

ST MARK'S CHURCH, ROSE LANE, MARK'S GATE

(Centred at NGR 548004 189577)

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

(ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVEL 3)



Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting Limited

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ASE Project No. 6291

Report No. 2013235

Site Code: IMG 13

September 2013

Prepared by Katya Harrow

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SUMMARY

In September 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at St Mark's Church, Rose Lane, Mark's Gate (Centred at NGR 548004 189577). The Church was recorded at English Heritage Level 3.

Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions by London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Council for the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of 59 flats, the replacement of the church and the provision of community facilities (Planning Ref: 13/00363/FUL). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to fulfil a requirement to record the building prior to its demolition, in advance of redevelopment of the site, under condition 35 of the above planning permission. A Written Scheme of Investigation has previously been produced for the site by Archaeology South East.

The site lies at the centre of Mark's Gate, which was developed as a planned estate by the Local Authority between 1954 and 1959. St Mark's Church occupied one of two sites allocated for religious purposes and was constructed and opened in 1956.

St Mark's Church is an example of a 'church centre' which became popular in the post-war period, particularly in planned towns and estates with few community facilities. The church underwent modifications in the early 1990s, to provide an additional meeting hall, extended kitchen and new lobby area.

CONTENTS

	Summary
	List of Contents
	List of Plates
	List of Figures
1.0	Introduction
2.0	Scope and Methodology
3.0	Site Location
4.0	Historic Background & Map Regression
5.0	Overview of the Building
6.0	Description of the Building
7.0	Discussion
8.0	Sources Consulted
9.0	Deposition of the Archive
10.0	Acknowledgements
	Plates
	Figures
	Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs
	Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Form

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1: The principal entrance on the north elevation, looking south-west.
- Plate 2: The north elevation, showing the meeting room, porch and bell turret.
- Plate 3: The east elevation of the vestry.
- Plate 4: The east elevation of the chapel/choir and sanctuary.
- Plate 5: The south elevation.
- Plate 6: The vicarage, looking north-west.
- Plate 7: The chapel/choir and sanctuary, looking south-east.
- Plate 8: The chapel/choir and sanctuary, looking north-east.
- Plate 9: The vestry, looking east.
- Plate 10: The vestry, looking west.
- Plate 11: The meeting hall, looking north-east.
- Plate 12: Detail of meeting hall ceiling .
- Plate 13: Window in meeting hall, looking south.

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Site plan
- Figure 3: Ordnance Survey Map, 1897, 1:10,560
- Figure 4: Ordnance Survey Map, 1951, 1:10,560
- Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Map, 1963, 1:1,250
- Figure 6: Floor plan and photo locations

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at St Mark's Church, Rose Lane, Mark's Gate (Centred at NGR 548004 189577; Fig. 1). Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions by London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Council for the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of 59 flats, the replacement of the church and the provision of community facilities (Planning Ref: 13/00363/FUL). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to fulfil a requirement to record the building prior to its demolition in advance of redevelopment of the site, under condition 35 of the above planning permission. A written scheme of investigation has previously been produced for the site by Archaeology South East.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation produced for the work by Archaeology South-East, dated September 2013. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant IfA standards and guidance.

2.2 St Mark's Church was recorded to English Heritage Level 3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A Level 3 record is essentially an analytical record.

2.3 The site was visited by Katya Harrow on 18th September 2013 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes, the production of a drawn record for the site, and the production of a photographic record. A photographic record of the nave and lobby could not be made due to these parts of the Church being used by a pre-school nursery at the time of the survey.

2.4 The drawn record comprises a floor plan of the Church to illustrate its layout. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figure 6.

2.5 The photographic record was made using digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography (Appendix 1) and location plots (Fig. 6). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.

2.6 Background research was undertaken in order to place the building within its historical context. Relevant cartographic sources have been consulted via the internet, and a visit was made to Barking and Dagenham's Archives and Local Studies Centre. All sources consulted are listed in Section 8.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site lies within a residential area, in the small suburb of Mark's Gate (Centred at NGR 548004 189577; Fig. 1). The church occupies a plot on the corner of Rose Lane and Arneways Avenue, which bound the site to the east and north respectively (Fig. 2). To the west is an area of open scrubland, to the south the vicarage, which is attached to the church.
- 3.2 The church is currently in active use, and plays a community role, hosting a pre-school nursery and local jumble sales, as well its formal role as a place of worship.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND & MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1 Historic Ordnance Survey maps show that at the end of the 19th century the landscape of the Mark's Gate area consisted of open fields/farmland with scattered farmsteads and cottages (Fig. 3), with farms supplying the London markets, and local cottages supplying produce for Romford market (Baker, 1957). The site of St Mark's Church was historically an open field, probably belonging to either Roselane Farm to the east or Padnall's Farm to the south. The landscape remained largely unchanged until the 1950s (Fig. 4). Following the development of the sprawling suburb of Chadwell Heath to the south, the area was developed from 1954 by the Local Authority as the Mark's Gate estate. Two sites were allocated for religious purposes (The Marksman, March 1966), one being the site of St Mark's Church, the other being occupied by the Baptist Church on Bardfield Avenue, 250m to the west. By 1959 the planned estate was complete and included a primary and secondary school, shops and a post office, in addition to the two churches (Fig. 5).
- 4.2 The church was built during 1956; the foundation stone was officially laid by Colonel R.A. Chell on 30th April and it opened on 24th September 1956 (The Marksman, October 1966).
- 4.3 From the outset, St Mark's played a key role at the heart of the Mark's Gate estate, providing a location for activities including coffee mornings, jumble sales, ballroom dancing, film screenings and a play school.
- 4.4 The Church was extended to the north in the 1990s, to provide a meeting hall, new entrance lobby, additional storage and a larger kitchen area. The extension was designed by Don Fletcher RIBA and was officially opened in 1992.

5.0 OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDINGS

- 5.1 St Mark's Church is a mid-20th century Church of England church constructed in brown brick, which consists of a central nave and chancel running east-west, which rise to two storey height, around which are a number of contemporary, ancillary single storey structures attached to the main body of the building. A later extension has been constructed on the north side of the nave and original entrance lobby. The vicarage is a small domestic building of two storeys, attached to the south of the church via a small, single storey link. The church is located within a fairly constrained site, the boundaries of which are enclosed by chain link fences supported by concrete posts.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS (FIG. 6)

Exterior

- 6.1 The Church has, in effect, two formal elevations, as it occupies a corner site and fronts onto both Rose Lane and Arneways Avenue.
- 6.2 The north elevation, facing Rose Lane, is the principal elevation and contains the main entrance to the church (Plate 1). This is now contained within a later extension to the building of pale brown brick mottled with blue tones. The extension forms a single storey structure, largely flat-roofed with a central pediment, in front of which is a simple, open-sided porch defined by two square brick piers and a pitched roof, which echoes the profile of the pediment. The porch roof is clad in copper with standing seams and has a gable of stained timber, with a timber cross affixed centrally. The porch is accessed via steps on the north side, and a side ramp on the east side. These are constructed of matching brick, topped with concrete slabs and both have tubular, painted metal railings. The main entrance doorway consists of simple, glazed double doors with glazed sidelights and three horizontal fanlights above. All are constructed of stained timber, and the frames of the doors and sidelights are detailed with bevelled outer corners and a central, wide, plain transom, creating polygonal panes of glazing.
- 6.3 East of the main entrance block is a small, single storey flat roof element, part of the original church and set back from the north building line. It is constructed in brown brick with a metal framed casement window facing north. West of the main entrance is the meeting hall, which is attached via a small, recessed brick structure with a flat roof. The meeting hall is constructed in the same brick, with two oak mullion and transom windows with metal casements and top-opening lights. The roof is mono-pitch, pitching south to meet the original building, and has wide timber soffits and is clad with copper sheet with standing seams. Two dormer windows are set in the roof; these are also clad in copper and have narrow, horizontal, metal-framed windows with central glazing bars (Plate 2). The meeting room block encloses the wall of the main nave behind; two small sections remain visible at both the east and west ends, both with high level metal-framed windows.

- 6.4 The main roof to both the nave and chancel behind is clad in copper with standing seams, which has patinated to a bright green colour. A section of the copper has been removed at the east end of the nave, and is now covered with plastic sheeting. A small copper-clad bell turret projects above the junction of the chancel and nave (Plate 2). This is four-sided and tapers to a curved top; it has lattice work to the upper third and is surmounted with a cross.
- 6.5 Further west, the building continues as a single storey brick extension with flat roof with parapet, with three metal-framed windows fronting onto a small yard. Attached to the west is a more modern, mono-pitched and rendered extension with two double-width doorways containing plain, metal doors.
- 6.6 The east elevation is fairly plain, all constructed from brown brick in stretcher bond. It consists of the central chancel and sanctuary, which is two storey in height, with lower, single storey flat-roof elements to either side (Plate 3). To the south is the vestry, which has a pair of metal-framed windows with top-opening lights set in a concrete surround, immediately north of which is a timber door of four stacked panels; the bottom three are simply bevelled and the top panel is glazed. The doorway has a tiled step set on a brick threshold and is also set in a concrete surround. The chancel and sanctuary is gabled, with a deep overhanging verge with timber bargeboard. Detailing is provided by a cross constructed in projecting brick with a tiled centre located beneath the gable. Below this is a timber sign, engraved with 'St. Mark's'; the text is painted black to give emphasis (Plate 4). To the north, the elevation continues as a series of single storey, flat-roofed brick elements, with concrete-topped parapets and matching windows, which then meet with the later entrance-way extension.
- 6.7 The south elevation of the nave is a mix of render and brick, with a number of high level, metal-framed casement windows beneath the eaves. The roof is recessed at the west end below which is a small, rendered, flat-roofed extension, of one and a half storey height. The roof of the mono-pitched later addition to the west is covered with felt tiles and supports a number of solar panels (Plate 5).
- 6.8 The west elevation consists of the end wall of the nave, which is blank and constructed in brown brick, and the end walls of the single storey elements to the north, which are devoid of features with the exception of a single doorway with metal door, adjacent to the nave.
- 6.9 The vicarage is located south of the church, and is physically attached to it by a small, narrow, single storey link building. It is a two-storey, L-shaped building which fronts onto Rose Lane, rendered at ground floor level and clad with tile hanging to the upper floor. The roof is covered with cement tiles, and a simple brick chimney is located at either end. A two storey extension constructed in brown brick projects east from the north end of the front elevation. The building has uPVC windows and a projecting uPVC front porch with a shallow-pitched felt roof (Plate 6).

Interior

- 6.10 The nave (Room 1) forms the heart of the Church. This is a plain room, with an emphasis on symmetry. The walls generally consist of a brown brick plinth with a smooth, plastered finish above. It has a suspended ceiling with integral lights. Unless otherwise stated, all doors are plain, painted wooden doors, with a pane of Georgian wired glass in the upper half, surrounded by plain, square-section timber architraves. The floor is covered with original, light-coloured wooden parquet flooring. The south wall is largely glazed, with two sets of metal-framed windows, centrally located with a set of metal-framed double doors to either side. All are glazed with obscured glass. The north wall has two centrally-placed sets of timber folding doors, to the east of which are two small serving hatches from the kitchen area. At high level are metal-framed, pivoting windows, now enclosed by the later extension to the north. The west wall has an integral stage, with arched painted timber surround; single doorways to either side lead to two small store rooms with smooth plastered walls and ceilings and vinyl tiled floors. The north store room provides external access. Two central folding timber doors, on metal runners and of four panels each, separate the nave from the chancel/choir; these are painted with murals and form the majority of the eastern wall. Single doors to either side lead to the inner lobby and the vestry.
- 6.11 The inner lobby (Room 2) is the original entrance lobby of the church. It has plain, plastered walls and ceiling; the floor is carpeted. Double doors at the original entrance on the north side are of stained hardwood, with full-height sidelights and three fanlights above. All are glazed with Georgian wired glass. On the east wall, two plain timber doors lead to WCs, and, on the west wall, a plain timber door leads to the kitchen. The south wall contains a notice board and a central door with glazed upper panel which leads to the chapel/choir.
- 6.12 The chapel/choir (Room 3) is also plain in appearance, but has slightly more detailing than the nave (Plate 7 and 8). The walls are smooth plastered, the floor is covered with vinyl tiles and it has a suspended ceiling of polystyrene tiles. The sanctuary is located at the east end and has a slightly raised floor level, delineated from the chapel/choir by a simple timber rail supported by widely spaced, slender metal uprights. It contains a hardwood altar set on a raised platform; the altar's principal face is detailed with a central cross with arms of equal length, and two trefoil-headed panels to either side. The sides are also detailed with these panels. It is finished with a simply moulded cornice and plinth. Two single rows of simple, hardwood stalls, sit perpendicular to the altar, on either side of the chapel/choir. These consist of three panels with chamfered edges, with an angled boarded top and I-shaped side panels; chairs are placed behind. A piano is located in the south west corner. The south wall consists of a central doorway with plain timber sliding door. Two blocked doorways to either side form recesses and five square clerestory windows are situated at high level. At the east end is a full height narrow window glazed with glass blocks. The north wall has a matching full height window at its east end, and matching clerestory windows. There is a

blocked door/recess west of the glazed panel and a doorway to the inner lobby at the western end.

- 6.13 The vestry (Room 4) is accessed via the south door from the chapel/choir, and also serves as an office and store (Plates 9 and 10). It has plain plastered walls and ceiling with simple, quarter-round skirting. The floor is carpeted over vinyl tiles. The east wall contains two small metal-framed windows with top-opening lights and cills of terracotta tiles. The south wall has two larger metal-framed windows consisting of two fixed panes with a top opening light to one side, and tiled cills. The west wall has two doorways; the north door leads to the nave and the south to a small corridor/link which provides access to the vicarage. A small lobby is situated in the north east corner leading to an external door; the lobby has smooth plastered walls and ceiling and is floored with yellow quarry tiles. The door is hardwood with a glazed upper panel and is surrounded by a simple bevelled architrave.
- 6.14 The church has been extended on its north side to provide an additional lobby, store rooms, larger kitchen area and a meeting hall (Room 5). The meeting hall is located immediately north of the nave; the former clerestory windows of which are now enclosed within the room. The room has smooth, plastered walls and ceiling; the floor is partly carpeted and partly covered with vinyl tiles. The ceiling is of an interesting design, being flat to the northern half of the room then sloping up to meet the main building in the southern half. The sloping ceiling contains two high-level dormers with metal-framed windows. The hardwood joists supporting the ceiling are exposed and form a cross detail (Plates 11 and 12). The east wall contains two doorways; the north leads to a small corridor to the lobby, the south to the kitchen. The north wall contains two windows which are metal-framed with hardwood mullion and transom and deep hardwood cills (Plate 13). The lower two panes are fixed, the upper are top-opening. The west wall contains three doors leading to storage cupboards. The south wall is formed by timber folding doors which lead to the nave. The kitchen to the east has smooth plastered walls which are partly tiled, and a range of kitchen cupboards and work surfaces. The meeting room links to the lobby to the east via a small, plain corridor with one high level metal-framed window and a storage cupboard on the north wall, and a storage cupboard on the south wall. Both cupboards have a set of double, plain, painted timber doors. The doors to the lobby and the meeting room are plain, painted timber with a circular upper panel glazed with Georgian wired glass.
- 6.15 The main entrance lobby forms part of the later extension to the church. It is plain in appearance with smooth plastered walls and ceiling, simple square section skirting and carpeted floors. A plain timber door accesses a cupboard on the east wall. The principle entrance doors are glazed and set in hardwood frames, with sidelights to either side and fanlights above. The original entrance way is retained to the south. An inscription to the east side of the entrance reads "This stone was laid by Colonel R.A. Chell D.S.O, O.B.E, D.L, on 30th April 1956". There are also two plaques sited here, which read: "The Piper Porch is dedicated in loving memory of David Scott Piper" and "To the

Glory of God and with grateful thanks the extension opened 9th May 1992. Architect Don Fletcher, RIBA. Builders Haines & Warwick Ltd.”

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 St Mark's Church is an example of a mid-20th century church located at the heart of a planned estate. Alterations to the church building can be clearly discerned, in particular the extension of the church to the north, to provide a new entrance lobby and meeting hall. The later extension is carried out in a slightly paler brown brick to the main body of the church; however, it complements the original church building through the use of this material and elements such as copper sheet roofing, metal framed windows and hardwood exterior doors. The extension retains many elements of the original north elevation, which remain encased within the fabric of the extension.
- 7.2 The church provides a flexible space in line with the modern view of church function within a planned housing area. As noted in Section 4.0, the church is “dual purpose” having carried out a community as well as a religious function throughout its life. The nave is a simple, open room without fixed seating, allowing for a variety of uses. The provision of folding doors to create movable partitions, e.g. between the nave and the chapel/choir, and the nave and meeting hall, allows for great flexibility of the space. Features such as a purpose-built kitchen and stage area also provide evidence of the church being designed as a flexible, multi-use building. Following the establishment of post-war churches with meeting rooms, such as Trinity Methodist Church in East India Dock Road, London (1950-51), the ‘church centre’ became a popular model for churches of all denominations, particularly in new towns and estates with few community facilities (Harwood, 2003).
- 7.3 The chapel/choir and sanctuary form a contemporary room; however, elements of the fittings provide a more traditional feel, such as the altar which employs trefoil-headed arch panels in its design. The simplicity of the room itself, with white painted, plastered walls, imparts a tranquil feel and provides emphasis and prominence to the wall hangings and fittings such as the altar and stalls. The light afforded by the full height glazing at the east end also adds prominence to the altar. The design throughout the nave and chancel/chapel, with abundant glazing, including full-height and clerestory windows was clearly intended to maximise the amount of natural light to these areas.
- 7.4 The simple appearance of the interior is echoed in the exterior of the church, which is executed in plain brown brick; the only embellishment to the walls being projecting brick detailing to the gable facing Rose Lane. The plainness and modesty of the design is perhaps indicative of limited budgets available to architects in the 1950s following the Second World War. However, the patinated copper roof and bell tower do provide interest, contrasting with the brick, render and clay tiles of the residential buildings of the estate, and giving the church added presence and prominence in its surroundings.

8.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Harwood, E, 2003, *England: A Guide to Post-War Listed Buildings*, English Heritage.

Shapland, M., 2013, *St Mark's Church, Rose Lane, Romford, RM6 5NR: Written scheme of investigation for Historic Building Record (English Heritage Level 3)*.

Documentary Sources at London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's Archives and Local Studies Centre:

Baker, A.E., 1957, *The changing scene: An old inhabitant remembers*, in Dagenham Digest numbers 34, 35 and 37.

Barking and Dagenham Post, March 31st 1999, *Mark's Gate*.

Barking & Dagenham Recorder, 30th June 2005.

The Marksman, St Mark's Church Parish Magazine, 1965-1966.

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Public Libraries local history booklist 6, 1990.

Internet Sources

Promap

www.promap.co.uk

Accessed 25/09/2013

9.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's Archives and Local Studies Centre, at Valence House Museum, has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code IMG13. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting Limited for commissioning this Historic Building Record, Reverend Roger Gayler for arranging access to and providing a floor plan of the Church, and the search room staff at the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's Archives and Local Studies Centre.

PLATES



Plate 1: The principal entrance on the north elevation, looking south-west (20).



Plate 2: The north elevation, showing the meeting room, porch and bell turret behind (25).



Plate 3: The east elevation of the vestry (16).



Plate 4: The east elevation of the chapel/choir and sanctuary (17).



Plate 5: The south elevation (30).



Plate 6: The Vicarage, looking north-west (13).



Plate 7: The chapel/choir and sanctuary, looking south-east (7).



Plate 8: The chapel/choir and sanctuary, looking north-east (6).



Plate 9: The vestry, looking east (4).



Plate 10: The vestry, looking west (5).



Plate 11: The meeting hall, looking north-east (11).



Plate 12: Detail of meeting hall ceiling (8) .

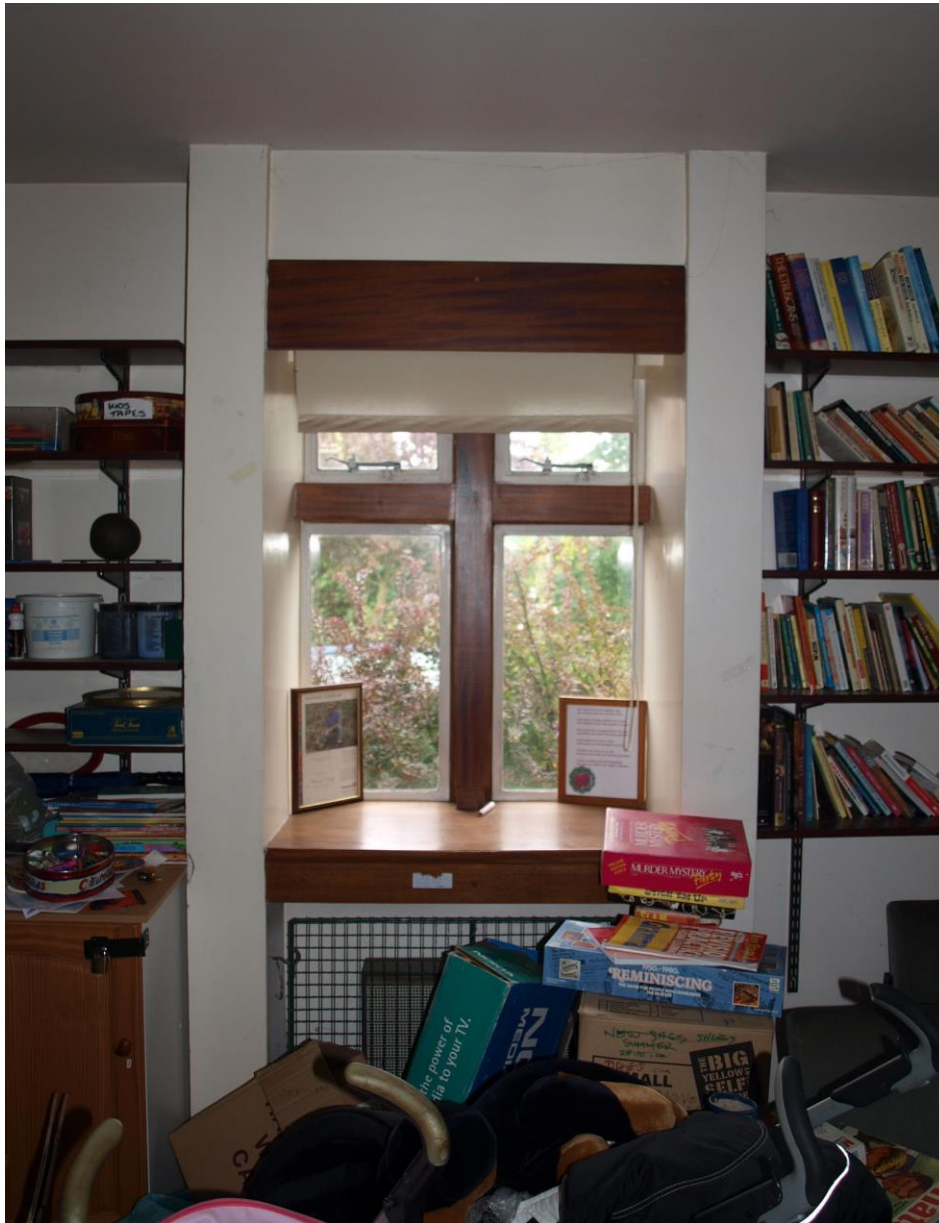
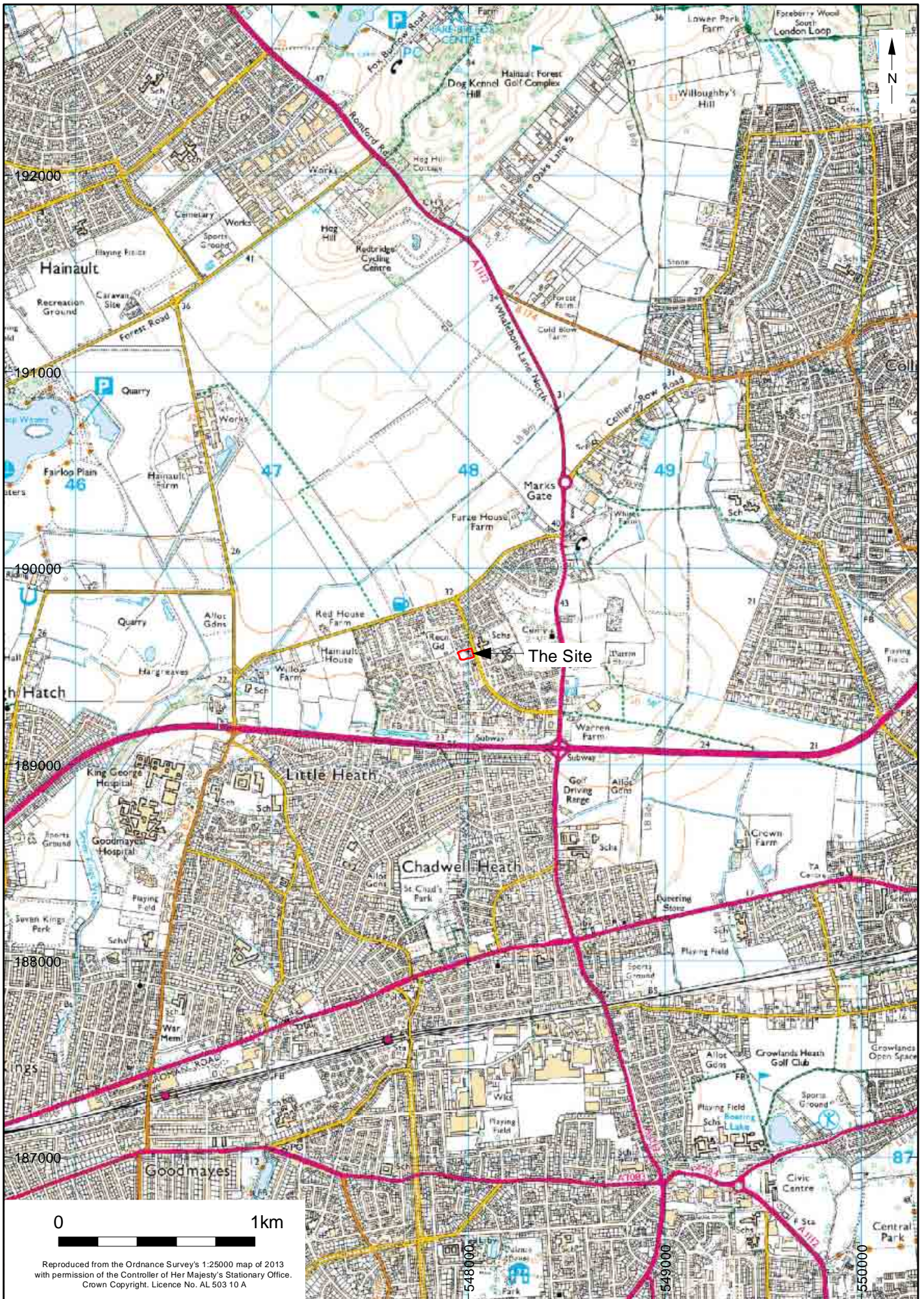
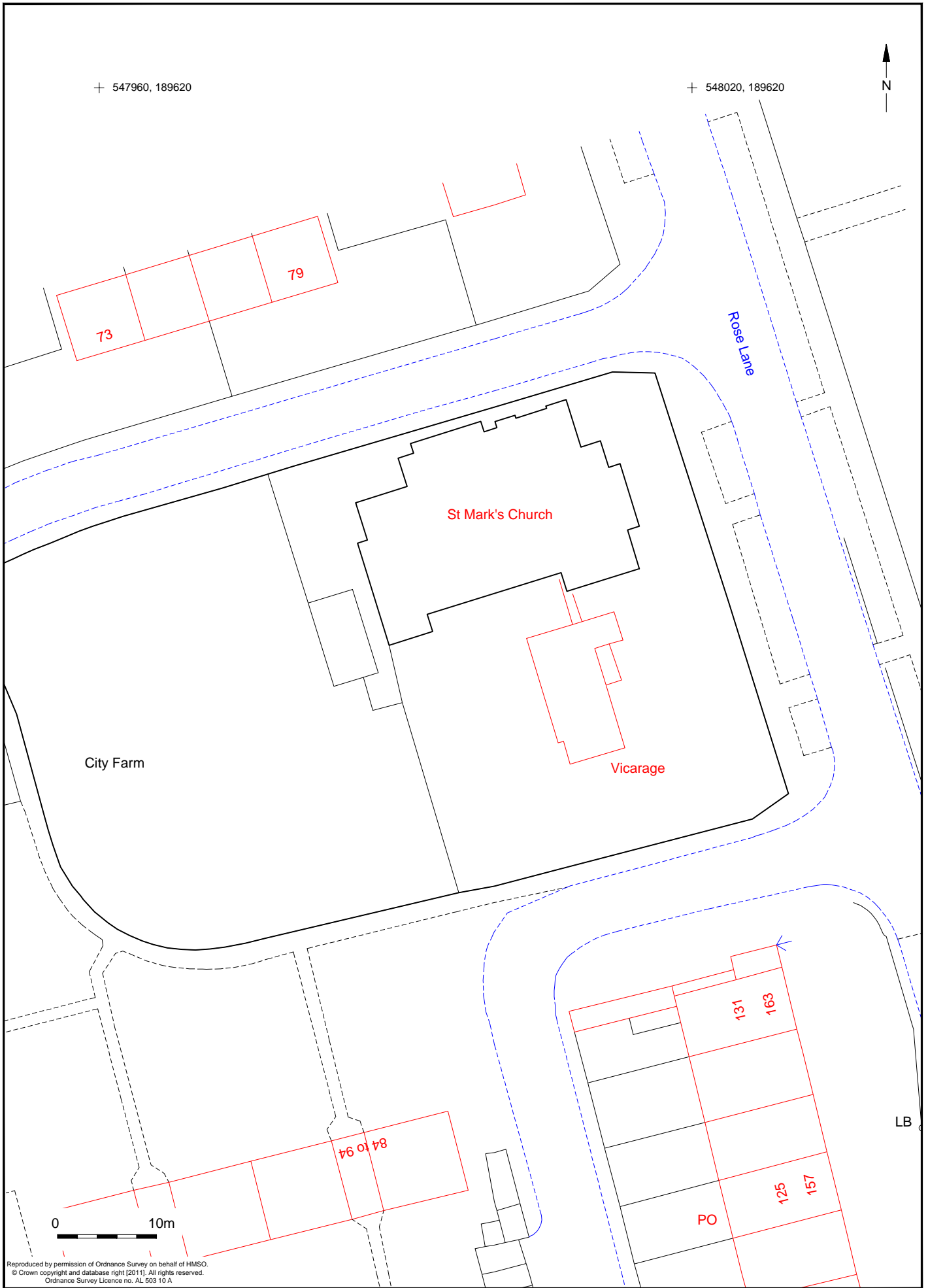


Plate 13: Window in meeting hall, looking north (10).



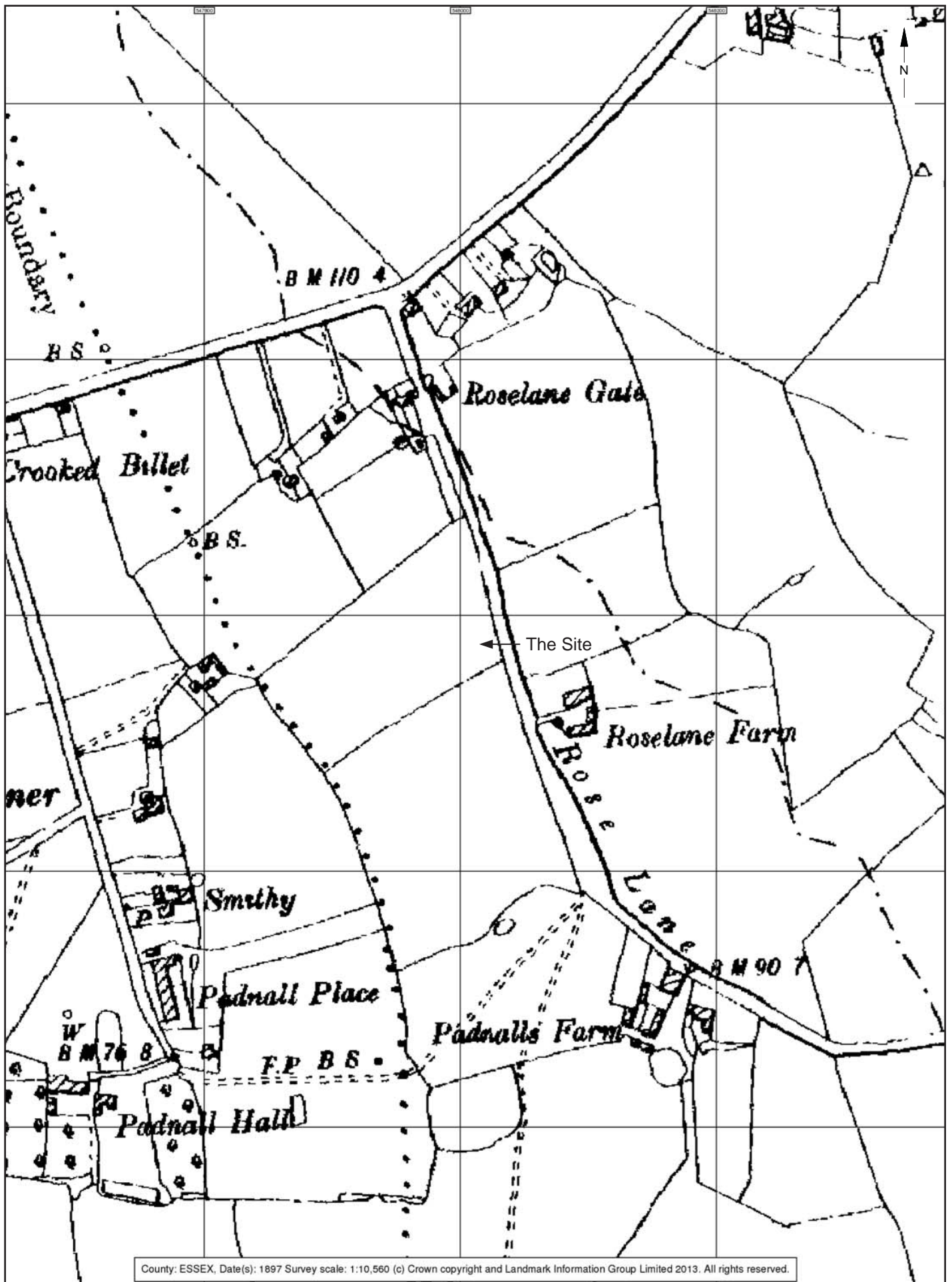
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© Archaeology South-East		St Mark's Church, Rose Lane, Mark's Gate	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6291	September 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013235	Drawn by: MGS		



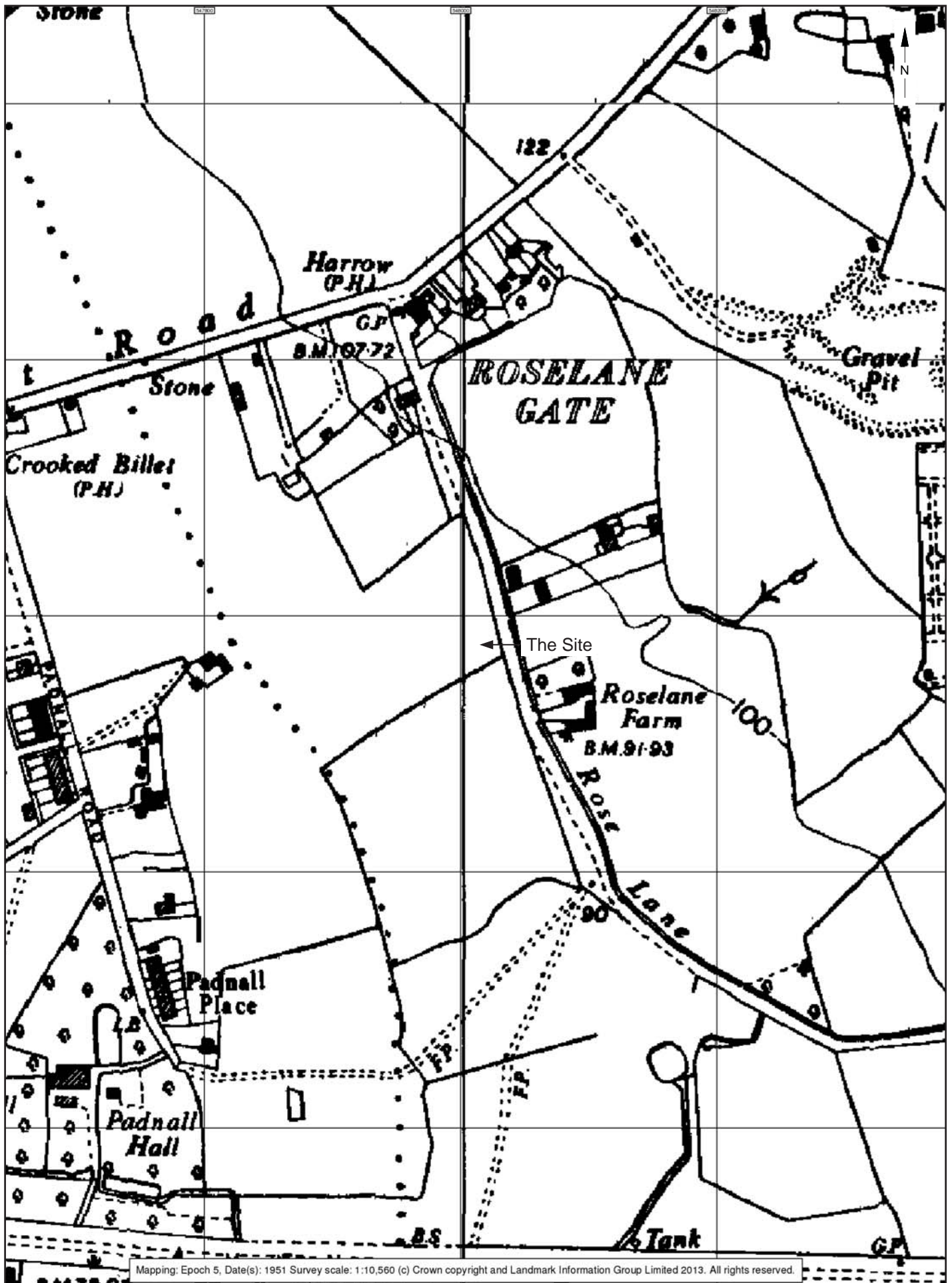
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Rose Lane, Mark's Gate, Ilford		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6291	Sept 2013	Site plan		
Report Ref: 201235	Drawn by: JLR			



County: ESSEX, Date(s): 1897 Survey scale: 1:10,560 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2013. All rights reserved.

© Archaeology South-East		St Mark's Church, Rose Lane, Mark's Gate	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6291	Sept 2013	OS map, 1897, 1:10560	
Report Ref: 2013235	Drawn by: JLR		

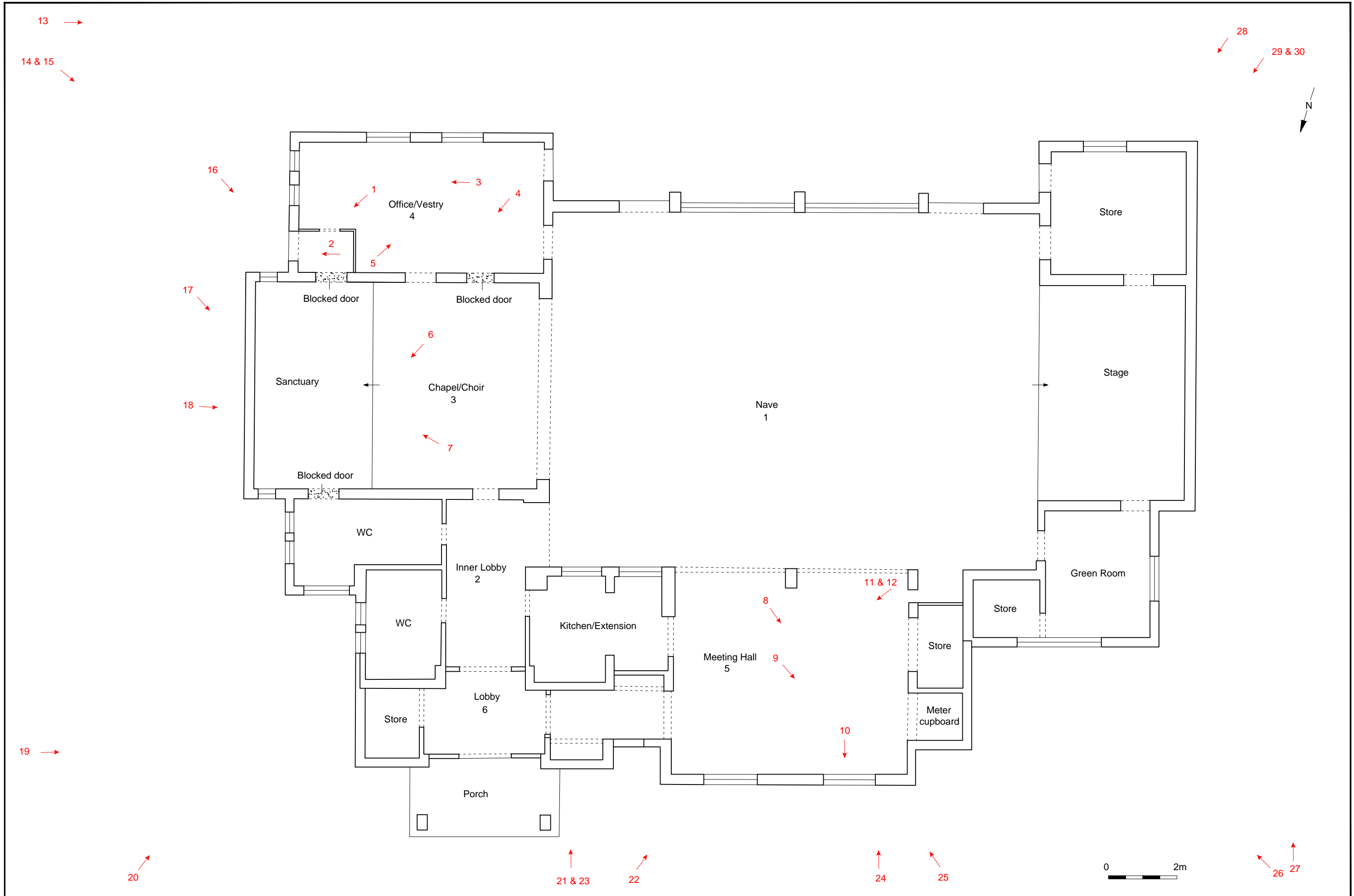


© Archaeology South-East		St Mark's Church, Rose Lane, Mark's Gate	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6291	Sept 2013	OS map, 1951, 1:10560	
Report Ref: 2013235	Drawn by: JLR		



Mapping: Epoch 5, Date(s): 1963 Survey scale: 1:1,250 (c) Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2013. All rights reserved.

© Archaeology South-East		St Mark's Church, Rose Lane, Mark's Gate	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 6291	Sept 2013	OS map, 1963, 1:1250	
Report Ref: 2013235	Drawn by: JLR		



Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs



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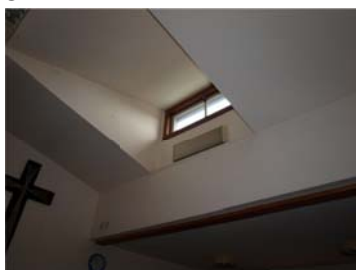
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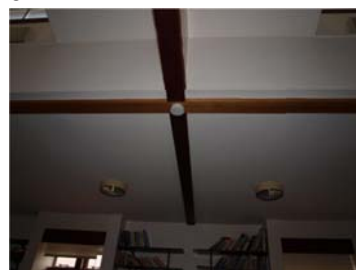
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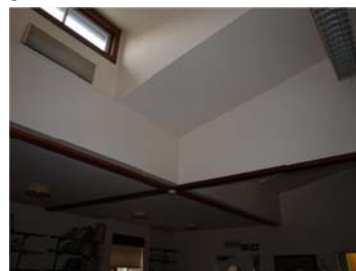
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Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Sheet

OASIS ID: [archaeo16-159940](#)

Project details

Project name	ST MARK'S CHURCH, ROSE LANE, MARK'S GATE
Short description of the project	In September 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at St Mark's Church, Rose Lane, Mark's Gate (Centred at NGR 548004 189577). The Church was recorded at English Heritage Level 3. Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions by London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Council for the demolition of existing buildings and the construction 50 flats, a tower block and 9 houses with associated parking and amenity spaces (Planning Ref: 13/00363/FUL). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to fulfil a requirement to record the building prior to its demolition, in advance of redevelopment of the site, under condition 35 of the above planning permission. A Written Scheme of Investigation has previously been produced for the site by Archaeology South East. The site lies at the centre of Mark's Gate, which was developed as a planned estate by the Local Authority between 1954 and 1959, St Mark's Church occupied one of two sites allocated for religious purposes, and was constructed and opened in 1956. St Mark's Church is an example of a 'church centre' which became popular in the post-war period, particularly in planned towns and estates with few community facilities. The church underwent modifications in the early 1990s, to provide an additional meeting hall, extended kitchen and new lobby area.
Project dates	Start: 18-09-2013 End: 25-09-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	6291 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	CHURCH Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING AND DAGENHAM ST MARK'S CHURCH, ROSE LANE, MARK'S GATE
Postcode	RM6 5NR
Study area	170.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 548004 189577 50 0 50 56 55 N 000 12 14 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Katya Harrow

Type of sponsor/funding body private client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Local Studies and Archive

Digital Archive ID IMG13

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

Paper Archive recipient London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Local Studies and Archive

Paper Archive ID IMG13

Paper Media available "Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ST MARK'S CHURCH, ROSE LANE, MARK'S GATE

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harrow, K.

Other bibliographic details 2013235

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