HAROLD WOOD HOSPITAL, ROMFORD, RM3 0BH: PHASE 2B

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

OUTLINE PLANNING PERMISSION REF:
PO702.08

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

PCA REPORT NO: 11161

SITE CODE: GUB12

APRIL 2012

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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Outline Planning Permission Ref:	**PO702.08**
Local Planning Authority:	**London Borough of Havering**
Central NGR:	**TQ54709060**
Site Code:	**GUB12**
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	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, April 2012
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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land forming Phase 2B of the redevelopment of the former Harold Wood Hospital, London Borough of Havering. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ54709060. The field evaluation was undertaken between 23rd and 26th of January 2012, followed by a supplementary watching brief between 26th and 27th of March 2012, and the commissioning client was CgMs Consulting on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd.

1.2 The evaluation consisted of four trial trenches designed to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. The watching brief consisted of an area measuring 114m2 excavated to the east end of Trench 1 in order to define and record a vaulted brick structure partially exposed during the evaluation.

1.3 Within Trench 1, four 19th century brick structures were encountered, including a vaulted structure, initially interpreted as an ice-house or vaulted culvert, as well as a possible pond or moat feature. Deposits within Trench 2 had been totally truncated by previous activity. Trench 3 contained a linear feature, possibly a field or enclosure ditch, securely dated to the late second / early first millennia BC. Trench 4 contained only modern intrusions and services cutting through slightly landscaped natural deposits.

1.4 The watching brief showed the brick structures recorded in Trench 1 to be a bridge with arched span plus associated abutments and wing walls.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 23rd and 26th January 2012, in advance of a planned development on land at the former Harold Wood Hospital, London Borough of Havering (Figure 1). A watching brief to clarify results of one of these evaluation trenches was conducted between 26th and 27th March 2012.

2.2 Until recently, the site was occupied by hospital buildings and areas of car parking. The site comprises Phase 2B of the overall development and lies to the west of Gubbins Lane, to the east of The Grange, a grade-II listed building dating from 1884, the current site access road to the north, and the railway line to London and Romford to the south. The buildings formerly occupying this part of the site had been demolished in advance of the evaluation.

2.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage (Gailey, 2012).

2.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to undertake the work by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd. The evaluation was supervised by Ashley Pooley, the watching brief conducted by Mark Beasley, and the project was managed by Chris Mayo, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The evaluation investigated the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site and to determine the potential impact the planned development would have on such remains, while the watching brief was designed to clarify results from the evaluation and mitigate development impact in this area. Adam Single, Archaeology Advisor (North-East) at GLAAS, monitored the works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

2.5 The evaluation comprised the excavation and investigation of four linear trial trenches, which were targeted upon features shown on the 1st Edition OS Map (1868). The watching brief comprised machine excavation of an area measuring 12m x 9.5m and recording remains exposed.

2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code GUB12.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS 5)

3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

3.1.2 In short, government policies provide a framework which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protects the settings of these sites
- Protects nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- Has a presumption in favour of in situ preservation
- In appropriate circumstances, requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in situ preservation

3.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Strategic Development Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by 'The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004' (Feb 2008). It includes the following policies relating to archaeology and cultural heritage within central London:

> **POLICY 4B.15 ARCHAEOLOGY**
> The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.3 Local Development Framework

3.3.1 Havering's Local Development Framework (LDF) was adopted in October 2008. Relevant policies for Archaeological and Cultural Heritage include:

> **DC70 – ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS**
> The Council will ensure that the archaeological significance of sites is taken into account when making planning decisions and will take appropriate measures to safeguard that interest. Planning permission will only be granted where satisfactory provision is made in appropriate cases for preservation and recording of archaeological remains in situ or through excavation. Where nationally important archaeological remains exist there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.

Particular care will need to be taken when dealing with applications in archaeological 'hotspots' where there is a greater likelihood of finding remains.
Planning permission will not be granted for development which adversely affects the three Ancient Monuments in the Borough of their settings.

DC71 – OTHER HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

The character of historic parks and Common Land will be protected or enhanced giving particular attention to the protection of views to and from common land and other historic landscapes.

3.4 Planning Background to this Investigation

3.4.1 What follows is condensed from Gailey, 2012, p.3.

3.4.2 Outline planning permission has been granted (PO702.08) for the redevelopment of the site subject to a planning condition for the investigation of archaeology. Subsequent to a recent review of historical maps of the site, Adam Single (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Officer with responsibility for this area of London) advised that an archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenches was required within Phase 2B of the site.

3.4.3 The area immediately to the west of this investigation had previously been the subject of an archaeological evaluation in August 2007 with the excavation of six trial trenches (results outlined in Seddon, 2008). Within the wider area, other evaluations were undertaken in 2002, 2007 and 2008, arising in a strip, map and sample exercise which took place in the summer of 2011.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The drift geology of the site is heavy glacial clay overlying London Clay deposits. The glacial clay was exposed in all trenches.

4.2 The immediate area investigated by this evaluation was formerly occupied by tarmac roads, block-paved car parking areas and grassed areas between ornamental trees. This part of the site is on generally level ground at c. 37.50m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The evaluation of this particular part of the site was undertaken to investigate the possible presence of a manor house, first attested in 1507 but assumed to have had origins in at least the later medieval period. Named variously “Gobyons” or “Gubbins”, the house gave its name to the adjacent Gubbins Lane. The property was developed further in the post-medieval period before its demolition, probably in the early 1700s (Gailey, 2012, p. 4).

5.2 The next attested activity on this site involved the construction of The Grange and its gardens in 1884; the house remains extant as a Grade II listed building and is to be retained and converted to multiple apartments as part of the current redevelopment.

5.3 The wider area has been the subject of various phases of archaeological fieldwork from watching briefs and evaluations through to a strip, map and sample exercise. Driven by the results of evaluation exercises, the western area of the site has been most intensively investigated with a range of features being exposed, most notably prehistoric to early Roman cut features relating to nearby agricultural settlement (Hawkins, 2011 and Seddon, 2008).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of four trenches within the footprint of the proposed development was outlined in the Specification (Gailey 2012) (see Figure 2).

6.2 Trench 1 measured 20m x 1.8m with a maximum depth of 2.80m. Trench 2 measured 10m x 1.8m with a maximum depth of 1.80m. Trench 3 measured 10m x 1.8m with a maximum depth of 2.2m.

6.3 The trenches were targeted upon features shown on the 1st Edition OS Map (1868). Trenches 1 and 3 were situated over the location of a suggested moat or pond, whilst Trench 4 lay over a post-medieval farm building. Trench 2 was positioned within the centre of the suggested moated enclosure.

6.4 Prior to excavation all services had been disconnected. The trenches were excavated with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation progressed through modern material until the surface of the natural geological deposits or archaeological features and structures were encountered. In addition, a sondage was excavated by machine in the eastern end of Trench 1 to investigate partially the depth and extent of deep underlying deposits within this area.

6.5 The watching brief consisted of an area to the eastern end of Trench 1, measuring 12m x 9.5m with a maximum depth of 1.2m. This area was excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, with the exposed structures recorded in accordance with the evaluation methodology. Planning of this area and the structures was completed with a GPS-system.

6.6 All deposits were recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Trench plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50, and 1:10 and 1:20 respectively, depending upon whether archaeological features were exposed. The trenches were surveyed using a GPS-system. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in both digital and SLR formats.

6.7 A temporary benchmark was established at a height of 37.40m AOD adjacent to Trench 1.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE BY TRENCH

7.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4)

7.1.1 Natural clay [14] was observed at the base of the western end of the trench between 36.71m AOD and 36.83m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of mixed light yellowish brown and light brownish yellow brick earth [13] which showed signs of root disturbance and lay at a height of 36.93m AOD and 36.97m AOD. It was between 0.20m and 0.30m thick.

7.1.2 Natural clay [17] was observed in the eastern end of the trench at between 36.57m AOD to the west and 35.60m AOD to the east. This reflects truncation by a cut feature [21] whose precise form and function remain unclear. It contained three fills: two clay backfilled deposits [7] and [8], as well as a fill arising from the presence of water [9]. Fill [7] is dated by ceramic finds to the period c. 1660-1700 and included sherds of Combed Slipware and possibly Metropolitan Slipware, whilst fill [8] was dated to the late 16th and 17th centuries, comprising mostly transitional Redwares with one sherd of post-1580 Redware.

7.1.3 The exact character of feature [21] remains unclear due to the limited extent exposed within a small machine-dug sondage. It was 1.20m deep and was traced for a distance of 2.90m east-west. Whether this was a pond or a moat suspected to have existed in this area remains uncertain. No trace of this feature was observed in either Trenches 2 or 3 to the north, where its size, extent in plan and depth would have rendered it visible and relatively unaffected by modern truncation. It can be seen from the map regression in Figure 7, where the trenches and pertinent features have been overlaid to the 1st Edition OS Map from 1868, that features suggested from that map do not survive in the ground.

7.1.4 This feature was partially truncated by two walls [5] and [6], built probably in rapid succession, although the exact sequence is unclear. Both use almost identical unfrogged re-used red bricks and mortar. These walls are here dated to the 19th century but their function also remains unknown. Wall [6] was aligned northwest-southeast, whilst [5] was aligned on a more north-northwesterly axis. It is thought that they represent revetting along a reduced line of the moat/pond from a period pre-dating the construction of The Grange in 1884.

7.1.5 To the east of these walls lay a brick arch [2], springing to the east from a vertical wall, which lay within a very clearly visible construction trench [4]. This structure extended beyond the immediate confines of the trench to the north, south and east and was not exposed in its entirety in either plan or elevation. The top of the arch was exposed at a height of 36.98m AOD (just 90mm below ground level in this area.), whilst its western external wall (from which the vault sprang) lay at a height of 36.26m AOD

7.1.6 A brick construction [1] was observed only in the southern section of Trench 1, but was observed to be later in date than both the vaulted structure [2] and possible garden wall [5] onto both of which it was built. In particular it was observed that the lowest brick courses superimposed onto [2] had been cut to fit the curvature of the vault, and that the mortar employed within [1] was indurated and very coarse, gritty and sandy in composition, strongly suggesting a somewhat later date (and actually very similar to that used in the construction

of The Grange in the mid-1880s.)

7.1.7 The entirety of the trench was sealed by modern made ground and tarmac arising from recent land use as a roadway. The present ground level lay at around 37.40m AOD.

7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 The immediate area of Trench 2 proved upon excavation to have been truncated to a depth of 1.60m below current ground level. Natural deposits of glacial clay were exposed at 35.40m AOD below the surface underneath these truncations, which had been filled with homogenous deposits of silt-sand-gravel [+] which included frequent brick and concrete pieces.

7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

7.3.1 The only archaeological feature within Trench 3 was an apparently linear feature [10] aligned approximately northeast to southwest. It was cut into natural clay [16] whose surface lay at a height of between 36.85m and 36.90m AOD.

7.3.2 Feature [10] when first machined appeared to be very ill-defined and unpromising, but with longer exposure appeared to develop progressive linearity. Upon excavation it proved to be 0.55m deep and contained two fills, a more visible light greenish bluish grey secondary fill [11], which was up to 0.50m thick. This lay above an earlier fill [12] bearing a much closer resemblance to the surrounding natural clay and therefore possibly another secondary fill arising from the slumping of the feature's sides. Both fills produced finds of prehistoric pottery, consistent with Late Bronze Age plainwares c.1100-800BC (pers comm. Matt Brudenell), whilst [11] also produced a 'squat' flake in good sharp condition, most likely of later prehistoric date, c. late second / first millennium BC (pers comm. Barry Bishop).

7.3.3 Given its linear nature and its apparent absence from Trench 1, where it might have been expected to continue, this might represent a relatively discrete feature. No further accompanying archaeological features were discovered within this trench.

7.3.4 Feature 10 was sealed by clay subsoil [15] which lay at a height of 37.11m AOD, and was 0.25m thick. This in turn was sealed by modern made ground, which was approximately 0.40m thick.

7.4 Trench 4 (Figure 6)

7.4.1 Trench 4 contained no archaeological features. Natural clay [20] was encountered at a height of 36.10m AOD. This was sealed by 0.25m of modern made ground, some of it perhaps arising from localised landscaping during this area's most recent usage as a car park and road surface.

7.5 Watching Brief (Figures 8 and 9, Plates 1 and 2)

7.5.1 The watching brief area expanded the eastern end of Trench 1 (above) and allowed a full interpretation of the aforementioned archaeology to be reached. The full extent of the brick arch [2] was exposed springing from two linear walls [47], [48] which were aligned roughly north to south. These walls consisted of unfrogged red brick, at a height of 36.35m to

36.29m AOD, the full depth of which was not ascertained. To the west, the construction cut [4] was recorded in the evaluation, while to the east cut [50] was filled by compact mortar and crushed brick. The arch [2] springing from these walls consisted of three courses of unfrogged red brick. The top of this arch was recorded at 36.99m AOD. This has been interpreted as the abutments and arched span of an east to west aligned bridge over the moat/pond recorded in Trench 1 (context [21]; probably related to, and possibly dating from, the construction of the Grange.

7.5.2 Four squared pillars [23], [24], [25] and [26] of unfrogged red brick in English bond were built over the abutment walls and span. These survived to a height of between 36.96m and 36.63m AOD. A further set of four brick pillars of similar dimensions [35], [40], [41] and [45] were recorded offset by c. 1m to the north-east to south west respectively, and surviving to a height of between 36.92m and 36.39m AOD. Pillar [41], in the south-east corner of the structure, differed slightly from the other three in that it was slightly larger and corbelled at the lowest two brick courses. The bridge has not been built squarely, with the bridge arch and corner pillars skewed to the north and east, showing as slightly rhomboid in plan.

7.5.3 These structures were joined by were four unfrogged red brick walls in Header bond: [27], [30], [31] and [34]. These curved from pillars [23] – [26] to pillars [27] - [34] respectively to form wing walls to the sides of the bridge span. These survived to a height of between 36.93m and 36.60m AOD. Wall [31], again in the south-east corner, differed from the other walls in that the lower two courses of brickwork were corbelled.

7.5.4 The remnants of four further walls of similar build [28], [29], [32] and [33] were recorded, built over the arch [2] to form a parapet over the span. These were heavily vertically truncated, surviving to a height of between 37.02m and 36.72m AOD, and remained only over the lowest points of the arch.

7.5.5 Associated with the wing walls on the north-west, south east and south-west corners were three brickwork elements of sloping and rendered brickwork. Walls [38], [44] were to the north-west and south-east corners respectively, while a third sloping and rendered element was recorded at the south-western corner as part of pillar [45]. To the north of the bridge, wall [38] may represent semi-ornamental chamfering on the elevation facing the Grange, while to the south these elements appear to be more part of possible revetting.

7.5.6 The construction sequence appeared to differ at the south-western corner where an additional rendered brickwork element was identified underlying the wing wall. Wall [46] was a cement-rendered sloping wall continuing beneath the wing wall to the north. This may be duplicated to the north beneath wing wall [30], where another section of wall [39] may form part of an earlier brick wall, but where the sequence is not clearly defined.

7.5.7 In the south-eastern corner of the structure, a small truncated brick-built channel was recorded as part of [44]. This ran along the southern edge of pillar [41], and may represent a drain into the moat/pond. To the south of this a concrete wall [43], faced to the west, was recorded surviving to a height of 36.27m AOD, and may represent a retaining wall. It was not possible to determine whether further retaining walls existed to the south of the bridge

due to truncation by a large modern service run.

7.5.8 This structure appears to have truncated a series of earlier walls. Walls [5] and [6] were recorded in Trench 1 and wall [39] (7.5.6 above) is probably a continuation of this. To the east the bridge structure overlaid or truncated walls [36], [37] and [42]. Only the tops of these walls were exposed, surviving at around 26.26m AOD, and apparently truncated by construction cut [50]. It is thought that these walls, along with walls [5] and [6] to the west, may form the retaining walls of the moat/pond prior to the construction of the bridge.

7.5.9 Waterlain deposits [51 and 52] were identified beneath the span and to each side. Fill [51] consisted of very dark brown grey sandy clay silt immediately beneath, and filling, the arch [2]. Beneath this fill [52] was a light grey brown silt clay with darker grey silt clay mottling towards the base within which roundwood fragments were observed. The full depth of this deposit was not reached, but has been interpreted as moat/pond fill. The eastern edge of the moat/pond was not observed, but natural glacial clay was observed to the east of construction cut [50].

7.5.10 Deposits overlying the bridge structure and moat/pond fill consisted of disturbed modern materials [+]. Flanking the bridge were two poured concrete beams that relate to the modern road kerb, showing that the modern access road conformed exactly to the edges of the 19th century bridge.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation

8.1.1 Trenches 2 and 4 contained no archaeological features due to heavy truncation.

8.1.2 Trench 1 and the watching brief area contained a number of 19th century brick structures which pre-date the site's use as a hospital. These comprise two walls, probably of early to mid-19th century date, and interpreted as representing retaining walls for the moat/pond possibly associated with 19th century landscaping works shown on the Ordnance survey of 1868, superseded by a small brick built bridge apparently contemporary with the construction of the extant Grange building.

8.1.3 Trench 3 contained the earliest archaeological features encountered in this part of the site: a northeast to southwest aligned probable ditch which contained prehistoric pottery fragments. Since this did not appear within Trench 1 to the south it can be suggested that this is probably related to a discrete feature.

8.1.4 The moat/pond as recorded in Trench 1 and the watching brief appears to be considerably narrower than that shown in the 1868 OS map (Figure 7). The presence of moat deposits to the west of possible retaining walls, including re-deposited clays [7] and [8], in Trench 1, and the identification of a possible unrevetted cut [21] strongly suggests that narrowing of the moat had occurred during the 19th century prior to the construction of the bridge.

8.1.5 It is not possible to say with any certainty what the upper-works of the bridge would have looked like, or the level of any road surface passing over the bridge. The size of the parapet and wing walls of the bridge, and the fact that they appear to have been mortared directly onto the bridge arch, do not suggest that they were designed to retain large quantities of fill material – a minimum of 650mm of fill would have been required to raise the level from the top of the abutment to the crown of the span. It is possible that the bridge existed as a hump-backed span, but no evidence of surfacing was found associated with the arch. The presence directly adjacent to the bridge of concrete footings, most likely to relate to the kerb line of the (now removed) modern access road, strongly suggests that the road line associated with the bridge has been retained, and that the bridge existed on the approach to the Grange.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 This evaluation found no remains directly related to the presence of a medieval moated site, or to its later use as a post-medieval farm (Figure 7). It is possible that feature [21] represents a moat related to the medieval or post-medieval manor house, although if so it must change direction sharply to the north for it did not appear in Trenches 2 and 3. Alternatively the feature could also potentially be a pond.

8.2.2 Trench 3 contained remains of a linear feature securely dated to the late second / early first millennia BC, here suggested to be part of a discrete feature.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Ltd for commissioning this archaeological evaluation on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd, and Adam Single of English Heritage (GLAAS) for monitoring the work.

9.2 The authors would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the site and editing this report. The finds were spot-dated by Berni Sudds, Chris Jarrett, Barry Bishop and Matt Brudenell. Chris Cooper provided logistical support, and Rick Archer conducted the GPS survey. The site staff were Iain Bright and Ian Cipin.

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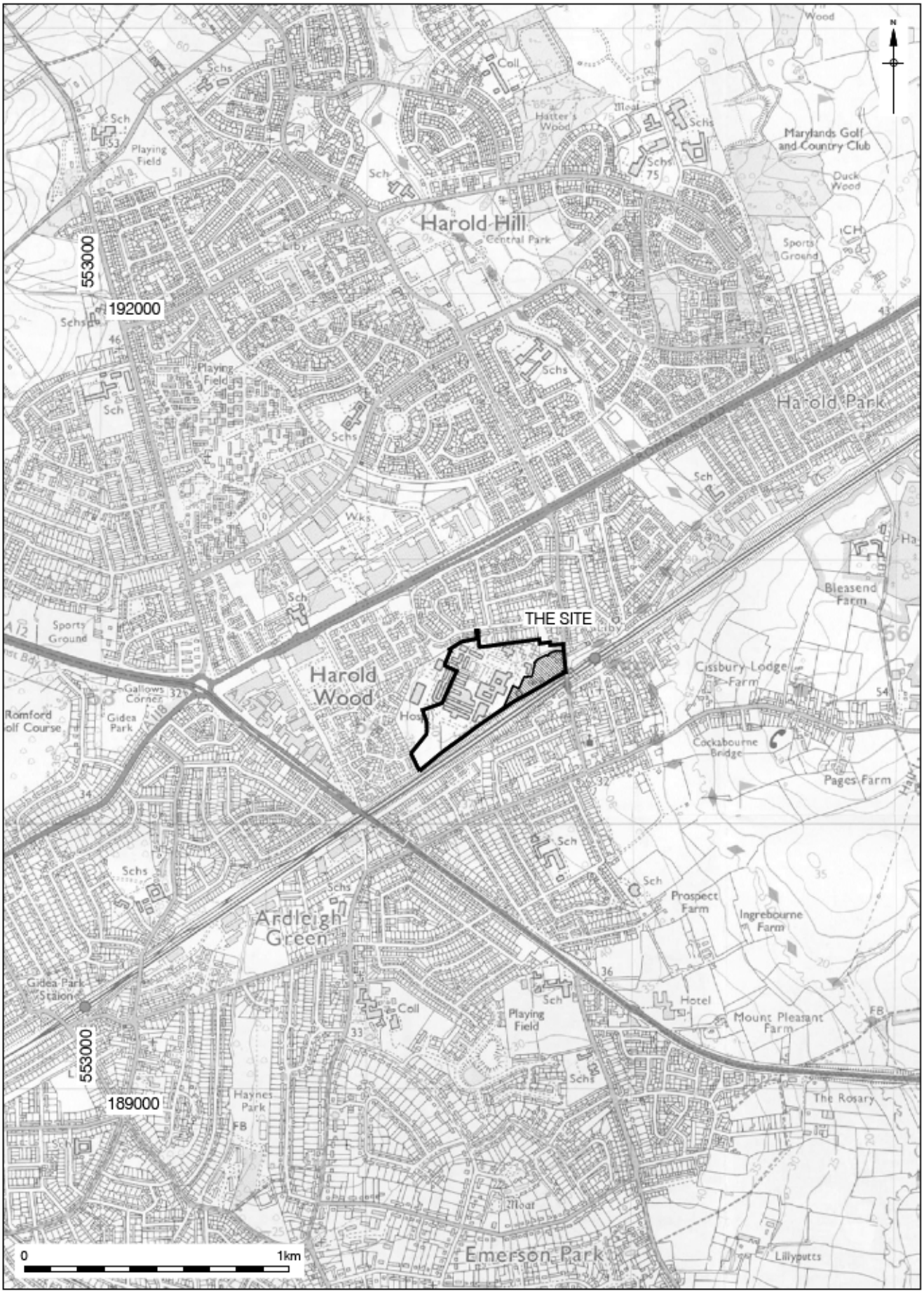
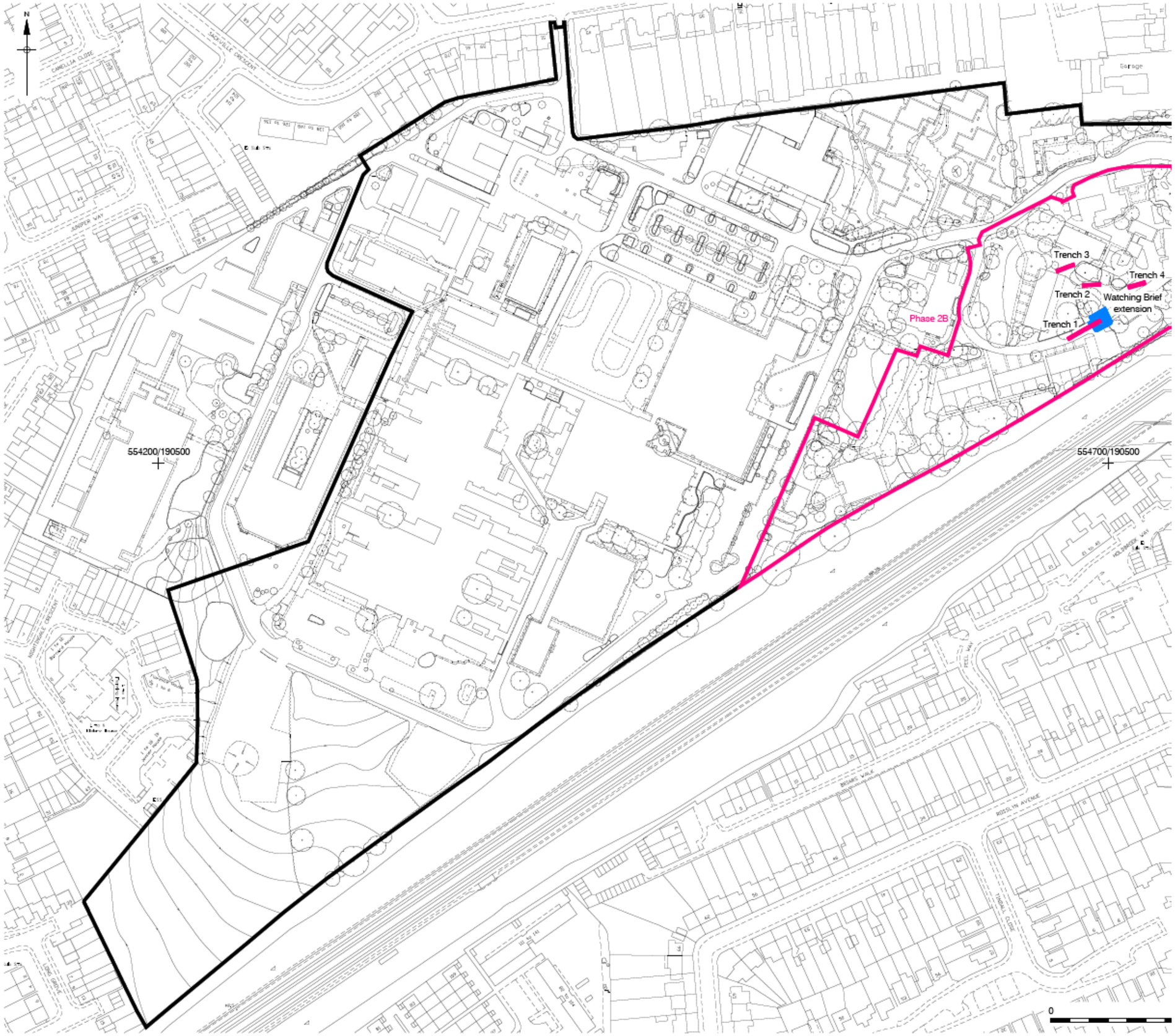


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



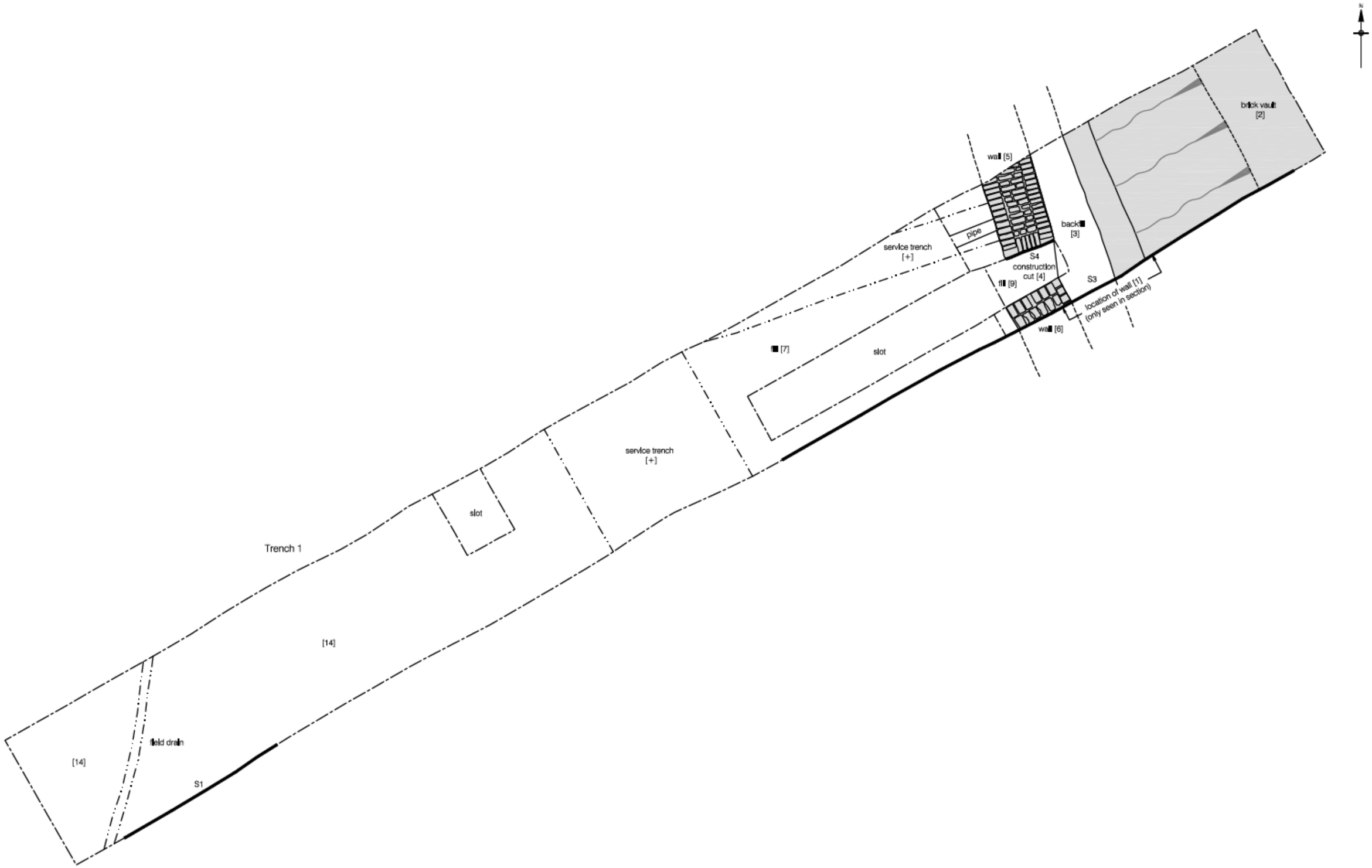
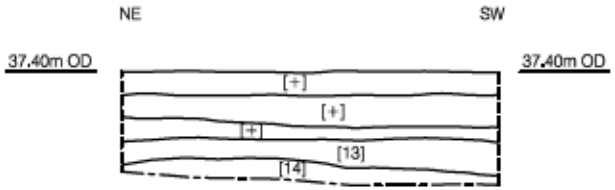
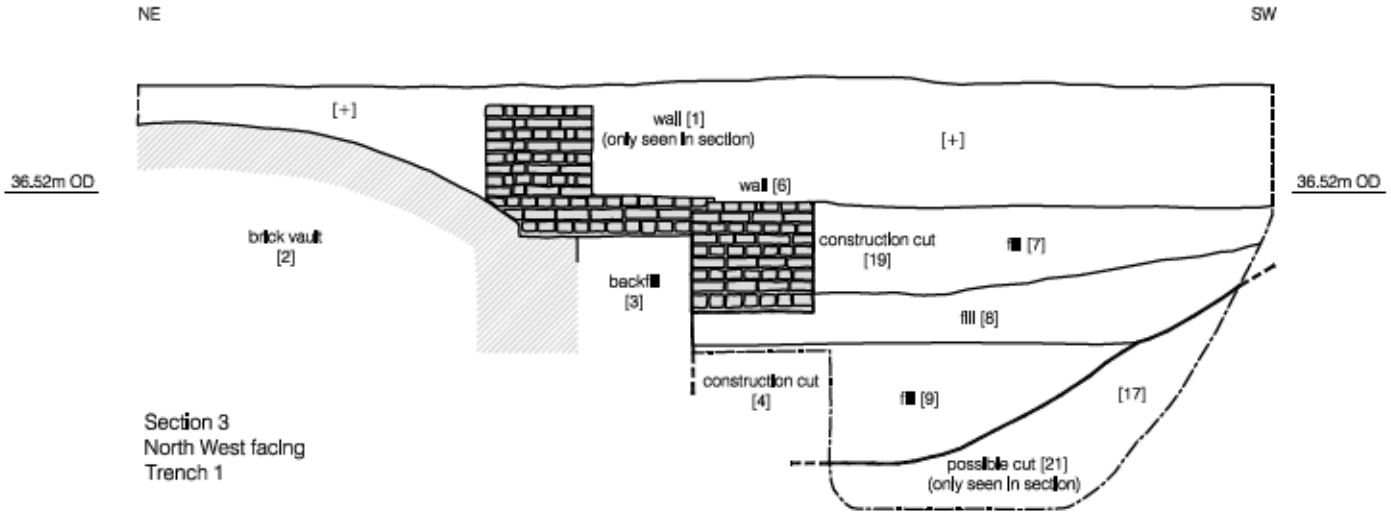


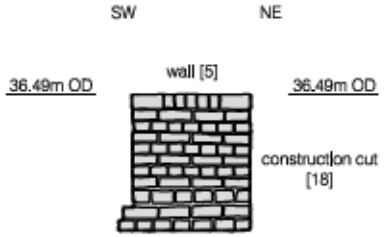
Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan
1:50 at A3



Section 1
North West facing
Trench 1



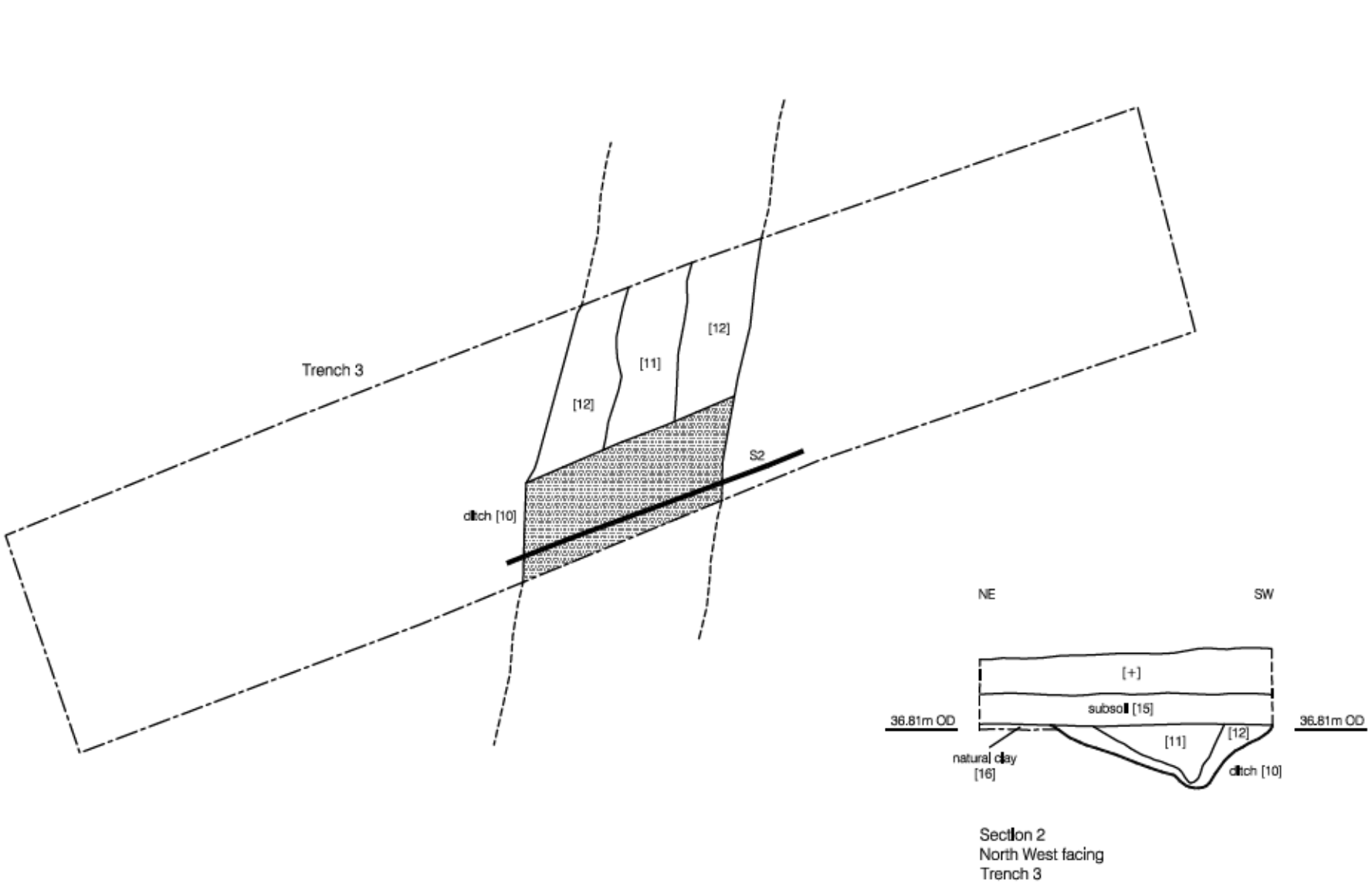
Section 3
North West facing
Trench 1



Section 4
South East facing
Trench 1

0 2m

Figure 4
Trench 1 Sections
1:50 at A4



Section 2
North West facing
Trench 3

excavated slot

0 2m

Figure 5
Trench 3 Plan & Section
1:50 at A4

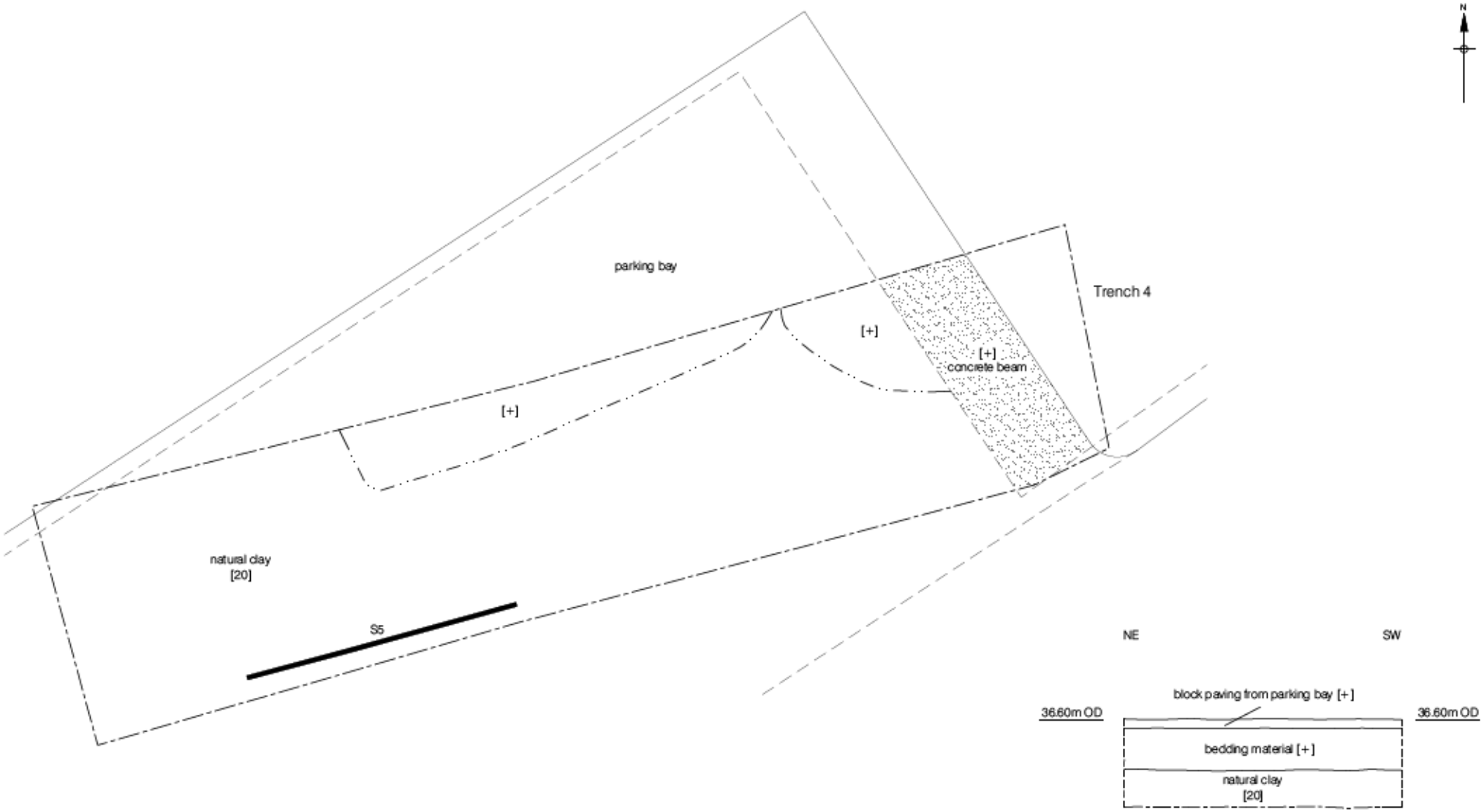
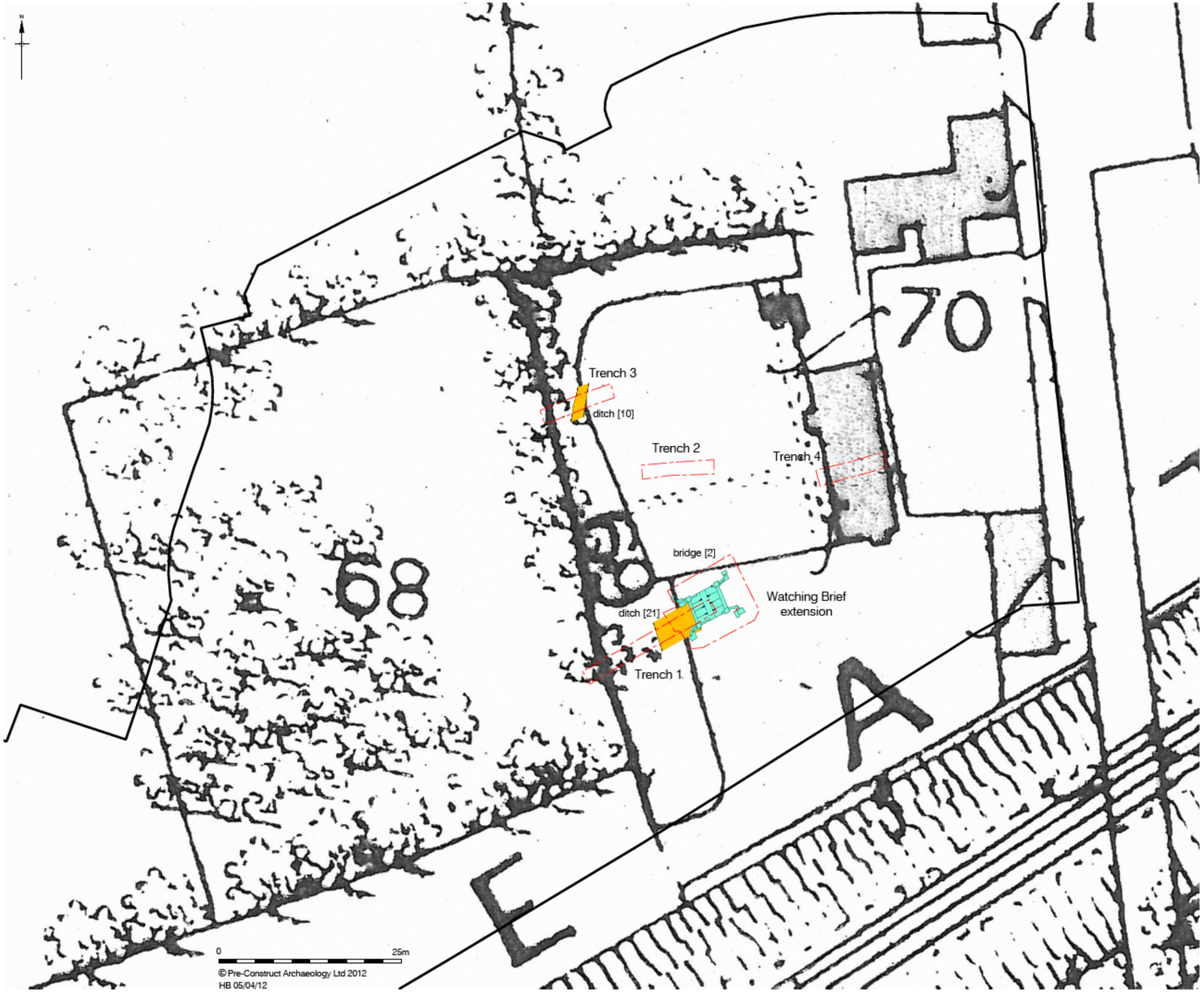


Figure 6
Trench 4 Plan & Section
1:50 at A4


Trench 3
ditch [10]
Trench 2
Trench 4
bridge [2]
ditch [21]
Watching Brief
extension
Trench 1
70
68
A
0
25m
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HB 05/04/12

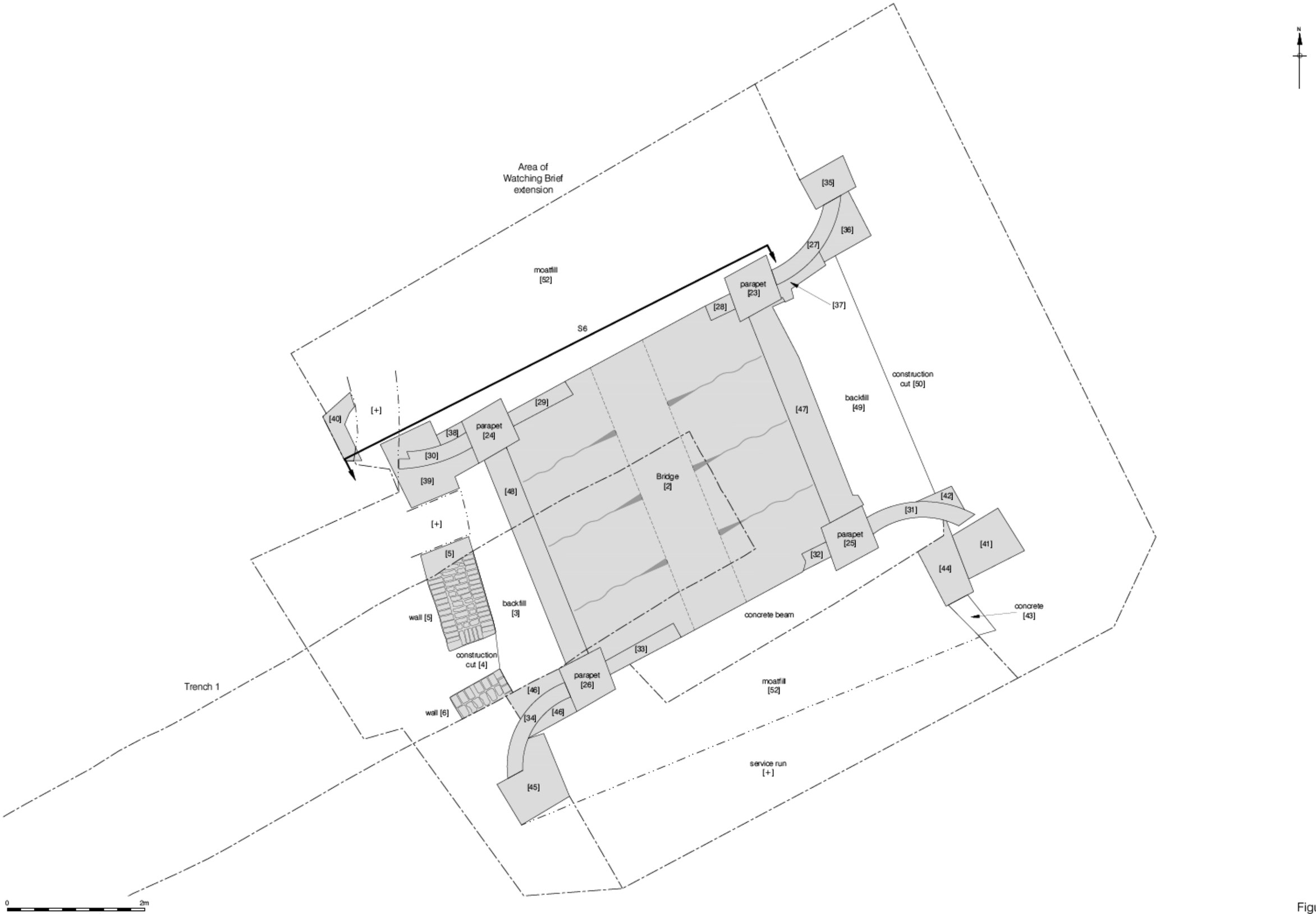

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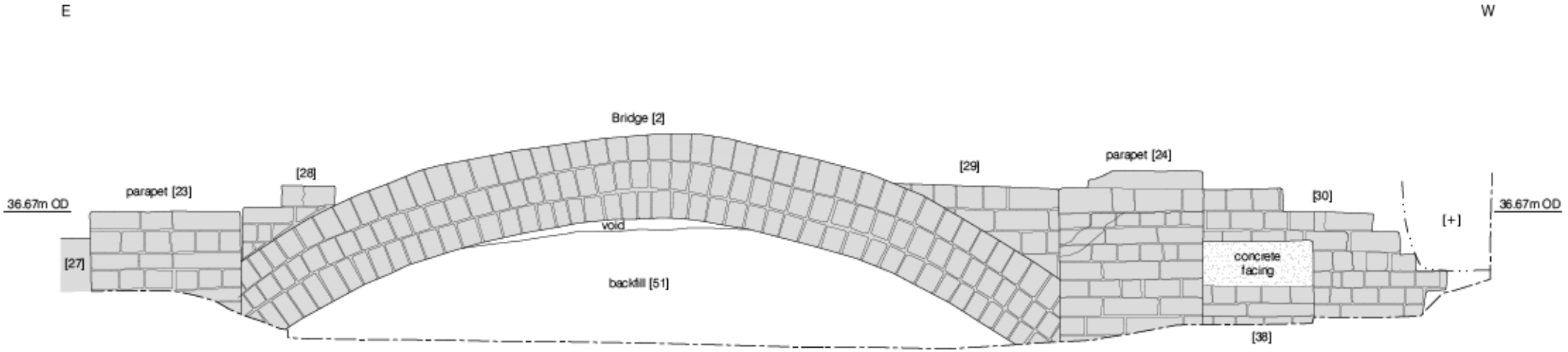
Figure 8
Watching Brief Extension Plan
1:50 at A3



Elevation of Bridge [2]
North facing
Watching Brief extension at Western end of Trench 1

0 10m

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Figure 9
Section 6
1:25 at A4

Plate 1: Bridge facing west

Plate 2: Bridge facing south

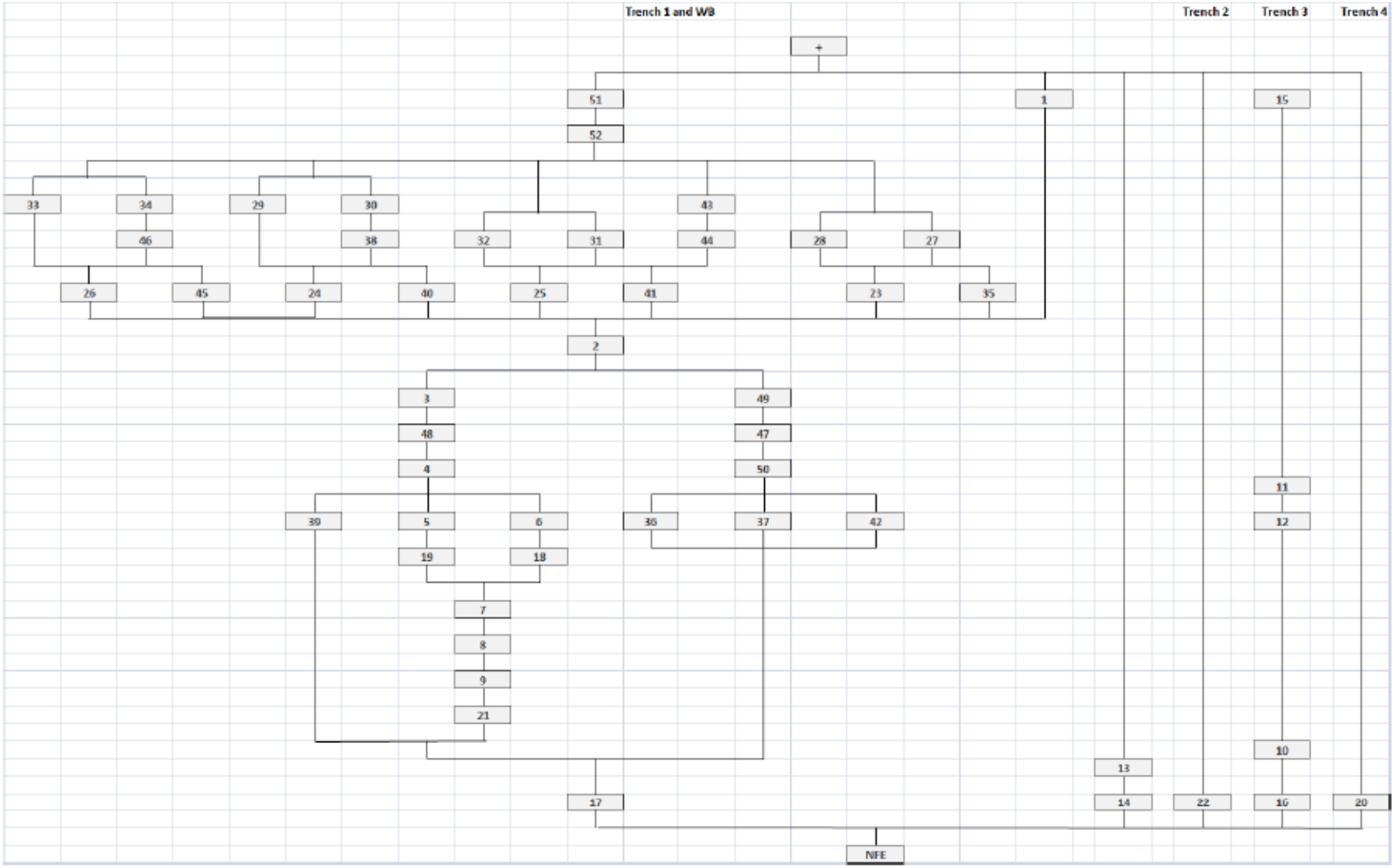
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Highest Level	Lowest Level
1	1	Masonry	Brick structure with unfrogged red brick (210 x 70 x 100mm)	1880s garden feature	37.08m AOD	36.50m AOD
2	1	Masonry	Brick arch with abutment and wing walls	Mid-1800s bridge	36.98m AOD	36.26m AOD
3	1	Fill	Moderately cemented dark purplish red crushed brick, flint pebbles and clinker.	Backfill of construction trench [4]	36.26m AOD	N/A
4	1	Cut	Vertical sided cut	Construction trench for [2]	36.26m AOD	N/A
5	1	Masonry	Brick wall with unfrogged red brick (215 x 65 x 105mm)	Early 19th C garden wall	36.49m AOD	35.65m AOD
6	1	Masonry	Brick wall with unfrogged red brick (215 x 65 x 105mm)	Early 19th C garden wall	36.49m AOD	N/A
7	1	Fill	Firm mixed light brownish grey, light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clay silt (30:70) with occ pot, pegtile, charcoal fragments, flint pebbles and cobbles	Top backfill of [21]	36.67m AOD	N/A
8	1	Fill	Firm/stiff dark reddish brown and light brownish grey silt clay (30:70) with occ pot, pegtile, flint pebbles (up to 50mm) and moderate charcoal fragments	Lower backfill of [21]	35.85m AOD	35.97m AOD
9	1	Fill	Soft/firm mid bluish grey with mid reddish brown patches clay silt (25:75) with occasional flint pebbles (up to0.10m)	Waterlain fill of [21]	35.52m AOD	N/A
10	3	Cut	Linear northeast-southwest aligned feature	Prehistoric ditch	36.85m AOD	36.26m AOD
11	3	Fill	Firm light greenish grey silt clay (20:80) with frequent charcoal, occasional flint pebbles, pot, struck flint (?), daub	Secondary fill of [10]	36.85m AOD	36.77m AOD
12	3	Fill	Firm light yellowish brown silt clay (20:80)	Secondary (?) fill of [10]	36.85m AOD	36.78m AOD
13	1	Layer	Soft mixed light yellowish brown and light brownish yellow clay sand silt (20:30:50) with frequent flint pebbles (up to 0.10m)	Natural brickearth	36.97m AOD	36.93m AOD
14	1	Natural	Stiff light brownish yellow and dark brownish red with light bluish grey patches with occ flint pebbles and cobbles (up to 0.15m)	Natural glacial clay	36.83m AOD	36.71m AOD
15	3	Layer	Soft to firm light greyish brown silt clay (30:70) with occasional CBM and flint pebbles	Modern subsoil	37.11m AOD	N/A
16	3	Natural	Stiff light brownish yellow and dark brownish red with light bluish grey patches with occ flint pebbles and cobbles (up to 0.15m)	Natural glacial clay	36.77m AOD	36.74m AOD

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Highest Level	Lowest Level
17	1	Natural	Stiff light brownish yellow and dark brownish red with light bluish grey patches with occ flint pebbles and cobbles (up to 0.15m)	Natural glacial clay	36.57m AOD	35.60m AOD
18	1	Cut	Cut around wall [5]	Construction trench for wall [5]	36.49m AOD	35.39m AOD
19	1	Cut	Cut around wall [6]	Construction trench for wall [6]	36.49m AOD	
20	4	Natural	Stiff light brownish yellow and dark brownish red with light bluish grey patches with occ flint pebbles and cobbles (up to 0.15m)	Natural glacial clay	36.10m AOD	
21	1	Cut	Western moderately to gently sloping side of cut	Cut for possible pond or moat	35.92m AOD	34.77m AOD
23	WB	Masonry	Brick pillar in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge parapet pillar	36.63m AOD	N/A
24	WB	Masonry	Brick pillar in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge parapet pillar	36.83m AOD	N/A
25	WB	Masonry	Brick pillar in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge parapet pillar	36.73m AOD	N/A
26	WB	Masonry	Brick pillar in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge parapet pillar	36.96m AOD	N/A
27	WB	Masonry	NE wing wall in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge wing wall	36.60m AOD	N/A
28	WB	Masonry	NE parapet wall in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge parapet	36.74m AOD	N/A
29	WB	Masonry	NW parapet wall in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge parapet	36.90m AOD	N/A
30	WB	Masonry	NW wing wall in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge wing wall	36.93m AOD	N/A
31	WB	Masonry	SE wing wall in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge wing wall	36.72m AOD	N/A
32	WB	Masonry	SE parapet wall in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge parapet	36.72m AOD	N/A
33	WB	Masonry	SW parapet wall in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge parapet	37.02m AOD	N/A
34	WB	Masonry	SW wing wall in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge wing wall	36.93m AOD	N/A
35	WB	Masonry	NE flanking pillar in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge wing wall pillar	36.39m AOD	N/A
36	WB	Masonry	Brick wall. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Poss. truncated revetment	36.26m AOD	N/A
37	WB	Masonry	Brick wall. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Poss. truncated revetment	36.25m AOD	N/A
38	WB	Masonry	Brick wall in bridge [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Rendered facing on NW of bridge	36.48m AOD	N/A
39	WB	Masonry	Brick wall. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Poss. truncated revetment	35.58m AOD	N/A
40	WB	Masonry	NW flanking pillar in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge wing wall pillar	36.91m AOD	N/A
41	WB	Masonry	SE flanking pillar in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge wing wall pillar	36.52m AOD	N/A
42	WB	Masonry	Brick wall. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Poss. truncated revetment	36.26m AOD	N/A
43	WB	Masonry	Concrete revetment wall	Concrete revetment	36.27m AOD	N/A

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Highest Level	Lowest Level
44	WB	Masonry	Brick wall and drain in bridge [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Rendered facing and drain on SE of bridge	36.54m AOD	N/A
45	WB	Masonry	SW flanking pillar in [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Bridge wing wall pillar	36.92m AOD	N/A
46	WB	Masonry	Brick wall in bridge [2]. Unfrogged red brick (225 x 100 x 70mm)	Rendered facing on NW of bridge	36.47m AOD	N/A
47	WB	Masonry	Abutment wall for bridge [2]	Bridge abutment	36.35m AOD	N/A
48	WB	Masonry	Abutment wall for bridge [2]	Bridge abutment	36.29m AOD	N/A
49	WB	fill	Compact mortar and crushed brick	Fill of construction cut [50]	36.35m AOD	N/A
50	WB	cut	Linear construction cut for [47]	Construction cut	36.35m AOD	N/A
51	WB	Fill	Very dark brown grey sandy clay silt	Moat fill	36.60m AOD	N/A
52	WB	fill	light grey brown silt clay with darker grey silt clay mottling	Moat fill	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-118518

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at the former Harold Wood Hospital, Romford, Essex (Phase 2B)
Short description of the project	The evaluation consisted of four trial trenches designed to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. The watching brief consisted of an area measuring 114m2 excavated to the east end of Trench 1 in order to define and record a vaulted brick structure partially exposed during the evaluation. Within Trench 1, four 19th century brick structures were encountered, including a vaulted structure, initially interpreted as an ice-house or vaulted culvert, as well as a possible pond or moat feature. Deposits within Trench 2 had been totally truncated by previous activity. Trench 3 contained a linear feature, possibly a field or enclosure ditch, securely dated to the late second / early first millennia BC. Trench 4 contained only modern intrusions and services cutting through slightly landscaped natural deposits. The watching brief showed the brick structures recorded in Trench 1 to be a bridge with arched span plus associated abutments and wing walls, and a possible previous revetment associated with the moat.
Project dates	Start: 23-01-2012 End: 27-03-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	GUB12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	BRIDGE Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	MOAT? POND? Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOFTILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC Late Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAVERING ROMFORD Former Harold Wood Hospital
Postcode	RM3 0BH
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 5420 9035 51.5903674128 0.226242414154 51 35 25 N 000 13 34 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36.10m Max: 36.95m
Project creators	

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suzanne Gailey
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Mark Beasley
Project supervisor	Ashley Pooley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Countryside Properties Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Harold Wood Hospital, Romford, RM3 0BH: Phase 2B: An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beasley, M.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Description	A4 bound client document

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	23 April 2012

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