

**MAWNEY FOUNDATION SCHOOL,  
MAWNEY ROAD, ROMFORD,  
LONDON RM7 7HR**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

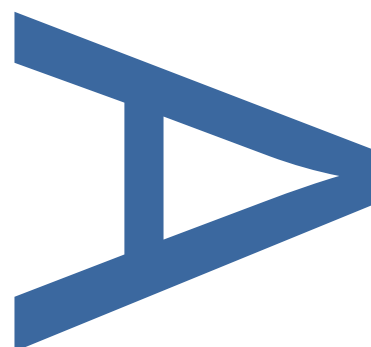
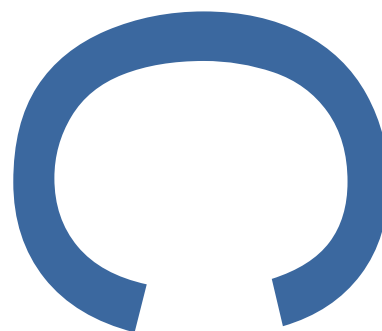
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:  
P0621.16**

**SITE CODE: MAW16**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12610**

**SEPTEMBER 2016**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**MAWNEY FOUNDATION SCHOOL, MAWNEY  
ROAD, ROMFORD, LONDON RM7 7HR**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Quality Control

<b>Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd</b>	
Project Number	K4679
Report Number	R12610

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01	07/09/16	C Mayo	C Mayo
Revised to incorporate CgMs Consulting comments			

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London  
SE4 2PD

**Mawney Foundation School, Mawney Road, Romford, London RM7 7HR**

**An Archaeological Evaluation**

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**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 50734 88924**

**Planning Application Number: P0621.16**

**Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Havering**

**Written and Researched by: Phil Frickers**  
**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, August 2016**

**Project Manager: Chris Mayo MCIfA**

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting**

**On behalf of: Bowmer & Kirkland**

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**September 2016**

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**PCA Report Number: R12610**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land within Mawney Foundation School, Mawney Road, Romford, RM7 7HR in the London Borough of Havering. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bowmer & Kirkland. The evaluation consisted of two archaeological trenches, each measuring 5m by 1.8m, with depths of 0.55m (Trench 1) and up to 1.20m (Trench 2).
- 1.2 Natural layers, comprising various deposits of silt, clay and gravel, were found in both Trenches 1 and 2. Lenses of gravel, not considered to form part of the terrace deposit, were observed in Trench 2.
- 1.3 In Trench 1 a layer of made ground was recorded sealing the natural deposits, probably laid in advance of the construction of the early playground surfaces. No topsoil was identified, this likely to have been removed at the same time.
- 1.4 In Trench 2, natural clays and gravel layers were cut by a ditch containing modern material. Next to this ditch was an area of disturbance containing voids and fragments of wood, which was interpreted as being an old tree bole. Above this a deeper layer of material was present; this was interpreted as the removal of the tree and its subsequent infilling.
- 1.5 No other archaeological features were recorded within the evaluation trenches.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bowmer & Kirkland to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of Mawney Foundation School, Mawney Road, Romford, London Borough of Havering RM8 7HR (Figure 1). The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Gailey, 2016).
- 2.2 The site is located on the north side of Mawney Road, bordered to the northwest by Como Street and to the northeast by Olive Street. The site covers an area of c. 1.6 hectares and is centred at NGR TQ 50734 88924.
- 2.3 Two trenches were excavated, each measuring 5m by 1.8m. The trenches were located within a playground at the extreme west end of the study site (Figure 2). This will form part of the footprint of the new development. Trench 2 was adjacent and parallel to the west side of the westernmost building. Trench 1 was further to the west and oriented east-west.
- 2.4 The work was carried out on 15th and 16th August 2016, was supervised by Phil Frickers, and was managed by Chris Mayo, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.6 The archaeological evaluation used the site code MAW16.
- 2.7 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation, as outlined in the WSI (Gailey 2016) were as follows:
- To establish the presence or otherwise of Prehistoric activity.
  - To establish the presence or otherwise of Roman activity and/or any other period of human activity
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land use.
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012. 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 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

#### **3.2 Strategic Guidance: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan Framework is provided by the London Plan which

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was published in March 2015. It includes the following policies of relevance to archaeology within London:

### **Policy 7.8**

#### **Heritage assets and archaeology**

##### **Strategic**

*A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorial should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*

*B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*

##### **Planning decisions**

*C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*

*D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*

*E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

##### **LDF preparation**

*F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*

*G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.*

### **3.3 Archaeology in Havering and the Core Strategy**

3.3.1 The London Borough of Havering adopted policies concerning the preservation of archaeological remains in its Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document adopted 2008. This is further supported by the Heritage Supplementary Planning Document adopted 2011.

3.3.2 These policies and their justifications are contained within the following sections of the document:

CP18 Heritage-Core Policy

CP17 Heritage- Implementation and Monitoring



DC67 Buildings of Heritage Interest

DC68 Conservation Areas

DC69 Other Areas of Special Townscape or Landscape Character

DC70 Archaeology and Ancient Monuments

DC71 Other Historic Landscapes

3.3.3 These policies can be viewed in full at:

<http://www.havering.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Planning-Local-Development-Framework.aspx?l1=100007&l2=20007>

3.3.4 The Heritage Supplementary Planning Document can be viewed at:

<https://www.havering.gov.uk/Documents/Planning/LDF/HeritageSPD.pdf>

### **3.4 Site Specific Planning Background**

3.4.1 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the Havering Local Development Framework, due to its location on the Hackney Gravels. There are no Scheduled Monuments within or adjacent to the site.

3.4.2 Planning consent for the redevelopment of the Mawney Foundation School has been granted by the London Borough of Havering under application number P0621.16. The planning application was supported by a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation, which was prepared by the client's archaeological consultants CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2016). The consent included the following condition relating to archaeology:

13. The development hereby permitted shall be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation, dated June 2016, inclusive of the details for the post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. Reason:- In the interests that any found archaeological interest is suitably recorded, prior to the re-development of the site and to comply with policies CP18 and DC70 of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document.

## **4 GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The solid geology of the site is the London Clay Formation, Clay Silt and Sand. These geological deposits were overlain by superficial deposits of the Hackney Gravel Member (BGS online).

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The area of the playground in which the evaluation trenches were located was generally level with a slight slope from the northwestern edge, with values of around 15.50m OD (NW), to 15.17m OD (SE).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following summary has been drawn from the written scheme of investigation for the work (Gailey 2016):

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the Havering Local Development Framework. This is because of its location on the Hackney Gravels, considered to have potential for prehistoric material.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 There is a paucity of *in situ* prehistoric settlement evidence in the local area with just isolated artefactual chance finds.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 The small Roman town of Durolitum, named on the Antonine Itinerary, is thought to lie in the vicinity of the Romford town centre. The GLHER records the Durolitum Archaeological Priority Area to be approximately 150m east of the study site. The projected route of the Roman road between London and Colchester runs approximately 400m south of the site.

### **5.4 Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval**

5.4.1 During these periods the site lay some distance west of the historic core of Romford and most likely comprised agricultural land.

### **5.5 Modern**

5.5.1 The Mawney Road Board School was built on the study site in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. There has been development and redevelopment of the school from then up to the present day.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in the playground area which will form part of the footprint of the new building. This is located at the extreme west end of the site.
- 6.2 Prior to mechanical excavation commencing, the area was scanned for services using an advanced CAT scan with a datalogger (eCAT4+).
- 6.3 Two trenches, each measuring 5m x 1.8m in size, were excavated down to the natural levels using a JCB 3CX wheeled mechanical digger.
- 6.4 Excavation was with a toothless grading bucket, excavating in 100mm spits. The spoil was stored on the side of the trench and later backfilled.
- 6.5 Once opened, the trenches were then cleaned using trowels and hand tools. Sections and plans were drawn of contexts within the trenches, and descriptions of layers present recorded on *proforma* sheets. A digital photographic record of the site was also compiled.



*Plate 1: Area of evaluation trenches, view south*

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit in this trench was a yellowish greyish brown mixture of silt clay and gravel [1]. This was itself a mixture of subsoil and the top levels of natural present in the area. This material had an upper height of 14.91m OD with a typical height for the natural of c.14.70m.



*Plate 2: Trench 1 view west*



*Plate 3: Trench 1 view south*

- 7.1.2 Sealing this was a compacted layer of gravel in a silty matrix [6]. The context contained



inclusions of small red brick fragments. This would appear to relate to the construction of the school on the site; perhaps it was a base to the early playground layers. No structural remains were recorded in either trench and this context was not present in Trench 2. The context had an upper height of 15.10m OD.

7.1.3 Above this were tarmac and bedding layers relating to recent resurfacing of the playground.

## 7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 The earliest context in Trench 2 was a natural layer consisting of a mixture of silt, clay and gravel [2]. Broadly it was similar to [1] in Trench 1, with a higher percentage of clay present. This context had a highest level of 14.50m OD.

7.2.2 In the south of the trench at a similar level (14.40m OD) was a more concentrated lens of natural gravels [5].

7.2.3 Cut into these natural layers was a ditch [4]. This seems to have been v-shaped although the base was not excavated. This feature ran diagonally across the trench from northwest to southeast. It was 4.40m long, 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep, from an upper height of 14.40m OD. It was filled with a light grey-brown soft clayey silt [3]. Artefacts within this context were mainly modern with fragments of glass and a sherd of pot dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, roughly contemporary with the development of the school.



*Plate 4: Trench 2 view northeast*

7.2.4 The feature was interpreted as a drainage ditch, perhaps for farming, running down the slope of the land. This had then been backfilled when the school was built on the site. In the middle of the trench, close to and in the ditch, was an area of disturbance containing organic deposits, fragments of wood and voids. This was interpreted as the remnants of a tree which had grown within the feature.

- 7.2.5 Above this in the trench and preserved in section was a series of layers mostly dark brown and consisted of clay and sandy silt [7]. Fragments of tarmac were seen towards the base of these layers. This filled the trench up to a height of 14.95m slumping down towards the centre. This was interpreted as the result of the removal of the tree followed by subsequent backfilling.
- 7.2.6 Above this, as with Trench 1, were layers of tarmac and their associated sub-bases. Centrally more material had been added as the underlying material had slumped down.

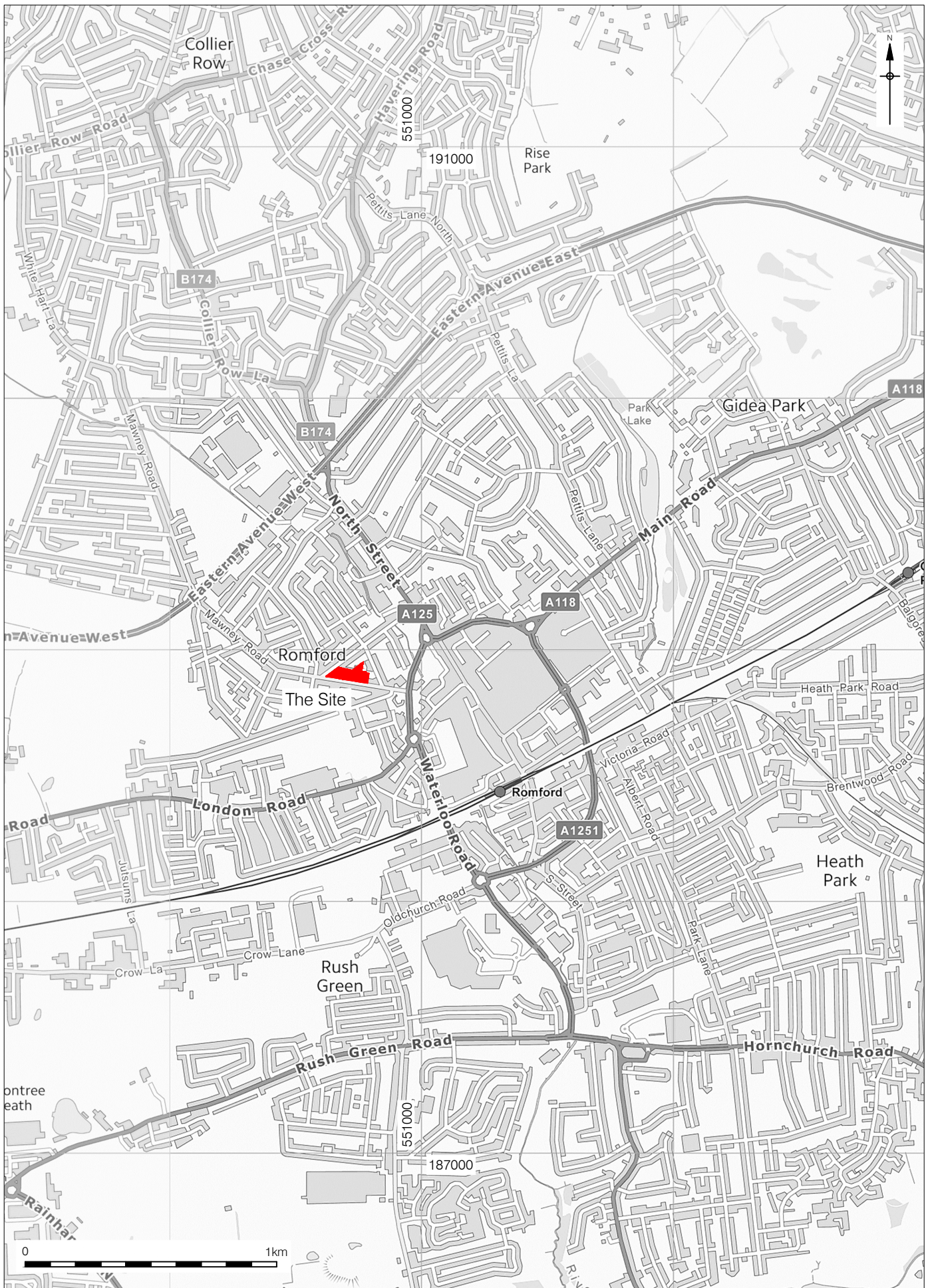


*Plate 5: View northwest of section through ditch [4] to right and tree rooting to left*

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

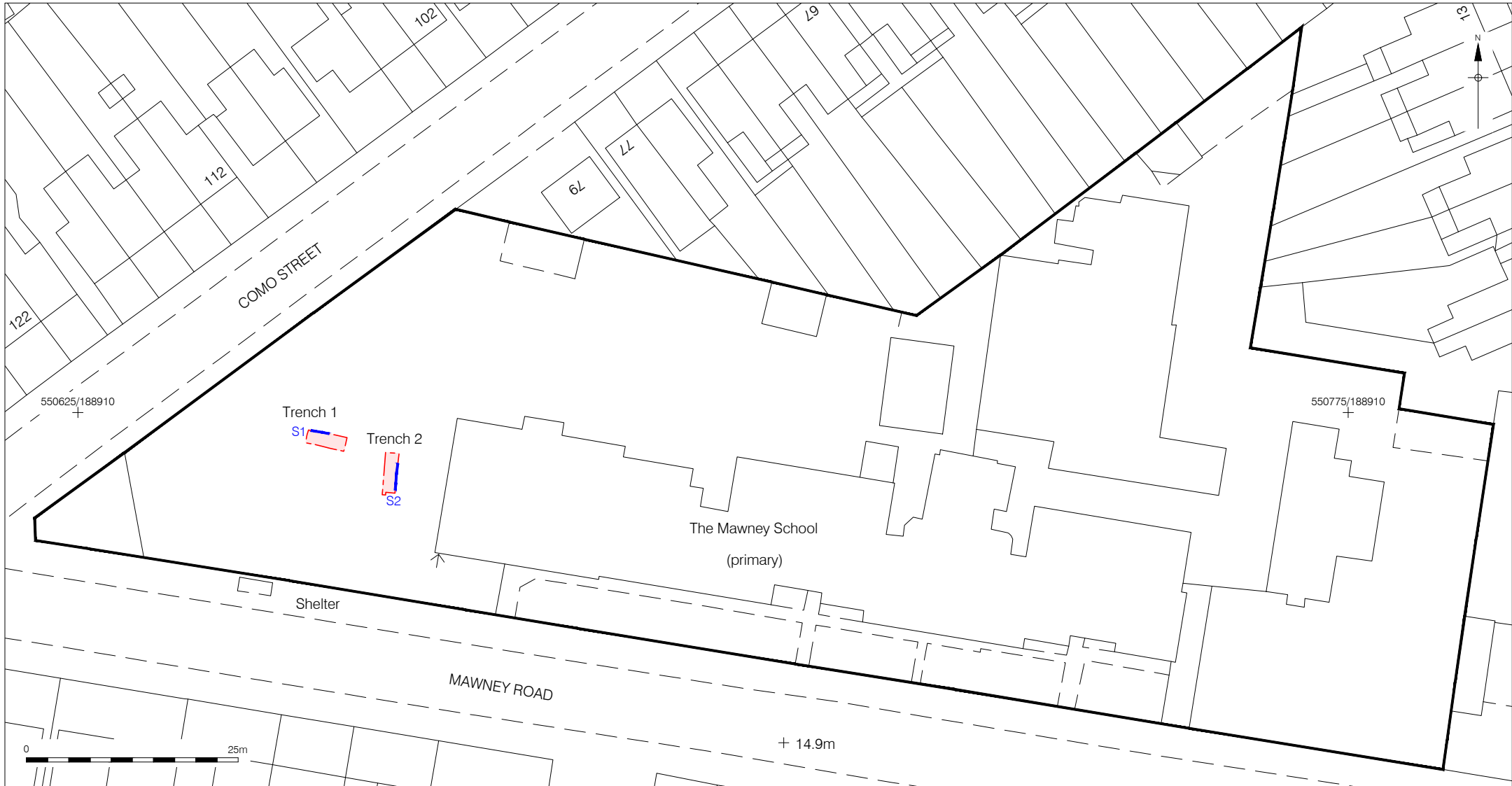
- 8.1 Natural clays and gravels were encountered in both trenches.
- 8.2 In Trench 1, the natural layer was sealed by a make up layer, probably recent in date.
- 8.3 In Trench 2, the natural layers were cut by a ditch containing modern artefacts. The roots of a tree had then been attracted to the silt fill present in the ditch. Later, and finally, the tree had been removed, probably fairly recently as tarmac fragments were present in the backfill used to raise the level to the base of the present surface.
- 8.4 No other archaeological features or layers were present.
- 8.5 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code MAW16. Until then the archive will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 8.6 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.





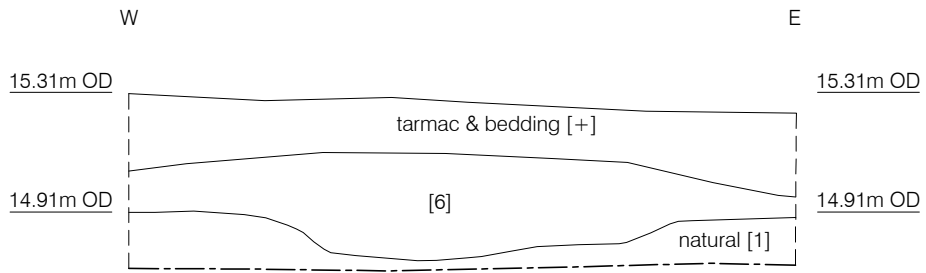
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016  
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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

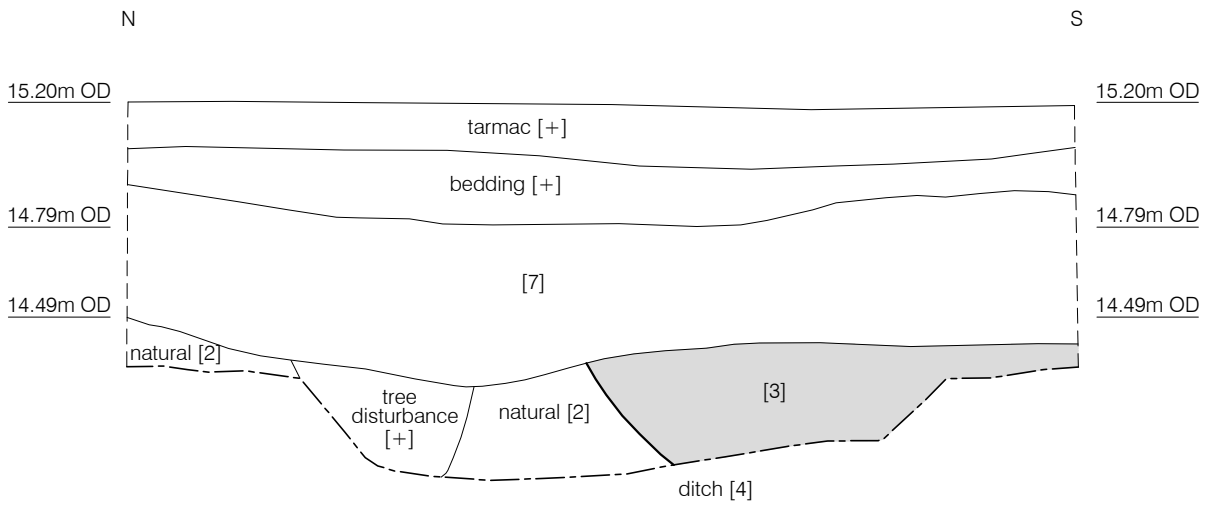


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Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:625 at A4



Section 1  
Trench 1  
South Facing



Section 2  
Trench 2  
West Facing



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Figure 4  
Sections 1 & 2  
1:25 at A4



## **9 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

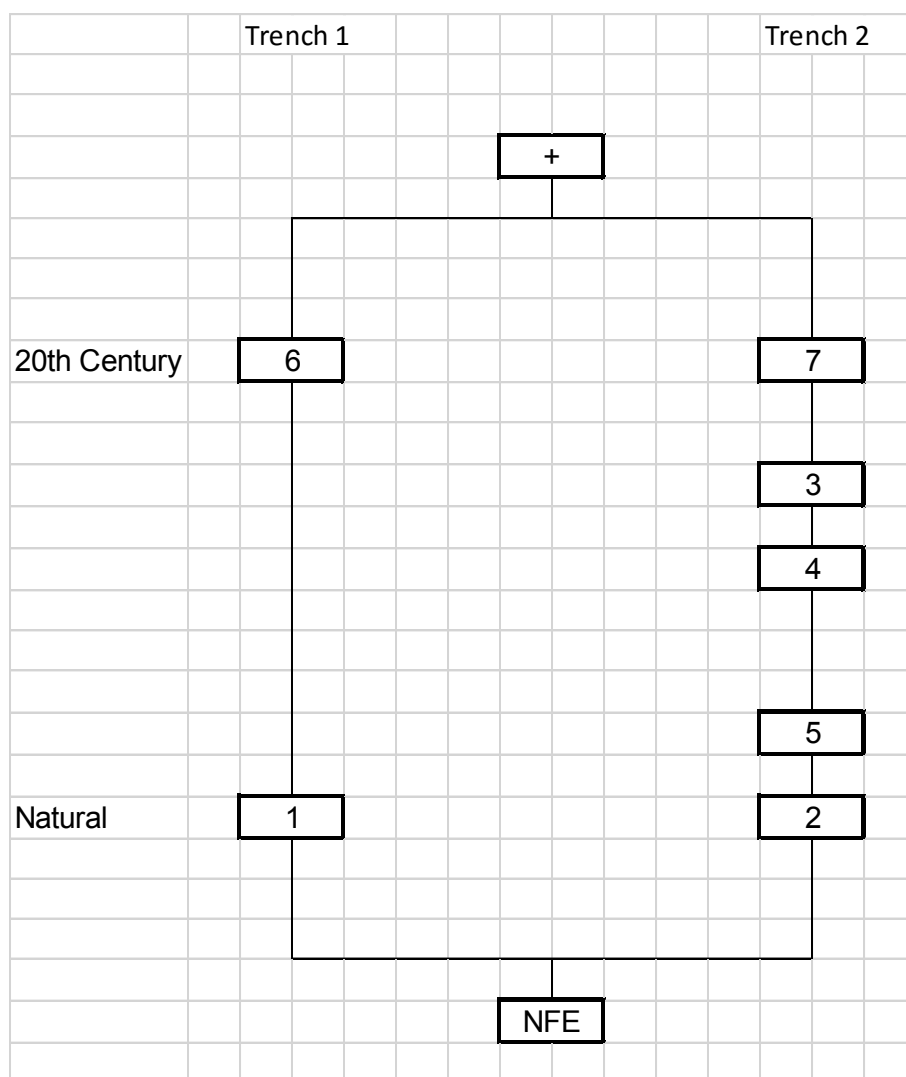
British Geological Survey, bgs.ac.uk [assessed 18<sup>th</sup> August 2016]

Gailey, S. 2016 *Mawney Foundation School, Mawney Road, Romford. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (Unpublished Client Report)*.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to express their thanks to Suzanne Gailey of CgMs for commissioning this archaeological investigation, and to Chris Hatton of Bowmer & Kirkland his on-site assistance.
- 10.2 The author would like to Chris Mayo for his project management and editing of this report. Thanks to Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations and to Poppy Alexander for her work on site.

## 11 APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX



## 12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Trench No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Levels (m OD)		Dimensions (m)			Period
1	Layer	Natural	1	Tr.1	S1	14.91		5	1.6		Natural
2	Layer	Natural	2	Tr.2	S2	14.33		2.1	1.5		Natural
3	Fill	Fill of [4]	2	Tr.2	S2	14.26		4.4	0.8	0.4	20th Century
4	Cut	Ditch	2	Tr.2	S2	14.26	13.99	4.4	0.8	0.4	20th Century
5	Layer	Natural	2	Tr.2	S2	14.31		2.7	1.5	0.1	Natural
6	Layer	Make up	1	Tr.1	S1	15.11	14.97	4.7	1.5	0.25	20th Century
7	Layer	Infill	2	Tr.2	S2	14.93	14.79	4.7	1.6	0.45	20th Century

## 13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT

### OASIS ID: preconst1-260587

#### Project details

Project name	Mawney Foundation School, Mawney Road, Romford, London Borough of Havering RM7 7HR: An Archeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was completed on land within Mawney Foundation School, Mawney Road, Romford, London Borough of Havering RM7 7HR. The work consisted of two trenches each measuring 5m x 1.8m. Natural layers were found in both trenches and a field ditch found in one of them. No other archaeological features were seen.
Project dates	Start: 15-08-2016 End: 16-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MAW16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	P0621.16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAVERING ROMFORD Mawney Road
Postcode	RM7 7HR
Study area	1.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 50734 88924 51.57849419168 0.175629399981 51 34 42 N 000 10 32 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.5m Max: 14.91m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Suzanne Gailey
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Phil Frickers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bowmer & Kirkland

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	MAW16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	MAW16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	MAW16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Mawney Foundation School, Mawney Road, Romford, London RM7 7HR: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Frickers, P.
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