising three sherds of pottery including a red earthenware flattened rim sherd, a red earthenware rim sherd from a large dish and a red earthenware base sherd. These were all discovered near Front Park during the Epping-Horndon Gas Pipeline Survey (MEX1035531) and are thought to be 17<sup>th</sup> century in date. A Victorian silt trap (MEX40800) has been recorded at London Road in Brook Street. All other post-medieval assets (MEX1036733; MEX 1036735; MEX1036737; MEX1036739; MEX1036759) are areas of woodland recorded by a Report on Essex County Council Woodlands in 1995.
- 5.6.10 Given the above there is judged to be medium potential for remains of post-medieval date to survive with the Site Boundary.

## 5.7 Modern Evidence (post 1900)

- 5.7.1 There are no changes shown within the Site Boundary on the 1920 OS map (not illustrated). The 1946 OS map (Figure 7), survey in 1938, shows unroofed buildings to the west of The Grove (AOC3) and along the northern edge of the A12 (AOC4). Harold Park housing estate to the south of the A12 and

beyond the Site Boundary is also shown under construction. A single roofed building (AOC5) appears to the north of the A12 and Putwell Farm (AOC2). The unroofed buildings are not shown on the 1961 OS map (not illustrated) although the roofed building is shown to have been extended to the east. The 1961 OS map also shows a circular structure added to the farm buildings at Putwell Farm. The 1968 OS plan (not illustrated) indicates that upgrades to the A12 had been undertaken and the roundabout constructed at Brook Street. Several of the buildings at Putwell Farm (AOC2) and the modern buildings on the opposite side of the A12 (AOC5) are not shown and were evidently removed as part of the upgrade. The M25 is first shown on the 1985 OS map (not illustrated).

- 5.7.2 Modern assets in the Study Area primarily relate to the sites of Second World War remains and woodlands recorded during the 1995 survey. A boundary post is recorded at Nags Head Lane (MEX105292) opposite the entrance to a sewage works.
- 5.7.3 Second World War remains include an Alan Williams Turret (destroyed) at Brook House (MEX1035529), a spigot mortar emplacement (destroyed) at Brook Street (MEX1035530) and a road barrier (destroyed) adjacent to the Golden Fleece Inn, Brook Street (MEX1035531). Modern woodlands are located at Island Wood (MEX1036731), Bridge Wood (MEX1036732), Jermain's Wood (MEX1036735) and Pipeline Wood (MEX1036738). Jermain's Wood and Pipeline Wood share a boundary with the Site.
- 5.7.4 Given the above there is judged to be low potential for remains of modern date to survive within the Site Boundary.

## 5.8 Previous Archaeological Investigations (See Figure 5)

- 5.8.1 Where archaeological investigations have encountered specific heritage assets of definitive periods, these are noted in the Sections above.
- 5.8.2 The HERs record desk-based assessments for the widening of the M25 (MEX1035105); Thames Chase Community Forest (ELO11755) and Oak Farm Cemetery (ELO15641). The EHER does not give any information for the assessment undertaken in advance of the M25 widening. The assessment was located within the Site Boundary; however, intrusive works undertaken following the assessment revealed post-medieval ditch boundary features (see Paragraph 5.6.1 above). Within the Study Area archaeological investigation was undertaken for the M25 – Tank 1706 and Strip Widening (MEX1049358) and revealed two ditches which, upon excavation, were revealed to be back filled post-medieval field boundaries.
- 5.8.3 No archaeological deposits were encountered during investigations at M25 Tank 1727 (MEX1049360), M25 Tank 1740 and Strip Widening (MEX1049361) or M25 – Warley Road to Berden's Lane Strip Widening (MEX1403962) which are also located within the Site Boundary. However, it should be noted that only the topsoil was stripped between Warley Road and Berden's Lane and that colluvium deposits were preserved in situ.
- 5.8.4 The Thames Chase Community Forest desk-based assessment (ELO11755), undertaken in 1992, partially lies within the Site Boundary and within the Study Area, however it also extends over c. 4,398 ha to the south and west of the Site taking in the London Boroughs of Havering and Barking and Dagenham and the Essex districts of Brentwood and Thurrock. The assessment found that potential for prehistoric remains lay mainly in the south of the assessment area and beyond the current Study Area. Tyler's Hall Listed Buildings (1079905 and 1183938) and Tyler Common Settlement (MLO12476), possible Roman building (MLO23900) and common land (MLO14553) are located both

within the desk-based assessment area and the current Study Area and are discussed in detail above. A geophysical survey (ELO510) associated with the Community Forest Project identified a number of anomalies however none were thought to be archaeological in origin. Fieldwalking was also undertaken in conjunction with this project and was concentrated around Folkes Lane (Hole Farm) (ELO1358) in the Study Area. A small concentration of prehistoric flint flakes was recovered and in the vicinity of Bereden Manor (see Section 5.2.2 above) several sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were encountered.

- 5.8.5 The desk-based assessment undertaken at the Oak Farm Cemetery (ELO15641) in 2014, was located south of the A12 and west of the M25. The extreme eastern edge of the assessment area, along Ingrebourne River, is located within the Site Boundary. The assessment concluded that there was potential for ditches associated with the London to Colchester Roman road (DLO33238) and potential for paleoenvironmental remains given the APZ (DLO33196) along Ingrebourne River and Weald Brook. The assessment also noted the potential for post-medieval field boundaries.
- 5.8.6 Desk-based assessments were also undertaken at Como Street, [Car Park], Romford (ELO556) and Settle Road [Harold Hill Learning Village], Romford (ELO8799). The GLHER provides no information on the former. The Settle Road assessment concluded that there was good potential for archaeological remains of medieval to modern date in the western part of the assessment area but that potential in the rest of the area was low.

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

### 6.1 Known Remains

- 6.1.11 Heritage assets identified within the Site Boundary are noted in Table 1 below. An indication of their significance is also given. Significance is assigned in line with the methodology set out in Appendix 1 of this report. The assessment of significance is made reference to the methodology set out in the DMRB.

Table 1: Heritage Assets within the Site

Site Reference Number	Site Name	Designation	Significance
DLO33196	Alluvium Deposits (Geology)	Archaeological Priority Zone	Not known
DLO33238	London to Colchester Roman Road	Archaeological Priority Area	Medium
MEX1049359	Ditches found during excavations for the M25 Tank 1714 and Strip Widening	Non-designated	Negligible
AOC1	The Grove	Non-designated	Low
AOC2	Putwell Farm	Non-designated	Low
AOC3	Unroofed enclosure/building west of The Grove	Non-designated	Negligible

AOC4	Unroofed enclosure/building north of A12	Non-designated	Negligible
AOC5	Roofed Buildings north of the A12 at Putwell Farm	Non-designated	Negligible

6.1.12 The Alluvial Deposits APZ is of unknown significance as it has been designated for its potential to contain archaeological remains based upon its geological character however no known assets have been recovered from it. The ditch and assets identified via map regression are post-medieval or modern in nature and in many cases have been destroyed / removed by previous works associated with the upgrades to the A12 and construction of the M25, as such they are judged to be of Negligible, or at most Low significance. The Roman road is judged to be of Medium significance.

6.1.13 Any groundworks during the construction of the Proposed Development are expected to remove the superficial geology. This removal could have a direct physical impact on the assets noted above or upon portions of them.

## 6.2 Potential for Unknown Remains

6.2.1 In addition to the known heritage assets within the Site, there is the potential for hitherto unrecorded buried archaeological remains to survive within the Site.

6.2.2 This assessment has identified medium potential for prehistoric remains within the APZ (DLO33196) in the west of the Site but low potential for such remains throughout the rest of the Site; medium potential for remains within the Roman road APA (DLO33238) in the west of the Site but low potential for Roman remains throughout the rest of the Site; medium potential for medieval and post-medieval remains and low potential for early medieval and modern remains.

6.2.3 The potential for archaeological survival may be greater in areas to the north and west of the current junction where the Site Boundary takes in areas of open land. There is less potential for remains to survive within the existing road corridors and in particular to the south of Junction 28 where the M25 has been banked; however, there is potential for pockets of survival within these areas.

## 6.3 Potential Need for Mitigation

6.2.1 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012) and its accompanying Planning Practice Guide (CLG 2014), as well as the local planning policy outlined in Section 4.2 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a proposed development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.

6.2.2 The proposed finalised scheme will seek to avoid direct impacts upon known heritage assets during construction through careful siting of infrastructure and, where appropriate, fencing off of known heritage assets.

6.2.3 Given the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Site Boundary, any areas which will be subject to ground works may require to be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation to adequately mitigate impacts upon archaeological remains. This work should comprise a programme of geophysical survey in the first instance followed by further investigations as



determined in consultation with GLAAS, Essex County Council Historic Environment Team and the local authorities. Geotechnical Investigation works should be subject to an archaeological watching brief and the data received should be subject to desk-based geo-archaeological assessment. Archaeological works associated with the geotechnical investigations should be particularly focussed on the areas within the Alluvium APZ (DLO 33196) along the Ingrebourne River and Weald Brook.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 This assessment has identified eight heritage assets within the Site Boundary. These include an APA and an APZ. The APZ is designated as a result of the potential for prehistoric remains to survive below Alluvium deposits (DLO33196) and the APA follows the course of the London to Colchester Roman road (DLO33238). Six non-designated heritage assets of post-medieval / modern date have been discovered through previous excavation or the map regression undertaken for this assessment. The post-medieval / modern assets (with the exception of post-medieval buildings identified at The Grove (AOC1)) have largely been removed by previous works associated with the A12 and M25. Groundworks undertaken during the construction of the Proposed Development are expected to remove the superficial geology and therefore there is the potential for direct impacts upon all of these assets, should they survive sub-surface.
- 7.2 In addition to known heritage assets identified within the Site, this assessment has identified the potential for hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains to survive within the Site Boundary. This assessment has identified medium potential for prehistoric remains within the APZ (DLO33196) in the west of the Site but low potential for such remains throughout the rest of the Site. It has also identified medium potential for remains within the Roman road APA (DLO33238) in the west of the Site but low potential for Roman remains throughout the rest of the Site. Based on current evidence there is also judged to be a medium potential for medieval and post-medieval remains and low potential for early medieval and modern remains.
- 7.3 The final enabling works and construction plan should be designed to avoid direct impact upon heritage assets where possible. A programme of archaeological works including geophysical survey, and monitoring of geotechnical investigations and agreed with GLAAS, Essex County Council Historic Environment Team and the local authorities is recommended in order to mitigate impacts upon buried remains potentially present within the Site.
- 7.4 Detailed impact assessment and an assessment of impacts upon the setting and character of heritage assets will take place, and be reported on separately in the Environmental Statement.

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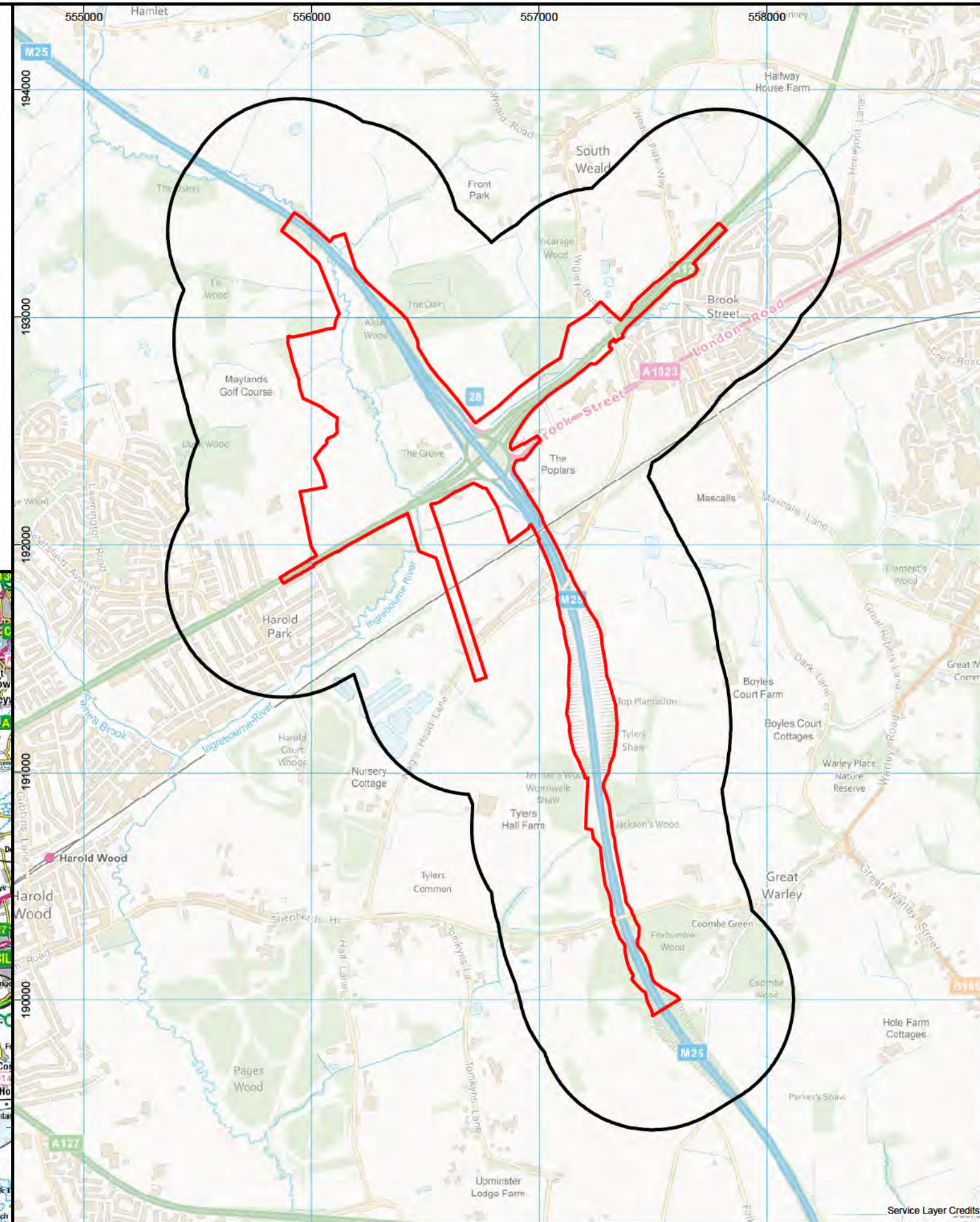
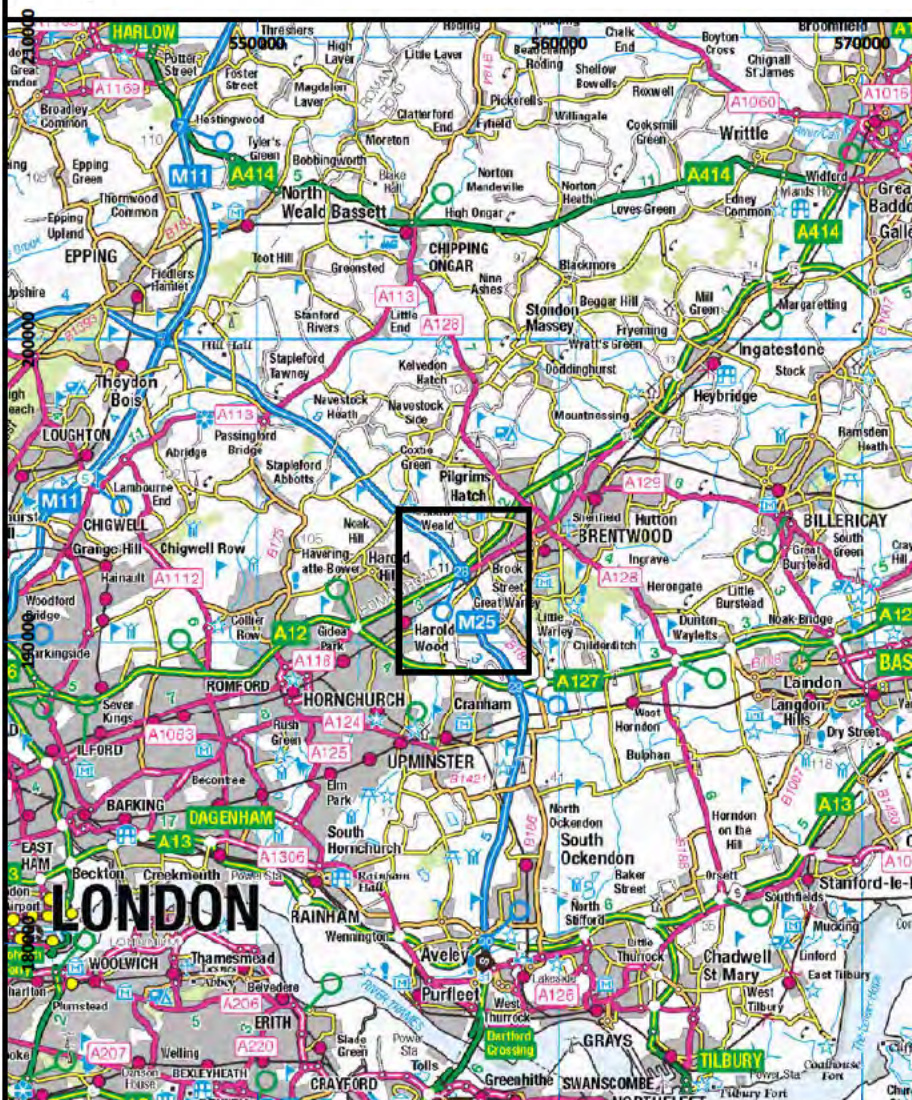
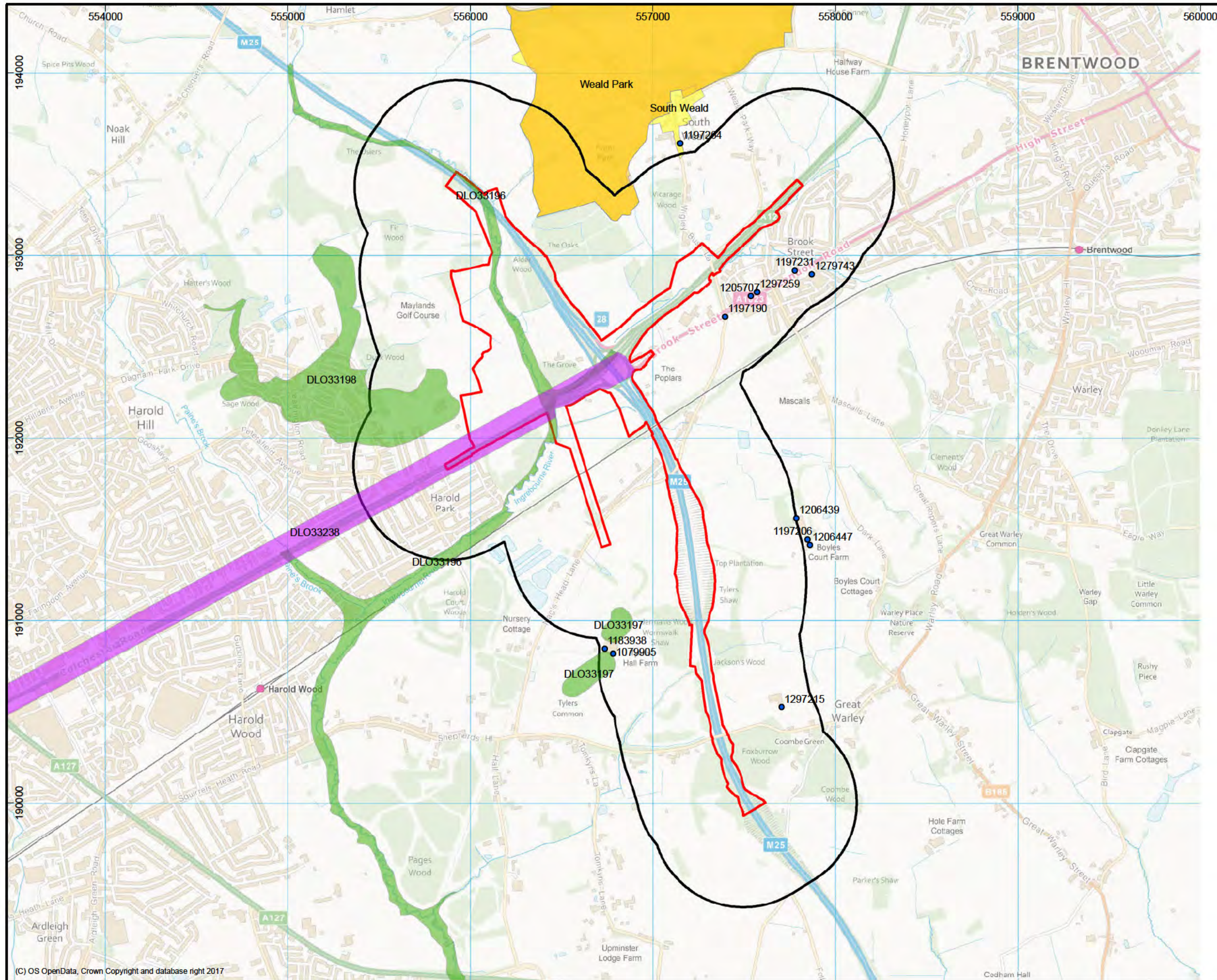


Figure		1
Site Location Map		
<b>Legend</b> [Red Outline] Site Boundary [Black Outline] Study Area		
FOR Atkins The Axis 10 Holiday Street Birmingham B1 1TF		
Drawn/checked:	VO/SO	
DWG no:	01/24114/DBA/01/02	
AOC Project No.:	24114	
<b>AOC Archaeology Group</b> (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2017		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE 1:20,000 @ A3		
Service Layer Credits:		





Figure

2

## Designated Heritage Assets

### Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Archaeological Priority Area
- Archaeological Priority Zone

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The Axis  
10 Holliday Street  
Birmingham  
B1 1TF

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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

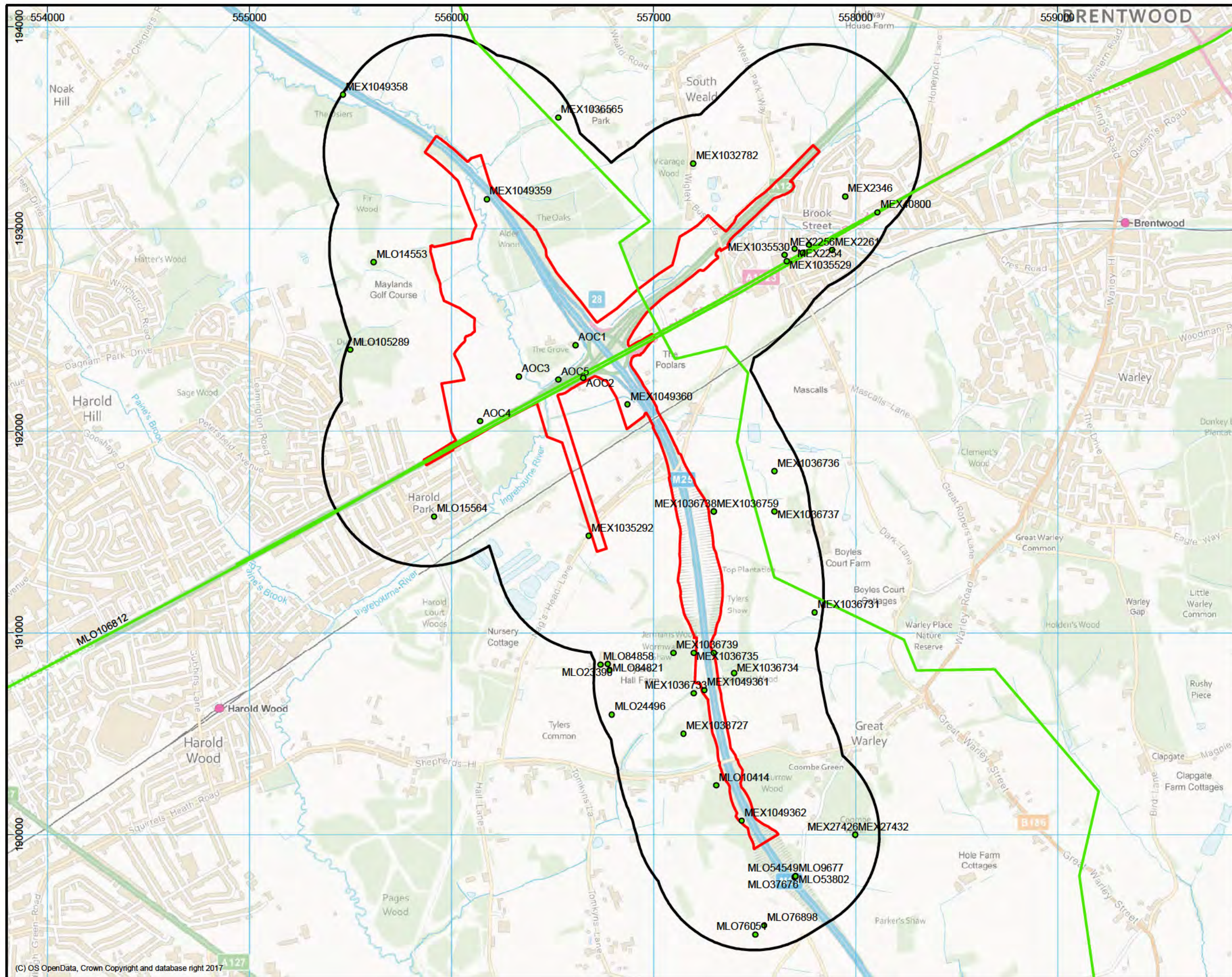
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0 800m





Figure

3

Non-designated Heritage Assets  
(points and linear features)

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Non-designated Asset
- Non-designated linear features

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:18,000 @ A3

SCALE

0 600m



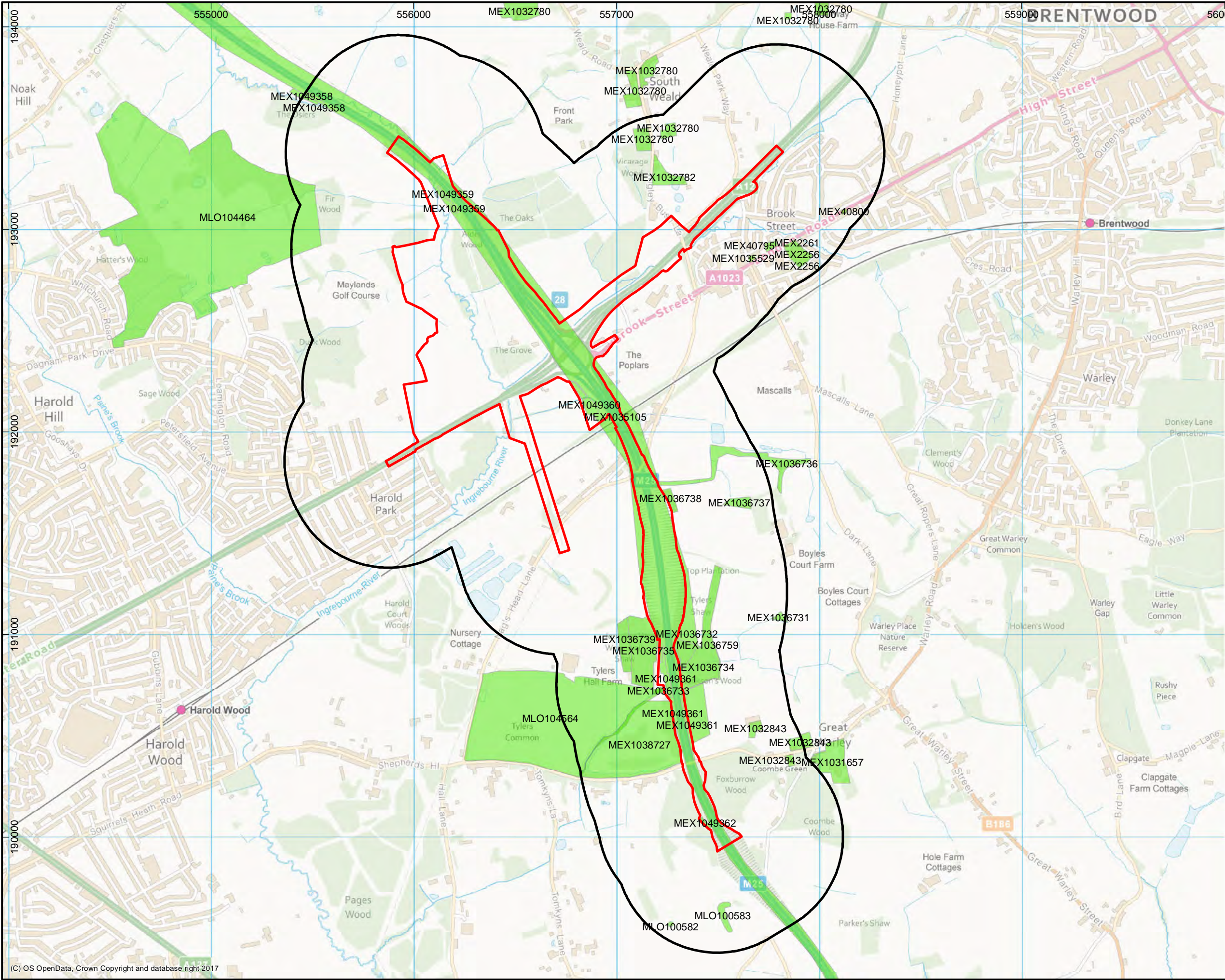


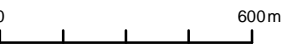
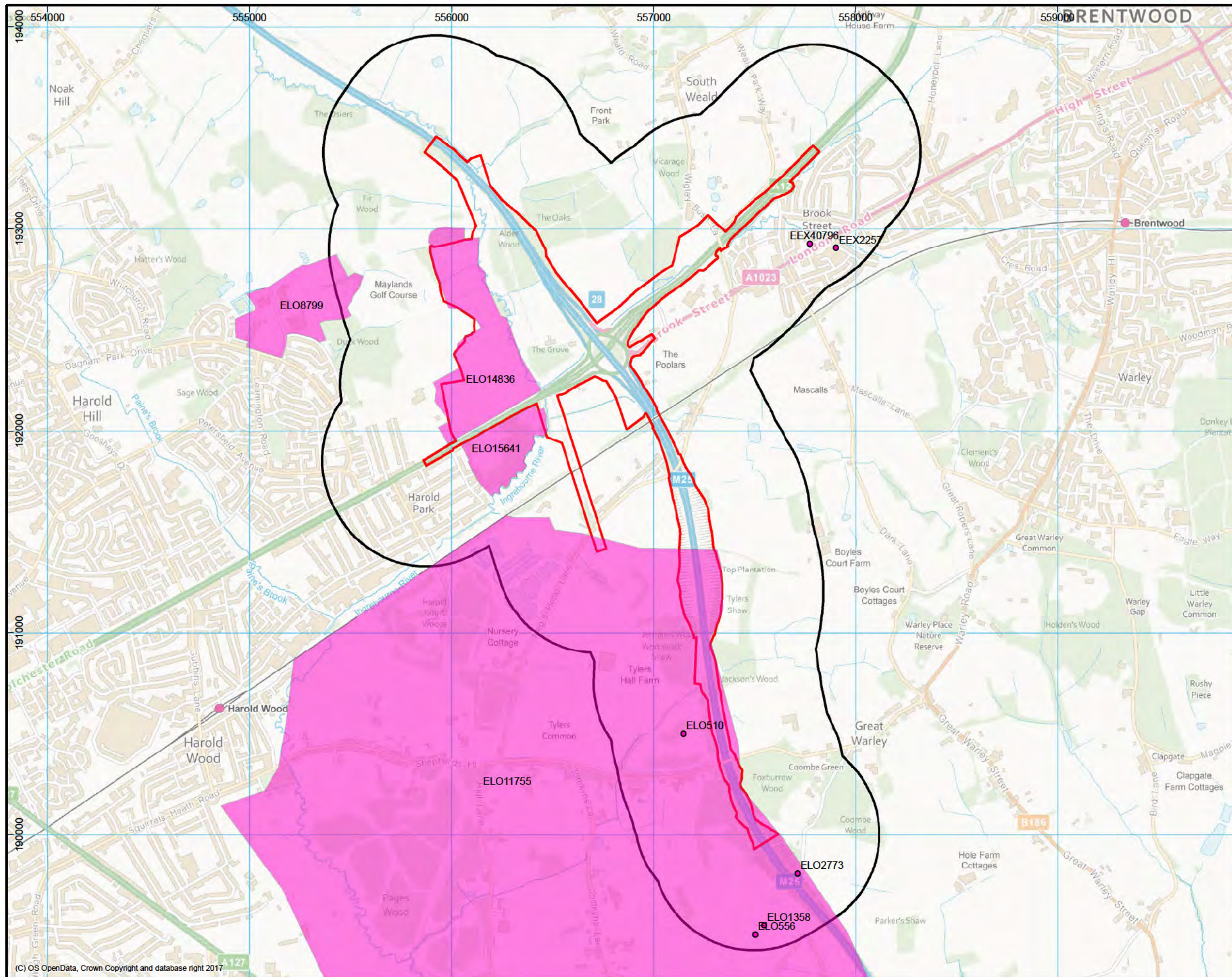


Figure		4
Non-designated Heritage Assets (areas)		
<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Site Boundary</li><li>Study Area</li><li>Non-designated areas</li></ul>		
FOR		
Atkins The Axis 10 Holiday Street Birmingham B1 1TF		
Drawn/checked:	VO/SO	
DWG no:	01/24114/DBA/04/02	
AOC Project No.:	24114	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2017		
		
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	1:18,000 @ A3	
SCALE		





Figure

5

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Previous Archaeological Investigations

FOR

Atkins  
The Axis  
10 Holliday Street  
Birmingham  
B1 1TF

Drawn/checked:	VO/SO
DWG no:	01/24114/DBA/05/02
AOC Project No.:	24114

**AOC**  
Archaeology  
Group  
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SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:18,000 @ A3

SCALE  
0 600m





Figure

6

Extract from map by  
Ordnance Survey, 1881.  
Showing The Grove (AOC1)  
and Putwell Farm (AOC2) within  
the Site Boundary

Legend

- Site Boundary
- AOC Sites

FOR

Atkins  
The Axis  
10 Holliday Street  
Birmingham  
B1 1TF

Drawn/checked:	VO/SO
DWG no:	01/24114/DBA/06/01
AOC Project No.:	24114



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SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,000 @ A3

SCALE  
0 50 m





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Figure

7

Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1946. Showing unroofed building / enclosure (AOC3 & AOC4) and building north of Putwell Farm (AOC5) within the Site boundary.

Legend

- Site Boundary
- AOC Sites

FOR

Atkins  
The Axis  
10 Holliday Street  
Birmingham  
B1 1TF

Drawn/checked: VO/SO

DWG no: 01/24114/DBA/07/02

AOC Project No.: 24114



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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:2,500 @ A3

SCALE

0 100m



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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 ASSESSMENT SCOPE & CRITERIA

### Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of an archaeological and built heritage assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the Site. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from the proposed development scheme, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required), and provide advice upon the scope and design of the proposed development

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map Heritage Assets and other relevant find spots or evidence with the site and defined Study Area. Heritage Assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

### Assessment Criteria

The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the heritage significance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 1, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value and the importance may vary from Negligible to Very High. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

**TABLE 1:** Assessing the Value of a Heritage Assets

Junction 28 M25/A12 Proposed Interchange Upgrade, London Borough of Havering & Brentwood, Essex: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Value	Description	Example
Very High	Internationally important or significant heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, or buildings recognised as being of international importance.
High	Nationally important heritage assets generally recognised through designation as being of exceptional interest and value.	Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Historic Battlefields, Conservation Areas with notable concentrations of heritage assets and undesignated assets of national or international importance.
Medium	Nationally or regionally important heritage assets recognised as being of special interest, generally designated.	Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and undesignated assets of regional or national importance, including archaeological remains, which relate to regional research objectives or can provide important information relating to particular historic events or trends that are of importance to the region.
Low	Assets that are of interest at a local level primarily for the contribution to the local historic environment.	Undesignated heritage assets such as locally listed buildings, undesignated archaeological sites, undesignated historic parks and gardens etc. Can also include degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Negligible	Elements of the historic environment which are of insufficient significance to merit consideration in planning decisions and hence be classed as heritage assets.	Undesignated features with very limited or no historic interest. Can also include highly degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Unknown	The importance of an asset has not been ascertained.	

## **APPENDIX 2 GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS**

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, all heritage assets within the Site were identified. All designated and non-designated heritage assets recorded within the Study Area are summarised in the gazetteer below. The gazetteer has been obtained using information obtained from the Surrey Historic Environment Record supplied by Atkins.

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
1079905 MLO84821	TYLERS HALL FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building. NAGS HEAD LANE 1. 5107 Upminster Tylers Hall Farmhouse TQ 59 SE 12/2 II GV 2. Early C18 timber-framed weatherboarded farmhouse. Two storeys and attic; 3 windows wide with off-centre entrance between the 2 east bays. Modern 3 light metal casements throughout. Modern tiled roof with central gabled dormer. Two rendered stacks with brick copings. End walls weatherboarded with one window to each floor at west, 2 windows at east. Later addition at rear.	No
1183938 MLO84858	TIMBER FRAMED RANGE OF WEATHERBOARDED OUTBUILDINGS TO TYLERS HALL FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building. NAGS HEAD LANE 1. 5107 Upminster Timber-framed range of weatherboarded outbuildings to Tylers Hall Farmhouse TQ 59 SE 12/2A II GV 2. Small single-storey timber-framed weatherboarded building with pantiled roof to the north of the house. Group of buildings to the west of the house round a yard. On the the house. bay barn C18 2nd half; timber-framed, weatherboarded, roof timbers renewed above tie-beam level. Old tile roof. Gable wagon entrance on south with stiffening pieces from the lintel of the entrance to the side wall-plate. Outshots at east on both sides. On the south a barn of similar date, timber-framed weatherboarded, with modern north extension and modernised interior. Original roof structure collar and tie-beam trusses with clasped through purlins and carpenter's marks. Old tile roof. Listed partly for group value. All buildings are post 1756 (information from Essex VCH).	No
1197190	NAG'S HEAD INN	Grade II Listed Building. Public house. C17, early C18, C19 and 1961. Red brick, machine-made tile roof. Rectangular plan with C20 additions to rear. 1961 extension to W, lower in height, in matching style, not of special interest and not to be included in this listing. EXTERIOR: 2 storey and attic with gable end chimneys. N front elevation, 5-bay range, centre bay with door but no window above. Ground floor has a C19 3-light sash window with glazing bars, 1x4, 3x4, 1x4 panes, with a segment head each side of central front door. Door, C20 has upper glazing with glazing bars, 2x3 panes and 2 lower panels. Simple C20 gabled porch with decorative gable bracing integrated with a full length C20 lean-to canopy all bracketed to the front wall roofed with C20 flat tiles. First floor, 4 sash windows, closely spaced as 2 pairs, flush frames, glazing bars, 3x4 panes. Roof has a moulded eaves board and 2 hip roofed dormers with 2-light casements with glazing bars, 2x2 panes. Gable ends have brick parapets and brick kneelers. Rear, S elevation, because it is into rising ground and covered with additions, no wall of the original house is to be seen. To E end, small mansard roof extension projects, having a weatherboarded W gable end, with a single light casement window. W end elevation obscured by C20 addition. E end elevation rendered and colour washed with exterior gable end stack and single window on ground and first floor in extension. Ground floor sash with glazing bars, segment headed, 4x4 panes, first floor, C20 2-light casement. INTERIOR: has C17 timber-framing exposed on ground and first floor of original back wall, primary braced with carpenters' marks. A winding stair with C19 woodwork rises at the rear, in centre, apparently curving tightly around a stack now	No



Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		gone. C19 boarded partitioning for upper rooms. Much re-organisation of rooms but 3 cells apparent. Interior evidence, grouping of first-floor windows and central rise in roof ridge suggest the origin was a C17 lobby entrance house with large central stack and a room each side. This form probably remained into the C18, when the brick front was added, and into the C19 when the stair was rebuilt. The removal of the central stack was probably contemporary with the C19 fireplaces that remain in the gable end positions.	
1197206	BARN AT BOYLES COURT FARM	Grade II Listed Building. Barn. Dated I White 1774 on porch middle rail. Refaced in late C19. Timber-framed, part weatherboarded. C19 brick out-shut to S and imitation timber-framing to porches, peg-tiled roof. Rectangular plan. S front elevation to courtyard, 2 symmetrical waggon porches, central late C19 bell cupola and clock turret with lead dome. Waggon porches have decorative ogee braced studding over 2-leaved doors. Brick out-shut has, from E to W, stable door, simple 3-light window, waggon porch, simple unglazed window opening, C20 door of 1930 style with contiguous unglazed window opening, waggon porch, 3-light window, boarded door. Rear, N, elevation, late C19 facade decorated in Norman Shaw style to be seen from Boyles Court. Weatherboarded with large central window with arched head under cornice hood, central mullion and transom, glazed with glazing bars, 6x5 panes, either side two similar half-depth windows with key stone decoration, 6x3 panes, to E and W ends, upper round window each with four keystones and 4-paned casement window. Below, window under cornice hood, E with glazing bars, 3x3 panes, W glazing replaced by 3 simple vertical panes. W, end elevation rendered with mock timbering above. C20 double garage doors, timbering continues into brick out-shut. D-shaped window with glazing bars in gable, 5x2 panes. E end similarly treated, ground floor has 4 casement windows in 2 pairs with glazing bars, 2x4 panes. INTERIOR: C18 timber-frame in softwood of 7 bays, midstreys in bays 2 and 6. Queen post roof with joggled side purlins and butted rafters with collars dropped between queen posts and short raking struts from posts to principal rafters. Framing braced by knees, tenoned and pegged to posts, plates and tie-beams. Interior part floored at half height. The barn and the stables (qv) form a group.	No
1197231	THE GOLDEN FLEECE INN	Grade II* Listed Building. House now public house. c1400, early C16, C18, C19, C20. Timber-framed and plastered, peg-tiled roofs. H-plan with C18 and C19 rear and end additions. EXTERIOR: 2 storey. Front S, elevation, central range with flanking, jettied cross-wings of unequal size, W small, E larger. Central rectangular stack and stack with 4 diagonal shafts at junction with W cross-wing, also similar stack of 3 shafts, partly rendered, on E side of E cross-wing. Inner plain stack through roof of W cross-wing. Plain parapet on central range. Ground floor, E-W, jetty with part of original bressumer, moulded with hollow and roll. Early C19 canted bay window, horned sashes with glazing bars, 2x4, 4x4, 2x4 panes, early C19 horned sash window with glazing bars, 4x4 panes with moulded architrave. Central C20 door, boarded and battened with upper lozenge light. Early C20 casement in earlier frame, glazing bars, 4x4 panes. Old doorway (on	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>cross passage site) now a fixed window with glazing bars, 4x4 panes. W cross-wing jetty with C18 cornice and early C20 bay window with glazing bars, 5x5 panes. Lean-to out-shut with early C20 fixed window with glazing bars, 3x3 panes. First floor, E-W, cross-wing has triple sash window with glazing bars, 1x4, 3x4, 1x4 panes, small fixed light in roof space above. Central range, 2 early C19 sash windows with glazing bars, 4x4 panes. W cross-wing C18 cornice and Venetian sash window, 1x4, 3x4, 1x4 panes. Rear has considerable C20 work butted onto old block and not to be included in this listing. Rear of centre range has C18 infilling between cross-wings consisting of 3 equal units, each with a hipped and peg-tiled roof and a 2-light casement window with glazing bars, 4x2 panes. E cross-wing has a fixed light in roof space and W cross-wing has a plain first floor 2-light casement window. E end elevation has a projecting stack with old bricks, c1600, below rebuilt shafts. First floor, N end, early C19 sash window with moulded architrave, glazing bars, 3x4 panes. C20 shed, stair and rear addition. W end. First floor, S end small doorway. To N C18 addition. First floor, one 2-light and one 4-light casement window, both early C20. Considerable C20 additions masking old structure. INTERIOR: timber structure exposed and of 2 periods: (1) W cross-wing with crown post roof to 2-bayed upper chamber, tie-beam cambered, crown post 4-way braced, c1400, very short base and capital merge. Remains of single mullioned window on E side of upper chamber masked by later addition of hall. (2) early C16 open hall and E cross-wing, both of similar high style with deep arched braced trusses, stabilised by spur ties from principal posts. Hall central truss different having queen posts on a tie-beam with intermediate arched bracing to a slightly cambered collar. The arched braces descended to curved corbels on the centre posts and were in 2 joined sections to gain depth. Clapsed side purlins and ogee curved wind braces support the roof rafters. E cross-wing has a 2-bayed front upper chamber with the deep arched braces rising to a well cambered collar (no upper structure). Clapsed side purlin roof has ogee wind braces on E pitch and simple compassed braces on W. Rear 2 bays of E cross-wing of similar construction with plain queen posts on tie-beams. Other features of hall and E cross-wing include close studding with exterior tension bracing and principal members richly moulded with double ogee and hollow, half rolls and cyma. Domestic features include 2 original doorways, with 4-centred arched heads, from hall to E and W cross-wings and a doorway at each end of the rear of the hall. 2 similar doorways remain in the rear section of the E cross-wing on ground and first floors. Spacing of principal decorated posts on the front of the hall block indicated the site of the hall window and confirm the door evidence, that the E end was the 'high' end of the building. Shutter groove and peg evidence at the front of the E cross-wing indicates the existence of large windows on the ground and first floor. Fireplaces are all rebuilt but in the hall and E cross-wing they remain in original position. HISTORICAL NOTE: the high level of construction in phase (2) providing a remarkable 4-bayed open hall and cross-wing of similar status, has caused local historians to speculate as to whether the improvements</p>	

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		were done by Waltham Abbey to provide a court house on their land in order to draw prestige and trade away from Brentwood, which was held by St Osyth's Abbey. If so it was added to an earlier existing building, the W cross-wing. (RCHM: Central and SW Essex : Monument 5: 217; The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Essex: 1965-: 361).	
1197264 MEX1002842	BROWNE'S CHARITY ALMSHOUSES AND CHAPEL	Grade II Listed Building. Formerly known as: The Almshouses South Weald Village. Almshouses. 1858. By S Teulon. Red brick with stone dressings to windows and doors, peg-tiled roof. Long group, stepped down along Wigley Bush Lane. Plan comprises 10 cottage units in a row with central chapel with axis at right angles, group breaks forward roughly symmetrically each side of chapel and N and S end cottages have axes at right angles to create prominent gable ends as belvederes with ornamental figures in Gothic niches. A classical composition with Gothic detail. Well head, free standing, set at break forward, S of chapel. Cottage units single storey, with one large and one smaller room, expressed with 3-light and 2-light casement windows, front door between. Windows have mullions and transoms with diamond leaded panes. Doors boarded with iron work in arched doorhead with rectangular surround. Roof steep and eaves carried forward on brackets to create a pentice. Stack at each gable end. Chapel W gable end, buttressed angles, 3-light window in 2-centred arch with geometrical tracery, head stops to labels and lifted string course below framing. Cross and lozenges in burnt headers. Well head octagonal with pierced trefoiled lights containing a pump with date. Frieze with text from Proverbs below pointed roof. INTERIOR of typical house has narrow larder in line with front door and larger principal room with inscription on fireplace lintel. Bedroom undecorated. At rear, kitchen out-shut projects into house yard, free standing WC set away from back door in yard. The original arrangement of the rear of the houses now obscured in some units due to C20 rebuilding and addition encroaching and virtually filling some of the yards.	No
1205707	17, 19 AND 21, BROOK STREET	Grade II Listed Building. House, now 3 cottages. Early C16, C18. Timber-framed, rendered and colour washed, peg-tiled roofs. Rectangular plan with rear additions. EXTERIOR: one and a half storeys. Dormers with tile hung sides, central C19 yellow brick stack, brick lean-to at W end, slated, continuing the hipped roof as a catslide. 4-bayed facade, E-W, (1) No.17: of 2 bays, door with lower panel and 2 upper glazed panels, two C20 casement windows with glazing bars, 3x2 panes, above, two C20 restored simple gabled dormer windows, casements with glazing bars, 3x2 panes. (2) No.19: C18 door with 4 flush panels, attached C18 window, sash with thin glazing bars, 3x2 panes, above, simple C18 gabled dormer with moulded gable cornice and sash window with glazing bars, 3x2 panes. (3) No.21: Door and attached window as No.19, but window a plain sash, dormer window above as No.19, brick lean-to has simple casement, 2x2 panes. Rear, N elevation, Nos 19 & 21 have C20 additions not to be included in this listing, No.17, long continuous rear brick C19 additions (a) 2 storey and (b) single storey. House E end gable visible, weatherboarded, door with 2 flush panels	No



Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		and attached fixed window of 4 panes. (a) rendered on ground floor, weatherboarded on first floor, door of 4 panels, C20 3-light casement window, above, two C20 casement windows, roof peg-tiled, central capped stack. (b) red and yellow bricks, slate roof, two C19 boarded doors, one round headed window with cast-iron lattice glazing and site of another blocked. INTERIOR: has framing of C16 four-bayed house with 2-bay open hall and storeyed end bays (No.17), much altered but basic outer frame visible with a heavy jowled post. No.19 is the high end bay of the open hall, central truss posts with chamfered arched braces to tie-beam, shape continued down post as chamfered fillet, simple crown post roof above, sooted with collar purlin and 2 rising braces to it from the crown posts. No.21, rear side of hall high end cross wall has original studding, widely spaced, approx. 56cm between centres, 2 arched braces to tie-beam in framing. Also rectangular pattern of large diameter peg holes, probably for a warping frame. Lower ones possible for bench at hall high end. C18 remodelling has altered the roof structures, side purlin construction was introduced and the 2 gable ends were no doubt changed from being similar having windows set above the tie-beam and half-hip roofs with apex gables above. Now the E end is a simple gable and the W end is a full hip from gablet to tie-beam. No.21 has now an inserted floor which is of late C16-early C17 type with diminished haunched soffit tenons, a partial C17 remodelling between the original house and the C18 form. Quite possibly the site of the central stack could have been established then.	
1206439	BOYLES COURT	Grade II Listed Building. House, now school. 1776. Architect Thomas Leverton. Red brick. Plan of echelon form; central block with deeply recessed pavilions with linking wings, pavilions deep front to back. Roof of central block now flat with no stacks as a result of a C20 fire requiring the rebuilding of the upper structure, particularly towards the front. Pavilions have hipped slate roofs. EXTERIOR: front, N elevation, piano nobile continued across whole facade, stuccoed ground floor, brick above. Central block, 3 storeys and attic, parapet, 5 bays, central 3 bays breaking forward with pediment and parapet. Ground floor, central C20 door with decorative iron-work and C20 plain fixed windows each side, outer bays, sash windows with glazing bars, 3x2 panes, deep Tuscan portico to central 3 bays with 6 square columns and cornice with balustrade. First floor (piano nobile), central 3 windows with stuccoed architraves and cornices, outer windows have shallow semi-circular headed recessed panels and balustraded aprons. All are sashes with glazing bars, 3x4 panes and are linked by 2 raised, stuccoed strings at their bases and heads. These strings continue on across the whole frontage defining the piano nobile. Second floor divided from first by a raised guilloche decorated stucco band which continues round the sides of the central block. Windows sashes with glazing bars, all 3x4 panes. Attic above has a mutule cornice, centre pediment, similar with recessed oval panel, outer bays with balustraded recessed panels. All the brickwork above the 2nd storey windows is renewed. Pavilions 2 storeyed, single bay	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>with large Venetian window on first floor set within a semi-circular arched recess with balustraded apron. Windows are sashes with glazing bars, 1x3, 3x3 plus arched head glazing, 1x3 panes. Ground floor sash window with glazing bars. E pavilion, 3x2 panes, W pavilion, 3x4 panes. Side link wings single bay, first floor sash window with glazing bars, 3x3 panes formed by paired pilasters each side and a balustraded parapet. Ground floor E wing sash window with glazing bars, 3x2 panes. W wing C20 door with upper glazing with glazing bars, 2x2 panes, lower panel. To E ground floor podium continued as a courtyard wall of 4 bays, stuccoed, each bay has a single casement window and remains of a wall head balustrade between bay piers. Rear, S elevation, now considerably closed in by C20 work. 3 storey and attic central block similar to front with some string courses and central 3 bays articulated. Ground floor stuccoed, 3 sash windows with glazing bars, 3x4 panes, two C20 doors with glazed fan-lights and upper glazing. First floor, central recessed blind Venetian window with balustraded apron, gauged brick voussoirs, outer 4 sash windows with glazing bars, 3x4 panes. 2nd floor, 3 central sash windows echo tripartite Venetian scheme below with centre one of 3x4 panes and 2 outer of 2x4 panes. Outer 4 bays have sashes with 3x4 panes. Attic storey has five C20 2-light casement windows, one central and one in outer 2 bays on each side. Link wings, 2 window range and hipped slate roofs. First floor defined by piano nobile stucco strings. All windows sashes, 3x4 panes, ground floor of W wing covered by C20 addition. Pavilions, 2 window range, 3 storeyed with central stack and hipped ridge, stuccoed ground floor. E pavilion ground floor obscured by C20 addition, first floor windows sashes, 3x4 panes, second floor sashes, 3x3 panes. W pavilion ground and first floor, sashes, 3x4 panes, second floor blind window recesses. W end elevation central block 3 window range continues front system, ground floor 2-light casement windows off centre to those above. S window of piano nobile blind. Attic (rebuilt to front) C20 2-light casement windows. Pavilion S end rebuilt and blank central stack, 2 window range, centre and to N piano nobile strings, ground floor sashes, 3x4 panes, first floor 3x3 panes. E end elevation as W end, central block, ground floor windows 4x4 panes, second floor 2 sash windows 3x4 panes. Rear S window with slatted louvres and 2 small C20 casements side by side. Pavilion as W elevation but 4 window range with external C20 stack, ground and first floor 3x4 panes, second floor 3x3 panes. First and second floor windows at S end now replaced by C20 doorways, C20 ground floor door below with 2 upper glazed panels and 2 lower panels. Courtyard continuing round from front elevation - 3 central openings between piers - stuccoed walling lined out as ashlar. Balustrade as front elevation removed. INTERIOR of court has three C20 blocks. Interior of house - little remains of original work except the well staircase set to the rear, behind blind Venetian window, originally of the early C18 with carved brackets at the tread ends and shaped handrail - balusters now covered in but with delicate balusters of thin alternating pattern and carved tread ends 'reconstructed to a wrong design' - (Pevsner, Essex). The whole staircase has been reorganised in the late C19 with some</p>	



Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		carving of that time especially newel pendants. A whole early staircase quite possibly having been brought in from elsewhere. Some interior plaster work of late C18 style at the rear of the house is probably of late C19 date. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Essex: 1965-: 214).	
1206447	STABLES AT BOYLES COURT FARM	Grade II Listed Building. Stables. Late C19. Red brick and timber-framing, tile roof. 2 U-shaped courts, back to back, principal to N. N court brick, single storey with canopy all round on Tuscan columns with trellised ends. Central timber-framed feature, 2 window range with central stack rising from principal roof. Windows break through eaves and have 3 casements, each with glazing bars, 2x3 panes. Court wings terminate with Dutch gables, having oval window with 4 keystones, stone dressings below and clasping buttresses with ball finials and dentilled cornice. Stable doors and segment headed windows round court, some re-arrangement with a door cutting through a window, also blocking of an old doorway. Below central feature, 2 windows in Norman Shaw, Ipswich style, (as on N face of adjacent barn (qv)). Each 2-light with glazing bars, 1x4, 3x4, 1x4, but with central arch glazing bar rising from a transom. At E inner corner, arched opening to interior. E and W end elevation in similar style, with Dutch gabled ends to principal range, having a 3-light casement window with transom and glazing bars, in all, 6x5 panes. Stack at E end. Wings have three 3-light casement windows with glazing bars, each in all, 6x2 panes. Rear, S court, plain. E wing longer than W. Gable ends simple but enriched with oval windows with 4 keystones. Principal range has narrow 3-light window and 2 large door openings cut through to interior. Stable doors in wings. E and W ends have similar casement windows to those for N court. Stable door and side light with adjacent boarded door in W gable. E gable, segment headed window. The stables and the barn (qv) form a group.	No
1279743 MEX2256 MEX2261	MOAT HOUSE	Grade II* Listed Building. House now hotel. Early C16, late C16, late C17, C19, C20. Timber-framed (exposed), hipped peg-tiled roof. Rectangular plan with rear continuous C19 out-shut and major additions of C19 and C20 to sides and rear not included in this listing. EXTERIOR: 2 storey and attics. Chimneys at E and W ends. Front, N, elevation complex as a result of late C16 infilling, with a continuous jetty, between early C16 projecting cross-wings of an 'H' hall house. Jetty has an applied early C19 Greek key design and the eaves has an C18 cornice. Facade can be considered as (1) cross-wings and (2) central range. (1), E cross-wing has jowled corner posts and close studding with stud braces, ground floor arched to centre with early C19 canted bay window in original aperture with cornice and casement windows with glazing bars, 2x2, 2x4, 2x2 panes. First floor, C20 2-light casement with upper light and diamond lattice panes, deeper than original aperture. W cross-wing hasunjowled corner posts and stud bracing. Ground floor, early C19 canted bay window, larger than original aperture, (stud posts moved out), glazing bars, 1x4, 2x4, 2x4, 1x4 panes. First floor C20 2-light casement window with top-light diamond lattice panes, narrower and deeper than	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>original aperture. (2) Central range, ground floor, E-W 3-light, frieze ovolo mullioned window restored with diamond lattice, C19 canted bay sash window with cornice, glazing bars, 2x4, 2x4, 2x4 panes, two 2-light frieze windows, restored with diamond lattice, C20 door on cross passage site, boarded within a 'Tudor' frame. First floor studding, particularly close with serpentine bracing. E-W 3-light ovolo mullioned frieze window, restored with diamond lattice, C20 4-light casement window with 2 top lights set within original aperture, having joints exposed for an oriel window on a deep sill, 2-light restored ovolo mullioned window with diamond lattice, evidence of redundant joints for a second oriel window, C20 2-light casement window with top light diamond lattice pane. Above, 2 restored dormer windows with simple gabled roof, peg-tiled, 2 and 3-light lattice panes. Rear, S elevation, principal house with hipped ends, cross-wing with gable end stack at W end and 3-shafted stack on E end, shafts set diagonally, (rebuilt). Large lateral stack to hall in English bond, double walled, crow stepped and embattled at top, rebuilt rectangular stack rises above. To E tile-hung stair tower rising through roof to attic level with hipped peg-tiled roof and C20 2-light casement with top light, diamond lattice panes. 2 casement dormer windows with hipped, peg-tiled roofs at either end of lower 'catslide' roof, continuous without-shut, W dormer, glazing bars, 2-light, 3x5 panes, E dormer, 3-light 3x5 panes. To W, C20 S extension built immediately after 1939-45 war in red brick with stone dressings to windows and 'Gothic' door, wheel window on S gable end. Interior constructed with genuine C16 joists and door frames (some members inverted) C19 linen-fold panelling and relief plastered ceiling panels. This block not to be included in the listing. The whole rear central range has a C20 verandah lean-to continuing round on SE side of a court. Two C19 iron casement windows remain in the rear wall of the rear out-shut. W end elevation, cross-wing with rendered stack with two C19 rebuilt diagonal shafts. C18 timber-framed lean-to with exposed framing set round stack. To S C20 4-light diamond lattice window, above, early C20 2-light casement with rectangular leaded panes in coloured glass, mock timber surround, to W brick, colourwashed unit, yellow brick stack above. Ground floor, C20 3-light casement, diamond leaded lights. To S, brick unit with C20 lean-to porch, peg-tiled roof, C20 flush double doors. E end elevation obscured by C19 and C20 addition, not to be included in this listing. INTERIOR: considerably re-built, but some original features remain. All ceiling joists of ground-floor hall central range moulded, at cross passage end with step-stopped chamfers. High end cross wall of hall has a display brace and doorway with jambs moulded on cross-wing side. Ground-floor fireplace of hall lateral stack rebuilt. First floor, original 4-centred arch fireplace with ovolo-moulded chamfer and high stop. All other fireplaces rebuilt. First-floor framing shows elements of construction. 2-bayed W cross-wing has central moulded arched brace to tie-beam. Tension brace on hall flank wall, rear bay has evidence of mullioned window on S outer wall. Roof detail, W cross-wing earliest, C16, central 4-way braced crown post, square with square fillets to each face and broach stops to base, carpenters' marks. Collar</p>	

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>purlin with stopped chamfers. Also plain rear gable crown post with foot bracing. Front crown-post removed and collar purlin cut short to create integral hipped roof, probable in C18. Centre range and E cross-wing have side purlin roofs, wind braces remain in cross-wing. HISTORICAL NOTE: the building was surrounded by a moat, now dry and fragmentary. It is said to have been the residence of Henry Roper, Gentleman Pursuivant to Queen Katherine of Aragon and Henry VIII is said to have been a frequent visitor to the house. If so, this equates with the first phase, but not the very enriched phase which dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (RCHM: Central and SW Essex : South Weald : Monument 4).</p> <p>The east chimney-stack has diagonal shafts of the 17th century. Some late 16th century panelling remains. The ground floor has 3 18th century canted bays and the front has an 18th century wood eaves cornice. Watching brief during the building of an extension in 1991 was negative. An archaeological watching brief, monitoring the groundworks of a development at Marygreen Manor hotel, London road, identified no archaeological features. The absence of archaeological features suggests that there were no structures or other activities in this area of the moated platform.</p>	
1297215	STONY HILLS FARM	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Farmhouse. Mid-C17 and C20. Timber-framed and weatherboarded, peg-tiled roof. T-plan. Central range E-W, C17; C20 cross-wing, N-S at W end, brick, pebble dash rendered. At E end C20 pebble dash rendered brick single storey unit (neither C20 addition included in this listing). 2 storey and attic. C17 range: N front elevation, 3 bays with central stack and door. All 5 windows C20 2-light casement with glazing bars, 4x3 panes, door boarded with single light and simple projecting gabled pediment with shaped barge boards, weatherboarding all C20 renewal. Visible stack of C18/C19 brickwork. Rear S elevation, weatherboarded, 2 window range, all 4 windows similar to those on front elevation. Central dormer window with 2-light casement window similar to those in N and S elevations. To W, simple skylight in roof pitch. E end elevation, mainly obscured by C20 addition but 2-light casement window similar to rest of house in attic gable. INTERIOR: has framing of a C17 house of 2 cells plus central chimney. Axial joists on ground and first floor with lamb's tongue stopped chamfers. Common joists are deep sectioned with diminished haunched tenons, pendant soffits. Both wallplates jointed in chimney bay with face halved and bladed scarfs. As central stack does not occupy full axial span of chimney bay and subsidiary framing is present, the existence of a former timber chimney is possible. Fireplaces rebuilt or blocked but one on ground floor to W room has correct general form (small 4-centred arched head and curved fireback) to indicate the parlour end, backing fireplace on E side is large and correct shape for general use (still the kitchen/living room). Cupboard doors each side have simple butterfly hinges. In attic, roof of joggled butt side purlin form, collars set high to allow occupation, wind-braces evident at NE end. Stair at rear of stack to attic, rebuilt in lower part. Within the attic, 4 C17 diagonally set chimney</p>	No



Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		shafts set on base with corbel cornice - not seen from outside, plain shaft attached on W side. External later stack appears to lie over diagonal shafts. The presence of shafts and base within the building suggests heightening of house from one and a half storeys to 2 with attics, although no evidence of this is visible in the exposed internal framing.	
1297259	THE BULL INN	Grade II Listed Building. Public house. c1600, c1900. Timber-framed and plastered, lined out as ashlar, brick end extensions, roofed with C20 flat tiles. Rectangular plan with parapet and simple coping. 2 storey. Principal unit to W, 4 window range, three 2-storey canted bays, minor unit to E set back with lower roof, 3 window range. Gable stacks at W end and at junction of units. Front, S elevation, ground floor, W-E (all windows have glazing bars), sash window, 3x4 panes, canted bay window, sashes, 2x4, 3x4, 2x4 panes, door with flat hood, 2 lower panels, above glazed 2x2 panes, canted bay window, as above, casement window 3x2 panes, third canted bay window, door with flat hood, 2 lower panels, upper glazing, 2x2 panes. First floor, W-E, 3 canted bay windows but with simple sashes, 2 simple casement windows with blocked window between. Rear, N elevation, principal block has three C19-C20 additions, 2 units with lean-to roofs with flat tiles and one flat roofed. E-W, sash window with horns, casement window set in older frame, 2-light casement window. E minor unit has rear and side lean-tos and C20 shed. INTERIOR much rebuilt but reveals early C17 3-celled origin with central bridging joist in situ with lamb's tongue stops to chamfers. The front canted bay windows have been inserted within each original bay. The W old front door probably denotes the service-cross entry. (RCHM: Central and SW Essex: 217).	No
1000747	WEALD PARK	Grade II Registered Park & Garden. A late C17 and early C18 park and woodland, developed in the mid C20 as a country park.  HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT  From 1062 until the Dissolution, the manor of South Weald belonged to Waltham Abbey and during the C12 a deer park was formed. Henry VIII sold the manor to Sir Brian Tuke who built an H-plan hall just to the north-west of the church. Sir Brian died in 1545 and the estate passed into the ownership of Lord Rich who sold it in 1548 to Sir Anthony Browne, during whose ownership a north-west wing was added. The South Weald estate remained in the Browne family until 1688 when another Sir Anthony sold it to Sir William Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice. A painting from the late C17 or early C18 (Harris 1979) records the hall surrounded by a series of walled courtyards. Sir William was succeeded in 1683 by his son, also William, who sold the estate to Erasmus Smith. It passed in succession to his sons Erasmus (d 1707), Samuel (d 1732), and Hugh (d 1745) but during their collected period of ownership the Smith family made many	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>improvements to the hall and the grounds. A map, commissioned by Samuel Smith in 1738 and attributed to Monsieur Bouginion, records a series of formal walled gardens around the hall, a Belvedere tower on a mount surrounded by a wilderness, and an extensive formal park landscape. Hugh Smith's daughters sold the estate in 1752 to Thomas Tower of Iver in Buckinghamshire, whose son Christopher extended the park to the north, deformed the water, and in 1778 commissioned Robert Adam (1728-92) to make further changes to the hall. These changes are recorded on a survey of 1788 which shows the enclosures around the house had been removed but the Belvedere Mount retained. Christopher Tower died in 1810 and was succeeded by his eldest son Christopher Thomas, who died in 1867 at the age of ninety-two. Weald was inherited by his grandson Christopher John Hume, who extended the park south of the road into an area known as the Front Park. The estate remained in the Tower family until 1946 when it was sold by Captain Christopher Tower and broken up. Weald Hall and the park was purchased by the Metropolitan Railway Country Estate company. The hall was demolished in 1951, leaving only a C19 granary and the C16 Queen Mary Chapel. Two years later the park, excluding the C19 addition to the south, was bought by Essex County Council who turned it into a country park. The site remains (2000) in divided ownership.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Weald Park is located on the north side of the A12, just to the east of junction 28 of the M25, on the south-west edge of Brentwood. The c 212ha site is bounded to the north by farmland, to the east by Sandpit Lane, to the south-east by Wiggly Bush Lane in South Weald village, and to the west by Lincoln's Lane and farmland. The gently rolling land falls to a shallow valley across the centre of the park where a string of lakes were formed in the C18 from a stream running from north-east to south-west. The park enjoys a rural setting despite its close proximity to Brentwood.</p> <p>ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES There are three late C20 entrances to Weald Park off Lincoln's Lane: one at the southern end close to South Weald village which follows the line of the late C18 drive and leads to a car park on the site of the hall; the second c 100m to the north leading to a car park beside the visitors' centre; and the third into a further car park just to the south of the C19 West Lodge. None of the C19 maps show a drive connected to West Lodge, suggesting that it was either abandoned very quickly or that West Lodge marked the northern perimeter of the park rather than an entrance</p>	



Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>drive. A fourth, late C20 drive enters Weald Park off the southern boundary, past the cricket field in South Weald village.</p> <p>PRINCIPAL BUILDING Weald Hall was started in the mid C16 by Sir Brian Tuke and added to by Sir Anthony Browne in the C17 before being extensively reworked in the early C18 by Samuel Smith, and again in 1778 by Robert Adam for Christopher Tower. It stood in the south-west corner of the present park but was demolished in 1951 leaving, c 150m north-west of the site, a red-brick and peg-tile C16 building known as Queen Mary Chapel (listed grade II). Also surviving beside the site of the hall is a red-brick and peg-tile granary (listed grade II) erected in c 1800. There are several other buildings in the Chapel complex, including a C19 barn (listed grade II) now used as a visitors' centre and three late C20 buildings.</p> <p>On the west side of Lincoln's Lane, c 400m north-west of the site of Weald Hall, stands Rochetts (listed grade II), a timber-framed brick and peg-tiled C16 farmhouse associated with the hall. The farm building was altered in the C17, C18, and C20 and has a C16/C17 timber-framed barn on its west side. Rochetts is approached from a drive off Lincoln's Lane, marked by an early C19 circular thatched lodge cottage (listed grade II) set beside curved red-brick and decorative iron screen walls.</p> <p>GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The garden and pleasure grounds lay to the east of the site of the hall and survive today (2000) as earthworks and one set of brick steps, representing the C19 terraced formal garden located between the hall and the Belvedere Mount which lies c 100m to the east, edged by a ha-ha wall on its eastern boundary. The C19 formal gardens used the walled enclosures from the C16 and C17 garden as their basis (CL 1897). The raised mount was created in the early C18 by Samuel Smith at which time it was surmounted by a Belvedere tower. The mount at that time was laid out in a complex series of paths and planting; this was softened into a wilderness during the C19. Some of the planting from the late C19 survives although only the base of the tower remains.</p> <p>PARK Weald Park lies mainly to the north of the site of the hall, with a lesser area of open park located to the west and south-west around Rochetts farmhouse. The south-west tip was added to the main body of the park during the C19 at which time it was known as Front Park.</p>	

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>The area immediately to the north-east of the hall site is known as the Deer Park and represents the area where the C12 deer park was located. It remains under grass and is well scattered with trees, retaining the character of an ancient deer park. The area to the north of the hall site, covering the western half of the park, has a more open character and is retained under grass planted with fewer trees of mainly C19 origin. Views from the Belvedere Mount look north over the Belvedere Field towards a 900m long chain of informal lakes c 450m to the north, the westernmost lake being located on the west side of Lincoln's Lane in the land surrounding Rochetts farmhouse. In the early C18 Samuel Smith laid out a large rectangular formal body of water in the park (estate map, 1738) which was deformed in the late C18 by Christopher Tower (estate map, 1788) to create the lakes which survive today (2000). In addition to the lakes there are several small ponds located throughout the park.</p> <p>The north-east quarter of the park is heavily wooded and known partly as The Forest. This is cut through with rides and paths, one of which, the Chestnut Avenue, survives from the early C18.</p> <p>KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen garden lies on the north-west side of the site of the hall, to the south-south-east of the Chapel. The area is no longer used for cultivating vegetables and is partly given over to a service yard for the country park. A range of C19 glasshouses survives on the inside north wall. Part of this enclosure at least seems to be a survivor from the C17 formal layout, the walls dating from the C17, C18, and C19.</p>	
DEX22821	South Weald	Conservation Area	No
DEX22829	Weald Park	Conservation Area	
DLO33196	Alluvium Deposits (Geology)	Archaeological Priority Zone. Potential prehistoric deposits may be buried beneath alluvial deposits. Alluvium deposits can be conducive for the preservation of biological environmental features which can be useful for dating purposes.	Yes
DLO33197	Gravel Head Deposits (Geology)	Archaeological Priority Zone. Potential prehistoric deposits may be buried beneath gravel deposits.	No
DLO33198	Gravel Sand Deposits (Geology)	Archaeological Priority Zone. Potential prehistoric deposits may be buried beneath gravel deposits.	No
DLO33238 MLO106812	Roman Road: London to Colchester Road including Possible Roman road running from	Archaeological Priority Area. Line of the Roman road from London to Colchester. Along with the road there is the potential for associated roadside settlement and human burials.	Yes

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MEX2262	London to Chelmsford. {Line of Roman Road}	<p>Possible Roman road between London and Chelmsford. Only the area within the Greater London area has been mapped.</p> <p>Despite a paucity of structural evidence (which is understandable in view of the built-up area and extensive road development), doubts about the site of Iter IX's 'Durolitum' (arbitrarily placed at Romford by Margary and others), and the existence of a possible alternative [see GLHER Monument No. MLO106809], the route, with its clear termini and strong suggestions of planned alignments, is inherently probable.(1)</p> <p>For full details including bibliography and OS field investigator comments see Ordnance Survey Linear Archive file (RR 3 a), held at the English Heritage Archive. (2)</p> <p>This source identifies two routes, Iter V and Iter IX, named in the Antoine Itinerary which leave London and pass through Essex. Both, however, are considered to cover the same road between London and Colchester. See source for further details. (3)</p>	
Reference (HER)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MLO9677	BEREDENS LACRANHAM	HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD). Probably to be associated with John de Berden, 1363.	No
MLO23628	BEREDENS LA CRANHAM	MANOR HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD); MANOR HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Documentary evidence shows that the manor of Beredens originated as a free tenement held of Cranham Hall in the 14th century. In 1363 John de Berden bought a house and 52 acres of land. By 1453 the estate of Beredens comprised c 334 acres. The estate was variously inherited and sold, the size of the estate fluctuating e.g. 272 acres in 1614 and 460 acres in 1801. In 1918 the estate (comprising 248 acres) was sold and became part of the larger Golding estate. The Golding estate itself was sold in 1971 when the GLC bought the site, farm buildings and 13 acres. Rescue excavations by P Wilkinson for the Passmore Edwards Museum (site code ber 76) in advance of the M25 revealed that the earliest building on the site dated from the 14th century AD (06046201) which was rebuilt in brick and extended in the late 16th or 17th century. The house was again rebuilt and enlarged in the early 19th century and remained standing though apparently derelict until 1955.	No
MLO24496	TYLERS COMMON UPMINSTER	SPRING (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Cleaned & enclosed 1734 re enclosed 1886 standing spring 4ft diameter & 5ft9ins deep 1890	No
MLO37676	BEREDENS LA CRANHAM	FARMHOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD); WALL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Excavations by P Wilkinson for the Passmore Edwards Museum (site code ber 76) revealed the position of timber farm buildings with chalk floors. An 18th century perimeter wall and associated ditch was also noted.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MLO53802	BEREDENS LA CRANHAM	MANOR HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD); MANOR HOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Excavations by P Wilkinson for the Passmore Edwards Museum (site code ber 76) in advance of the M25 revealed a stratigraphic sequence of construction on the site. The earliest building dated from the 14th century and consisted of the remains of a timber building on tile footings. The width of the building was c 6m. Evidence for 1 bay remained c 4m in length. A large brick fireplace was noted. The end wall of the building had been repaired during the 14th century using clay and tile footings. A major refurbishment or rebuilding had taken place in the late 16th or early 17th century when the length of the building was extended c 4m and the house rebuilt in brick. After much internal alterations, the house was rebuilt and slightly enlarged in the early 19th century and remained standing though derelict until 1955. The site has been partially disturbed by forensic and police activity.	No
MLO54549	BEREDENS LA CRANHAM	OCCUPATION SITE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD). Excavations by P Wilkinson for the Passmore Edwards Museum (site code ber 76) and fieldwalking 1976 revealed evidence of 13th century occupation. A series of random post holes, stake holes and a scatter of pottery were recorded.	No
MLO10414	WARLEY ROAD, CRANHAM (FORMERLY)	WOOD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD). First mentioned as Herstgrove alias Lytelcombe, 1478.	No
MLO104464	Dagnam Park Drive/Settle Road, [Dagnam Park] Harold Hill, Havering, RM3 {Public Park}	Dagnam Park lies on a high hilly site between Harold Hill and Noak Hill, and slightly to the east, to the north of the A12, with the M25 passing close to its north and east sides. To the south west is the densely populated Harold Hill Estate. Hatters Wood and Duck Wood, to the south west and south east respectively, are shown adjoining Dagnam Park on Chapman and Andre's map of 1777. Hatters Wood, Havering's largest woodland, is now within the public park and has existed with the same name since at least 1293 when it was probably larger. In the mid Eighteenth Century, the main approach to the park was from the south via a tree-lined drive; roughly following the line of the present approach, via the southern section of Dagnam Park Drive, and Settle Road now flanked by two local authority-run schools and their playing fields. This approach terminates in an asphalted car park adjacent to derelict tennis courts. A curving grassy track to the north-east crosses the park, following the line of the drive in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, and passing the site of the Eighteenth Century house, situated on the north-western side of the park. The manor of Dagenhams and Cockerels comprised two adjoining tenements apparently held in the early Thirteenth Century by John of Weald. After a complex history the manor passed in the Fourteenth Century to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. In the Fifteenth Century it reverted to the Crown and was then regained by the Percy family. The manor was sold several times, and acquired in 1749 by Henry Mulman. In 1772 he sold Dagenhams and Cockerels to Richard	No



Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>Neave, a West India merchant who was made a baronet in 1795. The manor descended with the baronetcy until 1948, when Sir Arundell Neave sold the remaining 500 acres of land around Dagnam Park with the house to the London County Council (LCC). Part of this land was used for the building of the Harold Hill Estate (1948-58), along with a further 850 acres purchased by the LCC, most of which had belonged to the Neaves before 1919. The LCC proposals for Dagnam Park included accommodation for 30,000 people and 367 acres for Green Belt plus 74 acres for public parks, recreation grounds, woodlands and other amenities. The name of Dagnams or Dagnam rather than Dagenhams came into use in the Eighteenth Century.</p> <p>Dagenhams was listed as an important seat in the Sixteenth Century, and in 1633 it was depicted as a gabled house built around a courtyard within a square moat, with an approach avenue on the west side. The house was rebuilt c.1660, at which time it was visited by Samuel Pepys who described the manor in eulogistic terms. A map of 1748 shows the house standing in formal gardens, surrounded by fields, with the kitchen garden to the east and the fenced park on its south side. An approach road leads through the park, and there are ponds to the south and west of the house and five ponds on the eastern side, close to the paddock. The timber on the estate at Dagnams was valued at £2,456 13s 00d in 1748. After alterations and enlargements in the Eighteenth Century this house was demolished and rebuilt c.1772 by Sir Richard Neave. The new house was of brick, with three storeys and nine bays, the three central bays being bowed. A view of the house in 1890 (Bamford) shows the south front with a basement podium and steps descending to a lawn planted with many specimen trees, and the pond beyond, now informal and overgrown. During World War II the army occupied the estate, and the house was demolished in 1948.</p> <p>Cockerels house was about 800 yards south of Dagnams, a substantial house in the Seventeenth Century standing outside a moated site which was by then an orchard. In the Nineteenth Century it became known as Dagnam Park Farm, and it was demolished 1948. The rectangular moat of 10-20 yards in width filled with water survives adjacent to the school to the west of Settle Road.</p> <p>Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 shows Dagnam Park with four copses aligned on the approach drive, and a lesser avenue of trees creating a vista to the west of the house. To the south of this lesser avenue is a circular pool, and formal or kitchen gardens lie on the eastern, opposite side of the drive, close to the house. Another pond is shown standing immediately to the south of the house. The siting of the ponds and kitchen gardens remained unchanged from the earlier</p>	
MLO105289	Dagnam Park [Wanstead Park] Romford Havering RM3	DUMP (Post Medieval - 1701 AD to 1800 AD?). Dagnam Park in the London Borough of Havering was once a contemporary estate to that of Wanstead Park, and several individuals, including Humphry Repton, were involved in creating its garden landscape.	No



Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
	{Architectural fragments in Dagnam Park}	Several fragments of columns have been found in undergrowth within the park. They take several forms including squared column bases with hollowed centres, possible Tuscan capitals, 17.5 inch round drum sections and larger 43inch drum sections, alongside other partially-buried monumental masonry fragments. Mason's marks are visible on several fragments.  It was claimed by the last resident owner of Dagnam Priory, Mrs Marriott, that these fragments of masonry came from the sale of Wanstead House in 1823. They may have formed part of a colonnade attached to the House (WPM054) in some way	
MLO15564	GREENWAY HAROLD PK ROMFORD	2 buildings shown on map of c 1618 named as dial house c1778.	No
MLO76051	Hole Farm	A fieldwalking survey at Hole Farm identified an above average amount of burnt flint for the county, well spread across the area walked. A small concentration of prehistoric flint flakes were also discovered. The main finds scatter included four sherds of Roman pottery, three sherds of medieval pottery and 789g of post medieval pottery and 56249g of tile. Undatable finds included 9287g of burnt flint and 598g of slag.	No
MLO76898	Hole Farm	Systematic fieldwalking across the site yielded finds scatters spread across the site and from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Five flint flakes and a flint core were found from prehistory, four sherds of Roman pottery, three sherds of medieval pottery and 1227g of post-medieval pottery and 82764g of post medieval slag. 14692g of burnt flint and 1504g of slag was undatable.	No
MLO100582	Little Tomkyns Farm (east of) {cropmark}	BARROW? ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval - 500000 BC? to 1900 AD?); CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE? ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval - 500000 BC? to 1900 AD?). Circular cropmark identified from aerial photographs. Possibly Burial mound or circular enclosure?	No
MLO100583	Folkes Lane (west of) {cropmark}	Linear cropmark identified from aerial photographs. Possibly a ditch or field boundary?	No
MLO104564	Nags Head Lane/Warley Road [Tylers Common] Havering, RM14 {Common land}	Tylers Common is the last substantial area of commonland remaining in Havering consisting of grassland, scrub and has two ponds; there are additional areas to the south along Tomkyns Land and Shepherd's Hill that are commonland, including an area of oak trees. Its name, Tylers, derived from the brick and tile industry which flourished here from Saxon times. Tylers Common was successfully defended from enclosure by Edward Luther and other local people in the 1950s, when Essex County Council planned to enclose it for agricultural purposes. Adjoining the common is Tylers Wood to the east, managed by the Forestry Commission. Tylers Common is 'probably unique in having a byelaw concerned with the breaking in of horses' according to the LB Havering Recreation and Amenities Brochure, 1970, at which time there was an area marked out for flying model aircraft. Common rights remain for sheep, cattle, horses, donkeys, goats	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		and pigs. In addition to the main area of the common, there are a number of remnants of registered common land on road verges.	
MLO14553	SETTLE RD ROMFORD	Group of 4 buildings shown on map of c1618 called Maylans c1778 Maylond 1524	No
MLO12476	TYLERS COMMON UPMINSTER	SETTLEMENT (Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 1000 AD to 1539 AD). Called Tigelhyrste in 1062 and Tylersherst by the time of Henry 8. Now called Tylers farm.	No
MLO23390	TYLERS COMMON UPMINSTER	BUILDING (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD). Tylehyrste mentioned in a copy of a document of 1062 is generally translated as "wood with earth for making tiles". The earliest date for the manufacture of tiles in England after the Roman period is 14c. Either the site is an example from a previously unknown Saxon tile industry, or the tiles mentioned are residual Roman, which may suggest a Roman building in the area.	No
MEX2254	Near Shenfield Road	HOSPITAL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD). Hospital. Marked on OS 1:2500 as hospital (site of). The medieval hospital stood at the corner of Brook Street and Spital Lane, it was first recorded in 1201. It appears to have been originally a leper hospital (hence its siting outside the town) and is subsequently reported as a free chapel dedicated to St John the Baptist. After the Dissolution it was sold to Sir Anthony Browne and Richard Weston in 1553, with 'the messuage called le spytle, 80 acres of land and meadow, and other property'. Traces were still visible in the 18th century.	No
MEX2346	Brentwood-Hillside Walk	FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD). Roman finger ring. In 1948 a gold finger ring bearing a Chi-Rho monogram was found in the garden of Major G C Plaistowe, c200ft from the main road to Colchester. In the British Museum? <5>	No
MEX27426	Warley Place	Remains of early C20 wild garden. Garden activity uncertain before the 1890s. Humphrey Repton was consulted in 1806 but the extent of his work is uncertain. From the 1890s until WWI the estate (13ha in 1875) was much enlarged and intensively developed as a 'wild' or 'natural' garden by Ellen Willmott. After WWI the gardens were neglected and the estate reduced, by 1935, to 30ha. After the house (see 8547) was demolished in 1939, the gardens became derelict. In 1977 6.5ha were leased by the Essex Naturalist's Trust and have been partly cleared to reveal much of the Willmott planting. Innumerable spring bulbs.	No
MEX27432	Warley Place	GARDEN (C19, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD); HOUSE (C17-C19, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). The house was built in C17, possibly remodelled c1777 by James Gandon, more probably c1840, with extensive additions 1875-1904 for Frederick Willmott (d. 1892) and Miss Ellen Willmott (1858-1934). The house was demolished 1939. Garden activity uncertain before 1890s, although Humphrey Repton was consulted in 1806. The extent of his work is not known and there is no evidence of a Red Book. From the 1890s a 'wild' or 'natural' garden was developed (see 8546).	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MEX1031657	Coombe Lodge	GARDEN (Post-medieval, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD); GREAT HOUSE (Post-medieval, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Great House and Gardens.	No
MEX1032780	South Weald historic settlement	CHURCH HOUSE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD); MANOR HOUSE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD); VICARAGE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD); PARISH CHURCH (Medieval to Modern - 1150 AD to 2001 AD); ALMSHOUSE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). In 1086 there were two small manors in South Weald, one at Calcotts and the other probably in the area of South Weald village. In total they covered an area of 2½ hides, and it is suggested that the remainder of the parish was still forested (Wade 1983). In 1273-4 Waltham Abbey claimed the assizes of bread and ale, the return of writs, free warren and the right of gallows in South Weald, they also held regular court leets. Calcott manor held a separate court leet for its own jurisdiction. The Chapman and André map of 1777 probably gives a fairly accurate impression of the extent of the late medieval settlement (Hunter 1999). South Weald appears to have consisted of a very small village, focused on the South Weald hall and church complex, surrounded by isolated farms (which included the manorial holding of Calcott). In 1327 49 South Weald men were assessed for the Lay Subsidy, this figure however included Brentwood. In 1523 the Lay Subsidy counted 61 names for South Weald, in 1670 there were 105 houses and in 1801 it had a population of 881 (in comparison to Brentwood's 1007), growing steadily to 5,013 in 1901. Some of the 18th and 19th century population growth included the building of new houses for the gentry attracted to the area by its pleasant scenery and proximity to London, in particular there was an influx of Roman Catholics for whom Brentwood was a centre. Much of the mid-19th century increase maybe due to the expansion of Brentwood. However the cartographic evidence suggests that the actual extent of the historic settlement only increased gradually during the 18th and 19th centuries, it is possible that much of additional population recorded was working and living within the larger establishments, notably Weald Hall.	No
MEX1032782	Vicarage, South Weald	VICARAGE (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD). In 1275 it was decided that the vicar would have a house and 12 acres of glebe. This appears to have been located on Wigley Bush Lane. The medieval Vicarage building was rebuilt in shortly before 1640. This was replaced by a new building in brick in 1718, by the Vicar Ralph Bridges who spent £800 on the house and gardens. In 1825 another vicarage was built on Wigley Bush Lane to the west of the previous house. This was built by the vicar Charles Belli, from designs by Henry Hakewill, and cost £6,650. The resulting large brick built building is now known as The Old Vicarage.	No
MEX1032843	Great Warley Historic settlement	MANOR HOUSE (Early Medieval to Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD); CHURCH (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD); HOSPITAL (Early Medieval to Medieval - 1045 AD to 1530 AD); COMMON LAND (Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2050 AD);	No



Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>SETTLEMENT (Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2050 AD); VICARAGE (Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2050 AD); BARRACKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD).</p> <p>The early medieval settlement (TQ59568844, EHCR 19107) was probably (based on comparison with other sites) focused around the church/hall complex at Great Warley Hall. The population increased from 20 households in 1066 to 24 in 1086, although some of these may have been located on isolated farms. At some point in the medieval period, possibly in the thirteenth century, a second focus of settlement (the present settlement centre) developed on the higher ground at the Brentwood end of Great Warley Street (TQ58339067, EHCR19109), this was centred on a small triangular green. The earliest surviving building from this area is the thirteenth century Two Door Cottage. This second area of settlement may have developed in response to the pilgrim traffic travelling down from Brentwood through Great Warley to the Thurrock ferry and on to Canterbury, this traffic originated in the 1220's. An annual fair was held on the green until 1762. The manorial court met at an ale-house on Warley Common, the precise location is not known. It is not known when the original settlement around the church was abandoned, but it is not shown on the Chapman and André map of 1777. The extent of the post-medieval settlement area can be ascertained from the cartographic records. It comprised a small focal settlement on the site of the present settlement centre, with a strung out development along the roads, primarily along Great Warley Street. The road to Brentwood was re-routed around Warley Place in the nineteenth century. 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 (Warley Hospital), this latter site is discussed in the Brentwood Historic Town Assessment Report (Medlycott 1999). The officers and inmates of the hospital greatly outnumbered the remainder of the population of Great Warley, as did the influx of some 10,000 militia men to the annual summer camps on Warley Common. In addition the extension of the Eastern Counties railway line to Brentwood in 1840 led to considerable development along the Brentwood road. Great Warley was badly damaged by bombs during the Second World War.</p>	
MEX1035105	Proposed widening of the M25 an Archaeological Assessment	Report examining archaeological information within 500m either side of the existing road.	Yes
MEX1035292	Boundary post, Nags Head Lane, Brentwood, opposite entrance to sewage works	BOUNDARY POST (Modern - 1901 AD to 1997 AD). On east verge of Nags Hill Lane, a white cylindrical post with hemispherical head, circumference 52 cm, height 75 cm.	No
MEX1035529	Alan-Williams Turret (destroyed), Brook House, Brook Street	ALAN WILLIAMS TURRET (WWII, Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD). Contemporary records state, "A. W. Turret. In ground of Brook House, Brook St. Map ref. 021117". (Mil.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		ed.) Brook House stood on the N side of London Road, 40 yards E of the Spital Lane junction. Numbered 115, it is now demolished and the area is new housing. Aerial photographs from the 1940's show the house to be standing on a large plot between Spital Road and the car park of the Golden Fleece. This appears to be rough ground and the Alan-Williams steel turret could have been sited anywhere in this area although the extreme SW corner, on the road junction, would appear to be the natural choice. Something can be made out in this position on the aerial photographs although it is too small and indistinct to be identifiable.	
MEX1035530	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), Brook St	SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT (WWII, Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD). Contemporary records state, "Spigot Mortar. Brook St". There is no further information on the site of this emplacement although it is probable that it was located on the rough ground of Brook House - on the NE corner of the Spital Road/London Road junction - together with the Alan-Williams steel turret (SMR 20238). War Time Contraventions 1968 show that many spigot mortar emplacements were associated with their own Ammunition Storage Shelter, one of which still partly stands at Honeypot Lane (SMR 20242). An aerial photograph taken in June 1947 shows what appears to be a Nissen-hut type Ammunition Shelter, with a blast wall, standing by the NW corner of the Brook House plot at TQ 5765 9287 and this is the NGR given above. The area is now new housing.	No
MEX1035531	Road Barrier (destroyed), "The Golden Fleece," Brook Street	ROAD BARRIER (WWII, Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD). Contemporary records state, "Concrete pimples, Wiring. Car Park, The Golden Fleece, Brook Street. Map ref. 022117". (Mil. Ed.) The Golden Fleece public house is on the N side of London Road, 150 yards to the E of the Spital Lane road junction. The car park is on its W side. An aerial photograph taken in April 1944 shows a crescent of concrete pimples stretching from the road, at the SW corner of the car park, around the W perimeter to a position NW of the public house. The line is one to two pimples deep, perhaps 40 yards long and comprises 17+ pimples. The road barrier will have crossed London Road by the SW corner of the car park. No traces of these pimples now remain.	No
MEX1036565	Findspot on the Epping-Horndon Gas Pipeline	FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). 3 sherds of pottery; post medieval red earthenware flattened rim sherd, PMRE rim sherd, large dish, PMRE base sherd, all clear glaze, 17th C.	No
MEX1036570	Fieldwalking along the Epping-Horndon Gas Pipeline	A number of findspots of pottery and flint were recorded along the gas pipeline route, in most instances these were single artefacts and have not been given a SMR number, for the more significant finds see 45430-45446.	Yes
MEX1036731	Bermuda or Island Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	PLANTATION (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD). Small triangular wood covering 0.2ha, named recently (post-1987) AS Bermuda but may also be known as Island Wood.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		Very scrubby recent secondary woodland with no real stand type. Shown on the 1946 OS map as a coniferous plantation.	
MEX1036732	Bridge Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	WOOD (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD). Triangular area of land covering approx. 1ha, the site was planted in 1992 to create a buffer to the M25 motorway. Before planting the site had not had woodland for centuries.	No (but shares a boundary with the Site)
MEX1036733	Hole Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	DITCH (Unknown date); WOOD (Unknown date). Very small copse of about 0.26ha which has a stream and a dry ditch running through it. The wood is a relic of a belt of woodland that once extended down from Jacksons Wood (shown on the 1st ed OS) but was largely destroyed by the M25. This band of woodland is faintly present on the tithe map of 1841.	No
MEX1036734	Jacksons Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	COPPICE (Unknown date); WOOD BANK (Unknown date). Probable ancient semi-natural woodland with giant coppice stools (c.10ft). The wood covers 2.74ha and is dissected by a valley and small deep stream. Bank and ditch earthworks are present on the woods edge and appear to be double in places. Perimeter of wood may incorporate lengths of ancient woodbank. Rackham suggests it may be a fragment of the original Tigelhryst-described in the Anglo-Saxon charter of 1062. Seen on the 1841 tithe map with present name but differing boundaries.	No
MEX1036735	Jermains Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	WOOD (Unknown date). Area of woodland covering 3.93ha, planted around 1900. The 1841 tithe map describes the area as an arable field named 'Long Jarmans', the 1st ed OS shows the wood as absent, so wood was formed between 1895 and 1915.	No (but shares a boundary with the Site)
MEX1036736	Lower Belt Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	WOOD (Unknown date). Thin belt of amenity woodland covering 2.58ha probably planted at the turn of the century. Probably part of the Boyles Court landscaped ground or parkland. Documentary evidence is lacking but the 1838 tithe map depicts the shaw to a similar form to now called 'Plantation' and described as a wood.	No
MEX1036737	Manor Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	PLANTATION (Unknown date). Wood covering an area of 0.6ha, appears to have been created as an ornamental plantation. Contains a track and a pond with a small stream running through it. Depicted as parkland on the 1838 tithe map, the 1st ed OS (1866) shows it possibly in an immature form.	No
MEX1036738	Pipeline Wood, Boyles Court, Brentwood	WOOD (Modern - 1983 AD to 2050 AD). Small area, 0.99ha, of recent planting undertaken in 1983/4 over a pipeline during the building of the M25.	No (but shares boundary with Site)
MEX1036739	Wormwalk Shaw, Boyles Court, Brentwood	WOOD (Unknown date); WOOD BANK (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Strip of woodland, adjoining the western side of Jermains Wood, covering 1.21 ha. Probably ancient semi-natural woodland with clear bank and ditch earthworks on its boundaries. A worm-walk is a sinuous path through a wood, this one was probably a landscape	No



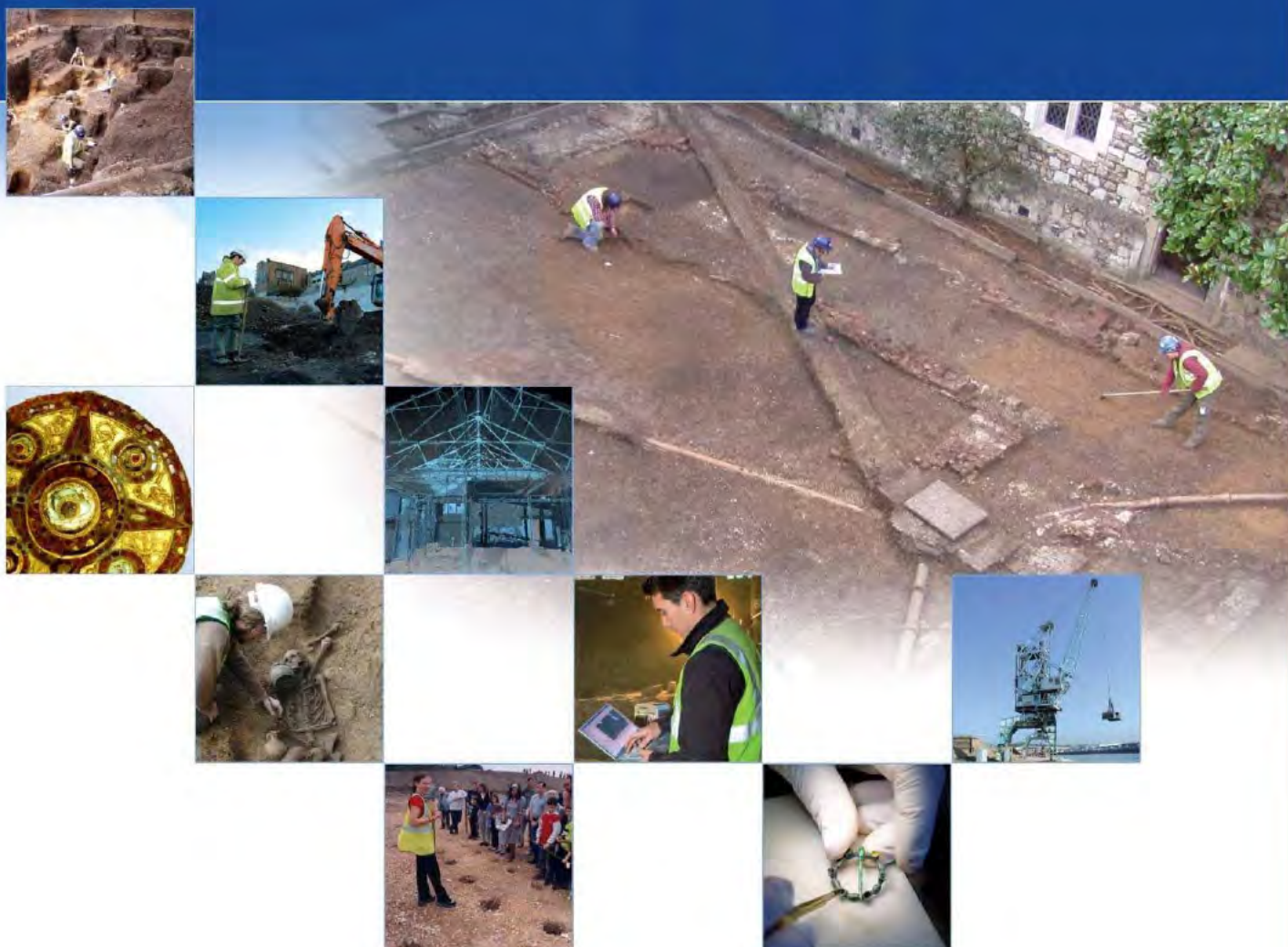
Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		feature connected with Tylers Hall. Shown on the 1841 tithe map in its current form and described as wood.	
MEX1036759	Tyler's Shaw, Boyles Court, Upminster	WOOD (Unknown date). Long narrow wood covering 1.73ha. Documentary evidence is lacking before 1841. Rackham comments that 'although wood has few characteristics of ancient wood, it preserves an Anglo-Saxon wood name'. The 1841 tithe map depicts 2 separate areas of small woodland titled 'Wood' to the north and 'Shaw' to the south. The first two editions of OS maps show a 'Frenchfield Shaw' of irregular shape. By 1915 this shaw is shown with its present shape and name.	No
MEX1038727	Warley Hill, Warley Road, Havering	A magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out on 11ha of land proposed as the site of a community forest. Zones of increased magnetic susceptibility were detected across the site but none are believed indicative of the presence of an archaeological site.	Yes (extreme eastern edge of survey area lies within the Site)
MEX1049358	M25 – Tank 1706 and Strip Widening – M25011.10	On the northern side of the motorway only the topsoil was removed and no archaeology was encountered. On the southern side of the motorway two ditches were excavated. These were both found to be backfilled, post-medieval field boundaries. One of the ditches appeared on the OS first edition map. A large modern pit containing construction waste was also recorded but not excavated. No other archaeological deposits were encountered.	No
MEX1049359	M25 -Tank 1714 and Strip Widening - M25017.10	Two areas were excavated on both the north and south of the motorway. All the features encountered were focused on a small area at the northern end of the Tank 1714 location and the adjacent strip widening area. At least five ditches were encountered. The largest ditch corresponded to a large curving n-s boundary on the OS first edition map. The other smaller ditches were parallel to the modern drain. Two large rectangular pits truncated the large ditch and one of the smaller gullies. These pits contained modern brick debris. No other archaeological deposits were encountered.	Yes
MEX1049360	M25 - Tank 1727 - M25019.10	No archaeological deposits were encountered on this 0.5ha site.	Yes
MEX1049361	M25 - Tank 1740 and Strip Widening – M25015.10	No archaeological deposits were encountered on this 1.1ha site although there was 1m of made ground over the area.	Yes
MEX1049362	M25 – Warley Road to Berden's Lane Strip Widening – M25014.10	No archaeological remains were encountered as the colluvial deposit below the topsoil was left in situ due to the low impact of the construction works.	Yes
MEX40795	Brentwood - The Golden Fleece	Wall plaster was removed from a large area of the interior and the timbers recorded. Service and foundation trenches were examined. It was found that the C14 western cross-wing had originally formed the eastern wing of a C14 hall, since demolished. The surviving wing had been extended at the rear and incorporated into the present building	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		of c. 1520. The first floor of the central hall was shown to be an insertion and a number of blocked doorways and windows were uncovered.	
MEX40800	Brentwood - London Road, Victorian Silt trap.	DRAIN (late C19, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD); VAULT (late C19, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). A brick chamber, 1.8m x 2.7m x 0.9m high to the spring of the corbelled roof, and 1.2m to its highest point, was observed during normal cleaning of the surface water drainage system running under the pavement on the south side of London Road.  A modern manhole cover gave access through the roof of the chamber. When found the entire chamber was full of silt. The brick size points to a late Victorian date.	No
AOC1	The Grove	Buildings at The Grove shown in the location depicted on Figure 3 on the 1881 OS Map (Figure 6). Three buildings are located in the area to the west of the woodland. The northern most buildings are located in approximately the same footprint shown on the modern OS map. A southern building is no longer depicted on OS maps.	Yes
AOC2	Putwell Farm	Farm buildings shown in the location depicted on Figure 3 on the 1881 OS Map (Figure 6). Five buildings are located south of the A12. Many of these appear to have been removed the upgrade of the A12	Yes
AOC3	West of The Grove	Three unroofed buildings/enclosures shown west of The Grove and Ingrebourne River on 1946 OS map. They do not appear on the subsequent editions.	Yes
AOC4	North of A12	Three unroofed buildings/enclosures shown north of the A12 on 1946 OS map. They do not appear on the subsequent editions.	Yes
AOC5	North of A12 at Putwell Farm	A roofed structure appears north of the A12 across from Putwell Farm on the 1946 OS map. It appears to have been extended by the time the 1961 OS map was surveyed. The building is not shown on the 1968 OS plan following the upgrade to the A12	Yes
ELO510	Field Survey / Geophysical Survey	A magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out on 11th of land proposed as the site of a community forest. Zones of increased magnetic susceptibility were detected across the site but none are believed indicative of the presence of an archaeological site.	No
ELO556	Como Street, [Car Park], Romford, Havering, Desk Based Assessment	UNSYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY; no further information in HER.	No
ELO1358	Folkes Lane, [Hole Farm], Cranham, Havering, Fieldwalking Survey	Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit conducted a fieldwalking survey at Hole Farm, Cranham, London Borough of Havering in advance of the proposed Thames Chase community forest as a requirement set down by GLAAS and the Heritage Advice, Management and Promotion Section (HAMP) of Essex County Council. It identified an above average amount of burnt flint for the county, well spread across the area walked.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		A small concentration of prehistoric flint flakes were discovered. concentrations of medieval and post-medieval pottery were found in the vicinity of the medieval Beredens Manor.	
ELO2773	Beredens (M25)	OPEN AREA EXCAVATION; no description for this event in the HER.	No
ELO8799	Settle Road [Harold Hill Learning Village], Romford, RM3: Desk Based Assessment	A Desk Based Assessment was carried out at Settle Road, the proposed site of the Harold Hill Learning Village, in March 2009 by CgMs Consulting. The assessment showed that the western part of the site produced good evidence for medieval to modern features, while the rest of the site indicated a lower potential for archaeological features.  The school buildings present on the site were also assessed as post war constructions. The buildings were all considered to be in a poor state of repair and would have quite a negative impact on the buried archaeology (illustrated in ELO8109 LAG16/326).	No
ELO11755	Thames Chase Community Forest: Desk based assessment	An archaeological assessment of Thames Chase was carried out by the Passmore Edwards Museum and Essex County Council in 1992. Thames Chase covers an area measuring 9,330 ha (36 square miles) at the northeastern edge of Greater London. Thames Chase lies within: the London Boroughs of Havering and Barking & Dagenham; and the districts of Brentwood and Thurrock in Essex. The majority of the evidence for the prehistoric periods comes from the southern part of the area, mainly from the Thames terraces, and are predominantly chance finds. There is little evidence for the Palaeolithic to the Middle Bronze Age. Evidence for Late Bronze age settlement and field systems comes from the river terraces. The area contains a number of hillforts and defended settlements of Iron Age date and there are indications of Roman settlement across the Thames Chase area. There is little evidence for the Saxon period, but documentary and place name evidence suggests that settlements were located along the edge of the gravel terraces in this period. The pattern of Medieval settlement is mainly: along the edge of the gravel terraces at the junction with the alluvium, at the junction with the clay; and along the outcrop of the Claygate Beds. Many of the recorded medieval sites are moated houses. The post medieval period saw large scale drainage schemes and mechanisation of agriculture. By the early 19th century the main areas of common land were in less fertile areas and the gravel terraces were mainly enclosed. The landscape parks of Belus Park and Thorndon Hall were established in the 18th century. The area became increasingly developed into the 20th century.	Yes
ELO14836	Maylands Golf Course, Romford, RM3: desk based assessment	A desk based assessment was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2014 at Maylands Golf Course. It identified the potential for prehistoric remains, as alluvial deposits which are considered likely to contain archaeological and palaeo-environmental evidence of prehistoric date are recorded along the eastern boundary of	Yes

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>the site. The potential for remains from the Roman period have been highlighted, particularly roadside features, as the southern boundary of the site follows the Roman Road from London to Colchester.</p> <p>The remnants of early medieval woodland (Cock Wood) and numerous enclosed fields have been identified within the site. This assessment has established that it is unlikely that the ponds illustrated within the site on post-medieval and 19th century maps are associated with a moated site of medieval origin.</p> <p>Modern remains within the site were also identified, including remains associated with a 1930s aerodrome in the southern part of the site and a Second World War site likely associated with wartime defences, alongside the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p>It was also established that the setting of Dagnam Park moat Scheduled Monument could potentially be impacted by the proposed development. However, no intervisibility between the site and the designated asset has been observed during the site visit due to the topography and intervening vegetation and development. It has been established that the development within the site would not affect the significant settings of other designated heritage within the study area.</p>	
ELO15641	Colchester Road [Oak Farm Cemetery], Maylands, Havering, RM3: Historic environment Assessment	<p>A desk based assessment was undertaken at Oak Farm Cemetery, Maylands in November 2014 by Museum of London Archaeology.</p> <p>The site is considered to have a moderate potential for roadside ditches of a Roman date as it is located immediately south of the Roman road to Colchester. There is also a potential for palaeoenvironmental remains and a moderate potential for post medieval field boundaries.</p>	Yes
EEX2257	SALV RECORD by Havis, R,	Archaeological intervention/salvage recording at Moat House	No
EEX40796	SALV RECORD by Milton, BH,	Archaeological intervention/salvage recording at Brentwood, Golden Fleece	No





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