

The Plough Public House, Gallows Corner, Colchester Road, London Borough of Havering: Archaeological Evaluation Report

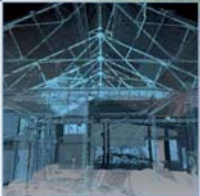
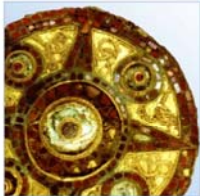
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On Behalf of:	KFC (GB) Limited 32 Goldsworth Road Woking Surrey GU21 6BR
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 53473 90589
AOC Project No:	32395
Date of Fieldwork:	2nd December to 6th December 2013
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Summary

Between the 2nd December to 6th December 2013, AOC Archaeology Group undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation, on behalf of KFC (GB) Ltd at the site of the Plough public house, in the London Borough of Havering; National Grid Reference TQ 53473 9058.

This report comprises the results of the evaluation, which consisted of seven machine excavated trenches, each measuring 15m by 1.8m. The geological horizon across the site was recorded as yellow/brown London clay. This became more grey/blue in colour to the very southwest of the site.

Within three trenches, 19th-20th century structures were recorded in the form of brick work footings and in one instance part of a floor was also present. Studies of cartographic sources suggest the structures to the east of the site are the remains of terraced houses known as Woodman's Cottages, originally built for agricultural workers. The structural remains at the west of the site appear to have been a wooden building with brick foundations associated with a beer house known to have stood on the site between the mid 19th century and the 1920's. It remains unclear to what period the buildings at the north of the site date.

Further excavations may be required to further examine the structural remains identified on the site. The final decision regarding the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Adam Single, Archaeological Officer for GLASS.

The results will be published through the Archaeology Data Service website, London Roundup and copies of the report deposited with the local studies library.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation at the site of the Plough Public House, in the London Borough of Havering; National Grid Reference TQ 53473 9058 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is roughly rectangular in plan and has a total area of c. 3,300sqm. The site is bound by adjacent residential development on the north, Launceston Close on the east, Colchester Road (A12) on the south and Straight Road / Gallows Corner on the west. The remains of The Plough show a part 1 / part 2 storey public house in the western and central thirds of the site with an area of undeveloped scrub in the eastern third. The Plough has suffered extensive fire damage.
- 1.3 The proposed development scheme comprises the demolition of the existing public house and the redevelopment of the site into a single storey Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) restaurant and drive-through across the western and central areas of the site. Car parking will occupy the eastern third of the site.

2 Project Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is London Borough of Havering. Adam Single, Archaeological Officer for Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage, provides archaeological advice to the council.
- 2.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary. The site does not contain any previously recorded archaeological sites or finds (from the GLHER database) and does not contain any designated building heritage.
- 2.3 Planning permission has been approved (P0352.13), for development of the site, comprising demolition of the Plough, and erection of a new building comprising restaurant, take away and drive-through facility. The archaeological potential has been addressed in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2013). This assessment concluded that, due the proximity of a Roman Road and a medieval settlement, archaeological evaluation may be necessary. This was confirmed by a condition on the planning application with the following wording:

- A) *No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works 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 the subsequent recording of significant remains prior to development (including historic buildings recording), in accordance with recommendations given by the borough and in PPS 5/NPPF.

- 2.4 The second stage of works involved the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work (AOC 2013).
- 2.5 This report summarises the results of the archaeological evaluation.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The geological mapping (British Geological Society 2012) indicates that the site is underlain by a London Clay. No superficial deposits are recorded. The site lies at around 35mOD.
- 3.2 To the southwest of the site in the area of Gidea Park and to the southeast in the area of Harold Wood Hospital, the geological mapping identifies areas of sand and gravel of the Black Park Gravel Member. This relates to areas of high ground within the surrounding landscape, parts of which have been designated as Archaeological Priority Zones by London Borough of Havering.
- 3.3 The nearest watercourse to the site is the Ravensbourne. The Ravensbourne is a tributary of the River Rom, which rises to the northeast in Ardleigh Green, and flows through Emerson Park and Harrow Lodge Park, before joining the Beam at Eastbrookend Country Park. It lies at the Gallows Corner junction of the A12.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following information is derived from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2013).

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43) and

- 4.1 General prehistoric activity in the area of the site is shown through a number of sites in the area, although no evidence of settlement has been found within 750m of the site (AOC 2013). This settlement activity is generally located upon higher ground, sometimes in the area of the Black Park Gravels.
- 4.2 The nearest significant prehistoric activity to the application site is the Bronze Age / Iron Age transition and Iron Age / Romano-British settlement activity noted at the Harold Wood Hospital site (e.g. east of AOC 7) c. 750 – 800m to the southwest.

Roman (c. AD43 – 450)

- 4.3 The only confirmed Roman period settlement activity near the site is the Iron Age / Romano-British evidence recorded at the Harold Wood Hospital site, c. 750m to the southeast. The Roman town of *Durolitum* is thought to have been located at or near Romford, but exact location is not known (Powell 1978).
- 4.4 The most notable evidence of other Roman activity within the study area is the projected route of the London to Colchester Roman Road a section of which is designated as a scheduled monument and located within Gidea Park Golf, c. 640m southwest of the site. The exact location and alignment of the road is uncertain: if a straight line is projected north-eastwards from the scheduled section of the road, this passes c. 15 – 20m north/ northwest of the site boundary. There is a potential for evidence of the road and /or possible road side activity anywhere within this area between the APA and the projected route.
- 4.5 The Greater London Historical Environment Record (GLHER) records the site of Roman cremations. The first set were recorded during works prior to 1839 and were described as being encountered "*in a field behind a farmhouse near the fourteenth mile stone*" on the GLHER record. It included four urns, a bottle and a *patera*. The location of the mile post and the farmstead are not known fully known, although the GLHER places these c. 360m northeast of the site. A second GLHER entry relates to anonymous reference in 1893 of one or more cremation burials being encountered off Main Rd close to the 14th milestone. This could be referring to the same site as discussed above and the GLHER arbitrarily places this point c. 140 m southwest of the site.

- 4.6 The nearby creation cemetery indicates that Roman activity lies alongside the route of the road, so there is the potential for Roman remains being encountered on site. The route of the road in this area crossed The Ravensbourne, and this crossing point may have attracted more significant activity (such as ritual activity) during the Roman period.

Medieval (451 – 1485).

- 4.7 There is little evidence of substantial activity within the area of the site during the early medieval or medieval periods. The site lay within the manor and liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, which included later parishes of Romford, Havering-atte-Bower and Hornchurch. The Victoria County History (VCH) notes that there was a royal residence at Havering in the 11th century, that Romford was a prominent market town from the 13th century onwards, and that there was a medieval priory in Hornchurch (Powell 1978). It is likely that during this time the site lay within the open agricultural hinterland of the nearby settlements, probably within what later became known as Harold's Wood Common. A 1307 Survey of the Liberty of Havering noted that it contained three 'foreign' woods – *Westwode, Haroldswode and Crocleph* – out of which the later commons developed (Lingham 1969).
- 4.8 Farmsteads and field systems appear to have typified the wider landscape in the medieval period, with a moated site to the northeast, and evidence for fields recorded at the Harold Wood Hospital site. The gallows which gave its name to Gallows corner is likely to have been established in the medieval period, although there is no documentary evidence until the 17th century.

Post-medieval (1485 – modern)

- 4.9 The gallows at Gallows Corner were for the entire Liberty of Havering and the VCH suggest executions were carried out there up to the 17th century (Powell 1978), if not beyond. It has been suggested that executions had finished by a least 1730 (Lingham 1969). The GLHER places them c. 25m northwest of the site; although the OS mapping more accurately places their location c. 90m to the northwest. References to Gallows Corner suggest it was an isolated location, described as a lonely crossroads within the waste of 18th century Romford Common, and favourite haunt of highwayman (Lingham 1969). The isolated location is further suggested by the records of the 1791 court leet which resolved to remove the gallows to a '*more convenient*' part of the common., The gallows still survived (although disused) in 1815 (Powell 1978).
- 4.10 It is unlikely that there was any substantial activity within the common prior to enclosure, although the potential for earlier activity or occupation should not be completely discounted as enclosure and encroachment of common land was not unheard of. The site was located upon a important route, close to a landmark and junctions northwards and southwards. There is a bridge across the Ravensbourne recorded in 1768 on the Colchester Road at Romford Gallows (Powell 1978). Gallows lane (now called Straight Road) is depicted on the enclosure map (1814).
- 4.11 The post-medieval history of the site is tied together with the history of pubs and beerhouses in the area and the available historical information suggests that the site was formerly occupied by two establishments - 'The Plough' public house (formerly a beerhouse) in the west of the site and 'The Woodman's' beerhouse in the east. The Plough Public House occupies the western and central areas of the site (see Figure 7). The current extant building is of 1920s date, a replacement of an earlier building of the same name. The eastern third of the site was previously occupied by a group of terraced buildings which were demolished in 2008. These are believed to have originally been built as agricultural workers cottages, Woodman's Cottage, and had a small brewhouse attached on the eastern end of the building (Donoghue & Tait, Forthcoming).

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1. The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To map any archaeological remains encountered and sample excavate the features.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of excavated archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable, archaeology advisor, to make an informed decision to satisfy the condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the investigation were:
- To evaluate the site for potential evidence of prehistoric activity.
 - To determine whether the route of a Roman road passes through the site.
 - To determine whether Roman roadside activities were being carried out, or activities relating to the nearby Ravensbourne.
 - To evaluate the site for activities carried out in the medieval period.
 - To evaluate the site for potential evidence for the development of the site in the post-medieval period, including the location of the first public house named the Plough.
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website

6 Methodology

- 6.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2013). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2006, IfA 2008a-d, IfA 2000).
- 6.2 The trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a differential GPS.
- 6.3 Prior to commencing work, a unique site code (**CCH 13**) for the project was agreed in consultation with LAARC and an OASIS online form initiated (Appendix B).
- 6.4 The archaeological work was carried out from 2nd December to 7th December 2013.
- 6.5 The site work was supervised by John Winfer under the overall management of Catherine Edwards, Project Manager. The work was monitored by Adam Single, of GLAAS, who provided archaeological advice to London Borough of Havering Council.

7 Results of Archaeological Evaluation

7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.04m	31.60m–31.56m	Tarmac.
101	0.20m	31.56m–31.36m	Concrete.
102	0.20m	31.36m–31.16m	Red and yellow mottled sandy gravel. Made ground.
105	NFE	31.16m>	Blue grey clay. Natural.

- 7.1.1 Trench 1 was located within the south west of the site, measuring 15m by 1.8m and was aligned northeast by southwest (Figure 3).
- 7.1.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was naturally-lain blue grey clay (105), at a maximum level of 31.16mOD (Plate A). This was overlain by a 0.20m thick deposit of red/yellow sandy gravel made ground (102). Both deposits were cut by a large water main that ran through the trench orientated roughly east-west. The main was covered by a layer of concrete (103) and fill of brown grey clay (104). A ground investigation trench (106) was cut through (102).
- 7.1.3 Sealing these deposits was 0.20m of reinforced concrete (101) and 0.04m of tarmac (100).
- 7.1.4 No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified in Trench 1.



Plate A: Trench 1 looking southwest

7.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.04m	32.06m-32.02m	Tarmac
201	0.20m	32.02m-31.82m	Reinforced concrete.
202	0.40m	31.82m-31.42m	Dark grey clay silt. Made ground.
207	NFE	31.42m>	Yellow/green grey clay. Natural subsoil.

7.2.1 Trench 2 was located at the west of the site, measuring 15m by 1.8m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 2 and 3).

7.2.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 2 was natural yellow clay (207) which became more grey/blue towards the south of the trench. This was recorded at a height of 31.42mOD. Patches of modern contamination were apparent within this deposit. The natural clay was covered by dark grey clay silt made ground (202). Cut into the made ground were two rows of bricks orientated southwest-northeast. The first, the most northerly of the two, (203), was composed of a single line of red brick, one brick deep, frogged side up, (Plate B). The bricks measured 70mm x 230mm x 110mm and were bonded together with a cement based mortar. The top of the bricks was recorded at 31.65mOD.



Plate B: Brick foundation (203) in Trench 2 looking southwest

7.2.3 Approximately 3.5m to the south of (203) was a double line of bricks (204). These bricks were laid end to end (Plate C) and orientated similarly to (203). The red bricks used in (204) were the same

dimensions as those recorded in (203). The bricks were also bonded by a similar cement mortar. The top of the bricks was at 31.61m OD.



Plate C: Brick foundation (204) in Trench 2 looking east

- 7.2.4 Part of a brick surface (206) was identified 0.40m to the south of foundation (204). The remains of the possible floor measured 0.70m by 0.50m and is thought to relate to the structure. The bricks measured 235mm x 115mm x 60mm and were recorded at a height of 31.63m OD. A sample of the brickwork was assessed by a historic building specialist who described the sample as a pale yellow fabric, pressed rather than hand made, with a shallow rectangular frog. Worn detailing suggests the brick had been reused. No materials stamp was observed. The suggested date for the brickwork is c.1800.
- 7.2.5 A sewage pipe orientated northwest-southeast (205) also cut (202) between foundations (203) and (204).
- 7.2.6 The trench was sealed by 0.20m of reinforced concrete (201) and 0.04m of tarmac (200).

7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.20m	32.50m-32.30m	Dark grey brown clay silt. Imported topsoil.
301	0.35m	32.30m-31.95m	Heavy light brown grey clay. Made ground.
302	0.60m	31.95m-31.35m	Dark brown grey silty clay, bricks and modern pottery. Buried topsoil.
303	NFE	31.35m>	Brown yellow clay. Natural.

- 7.3.1 Trench 3 was located towards the north of the site, measuring 12.5m by 1.8m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 2 and 4).
- 7.3.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 3 was natural mid brown yellow clay (303), recorded at 31.35mOD. Overlying this clay was buried topsoil (302), which comprised of a dark brown grey silt clay that contained brick and modern pottery (Plate D). This was in turn overlaid by grey clay (301) which may represent material excavated from the footings of the extant public house during its construction in the 1920's and used to raise the level of the garden. This was covered by imported dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (300). The top of the trench was at 32.50m OD.
- 7.3.3 No features of archaeological significance were observed during the excavation of this trench.



Plate D: Trench 3 section looking northwest

7.4 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
400	0.10m	32.41m-32.31m	Tarmac.
401	0.40m	32.31m-31.91m	Concrete.
402	0.40m	32.31m-31.91m	Mottled brown yellow stony clay silt. Made ground.
403	0.40m	31.91m>	Grey brown clay. Natural subsoil.

- 7.4.1 Trench 4 was located directly to the east of the extant Plough public house, measuring 15m by 1.8m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 2 and 4).



Plate E: Trench 4 looking northwest

- 7.4.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 4 was a grey brown clay natural (403), at a height of 31.91mOD (Plate E). Overlying the natural was (402), a mottled brown yellow stony clay silt interpreted as a made ground deposit, used to raise the level of the site. A large concrete drain (406) ran down the middle of the trench, cutting through the made ground. At the southern end of the trench, a layer of concrete was observed overlaying the made ground (401) up to a depth of 0.40m. The whole trench was covered by tarmac, (400).
- 7.4.3 No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified in Trench 4.

7.5 Trench 5 (Figure 5)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
500	0.10m	32.54m-32.44m	Tarmac
501	0.40m	32.44m-32.04m	Mottled brown yellow stony clay silt. Made ground
502	0.30m	32.04m-31.74m	Grey silt clay, contained plastic. Made ground.
503	NFE	31.74m>	Grey brown clay. Natural.

- 7.5.1 Trench 5 was located towards the north of the site, to the east of Trench 3. It measuring 15m by 1.8m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figures 2 and 5).
- 7.5.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 5 was grey brown clay natural (503) recorded at a height of 31.74mOD. Above (503) was a grey silt clay made ground (502) measuring up to 0.30m thick. Cutting the made ground were three modern drains, recorded as [505], [506] and [507] and brick foundations (504) and (508) located at the northern end (Plate F). The brick foundations formed two possible small rooms. The smaller room (504) measured 1.70m x 2.10m whilst the larger room (508) measured 2.10m x 2.10m both measured 0.55m deep. The walls are composed of red brick, one brick wide, bonded by cement which was also used as a render on the inside and outside. The bricks measured 235mm x 105mm x 80mm. The structure supported by these foundations has not been identified on any maps suggesting it only stood for a short period of time. The buildings are thought to have been demolished very recently as a plastic chocolate wrapper was found in made ground (501) which filled the interior of the foundations. No evidence of the upper walls or floor of the supported structure were identified.



Plate F: Trench 5 brick foundations looking southwest

- 7.5.3 Made ground (501) covered the foundations and drains and was in turn covered by up to 0.10m of tarmac (500).

7.6 Trench 6 (Figure 5)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
600	0.65m	32.75-32.10m	Dark brown clay silt. Topsoil.
601	NFE	32.10m>	Grey yellow clay. Natural subsoil.

- 7.6.1 Trench 6 was at the northeast of the site, measuring 15m by 1.80m and was aligned northeast-by southwest (Figure 2 and 5).
- 7.6.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 6 was a natural grey yellow clay (601), recorded at a height of 32.10mOD. This was cut by three ceramic land drains (Plate G). Two of these (602 & 603) were located at the southwest of the trench orientated northeast-southwest while the third (604), at the northeast of the trench, was orientated northwest-southeast.



Plate G: Trench 6 looking northeast

- 7.6.3 The natural deposit and land drains were overlain by dark brown clay silt topsoil (600).
- 7.6.4 No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified in Trench 6.

7.7 Trench 7 (Figure 6)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
700	0.50m	32.75-32.25m	Mid brown grey clay silt. Imported topsoil.
709	0.35m	32.25-31.90m	Charcoal/cement mix.
701	0.50m	32.25-31.75m	Dark brown grey clay silt. Old topsoil.
707	0.50m	31.75-31.25m	Mottled brown yellow silt clay.
708	NFE	31.25m>	Brown yellow clay. Natural subsoil.

- 7.7.1 Trench 7 at the south east of the site, measured 15m by 1.80m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figures 2 and 6).
- 7.7.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 7 was brown yellow clay (708) interpreted as natural recorded at an upper height of 31.45mOD. This was overlain by 0.38m thick layer of naturally lain mottled brown yellow silt clay, (707). Cutting into this were brick foundations (706, 712, 713 & 714). The foundations formed the remains of post-medieval cottages known to have occupied the site.
- 7.7.3 Brick wall foundation (706) located at the southern extent of the trench measured 1.80m x 0.30m x 1.38m deep and was aligned northeast-southwest (Plate H). The wall was formed of red bricks measuring 220mm x 100mm x 75mm bonded with a white mortar. Approximately 3.40m further northwest was a similar wall recorded as (713). The wall was built in the same fashion as (706), but measured 0.24m wide.



Plate H: Trench 7 foundation (706) at southern end looking southeast

- 7.7.4 Another red and yellow brick wall footing (714) was recorded a further 3m northwest of (713). The wall was aligned northeast-southwest, measuring 1.80m x 0.22m wide. The wall was formed of a single brick course overlying the lower brick footing projection. Abutting the wall to the northwest was (712) a 1.0m x 0.20m single course of bricks forming a rectangular. The function for this is unclear. A possible brick base or floor measuring 0.70m x 0.40m was recorded as (710). A single brick wide

wall was also recorded projecting southeast from (714). The function remains unclear for the slim wall as it is unsubstantial and isolated. Both (712) and (710) appear to have a direct relationship with wall (714) (Plate I).



Plate I: Trench 7 northern foundation (714), surface (710) and rectangular feature (712) looking southwest

- 7.7.5 The final structural remains recorded in Trench 7 was wall (715). The wall was aligned northwest-southeast measuring 1.80m and between 0.26m to 1.20m wide. The variation in width is due to the presence of brick buttresses within the build of the wall. Only three courses of this wall remained in situ. It has been assumed that the buttresses were located to give the structure additional strength and possibly forms an exterior wall.
- 7.7.6 Between walls (713) and (714) was a layer of cement and brick rubble (711). It is unclear whether this layer was deposited as part of the construction or demolition of the structures recorded on site. The layer was up to 0.15m thick and extended as far as wall (715) in the west of the trench. Overlying (711) was a grey clay (705/701) which was between 0.10-0.20m thick. It is possible that this is a made ground deposit or possibly part of the structures damp proofing. Above (705) was (704) a yellow sand measuring 0.05m thick. The sand was a bedding layer for floor tiles (703), only identified in the eastern section of the trench. The tiles measured 225mm x 50mm x 110mm and survived in an area approximately 1.1m northwest-southeast. It is unclear whether these are related to the structures.



Plate J: Trench 7 looking southeast

- 7.7.7 Overlying (705/701) was (709), a mixture of charcoal and cement that appeared to be piled up against the central foundation (713) to the north. Overlying the trench was deposit (700), a brown grey clay silt topsoil measuring 0.27m thick.
- 7.7.8 The remains within Trench 7 have been interpreted as the foundations of the most easterly line of terraced houses known as the Woodman's Cottages (Figure 7). This end cottage was known to have been connected to a beer house on its eastern side.

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 The archaeological investigations successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. The natural deposits were made up of clays across the site varying from yellow/brown to blue/grey in the south west of the site. The natural was recorded at heights between 31.16mOD and 32.10mOD, with the site sloping down from its highest point at the northeast. Due to the absence of buried soils at the south and west of the site it appears that part of the site has been horizontally truncated.
- 8.2 The archaeological investigations established that there was minimal activity on the site prior to the development of the site in the mid 19th century. No archaeological features were recorded pre-dating the 19th century.
- 8.3 A structure recorded in Trench 2 appears to be the remains of a wooden building present on the site from around 1845 until the 1920's. This building appears to have had brick foundations with wooden walls and a corrugated roof.
- 8.4 The structures recorded in Trench 5 suggest a building composed, in part at least, by small rooms. The remains are not represented on any maps and so are thought to have only stood for a short period of time. The foundations appear to be too substantial to have supported sheds or coal bunkers. Their purpose remains unknown. It is clear from artefacts recovered from the fill of the interior of the foundations that they were demolished in recent times.
- 8.5 The structure recorded in Trench 7 appears to have been the most easterly of the Woodman's Cottages which were built in the mid 19th century and demolished in the early 21st century (Plate K). The trench may contain the remains of the front and rear walls of the cottage as well as its western side.



Plate K: View of the Colchester Road frontage of Woodman's Cottages prior to their demolition in 2008 (Don Tait, courtesy of Havering Local Studies and Family History Centre)

9 Recommendations

- 9.1 Further excavation may be required on site to explore the structural remains however the final decision in regards to the requirement for further works lies with Adam Single, providing archaeological advice to London Borough of Havering Council.

10 Archive Deposition and Publication

Archive

- 10.1 A paper copy of the evaluation report will be issued to Adam Single, Archaeological advisor to LB Havering and the local studies library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the HER and NMR. A summary will also be submitted via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, finds and digital photographs will be collated and deposited with the LAARC following discussions with the curator regarding scheduling.
- 10.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007). The archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).

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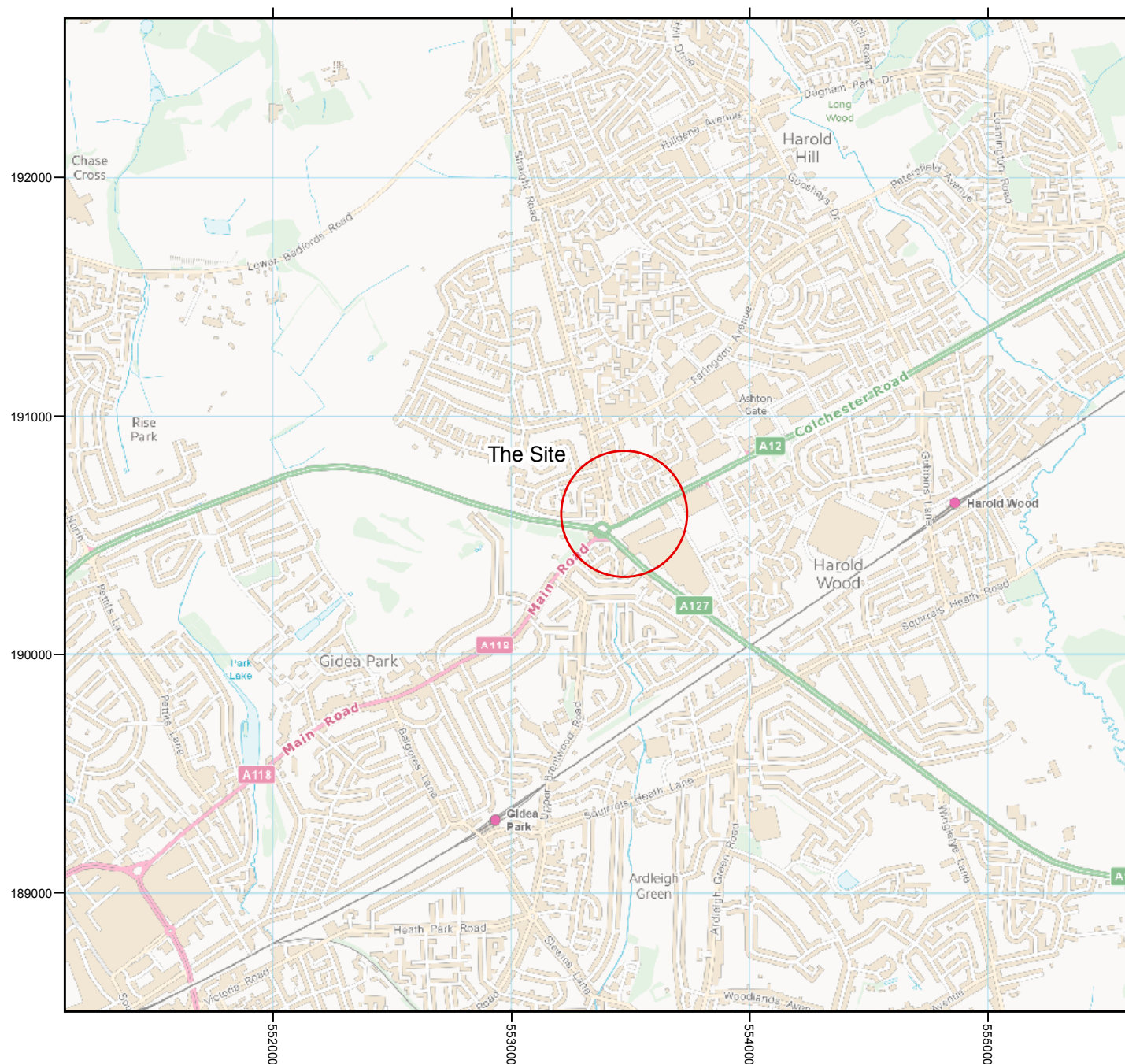
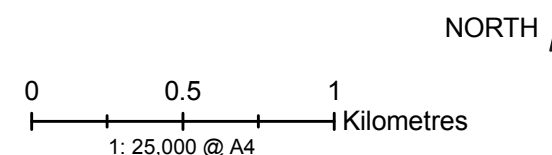
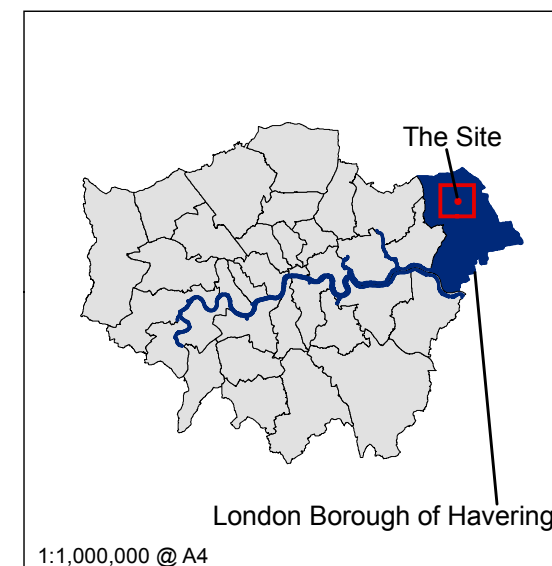


Figure 1: Site Location



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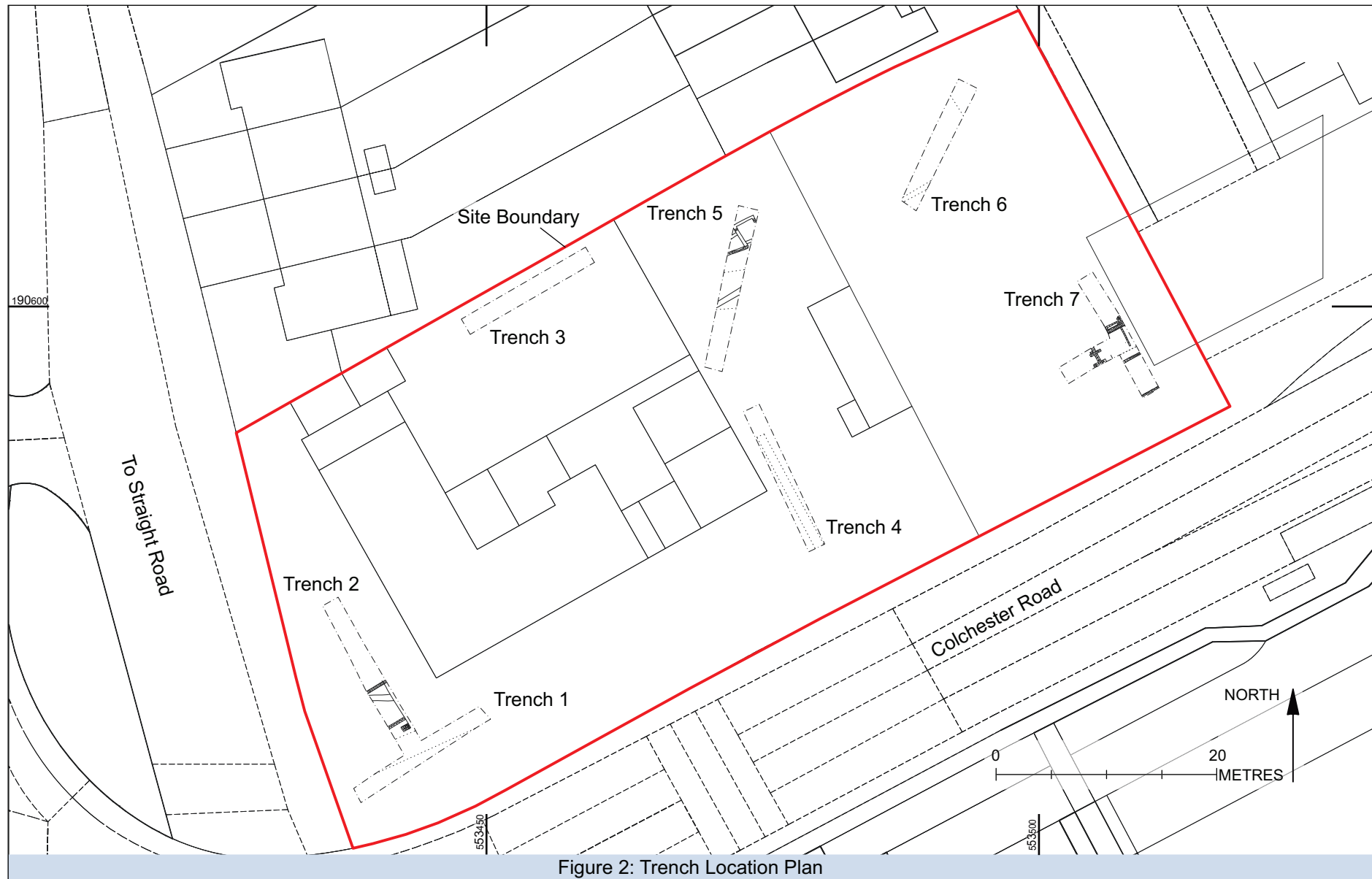
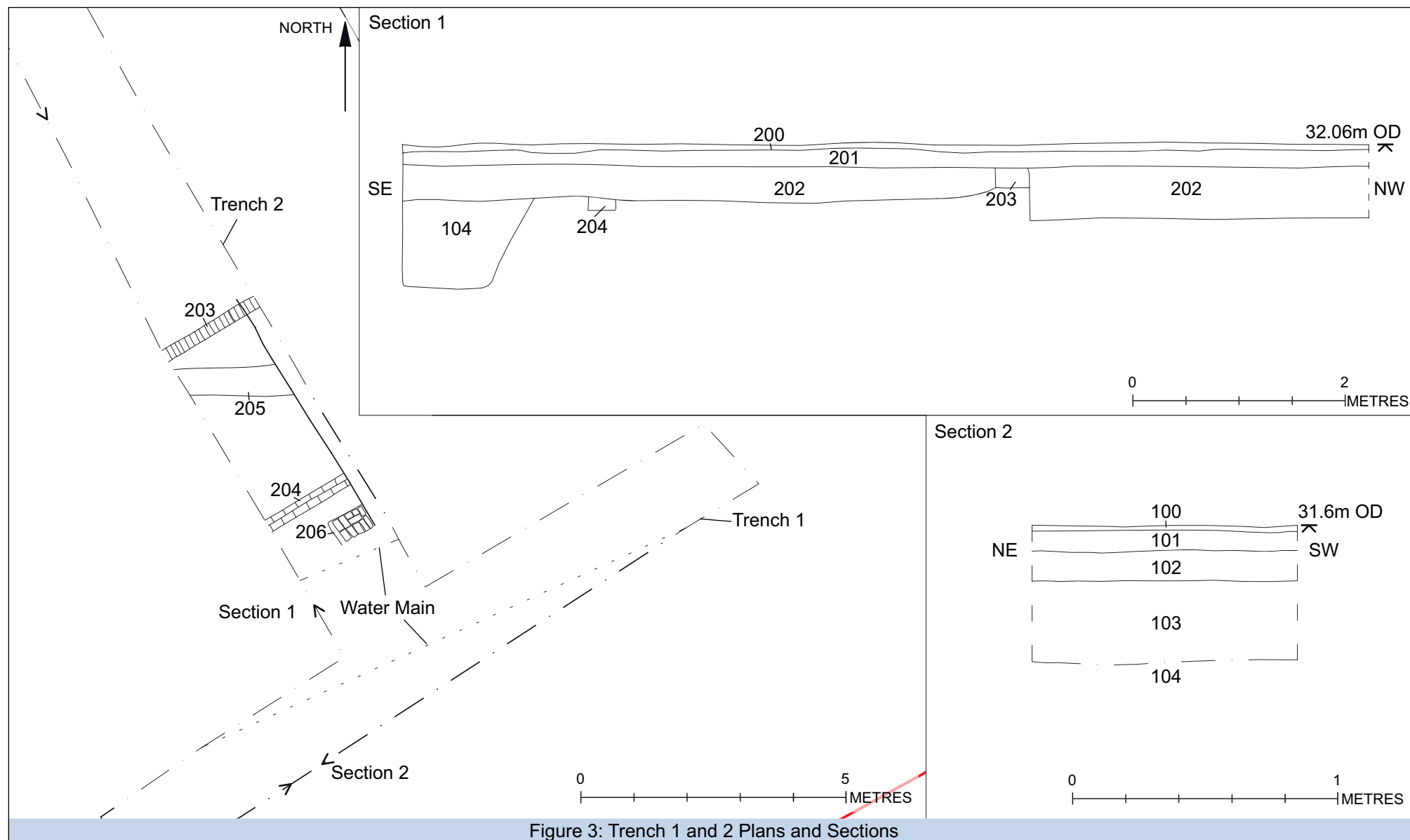


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan



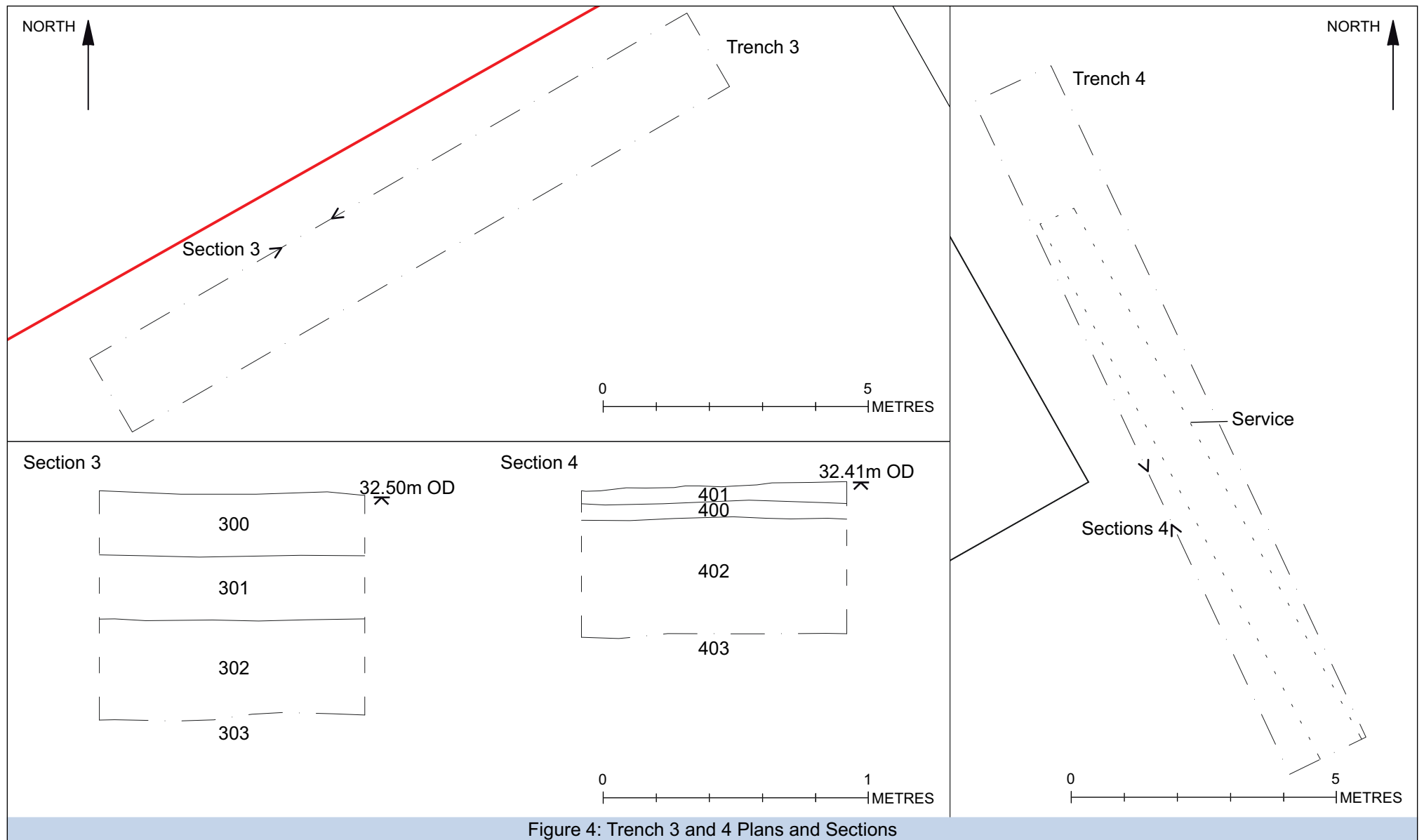


Figure 4: Trench 3 and 4 Plans and Sections

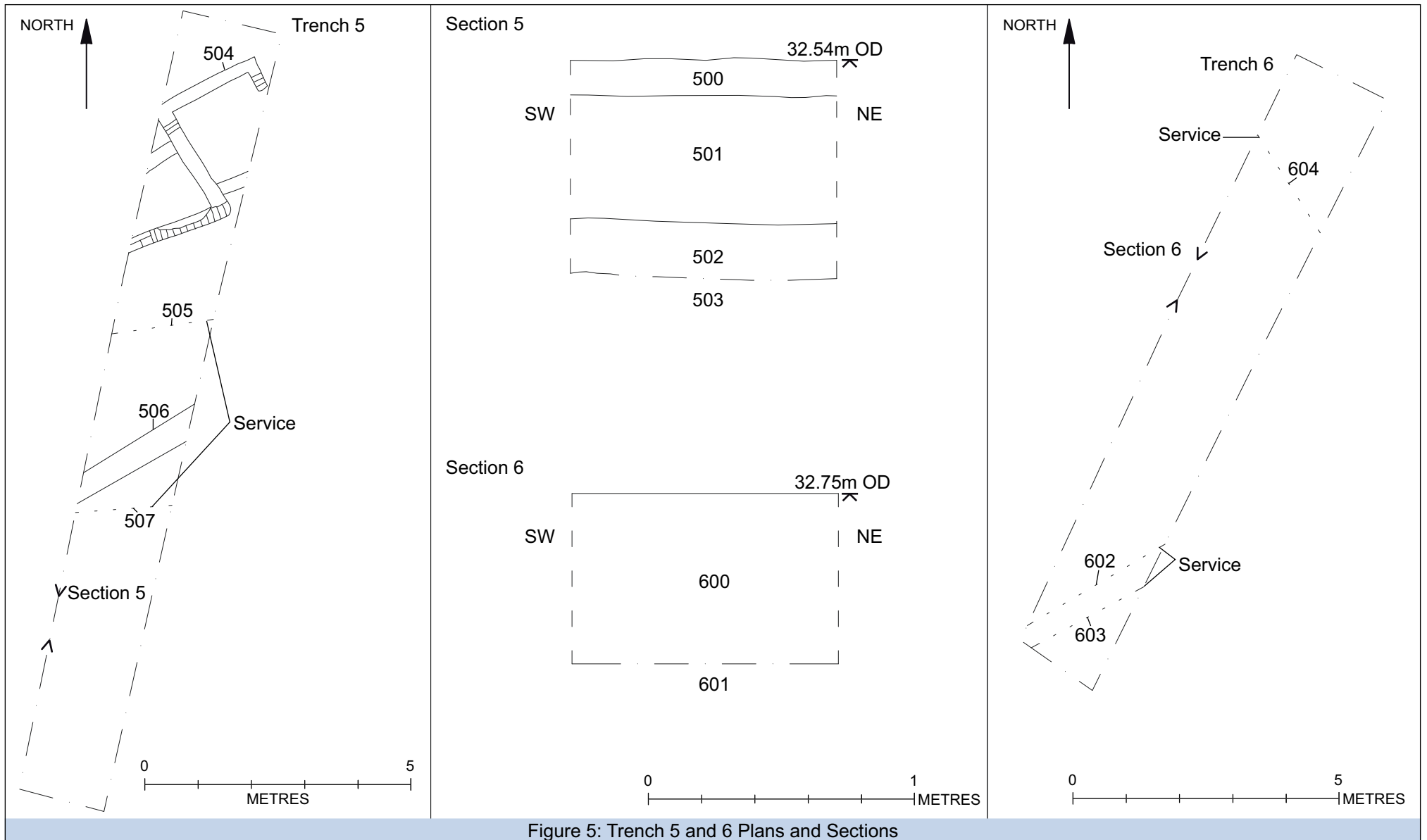
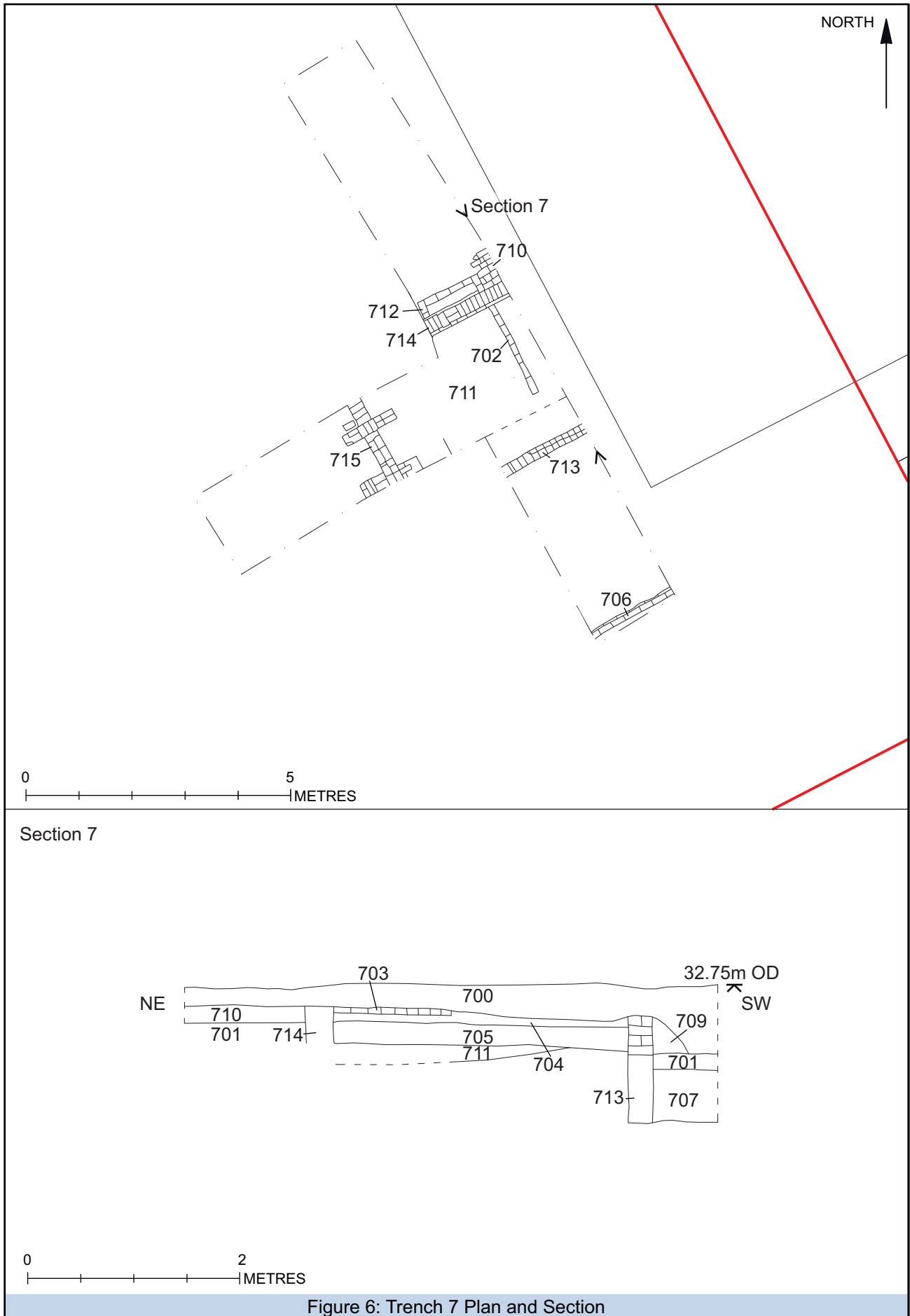


Figure 5: Trench 5 and 6 Plans and Sections





Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context Number	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
100	Tarmac.	Trench	Trench	0.04m
101	Concrete.	Trench	Trench	0.2m
102	Red and yellow mottled sandy gravel. Made ground.	Trench	Trench	0.2m
103	Concrete. Water main surround.	Trench	Trench	0.38m
104	Brown grey clay. Fill of water main cut..	Trench	0.9m	NFE
105	Blue grey silty clay. Natural.	Trench	Trench	NFE
106	Mixed material. Ground investigation trench.	3	0.5m	NFE
200	Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.04m
201	Reinforced concrete.	Trench	Trench	0.2m
202	Dark grey clay silt. Made ground.	Trench	Trench	0.4m
203	Single line of bricks. Foundation.	1.8m	0.23m	0.07m
204	Double line of bricks. Foundation.	1.8m	0.22m	0.07m
205	Ceramic sewer pipe in cut filled by mixed material.	2m	0.65m	NFE
206	Brick surface.	0.7m	0.5m	0.06m
207	Yellow/green grey clay. Natural subsoil.	Trench	Trench	NFE
300	Dark grey brown clay silt. Imported topsoil..	Trench	Trench	0.2m
301	Heavy light brown grey clay. Made ground.	Trench	Trench	0.35m
302	Dark brown grey silty clay, bricks and modern pottery. Made ground.	Trench	Trench	0.6m
303	Brown yellow clay. Natural.	Trench	Trench	NFE
400	Tarmac.	Trench	Trench	0.10m
401	Concrete.	6m	Trench	0.4m
402	Mottled brown yellow stony clay silt. Made ground.	Trench	Trench	0.4m
403	Grey brown clay. Natural subsoil.	Trench	Trench	0.4m
404	Concrete lined drain.	12m	0.7m	NFE
500	Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.1m

501	Mottled brown yellow stony clay silt. Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.4m
502	Grey silt clay, contained plastic. Made ground.	Trench	Trench	0.3m
503	Grey brown clay. Natural.	Trench	Trench	NFE
504	Wall/foundations of frogged brick, covered by cement render.	5.2m	1.8m	0.55m
505	Ceramic drain.	Trench	0.3m	NFE
506	Concrete lined drain.	Trench	0.4m	NFE
507	Ceramic drain.	Trench	0.4m	NFE
600	Dark brown clay silt. Topsoil.	Trench	Trench	0.65m
601	Grey yellow clay. Natural subsoil.	Trench	Trench	NFE
602	Ceramic drain.	2m	0.3m	NFE
603	Ceramic drain.	2m	0.3m	NFE
604	Ceramic drain.	2m	0.3m	NFE
700	Mid brown grey clay silt. Imported topsoil.	3.4m	Trench	0.5m
701	Dark brown grey clay silt. Imported topsoil.	Trench	Trench	0.5m
702	Single brick width internal wall base.	1.9m	0.08m	0.14m
703	Floor tiles.	1.1m	Unknown	0.04m
704	Yellow sand.	3.4m	3m	0.05m
705	Grey clay.	3.4m	3m	0.1m
706	Frogged bricks, cement mortar. Foundations.	6.8m	4m	1.38m
707	Mottled brown yellow silt clay.	Site	Site	0.5m
708	Brown yellow clay. Natural subsoil.	Site	Site	NFE
709	Charcoal/cement mix.	0.38m	Unknown	0.35m
710	Brick surface to north of northern foundation wall.	0.7m	0.4m	0.08m
711	Soft white cement and brick.	3.4m	3m	0.15m
712	Bricks laid to north of northern foundation.	1.3m	0.4m	0.08m

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-156560

Project details

Project name Archaeological evaluation at Gallows Corner, Romford

Short description of the project In advance of development a seven-trench evaluation, each measuring 15m by 1.8m was carried out on site. The geological horizon across the site was recorded as yellow/brown London clay. This became more grey/blue in colour to the very south west of the site. 19th-20th century structures were recorded within three trenches, in the form of brick work footings and in one instance part of a floor was also present.

Project dates Start: 02-09-2013 End: 06-09-2013

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference 32395 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Any associated project reference CCH 13 - Sitecode codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Monument type WALL Modern

Significant Finds BRICK Post Medieval

Methods & ""Sample Trenches""

techniques

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the
planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HAVERING ROMFORD Plough PH, Colchester Road

Postcode RM3 0AA

Study area 3300.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 53473 90589 51 0 51 35 33 N 000 12 57 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 31.16m Max: 32.10m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project
originator brief EH GLAAS

Project
originator design AOC Archaeology

Project
director/manager Catherine Edwards

Project supervisor John Winfer

Type of
sponsor/funding
body developer

Name of
sponsor/funding body KFC Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient LAARC

Digital Archive
recipient Leatherhead Museum

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

Paper Archive
recipient LAARC

Paper Media
available "Context
sheet", "Map", "Matrices", "Microfilm", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished
Text"

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Plough Public House, Gallows Corner, Colchester Road, London Borough
of Havering

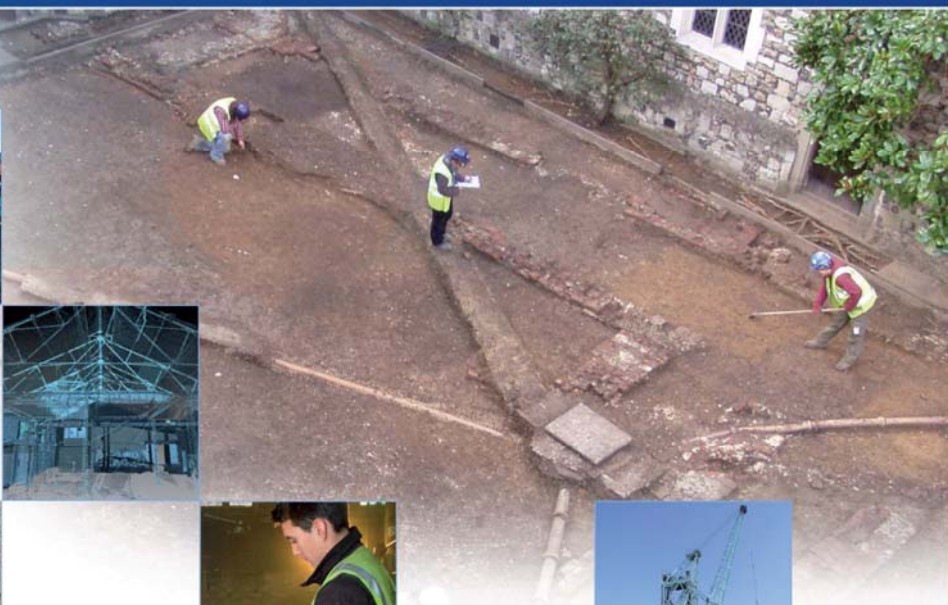
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