

HILLDENE AVENUE and FARNHAM ROAD
Romford
RM3

Baseline Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Note: site outlines may appear differently on some figures owing to distortions in historic maps. North is approximate on early maps.

Executive summary

Wates has commissioned MOLA to carry out a Baseline Archaeological Desk Based Assessment in advance of proposed development at Hilldene Avenue and Farnham Road, Romford, RM3 in the London Borough of Havering. The scheme is not yet finalised but comprises the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of new blocks of flats and provision of public amenity. This report will require finalising with a detailed impact assessment upon receipt of the final designs.

This desk-based study assesses the impact of the scheme on archaeological remains (buried heritage assets).

The site does not contain any designated heritage assets nor does the site lie within an APA.

The site was in open agricultural ground for its whole history until the construction of the present buildings. A nearby excavation has indicated that the underlying geology is shallow and that modern developments have truncated it. It is very likely that the same situation applies to the site given the buildings and underground services survey.

A realistic assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to survive across the site is not fully achievable, due to the low volume of archaeological information from the local area relating to fieldwork and assessment.

Given the shallow underlying geology and likely level of truncation by the present development, the archaeological potential within the site is low and is restricted to post-medieval archaeological remains of low significance. Any recommendations will be made upon receipt of the final designs.

1 Introduction

1.1 Origin and scope of the report

- 1.1.1 Wates has commissioned MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) to prepare a Baseline Archaeological Desk Based Assessment in advance of proposed development at Hilldene Avenue and Farnham Road, Romford, RM3; National Grid Reference (NGR) 553743 192087: Fig 1. The scheme is not yet finalised but comprises the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of new blocks of flats and provision of public amenity.
- 1.1.2 This desk-based study assesses the impact of the scheme on archaeological remains (buried heritage assets). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the area of proposed development (hereafter referred to as 'the site') and may be required in relation to the planning process in order that the local planning authority (LPA) can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact on any known or possible heritage assets. These are parts of the historic environment which are considered to be significant because of their historic, evidential, aesthetic and/or communal interest.
- 1.1.3 This report deals solely with the archaeological implications of the development and does not cover possible built heritage issues, except where buried parts of historic fabric are likely to be affected. Above ground assets (i.e., designated and undesignated historic structures and conservation areas) on the site or in the vicinity that are relevant to the archaeological interpretation of the site are discussed where appropriate. The report does not assess issues in relation to the setting of above ground assets (e.g., visible changes to historic character and views).
- 1.1.4 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DLUHC 2023; see section 9 of this report) and relevant local planning policies. It conforms to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020), Historic England (EH 2008, HE 2015, 2017, 2019), and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS 2015). Under the 'Copyright, Designs and Patents Act' 1988 MOLA retains the copyright to this document.
- 1.1.5 Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MOLA, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, more information about the nature of the present buildings, and/or more detailed proposals for redevelopment may require changes to all or parts of the document.

1.2 Heritage designations

- 1.2.1 Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHL) is a register of all nationally designated (protected) historic buildings and sites in England, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and registered parks and gardens. The NHL does not include any nationally designated heritage assets within the site.
- 1.2.2 There are also no listed buildings within the immediate vicinity of the site. A single listed building falls within the 1.0km study area used for the Historic Environment Records data search, and is situated 940m west of the western site boundary. This building is a Grade II listed farmhouse (NHL number 1183870). It is set amongst open land some distance from any built up area. The topography of the area places this building on higher ground than the site but given the distance along with the intervening built and landscape form and dense tree coverage across this area, the present site cannot be discerned from the surrounding built up housing areas.
- 1.2.3 Outside the study area there are further listed buildings to the north-west, these are over 1.3km away. Again, due to the combined factors of distance, intervening built and landscape form and tree cover, the site is not visible.
- 1.2.4 To the south, one listed building (NHL 1358536), lies just outside the study area. This building is a public house situated amongst a large mid-20th century housing estate. Given the surrounding built form, the site is not visible.

- 1.2.5 There are no Conservation Areas within the immediate vicinity of the site. The closest Conservation Area is Havering-atte-Bower, c 2.6km away. As with the other listed building identified above, there is no intervisibility between the site and the Conservation Area.
- 1.2.6 Given the reasons stated above, the proposed development will not increase the specific visibility of the site, and therefore there will not be an impact on the settings of these designated built heritage assets. There is no further need to consider built heritage assets in terms of this proposed development.
- 1.2.7 The site is not within an archaeological priority area (APA).

1.3 Aims and objectives

- 1.3.1 The aim of the assessment is to:
- identify the presence of any known or potential buried heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
 - describe the significance of such assets, as required by national planning policy (see section 9 for planning framework and section 10 for methodology used to determine significance);
 - assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals; and
 - provide recommendations for further assessment where necessary of the historic assets affected, and/or mitigation aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse impacts upon buried heritage assets and/or their setting.

2 Methodology and sources consulted

2.1 Sources

- 2.1.1 For the purposes of this report, documentary and cartographic sources including results from any archaeological investigations in the site and the area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any buried heritage assets that may be present within the site or its immediate vicinity. This information has been used to determine the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets of any specific chronological period to be present within the site.
- 2.1.2 In order to set the site into its full archaeological and historical context, information was collected on the known historic environment features within a 1.0km-radius study area around it, as held by the primary repositories of such information within Greater London. These comprise the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MoL Archaeological Archive). The study area was agreed with Stephanie Ostrich, GLAAS advisor to the Borough of Havering (email 14-02-2024). The GLHER is managed by Historic England and includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources. The MoL Archaeological Archive includes a public archive of past investigations and is managed by the Museum of London. The study area was considered through professional judgement to be appropriate to characterise the historic environment of the site. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.
- 2.1.3 The extent of investigations as shown on Fig 2 may represent the site outline boundary for planning purposes, rather than the actual area archaeologically investigated. Where it has not been possible from archive records to determine the extent of an archaeological investigation (as is sometimes the case with early work), a site is represented on Fig 2 only by a centrepont.
- 2.1.4 In addition, the following sources were consulted:
- MOLA – in-house Geographical Information System (GIS) with statutory designations GIS data, the locations of all ‘key indicators’ of known prehistoric and Roman activity across Greater London, past investigation locations, projected Roman roads; burial grounds from the Holmes burial ground survey of 1896; georeferenced published historic maps; Defence of Britain survey data, in-house archaeological deposit survival archive and archaeological publications;
 - Historic England – information on statutory designations including scheduled monuments and listed buildings, along with identified Heritage at Risk;
 - Havering Local Studies Library – historic maps and published histories with the assistance of Simon Donoghue;
 - Groundsure – historic Ordnance Survey maps from the first edition (1860–70s) to the present day;
 - British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data;
 - Wates – architectural drawings (Collardo Collins, XXX), existing site survey (Laser Surveys, February 2024);
 - Internet – web-published material including the LPA local plan, and information on conservation areas and locally listed buildings.
- 2.1.5 A site visit was not undertaken on advice from the client due to the high number of instances of anti-social behaviour. Plans of the existing building were available for the assessment, whilst the street frontages were viewed via Google Streetview.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Fig 2 shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These

have been allocated a unique assessment reference number (**DBA 1, 2**, etc), which is listed in a gazetteer at the back of this report and is referred to in the text. Conservation areas and archaeological priority areas are not shown. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m) and unless otherwise stated are measured from the nearest part of the site boundary.

- 2.2.2 Section 10 sets out the criteria used to determine the significance of heritage assets. This is based on four values set out in Historic England's *Conservation principles, policies and guidance* (EH 2008), and comprise evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value. The report assesses the likely presence of such assets within (and beyond) the site, factors which may have compromised buried asset survival (i.e. present and previous land use), as well as possible significance.
- 2.2.3 Section 11 includes non-archaeological constraints. Section 12 contains a glossary of technical terms. A full bibliography and list of sources consulted may be found in section 13 with a list of existing site survey data obtained as part of the assessment.

3 The site: topography and geology

3.1 Site location

- 3.1.1 The site is a large housing estate organised in a T-shape with Farnham Road running as the central spine in a north-south orientation (NGR 553743 192087: Fig 1). The site area is c 3.0ha and is bounded by Hildene Avenue to the north, East Dene Drive to the east, Chippenham Road to the south and West Dene Drive to the west. The site falls within the historic parish of Romford, Havering and Hornchurch, formerly in the county of Essex, and is now within the administration of the London Borough of Havering.
- 3.1.2 The eastern edge of the site is 425m from the confluence of Carter's Brook and Paine's Brook, small tributaries of the River Thames.

3.2 Topography and geology

- 3.2.1 Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival. The underlying natural geology of a site can also provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains.
- 3.2.2 The site itself is primarily flat, ground level in the north-west is at 42.3m Ordnance Datum (OD), 41.7m OD in the north-east, and 44.1m OD in the south based on the topographical survey (Laser Surveys, 2024).
- 3.2.3 Ground levels in the surrounding area show gentle changes, with rises and dips. The flatness of the site suggests the ground may have been levelled.
- 3.2.4 The underlying geology of the site comprises London Clay. Just to the south of the site is a pocket of Boulder Clay.
- 3.2.5 The depth of natural geology in the site as an indicator of possible archaeological survival is discussed in detail in section 5.2.

4 Archaeological and historical background

4.1 Overview of past investigations

- 4.1.1 There have been no archaeological investigations within the site. There have been only three archaeological investigations within the study area, and apart from one which revealed remains associated with a 17th century farmhouse (**DBA 1**), no archaeological remains were found during the other two. As such, our archaeological understanding of the site and direct vicinity is extremely limited, and it is difficult to give a realistic assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to survive across the site.
- 4.1.2 The results of these investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the study area, are discussed by period, below. The date ranges given are approximate.

4.2 Chronological summary

Prehistoric period (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.2.1 The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent perhaps seasonal occupation. During the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC), after the last glacial maximum, and in particular after around 13,000 BC, further climate warming took place and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that Britain first saw continuous occupation. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual. There are no known finds dated to this period within the study area.
- 4.2.2 The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys would have been favoured in providing a dependable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. Evidence of activity is characterised by flint tools rather than structural remains. There are no known finds dated to this period within the study area.
- 4.2.3 The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC), Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43) are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming was established and forest cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land.
- 4.2.4 Isolated finds dating to these periods have been recorded within the study area: drainage works in 1889 revealed a small bronze hoard (**DBA 8**), 835m north-east of the site and a late bronze age socketed axe was found during works in 1999 415m south-east of the site (**DBA 10**).
- 4.2.5 There is evidence for settlement in the wider Havering area, along with further evidence for continuity of settlements from at least the Bronze Age through the Iron Age. An Iron Age ditch and field systems were recorded 1.7km south of the site (site code GUB12). This would suggest that the main focus of settlement activity was away from the site and it is likely that the site was either in agricultural fields or woodland. However, given the lack of archaeological investigation within the study area, it is not possible to be more certain.

Roman period (AD 43–410)

- 4.2.6 Within approximately a decade of the arrival of the Romans in AD 43, the town of *Londinium* had been established on the north bank of the Thames where the City of London now stands, c 24km to the south-west of the site. It quickly rose to prominence, becoming a major commercial centre and the hub of the Roman road system in Britain. Small settlements, typically located along the major roads, supplied produce to the urban population, and were
- 4.2.7 The Roman settlement of *Durolitum* was probably at or near Romford, although its exact location is unknown (VCH Essex vii, 25-31). The Roman road going east to *Camulodunum* (Colchester) from *Londinium* passed through *Durolitum* (Margary 1967, 246–7) and ran 1.2km

south of the site. The GLHER records finds and a possible line of the road in the centre of Romford (site code SXG10, LNF04 and PTG13).

- 4.2.8 Evidence suggests that the countryside in the Havering area did not change significantly in the Roman period, despite the proximity of the area to the Roman city of Londinium. While isolated finds have been elsewhere outside the study area, these have no contextual remains. It seems likely that the site and its immediate surroundings were some distance from the closest settlement and so would either have been woodland or agricultural land.

Early medieval period (AD 410–1066)

- 4.2.9 Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early 5th century AD, *Londinium* was apparently abandoned. Germanic ('Saxon') settlers arrived from mainland Europe, with occupation in the form of small villages and an economy initially based on agriculture. By the end of the 6th century a number of kingdoms had emerged, and as the ruling families adopted Christianity, endowments of land were made to the church. Landed estates (manors) can be identified from the 7th century onwards; some, as Christianity was widely adopted, with a main 'Minster' church and other subsidiary churches or chapels.
- 4.2.10 In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on settlements served by a parish church.
- 4.2.11 During this time, Romford fell within the Royal Manor of Havering, and as such is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, where Havering is described as a single manorial unit. The Manor was part of the Anglo-Saxon royal estate by the 11th century. Legends associate the manor with Edward the Confessor, although in 1086 it is said to have belonged to Earl Harold of Wessex before the Norman invasion, as did the other royal manors in Essex. The manor covered an area of 25 square miles and lay within an irregular set of boundaries stretching northward from the bank of the Thames for more than 8 miles. As well as the village of Romford, the manor contained the villages of Hornchurch and Havering-atte-Bower, where the royal palace was situated (VCH Essex vii, 25-31).
- 4.2.12 There have been no finds dating to the Saxon period found within the study area. Throughout this period the site lay some distance from any settlement, on the gravel terraces, probably in woodland which would have been subsequently cleared for agriculture.

Later medieval period (AD 1066–1485)

- 4.2.13 Romford is first recorded in 1153-54, with the chapel of St Andrew, which stood east of the River Rom on the 'south corner of Oldchurch Road and South Street' first being mentioned in 1177. The VCH observes that this settlement ceased to be at Oldchurch by 1410, stating 'if the medieval nucleus was ever at Oldchurch', with the present settlement core being established around the crossroads at High Street, Market Place, North Street and South Street with the foundation of the chapel of St Edward. The VCH goes on to note that 'until the 20th century, Romford remained a small country town' with the 'urban area being confined to the marketplace, High Street, east end of London Road and the south end of North Street'.
- 4.2.14 The previous statement suggests that the surrounding area and hinterland were agricultural dotted by small settlements and farmsteads. The village of Havering-atte-Bower, 2.5km to the north-west, was established in the early medieval period and continued to exist in the later medieval period.
- 4.2.15 At this time the site was open agricultural land that lay between small villages and isolated farmsteads.

Post-medieval period (AD 1485–present)

- 4.2.16 Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 (Fig 4), although small scale, shows the village of Havering-atte-Bower as well as Romford. Based on the present location of Havering-atte-Bower, the site will be located to the south-east of the village in open land, some distance from all settlements.
- 4.2.17 Later maps, such as the *Plan of that part of the Parish of Romford lying on the north side of the turnpike road leading from Romford to Brentwood and the Parish Of Havering in the County of Essex 1845* (Fig 5) show the site and area in much more detail. The site lies within one large field and encroaches slightly over one other field to the west. The surrounding area is also agricultural and some fields show wells or ponds. To the south-east of the site is Goshayes

Farm, noted as being moated and first mention in 1680 (**DBA 5**). Archaeological investigations in this area recorded remains of the manor and its later buildings (**DBA 1**). The Georgian farmhouse remained until 1961 and the house used as London County Council offices as the area developed in the post-war period (Donoghue and Tait, 2013; Havering Libraries Facebook page, accessed 26-03-2024).

- 4.2.18 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25": mile map of 1871-1876 (Fig 6) shows the large field the site covers has been subdivided as the site is now overlying three fields with the surrounding area also fields. The map shows that the surrounding area was still very agricultural.
- 4.2.19 The site and the area does not show any change until the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale map of 1955 (Fig 7) which shows the site occupied by the beginnings of the housing estate that now fills the site. Buildings have appeared to the north and to the south. Hilldene Road has been established and the path of Farnham Road is indicated.
- 4.2.20 This area was part of a large housing estate built by the London County Council to rehome those made homeless as a result of the bombing during the Second World War in London. The shops along Farnham Road opened in 1956-1957 and became known as the "Hilldene Shops" and provided much needed local amenities as while the housing grew, very few shops had been planned and provided (Figs 8-10). This parade of shops was begun in 1952 and cost £663,000 (Donoghue and Tait, 2013; Havering Libraries Facebook page, accessed 26-03-2024).
- 4.2.21 The Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of 1960 (Fig 11) shows the site as it now appears. The site is a large parade of shops arranged in a T-shape. Above the shops are three storeys of flats. All other open areas are covered in tarmac and offer parking and street access (Figs 12-18).

5 Statement of significance

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section discusses historic impacts on the site which may have compromised archaeological survival from earlier periods, identified primarily from historic maps, and information on the likely depth of deposits.
- 5.1.2 This is followed by an assessment of the likely potential for archaeological remains to be present in the site (high, moderate, low, or no potential if it is clear that any archaeological remains will have already been removed by past ground disturbance); and – in accordance with the NPPF – a statement of the significance (high, medium, low, or negligible) of the known or likely remains in the site. This is based on current understanding of the baseline conditions, past impacts, and professional judgement.

5.2 Factors affecting archaeological survival

Levels of natural geology, and past truncation

- 5.2.1 There have been no archaeological or geotechnical investigations within the site and there are no British Geological Survey boreholes within or close enough to the site to provide useful data. The depth of the underlying geology must be established by looking at depths from nearby archaeological investigations. An archaeological investigation immediately to the east of the site (site code CPM 13), revealed that truncation by modern development was present in most trenches, sometimes down to the natural London Clay, generally lying at c 0.6m below ground level, overlain by top soil and made ground.
- 5.2.2 Given the proximity of this investigation to the site it is predicted that the underlying London Clay would be at a similar depth in open areas. In developed areas of the site it would be directly below the foundations and footings of the buildings.

Past impacts

- 5.2.3 The site was agricultural land until the 1950s when the present estate was constructed.. There is little evidence to suggest any earlier development, thus it is likely that the only earlier impacts within the site was ploughing.
- 5.2.4 The foundations of the present buildings are not known but given their height at four storeys, it is likely that these would be strip or pad foundations (potentially thickened for the support) or strip and raft foundations, that will have truncated the ground down to c 2.0mbgl. These will have truncated cut features or removed completely material culture. The bases of deep cut features, such as boundary ditches, may survive but their context would have been lost. The buildings within the site do not have basements.
- 5.2.5 The underground services survey shows that much of the open areas across the site have been criss-crossed by services (Figs 18-21). The excavation for the service and utilities trenches is assumed for the purposes of this assessment to extend to a depth of c 1.0-1.5mbgl. These will have had a similar impacts to those noted above.

Likely depth and thickness of archaeological remains

- 5.2.6 Given the shallowness of the underlying geology, and the likely truncation associated with the construction of the present buildings within the site, it is likely that any archaeological remains surviving within the site would be heavily truncated. However, it is likely that only the bases of agricultural features, i.e. boundary and drainage ditches, quarry pits, will survive.

5.3 Archaeological potential, and significance of likely remains

- 5.3.1 The nature of possible archaeological survival in the area of the proposed development is summarised here, taking into account the levels of natural geology and the level and nature of later disturbance and truncation discussed above.

Statement of Significance

- 5.3.2 *The site has a low potential for archaeological remains from all periods.* The site was located some distance from any known centres of past activity and in the post-medieval period the site was agricultural land located between isolated farmsteads. The underlying natural geology is shallow and therefore any archaeological remains will have been removed by the construction of the buildings currently within the site.

BASELINE

6 Impact of proposals

6.1 Proposals

- 6.1.1 Proposals have not been finalised but it is understood the scheme is for the demolition of the existing buildings within the site and the construction of new blocks of flats and houses.
- 6.1.2 Following receipt of the final designs, any possible impacts resulting from the development will be assessed fully.

6.2 Implications

- 6.2.1 Following receipt of the final designs, any possible impacts resulting from the development will be assessed fully.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 The site does not contain any designated heritage assets nor does the site lie within an APA.
- 7.1.2 The site was in open agricultural ground for its whole history until the construction of the present buildings. A nearby excavation has indicated that the underlying geology is shallow and that modern developments have truncated it. It is very likely that the same situation applies to the site given the buildings and underground services survey.
- 7.1.3 A realistic assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to survive across the site is not fully achievable, due to the low volume of archaeological information from the local area relating to fieldwork and assessment. However, if present, archaeological remains will be restricted to the bases of agricultural features, i.e. boundary and drainage ditches, and quarry pits.
- 7.1.4 Designs have not yet been finalised and the assessment of the impacts will be completed upon receipt of these.

8 Gazetteer of known historic environment assets

- 8.1.1 The gazetteer lists known historic environment sites and finds within the 1.0km-radius study area around the site. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with Fig 2.
- 8.1.2 The HER data contained within this gazetteer, obtained on 22/02/2024, are the copyright of Historic England 2024.
- 8.1.3 The Historic England GIS Designations Data designations data were obtained on 22/02/2023, © Historic England 2024. The most up to date publicly available Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.historicengland.org.uk>.
- 8.1.4 Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024.

Abbreviations

ASE – Archaeology South East

ECCFA – Essex County Council Field Archaeology

HA – Headland Archaeology

HER – Historic Environment Record

WA – Wessex Archaeology

DBA No.	Description	Site code/ HER No.
1	Gooshays Road <i>Evaluation, HA, 2013</i> The site comprised 33 trenches. The evaluation revealed remains associated with the 17th Century manor of Gooshays and the subsequent Georgian farm. These comprised brick built culverts, ditches, fish ponds and the footings of a 19th Century farm building.	153305
2	Spilsby Road <i>Excavation, WA, 2006</i> Six trial trenches revealed no archaeological information.	154677
3	The Whitworth Centre, Noak Hill Road <i>Evaluation, ECCFA, 2012</i> The site comprised nine trenches. The north part of the site, trenches 1-4, was the most disturbed with a 0.8m-1m+ thick layer of redeposited clay backfill, containing tile fragments, underlying the topsoil. Trenches 5 and 6, located in the middle of the site, revealed a similar deposit but contained no finds. It was not clear whether this layer represented backfill or a natural deposit disturbed by other factors. The south of the site, trenches 7-9, appeared to have been significantly disturbed during construction of the playing field, with a layer of topsoil overlying natural clay. No archaeological remains were discovered in any of the trenches. <i>Evaluation, ASE, 2014</i> 8 evaluation trenches were excavated across the eastern 2.15ha of the site. It was found that the northwest part of the site (trenches 10-11) had been heavily disturbed, possibly by clay or brick-earth extraction. The southeast part of the site is also thought to have been subjected to some ground reduction/ levelling works as the topsoil was directly over the natural clay. This is thought to be related to the creation of the school playing fields. No archaeological remains were recovered. Natural clay was recorded at between 49.39-53.96m OD.	WTW12 162800 169959
4	Lower Bedfords Road <i>Historic road</i> Lane in existence c. 1618 and ran past Bedford. Apparently closed c. 1775 by JN Heaton, owner of estate. Broxhill Road south past Bedfords to Lower Bedfords Road.	94978
5	Gooshayes Drive Harold Hill <i>Monument</i> Documentary sources suggest that the medieval manor of Goshayes was moated. It is thought that the house was rebuilt c. 1680 to the west of the medieval site.	98013
6	Gooshays Drive <i>Monument</i> Documentary sources attest the manor of Gooshayes by 1334. Reaney suggests that the name derives from the land holdings of a prominent family who kept geese.	106254

DBA No.	Description	Site code/ HER No.
7	Appleby Drive <i>Monument</i> In 1775 John Heaton of Bedfords unlawfully built a brick kiln on land enclosed from Romford Common. it probably lay south of Noak Hill Road junction with Straight Road. Site occupied by Tile Kiln Farm c. 1870.	111863
8	Hainault Forest, site of <i>Findspot</i> Drainage works in the collier row area in what was Hainault Forest prior to 1889 revealed a "small bronze hoard". The hoard was found at a depth of 3ft (0.91mbgl). Hoard consisted of 3 bronze flanged axes, 2 bronze implements and 1 amorphous fragment of bronze.	112646
9	Noak Hill Road <i>Historic road</i> c. 1618 Newbury Lane skirted Pyro Park on the east side. Closed by c. 1777.	112668
10	Community Centre, Harold Hill <i>Findspot</i> A Late Bronze Age socketed axe of end-winged type was recovered during unspecified works at the Community Centre, Harold Hill in 1999. It can be dated to c.900-700 BC.	112842
11	Dagnam Park, including Hatters Wood <i>Monument</i> The public park preserves its Eighteenth Century boundaries, together with some of the landscaped features, specimen trees and ponds; a curving track that crosses the park follows the line of the Eighteenth Century drive. The remains of a moat are within the park. Hatters Wood, Havering's largest woodland, is now within the public park.	121012
12	Faringdon Avnoak Hill <i>Monument</i> Farm on maps of 1618, 1777 and 1945. <i>Monument</i> Possible moat to south of the house visible on 1945 map.	139268
13	Gooshays Drive <i>Monument</i> Documentary sources suggest that the manor of Gooshayes originated from a tenement held by William Hurel in 1210-12 which comprised one hide. The name is thought to mean 'goose enclosure inches. It was sold by Hurel's daughter in 1252 to Richard of Dover and comprised at that time 100 acres of land and one acre of wood. In 1273 it was described as gooseland and was held of the manor of Havering. It passed from the Dover family to Richard Hamme c 1398. It was then variously inherited or sold until finally sold to the Neave family in 1828. The Neave family sold the estate in 1919 and Goosehayes farm was bought by the tenants. It comprised c 266 acres. In 1948 it was compulsorily purchased by London County Council for building. The site was described as 'ancient' in 1594 and is thought to have been moated. It was probably rebuilt to the west of the Medieval site c 1680. It was part-demolished in 1768 and part survived as a farmhouse. The building was demolished in 1961.	146221
14	Noak Hill <i>Monument</i> Enclosure of Romford Common in 1814 and the 'laying out of a new road to London' led to the discovery of many fragments of Roman roof tile 'over a stretch of 300 paces long'. Reports of tile and brick fragments 'near Collier Row' occurred in 1968. Tile fragments are also said to have been found as well as 'remains of stone buildings'. Various writers have sought to locate the as yet unidentified site of Durolitum at Noak Hill.	146855

9 Planning framework

9.1 National Planning Policy Framework

- 9.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised on the 19th of December 2023 by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) in response to the *Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill: reforms to national planning policy consultation*. It sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, and replaces the previous NPPF which was first published in March 2012 with revisions in 2018, 2019, 2021, and September 2023.

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

- 9.1.2 The NPPF section 16, "Conserving and enhancing the historic environment" is reproduced in full below:

Para 195. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

Para 196. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay, or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Para 197. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

Para 198. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

- a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and
- b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

Para 199. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policymaking or development management, publicly accessible.

Proposals affecting heritage assets

Para 200. In 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 201. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary

expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Para 202. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

Para 203. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Para 204. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

Considering potential impacts

Para 205. 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 (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Para 206. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Para 207. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Para 208. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

Para 209. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect 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.

Para 210. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Para 211. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Para 212. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to

enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

Para 213. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

Para 214. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

9.2 Regional policy

The London Plan

9.2.1 The overarching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within *The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* (GLA 2021), adopted in March 2021.

9.2.2 Policy HC1 “Heritage conservation and growth” of the *Publication London Plan* relates to London’s historic environment.

A Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London’s historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.

B Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London’s heritage in regenerative change by:

- 1) setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making
- 2) utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process
- 3) integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place
- 4) delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.

C Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets’ significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings, should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.

D Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.

E Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use.

9.2.3 Para. 7.1.8 adds “Where there is evidence of **deliberate neglect** of and/or damage to a

heritage asset to help justify a development proposal, the deteriorated state of that asset should not be taken into account when making a decision on a development proposal’.

- 9.2.1 Para 7.1.11 adds ‘Developments will be expected to avoid or minimise harm to significant archaeological assets. In some cases, remains can be incorporated into and/or interpreted in new development. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site and opportunities taken to actively present the site’s archaeology. Where the archaeological asset cannot be preserved or managed on-site, appropriate provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset, and must be undertaken by suitably-qualified individuals or organisations.

9.3 Local planning policy

- 9.3.1 Following the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Authorities have replaced their Unitary Development Plans (UDPs), Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Guidance with a new system of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). UDP policies have been either ‘saved’ or ‘deleted’. In most cases archaeology policies are likely to be ‘saved’ because there have been no significant changes in legislation or advice at a national level.
- 9.3.2 The London Borough of Havering Local Plan, 2016 – 2031 was adopted in 2021 and Policy 28 deals with heritage assets:
- The Council recognises the significance and value of Havering's heritage assets and will support:
- Proposals that seek to conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets at risk in the borough;
 - The maintenance of up-to-date Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans;
 - The identification, and maintenance, of a local list of non-designated heritage assets that meet agreed selection criteria;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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
 - Well designed and high-quality proposals which would not affect the significance of a heritage asset with archaeological interest, including the contribution made to significance by its setting;
 - The maintenance of up-to-date Archaeological Priority Areas;
 - Where a development proposal is judged to cause harm then it will be assessed against the relevant test in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) depending on whether the harm caused is substantial or less than substantial.

10 Determining significance

10.1.1 'Significance' lies in the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Archaeological interest includes an interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity, and may apply to standing buildings or structures as well as buried remains. Known and potential heritage assets within the site and its vicinity have been identified from national and local designations, HER data and expert opinion. The determination of the significance of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against four values (EH 2008):

- *Evidential value*: the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity. This might take into account date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities; supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential.
- *Aesthetic value*: this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from the heritage asset, taking into account what other people have said or written;
- *Historical value*: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through heritage asset to the present, such a connection often being illustrative or associative;
- *Communal value*: this derives from the meanings of a heritage asset for the people who know about it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory; communal values are closely bound up with historical, particularly associative, and aesthetic values, along with and educational, social or economic values.

10.1.2 Consultation on draft revisions to the original *Conservation Principles* document which set out the four values was open from November 2017 until February 2018. The revisions aim to make them more closely aligned with the terms used in the NPPF (which are also used in designation and planning legislation): i.e. as archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. This is in the interests of consistency, and to support the use of the Conservation Principles in more technical decision-making (HE 2017).

10.1.3 Table 1 gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Table 1: Significance of heritage assets

Heritage asset description	Significance
World heritage sites Scheduled monuments Grade I and II* listed buildings Historic England Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens Protected Wrecks Heritage assets of national importance	Very high (International/ national)
Historic England Grade II registered parks and gardens Conservation areas Designated historic battlefields Grade II listed buildings Burial grounds Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows) Heritage assets of regional or county importance	High (national/ regional/ county)
Heritage assets with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Locally listed buildings	Medium (District)
Heritage assets with a local (i.e. parish) value or interest for education or cultural appreciation	Low (Local)
Historic environment resource with no significant value or interest	Negligible
Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined	Uncertain

10.1.4 Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.

11 Non-archaeological constraints

- 11.1.1 It is anticipated that live services will be present on the site, the locations of which have not been identified by this archaeological report. Other than this, no other non-archaeological constraints to any archaeological fieldwork have been identified within the site.
- 11.1.2 Note: the purpose of this section is to highlight to decision makers any relevant non-archaeological constraints identified during the study, that might affect future archaeological field investigation on the site (should this be recommended). The information has been assembled using only those sources as identified in section 2 and section 13.4, in order to assist forward planning for the project designs, working schemes of investigation and risk assessments that would be needed prior to any such field work. MOLA has used its best endeavours to ensure that the sources used are appropriate for this task but has not independently verified any details. Under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsequent regulations, all organisations are required to protect their employees as far as is reasonably practicable by addressing health and safety risks. The contents of this section are intended only to support organisations operating on this site in fulfilling this obligation and do not comprise a comprehensive risk assessment.

12 Glossary

<i>Alluvium</i>	Sediment laid down by a river. Can range from sands and gravels deposited by fast flowing water and clays that settle out of suspension during overbank flooding. Other deposits found on a valley floor are usually included in the term alluvium (e.g. peat).
<i>Archaeological Priority Area/Zone</i>	Areas of archaeological priority, significance, potential or other title, often designated by the local authority.
<i>Brickearth</i>	A fine-grained silt believed to have accumulated by a mixture of processes (e.g. wind, slope and freeze-thaw) mostly since the Last Glacial Maximum around 17,000BP.
<i>B.P.</i>	Before Present, conventionally taken to be 1950
<i>Bronze Age</i>	2,000–600 BC
<i>Building recording</i>	Recording of historic buildings (by a competent archaeological organisation) is undertaken <i>'to document buildings, or parts of buildings, which may be lost as a result of demolition, alteration or neglect'</i> , amongst other reasons. Four levels of recording are defined by Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and Historic England. Level 1 (basic visual record); Level 2 (descriptive record), Level 3 (analytical record), and Level 4 (comprehensive analytical record)
<i>Built heritage</i>	Upstanding structure of historic interest.
<i>Colluvium</i>	A natural deposit accumulated through the action of rainwash or gravity at the base of a slope.
<i>Conservation area</i>	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation by the local authority often includes controls over the demolition of buildings; strengthened controls over minor development; and special provision for the protection of trees.
<i>Cropmarks</i>	Marks visible from the air in growing crops, caused by moisture variation due to subsurface features of possible archaeological origin (i.e. ditches or buried walls).
<i>Cut-and-cover [trench]</i>	Method of construction in which a trench is excavated down from existing ground level and which is subsequently covered over and/or backfilled.
<i>Cut feature</i>	Archaeological feature such as a pit, ditch or well, which has been cut into the then-existing ground surface.
<i>Desk-based assessment</i>	A written document whose purpose is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the historic environment resource/heritage assets within a specified area.
<i>Devensian</i>	The most recent cold stage (glacial) of the Pleistocene. Spanning the period from c 70,000 years ago until the start of the Holocene (10,000 years ago). Climate fluctuated within the Devensian, as it did in other glacials and interglacials. It is associated with the demise of the Neanderthals and the expansion of modern humans.
<i>Early medieval</i>	AD 410–1066. Also referred to as the Saxon period.
<i>Evaluation (archaeological)</i>	A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area.
<i>Excavation (archaeological)</i>	A programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological remains, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area. The records made and objects gathered are studied and the results published in detail appropriate to the project design.
<i>Findspot</i>	Chance find/antiquarian discovery of artefact. The artefact has no known context, is either residual or indicates an area of archaeological activity.
<i>Geotechnical</i>	Ground investigation, typically in the form of boreholes and/or trial/test pits, carried out for engineering purposes to determine the nature of the subsurface deposits.
<i>Head</i>	Weathered/soliflucted periglacial deposit (i.e. moved downslope through natural processes).
<i>Heritage asset</i>	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
<i>Historic Environment Record (HER)</i>	Archaeological and built heritage database held and maintained by the County authority. Previously known as the Sites and Monuments Record
<i>Holocene</i>	The most recent epoch (part) of the Quaternary, covering the past 10,000 years during which time a warm interglacial climate has existed. Also referred to as the 'Postglacial' and (in Britain) as the 'Flandrian'.
<i>Iron Age</i>	600 BC–AD 43
<i>Later medieval</i>	AD 1066 – 1500

<i>Last Glacial Maximum</i>	Characterised by the expansion of the last ice sheet to affect the British Isles (around 18,000 years ago), which at its maximum extent covered over two-thirds of the present land area of the country.
<i>Locally listed building</i>	A structure of local architectural and/or historical interest. These are structures that are not included in the Secretary of State's Listing but are considered by the local authority to have architectural and/or historical merit
<i>Listed building</i>	A structure of architectural and/or historical interest. These are included on the Secretary of State's list, which affords statutory protection. These are subdivided into Grades I, II* and II (in descending importance).
<i>Made Ground</i>	Artificial deposit. An archaeologist would differentiate between modern made ground, containing identifiably modern inclusion such as concrete (but not brick or tile), and undated made ground, which may potentially contain deposits of archaeological interest.
<i>Mesolithic</i>	12,000 – 4,000 BC
<i>National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE)</i>	National database of archaeological sites, finds and events as maintained by Historic England in Swindon. Generally not as comprehensive as the county HER.
<i>Neolithic</i>	4,000 – 2,000 BC
<i>Ordnance Datum (OD)</i>	A vertical datum used by Ordnance Survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps.
<i>Palaeo-environmental</i>	Related to past environments, i.e. during the prehistoric and later periods. Such remains can be of archaeological interest, and often consist of organic remains such as pollen and plant macro fossils which can be used to reconstruct the past environment.
<i>Palaeolithic</i>	700,000–12,000 BC
<i>Palaeochannel</i>	A former/ancient watercourse
<i>Peat</i>	A build-up of organic material in waterlogged areas, producing marshes, fens, mires, blanket and raised bogs. Accumulation is due to inhibited decay in anaerobic conditions.
<i>Pleistocene</i>	Geological period pre-dating the Holocene.
<i>Post-medieval</i>	AD 1500–present
<i>Preservation by record</i>	Archaeological mitigation strategy where archaeological remains are fully excavated and recorded archaeologically and the results published. For remains of lesser significance, preservation by record might comprise an archaeological watching brief.
<i>Preservation in situ</i>	Archaeological mitigation strategy where nationally important (whether Scheduled or not) archaeological remains are preserved <i>in situ</i> for future generations, typically through modifications to design proposals to avoid damage or destruction of such remains.
<i>Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</i>	A site may lie within or contain a registered historic park or garden. The register of these in England is compiled and maintained by Historic England.
<i>Residual</i>	When used to describe archaeological artefacts, this means not <i>in situ</i> , i.e. Found outside the context in which it was originally deposited.
<i>Roman</i>	AD 43–410
<i>Scheduled Monument</i>	An ancient monument or archaeological deposits designated by the Secretary of State as a 'Scheduled Ancient Monument' and protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.
<i>Site</i>	The area of proposed development
<i>Site codes</i>	Unique identifying codes allocated to archaeological fieldwork sites, e.g. evaluation, excavation, or watching brief sites.
<i>Study area</i>	Defined area surrounding the proposed development in which archaeological data is collected and analysed in order to set the site into its archaeological and historical context.
<i>Solifluction, Soliflucted</i>	Creeping of soil down a slope during periods of freeze and thaw in periglacial environments. Such material can seal and protect earlier landsurfaces and archaeological deposits which might otherwise not survive later erosion.
<i>Stratigraphy</i>	A term used to define a sequence of visually distinct horizontal layers (strata), one above another, which form the material remains of past cultures.
<i>Truncate</i>	Partially or wholly remove. In archaeological terms remains may have been truncated by previous construction activity.
<i>Watching brief (archaeological)</i>	A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons.

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- Margary, I.D. 1967 *Roman Roads in Britain*. London: Baker
- MHCLG [Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government] 2023 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- MoLAS [Museum of London Archaeology Service], 2000 *The archaeology of Greater London: an assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area covered by modern Greater London*. London
- Museum of London 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*, London: Museum of London
- National Highways 2020 *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB): sections LA 101–LA 103 and LA 106 *Cultural heritage assessment*
- VCH 1978, *A History of the County of Essex Vol 7* ed. W R Powell 'Romford: Introduction', *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol7/pp56-64> [accessed 26-03-2024]

13.2 Other Sources

- British Geological Survey online historic geology borehole data and digital drift and solid geology data
- Greater London Historic Environment Record
- Historic England designation data
- Internet – web-published sources:
- National Planning Policy Guidance on the historic environment: *Enhancing and conserving the historic environment*, last updated 23rd July 2019, <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>
- Groundsure historic Ordnance Survey mapping
- Havering Libraries Local Studies

13.3 Cartographic sources

Chapman and Andre's 1777 Map of Essex

Plan of that part of the Parish of Romford lying on the north side of the turnpike road leading from Romford to Brentwood and the Parish Of Havering in the County of Essex 1845

Ordnance Survey maps

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map (1871-1875).

Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale maps (1960)

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale maps (1955)

Engineering/Architects drawings

13.4 Available site survey information checklist

Information from client	Available	Format	Obtained
Plan of existing site services (overhead/buried)	Y	PDF	Y
Levelled site survey as existing (ground and buildings)	Y	PDF	Y
Contamination survey data ground and buildings (inc. asbestos)	not known	-	-
Geotechnical report	not known	-	-
Envirocheck report	not known	-	-
Information obtained from non-client source	Carried out	Internal inspection of buildings	
Site inspection	N	N	