

HAROLD WOOD HOSPITAL,

ROMFORD,

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

DECEMBER 2008

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**HAROLD WOOD HOSPITAL, ROMFORD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Harold Wood Hospital,
Romford, London Borough of Havering**

**Site Code: HWP 07
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5420 9035**

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Contents

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
5	METHODOLOGY	8
6	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	9
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	10
8	PHASE SEQUENCE.....	14
9	CONCLUSIONS	15
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	16
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	17

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1:	SITE LOCATION	19
FIGURE 2:	LOCATION OF TRENCHES	20
FIGURE 3:	PLAN OF TRENCH 2	21
FIGURE 4:	PLAN OF TRENCH 3	22
FIGURE 5:	PLAN OF TRENCH 6	23
FIGURE 6:	PLAN OF TRENCH 7	24
FIGURE 7:	PLAN OF TRENCH 9	25
FIGURE 8:	PLAN OF TRENCH 10	26
FIGURE 9:	PLAN OF TRENCH 12	27
FIGURE 10:	PLAN SHOWING 2002 AND SOME OF 2008 EVALUATION TRENCHES AND CONJECTURED FEATURES	28
FIGURE 11:	SECTION 1	29
FIGURE 12:	SECTION 5	30
FIGURE 13:	SECTIONS 11 & 12	31

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:	PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY	32
APPENDIX 2:	POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY	33
APPENDIX 3:	SITE MATRIX	34
APPENDIX 4:	CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	35
APPENDIX 5:	OASIS FORM	39

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at Harold Wood Hospital, Romford, London Borough of Havering.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in two phases, with eight trenches being excavated in 2007 around the hospital buildings and a further six in 2008, to the south of the site, after delays due to environmental clearance. The area evaluated totaled 840m². A previous evaluation of the site took place in 2002 and is reported elsewhere.
- 1.3 Two trenches from the 2008 phase revealed considerable evidence for late prehistoric occupation, with a number of pits, linear features, postholes and two probable cremations cut into the natural clay.
- 1.4 It is likely that the features relate to a farmstead and possible cremation cemetery, occupied from the Late Iron Age until the early 1st century AD. With the majority of discoveries being confined to the very southern end of the site it is probable that part of the settlement was removed during the construction of the train line. The depth of the features also indicated horizontal truncation through years of ploughing.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at Harold Wood Hospital, Romford, London Borough of Havering, in advance of the construction of a new housing estate.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted between 27th and 31st August 2007 and 17th and 28th December 2008 and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd. The work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines.¹
- 2.3 A total of fourteen trenches were carried out in two phases. The majority of the 2007 evaluation trenches were undertaken to the northeast of the hospital, with one trench immediately to the southwest and another immediately to the southeast of the hospital buildings (Figure 2). All the 2008 evaluation trenches took place to the southeast of the hospital within an area of land bounded to the north by the hospital, to the south and east by the train line and to the west by housing (Figure 2). Both the 2007 trenches and the 2008 trenches are reported in this document. A previous evaluation took place on the site in 2002 and is reported elsewhere². A total of twelve evaluation trenches were carried out in the earlier evaluation (Figure 10).
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 5420 9035
- 2.5 The site was assigned the code HWP 07
- 2.6 The 2007 evaluation was supervised by Richard Humphries and was managed by Gary Brown for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 2.7 The 2008 evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and the site was managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

¹ English Heritage, Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, "Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Desk-Based Assessments; 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Reports; 5 Evaluations", Revised June 1998.

² Holden 2002

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The planning background to the site is covered in detail in the desk-based assessment³ prepared by CgMS. The planning background is summarised below.

3.2 Government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protects the setting of these sites
- Protects nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- Has a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation of important remains
- In appropriate circumstances seeks 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

3.3 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the London Borough of Havering Unitary Development Plan, (UDP), adopted in March 1993. The plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

POLICY ENV14

WHEN ANY DEVELOPMENT IS PROPOSED THE COUNCIL WILL ENSURE THAT ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE IS EXAMINED AND EVALUATED. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GIVEN WITHOUT ADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED WHERE SATISFACTORY PROVISION IS MADE IN APPROPRIATE CASES FOR THE PRESERVATION IN SITU, WHERE POSSIBLE, OR THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. THE COUNCIL MAY REFUSE PLANNING PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT ON SITES OF OUTSTANDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

³ CgMS 2006 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Harold Wood Hospital, Romford, Essex* Unpublished Report

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A specification for an archaeological evaluation⁴ was prepared by Suzanne Gailey, CgMs Consulting, prior to the commencement of the evaluation. This document was prepared following consultation of evidence within the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record and the Havering Local Studies Library. The following provides a summary of that document, with updated information.
- 4.2 The study area extended to 1km radius from the site and identified four records of archaeological findings for Roman and prehistoric activity, together with documentation relating to the land use of the area in the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 4.3 An archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, on land directly to the south and west of the 2008 study site (Figure 10), revealed considerable evidence for late prehistoric occupation, with close to 200 sherds of pottery recovered from a number of features. It is probable that the features relate to a farmstead, occupied during the Late Iron Age up until the early 1st century AD⁵.
- 4.4 An evaluation in 1993 at Spilsby Road to the north revealed four small pits, one of which contained sherds of late prehistoric pottery and a fragment of burnt flint (SMR Ref: 062266; TQ 5438 9112). The site probably dated to the Bronze or Iron Age.
- 4.5 The A12 Colchester Road runs 450m to the north of the site and is aligned east-west. This is believed to lie over the Roman Road from London to Colchester.
- 4.6 In the area of Whitelands Way, 250m to the northwest, a Roman roadside cemetery was uncovered in 1839, which included at least four cremation burials (SMR Ref: 060031; TQ 5378 9084).
- 4.7 The 1993 evaluation at Spilsby Road revealed the remains of a Roman flagon broken up within a post Roman ploughsoil (SMR Ref: 062267; TQ 5438 9112).
- 4.8 The documentary evidence relates to the 1507 tenement of 'Gobyons' (SMR 061493; TQ 5471 9063), which by the late 16th Century had developed into a large Manor House. The associated gardens or parklands possibly extended into the study site.

⁴CgMS Consulting 2007 *Specification For An Archaeological Evaluation: Land At Harold Wood Hospital, Romford, London Borough of Havering* Unpublished Report

⁵ Holden 2002

- 4.9 The Manor House appears to have been demolished in the early 18th Century and from this time until 1883 a simple farm occupied its site with the study site being utilised as agricultural land.
- 4.10 In 1883 a country house called 'The Grange' was built (now part of the hospital administration block). The gardens extended to some 30 acres and the study site may have been used as a paddock area. The 1898 OS 6" to 1mile shows the study site divided into two fields.
- 4.11 In 1908 'The Grange' was purchased by West Ham Council as an annexe of the Plaistow Fever Hospital. Since this time the hospital has developed and grown around the study site although the site itself has always remained as agricultural land.
- 4.12 The conclusion of the study was that the site held good potential for late prehistoric and Roman remains and low potential for the later periods, excepting the possibility of evidence for agricultural activity and land division. Past impact on potential archaeological remains was thought to be negligible.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the proposal prepared by S. Gailey, CgMs Consulting⁶. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 5.2 A mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide flat ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove unproductive soils down to the highest archaeological horizon. A total of fourteen trenches were opened across the study site (Figure 2). Trenches 3, 4 and 6 had to be repositioned due to the presence of a number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) across the site.
- 5.3 The features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. This was conducted by the excavation of slots through features, half sectioning and total excavation.
- 5.4 The features were assigned individual context numbers (within this report feature cuts are represented in square brackets [] and fills in rounded brackets ()). Drawings were made in plan and where necessary in section.
- 5.5 A temporary benchmark and the trench locations were located on site by the use of GPS.
- 5.6 Spot heights along the length of the trenches were taken using a dumpy level.

⁶ Ibid.

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 6.1 The area of the 2007 evaluation was open land between abandoned hospital buildings, whereas the land on which the 2008 study took place was an overgrown wasteland, interspersed with trees with rough pasture surrounding it. The site sloped gently downwards to the south and west.
- 6.2 The desk-based assessment refers to a comprehensive geotechnical investigation undertaken on the site. This identified a thin clayey topsoil 0.1m to 0.4m thick overlying glacial (fluvial) deposits comprising a thin layer up to 0.4m thick of firm, yellow brown and brown clay with occasional coarse gravel. Beneath the glacial deposits London clay was present across the site.
- 6.3 The fluvial clay was revealed across the site during the excavation and all archaeological features identified were cut through it. The natural fluvial clay exposed was located between 39.75m and 34.06m OD.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Of the fourteen trenches excavated, archaeological features were identified in Trenches 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 12. Trenches which did not contain archaeology are not discussed below. Trenches 9 and 13 are shown on Figures 7 and 12.

7.2 No features were identified cutting through the light grey silty clay topsoil. This layer was removed down on to a mid orangey brown natural clay. All archaeological features identified during the evaluation were cut through the natural clay layer.

7.3 TRENCH 2

7.3.1 Within this trench two linear features and a pit were observed (Figures 3 & 13). Gully [81] was aligned approximately north-east south-west, extending southwards from the northern limit of excavation (LoE) for 12.95m, and extending beyond the south-eastern baulk. Excavation showed the gully to be 0.30m wide and 0.13m in depth with moderately falling, slightly concaved sides. It was filled with a firm, mid greyish blue silty clay with occasional small sub rounded stones (80).

7.3.2 The butt end of a shallow, slightly curved ditch [45] was identified running south for a distance of 1.15m from the north-western LoE. A slot was excavated across the feature revealing it to be 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep with moderately sloping, concaved sides and a flat base. It was filled with a moderately compact mid grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles (44).

7.3.3 Pit [41], probably sub-square in plan, was only partially visible, projecting from the south-eastern LoE. The observable section of the feature measured 0.35m east-west by 1.16m north-south and had a depth of 0.09m, with steep sides and a flat base. The fill (40) was a moderately compact dark greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional traces of daub and small sub-rounded stones.

7.3.4 Natural clay deposit (42) into which all the archaeological features were cut, were located at between 39.97m OD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 39.87m OD at the south-western end.

7.4 TRENCH 3

- 7.4.1 Five linear features and a posthole were identified in this trench, which was aligned roughly north-south (Figure 4). The butt-end of ditch [35] extended eastwards from the western LoE for a distance of 1.10m. It had a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.12m. The slightly concave sides led to a concave base. It was filled by a loose-moderately compacted, mid yellowish brown silty clay (34) that contained a quantity of burnt flint and a sherd of pottery dated as late prehistoric-early Romano-British. Although the presence of two later sherds of pottery, one medieval and the other post-medieval might prove this to be residual the composition of the fill was more comparable to other prehistoric features discovered on the site, suggesting the later pottery may have been intrusive. The eastern butt-end of the ditch truncated posthole [39], which was sub-circular in plan, with steep, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Fill (38) was a moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay, which contained occasional burnt flint and sherds of pottery that were dated as prehistoric-Early Romano-British.
- 7.4.2 Ditch [37] ran on an east-west alignment, projecting from the western LoE, and butt-ending 1.36m to the east. It had a width of 0.77m and a depth of 0.19m. The sides were steep and sloped down to a flattish base. Its fill was a moderately compacted mid yellowish brown silty clay (36) that contained Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British pottery.
- 7.4.3 The butt-end of ditch [49] projected eastwards from the western LoE for a distance of 1.00m with a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.26m. It was filled with a mid yellowish brown silty clay containing fragments of CBM and burnt flint. It was truncated by a small north-west south-east aligned gully [51], which extended 1.70m from the eastern LoE. It had a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.08m. The fill (50), was a moderately compacted mid brown silty clay that contained a base sherd of a Roman greyware jar.
- 7.4.4 Running across the northern end of the trench, on an east-west alignment, was a slightly curved ditch [47]. It had a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.14m. It was filled with a moderately compacted mid brown silty clay that contained CBM.
- 7.4.5 The natural clay (52) into which all the archaeological features were cut was located at 38.77m OD at the northern end of the trench and 37.61m OD at the southern end.

7.5 TRENCH 6

- 7.5.1 Three linear features, two postholes and two probable unurned cremations were identified in Trench 6 (Figure 5). The first of the cremations [56] was sub-circular in plan, showed signs of root disturbance and was positioned in the very northern end of the trench. It measured 0.75m north-south by 0.27m east-west and had a depth of 0.10m with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (56), a firmly compacted dark grey silty clay contained charcoal and calcined bone.
- 7.5.2 The second cremation [58] lay to the south of [56]. It too was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.42m north-south by 0.38m east-west and had a depth of 0.06m. It was filled by a firmly compacted mid-dark grey silty clay that contained charcoal flecks and calcined bone.
- 7.5.3 Feature [60] was the butt end of a small, shallow, slightly curvilinear gully that projected from the eastern LoE. It ran on an east-west alignment for a distance of 1.08m, had a width of 0.46m and a depth of 0.05m. The sides of the gully were concave and the base was flat. The gully's fill (59), was a firmly compacted mid grey silty clay containing occasional small sub-rounded stones.
- 7.5.4 Ditch [62] ran north-westwards from the eastern baulk to butt end at a distance of 1.20m. It had a width of 0.67m and a depth of 0.09m, with concave sides and a flat base. The fill (61) was a firmly compacted, mid brown silty clay.
- 7.5.5 Linear feature [66] ran across Trench 6 on a northwest-southeast alignment for a recorded length of 3.21m. It had a width of 0.51m and a depth of 0.08m with a moderate break of slope from the surface and concave sides that led to a slightly concave base. It was filled with a firmly compacted dark greyish blue silty clay that contained fragments of post-medieval tiles (65).
- 7.5.6 Posthole [64] lay about 5m north of the southern end of the trench, near the western LoE. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.52m north-south by 0.43m east-west and had a depth of only 0.02m. The remaining sides were steep, giving a sharp break to a flattish base. The fill (63) was a silty clay that was firmly compacted and mid grey in colour.
- 7.5.7 Posthole [68] lay close to the southern end of Trench 6, near the eastern LoE. It was sub-circular in plan with a moderate break of slope from the surface and concave sides moderately breaking onto a flattish base. From north to south it measured 0.44m and had an east-west measurement of 0.58m and a depth of 0.07m. It was filled by (67), a firmly compacted, mid greyish blue silty clay.

7.5.8 Interface layer (69) was only evident in the southwestern end of the trench. It was a firmly compacted, mid brownish grey silty clay containing occasional-moderate amounts of subangular stones, but no finds of archaeological interest.

7.5.9 Natural Clay (70), into which all the archaeological features were cut, was located at between 40.52m OD at the northern end of the trench and 40.29m OD at the southern end.

7.5.10 Natural gravel (71) was found underlying the natural clay at the southern end of this trench, at a level of 40.24m OD.

7.6 TRENCH 7

7.6.1 Trench 7 (Figure 6) contained a linear feature [27]. This ran on an east-west alignment for a length of 2.80m. Both ends of the feature were present in the trench. The feature had a width of 0.26m and a depth of 0.10m. Its fill (26) was a firmly compact mid yellowish grey sandy clay containing frequent gravel and occasional charcoal flecks.

7.6.2 The natural clay (28) into which the feature was cut, was recorded at between 42.02 and 41.32m OD.

7.7 TRENCH 10

7.7.1 Posthole [15] was observed in Trench 10 (Figure 8). It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.45m east-west, 0.30m north-south with a depth of 0.07m. The truncated sides sloped to a flat base and it was filled by a firmly compacted mid grey sandy clay containing occasional very small flecks of CBM and charcoal.

7.7.2 The posthole was dug into natural clay (13) which was observed at a level of between 40.28 and 40.24m OD.

7.8 TRENCH 12

7.8.1 Trench 12 (Figures 9 & 11) held the remains of two walls [1] and [2]. The construction of these in either the late 19th or early 20th would have removed any archaeological features that may have been present.

7.8.2 The natural clay (5/6) was recorded at 39.36m OD.

8 PHASE SEQUENCE

8.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL DEPOSITS

8.1.1 Natural gravel (71) was recorded on site only in Trench 6 at a height of 40.24m OD.

8.1.2 Overlying the gravel was a natural clay, recorded as various numbers in the different trenches, (5), (6), (13), (19), (21), (23), (25), (28), (30), (42), (52), (70), (75) and (79). At its lowest point it was recorded at 37.61m OD and at its highest at 42.31m OD. All the archaeological features recorded were cut into this layer.

8.2 PHASE 2: IRON AGE

8.2.1 The majority of the features identified as Iron Age in date were ditches. Evidence from the 2002 evaluation to the south and west (LTE 02) points to the existence of an Iron Age farmstead on the site raising the possibility that some of these ditches might be enclosure ditches and field boundaries associated with the farmstead.

8.2.2 The discovery of two unurned cremations, [56] and [58], at the northern end of Trench 6 not only suggests the presence of an Iron Age cemetery on the ridgeline overlooking the settlement, but also that some of the curvilinear ditches such as [46] and [61] could be the remains of ploughed out barrows.

8.3 PHASE 3: ROMAN

8.3.1 A base sherd of a Roman greyware jar was recovered from ditch [51], in Trench 3. It is probable that this ditch represents a Roman field boundary.

8.4 PHASE 4: POST-MEDIEVAL

8.4.1 Four ditches relating to the post-medieval period were discovered during the evaluation [27], [62], [66] and [81]. These probably relate to post-medieval field divisions. The alignment of ditch [26] in Trench 6 actually coincides with that of ditch [4] in Trench 6 of the 2002 (LTE 02) excavations (Figure 10).

8.5 PHASE 5: 19TH-20TH CENTURY

8.5.1 Construction of the hospital to the north of the site appears to have involved terracing of the hill, which seems to have removed any features of archaeological significance from that area.

8.12.2 To the south of the site interference from this phase seems to have been minimal, with deposition of material onto the topsoil rather than a removal.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation conducted at Harold Wood Hospital shows that the majority of the area within the hospital buildings was virtually devoid of significant archaeological deposits. This was probably due to terracing of the site during its construction.
- 9.2 To the south of the hospital, on the open land a number of shallow ditches of post-medieval date were identified. However, as their alignments are not related to any field divisions shown on the map sequence within the Desk-Based Assessment, it is more likely that these were dug for drainage rather than land division.
- 9.3 Trenches 2, 3 and 6 revealed considerable evidence of occupation in the south of the site during the late prehistoric period. The pottery recovered indicated that the site was in use from the late Iron Age until the 1st Century AD with the ware types suggesting the site to be of fairly low status, probably a small farmstead. This is consistent with the finds of the 2002 evaluation that Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out to the south and west (LTE 02).
- 9.3 The existence of two cremations at the northern end of Trench 6, nearing the ridge of the hill, could well be indicative of the presence of a late Iron Age cremation cemetery overlooking the settlement, and some of the shallow, curvilinear ditches could be the remains of ploughed out barrows.
- 9.4 The shallowness of the topsoil and the features across the site is probably the result of many years of ploughing, dragging the upper parts of the features down the hill to the south and west.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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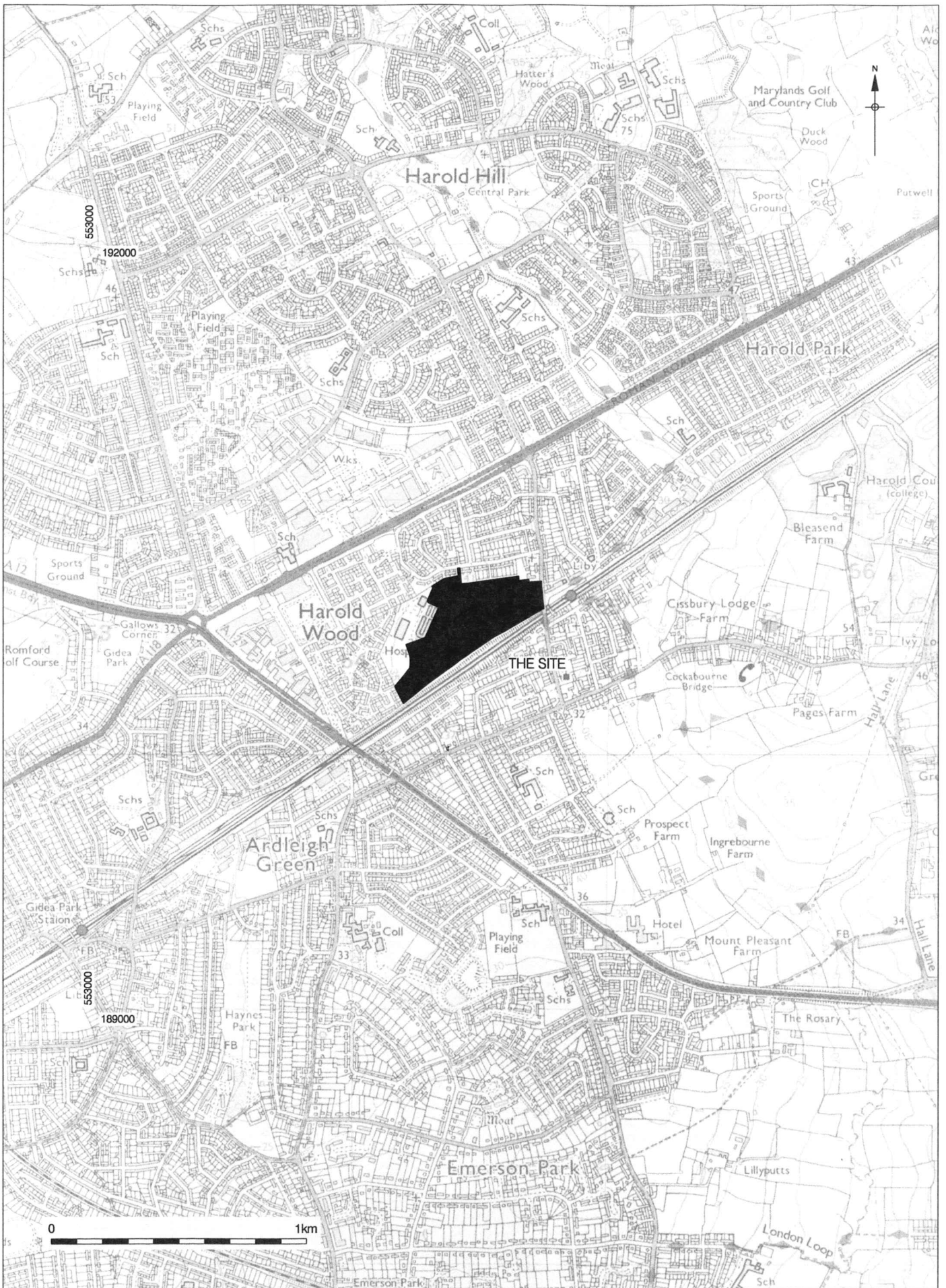
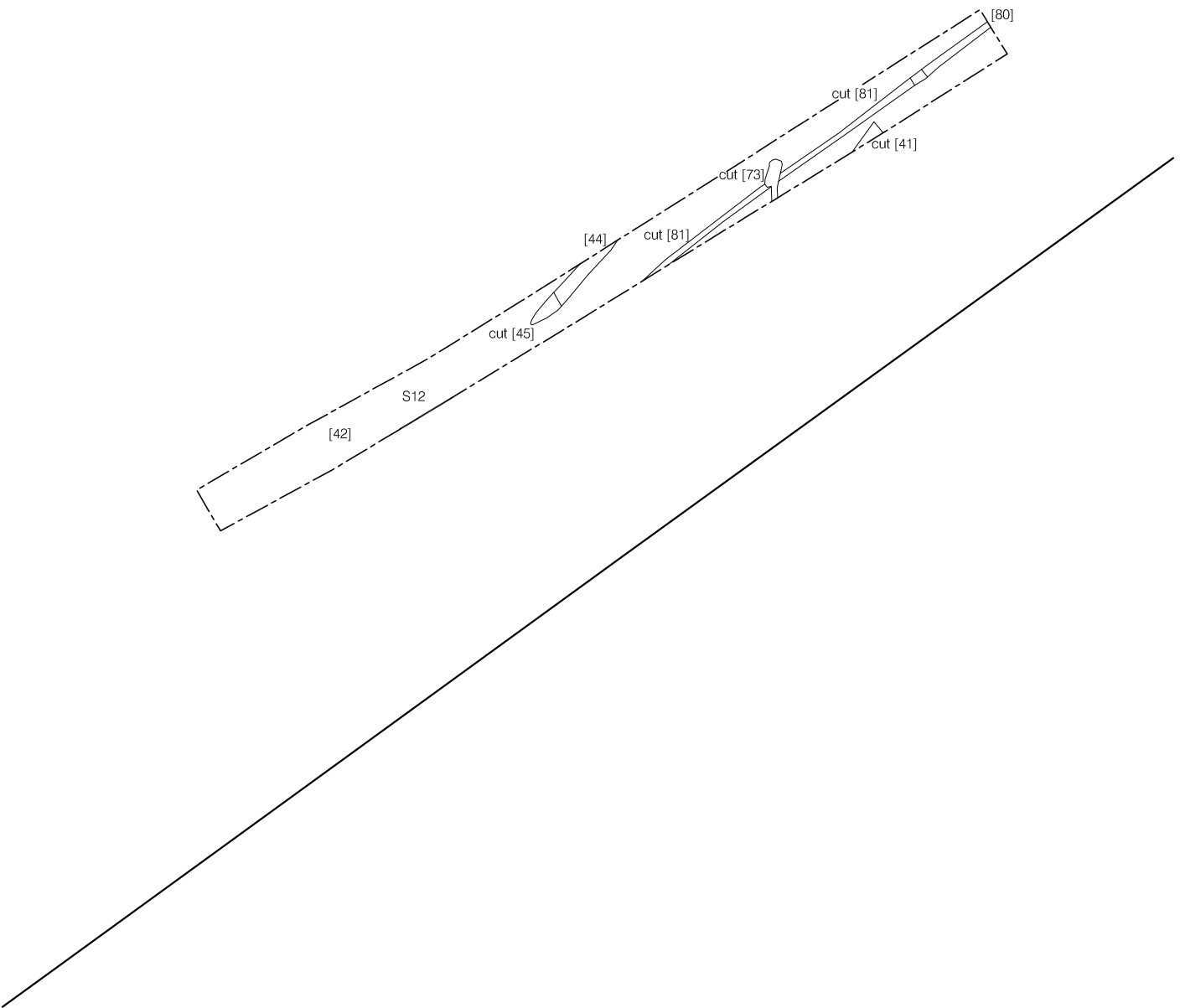


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2
Trench Location
1:2,000 at A3

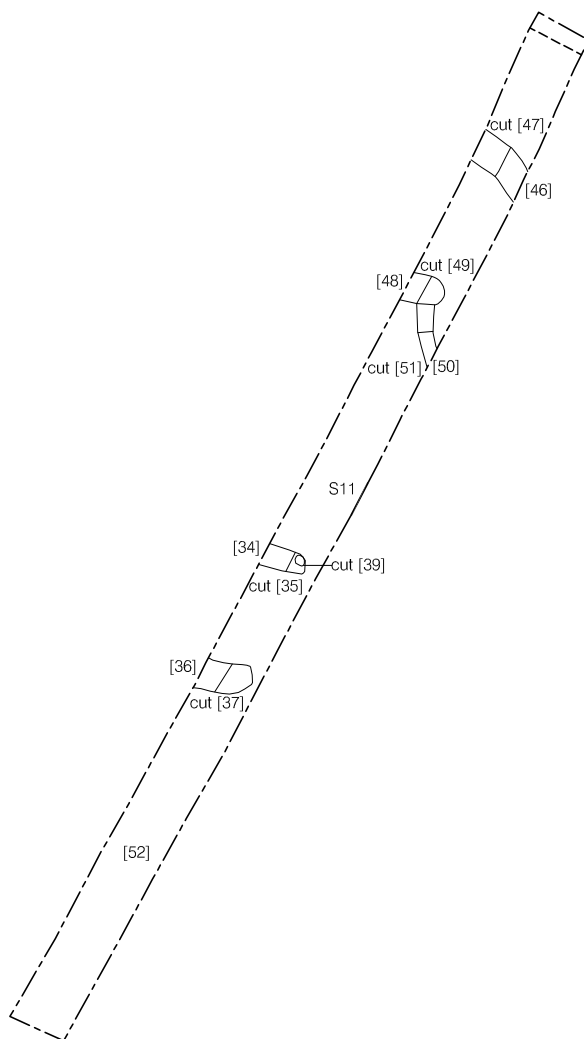
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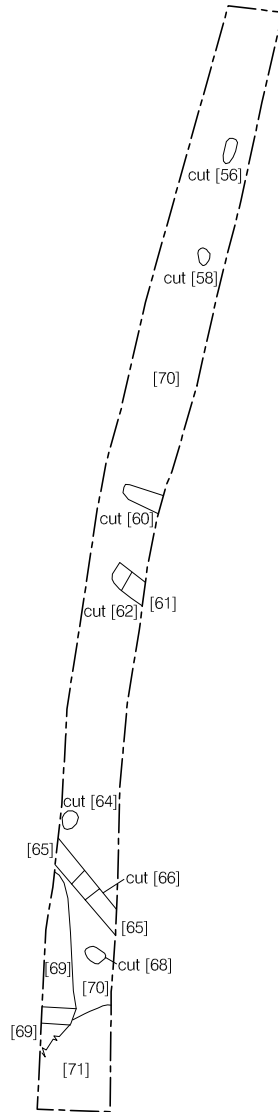
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Figure 3
Trench 2
1:200 at A4



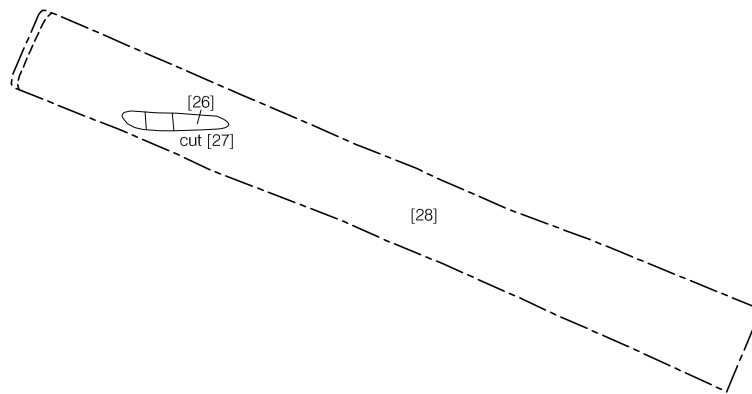
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Figure 4
Trench 3
1:200 at A4



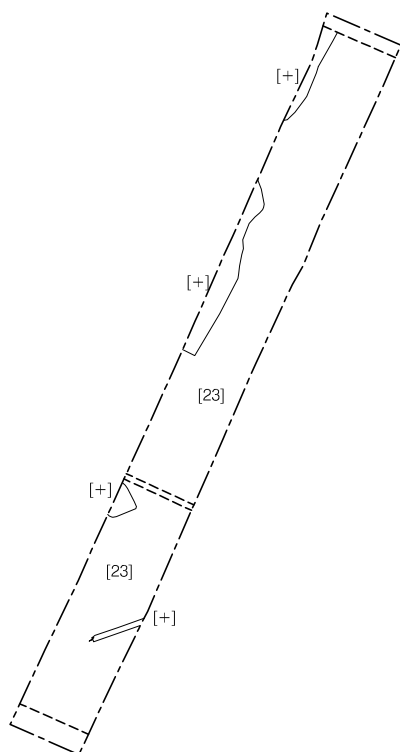
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Figure 5
Trench 6
1:200 at A4



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Figure 6
Trench 7
1:200 at A4



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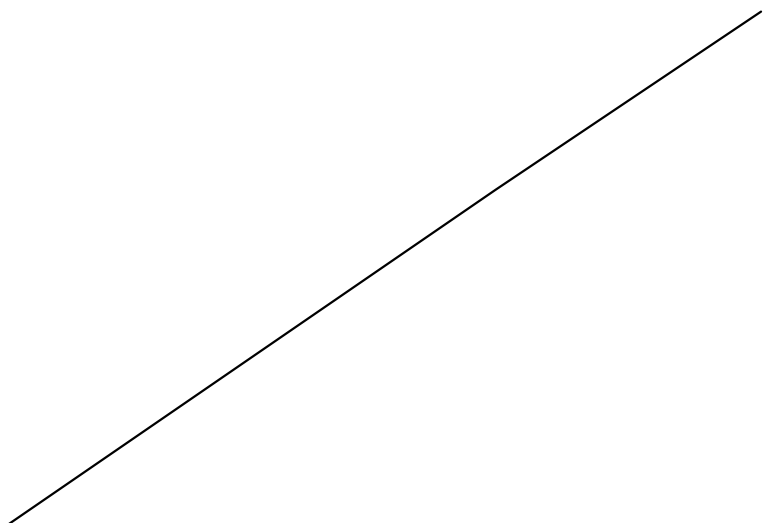
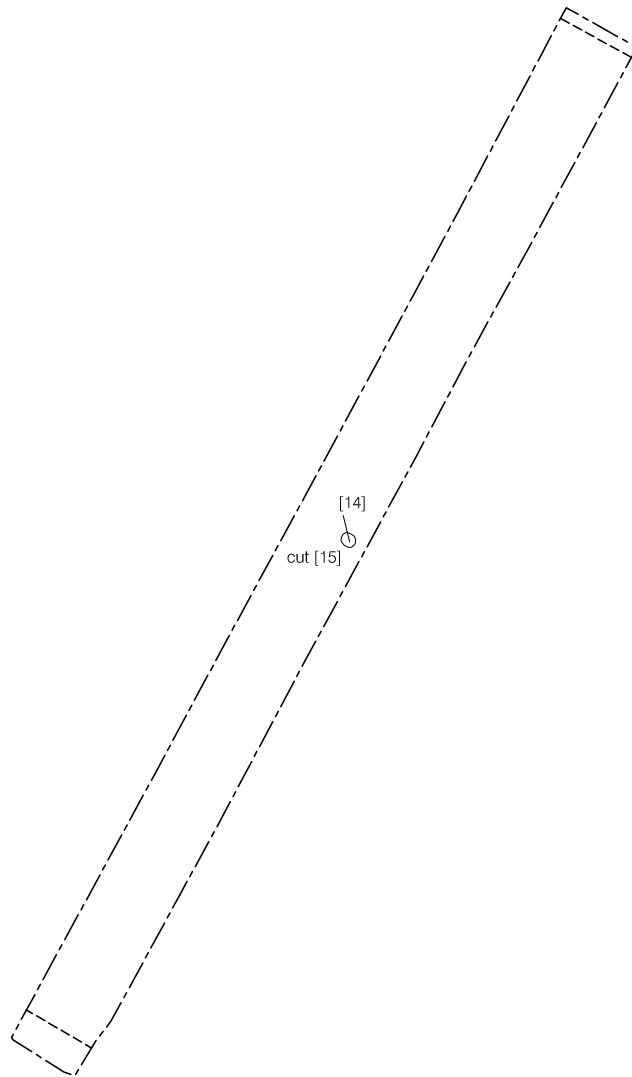
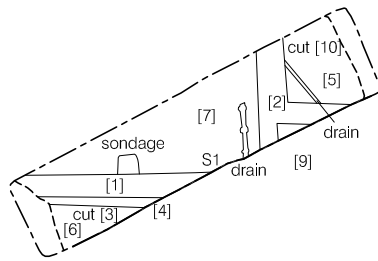


Figure 7
Trench 9
1:200 at A4



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Figure 8
Trench 10
1:200 at A4



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Figure 9
Trench 12
1:200 at A4

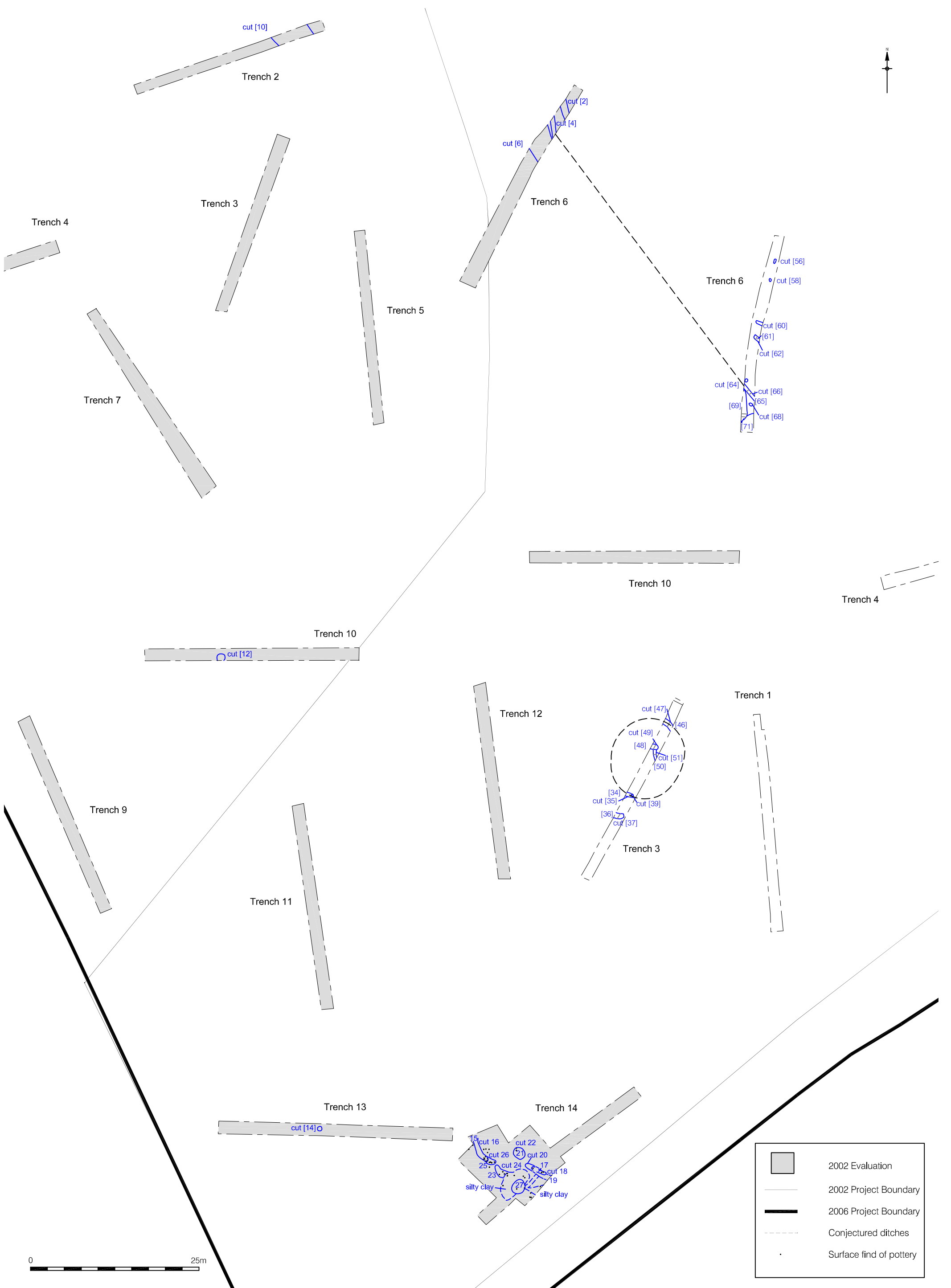


Figure 10
 Plan of 2002 and 2008 Evaluation Trenches
 1:500 at A3

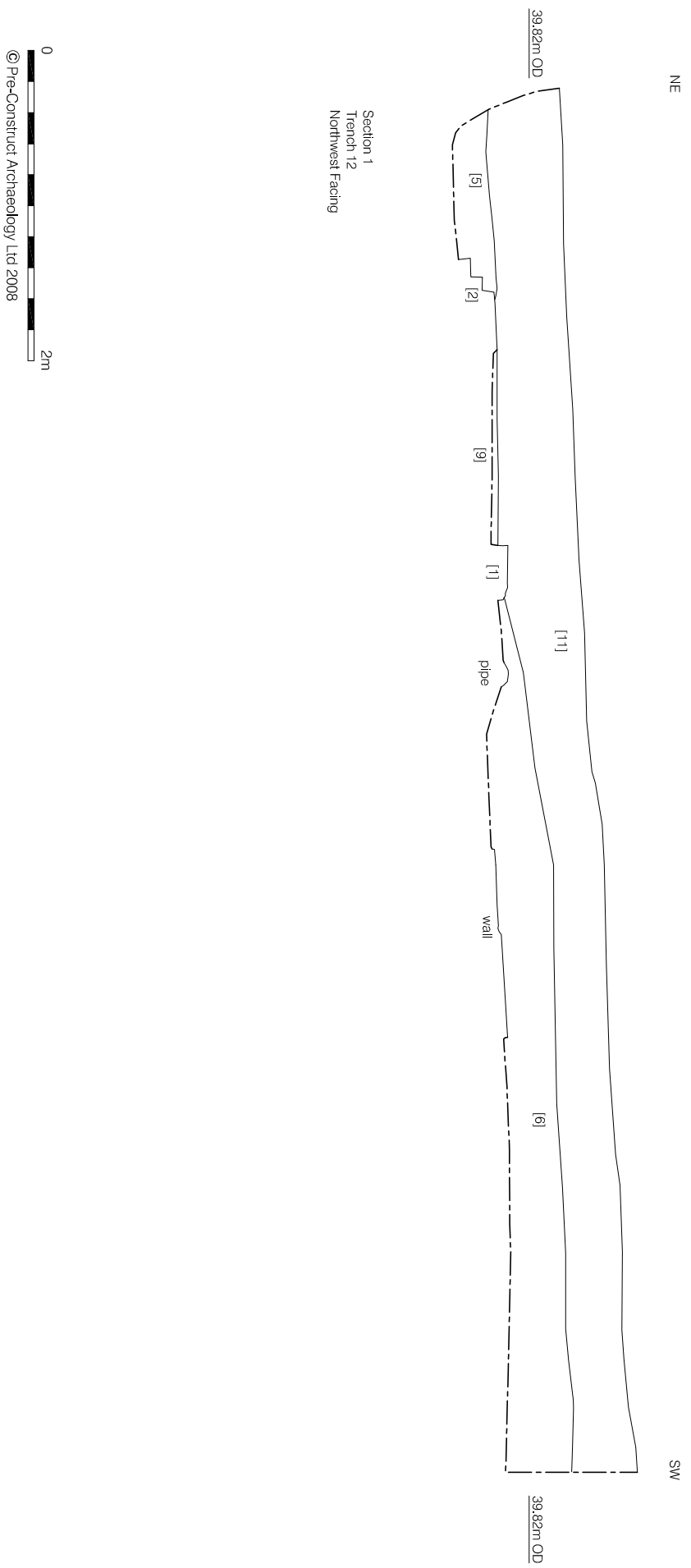
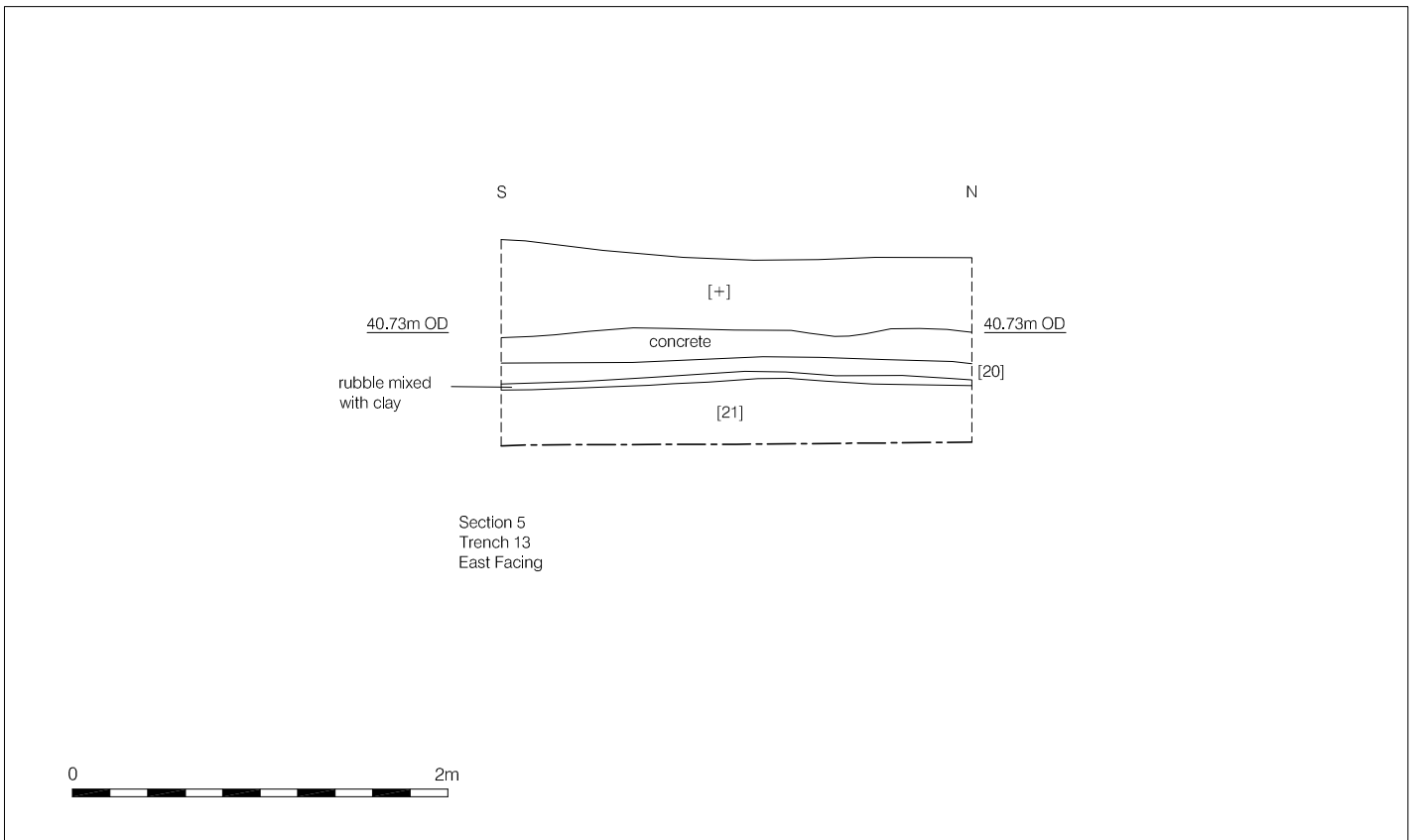
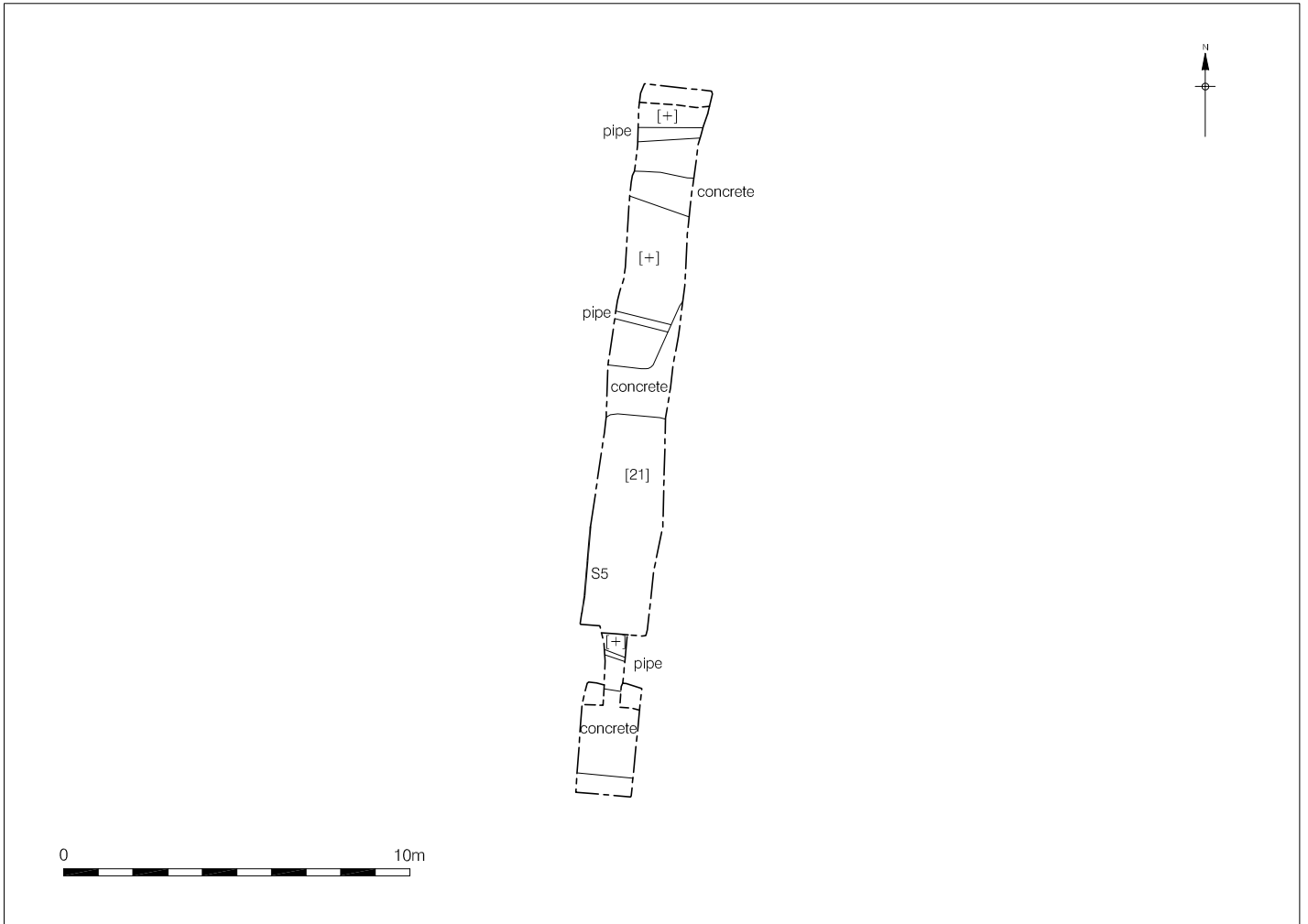
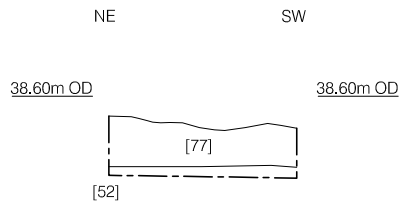
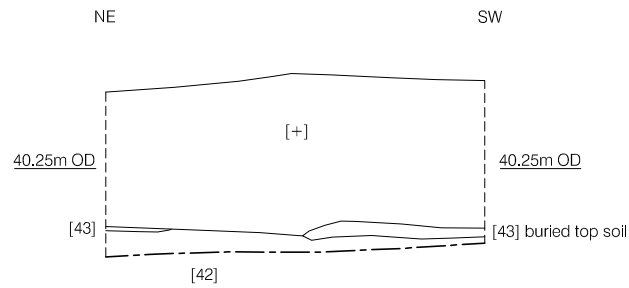


Figure 11
 Section 1
 1:40 at A4





Section 11
Trench 3
Northwest Facing



Section 12
Trench 2
Northwest Facing



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Figure 13
Trenches 2 & 3, Sections 11 & 12
1:40 at A4

APPENDIX 1: Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Louise Rayner

A small assemblage of 29 sherds was examined for dating and characterisation. The assemblage was generally in a poor condition with abraded surfaces and edges; pottery was recovered from five stratified contexts and un-stratified. All contexts produced very small amounts of pottery; the largest from context [36] totalled 19 sherds

The majority of the pottery, including all 19 sherds from [36] comprised grog-tempered fabrics. These are datable from the mid 1st century BC through to the 1st-2nd centuries AD and there is nothing diagnostic in this group to refine this date. The presence of a single Roman grey ware jar base in [50] may suggest all the material is post-conquest in date but this depends on the association of the contexts.

A single flint-tempered sherd is likely to be prehistoric, although the other small fragments recovered from [34] are possibly later in date and suggest the prehistoric sherd may be residual.

The fragments from [38] and [65] are single sherds of uncertain identification so the dating should be used cautiously.

This assemblage is of limited significance beyond providing a broad dating framework for the features investigated. None of the fabrics identified are unusual for the region and the lack of diagnostic sherds means functional characterisation is not possible.

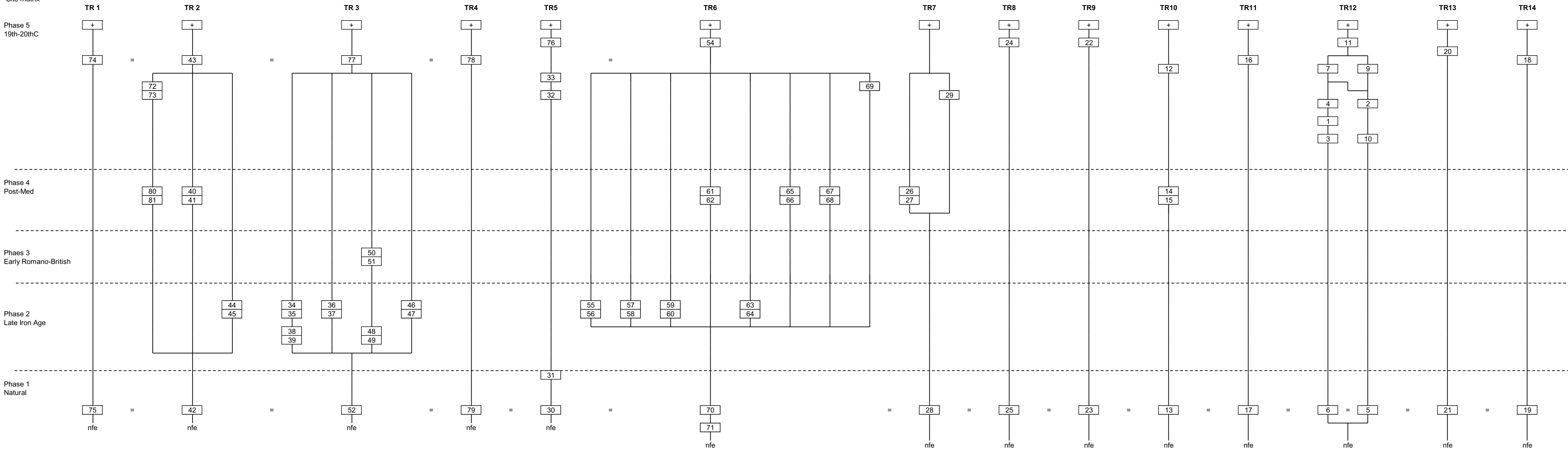
Table 1: Spot-dates and comments by context

Context	Spot-Date	Comments
U/S Tr. 3	LIA/ERB	Grog-tempered bs
34	Preh- ERB	1 flint-temp preh; other frags uncertain could be later (LIA/ERB)
36	LIA/ERB	All grog-tempered; 2 rims & 1 neck from same short everted rim jar
38	Preh- ERB	Vesicular dark reduced; ?preh-ERB
50	Roman	Greyware jar base
65	Uncertain	?pottery, ?date

APPENDIX 2: Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery by Chris Jarrett

[34] x1 sherd of Essex early medieval sandy ware (fabric 13), 1000-1225.

X1 sherd of refined white earthenware (REFW), 1800+



APPENDIX 4: Context Descriptions

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Type	Description	Phase
HWP 07	1	TR12	MASONRY	C19th BRICK WALL	5
HWP 07	2	TR12	MASONRY	C19th BRICK WALL	5
HWP 07	3	TR12	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR [1]	5
HWP 07	4	TR12	FILL	BACKFILL OF [3]	5
HWP 07	5	TR12	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	6	TR12	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	7	TR12	LAYER	LAYER OF BACKFILL INSIDE BUILDING	5
HWP 07	8	*	*	VOID	*
HWP 07	9	TR12	LAYER	LAYER OF BACKFILL INSIDE BUILDING	5
HWP 07	10	TR12	CUT	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR [2]	5
HWP 07	11	TR12	LAYER	DEMOLITION DEBRIS	5
HWP 07	12	TR10	LAYER	SUBSOIL	5
HWP 07	13	TR10	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	14	TR10	FILL	FILL OF [15]	4
HWP 07	15	TR10	CUT	SMALL PIT/POSTHOLE	4
HWP 07	16	TR11	LAYER	NATURAL GRAVELS	1
HWP 07	17	TR11	LAYER	NATURAL SILTY CLAY	1
HWP 07	18	TR14	LAYER	INTERFACE	5
HWP 07	19	TR14	LAYER	NATURAL	1
HWP 07	20	TR13	LAYER	RUBBLE LAYER	5
HWP 07	21	TR13	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	22	TR9	LAYER	INTERFACE	5
HWP 07	23	TR9	LAYER	NATURAL	1
HWP 07	24	TR8	LAYER	RUBBLE LAYER	5
HWP 07	25	TR8	LAYER	NATURAL	1
HWP 07	26	TR7	FILL	FILL OF [27]	4
HWP 07	27	TR7	CUT	LINEAR CUT	4

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Type	Description	Phase
07					
HWP 07	28	TR7	LAYER	NATURAL	1
HWP 07	29	TR7	LAYER	INTERFACE	5
HWP 07	30	TR5	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	31	TR5	LAYER	BLUE/GREY NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	32	TR5	LAYER	ORGANIC PEATY LENSE	5
HWP 07	33	TR5	LAYER	CLAY-SILT HORIZON	5
HWP 07	34	TR3	FILL	FILL OF [35]	2
HWP 07	35	TR3	CUT	IRON AGE DITCH	2
HWP 07	36	TR3	FILL	FILL OF [37]	2
HWP 07	37	TR3	CUT	IRON AGE DITCH	2
HWP 07	38	TR3	FILL	FILL OF [39]	2
HWP 07	39	TR3	CUT	IRON AGE POSTHOLE	2
HWP 07	40	TR2	FILL	FILL OF [41]	4
HWP 07	41	TR2	CUT	PIT CUT	4
HWP 07	42	TR2	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	43	TR2	LAYER	TOPSOIL	5
HWP 07	44	TR2	FILL	FILL OF [45]	2
HWP 07	45	TR2	CUT	CUT OF DITCH	2
HWP 07	46	TR3	FILL	FILL OF [47]	2
HWP 07	47	TR3	CUT	CUT OF DITCH	2
HWP 07	48	TR3	FILL	FILL OF [49]	2
HWP 07	49	TR3	CUT	CUT OF GULLY	2
HWP 07	50	TR3	FILL	FILL OF [51]	3
HWP 07	51	TR3	CUT	CUT OF DITCH	3
HWP 07	52	TR3	LAYER	NATURAL ORANGE CLAY	1
HWP 07	53	*	*	VOID	*
HWP 07	54	TR6	LAYER	TOPSOIL	5

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Type	Description	Phase
HWP 07	55	TR6	FILL	CREMATION IN [56]	2
HWP 07	56	TR6	CUT	CREMATION CUT	2
HWP 07	57	TR6	FILL	CREMATION IN [57]	2
HWP 07	58	TR6	CUT	CREMATION CUT	2
HWP 07	59	TR6	FILL	FILL OF [60]	2
HWP 07	60	TR6	CUT	LINEAR CUT	2
HWP 07	61	TR6	FILL	FILL OF [62]	4
HWP 07	62	TR6	CUT	LINEAR CUT	4
HWP 07	63	TR6	FILL	FILL OF [64]	2
HWP 07	64	TR6	CUT	POSTHOLE CUT	2
HWP 07	65	TR6	FILL	FILL OF [66]	4
HWP 07	66	TR6	CUT	LINEAR CUT	4
HWP 07	67	TR6	FILL	FILL OF [68]	4
HWP 07	68	TR6	CUT	POSTHOLE CUT	4
HWP 07	69	TR6	LAYER	LAYER	5
HWP 07	70	TR6	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	71	TR6	LAYER	NATURAL GRAVEL	1
HWP 07	72	TR2	FILL	FILL OF [73]	5
HWP 07	73	TR2	CUT	TREE ROOTING	5
HWP 07	74	TR1	LAYER	TOPSOIL	5
HWP 07	75	TR1	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	76	TR 5	LAYER	MADE GROUND	5
HWP 07	77	TR3	LAYER	TOPSOIL	5
HWP 07	78	TR4	LAYER	TOPSOIL	5
HWP 07	79	TR4	LAYER	NATURAL CLAY	1
HWP 07	80	TR2	FILL	FILL OF [81]	4
HWP 07	81	TR2	CUT	POST-MED GULLY	4

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Type	Description	Phase
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Phase 1 = Natural Deposits

Phase 2 = Iron Age

Phase 3 = Early Romano-British

Phase 4 = Post-Med

Phase 5 = Late 19th -20th C

APPENDIX 5: Oasis Form

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Investigation on Land at Harold Wood Hospital, Romford, London Borough of Havering

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was carried out in two phases, with eight trenches being excavated in 2007 around the hospital buildings and a further six in 2008, to the south of the site, after delays due to environmental clearance, totalling 840m². Whilst the trenching around the hospital buildings in 2007 showed that terracing of the land had place during construction, removing all archaeological deposits, two trenches from the 2008 phase, revealed considerable evidence for late Prehistoric occupation, with a number of pits, linears, postholes and two probable cremations cut into the natural clay. It is likely that the features relate to a farmstead and possible cremation cemetery, occupied during the Late Iron Age up until the early 1st century AD. With the majority of discoveries being confined to the very southern end of the site it is probable that part of the settlement was removed during the construction of the train line that runs to the south east. The depth of the features also indicated horizontal truncation through years of ploughing.

Project dates Start: 17-11-2008 End: 28-11-2008

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes LTE 02 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Monument type CREMATION Late Iron Age

Monument type CREMATION Late Iron Age

Monument type DITCHES Late Iron Age

Monument type POSTHOLES Late Iron Age

Monument type DITCHES Post Medieval

Monument type PITS Post Medieval

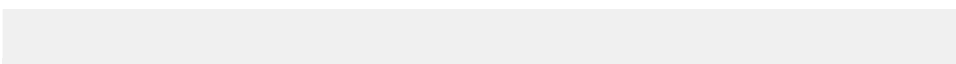
Monument type POSTHOLES Post Medieval

Methods & 'Sample Trenches'
techniques

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the Not known / Not recorded
planning process



Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HAVERING ROMFORD Harold Wood Hospital

Postcode RM3 0**

Study area 840.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 5420 9035 51.5903674128 0.226242414154 51 35 25 N 000 13
34 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 37.61m Max: 4231.00m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consulting
originator

Project design Suzanne Gailey
originator

Project Chris Mayo
director/manager

Project supervisor Guy Seddon

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Countryside Properties

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Local museum
recipient

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Human Bones'

Digital Archive Local museum
recipient

Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Human Bones'

Digital Media 'Survey','Text'
available

Paper Archive Local Museum
recipient

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey',

Project bibliography 1

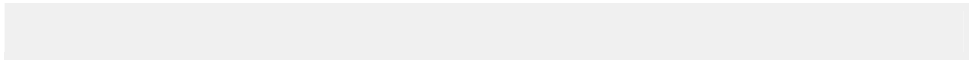
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Investigation on Land at Harold Wood Hospital,
Romford, London Borough of Havering

Author(s)/Editor(s) Seddon, G

Date 2008

Issuer or Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd
publisher



Entered by Guy Seddon (gseddon@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 5 December 2008