

**LAND SOUTH OF REGINALD ROAD,  
HAROLD WOOD RM3 0RA**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
P0151.13**

**PCA REPORT NO: 11640**

**SITE CODE: REG14**

**FEBRUARY 2014**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND SOUTH OF REGINALD ROAD,  
HAROLD WOOD RM3 0RA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**CENTRAL NGR: TQ 5513 9069 (555132,190696)**

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CGMS CONSULTING**  
on behalf of  
**HILL STREET HOLDINGS**

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**February 2014**

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## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Land south of Reginald Road, Harold Wood, London Borough of Havering, RM3 0RA (Figure 1). The fieldwork comprised an evaluation conducted between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> February 2014, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hill Street Holdings.
- 1.2 Five evaluation trenches were excavated, and demonstrated that naturally deposited gravels and clays are present on the western portion of the site between 25.15m OD and 23.93m OD which represent the natural Head deposits as illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 57 Romford). The eastern area of the site was confirmed as being underlain by natural alluvial deposits associated with the River Ingrebourne, which lies directly east and south of the site. This eastern area of the site lies within the floodplain of the Ingrebourne, also illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area.
- 1.3 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded within any of the evaluation trenches. Only modern deposits sealed the natural stratigraphy within all of the trenches. Cartographic evidence suggests that the site remained undeveloped as agricultural land until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. No evidence for 'ploughsoil' deposits was recorded however which may suggest the area of the site saw some modification and truncation from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Land south of Reginald Road, Harold Wood, RM3 0RA in the London Borough of Havering by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 5513 9069 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is an irregularly shaped parcel of land, covering approximately 5,300m<sup>2</sup>. It is bounded to the north by properties fronting Woodlands Road, to the west by properties fronting Ronald Road, to the south by properties fronting Ronald Road and the Ingrebourne River, and to the east again by the Ingrebourne River. Planning permission (under application number P0151.13) has been granted by the London Borough of Havering for the redevelopment of the site.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Neil Hawkins and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Neil Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hill Street Holdings and the project was monitored by Gill King, temporary Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Havering.
- 2.4 The site was recorded using the unique site code REG14, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The east of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone (Gailey 2014).

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London 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 policy relating to archaeology 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 The proposed development will see the demolition of the existing buildings and redevelopment of the site to create 9 No. two-, three- and four-bedroom semi-detached houses and a flat, plus associated roads, paths, car parking/garages, landscaping and environmental enhancements. The scheme has received full planning permission from the London Borough of Havering (application number P0151.13) and the permission includes the following condition:

**19. ARCHAEOLOGY:**

- A) NO DEMOLITION OR DEVELOPMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE APPLICANT HAS SECURED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY THE APPLICANT AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.
- B) NO DEVELOPMENT OR DEMOLITION SHALL TAKE PLACE OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION APPROVED UNDER PART (A).
- C) THE DEVELOPMENT SHALL NOT BE OCCUPIED UNTIL THE SITE INVESTIGATION AND POST INVESTIGATION ASSESSMENT HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROGRAMME SET OUT IN THE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION APPROVED UNDER PART (A), AND THE PROVISION MADE FOR ANALYSIS, PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE RESULTS AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION HAS BEEN SECURED.

REASON: HERITAGE ASSETS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST SURVIVE ON THE SITE. THE PLANNING AUTHORITY WISHES TO SECURE THE PROVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT FOLLOWED BY THE SUBSEQUENT RECORDING OF SIGNIFICANT REMAINS PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING PRESERVATION OF IMPORTANT REMAINS), IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS GIVEN BY THE BOROUGH AND IN PPS5/NPPF.

3.4.2 The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Havering, Adam Single of English Heritage, has advised that in the first instance an archaeological trial-trench evaluation will be necessary.

3.4.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for the application by the client's consultant, Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting. That document (2014) considered the site to have a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains of a local importance.

3.4.4 In accordance with the first section of the condition a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by PCA (Mayo 2014) and approved by the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Havering.

3.4.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The east of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone (Gailey 2014).

### 3.5 Research Objectives

3.5.1 The evaluation aimed to address the following primary objectives:

- 1 To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
  - 2 To confirm the expected absence of palaeoenvironmental deposits at the site.
  - 3 To establish the presence or absence of earlier prehistoric activity.
-



- 4 To establish the presence or absence of later prehistoric and Roman activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
- 5 To establish the presence or absence medieval activity. Can suspicions be confirmed that the site lay within agricultural land during this period?
- 6 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- 7 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- 8 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The following background information is summarised from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared for the site by CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2014).
- 4.2 Geotechnical investigations undertaken on the study site by RSA Geotechnics Ltd in November 2012 confirmed the geological sequence comprised Made Ground overlying Alluvium or Head Deposits overlying London Clay. Made Ground was recorded across the site up to depths of between 0.40m below ground level (bgl) and greater than 1.30m bgl. Alluvium was recorded underlying the Made Ground in those exploratory holes closest to the river up to depths of over 2m bgl (2.20m bgl WS5). Head deposits were recorded underlying Made Ground in the west of the site up to depths of over 2m bgl (3.20m bgl WS6).
- 4.3 The site lies partly on the edge and partly within the alluvial floodplain of the Ingrebourne River, which meanders along the eastern and south eastern boundary of the study site.
- 4.4 The site is approximately level at c25m AOD. It encapsulates a total area of approximately 5,300m<sup>2</sup>.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The following text has been summarised from the site-specific Archaeological Desk Based Assessment previously compiled for the site (Gailey 2014). Compilation of the text included an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within a 1km radius of the site, with reference to other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic sources.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 An archaeological evaluation undertaken to the east of Harold Wood Hospital approximately 400m northwest of the site recorded a single linear feature dated to the Bronze Age (PCA 2012a). An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation undertaken to the southwest of the former Harold Wood Hospital approximately 1km southwest of the site recorded peripheral settlement and agricultural activity dating to the late Bronze Age and Iron Age including 1 definite and 6 possible cremations burials (PCA 2012b).

5.2.2 A late prehistoric activity site was identified from an archaeological evaluation about 850m northwest of the site at Spilsby Road, on the northern side of the Colchester Road (A12), in 1993. Fieldwork revealed four small pits, one of which contained sherds of flint gritted late Prehistoric pottery and a fragment of burnt flint, thought to date to the late Bronze or Early Iron Age.

5.2.3 The higher ground to the west and northwest of the site was clearly a favoured location for activity dating to these periods.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 The projected route of the Roman road from London to Colchester runs from west to east approximately 650m north of the site along the route of modern Colchester Road (A12). The archaeological investigations to the southwest of Harold Wood Hospital recorded evidence of Late Iron Age/Romano British agricultural activity (PCA 2012b). This suggests continued occupation and activity on this area of higher ground to the west and northwest of the site.

### **5.4 Anglo-Saxon & Medieval**

5.4.1 During the Anglo Saxon and medieval periods the site most likely lay in agricultural land away from any settlement activity within the estate of one of the local manors. Readnalls Manor was originally a tenement held in 1222 but later became a farm and is thought to have been located approximately 500m southwest of the site.

5.4.2 In 1507 the tenement of 'gobyons' is first mentioned although it most probably originated during the late medieval period. This house is thought to have stood approximately 500m west of the site. By 1594 'Gobyons' (or Gubbins) had developed into a large Manor House and by the 18<sup>th</sup> century had become a farm.

## **5.5 Post-Medieval**

- 5.5.1 During the post-medieval period the site comprised meadowland within the Gubbins estate. There was no change to the site until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.5.2 Between 1867 and 1896 the site had been laid out for development with Reginald Road traversing the site from north to south leading from Woodland Road to Ronald Road. The west of the site comprised of the back garden plots of houses fronting onto Ronald Road and those fronting Woodland Road. By the 1930s Reginald Road had been reduced in length and no longer extended into the site.
- 5.5.3 By the early 1960s a coach depot building was constructed in the southeast of the site with associated yard and landscaping in the northwest of the site a bungalow was constructed. In the west of the site an outbuilding had been constructed associated with the houses fronting onto Ronald Road. By the mid 1970s the outbuilding along Ronald Road had been demolished and a small access route created leading to the site. The back garden plots to the rear of Woodlands Road and Ronald Road had been reduced so they no longer extended onto the site. Another building was located within the depot area of the site and small glass building was located with the western area. There were minor extensions to the depot buildings by the 1990s.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2014). The design allowed for the excavation of five trenches, all of which were to measure 10m in length by 1.8m wide.
- 6.2 The trenches were excavated with a JCB-3CX 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. Once excavated the trenches were inspected by archaeologists using hand-tools to allow their recording, and the investigation of any exposed features. All trenches were dug to the level of the natural geology so as to provide a full stratigraphic profile for the site. A machine excavated sondage was undertaken within evaluation Trench 3 to ascertain the depth and nature of the alluvial deposits; elsewhere in the other trenches the superficial geological deposits were encountered at levels which did not require deeper sondages.
- 6.3 The trenches were located so as to be within the proposed development footprints, and were set out in advance of PCAs arrival by the client's engineers. The achieved dimensions of the trenches were as follows:

Trench	Length	Width	Max depth	Alignment
1	10.76m	1.97m	0.86m	E-W
2	10.43m	1.89m	1.09m	N-S
3	9.99m	1.80m	2.54m	NE-SW
4	12.75m	1.94m	0.96m	E-W
5	9.21m	1.89m	1.10m	N-S

- 6.4 During the course of the work groundwater became a severe problem in all trenches, such that the trenches became unworkable within 4 hours of initial excavation. Various methods were employed to dewater the trenches (sump digging, baling out by hand and machine) and allow trench investigation and recording in line with the WSI.
- 6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the evaluation of all trenches.

- 6.6 All trenches were surveyed using a GPS-system locating them to the National OS Grid.
- 6.7 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code REG14.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposits recorded within evaluation Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5, contexts [2], [3], [4], [8], [9] and [11] respectively, were natural silty clay and clay gravel layers.
- 7.1.2 In Trench 1 a firm brown silty clay, [2], was recorded at a highest level of 24.57m OD sloping down to 24.45m OD to the east.
- 7.1.3 In Trench 2 a layer of compact natural gravel, [4], was located in the southern end of the trench along with a firm brown clay, [3], located in the northern end. Both natural deposits were recorded at a consistent height of 23.56m OD.
- 7.1.4 In Trench 4 a compact natural gravel, [8], was recorded sloping down from 23.57m OD at the west to 23.42m OD to the east. A deposit of natural firm brown clay, [9] was located at 23.57m OD in the western extent of the trench.
- 7.1.5 In Trench 5 a firm deposit of natural brown clay, [11], was recorded consistently at 24.25m OD throughout the trench.
- 7.1.6 The natural deposits recorded in these four evaluation trenches are consistent with the underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey as Head deposits; described as clay, silt, sand and gravel.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Alluvium**

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded in evaluation Trench 3 was an extensive layer of alluvial clay, context [6]. Recorded within a deeper machine excavated sondage, this homogenous and sterile firm brown clay was located at 22.46m OD and had a recorded thickness of 1.10m but continued below the excavation limit. Sealing this alluvial clay was another alluvial clay deposit, [5]. Located at 23.26m OD this homogenous and sterile firm clay deposit was 0.80m thick and was recorded through the entirety of the evaluation trench. This deposit was heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons throughout. This sequence of homogenous alluvial deposits was devoid of artefacts and therefore provided no dating evidence for their deposition.
- 7.2.2 These alluvial deposits are consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey and are associated with the River Ingrebourne to the south and east.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Modern**

- 7.3.1 Sealing the natural deposits in Trench 1 was a layer of modern made ground sealed by topsoil. This modern sequence was 0.70m thick and was recorded between 25.15m OD, to the west, and 24.89m OD to the east, the modern ground level.
- 7.3.2 Sealing the natural deposits in Trench 2 was a sequence of modern deposits and topsoil. This modern sequence was 0.80m thick and was recorded between 24.52m OD, to the north, and 24.42m OD, to the south, the modern ground level.
- 7.3.3 Sealing the alluvial sequence in Trench 3 was a sequence of modern deposits sealed by tarmac.

This modern sequence was heavily contaminated by hydrocarbons throughout. At 0.70m thick this modern sequence was recorded at 23.96m OD, the modern ground level.

7.3.4 Sealing the natural deposits in Trench 4 was a layer of modern made ground sealed by topsoil. This modern sequence was 0.70m thick and was recorded between 24.49m OD, to the west, and 23.93m OD to the east, the modern ground level.

7.3.5 Sealing the natural deposits in Trench 5 was a layer of modern made ground sealed by topsoil. This modern sequence was 0.60m thick and was recorded between 24.71m OD, to the south, and 24.64m OD to the north, the modern ground level.





*Plate 1: Trench 1 facing west, 1m scale*



*Plate 2: Trench 2 facing north, 1m scale.*



*Plate 3: Trench 3 facing southwest*



*Plate 4: Machine excavated sondage in western end of Trench 3 (Section 3), facing west*



*Plate 5: Trench 4 facing east, 1m scale*



*Plate 6: Trench 5 facing south, 1m scale*

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The research questions identified in the evaluation WSI (Mayo 2014) were:

- 1 To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- 2 To confirm the expected absence of palaeoenvironmental deposits at the site.
- 3 To establish the presence or absence of earlier prehistoric activity.
- 4 To establish the presence or absence of later prehistoric and Roman activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
- 5 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity. Can suspicions be confirmed that the site lay within agricultural land during this period?
- 6 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- 7 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- 8 To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.2 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that natural deposits were present on the site between a highest level of 25.15m OD and a lowest level of 23.93m OD. The natural geology within the evaluation trenches was composed of silty clay and gravel deposits consistent with the known underlying geology described by the British Geological Survey as Head deposits; described as clay, silt, sand and gravel. The recorded deposits are also consistent with those encountered during geotechnical investigations previously undertaken on the site (Gailey 2014).

8.3 Recorded within evaluation Trench 3, the easternmost of the trenches, was a sequence of alluvial deposits. This alluvium was homogenous and sterile, being devoid of material culture. It was however heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons relating to the site being used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a coach yard. These deposits are directly associated with the River Ingrebourne which lies to the south and east of the site. The site clearly lies within the floodplain of this river as described by the British Geological Survey, which illustrates this portion of the site to be underlain by alluvium. Previously undertaken geotechnical investigations also recorded a sequence of alluvial deposits within the eastern area of the site (Gailey 2014). The alluvium recorded within evaluation Trench 3 is therefore consistent with both the underlying geology described by the British Geological Survey and the results of the geotechnical investigation.

8.4 No evidence was recorded during the evaluation for prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval activity at the site.

- 8.5 Sealing all the natural deposits, and the alluvial sequence, throughout all the evaluation trenches were deposits of made ground sealed by topsoil and, in Trench 3, tarmac. Cartographic evidence suggests that the site lay as agricultural land until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when development began to encroach upon the area (Gailey 2014). However no 'ploughsoil' or similar deposits associated with such activity were recorded within any of the evaluation trenches. Such deposits would hypothetically have been present in what was clearly a peripheral rural location. The possibility therefore exists that the site may have seen some previous modification or truncation. This may have occurred during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion which saw Reginald Road and associated buildings constructed or during modifications undertaken to the site in the 1970s. The cartographic evidence also suggests that the eastern half of the site remained undeveloped until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of the coach depot. This area most likely remained undeveloped due its location on the floodplain of the Ingrebourne. This eastern area of the site was clearly modified in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, which is reflected in the depositional sequence of evaluation Trench 3.
- 8.6 The completed archive will be deposited with LAARC under site code REG14. The site will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* Fieldwork Round-up.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Hill Street Holdings. Thanks are also due to Adam Single and Gill King, English Heritage Archaeological Advisors to the London Borough of Havering, for monitoring the site.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and editing, Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations and Richard Archer for the survey work. Thanks are also due to Chris Cooper for the logistics and John Joyce and Phil Frickers for their assistance with the fieldwork.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Sect/elev No	Phase	Type	Description	Trench	High m OD	Low m OD	notes
1	1	3	Layer	Clay layer of made ground	Trench 1	24.77		Layer of silty-clay 20 <sup>th</sup> century made ground
2	1	1	Layer	Natural clay	Trench 1	24.57	24.45	Natural clay head deposit
3	2	1	Layer	Natural clay	Trench 2	23.56		Natural clay head deposit
4	2	1	Layer	Natural gravel	Trench 2	23.56		Natural gravel deposit
5	3	2	Layer	Natural alluvium	Trench 3	23.26		Layer of silty clay alluvium, heavily contaminated
6	3	2	Layer	Natural alluvium	Trench 3	22.46		Layer of silty-clay alluvium
7	4	3	Layer	Clay layer of made ground	Trench 4	23.77	23.62	Layer of silty-clay 20 <sup>th</sup> century made ground
8	4	1	Layer	Natural gravel	Trench 4	23.57	23.42	Natural gravel deposit
9	4	1	Layer	Natural clay	Trench 4	23.40		Natural clay head deposit
10	5	3	Layer	Clay layer of made ground	Trench 5	24.52		Layer of silty-clay 20 <sup>th</sup> century made ground
11	5	1	Layer	Natural clay	Trench 5	24.15		Natural clay head deposit

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-171414

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at land South of Reginald Road, Harold Wood
Short description of the project	An Archaeological evaluation at land South of Reginald Road, Harold Wood. Five evaluation trenches recorded natural clay and gravel head deposits throughout sealed by modern made ground. The eastern portion of the site recorded natural alluvial clay relating to the River Ingrebourne which meanders along the southern and eastern edge of the site.
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2014 End: 06-02-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	REG14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAVERING HAVERING Land South of Reginald Road, Harold Wood
Postcode	RM3 0RA
Study area	5300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5513 9069 51.5931664309 0.23980848756 51 35 35 N 000 14 23 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23.93m Max: 25.15m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins
Type of	Property Developers



sponsor/funding  
body

Name of  
sponsor/funding  
body Hill Street Holdings

#### Project archives

Physical Archive  
Exists? No

Digital Archive  
recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID REG14

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media  
available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive  
recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID REG14

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media  
available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished  
Text"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of Reginald Road, Harold Wood

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hawkins, N.

Other  
bibliographic  
details PCA R11640

Date 2014

Issuer or  
publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

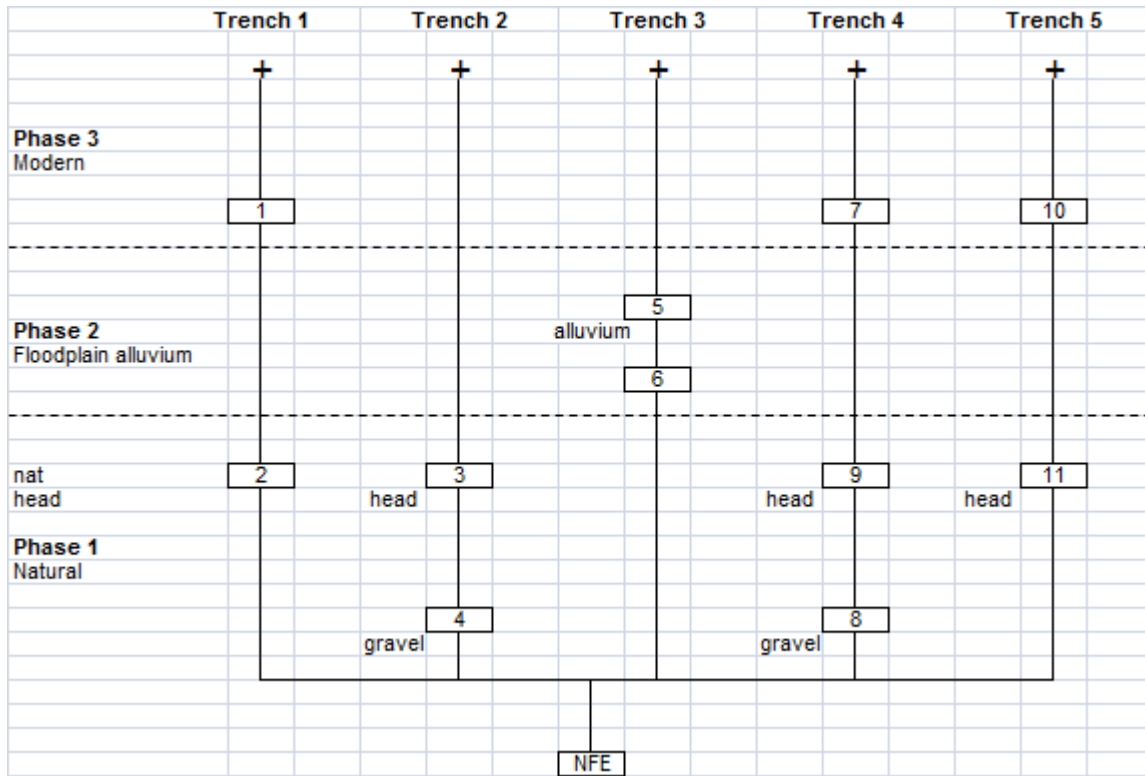
Place of issue or  
publication London

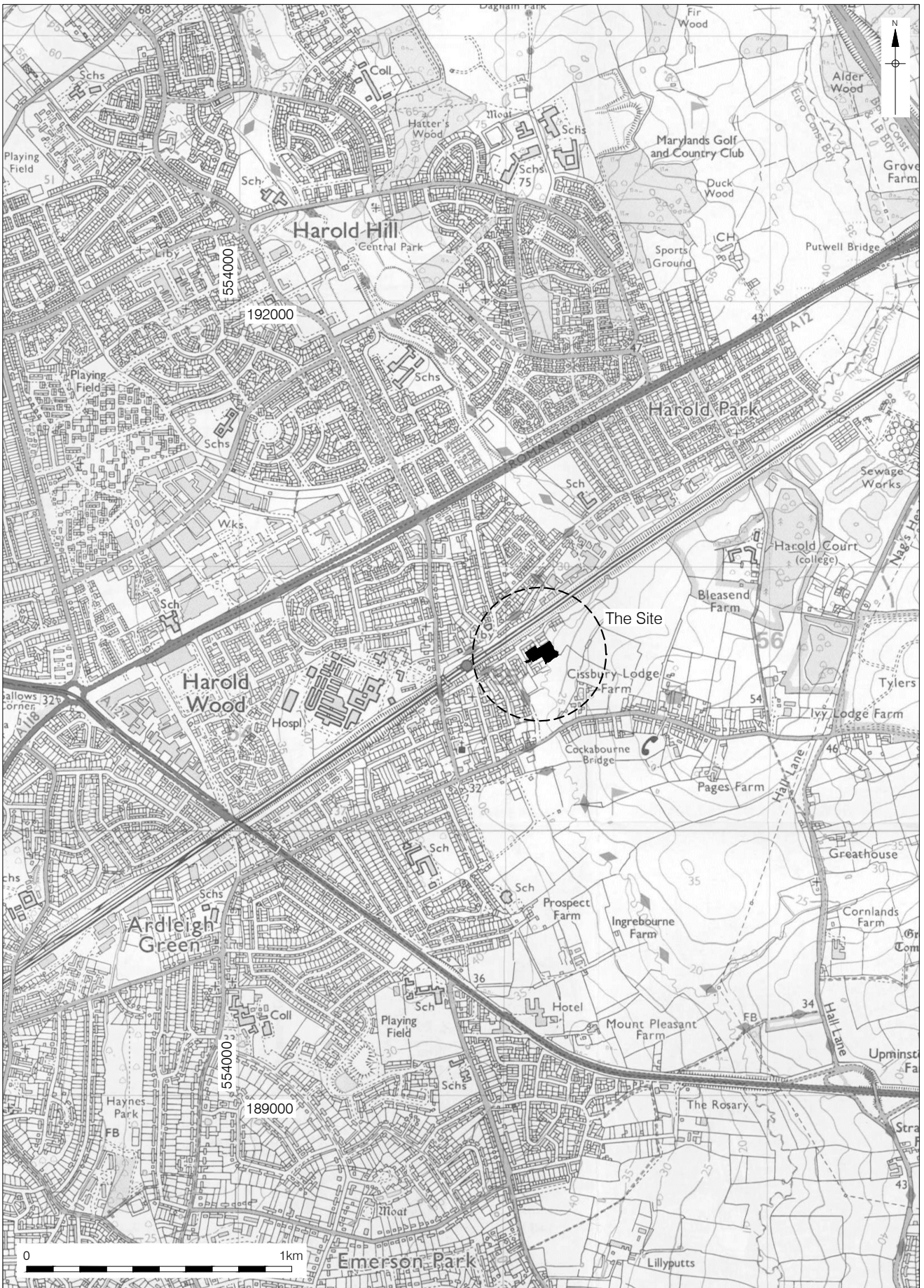
Description A4 client document with blue covers

Entered by Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 21 February 2014

### APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



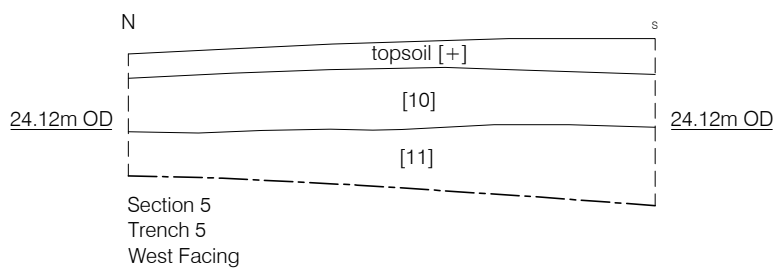
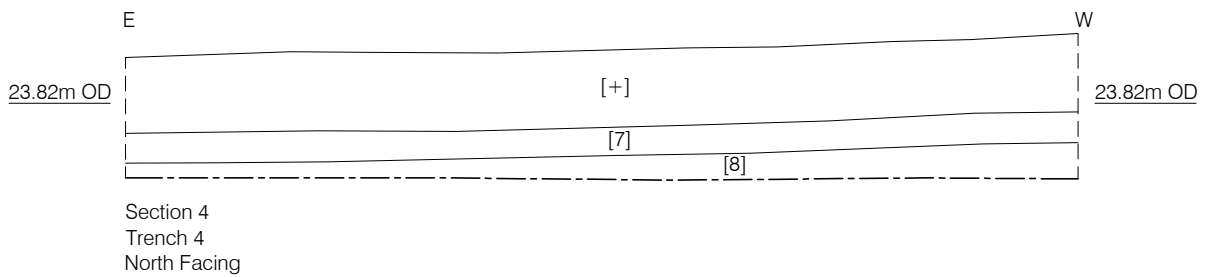
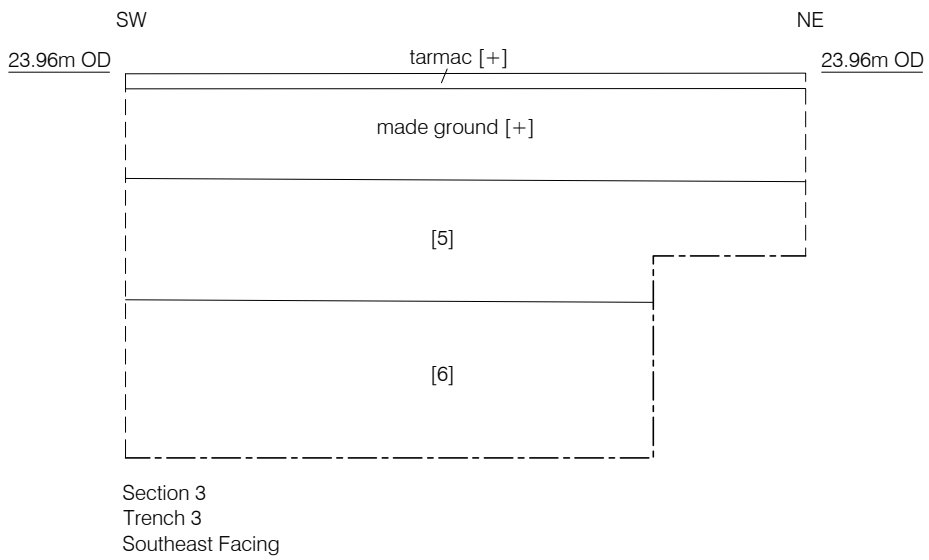
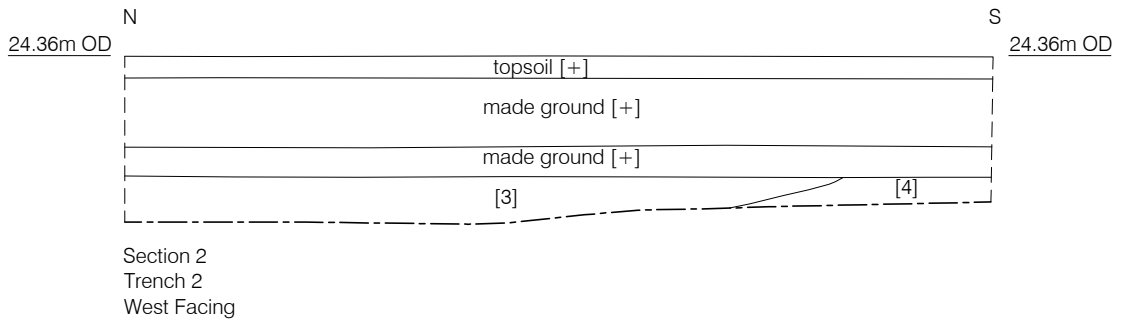
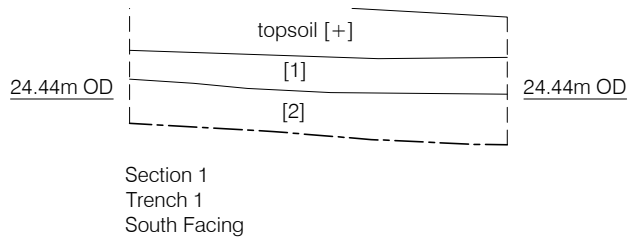


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 21/02/14 JS

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2  
 Trench Locations  
 1:625 at A4



# PCA

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