



**Brindle
& Green**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

15 The Parade, Romford, London Borough of
Havering

Report Reference: BG24.272

June 2024



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Iqbal Khatkar

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1 Summary

- 1.1.1 Brindle & Green Ltd were commissioned by Iqbal Khatkar to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the 15 The Parade, Romford, London Borough of Havering. The purpose of this assessment was to identify the potential for any archaeological remains on site, the significance of any potential archaeological remains, and assess the impact on these remains by the proposed development. This addresses the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, particularly paragraph 128. This report was prepared by Thomas Hough MSc, Head of Archaeology and Heritage, PCiFA.
- 1.1.2 The site is located along The Parade, a residential street located adjacent to the A12 on its southern side, at the eastern periphery of Romford. The immediate surrounding area is entirely residential, though rural areas are present to the south-east. This report is in relation to a full planning application for the renovation of the current building, a residential dwelling used for commercial use, and the construction of a new storage building. Development plans are presented in Appendix 6.
- 1.1.3 This assessment establishes a potential for medium value Roman, and low value medieval and post-medieval remains being located on site. The magnitude of change to all of these remains is anticipated to be moderate. As such, the resulting impact to these remains should they be present, ranges from slight - moderate.
- 1.1.4 In light of the potential for the identified remains throughout the site it is likely that the local authority would request a precautionary approach should these features be present on site. The precise details of any such work will need to be determined by the Planning Archaeologist, however, given the small extent of area proposed for below ground works, the most appropriate strategy might be an archaeological watching brief undertaken during initial groundbreaking works. However, an archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of works might be requested, though this could be set as a planning condition

2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Brindle & Green Ltd were commissioned by Iqbal Khatkar to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the 15 The Parade, Romford, London Borough of Havering. This assessment identifies the potential for any archaeological remains on site, the significance of any potential archaeological remains, and assesses the impact on these remains by the proposed development. This addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework, particularly paragraph 128.
- 2.1.2 The site is located along The Parade, a residential street located adjacent to the A12 on its southern side, at the eastern periphery of Romford. The immediate surrounding area is entirely residential, though rural areas are present to the south-east. This report is in relation to a full planning application for the conversion of the existing dwelling into commercial use, and the construction of a new storage building. Development plans are presented in Appendix 6.
- 2.1.3 The legislation relevant to the historic environment within the United Kingdom is summarised within Appendix 2.
- 2.1.4 Results and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared by an experienced archaeologist and are therefore the view of Brindle & Green Limited. The survey is based on information provided by our client, the development proposals, results of the desk study and our survey of the site. This report pertains to this information only.

3 Methodology

3.1 Development Plan Framework

- 3.1.1 In considering the implications of a planning proposal, the local authority will be guided by current legislation and frameworks set by government planning policy.
- 3.1.2 In 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). The most recent version of the NPPF was published in 2021.
- 3.1.3 Section 16 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment – summarises the objectives of the NPPF in relation to the historic environment as:
- The delivery of sustainable development.
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment.
 - Conservation of England’s heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 3.1.4 Section 12 also recognizes that managed change may sometimes be required if heritage assets are to be maintained in the long term.
- 3.1.5 A ‘heritage asset’ is defined in the NPPF as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration on planning decisions.
- 3.1.6 A ‘designated heritage asset’ can comprise a; World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 3.1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework definition further states that in the planning context heritage interest may be archaeological or historic. This can be interpreted as follows:

- **Archaeological Interest:** As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- **Historic Interest:** An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.1.8 Local planning policy was also consulted for the purposes of this report.

3.2 Information Sources

3.2.1 Information regarding heritage assets and archaeological investigations were requested for an area within a 1km of the site in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with the guidelines laid down by ClfA (2020). Table 1 lists organisations and/or resources consulted as part of the desk-based assessment. Data regarding the historic environment was requested from the following sources:

Table 1. Historical Data Resources

Consultant	Requested Data	Search Radius	Date Requested
Greater London Historical Environment Record (HER)	Designated and undesignated heritage assets and historic landscape characterisation.	1km	01/06/2025
Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Designated heritage assets.	1km	24/06/2024
Historic England Aerial Photo Viewer	Historic Aerial Photos	1km	24/06/2024
Magic Maps	Designated heritage assets	1km	24/06/2024
National Library of Scotland	Historical maps	Site area	24/06/2024
Environment Agency	LIDAR imagery	Site Area	24/06/2024
Google Earth	Satellite imagery	1km	24/06/2024

3.3 Assessment of Impact

3.3.1 The potential of archaeological remains on site was assessed on a scale of low to high, summarised as follows:

- Low – Very unlikely to be encountered
- Moderate – Possible that features may be encountered on site
- High – Remains likely to be found on site.

3.3.2 There is no nationally recognised standard criteria for assessing significance of the impact of a development on archaeological remains. However, criteria found within the Highway Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2007), contains criteria that, although used in a different context, are considered appropriate for use in other environmental impact assessments.

3.3.3 The significance of known and potential archaeological remains that may be affected by the development have been ranked as follows:

Table 2. Ranking of the significance of archaeological sites and remains

Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and archaeological remains of international importance
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and undesignated archaeological remains of national importance
Medium	Undesignated archaeological remains of regional importance
Low	Undesignated archaeological remains of local importance
Negligible	Archaeological remains of little or no significance
Unknown	Archaeological remains whose importance has not yet been assessed.

3.3.4 The impact on archaeological remains by a proposed development can be ranked as follows:

Table 3. Ranking the impact of a development on archaeological remains

Value	Criteria
Major	Changes to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is totally altered
Moderate	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is slightly altered.
Negligible	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is barely affected
No Change	No change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so there is zero impact.

3.3.5 Therefore, combining both of these ranking criteria's, the following matrix can be deduced in order to assess the impact of a development on an archaeological resource.

Table 4. Significance of impact matrix of a development of archaeological remains

Value of Remains	Magnitude of Change				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate/ Slight
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight

3.3.6 These impact criteria are defined below within Table 5.

Table 5. Definitions of the criteria to determine the significance of impact

Impact Significance	Criteria
Very large	Assets of international or national importance which are partially damaged, or assets of a national or regional value which are almost or wholly damaged or destroyed. Mitigation will have a minimal effect in reducing impact.
Large	Effects which will damage cultural assets, their setting or context so that the integrity or understanding of such assets is severely compromised. Effects will conflict with national or regional policies. Mitigation will only be able to achieve a partial effect at reducing impact.
Moderate	Effects which damage cultural heritage assets, or their setting or context, so that the integrity or understanding of such assets is compromised but not destroyed. Effects will be at odds with national, regional or local policies. Adequate mitigation can be specified.
Slight	Proposals will damage cultural assets, or their setting, so that their integrity or understanding is diminished but not compromised. Adequate mitigation can be specified.
Negligible	No overall effects of heritage assets or the effects are negligible. No conflict with policies of any level.

3.4 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.4.1 A walkover of the site is undertaken, if required, as part of the site investigation in order to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use and in order to identify any evidence of identified structures or below-ground remains. A site walkover was not considered necessary for this assessment.

3.5 Limitations

- 3.5.1 There were no limitations to the compiling of this report.

4 Site Context

4.1 Geographical Context

- 4.1.1 The application site can be found at TQ 55815 91780 and comprises a residential dwelling located along The Parade, a residential street at the eastern end of Romford. This street is located adjacent to Colchester Road (A12), the main road leading north-east out of Romford, with the town centre being located 5.5km to the south-west. The modern boundary of Greater London and the county of Essex lies just 0.4km to the south-west.

4.2 Historical Context

- 4.2.1 The site was once located within a rural area, located some distance from any major settlement. The Colchester Road forms part of a Roman Road which extended from *Londinium* (London) to *Camulodunum* (Colchester), though no Roman settlement is thought to have been located in the area. Following the Roman period, the area eventually fell within the territory of the Kingdom of Essex. Romford probably developed during this period along the former Roman road, the name deriving from Old English meaning 'wide ford'. However, the site is located some distance from the historic core of Romford.
- 4.2.2 In the medieval era, the site was located at the southern edge of Waltham Forest, a royal hunting forest. This was not necessarily wooded, a forest being an area subject to the Forest Law, yet it highlights the rural nature of the area. In the post-medieval period, the area featured a series of large manor houses, including Dagnam Park to the north. After decades of encroachment, Waltham Forest was formally abolished in the mid-19th century, opening the area to mass deforestation for agriculture and housebuilding. The area surrounding the site remained rural until the mid-20th century, when suburban expansion of Romford transformed the area. The area was transferred from Essex to the newly created Greater London in 1965.

4.3 Geology and Topography

- 4.3.1 The bedrock geology of the development site comprises London Clay Formation - Clay, silt and sand. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. The elevation of ground site lies at approximately 45m above Ordinance Datum (aOD).

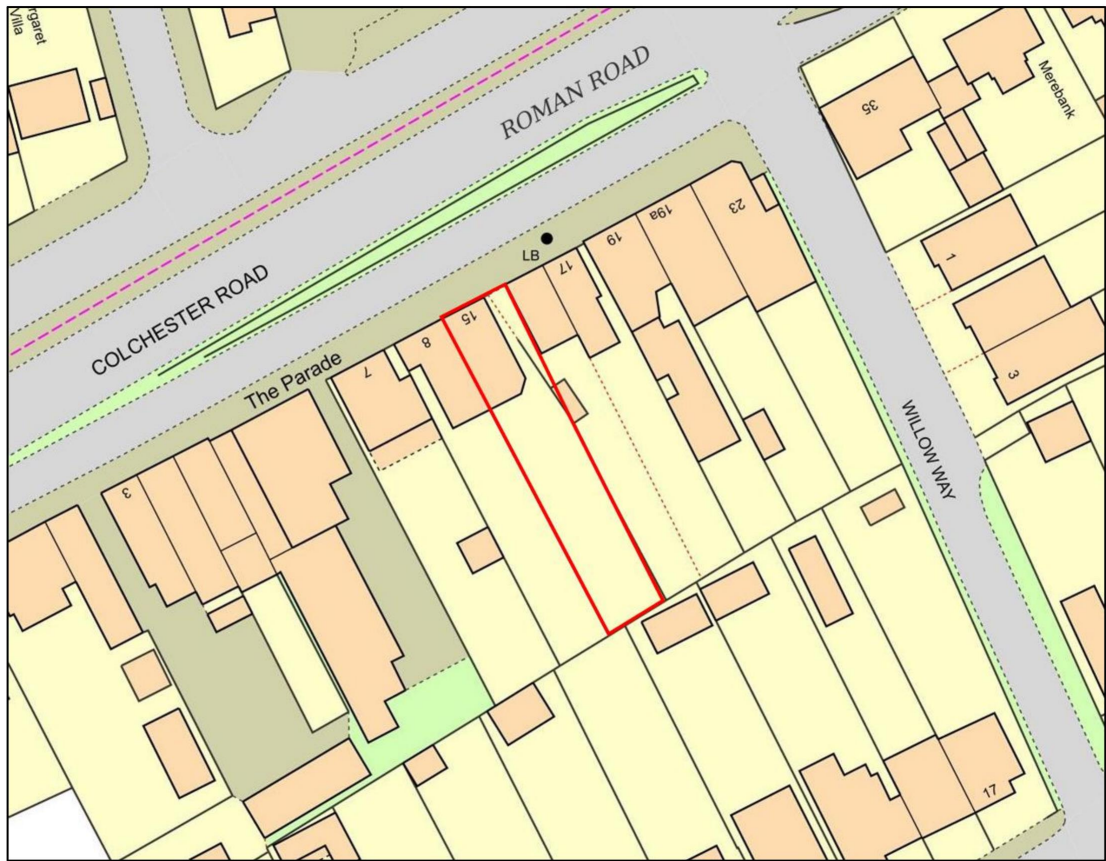


Figure 1: OS map of the project site and surrounding area. Red line boundary depicts application site.

5 Results

5.1 Desk Study

- 5.1.1 A study was compiled of the designated and non-designated heritage assets of the area within the site boundary and a 1km radius of the site, as well as a map regression exercise of the site. The definition of the timescales used in this section can be seen below in Table 7.
- 5.1.2 A summary of information obtained from the London Historic Environment Record (HER) is summarised below (Section 5.3). Some records can pertain to multiple periods of history; therefore, some records may be referred to more than once. A full dataset is available on request.

Table 6. Timescales used in this report

Era	Timescale
Prehistoric	
Palaeolithic	450000 – 12000 BC
Mesolithic	12000 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 1800 BC
Bronze Age	1800 – 600 BC
Iron Age	600 BC – AD 43
Historic	
Roman	AD 43 – 410
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 - 1800
Modern	AD 1800 - Present

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 There were no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the site or within 1km of the site (Appendix 3).
- 5.2.2 The site is not located within an Historic Conservation Area, nor are any located within 1km of the site.
- 5.2.3 No listed buildings are present within 1km of the site.

5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 The dataset from the London HER provided records of the locations of archaeological features and find spots (monument records), as well as the details of archaeological previous investigations (event records) within the site and within 1km of the site.
- 5.3.2 A map with all record locations can be found within Appendix 4. This section also includes evidence revealed by the map regression exercise. Maps referred to can be found within Appendix 5.

Prehistoric

Table 7. Details of HER entries pertaining to the prehistoric period.

HER Reference	Location	Notes
105495	0.7km S; TQ5610491104	Fieldwalking survey found two prehistoric flint flakes amongst other finds

Roman

Table 8. Details of HER entries pertaining to the Roman period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
144210	0.04km NW; TQ4662687525	Route of a possible Roman road linking London and Chelmsford (Iter IX), based on an interpretation of Romford being the location of <i>Durolitum</i> .
121475	0.7km S; TQ5610491104	Fieldwalking survey found a sherd of Roman pottery amongst other finds

Early-medieval

5.3.3 No records were in the HER relating to the early-medieval era.

Medieval

Table 9. Details of HER entries pertaining to the Medieval period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
133734	0.43km N; TQ5555692339	Duck Wood, a remaining part of the Forest of Waltham, largely cleared for agricultural use in the 16 th century. The name may refer to an abundance of ponds, or a corruption of 'Duke'.
105495	0.7km S; TQ5610491104	Fieldwalking survey found a sherd of Medieval pottery amongst other finds

Post-medieval

Table 10. Details of HER entries pertaining to the post-medieval period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
141436	0.19km S; TQ5591491574	Two buildings at this location on a 1618 map, one named as Dial House in 1778.
103238	0.68km N; TQ5550092400	Architectural remains in Dagnam Park located within undergrowth though to originate from when the area formed part of Wanstead House. These include column bases and other masonry fragments.
149759	0.7km S; TQ5610091080	Geophysical survey found a high level of magnetic activity, interpreted as originating from post-medieval agricultural activity.

Modern (including map regression analysis)

Table 11. Details of HER entries pertaining to the Modern period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
135869	0.05km NE; TQ5610092159	The location of Maylands Airfield, the base of Hillmans Airways, an early air travel company. Closed during WW2.
142450	0.74km SW; TQ5413891710	The Harold Hill Estate, a large post war housing estate built across former manorial estates.

HER Reference	Location	Notes
109070	0.85km SW; TQ5533191024	Site of a 19 th century brickworks.

5.3.4 The available OS maps for the site (Appendix 5) depict the area within the red-line boundary for the period 1777 - 1959. On the earliest of these maps, the surrounding area is undeveloped, with the Colchester Road forming the dominant feature in the landscape. The site is presumably agricultural at this point, being situated close to a building depicted as 'Dial House' on the earliest map, but as 'Horse Block Farm' on a later map. The surrounding area is dominated by isolated farmsteads, large manor houses, and areas of woodland. A railway was built to the south in the 19th century, though no notable change is depicted in the landscape until the 20th century. An aerial photo in the 1940's shows the beginnings of residential development in the area, including the site. In the 1940's this is limited, but by 1959 a large-scale residential development to the north-west has transformed the area. It seems the site itself was located directly along Colchester Road, until road modernisation separated it. In the modern day, rural areas remain to the south-east, though development continues in the remainder of the area.

Event records

5.3.5 The information provided by the HER also provides records of archaeological surveys, investigations and assessments that have occurred within 1km of the site (event records). Notable event records for within 1km of the site are detailed in Table 12.

Table 12. Details of event records

HER Reference	Location	Notes
165455	0.3km E; TQ5619091936	Excavation across three parcels of land. Drainage channels, pits and post holes identified within one of these, thought to be of an early/mid Saxon date.
165918	0.55km E; TQ5631392070	Watching brief in the vicinity of the M25. No archaeological remains found.
154811	0.32km NE; TQ5632592180	Evaluation of 12 trenches, no archaeological remains found. Natural substrate approx. 0.3m below surface.
155275	0.95km N; TQ5519492533	Watching brief, no remains found.
165239 / 158886	1km SW; TQ5485391410	Evaluation of four trenches, no remains found.

HER Reference	Location	Notes
169880	0.53km S; TQ5610291012	Geophysical survey over area with magnetic susceptibility. Burnt flint scatters found via fieldwalking survey thought to be post-medieval, not prehistoric.

Areas of Archaeological Potential

Table 13. Details of Archaeological Potential Areas

HER Reference	Location	Notes
Roman Road: London to Colchester Road	Site partially within area; TQ5292790367	Line of the Roman road from London to Colchester. Along with the road there is the potential for associated roadside settlement and human burials.
Gravel Sand Deposits	0.25km N; TQ5446687509	Potential prehistoric deposits may be buried beneath gravel deposits.
Cockrells Moated Manor	0.92km NW; TQ5500592582	Medieval - Post Medieval moated manor site
Alluvium Deposits	0.32km S; TQ5558586234	Potential prehistoric deposits may be buried beneath alluvial deposits.
Gravel Head Deposits	0.66km S; TQ5628090653	Potential prehistoric deposits may be buried beneath gravel deposits.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

- 5.3.6 HLC data was provided from the London HER for the site and surrounding area (Appendix 4). The site is located within an area categorised as 'residential', specifically inter-war suburbs.

6 Evaluation and Impact

6.1 Potential sub surface archaeological remains

- 6.1.1 The level of significance of sub-surface archaeological remains is based on several factors, including the date of the remains, the nature of the remains, the state of their preservation and their evidential value and potential value to add to research objectives.
- 6.1.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is limited, with only one record relating to the findspot of two flint flakes to the south of the site. Prehistoric settlement would be expected and is known to be common further to the south nearer to the Thames. However, there is little to suggest that such remains will be located within the site, and as such, the potential is considered low.
- 6.1.3 The site is located along what is thought to be a Roman road, which in the Roman period will have linked Roman London with Colchester. No Roman settlement is thought to have been located in the area, with neither Romford or Brentwood thought to have Roman origins. However, Roman activity in the wider area is recorded, with evidence of multiple farm sites to the south, funerary sites near Romford and to the east, and multiple known industrial sites and findspots of ceramics throughout the wider area (Allen *et al.* 2016). Being located along a Roman road, there is potential that some form of unplanned roadside settlement may have existed in the area, such as one which has been identified along the same Roman road further to the west at Bow / Old Ford (Voulteenaho *et al.* 2010). Aside from the road itself, little archaeology has been found in the area, though this may be a result of limited archaeological works rather than a lack of activity itself. The roadside location also increases the likelihood of individual finds such as pottery or coins, as frequent use of the road may result in artifacts such as this being lost along the roadside. As such, it is considered that there is a moderate potential for medium value Roman remains within the site.
- 6.1.4 Both Romford and Brentwood likely have their origins within the early medieval era, though the site is located some distance to the historic cores of these settlements. Other former villages in the area, such as South Weald and Brook Street (the latter now a suburb of Brentford) will also have likely originated from this period. The Roman road will have been continued to be used during this period, though the use would be expected to be substantially lower, and being located away from any settlement core, it is likely that the land in the areas of site was not used during

this period. In the medieval era, the site was situated at the southern periphery of Waltham Forest, which although not necessarily wooded, does indicate that settlement here will have been more limited. However, agriculture will have encroached and at some point during the medieval era, the land in which the site is located will have been given over to agricultural activity, with 18th century mapping depicting such a use. Evidence of such activity may still be present below the current surface, therefore although the potential for early medieval remains is considered low, there exists a medium potential for low value medieval remains, relating to historic agricultural use.

- 6.1.5 The surrounding area remained rural into the post-medieval era becoming agricultural land or part of large manor Estates, such as Dagnam Park, to the north. Historic mapping from the late 18th century shows the site being located near to a 'Dial House', which on later 19th century mapping is called 'Horse Block Farm'. Therefore, the earlier building was likely agricultural in nature, with the site presumable forming part of its ownership. The site remained part of an agricultural field until the building of the existing inter-war residential estate. As such, similar to the medieval era, there exists a moderate potential for low value post-medieval remains, relating to historic agricultural use, though the potential for the modern era is considered low.

6.2 Proposed development

- 6.2.1 The site is subject to a full planning application for the renovation of the current building, a residential dwelling used for commercial use, and the construction of a new storage building.

6.3 Current land use

- 6.3.1 The site currently comprises the existing building and an area of hardstanding to the rear.

6.4 Assessment of Impact

- 6.4.1 Any development is understood to be retained within the current red-line boundary. It is understood the proposed development will require some below-ground works, which will likely include construction techniques common to modern developments which would result in it being improbable that if any archaeological remains lie within the site they will survive the development process. As such the magnitude change by the development is considered moderate. It is considered that there is potential for medium value Roman remains and low value medieval and post-medieval remains. Therefore, the resulting significance of impact to these remains by the development is summarised below in Table 14.

Table 14. Significance of the impact of archaeological resources by the development.

Value of Archaeological Resources	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Impact.
Low value Prehistoric remains	Moderate	Moderate

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, and topographic information in order to assess the heritage significance and impact by the proposed development. It addresses the requirements set out by the NPPF.
- 7.1.2 This assessment establishes a potential for medium value Roman, and low value medieval and post-medieval remains being located on site. The magnitude of change to all of these remains is anticipated to be moderate. As such, the resulting impact to these remains should they be present, ranges from slight - moderate.

7.2 Further recommendations

- 7.2.1 In light of the potential for the identified remains throughout the site it is likely that the local authority would request a precautionary approach should these features be present on site. The precise details of any such work will need to be determined by the Planning Archaeologist, however, given the small extent of area proposed for below ground works, the most appropriate strategy might be an archaeological watching brief undertaken during initial groundbreaking works. However, an archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of works might be requested, though this could be set as a planning condition.

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Voulteenaho *et al.* (2010). New evidence for the London-Colchester Roman road and adjacent settlement at Bow / Old Ford. London Archaeologist.

Historic Maps

Chapman and Andre, 1777

OS Six Inch, 1881

OS Six Inch, 1898

OS 1:10560 Aerial Photo, 1947

OS 1:25000 1959

Appendix 2. Legislation and Guidance Sources

Articles of International and British legislation and policy guidance are referred to. The articles of legislation are:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973
- Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972.

Appendix 3. Designated Heritage Assets

No designated heritage assets were identified within 1km of the site.

Appendix 4. Non-designated Heritage Assets

Figure 2. Monument records within 1km of the site

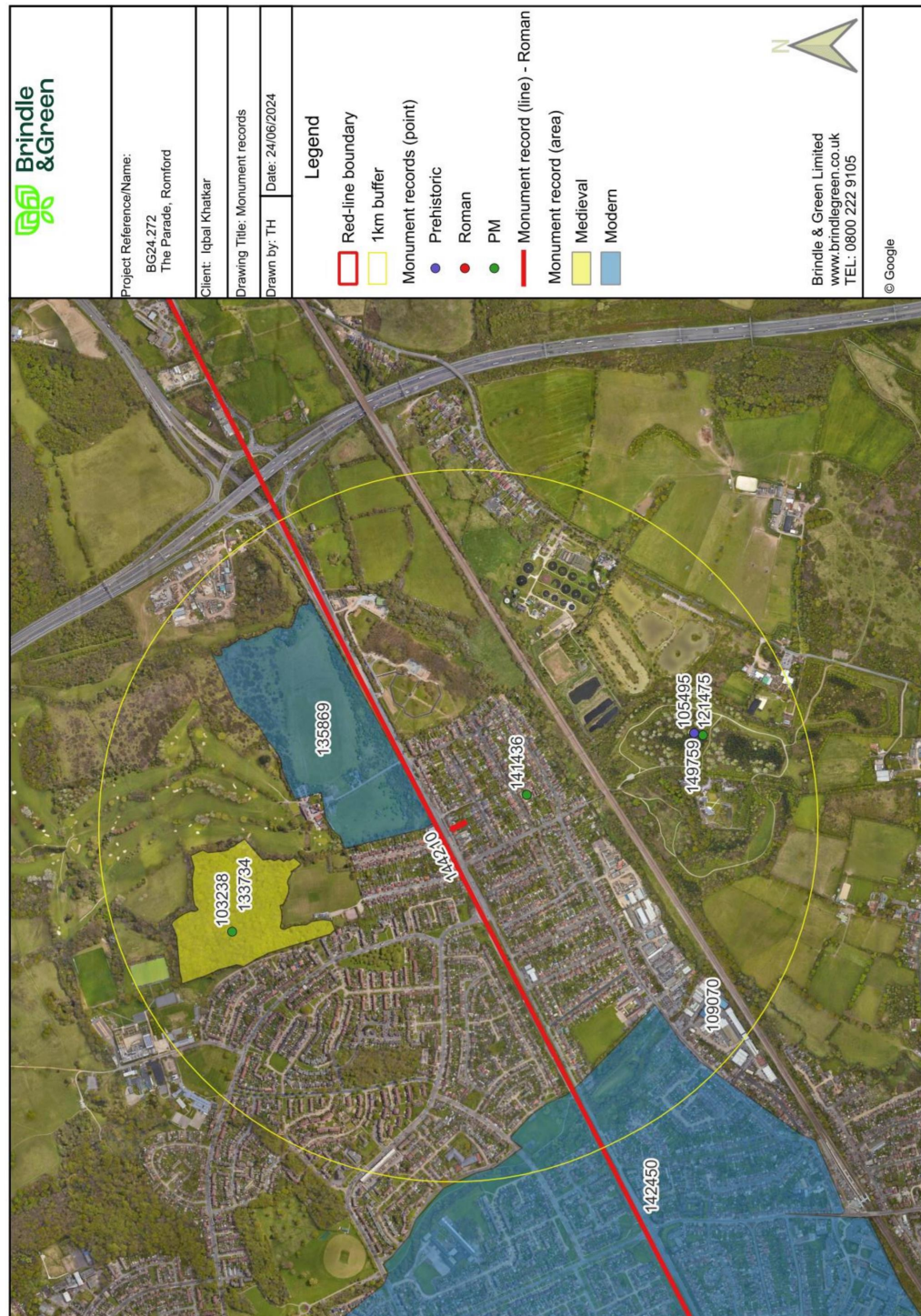


Figure 3. Event records within 1km of the site.

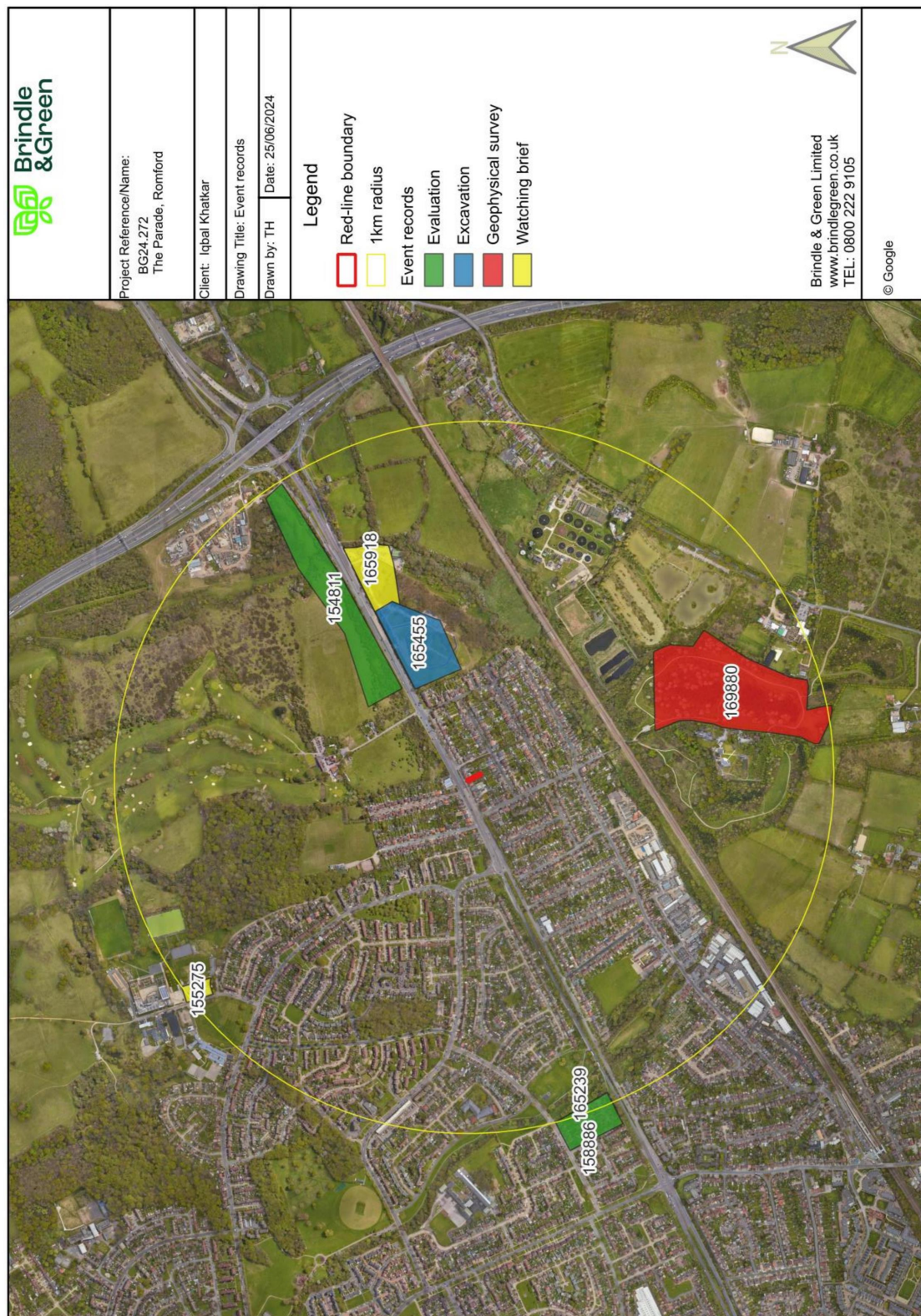
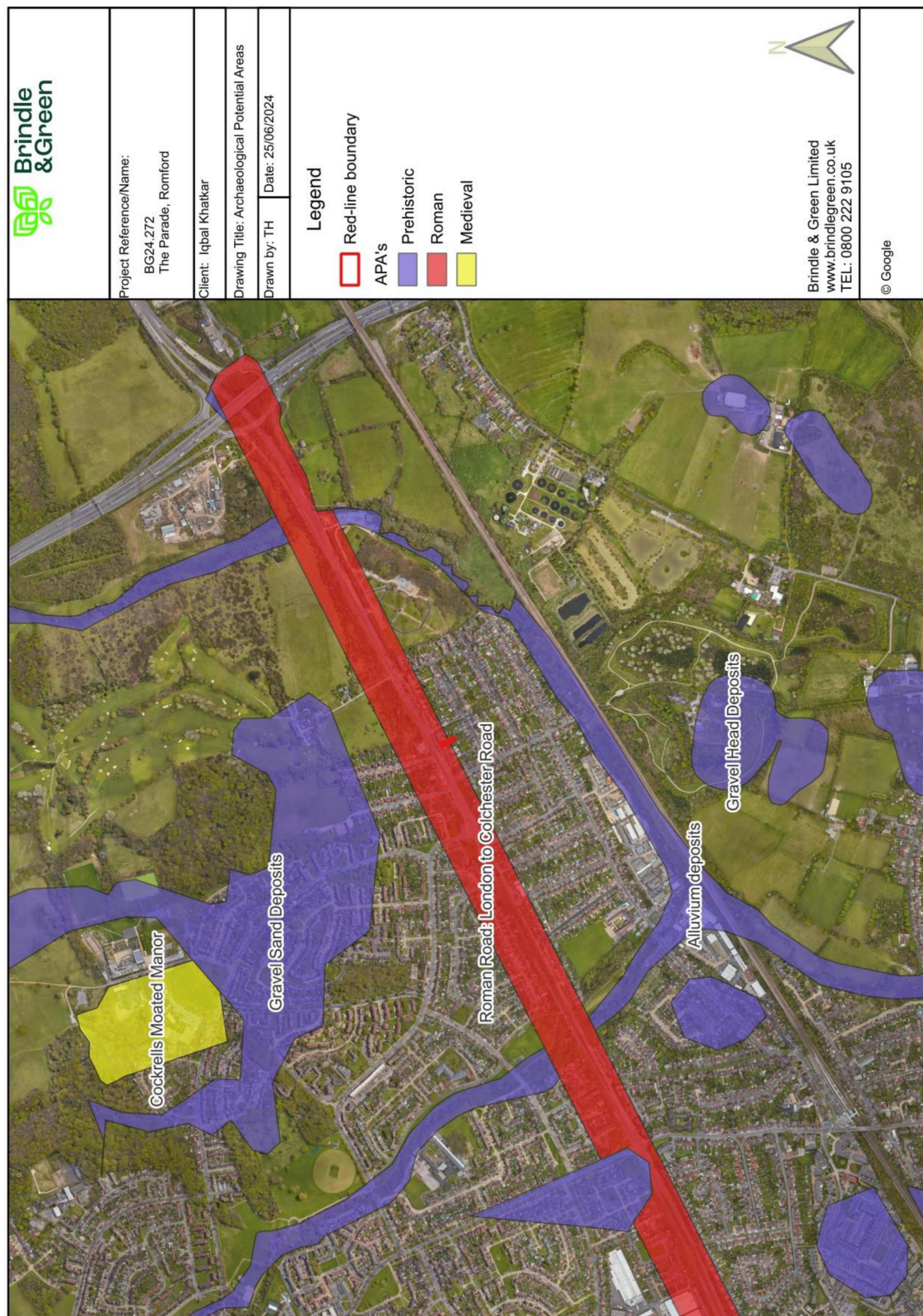


Figure 4. Archaeological Potential Areas.



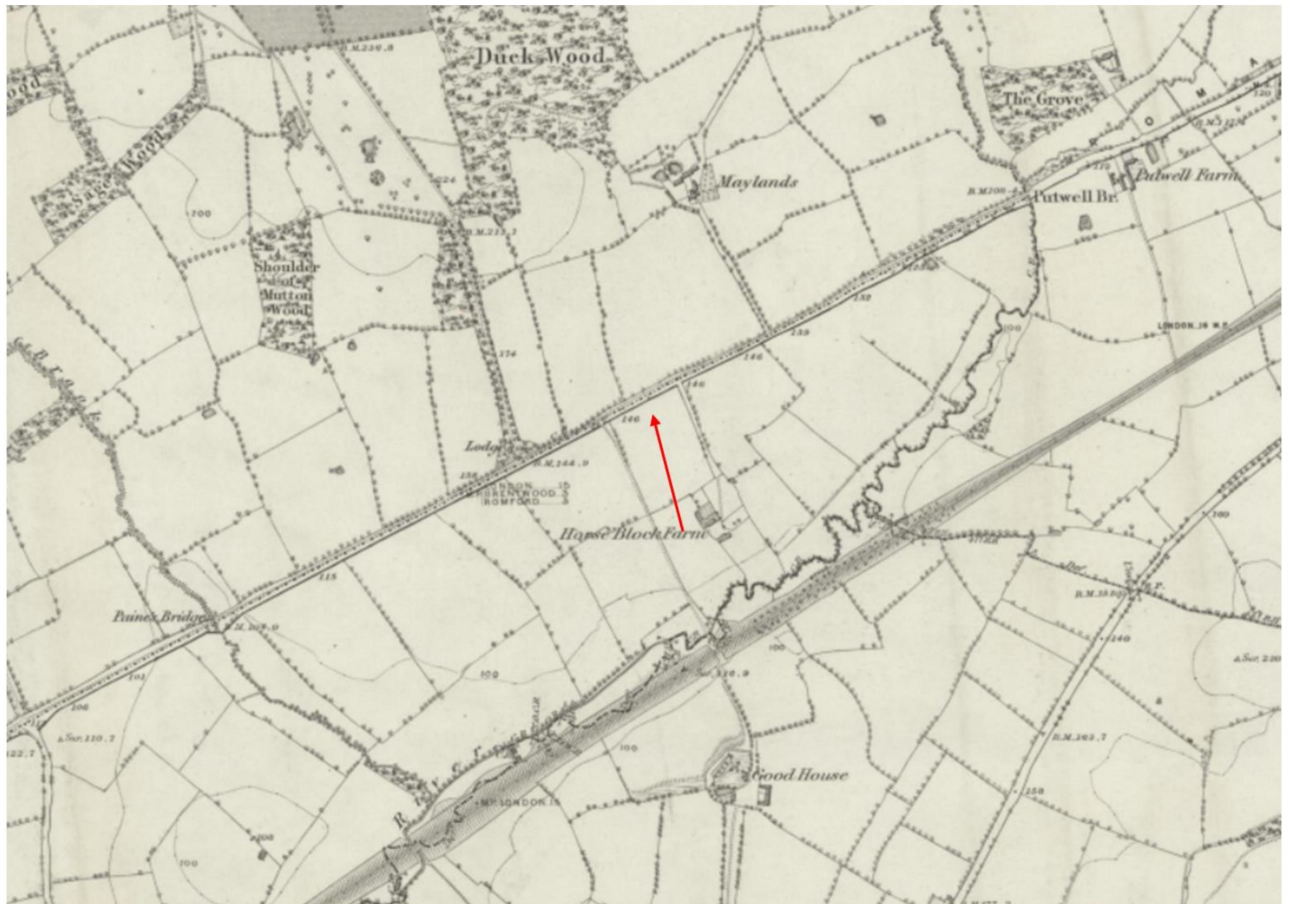
Appendix 5. Archive of Maps

For all maps the approximate extent of the proposed development boundary is depicted in red.

Figure 5. Section of the 1777 Andre and Chapman map



Figure 6. Section of the 1881 OS Map



This is a detailed historical map of the Putwell area in Kent, England. The map shows the River Stour flowing from the top right towards the bottom left. Key features include:

- Putwell Bridge:** A stone bridge crossing the river, with a railway line running alongside it.
- Putwell Farm:** Located to the east of the bridge, with a small building labeled 'Putwell Farm'.
- County Lunatic Asylum (Harold Court):** A large, rectangular building complex located to the south of the river, near the bottom center of the map.
- Brick Works:** Located to the west of the asylum, near the bottom left.
- Church:** A small building labeled 'Church' located to the west of the brick works.
- Putwell Farm:** A large area of land to the east of the bridge, with a small building labeled 'Putwell Farm'.
- Putwell Farm:** A large area of land to the east of the bridge, with a small building labeled 'Putwell Farm'.
- Putwell Farm:** A large area of land to the east of the bridge, with a small building labeled 'Putwell Farm'.

A red arrow points to a specific location on the riverbank, just west of Putwell Farm. The map also shows various other features such as 'Duck Wood', 'The Grove', 'Paine's Bridge', and 'Brentwood Sewage Works'.

Figure 8. Section of the 1947 Aerial Photo



Figure 9. Section of the 1959 OS Map

