

# OLDCHURCH HOSPITAL, ROMFORD PHASE 5

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TQ 5090 8801	Report No. 3744
District: London Borough of Havering	Site Code: OCH 11
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4226
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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Oldchurch Hospital, Romford. Phase 5</i>		
<p><i>In February 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Oldchurch Hospital, Romford (NGR TQ 5090 8801). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new residential development of the site. The evaluation comprised Phase 5 of the project.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated in close proximity to the medieval core of Romford. Prehistoric and Roman finds have also been found in vicinity. The site is the location of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Union Workhouse converted to a hospital, and now demolished. It is possible that a cemetery related to the Workhouse mortuary, and/or the chapel believed to have existed nearby, is located within the site.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed only the remains of a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation wall. The site was characterised by significant modern disturbance. No indication of the possible cemetery was found.</i></p>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	<i>15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> February 2011</i>		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>Y</i>	<b>Future work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>N</i>
<b>P. number</b>	<i>4226</i>	<b>Site code</b>	<i>OCH 11</i>
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Former hospital buildings demolished</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>Residential development</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>London Borough of Havering</i>	<i>Romford</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>Greater London HER</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>	<i>RM7 0BE</i>		
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>c. 2.5 ha</i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>TQ 5090 8801</i>		
<b>Height AOD (min/max)</b>	<i>15.30/15.90m</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>Swan Commercial Services Ltd</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Oldchurch Hospital, Romford. Phase 5. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>3744</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>February 2011</i>		

# OLDCHURCH HOSPITAL, ROMFORD PHASE 5

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### **SUMMARY**

*In February 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Oldchurch Hospital, Romford (NGR TQ 5090 8801). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new residential development of the site. The evaluation comprised Phase 5 of the project.*

*The site is situated in close proximity to the medieval core of Romford. Prehistoric and Roman finds have also been found in vicinity. The site is the location of 19<sup>th</sup> century Union Workhouse, later converted into the buildings of Oldchurch Hospital, now demolished. It was thought possible that a cemetery related to the Workhouse mortuary, and/or the chapel believed to have existed nearby, may be located within the site.*

*In the event the evaluation revealed only the remains of a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation wall. The site was characterised by significant modern disturbance. No indication of the possible cemetery was found.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Oldchurch Hospital, Romford (NGR TQ 5090 8801; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Swan Commercial Services Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new residential development (London Borough of Havering Planning Ref. P1188.09). The evaluation comprised Phase 5 of the project with the previous phases having been subject to archaeological investigation by others (Humphrey & Bradley 2007).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS; dated 11/08/2010) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 08/02/2011) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 2009), in particular *AGP No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 5: Evaluations*. The project also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the possible Workhouse cemetery that has been suggested to possibly lie in the vicinity of the former chapel or mortuary.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is located just outside of the Romford centre, c. 600-700m to the south-west (Fig. 1). It lies to the west of A125 Waterloo Road, north of Oldchurch Road, south of Union Road and east of Nursery Walk. Phase 5 is located within the south-western part of the site and comprises a rectangular plot of c. 2.5ha of land (Fig. 1-2). At the time of the evaluation the hospital buildings which stood on the site had been demolished with an exception of two partially-dismantled buildings at the site entrance.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site lies on the eastern section of the former floodplain/valley of the River Rom, which, although predominantly culverted, flows on an approximately north-north-west to south-south-eastward alignment through Romford and Hornchurch to join the Thames as the River Beam (Powell 1978). Although affected by development, Romford is situated in a gently undulating relief, whilst the site lies at a height of c. 12 – 15m AOD.

3.2 The town of Romford generally lies on deposits of river terrace drift, comprising sand and gravel, which rises from the River Thames and the nearby River Rom (Shaw 1966). The terrace deposits peter out to the north of the town, and small scale deposits of alluvium are also associated with the course of the River Rom, which flows through the former Decathlon site. The area including Romford forms part of the southern limb of the large shallow

trough of the London Basin, and lies upon solid deposits of London Clay, with chalk present under the whole area (British Geological Survey 1978).

3.3 Romford is situated on the cusp between two soil associations; to the south and west lie Waterstock soils, whilst to the north are soils of the Hucklesbrook association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Soils of the Waterstock association are described as deep permeable mainly fine loamy soils variably affected by groundwater, as well as some deep well drained fine and coarse loamy soils. The Hucklesbrook association soils, however, are described as well-drained coarse loamy and some sandy soils, and some similar permeable soils affected by groundwater, all of which are usually found on flat land.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### *Prehistoric*

4.1 There is clear evidence for prehistoric activity in the Havering district of the Thames valley from the Palaeolithic period through to the middle/late Bronze Age, for example at Scott and Albyns Farm in South Hornchurch. A small hoard of bronze remains was discovered in Romford, dating to the Bronze Age period of 1200 – 1400 BC (Shaw 1966). An early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint arrowhead and flint flake found in the garden of No. 32 Linden Street and 750m to the north of the site (HER26056). Also two Neolithic axes have been recorded c. 700m to the west of the site (HER060028 and HER 060029). A pit containing a prehistoric flint artefact (HER 060164) which cannot be more precisely dated was recorded c. 100m to the west of the site.

4.2 Iron Age settlement is also known, e.g. middle Iron Age structures from Maybank Farm, Elm Park and early Iron Age cremations from Sunnings Farm, Upminster (MoLAS 2000). The enclosure at Warren Farm, Romford, represents an important early Iron Age hillfort type, with vessels from here having been used to identify a local ceramic tradition (Ralph 2002). The higher ground towards Heath Park is likely to have been attractive to early occupation, and Mesolithic/early Neolithic occupation of the lower-lying areas adjacent to watercourses such as the Rivers Rom and Ravensbourne may also have occurred. During the works at 210 South Street a ditch of approximately 20m in length and 1m width was revealed. It contained pottery believed to be of Iron Age date (HER 061705). It is suggested that this ditch acted as a field boundary and provides evidence of an agrarian landscape along the eastern bank of the river Rom (CgMs 2004).

### *Romano-British*

4.3 The extent of Romano-British activity and settlement of the Romford area is still not well known and requires fuller characterisation, although there have been a number of finds from the town. The Antonine Itinerary lists a collection of Roman roads, stopping places and the distances between them.

The *Caesaromagus* to *Londinium* road refers to a station or stopping place called *Durolitum* 16 miles from the walls of *Caesaromagus*. Were the Antonine Itinerary correct, *Durolitum* could be claimed to be the predecessor of the present town of Romford, although it is also thought to have been potentially located in the Hare Street/Gidea Park area to the north-east (HER26658).

4.4 The HER records that a Roman fort on the High Street has been suggested from Romano-British finds, while the Antonine itinerary suggests a settlement or fort located c. 1km to the north-east of the site (HER10925). *Durolitum* was a strategic military posting station rather than a fully fledged town. This is suggested by its position between larger centres, guarding the ways east to westwards and north to southwards, as well as the River Rom crossing (Ralph 2002). The Roman road itself is believed to shadow the present A118 through the town, whilst a smaller Roman road is thought to have diverged from the main road at Ilford, following the course of the modern Green Lane to Hornchurch (Anon. 1908). The main road lay c. 500m to the north of the site. It has also been suggested that a villa or high status farmstead lay some 100-150m to the east of the site, although this hypothesis is widely disputed.

4.5 Additional scattered Romano-British sites in the vicinity of the site may have been spawned by the main Roman road. White marks across field at Cottons Recreation Ground, located c. 600m to the west of the site, indicate a possible Roman road having been on the alignment of the London Road (HER14415). A Roman cemetery was discovered in the immediate vicinity in the 1930s, though it was not reported until 1988, whilst the remains of one or more burials, apparently cremations, are recorded as being off Main Road, close to the 14<sup>th</sup> milestone and c. 400m north-east of the site (HER71927). The demolition of the old Romford Bridge on High Street in 1906, however, revealed a Roman copper coin of Titus Flavius Vespasian Caesar (HER4186).

4.6 A cremation burial group found at Cottons Recreation Ground, which lies c. 600m to the north of the site, dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> - early 2<sup>nd</sup> century (HER67573). The grave goods consisted of a cup, a flagon and a dish and bowl in Samian ware, whilst an urn, coin and brooch survive from a site at the Dolphin Centre. A cremation cemetery at the Dolphin Centre near the Market Place comprised four, possibly five, cremation urns (HER8074). Further Romano-British evidence found during the construction of the Dolphin Centre in the 1980s suggests that it was the site of a Roman cremation cemetery (HER26077). A Roman coin of Caligula, countermarked c. A. C., was also found to the south of the site (HER 4152).

4.7 Excavations at the Market Place, located c. 600-700m north-east of the site, revealed Roman pottery of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century date, as well as fragments of Roman lamps, amphora and tiles (HER23806). It has been suggested that this might have originated from a nearby Roman cemetery, as no structural evidence of Roman occupation was observed. Pipe laying c. 1899 through South Street, however, revealed decayed woodwork at a depth of 5 ft (1.525m) (HER26051). The woodwork "*broke into pieces when raised to the surface. In it were 7 or 8 bronze nails and close by a portion of a large key*

was also found", and are thought to be Romano-British in date. Seven or eight bronze items found in what is now South Street are also thought to be Romano-British in date (Shaw 1966).

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.8 Little is known of the sub-Roman and Saxon occupation of the Romford area, and the origin of the name of Romford is disputed. The name for the river that flows through the town is entirely modern. The medieval name for the River Rom was *Merkedych*, and above the town the watercourse goes by the name of the Bourne Brook. The name of Romford, however, is likely to originate from Anglo-Saxon '*rom*' meaning broad and '*ford*', thus meaning '*the wide ford*' (Mawer & Stenton 1935, 117). Although Romford has a church with a Saxon dedication (Shaw 1966), little archaeological evidence of the Saxon period is known other than excavations in the southern part of the town, which recorded a ditch containing undiagnostic Iron Age or Saxon pottery sherds.

4.9 At an early period of Saxon occupation Essex was established as a kingdom. One of the Saxon kings is supposed by tradition to have made his seat at the palace of Havering; and from that time forward Romford and the surrounding country became under direct royal favour. An abbey was founded at Barking in 670 AD, but during the period of the Danish raids, important centres such as neighbouring Barking were sacked. Romford came well within the district ceded to the Danes, and during the reign of Edward the Confessor, the town grew in importance. Romford was a royal borough, held before the Domesday Survey by Harold, and it accordingly passed to the Crown after the conquest (Anon. 1908).

4.10 Settlement at the junction of South Street and Oldchurch Road potentially began during the late Saxon period, however no Saxon finds have so far been recorded, and the Domesday Survey at 1086 does not record Romford, suggesting the settlement may have developed at a later date (Williams & Martin 2002).

#### *Medieval*

4.11 According to documents recording the buying, selling and transfer of land and property during the medieval period, Romford enjoyed several 'boom' periods (Ralph 2002). The town, known variously as *Romfort*, *Romforth*, *Rumford*, *Roumford*, *Rowmford*, *Rongeford*, *Rungforde*, *Rumpford* and *Ramford* (Mawer & Stenton 1935), grew up as a strip development along the old London to Colchester road, which may have given it a prominence during the Roman occupation, although Romford only developed as a town in the medieval period (Cherry *et al* 2005). Romford developed close to the River Rom where there was a chapel in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but by 1247, when Romford received permission to hold a market, the settlement was focussed along the main road further to the east.

4.12 The settlement of Romford grew along North Street, which was originally called Woolford Street and later Collier Row End (Humby 1966; HER58262), and South Street, which during the reign of Elizabeth I was called



Hornchurch Lane (HER58260). An evaluation carried out at No. 80 North Street, located 850m to the north-east of the site, revealed a brick lined well, a brick surface, a brick wall, two postholes of probable modern date and four post-medieval pits (HER6592). Excavations to the north of Romford Market Place, however, confirm it having been open ground in the medieval period, whilst in the 16<sup>th</sup> century the area was used for the tanning trade (HER23850).

4.13 The chapel of St Andrew in Romford, which was first mentioned in 1177, stood east of the River Rom, on the southern corner of Oldchurch Road and South Street (Ralph 2002). In the 12<sup>th</sup> century Romford may have stood to the west of St Andrew's chapel, amid or beside the ruins of a purported Roman settlement, but the Oldchurch area has not been excavated, and no Roman or medieval remains, apart from the chapel, have been recorded there. The original site at Oldchurch was frequently flooded during the early medieval period and St Andrews chapel was abandoned by 1410, the chapel of St Edward was built at a location c. 800m east of the site (HER14397).

4.14 Romford was granted a weekly market in 1247, with an annual fair in 1250, and the growth of the town along the main London to Colchester road probably relates to its importance as a market town. The presence of the Royal Palace at Havering-atte-Bower village, approximately 4.5km to the north, gave a further boost to the town's vitality. The importance of Romford during the medieval period is attested by the quantity of medieval structures present within the town centre, even despite the extensive demolition and redevelopment during the post World War II period.

4.15 The manor of Mawneys or Great Mawneys, however, originated c. 1220 when the King granted the wood of Romford, comprising c. 100 acres, to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. It was held by Adam de Creting who also held 280 acres, and who granted it to Henry of Winchester. In 1303 the tenancy and demesne reverted back to the Earls of Norfolk and passed to the crown in 1306 (HER26408). Mawneys was a medieval moated site, the moat of which survived until the 19<sup>th</sup> century but was infilled between 1883 – 87 (Powell 1978, 65 – 6). The moated site was located to the immediate north of the site of Oldchurch Hospital.

#### *Post-medieval & modern*

4.16 Post-medieval deposits have been noted at Romford Market place, including evidence for a tannery (HER4418) and a buried historic soil (palaeosoil) which survived to a depth of 400m in some places and contained early post-medieval pottery (HER546). A number of features dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century were identified below 19<sup>th</sup> century foundations at the Market Place (ibid.).

4.17 Field names recorded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the west of chapel of St Andrew include Lower Ruins, Ruin Meadow etc and ruins were said to run from c. 660m from the chapel site, meaning that buildings may have extended as far as the southern side of Oldchurch road, opposite the site.

4.18 Until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Romford '*consisted principally of one long street, the main buildings abutting on the through road, which was bisected at the Golden Lion junction by roads leading north and south*' (Ballard 1981). It was not until the railway arrived in 1839 that new streets were developed and areas to the immediate west of the town started to fill with housing (Evans 1999). In 1769, however, Romford had two markets, one on Tuesday for hogs, calves and other cattle, and that on Wednesday for corn, whilst by 1798 the town had three markets on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, all of which were centred on the Market Place barely 600m to the north-east of the site.

4.19 The town of Romford has been extensively developed and rebuilt since the Victorian period, particularly in the 1960s and 1970s, when the centre was completely redeveloped. of the town centre and the loss of much of its medieval character. Its location on a main road to London and the arrival of the railway in the earlier part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century encouraged the growth of industry, and consequently the population increased. The main industries recorded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were metalworking and engineering. However, even though industrial activity increased during this time, agriculture continued to dominant until the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Essex VCH 1978).

#### *The site*

4.20 Historic cartographic sources indicates that the site remained as agricultural land until the 1830s when a Union Workhouse was constructed. An infirmary, chapel, mortuary and other buildings were added during the 1880s, and the sources suggest the possibility that an area of contemporary human burials exists in close proximity to the chapel. The information from a member of staff from the Hospital Works department confirmed that burials had previously been recorded to the south of the hospital's mortuary. The mortuary was located at a point beyond the eastern boundary of the current development site.

4.21 By 1920 the site was in use as a hospital, gradually expanding to cover the whole site (CgMs 2004). Four phases of archaeological investigation have previously been carried out at the site (Humphrey & Bradley 2007). Despite the potential for medieval remains, due to the proximity of medieval Romford, the investigations revealed only remains relating to the construction and servicing the hospital. The first phase of work (Trenches 1 - 4) revealed only modern service trenches a modern drain. Phase 2 (Trench 5) revealed two modern postholes and a large rubbish pit containing 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass, metal and CBM, which was cut by 4 linear features. Phase 3 (Trenches 6-8) recorded a series of modern concrete footings, and a late 20<sup>th</sup> century road within Trench 6, as well as a series of linear features, believed to be bedding trenches within Trench 7. During Phase 4 modern pits containing waste appearing to derive from the hospital were recorded. Trench 10 comprised the initial part of the Phase 5 works; modern levelling layers and a large cut resulting from the recent removal of building foundations during remediation works at the site, were recoded. These previous archaeological

works suggest the substantial disturbance and truncation is likely to have occurred within the suggested cemetery area.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Five trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by EH GLAAS. During the excavation of Trench 3 it was revealed that the modern disturbance exceeded 2m in depth. The presence of a flooded area to the east of the trench caused it to fill with water, and the sides to be unstable, and it was split into 3 sections. Trenches 1 - 2, and 4 - 5 measured 25 x 2m, and Trenches 3A, 3B and 3C measured 6 x 2m.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 3, DP 5)

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 6): N end, WSW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Modern made ground. Dark grey, soft, clayey silt with gravel, sand and CBM fragments.
0.10 – 1.16m	L1001	Made ground. Brownish grey, friable, clayey silt with yellow, loose, sand and CBM fragments.
1.16m +	L1002	Natural light to mid yellow, loose, silty gravel with lenses of dark yellow, compact, silty clay

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 7): S end, WSW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above.
0.19 – 1.18m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
1.18m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above.

*Description:* No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

**Trench 2 (Fig. 3, DP 8)**

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 9): E end, SSE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.17 – 0.88m	L1003	Made ground. Mid yellow, loose, sand with gravel.
0.88m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 10): W end, SSE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.26 – 0.82m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.82m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* The remains of a foundation wall were revealed.

M1009 was a wall revealed briefly along the southern section of the trench. It was probably aligned east/west and was constructed of yellow bricks (0.225 x 0.105 x 0.065m) bonded with a light grey cement mortar. The wall measured 1.50m+ x 0.40m+ although its full dimension remains unknown due its location beyond the trench limit.

**Trench 3A (Fig. 3, DP 11)**

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 12): W side, ENE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.80m	L1004	Modern made ground. Mid grey, friable, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.80 – 2m+	L1005	Made ground/backfill. Light grey, friable, clayey silt with yellow, loose, sand and gravel.

*Description:* No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

**Trench 3B (Fig. 3, DP 13)**

<i>Sample section 6 (DP 14): W side, ENE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.80m	L1004	Modern made ground. As above, Tr. 3A.
0.80 – 2m+	L1005	Made ground/backfill. As above, Tr. 3A.

*Description:* No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

**Trench 3C** (Fig. 3, DP 15)

<i>Sample section 7 (DP 16): W side, ENE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 1.30m+	L1005	Made ground/backfill. As above, Tr. 3A.

*Description:* No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

**Trench 4** (Fig. 3, DP 17)

<i>Sample section 8 (DP 18): E end, NNW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.11 – 0.77m	L1007	Made ground. Brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with gravel and CBM fragments.
0.77m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 9 (DP 19): W end, NNW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.19 – 1.40m	L1008	Made ground. Brownish grey, loose, sandy silt and yellow, loose, sand with occasional gravel.
1.40m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

**Trench 5** (Fig. 3, DP 20)

<i>Sample section 10 (DP 21): N end, ENE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.08 – 0.87m	L1008	Made ground. As above, Tr. 4.
0.87m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 11 (DP 22): S end, ENE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.09 – 0.94m	L1008	Made ground. As above, Tr. 4.
0.94m +	L1002	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

**7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by deposits of made ground and these related to the recent demolition works. The modern disturbance was especially significant in the eastern part of the site where the natural geology was not been revealed despite the excavation of 2m below ground level.

8.2 The natural gravel, L1002, was present at 0.80 – 1.40m below the existing ground level and comprised a light to mid yellow, loose, silty gravel with lenses of dark yellow, compact, silty clay.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval archaeology related to the settlement of Romford. The site was also the purported location of the cemetery related to the Union Workhouse which has existed on the site. Human remains were reported to be found within the wider site, though believed, if present, to lie outside the Phase 5 area in either the area of the former mortuary building to the east.

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed only remains of a wall foundation of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and likely related to the hospital buildings. The majority of deposits present on the site related to the recent demolition works conducted on the former Union Workhouse/Oldchurch Hospital buildings. No indication of the possible cemetery was found. No residual finds were recovered.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Gary Boyle of Swan New Homes Ltd for commissioning the project on behalf of Swan Commercial Services, and for his kind assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Robert Whytehead of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS).

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## APPENDIX 1

## HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

## (GREATER LONDON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD)

HER	NGR TQ	Description
<b>Prehistoric (until AD 43)</b>		
26056	5094 8902	Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint arrowhead and flint flake found in the garden of No. 32 Linden Street
060028	5073 8803	Possibly Neolithic axe
060029	5073 8803	Possibly Neolithic axe
060164	5019 8796	Pit containing a prehistoric flint artefact
061705	5194 8808	Ditch of approximately 20m in length and 1m width was revealed. It contained pottery believed to be of Iron Age date
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 to 410)</b>		
67573	509 888	Cremation burial group found at Cottons Recreation Ground dated to the late 1 <sup>st</sup> - early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century. The grave goods consisted of a cup, a flagon and a dish and bowl in Samian ware. The dish has the remains of a makers stamp SV....I.M (Made by Su...us)
8074	5148 8907	Cremation cemetery at the Dolphin Centre near the Market Place comprised 4, possibly 5, cremation urns, which were discovered by workmen. Only a urn, coin and brooch survive
26077	5155 8910	The construction of the Dolphin Centre in the 1980s revealed "4 or 5 urns". These were apparently taken away by an as yet unidentified "archaeologist" who took the complete ones and "left the broken one". It would seem likely that this was the site of a Roman cremation cemetery
10925	5145 8936	A Roman fort on the High Street has been suggested from Romano-British finds, whilst the Antonine itinerary suggests settlement/fort in area
4186	5110 8881	The demolition of the old Romford Bridge on High Street in 1906 revealed a Roman copper coin of Titus Flavius Vespasian Caesar. The inscription on the coin read "imp caesar vespasian ave cos 1111"
4168	5104 8877	findspot on High Street brass coins found 4ft deep in cellar of woolpack inn on demolition in 1886.
14415	5063 8860	White marks across field at Cottons Recreation Ground indicate a possible Roman road having been on the alignment of the London Road. A Roman cemetery was discovered in the immediate vicinity in the 1930s, though it was not reported until 1988
71927	5240 8975	Remains of one or more burials, apparently cremations, are recorded as being off Main Road, close to the 14 <sup>th</sup> milestone
23806	5137 8905	Excavations at the Market Place revealed Roman pottery of 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> century date, as well as fragments of Roman lamps, amphora and tiles. It has been suggested that this might have originated from a nearby Roman cemetery, as no structural evidence of Roman occupation was observed
23807	5137 8905	Excavations have confirmed documentary evidence that the area to the north of Romford Market Place had been open ground in the medieval period. In the 16 <sup>th</sup> century the area was used for tanning purposes
26658	5100 8900	The Antonine itinerary lists a collection of roads, stopping places and the distances between them. The Caesaromagus to Londinium road refers to a stopping place Durolitum 16 miles from the walls of Caesaromagus, with Duroletum sited at Romford
4152	512 882	Coin of Caligula, countermarked c. A. C.
26051	5117 8850	Pipe laying c 1899 through South Street revealed decayed woodwork at a depth of 5 ft (1.525m). The woodwork "broke into pieces when raised to the surface. In it were 7 or 8 bronze nails and close by a portion of a large key was also found", and are thought to be Romano-British in date

<b>Medieval (AD 1150 to 1500)</b>		
13765	5109 8881	The Angel public house on High Street was first mentioned in a conveyance of 1488. In 1566 it was a messuage, late called The Bull and now The Angel, but last mentioned in 1644
5805	5108 8882	Public house on High Street was mentioned as The Coach and Bells in 1683; possibly known earlier as The Bell in 1595. It was completely rebuilt by Goodchild in 1895, but had been demolished by 1956
5807	5110 8881	The bridge on High Street was first documented when in disrepair 1627 and 1648. It was rebuilt c. 1737 by the Crown, and a new bridge built in 1906, later rebuilt in 1921
1688	5118 8893	The Old Vicarage adjoining churchyard at the Market Place still existed in 1879 and had an 18 <sup>th</sup> century front with ionic pilasters but the irregular rear portions were probably older. It had fallen out of use by 1846, when vicarage was a large house with two acres of land in North Street
5799	5122 8887	The Court House at the Market Place in 1800 had two storeys of seven bays with roof pediment and cupola. The 1826 rebuild contained gaol and four cells
5766	5141 8909	The Loam Pond at the Market Place is shown on 17 <sup>th</sup> century maps. The pond was considerably reduced in size between the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries, it was fenced by the local Vestry Board in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century and finally infilled in 1874
5810	5121 8883	Public house at the Market Place recorded as The Crown and Three Crowns, having first been mentioned in 1620. It was not trading by 1864 and was demolished in May 1881
5813	5125 8897	Public house at the Market Place recorded in parish register from 1630, closed 1890 and demolished 1900. The inn sign is now in the Havering Central Reference Library
23808	5137 8905	Excavations at the Market Place revealed part of a large ditch, the primary fills of which contained mill green pottery and a coin of Henry VII. The ditch has been identified as part of the burgrave ditch, which defined the extent of the 16 <sup>th</sup> century town
54025	5137 8905	Excavations at the Market Place revealed a series of tanning pits, the earliest of which were located near ditches. Circular tanks lined with bricks were also found on the site. When the tannery went out of use in the mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century, the vats and tanks were backfilled with rubbish and the site levelled with layers of clay
54026	5137 8905	Excavations at the Market Place revealed features cut in the natural, lined with clay and wood identified as washing troughs and /or tanning tanks. The tannery became disused in mid/late 17 <sup>th</sup> century, the tanks and troughs were infilled with rubble and refuse
54027	5137 8905	Excavations at the Market Place revealed "a large rectangular reservoir drained by two ditches running off towards the site of the "loam pond". A large ditch was dug to channel water from behind Romford library and town hall along to the tannery area. The ditch had been re-lined and cleaned out on several occasions
57244	5137 8905	Excavations at the Market Place revealed that the site had been used as a tannery from the middle of the 16 <sup>th</sup> century to the middle of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century when it became disused. Vats, ditches and reservoirs, and troughs were all identified
10822	5121 8889	The King's Goal at the Market Place was attested in 1259 , and by mid 16 <sup>th</sup> century it was called the Roundhouse. It was rebuilt by Crown between 1737 - 1740, but hereafter said to be insecure. Noted as inadequate in 1790 due to absence of cells or provision for the sick
14387	5119 8896	The chapel of St Edward the Confessor at the Market Place was consecrated in 1410 and given the right to its own graveyard. Under an agreement of 1410 the worshippers at the chapel had to contribute to the old parish church's repair as well as to their own
31803	5120 8896	The original east window of the chapel probably showing Edward the Confessor and two pilgrims was installed in 1407 under auspices of

		Robert Chichele. It was transferred to new church 1850, was still extant in 1876 but had been removed by 1882
35484	5133 8908	A 15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century ditch at the Market Place was revealed during excavations in 1984
26408	5093 8887	Documentary evidence states that the manor of Mawneys originated c. 1220 when the King granted the wood of Romford (c 100 acres) to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. It was held by Adam de Creting who also held 280 acres, and who granted it to Henry of Winchester. In 1303 the tenancy and demesne reverted back to the Earls of Norfolk and passed to the crown in 1306
53642	5093 8887	Mawneys was a medieval moated site, the moat of which survived until the 19 <sup>th</sup> century but was infilled between 1883 and 87. The OS map shows that by 1865 the north-western quarter of the moat was infilled and there appeared to be an entrance to the moat to the south
58262	5093 8923	North Road at the time of Elizabeth I was called Woolford Street
22474	5113 8895	The familiarum or house of servants on North Street may have housed the overflow from Havering royal palace. It was split into two dwellings in 1908 and demolished in the 1950s
23351	5116 8889	Inn on North Street was first mentioned in 1440 and then again in 1482, both times as The Lyon. In 1601, it was called The Red Lyon
10853	5103 8903	Roger Reede's new house on North Street was given as an almshouse to the people of Romford in 1482. Situated in Joyes Mead on western side of Collier Row Lane (now North Astreet). He also gave 146 acres of land to maintain the almshouse, which was rebuilt in 1784
10926	5155 8933	The windmill on Oaklands Avenue is shown on liberty map of Havering c. 1618. It was situated between Romford Market Place and Gidea Park
169	5175 9004	Deer park off Pettit's Lane surrounding Gidea Hall
11658	5135 8909	A ditch, probably a burgage ditch, has been partially traced on historic maps
10857	5130 8900	The workhouse and public house were bought with bequest in 1627 as an almshouse. The building was originally called The Cross Keys, but was used as workhouse from 1753 onwards
26628	5109 8949	The Marshall family are known to have held land in the area from the 12 <sup>th</sup> century onwards. The house was probably enlarged into a gentleman's residence in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century by Jackson Barwis
58260	5130 8868	South Street during the reign of Elizabeth I was called Hornchurch Lane
26623	5130 8885	Documentary sources state that the manor of Stewards originated in 1499 when John Hotoft conveyed it to Chapman. The estate was cut in half by the Eastern Counties Railway's station. In 1618 the house stood in a large park and was depicted as a substantial 16 <sup>th</sup> century building
35483	5136 8910	Construction of St Edward's Way (the bypass) in the 1970s/1980s revealed "a wide ditch filled with dark material", of which nothing more is known
84819	51229 88962	Church House at No. 15 Market Place is a Grade II listed building of 15 <sup>th</sup> or 16 <sup>th</sup> century date with early 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. A plaque between the first floor windows has armorial cresting
ELO6592	51054 89098	Evaluation carried out at No. 80 North Street revealed a brick lined well, a brick surface, a brick wall, two postholes of probable modern date and four post-medieval pits
<b>Post-medieval (1500 to 1750)</b>		
5798	5107 8877	Charlotte, later the wife of George III, stayed at Nos. 25 – 27 High Street on the way to her marriage
7947	5128 8893	No. 50 Market Place was until 1914 The Bluchers Head; a name thought to date from c. 1815, and was possibly previously The Duke's Head
5796	5133 8897	Stone's Millinery and Mantle Emporium was founded at No. 62 Market Place in 1864. It was subsequently extended into No. 62, which was rebuilt c. 1901, although both Nos. 60 and 62 burnt down 1945
5806	5133 8897	No. 64 Market Place was an ancient public house of unknown antiquity, but was demolished c. 1906

5783	5095 8912	Como Street was built to replace the older parish workhouse and was used as union workhouse for four years but was too small. The structure is Brick built and was used until 1838 when it was demolished with the materials and land sold
74799	5147 8881	Evaluation at Gleason's Yard revealed two fragments of post-medieval peg tile and a Raeren or Frechen pot sherd were recovered from an old plough soil
10909	5092 8877	Tenement of five three storey buildings on the High Street, with weather boarded ground floor
14367	5102 8869	In 1850 the general board of health reported that the Court, originally called Rays Court or Square, consisted of 14 houses, tenanted by 53 people. The court was the site of cholera infection in 1848
22894	5100 8869	Small mission hall on the High Street was used by Temperance League
35444	5099 8870	By 1909 the site of the Beer House was occupied by new shops. It stood close by well yard and opposite Braziers Yard
5793	5096 8866	The Wesleyan Trinity Chapel was built in 1827 with the schoolroom added in 1867. It was sold to Salvation Army in 1887; demolished in 1888 and present Trinity Church built in 1889
24961	5095 8842	Map and documentary evidence dating from c. 1795 show that the barracks for six troops of cavalry were erected in London Road to counter any threat of invasion from Napoleon. The maps show that a pier connected the barracks, which were demolished in 1825, to the river
24493	5089 8851	The building erected on London Road in 1632 was first documented in the parish register in 1650. It was refronted c. 1915 and demolished in 1936
50222	5081 8850	Contemporary photographs show that part of the Barracks on London Road survived demolition in 1823. Part of an external staircase and window survived behind the sun inn into the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Recent works in the Church of St Andrew revealed a large brick well
73972	5140 8920	Town hall on Main Road is post-medieval in date
10854	5150 8921	Parochial cemetery on the Main Road was used from 1849 – 1871. It became full quickly and a new cemetery opened in Crow Lane, Rush Green, which was laid out as gardens in 1953
22893	5148 8913	Documentary sources state that Daniel Defoe passed through a tollgate at Romford, probable on the Main Road, in 1722 - 26. The map of 1726 shows tollgate at junction of London Road and the Market Place
31804	5148 8913	The map of 1726 shows a toll booth on the Main Road
38407	5121 8889	The small gaol of four cells on the ground floor of the Courthouse on the Market Place was used until opening of the Police Station in 1894
56233	5121 8889	The Courthouse on the Market Place contained a cage or lockup situated in the centre of an archway running through the building
60152	5138 8907	Watching brief on the Market Place revealed alluvial deposits associated with the western edge of a pond known as the "Loam Pond", the rest of which was filled in c. 1870. These deposits were observed down to a depth of 3.5m below present ground level
60153	5138 8907	Other than alluvial deposits, the watching brief on the Market Place revealed only the foundations of Laurie Hall, which was built c. 1850 and demolished in 1970
10855	5143 8909	Four pairs of semi detached villas to the west of the Loam Pond on the Market Place were demolished between 1965 – 70. The site became public garden then a traffic roundabout
22895	5134 8899	Public house at the Market Place was mentioned in parish registers from 1683 onwards
31805	5138 8907	The public hall on south-western side of St Edward's or Laurie Square comprised a cinema from c. 1913 - 1939. It was also used as a mission hall, but was demolished in 1970
5800	5135 8907	The ducking stool used at the Loam Pond near the Market Place was possibly stored at Ducking Stool Court to north of the market
5814	5130 8900	Public house at the Market Place was mentioned 1732, but was not

		amongst licensed houses in 1762. The building existed c. 1908 as Ellingworth's Dining Rooms
23809	5137 8905	Excavations of the stock enclosure near the Market Place revealed that following disuse of the area as a tannery, it was used as an extension of the market. Traces of stock enclosures, animal pens and a crude drainage system were noted
23810	5137 8905	Documentary evidence from the 18 <sup>th</sup> century coupled with archaeological evidence revealed that a row of timber and brick houses were built at the Market Place in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. One of the houses may have served as an apothecaries
98054	51054 89098	Evaluation carried out at No. 80 North Street contained details of the post-medieval to modern archaeological finds and features recorded during the course of the excavation
5791	5103 8903	The original almshouse on North Street was rebuilt in 1784 as a central block of two storeys and three bays flanked by lower wings of two storeys. By 1940 all the original charity land had been sold except for Redyn Field, the almshouse itself and one neighbouring property
5794	5132 8915	The chapel on Park End Road was built in 1856 by Lord Petre, to replace a cottage in Church Lane, which had been licensed for RC worship in 1852. It consisted of one of the first RC churches built in southern Essex since reformation, with a school also built in 1856
10859	5130 8900	Public house first mentioned in parish registers in 1625. It was in business 1798, but was not listed as public house by 1863
76040	51290 89050	A buried historic soil (palaeosol) 400 mm thick was examined in several exposures between St Edward's Way and the Romford Market Hall. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the soil, the earliest of which was London region redware
76911	51290 89050	17 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century cut features at Market Place survived below 19 <sup>th</sup> century foundations and there was also the occasional post-medieval quarry pit
76912	51290 89050	The earliest building foundations found on the site in the Market Place were 19 <sup>th</sup> century in date
67764	5135 8898	Watching brief undertaken at the Market Place did not reveal any archaeological deposits earlier than post-medieval period
67765	5134 8898	Watching brief undertaken at the Market Place recorded largely 20 <sup>th</sup> century material including two buildings and a drain. The earliest archaeological deposits were two alluvial layers containing post-medieval finds
68799	5136 8858	Watching brief undertaken on South Street revealed a 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century north to south aligned linear ditch in the eastern section of the site
23139	5127 8876	Documentary evidence states that the 16 <sup>th</sup> century manor house of Stewards on South Street was demolished c. 1717 and a large red brick building called Romford Hall, which was demolished in 1920, built on the site
54680	5155 8858	Rectangular field with wooden palings marked in 1696 near South Street was known as the Great Ponds
76199	51500 89000	Buried soil at the Dolphin Centre, although no significant archaeological features or finds were discovered, due to the presence of basemementing in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century
5688	5150 8850	The South Street windmill probably descended with Steward's Manor from the 17 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century
84825	51001 89142	Nos. 96 - 102 (even) North street are Grade II listed buildings of late 17 <sup>th</sup> century date. The timber-framed building consisting of two parallel ranges, that in front taller than the one behind
84915	51195 88957	The parish Church of St Edward the Confessor in the Market Place is a Grade II* listed building, which was built in. 1849 by J. Johnson in a curvilinear Decorated style
84911	51156 88880	No. 2 High street (The Golden Lion Public House) is a Grade II listed inn of various dates from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century onwards. The front onto High

		Street is late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century in date, with an old tile roof hipped at east. To the north are the remains of a further timber-framed range
84857	51171 88905	No. 5 Market Place (The Lamb Public House) is a Grade II listed building of early to mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century date
ELO546	51290 89050	Archaeological evaluation carried out at Romford Market Place, St Edwards Way, revealed a small quantity of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the buried soil, the earliest of which was London region redware
ELO734	5515 1890	Archaeological evaluation at the disused site of the Dolphin Leisure Centre revealed evidence of 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century basements truncating natural brickearth. Some remnants of a post-medieval subsoil were identified, which is likely to date to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Modern (1750 to present)</b>		
77522	51290 89050	Garden features associated with the modern standing building at Nos. 21 - 27 Russell Hill Road
84876	51400 89194	Havering Town Hall is a Grade II listed building designed in 1935 by architects H R Collins and A E O Geens in International Moderne style and extended by three bays to the south west in 1960 in matching style and materials
ELO1512	51290 89	The 21 - 27 Russell Hill Road site had been extensively truncated and remodelled during and possibly after the construction of 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses
<b>Undated</b>		
78261	51100 88960	Negative evidence for archaeology was revealed by a desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation at Nos. 21 - 23 North Street
75131	5060 8910	Negative evidence for archaeology was revealed by an archaeological evaluation at No. 80 Como Street
68839	5105 8890	Watching brief undertaken on Angel Way (ex GPO site) revealed alluvium flood deposits in all of the test pits, but no archaeological deposits were recorded
76014	5095 8915	Much truncation of the Como Street Car Park site was evident including 20 <sup>th</sup> century levelling layers lying directly over the alluvial clays of the River Rom. The site was probably levelled during extensive road scheme development in the late 1960s
71580	5120 8890	Watching brief undertaken as the Golden Lion Junction revealed a possible ditch fill within one of the trenches
71455	5150 8940	Negative evidence for archaeology was revealed by an archaeological evaluation on Havering Drive
97879	51099 88954	Negative evidence for archaeology was revealed by an archaeological evaluation at Nos. 21 - 23 North Street
74348	5115 8860	Watching brief undertaken at Romford Brewery revealed natural alluvial deposits overlain by modern made ground
71092	5100 8860	Negative evidence for archaeology was revealed by an archaeological evaluation at Rush Green Hospital
97880	51431 88691	Negative evidence for archaeology was revealed by an archaeological evaluation at Nos. 10 – 14 Western Road
ELO6280	5110 88	It is clear from the cartographic and documentary evidence that post-medieval and possibly medieval structures once stood on the site of Nos. 21 - 23 North Street. The demolition of buildings during the early/middle 20 <sup>th</sup> century, however, seems to have eradicated any traces
ELO522	5095 8915	Archaeological evaluation of Como Street Car Park, revealed much truncation with 20 <sup>th</sup> century levelling layers directly over alluvial clays of the River Rom and terrace gravels further east. A single undated pit was recorded close to the former North Street frontage
ELO6281	5109 8895	An archaeological evaluation at Nos. 21 – 23 North Street did not reveal any significant archaeological features or finds
ELO6410	51431 88691	An archaeological evaluation at Nos. 10 – 14 Western Road revealed only evidence related to later 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century activity, overlain by recent demolition material and compacted rubble



## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Oldchurch Hospital site, Romford. NW part of the site. View NW.



DP 2. SW part of the site. View SSE.



DP 3. NE part of the site. View NE.



DP 4. SE part of the site. View SE.



DP 5. Trench 1. View NNW.



DP 6. Trench 1, N end. Sample section. View ENE.





DP 7. Trench 1, S end. Sample section.  
View ENE.



DP 8. Trench 2. View ENE.



DP 9. Trench 2, E end. Sample section.  
View NNW.



DP 10. Trench 2, W end. Sample section.  
View NNW.



DP 11. Trench 3A. View S.



DP 12. Trench 3A, W side. Sample section.  
View WSW.



DP 13. Trench 3B. View S.



DP 14. Trench 3B, W side. Sample section. View WSW.



DP 15. Trench 3C. View N.



DP 16. Trench 3C, W side. Sample section. View WSW.



DP 17. Trench 4. View WSW.



DP 18. Trench 4, E end. Sample section. View SSE.



DP 19. Trench 4, W end. Sample section.  
View SSE.



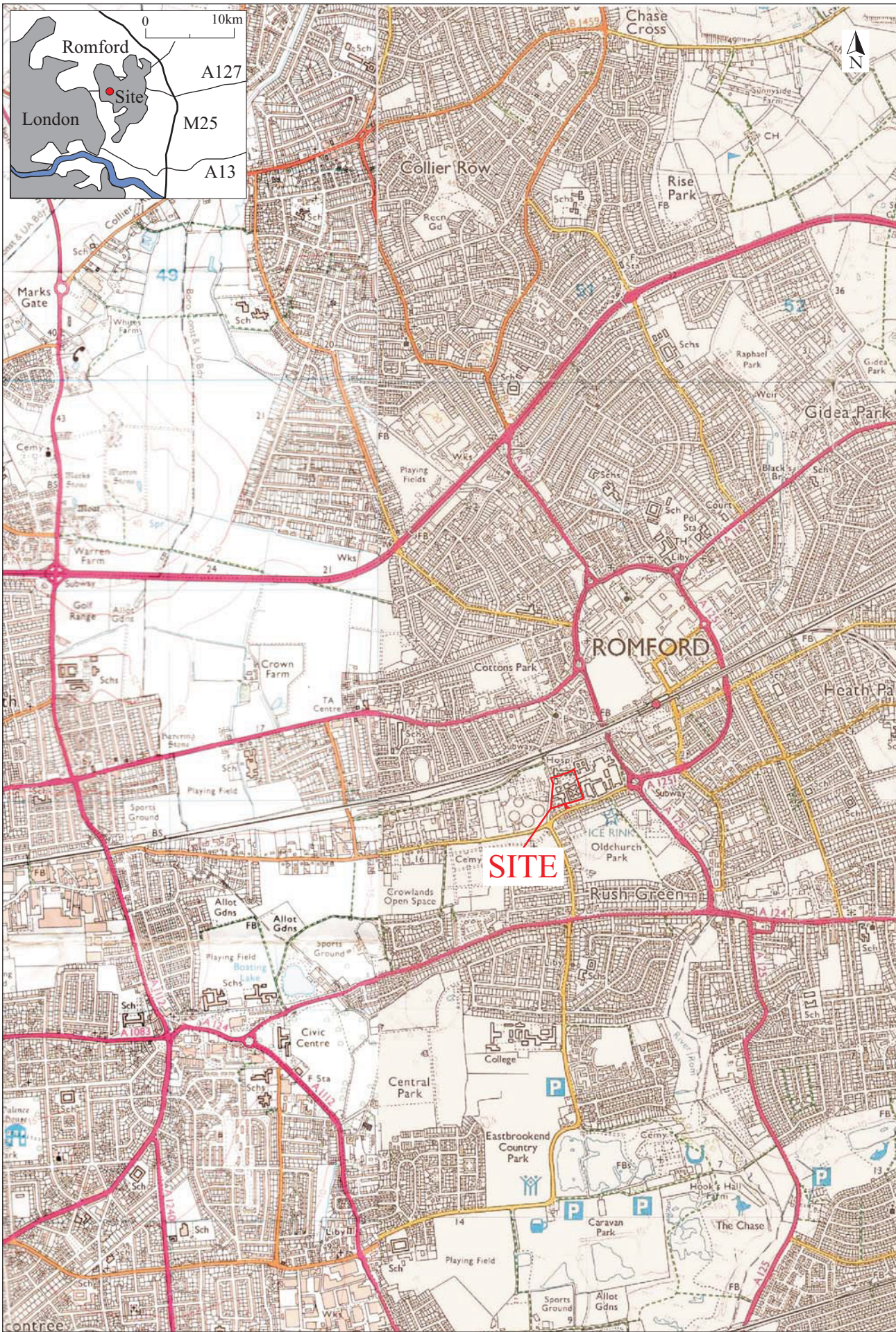
DP 20. Trench 5. View NNW.



DP 21. Trench 5, N end. Sample section.  
View WSW.



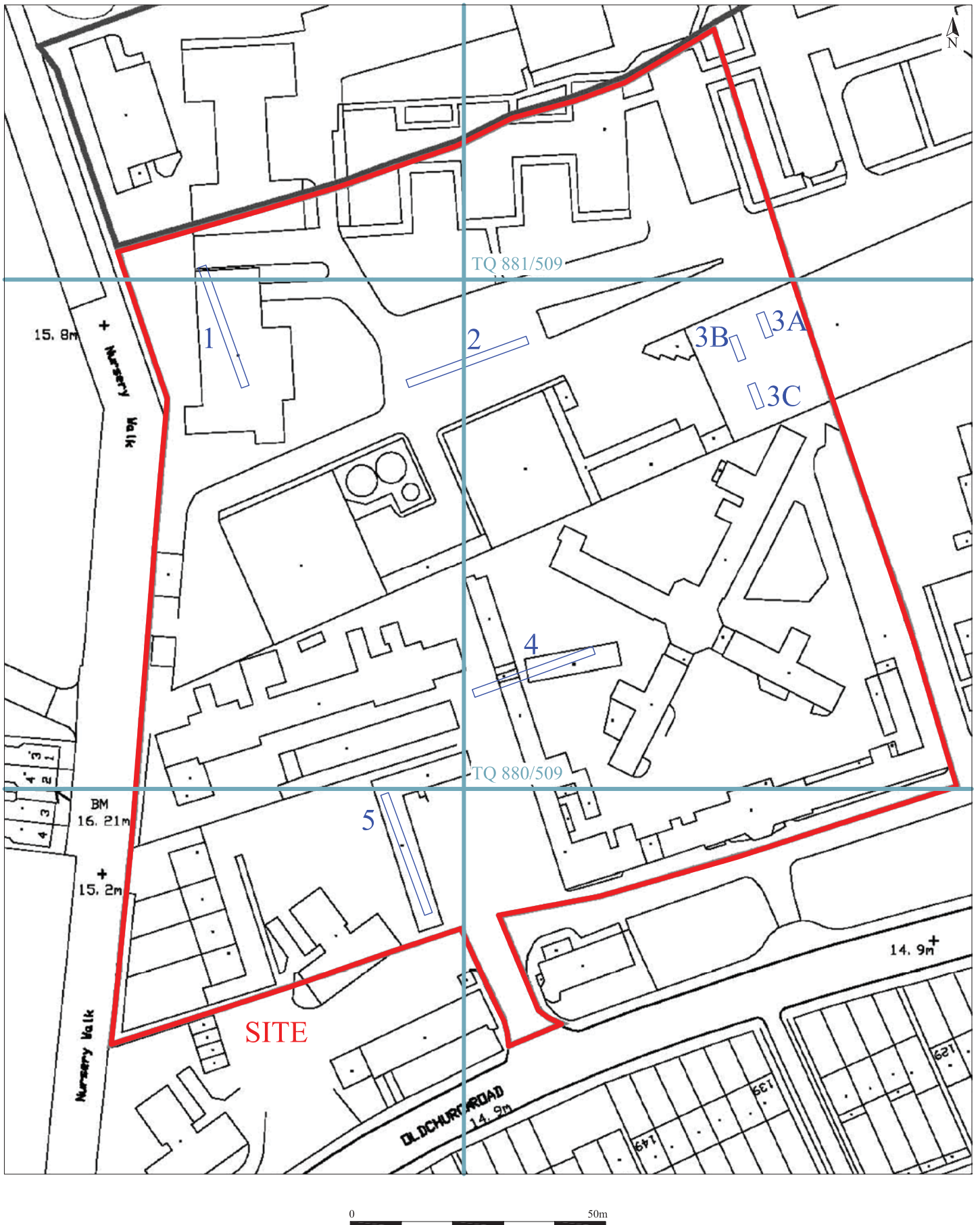
DP 22. Trench 5, S end. Sample section.  
View WSW.



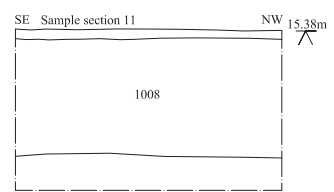
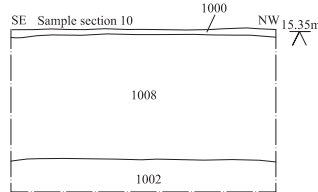
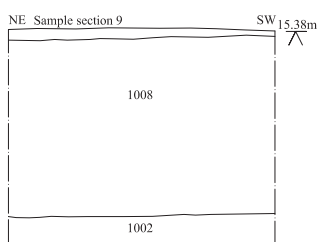
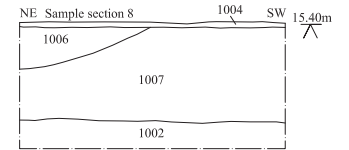
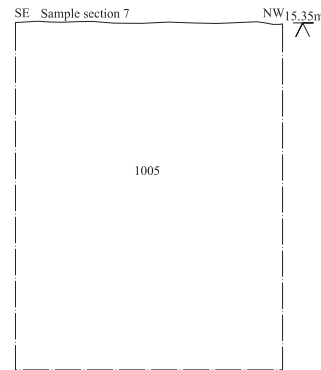
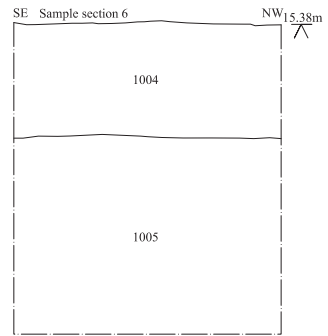
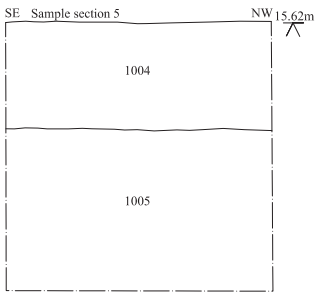
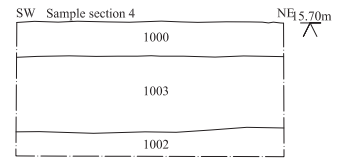
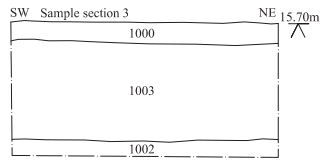
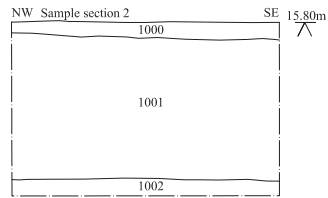
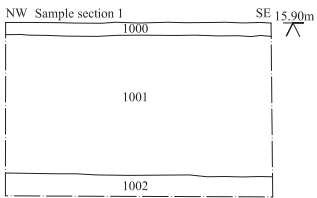
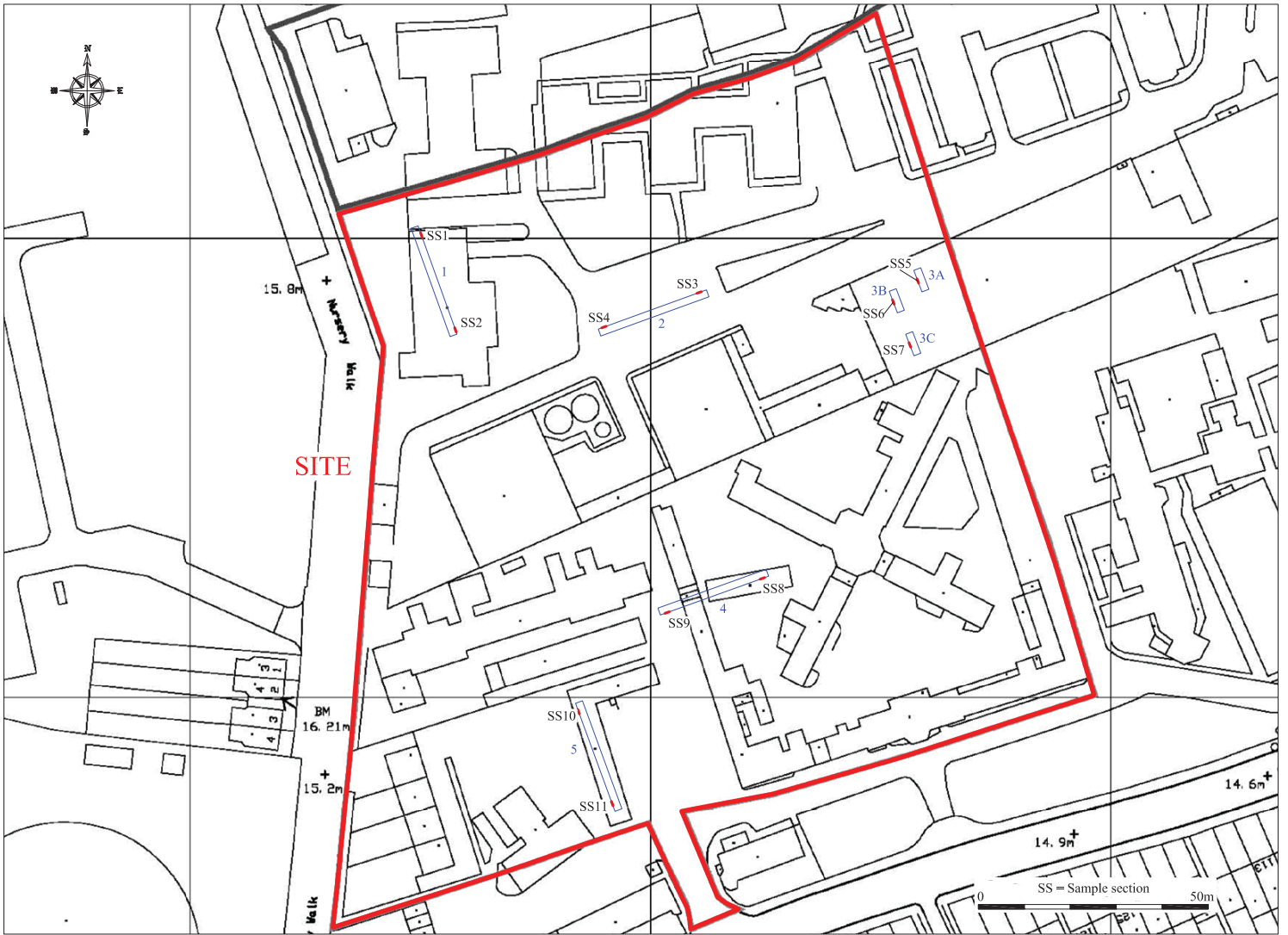
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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**Fig. 3 Sections and section location plan**  
 Scale 1:20 and 1:1000 at A3