

Greater London Region
GREATER LONDON

Havering

1/251 (B.01.A018)

TQ 5140 8820

229-239 SOUTH STREET, ROMFORD

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. 229-239 South Street, Romford, Essex.

Hawking, D London : CgMs Consulting, 2001, 29pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: CgMs Consulting

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of 24 new apartments with surface parking and gardens. The site could be shown to have a low archaeological potential for the early prehistoric periods and a moderate archaeological potential for the later prehistoric periods. The site had a moderate archaeological potential for the Roman period. The site had a low archaeological potential for the Saxon, early medieval, late medieval and post-medieval periods. The survival of archaeological deposits on the west of the site had been severely compromised by the construction of the existing and former buildings. On the remainder of the site any archaeological deposits present were now sealed by between 0.90m and 2.50m of modern fill. It was unlikely that the new apartments on the west of the site would have any significant archaeological impact due to past post depositional impacts. On the remainder of the site any archaeological remains present could be preserved in situ beneath the new gardens and surface parking. On the basis of the available evidence the report did not recommend the implementation of any further archaeological mitigation measures. [Au(adp)]

1/252 (B.01.A020)

TQ 5125 8875

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, EXCHANGE STREET, ROMFORD

Telephone Exchange, Exchange Street, Romford, Havering. An Archaeological Impact Assessment.

Jamieson, D London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2001, 40pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service

The report considered the archaeological potential of the site, and the likely impact on this of the proposed redevelopment. The main component of the proposed redevelopment was to be the demolition of the current buildings - it was, however, proposed that existing basement slabs would remain in situ and the basement areas backfilled with material which would be vibro-compacted. Some piling would be undertaken in areas external to the present buildings. There was a low probability of encountering archaeological deposits and features of Iron Age, Roman or Saxon date. The principle impact of the proposed works would lay in the external piled areas where foundations up to 1.50m deep would be constructed. The report concluded that in view of the low probability of encountering remains and the low impact of the proposed scheme further archaeological investigation was unnecessary. [Au(abr)]

Havering, Barking and Dagenham

1/252b (B.01.A017)

TQ 5100 8700
 TQ 4990 8150

THE ROMFORD CANAL

The Romford Canal, Essex. Historical Overview.

Oxford Archaeological Unit Oxford : Oxford Archaeological Unit, 2001, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeological Unit

In the first quarter of the 19th century there were five attempts to construct a canal from the Thames to Romford in Essex. At that time the area was a largely agricultural district and each proposal anticipated

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that the main carriage would be agricultural produce into London and manure on the return journey. Each proposal faced local opposition and was aborted before reaching the construction stage. The proposal was reviewed however in the mid 1870s, when the district was becoming more industrialised, in the hope of profiting from the greater returns of industrial-based trade. This time the opposition was limited and the southern half of the canal from the Thames to Dagenham including two locks, two bridges and a tunnel was constructed. However, it appeared that the company was unable to raise sufficient capital to complete the canal to Romford and the two mile stretch, which followed closely the course of the Beam River, remained isolated although in use. The Oxford Archaeological Unit was commissioned to undertake an assessment of the surviving physical evidence of the canal and an historical overview of the various attempts to construct the Romford Canal. The on site assessment found that only very limited evidence of the former canal survived, and apparently none of the structures previously referred to. [Au]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

 Havering, Thurrock

1/252c (B.50.A001)

RAINHAM, WENNINGTON AND AVELEY MARSHES**Rainham, Wennington and Aveley Marshes. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Volume One.**

Chandler, J, Croft, A & Osborne, M Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, 2001, 25pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken to assist in the future management and development of the area, which would be used as a bird sanctuary. The assessment of the Rainham Reserve revealed three principal cultural heritage elements. These were the medieval/post-medieval reclaimed marshland landscape, the potential buried archaeology and the Aveley Marsh military landscape. The excellent survival and overall good condition of the marshland landscape was remarkable. Although it had been adversely impacted upon by the silt lagoons and military developments of the 20th century it was considered to be the most important element of the reserve's historic landscape due to its completeness, rarity, complexity and regional significance. The sub-surface archaeological and palaeo-environmental deposits had an unknown level of significance although they had the potential to reveal considerable information about the prehistory and early history of the area. Their survival within the bounds of the reserve had been demonstrated and it must be assumed that significant deposits existed beneath the landsurface. Subsequently these were viewed as being of an almost equal significance to the marshland landscape. The military landscape, primary Purfleet Rifle Range, was very much a later superficial addition to the landscape. Although it included a single site of potentially national significance it, as a whole, was considered to be of only local significance, although some elements may have had a wider significance in isolation such as the Blockhouse and the Cordite Store. The reserve would need careful and considered management to enable the maintenance and enhancement of the significance, condition and value of the archaeological deposits and cultural heritage receptors contained within it. This would mean prioritising the elements of the landscape to draw up conservation strategies that reflect the importance of the presently partially obscured and damaged marshland landscape, whilst preserving the integrity of the below ground archaeology/palaeo-environmental deposits and the more significant elements of the military landscape. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PA, PM, UD