Gardens Trust Green Futures Project, 2025-2026: Site Record	
Section 1.	
Site Name*	Rivenhall Place
Location*	County: Essex District or Borough: Braintree Parish: Rivenhall
Type of Survey*	Desk based and site visits in 2021 and 2026
Surveyed by:	Alison and Tosh Moller
Reported completed:	February 2026
Heritage Assets	
NHLE Names and Numbers*	**Listed Building no. 11222598:** Rivenhall Place, Grade II*. **Listed structure no. 1338253:** Triple-arched Bridge, Grade II.
HER (Historic Environment Record)*	**Grounds:** Now set in 46 acres/18.6ha of park land **(Figure 1).** Triple-arched bridge designed by William Wilkins.
Is the designed landscape listed locally?	Yes, it appears on the Planning Portal of Braintree District.
Is it in a Conservation Area?	No, Silver End is the nearest Conservation Area.
Landscape Summary and Description	
Summary*	Rivenhall Hall was replaced by Wyseman's Hall in 1590, set in an incomplete formal park. Mid C18 it became known as Rivenhall Place. Park was extended and redesigned by Repton in 1789 and stables moved. Church Road re-routed in 1796.
Description*	Some of the most important aspects of the late C18 landscaped setting of Rivenhall Place, designed by Humphry Repton, have been preserved **(Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5)**. The mansion occupies a slight rise, surrounded on three sides by a tree-dotted park and commanding open views to the south over two lakes. The lakes are visually divided by a triple-arched bridge which brings Repton's main entrance drive to the mansion. The historic acreage has shrunk from c. 100 to 46 acres with major losses to the north and some to the west and south. Moving the northern boundary closer to the mansion has lost the vista to the north, originally framed by a double avenue of trees shown on the 1805 OS map **(Figure 6)**. In later editions of the OS these avenues are shown as being more substantial **(Figure 7).** They finally disappeared some time in the 1960s/70s **(present in Figures 8 and 9; residual in Figure 10).** The lost area on the rise beyond the new southern boundary was retained as agricultural land and so far, (2026), this shrinkage to the south has not affected the setting. 'Appropriating' adjoining

	landscape into the park was a well-known conceit in the C18.The views to the west and east are now truncated by trees; to the west by a spinney and to the east by two belts of trees; one forms the backdrop to the vista from the front door to an urn, the other screens Park Road from this view. Until the mid to late C20 this vista was open, across a probable sunk fence **(Figure 20)** towards Park Road and Parkgate Farm **(Figures 7- 10).**
Statement of Significance	
Archaeological interest	Rivenhall Place is a Grade II* listed house originally built in the Tudor period with 18th-century Georgian alterations. Historical foundations suggest activity on the grounds reaching back to Earl Eustace of Boulogne and the Domesday Survey. A LiDAR map of the site shows a ditch with a likely sunken fence located within. The nearby Rivenhall Roman Villa is an extensive, high-status Roman complex, continuously occupied from the late C1 through the C4. Built as a large courtyard estate, the grounds later serving as a timber Anglo-Saxon church and the medieval parish church of St Mary and All Saints.
Architectural and Artistic Interest	The core of the house dates to the 16th century. Though hidden behind an 18th-century facade, Tudor-era elements like gables, mullion windows, and striking octagonal chimney stacks are visible from the north and west sides. The east and south elevations feature an elegant white stuccoed exterior added in the 18th century, characterized by symmetrical, full-length sash windows, parapets, and **a** porch with semi-circular pillars.
Historic Interest	Rivenhall Place (Grade II* listed) is a striking Tudor and Georgian manor located in Witham, Essex. Its rich history features ties to Edith of Wessex, a hidden priest's hole from the Reformation era, and 18th-century landscaping by Humphry Repton
Summary Statement of Significance	The landscape surrounding Rivenhall Place is an integral component of the historic estate. It reflects centuries of estate management and landownership associated with one of the principal manorial estates in Essex. The relationship between the house, its parkland, agricultural land, water features, woodland and approach routes illustrate the development of a high-status country estate from the post-medieval period onwards. Historic maps and documentary evidence indicate the deliberate shaping of the landscape to express status, wealth and control over the surrounding countryside. The landscape possesses significance as a designed setting for the house, combining elements of formal and informal landscape design. The spatial arrangement of open parkland, mature tree groups, woodland belts, water bodies and carefully managed views creates a coherent historic composition centred upon Rivenhall Place. The approach to the house, together with the relationship between built form and surrounding landscape, contributes strongly to the sense of

	arrival and the perception of the estate as a secluded country residence. Mature trees and historic planting schemes form a key component of the landscape character, providing both visual structure and continuity with earlier phases of estate development. These elements contribute to the aesthetic quality of the estate and reinforce its historic identity.
Owner Information (if multiple owners, please provide all known)	
Name	REDACTED
Address	Rivenhall Place, Park Road, Witham. CM8 3PS.
Telephone	REDACTED
Email	REDACTED
Main contact for the site (if different from above)	
Name	
Address	
Telephone	
Email:	
Owner/Occupier notes	
Any extra information not given above	The owner has evidence of famous people connected to Rivenhall Place. William Hogarth painted the entrance hall (painting now in Irish National Gallery). John Constable is thought to have visited. Edwin Landseer painted Lord Western's animals. Kitty O'Shea lived at Rivenhall Place. Anthony Trollope visited and may have written here. Joseph Addison was recorded as a guest (Coller, *The People's History of Essex,* p.390)

Section 2. Outline History of the Site	
Key Dates*	**1066** owned by Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor. **1086** owned by Eustace of Boulogne. **1125** Eustace's daughter Matilda married Stephen of Blois (1135- 1154 King Stephen), so Rivenhall became a Crown property. **1692-1917** owned by Western family. **1777** Chapman and André map shows deer park pale still in place **(Figure 11)**. **1789** Charles Callis Western, later Lord Western, commissioned Humphry Repton to re-design the grounds. Repton recorded that the property then measured 60 acres and was subsequently enlarged (Repton, *Sketches and Hints,* 1795 p. 4). **1795** Rev. Thomas Walsingham Western reduced size of house.

	1796 diverted Church Road up Park Road and created Western Road to the north **(labelled in Figure 12).** **Mid C19** Rev. Sir John Page Wood re-fronted the south aspect to match the style of the east entrance front **(Figure 13)**. Probably before 1861 as Coller (p. 389), mentioned Wood 'has expended considerable sums in repairs, improvements, and embellishment'. Requisitioned for soldiers in both World Wars. Multiple owners in **C20/21.** Stables now in separate ownership. See map **Figure 1** showing the extent of the modern property.
Key People*	Transfer from **Queen Edith** to **Eustace of Boulogne** recorded in Domesday. Owned by **Queen Matilda.** **Ralph Wyseman/Wiseman** built red brick mansion, known as Wyseman's Hall **Humphry Repton's** first Essex commission August 31st, 1789 – drawings made 10-13th September. **William Wilkins** designed stables and triple-arched bridge. **William Hogarth, Edwin Landseer, Anthony Trollope, John Constable, Joseph Addison** and **Kitty O'Shea** all have associations with Rivenhall Place.
Events:	No association with important historical events recorded.
Influence:	Grounds changed from C17 **formal** layout including a walled parterre of which traces were seen by D.W. Coller in 1861, (p. 389) to the **informal landscape** style. Humphry Repton's design **(Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5)** moved the stables, cleared trees from near the mansion, grassed the grounds up to the mansion creating the impression of elevation where it previously had been 'low and damp'. In the middle distance he made a second ribbon lake by damming the brook. An elegant bridge spanned the lake, concealing the weir which separated them and brought the new drive to the mansion, (Stroud p. 41). All typical features of the **landscape style.**
Documentation*	There are a range of archival sources held at the Essex Record Office and the site is referenced in other publications. D. W. Coller, *The People's History of Essex* recorded the C17th parterre, the wych elm avenues and the extent of the park, p. 389. John Kenworthy- Browne et al., *Burke's and Savill's Guide to Country Houses: East Anglia,* Vol III claimed part of the mansion were late C16, p. 69. F. Cowell and G. Green, *Repton in Essex*, 2000 described Repton's work in detail, pp. 117-120 D Stroud, *Humphry Repton*, 1962 described the new entrance drive, Repton's visits Sept. 10th -13th 1789 and payments to William Wilkins of 3 guineas for

	designing the bridge: p. 41.
Major changes	**Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5** show how Repton radically changed the setting of the mansion, which he described as 'gloomy and sequestered, with the appearance of being low and damp' *(Sketches and Hints*, p. 4) by removing trees, grassing up to the building and moving the stables. Repton disliked red brick, but his suggestion of altering the south front and painting it white was not executed. Repton **moved the stables** to their present position. Now in separate ownership, reducing the size of the estate. **The Park was extended** to the south at this time, (Repton, *Sketches and Hints*, 1795 p. 4) so the mansion became more centrally place within the park – compare **Figure 11,** 1777 Chapman and André and **Figures 6,** 1805 OS map. **Figure 6** also shows the new position for **south entrance drive**. The mansion was probably **reduced in size c.1796** but it may not have been until **mid C19** that south wing was re-fronted to match the style, if not the colour, of the east entrance front **(Figure 13).** **1796 Church Road shown in Figure 11, was diverted** up Park Road and **Western Road was created** to the north of the park **(Figures 6 and 12).** 1st edition 1805 OS map **(Figure 6)** shows two **short avenues** from Western Road to the mansion. These may be the 'two beautiful avenues of Wych elms' mentioned by Coller in 1861 (p. 389). The prospect between these two avenues of trees was retained until the 1960s/1970s **(Figures 7 to 10).** The straight northeast drive was made sometime **between 1839** when it does not appear on the tithe map and **1875** when it features on the ERO versions of the 1st edition OS maps. In **1861** D.W. Coller described '…a finely-wooded park of a **hundred acres**…' (p. 389). **Stables** are in separate ownership and estate acreage reduced. Now totaling **45.89 acres (18.57 ha) (Figure 1).** **Swimming pool and Pool House** as well as a **tennis court** and modern **Kitchen Garden (Figure 18)** have been added in recent times. **A Victorian Tree House** in the spinney on the western boundary was removed by the present owner when the Horse Chestnut tree holding it became diseased and the structure unsafe.
List of sources*	**Books** Coller, D.W. (1861) *The People's History of Essex.* Chelmsford: Meggy and Chalk, p. 389

Cowell, F and Green, G. (eds.) (2000). *Repton in Essex, 2000.* Revised and updated by Jill Plater & Georgina Green (Essex Gardens Trust: 2019), pp. 117-20. Chelmsford: Essex Gardens Trust.
Kenworthy- Browne, J et al. (1981) *Burke's and Savill's Guide to Country Houses: East Anglia, Vol III*. London: Burke's Peerage Ltd, p. 69
Stroud, D. (1962). *Humphry Repton* London: Country Life Limited, pp.39.41,42,172.
Virtue, G. (1834). *Virtue's Picturesque Beauties of Great Britain in a series of views.* London: George Virtue, p.29.

Maps

Archi UK Maps. (2025) LiDAR Map of Rivenhall Place. https://www.archiuk.com/
Braintree District Council. (2026) Proposed area of solar farm https://www.braintree.gov.uk/directory-record/1062243/longfield-solar-farm-national-infrastructure-project
Essex County Council. (2026) Map of proposed A120 new route https://www.essexhighways.org/highway-schemes-and-developments/highway-schemes/multi-district-schemes/improving-the-a120.
Map of Essex 1777. (2026) Chapman and André, Map of Essex, 1777. Digital version https://map-of-essex.uk/
National Grid. (2024) Map of proposed Norwich to Tilbury pylon line https://norwichtotilburymap.nationalgrid.com/2025
National Library of Scotland. (2026) Ordnance Survey map 1" to 1 mile (surveyed 1799-1803, published 1805) Essex Sheet XLVII https://maps.nls.uk/view/257576813
National Library of Scotland. (2026) Ordnance Survey map 6" to 1 (surveyed 1874-75, published 1881) Essex Sheet XXXV https://maps.nls.uk/view/266662612
National Library of Scotland. (2026) Ordnance Survey map 1:25,000 (Surveyed/revised 1919-54, published 1958) Sheet TL81-B https://maps.nls.uk/view/207356178
SWC Maps. (2026) Map showing footpaths in Parish of Rivenhall https://maps.walkingclub.org.uk/admin/essex/braintree/rivenhall-parish.html.
Strutt and Parker. (2026) Site map of Rivenhall Place in sales particulars. https://www.onthemarket.com/details/14072717/#/photos/38

Archival Items

Essex Record Office. (c1825) *Rivenhall Place Park by R. Barker of Rivenhall Place.* ERO D/DFg P9

	Essex Record Office. (1839) Tithe map. ERO D/CT 290(b) Essex Record Office. (1875) 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 6" to 1 mile published 1875, Essex Sheet XXXV and Ordnance Survey map 25" to 1 mile published 1875, Essex Sheet XXXV.5 **Online Resources** Essex Gardens Trust (2006) Historic Landscapes of Essex. Inventory Part I: Braintree. Inventory entry for Rivenhall Place, researched by Fiona Cowell. https://www.essexgardenstrust.org.uk/inventories Historic England. (2026) Official List Entry: Rivenhall Place (1122598) and Bridge to Rivenhall Place. https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list **Images** Essex Record Office. (1818) Engraving of Rivenhall Place by J. Greig. ERO I/Mb 290/1/3 Moller, A. (2021) Photograph from southeast of mansion showing southeast front, illustrating that the style was matched. Moller, A. (2021) Photograph of the kitchen garden, facing east. Moller, A. (2021) Photograph taken facing east, of the weir, private foot bridge and public road bridge on eastern boundary. Moller, A.(2021) Photograph of pyramid yews (circled) and Lutyens seat facing north. Moller, A. (2021 and 2026) Urn at end of vista from main door in east front. Moller, A. (2026) **.** Photograph of view to the south from south front of mansion, 2026. National Library of Scotland. (2026) Ordnance Survey Air Photo 1:10,560 1944-60 showing Rivenhall Place. https://maps.nls.uk/view/238924273 Royal Collection Trust. (2026) Illustration of Rivenhall Place taken from *Sketches and hints on landscape gardening, collected from designs and observations tending to establish fixed principles in the art of laying out ground* by Humpry Repton (1794). https://www.rct.uk/collection/1057047/sketches-and-hints-on-landscape-gardening-collected-from-designs-and-observations Royal Collection Trust. (2026) Repton's first suggestion for remodelling the mansion and grounds at Rivenhall Place. https://www.rct.uk/collection/1057047/sketches-and-hints-on-landscape-gardening-collected-from-designs-and-observations Royal Collections Trust. (2026) Repton's second suggestion for remodelling mansion and ground. https://www.rct.uk/collection/1057047/sketches-and-hints-on-landscape-gardening-collected-from-designs-and-observations

Section 3. Site Visit	
Date/s*	27th January 2026 - phone call to owner and photograph taken on 31 Jan 2026.
Site Contact	Richard Barber (owner).
Site visit by*	Alison and Tosh Moller for the Green Futures project.
Are there any threats to the preservation of the site?	Construction of a **Solar Farm** may go ahead on appeal in fields either side of historic view to the south – the panels will probably still be within view **(Figures 12, 14 and 18).** If the **Norwich to Tilbury pylon line** goes ahead the 150m high pylons will be in the historic view to the south **(Figure 12 and 14).**
Are there any other issues and/or vulnerabilities that could potentially affect its preservation?	**Rivenhall Integrated Waste Management Facility** on the old airfield near Silver End. Prevailing wind usually blows away most odours (per. comm. Richard Barber). **Improvement to A120** Braintree to Harwich. One option - via Kelvedon - passes just to the east of Rivenhall Place **(Figure 15)**. Issues included noise and disturbance from construction traffic, noise and increased in local traffic accessing the new road.
Are there any Stewardship Schemes relevant to the site?	No; but owner has invested in wildflower meadows and is preserving the wetland environment. 15 butterfly species recorded; owls, pole cats and kingfishers regularly sighted. Otters come to feed on freshwater mussels in the lakes.
Is there a management plan in place?	No.
Constraints encountered	None. Owner could not have been more helpful.

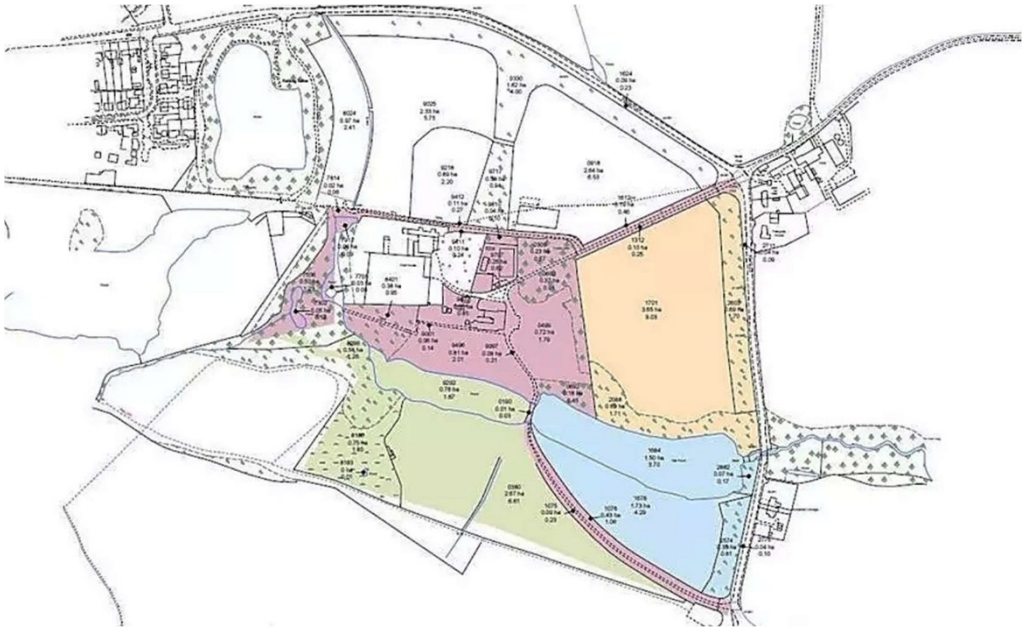
Section 4. Description of the Site	
Ordnance Survey 8-figure grid reference – site centre	**TL 8198 1901** (site centre)
Postcode:	**CM8 3PS**
Type of Location	**Location** c.2 km north of Witham, c.1km NW of Rivenhall village and c.1km SE of Silver End Conservation areas. The Rivenhall Brook, a tributary of the River Blackwater, has been dammed to form 2 lakes with the bridge concealing the dam/weir at the junction of the lakes. Dam and weir downstream just by public road **(Figure 21).** **Area of modern site.** 18.57 ha/ 45.89 acres. **Boundaries (Figure 1)** show much reduction to north, west and south from original C19th park area **(Figure 6)**. Although the parkland is much reduced the mansion still has rural views in a 180º arc to the south.

	Southern boundary now broadly along the line of the footpath on old Church Road **(Figure 16)**. **Figure 6** 1805 OS map shows the C19 boundary further south. **Northern** boundary is the straight access road from northeast and the track north of stables – C19th boundary was Western Road **(Figure 6)**. **Western** boundary is the edge of the spinney with an old post and wire fence still extant for part of boundary. Extended further in C19 **(Figures 6 and 7).** **Eastern** boundary is Park Road which is obscured from view by a modern belt of trees behind the urn in east garden and 2 belts of trees on either side of Rivenhall Brook **(Figures 1)**. **Adjacent land.** Generally, surrounding countryside is agricultural land with little elevation.
Entrance points and pathways*	**Repton's main** entrance was from **the southeast corner** and visually is a continuation of Church Road – this was a favourite trick of Repton's in order to make the entrance drive seem higher status than the public road, **(Figure 6)**. **View on approach** revealed mansion on a slight rise above the lakes and bridge in middle ground. **Straight drive** now bordered by avenue of limes comes from junction of Park Road, Parkgate Road and Western Road in northeast corner of the park. This drive was not on 1805 map **(Figure 6),** the c.1825 survey by R. Barker of Boreham or on the 1839 Tithe map. First seen on 1875 1st edition 6" OS map and the 1875 1:25" both in the Essex Record Office. **View on approach** is of the white east front and turning circle. A **footpath** runs east/west along what was probably the original line of Church Road **(Figure 16)**. **Another footpath** branches off the Church Road footpath towards the north, passing just to the west of the mansion, **(Figure 16)**.
Main component areas	Lake Bridge Park Spinney
Views and vistas	**Main views** from the mansion are to the **south** in a 180º arc taking in the lakes and bridge and agricultural landscape beyond. Braintree District Council refused planning permission for a **solar farm** on 5th September 2023. This refusal reflected the detrimental effect on Repton's planned view. The solar farm was deemed be too damaging to the historic setting and to the views from the public footpaths. Appeal since lodged (pers. comm. Richard Barber). The size and shape of the site had been amended on appeal by removing the central area of panels, but pylons and side areas would remain **(Figure 18)**. **Vista to east** from east front across lawn, now framed by flower bed to an urn

	with a modern belt of trees behind **(Figure 19)**. Historically, a sunk fence (ditch arrowed on **Figure 20** LiDAR) was the divide between the garden and the park, and the view was originally open to Parkgate Farm beyond Park Road. Dense tree cover to **north and west** of mansion - historic images show this was also the case in C18 **(Figures 3, 4 and 5).**
Landforms and earthworks*	**No major** landforms or earthworks within the park. Rivenhall village on site **of Roman villa complex**: Monument Number 381076 The **Roman Road** from London to Colchester (A12) passes just to the southeast of Rivenhall village.
Water features*	**A second ribbon lake** was made by damming the Rivenhall Brook. Downstream lake c.11,970 sq m = c.1.2ha/c.3 acres Upstream lake c.8,000 sq m = c.0.8ha/ c. 2 acres Measured using ruler on Google Earth. **Weir** between the two lakes concealed by the William Wilkins **bridge**. Further **weir** on downstream **eastern exit of river** under a foot bridge on the property and the public road bridge carrying Park Road **(Figure 21)**.
Tree species and specimen trees	Mature c**edar of Lebanon** in south garden. At the junction of the southeast drive and Park Road stands a veteran **Pedunculate oak,** locally known as 'Henry'. Girth estimated at 4.65m and c.250-300 years old, suggesting associated with Rivenhall Place landscaping (Woodlands Trust web site). New planting of trees throughout the park.
Structural planting	**Lime avenue** flanking the straight northeastern drive. Line of clipped **yew pyramids** in front of hedge framing the entrance to swimming pool/pool house complex **(circled, Figure 22)**.
Buildings, constructions and ornaments*	Lutyens **seat** overlooking lake **(Figure 22).** **Urn** at end of vista from front door, flanked by flower beds **(Figure 19)**.
Pleasure grounds/gardens	**Flower beds** have been cut into the lawns on east and south side of mansion.
Parkland	Reduced from the C19 c.100 acres to 46 acres (2026). **Grass parkland** dotted with trees, gently sloping down to the lakes and then rising up to modern southern boundary **(Figure 1)**
Land beyond the boundary that makes a contribution to significance	**Arable** field to south now part of 'borrowed' or 'appropriated' landscape although was originally part of Repton's scheme **(Figure 6)**. This field was the site of proposed solar farm **(Figure 18)** and now also the Norwich to Tilbury electricity pylon line. **(Figure 12)**.
Kitchen gardens and productive/service areas*	**Figure 17** shows the modern kitchen garden with raised beds, paths and greenhouse. The present owner thinks the original kitchen garden was a walled garden with cross paths, visible in **Figure 7**, which was close to the stables Repton moved, and is now part of the neighbouring property.
Modern features	Swimming pool, tennis court, kitchen garden.
Boundaries*	Northern boundary along straight avenue is post and rail, which continues

	north of the mansion. Eastern boundary along Park Road is a wooden fence, solid at the bottom with strand of wire and wooden rail on top. Southern boundary south of Repton's drive is a hedge. Western boundary is a hedge to the spinney, then fragmented post, rail & wire.
Other descriptions or features not covered above	None.

Section 5. Concluding	
Final comments:	**Visual impact:** Pylons TB 94, TB 95 and TB 96 from the Norwich to Tilbury line will be visible from the mansion, the south garden and the southeast approach drive. **Other impacts:** Access across the private land demanded by National Grid (pers. comm. Richard Barber). **Orientation:** In all map images north is up. **Copyright:** The research for this report to The Gardens Trust as part of its 'Green Futures' project has drawn on material downloaded from internet sources and has been undertaken in the form of a private study not intended for commercial use.
Site map attached?* (Please indicate ownership boundaries where known)	Yes, **(Figure 1).**
Labelled photographs*	Yes.
Photo permission attached?	The owner gave permission for the photographs to be used.
Drone images	No.
Copies of useful source materials attached and labelled?	Yes.
Sensitive information	



Site map of Rivenhall Place.
Source: Strutt and Parker, 2026



Figure 2. Repton's drawing of Rivenhall Place as he found it in September 1789 for his first Essex commission. He described the situation of the house as 'gloomy and sequestered, with the appearance of being low and damp' *(Sketches and Hints)*, p. 4. Note the trees and stables obscuring the view.
Source: Royal Collection Trust.



Figure 3. Repton's first suggestion for remodelling the mansion and grounds at Rivenhall Place. Source: Royal Collection Trust.



Figure 4. Repton's second suggestion for remodelling mansion and ground. This was close to what was achieved for the grounds, but the mansion remained unaltered. Repton wanted the water to be the 'leading object' (*Sketches and Hints,* p. 5) so it was continued along valley by a second ribbon lake. Source: Royal Collection Trust.



Figure 5. Engraving of Rivenhall Place by J. Greig, 1818.
Source: ER O I/Mb 290/1/3
Repton published a very similar engraving in the 1791 *Peacock's Polite Repository*. Repton was known to have disliked red brick so suggested painting the south front white, but this was probably not done. He moved the stables and cleared the bushes to give a more cheerful aspect with the house appearing to be elevated, not low.

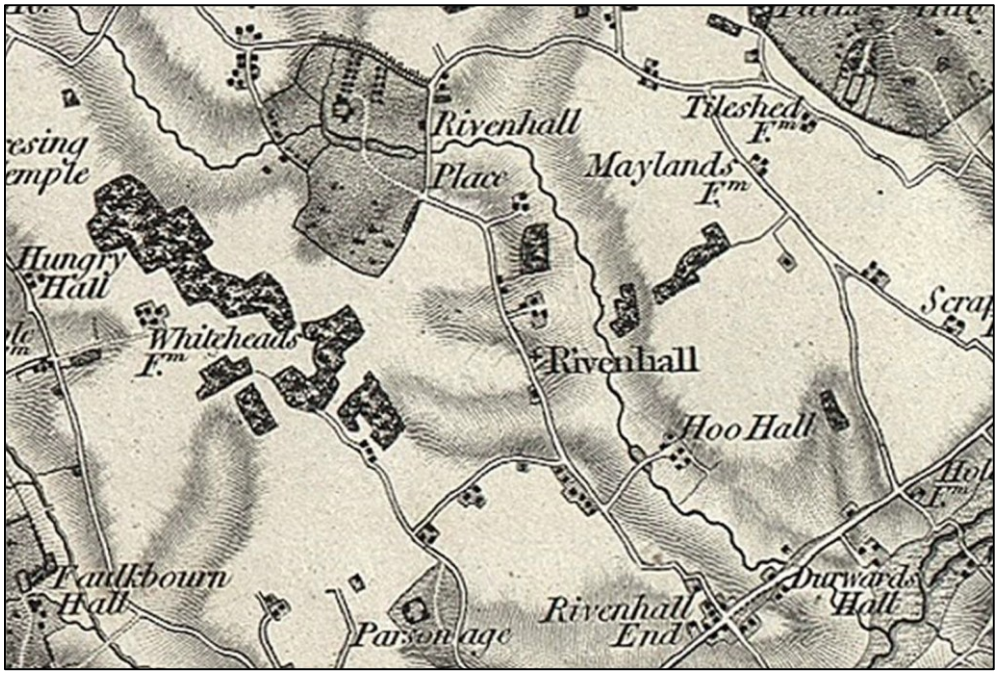


Figure 6. Rivenhall Place 1st Edition Old Series OS 1805 showing the newly dammed lake and new drive with typical Repton configuration. Also probably showing 'two beautiful avenues of Wych elms' which may have framed a vista to the Western Road. No entrance shown from northeast.
Source: National Library of Scotland

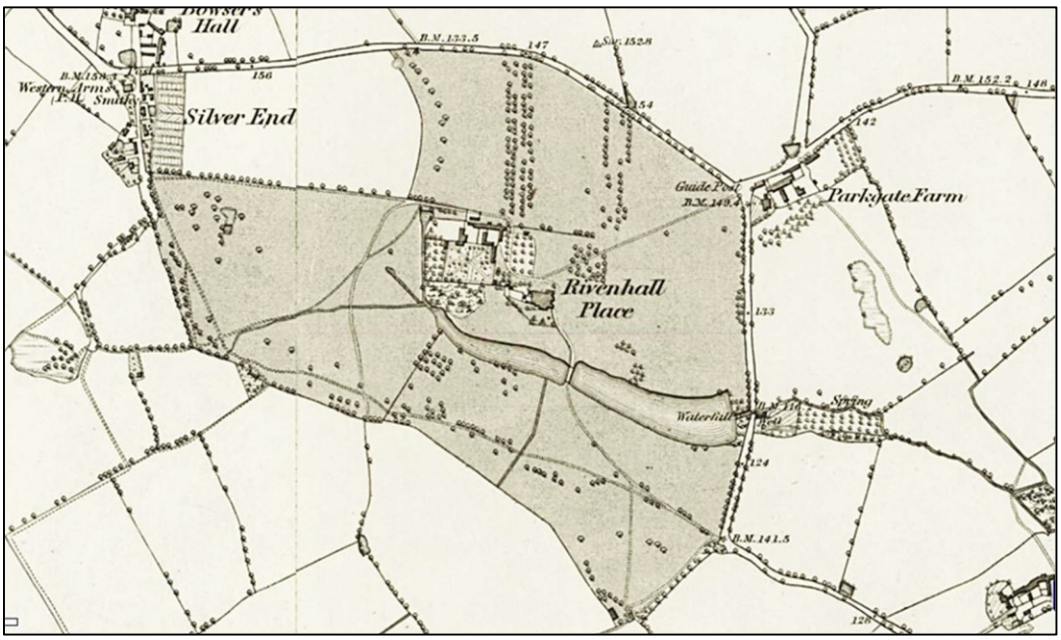


Figure 7. Ordnance Survey map (1881) showing Rivenhall Place.
Source: National Library of Scotland.

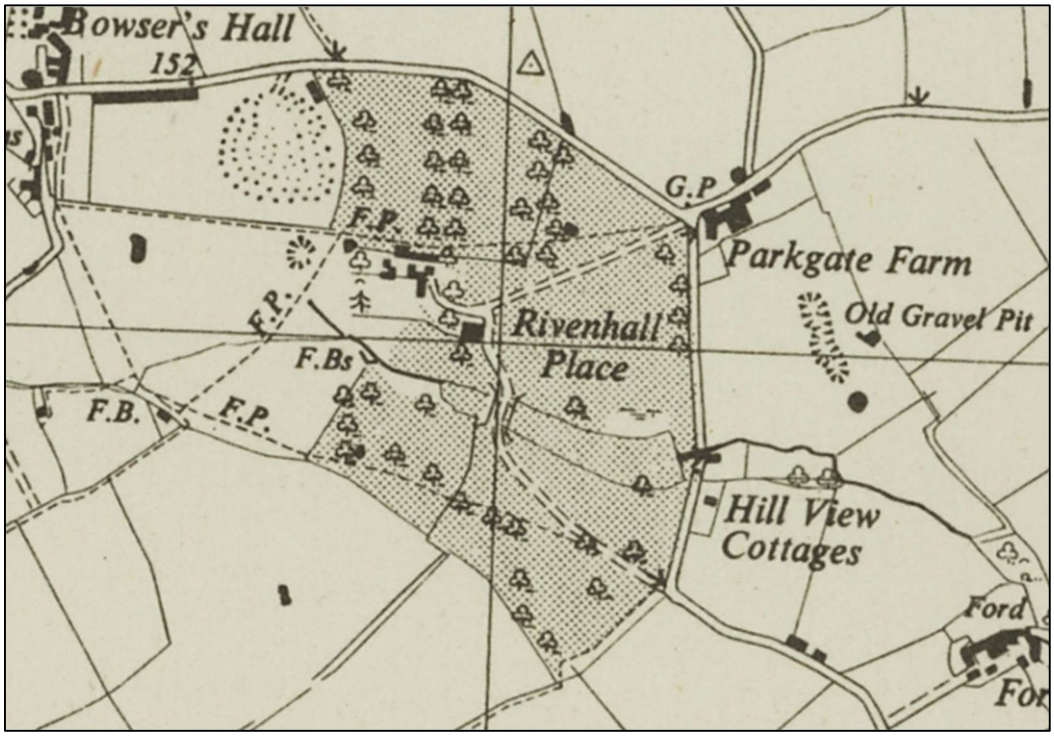


Figure 8. Ordnance Survey map (1945-1965) showing Rivenhall Place.
Source: National Library of Scotland.



Figure 9. Ordnance Survey Air Photo 1:10,560 1944-60 showing Rivenhall Place.
Source: National Library of Scotland.



Figure 10. Ordnance Survey map (1953) showing Rivenhall Place.
Source: National Library of Scotland.

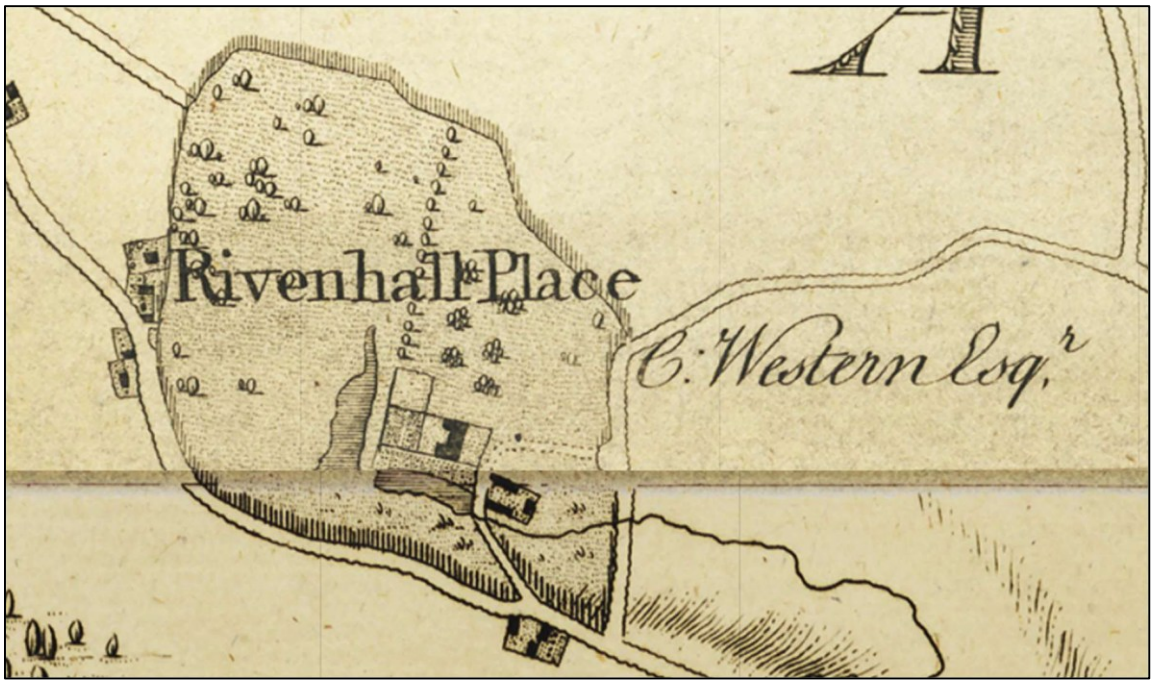


Figure 11. Chapman and André map (1777) showing Rivenhall Place.
Source: Map of Essex 1777.

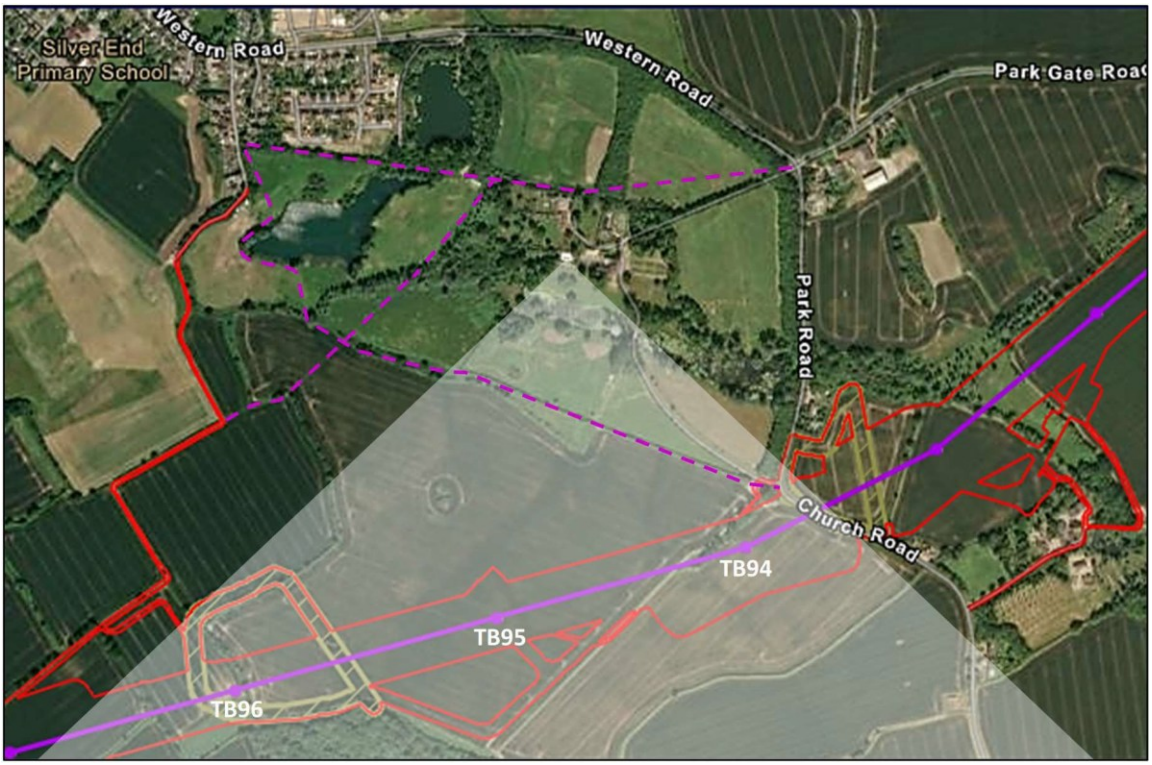


Figure 12. Satellite view of Rivenhall Place showing proposed pylons TB94, TB95 & TB96 in field of view from the mansion (white-shaded triangle); Public Rights of Way in dashed purple lines; Draft Order Limits in solid red lines.
Source: National Grid.



Figure 13. Photograph from southeast of mansion showing south and east front, illustrating that the style was matched, 2021.
Source: Alison Moller



Figure 14. Photograph of view to the south from south front of mansion, 2026.
Source: Alison Moller

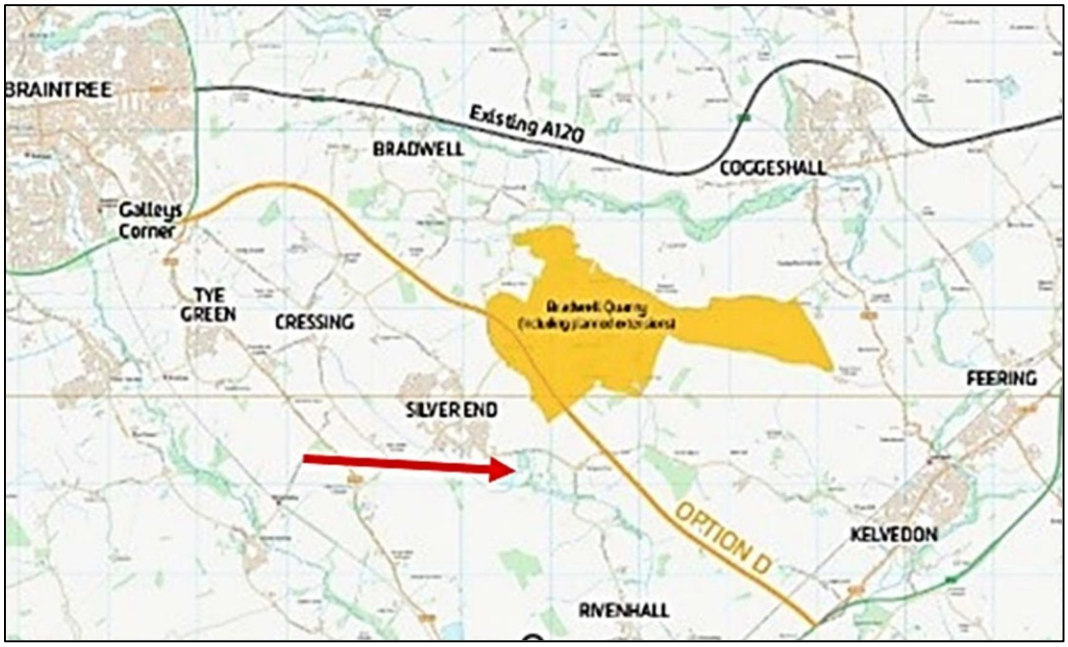


Figure 15. Map of proposed A120 new route. Rivenhall Place arrowed.
Source: Essex Highways

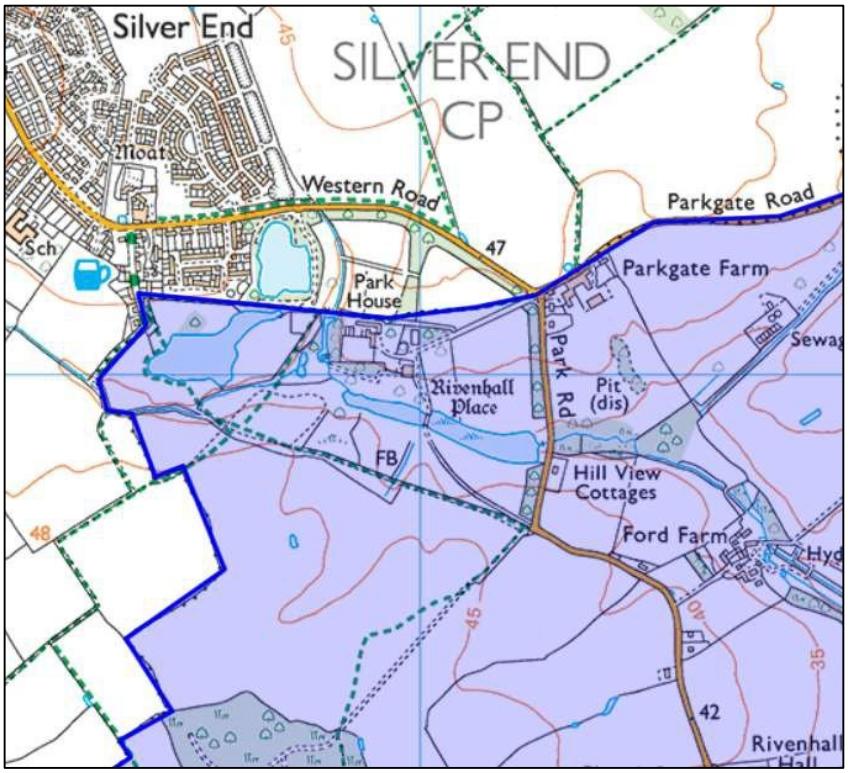


Figure 16. Partial footpath map for Rivenhall Parish (blue shading).
Source: SWC Maps



Figure 17. Photograph of the kitchen garden, facing east.
Source; Alison Moller, 2021

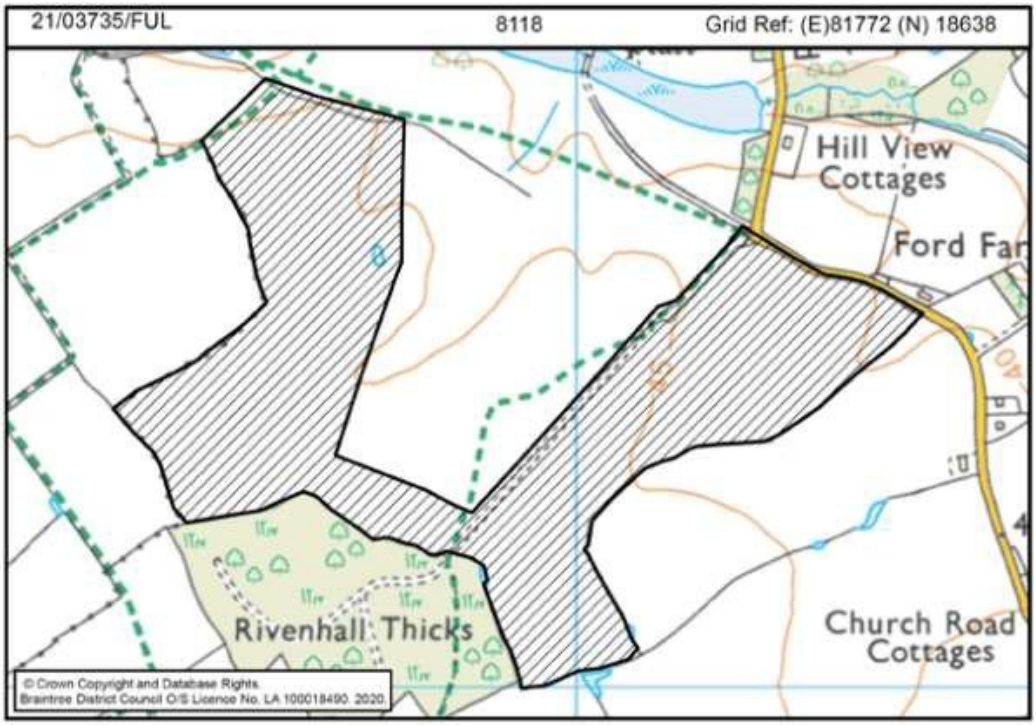


Figure 18. Proposed area of solar farm.
Source: Braintree District Council.



Figure 19 a and b. Urn at end of vista from main door in east front.
Source: Alison Moller, 2021 and 2026



Figure 20. LiDAR image showing ditch which probably contained a sunken fence (arrowed).
Source: ARCHIMAPS: LiDAR



Figure 21. Photograph taken facing east, of the weir, private foot bridge and public road bridge on eastern boundary.
Source: Alison Moller, 2021



Figure 22. Photograph of pyramid yews (circled) and Lutyens seat facing north.
Source: Alison Moller, 2021