

# London Borough of Havering

**Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal  
Final Report**

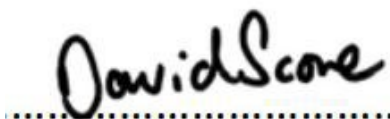
## Document Control Grid

Project Name:	London Borough of Havering Archaeological Priority Area Review
Organisation:	Oxford Archaeology
Author(s):	Linzi Harvey
Origination Date:	22/05/24
Date of Last Revision:	-
Version:	Final Report
Purpose:	Final Report
Summary of Changes	Draft report updated with comments from Historic England and London Borough of Havering Council

Client Name: London Borough of Havering Council  
Document Title: London Borough of Havering APA Review  
Document Type: Archaeological Priority Area Review  
Grid Reference: 554008 187248  
Invoice Code: HAVAPACO

OA Document File Location: <https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/25394421>  
OA Graphics File Location: <https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/25394421>

Issue No: v. 1  
Date: 15 August 2024  
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# London Borough of Havering

## *Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal*

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## SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by the London Borough of Havering to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas within the Borough. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas.

The London Borough of Havering previously had 53 Archaeological Priority Areas and six widespread Archaeological Priority Zones which covered geological deposits across the Borough. These were initially defined over two decades ago and many only have outline descriptions. The previous Archaeological Priority Areas and Archaeology Priority Zones do not consider the Greater London Archaeological Area Guidelines, produced in 2016, and they do not incorporate more recent archaeological discoveries.

This report sets out the results of this Archaeology Priority Area review. A total of 51 new Archaeology Priority Areas have been identified within the London Borough of Havering to replace the old Archaeological Priority Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones. These include six Tier 1 APAs, 41 Tier 2 APAs and four Tier 3 APAs.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) were commissioned by the London Borough of Havering to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas within the Borough. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas. This review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence base for local plans in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and its supporting Practice Guidance.

1.1.2 The appraisal follows the Historic England guidance for undertaking a review of Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs)<sup>1</sup>.

1.1.3 The appraisal presented an opportunity to review the existing APAs in Havering and produce revised area boundaries and new APA descriptions to replace the old Archaeological Priority Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones. The proposals were submitted to the London Borough of Havering and Historic England for consideration prior to adoption. Their feedback has been incorporated into this report.

1.1.4 Further information about APAs, how they are defined and how they should be used can be found on the Historic England website<sup>2</sup>.

## 2 EXPLANATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

2.1.1 An APA is defined as an area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.

2.1.2 APAs or their equivalents exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or by local museums.

2.1.3 This review is based on evidence held within the GLHER, historic maps and a wide range of secondary sources. Current guidelines<sup>3</sup> ensure consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across the Greater London Area. These guidelines have been used in the preparation of this document.

2.1.4 In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence for the character and development of places and the people that lived within them.

## 3 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA TIERS

3.1.1 To assist recognition and management of archaeological significance, APAs are divided into three tiers, each indicating different degrees of sensitivity to groundworks. A fourth tier covers

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<sup>1</sup> Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines. Historic England, June 2016

<sup>2</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

all other land reflecting the possibility of discoveries being made outside areas of known potential. The system is designed to be dynamic so that new discoveries and investigations can result in areas being moved from one tier to another; for example, if remains of national importance were discovered.

### 3.2 Tier 1

3.2.1 Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national significance (eg a scheduled monument or equivalent) or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus, Tier 1 covers heritages assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply (NPPF 199-202) and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small-scale disturbance. Tier 1 APAs are usually clearly focused on a specific known heritage asset and are normally relatively small. Scheduled monuments would normally be included within Tier 1.

### 3.3 Tier 2

3.3.1 Tier 2 comprises local areas within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated heritage assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than Tier 1 APAs.

### 3.4 Tier 3

3.4.1 Tier 3 is a landscape-scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land-use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distributions.

### 3.5 Tier 4

3.5.1 Tier 4 is any location that does not, on current evidence, merit inclusion within an APA. However, Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large-scale development or in association with listed buildings or other designated heritage assets.

### 3.6 Consultation Guidelines

3.6.1 The nature or type of planning applications can be used alongside the Tier level of an APA to establish whether archaeology will be a consideration in the planning process. In general, the scale of the development and the sensitivity of its location can be used together to establish the likelihood that the development will cause significant harm to a heritage asset. The APA Tier System sets out an approach for assessing the sensitivity of an area. Tiers 1–4 indicate progressively higher to lower sensitivity.

3.6.2 The consultation guidelines set out in the GLAAS charter link the APA tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is expected that as a minimum all major applications within Tier 1–3 APAs would trigger an archaeological desk-based assessment and, if necessary, a field evaluation to accompany a planning application. In more sensitive areas (ie Tier 1 and Tier 2 APAs) this procedure would also apply to some smaller-scale developments. In Tier 4 areas (areas which fall outside of an APA), most planning

applications will not need an archaeological assessment. Exceptions to this would typically include large, major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessments, and schemes involving demolition of, or substantial works to, historic buildings which have an archaeological interest (either above and/or below ground).

## 4 HAVERING: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND TO THE BOROUGH

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The London Borough of Havering was created in 1965 by combining the former area of the Municipal Borough of Romford and Hornchurch Urban District which had been transferred to Greater London from Essex by the London Government Act 1963. The name originates from the medieval Royal Liberty of Havering which covered broadly the same area and had been abolished in 1892. Havering is the second-largest London borough, with a population of about 226,200, and covers an area of around 43 square miles, half of which lies within the Green Belt. To the north and east, the borough is bordered by the Essex countryside and, to the south by the River Thames. To the west it adjoins the London Boroughs of Redbridge and Barking and Dagenham.

4.1.2 Two National Character Areas (NCA) intersect within the London Borough of Havering. The northern part of the borough is located within Northern Thames Basin (NCA 111)<sup>4</sup>. This NCA represents a diverse landscape with an overarching character of agricultural land, interspersed with woodland, dissected by rivers and influenced by urban areas. The southernmost part of the borough is located within the Greater Thames Estuary (NCA 81)<sup>5</sup> which represents a marshy landscape that follows the path of the Thames into east London from the coastlines of Essex and Kent.

4.1.3 Havering is located within the London Basin. The bedrock geology of the borough is largely London Clay Formation which is overlain by a series of gravel terraces including the Taplow, Lynch Hill and Black Park gravel members. Head deposits (sediments formed through a range of slope processes) make up much of the east of the borough. Along the Thames and the various river and stream valleys that travel through the borough, there are also alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and peat.

4.1.4 The natural sand and gravel deposits in the borough have been quarried, both historically and in the more-recent past. Areas of extraction are largely concentrated in the central, southern, and western parts of Havering predominantly in areas containing Taplow gravel deposits. Areas where extraction has taken place will be archaeologically sterile. Where feasible, such extraction sites have been removed from APAs (although some may still be included where it was not possible to ascertain their nature or full extent).

4.1.5 The locations of historic landfills have been identified using the Environment Agency dataset for historic landfill sites<sup>6</sup>. Areas of landfill activity are notable in the south of the borough, along the Thames. Whilst these may be associated with episodes of excavation, along the

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<sup>4</sup> Natural England. 2013. NCA Profile: 111 Northern Thames Basin

<sup>5</sup> Natural England. 2013. NCA Profile: 81 Greater Thames Estuary

<sup>6</sup> This is a comprehensive national dataset that includes all relevant historic information for the sites collected by local authorities and the Environment Agency. Historic Landfill Sites, Environment Agency, last updated January 2024. Available at: <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/17edf94f-6de3-4034-b66b-004ebd0dd010/historic-landfill-sites> [accessed March 2024]

Thames these are mainly described as made-ground deposits, meaning that archaeological remains may still be present, although now deeply buried under later deposits.

4.1.6 The Greater London Historic Environment Record records 479 previous archaeological events within the borough and returned 1253 monument records<sup>7</sup>. Much of this work has been development-led and is located along the route of infrastructure projects or within settlements such as Romford as they expand. Away from these areas, the borough is covered by suburban residential developments which expanded during the 19th and early 20th centuries. These areas have been subject to less archaeological investigation. The eastern half of the borough lies within green belt and has historically seen less development and less archaeological investigation.

4.2 Prehistory (950,000 BC–AD 43)

4.2.1 The Palaeolithic in Britain ranged from *c* 950,000–10,000 BC,<sup>8</sup> throughout which the climate varied dramatically, alternating between glacial and interglacial periods. It is characterised in the archaeological record principally by the presence of worked stone tools. The earliest sub-period, the Lower Palaeolithic, began between 950,000 and 850,000 years ago and continued until *c* 300,000 years ago. This period is associated with *Homo heidelbergensis* and marks the first appearance of stone tools within the archaeological record. During the Middle Palaeolithic (*c* 250,000–40,000 BC), flint tools known as the Mousterian industry appeared. These remains have been associated with Neanderthal (*Homo neanderthalensis*) populations. The Upper Palaeolithic (*c* 40,000–10,000 BC) is characterised by the development of projectile points made from bone and the development of fine flint blade tools. Throughout the Palaeolithic period, populations were nomadic and practised a hunter-gatherer economy.

4.2.2 The Thames Valley was probably first occupied around 450,000 years ago, and then only intermittently. The remains of such incursions from the continent were ephemeral and are hard to find archaeologically, even in the best conditions. Activity in Havering during the Palaeolithic is predominantly represented by stone tools which have been recovered from Heath Park, Cranham, Upminster and Rainham and its surroundings. Palaeolithic activity, particularly *in situ* remains, are very rare. Havering may contain one purported such site, which was recorded in 1924 during construction of the Southend Arterial Road (A127). This is described in the HER as representing ‘a living and working site on the banks of the former Ingrebourne’ and included handaxes and other tools. If this was such a site, it was likely entirely removed or truncated by road building. As such, this has not been designated as a Tier 1 APA but is included in **APA 3.3 Havering Prehistoric Potential**. Where *in situ* Palaeolithic remains are found they are normally considered to be of national importance.

4.2.3 The Mesolithic period in Britain dates from around 10,000 to 4,000 BC and was characterised by populations with a mobile hunter-gatherer lifestyle<sup>9</sup>. The Mesolithic in England was also characterised by rapid sea-level rise until around 5,000 BC, the fastest and most-sustained rise in sea level in at least the last 120,000 years. Mesolithic populations would have lived in a largely wooded environment, favouring river valleys for easy access to food and water sources and transportation. The fauna of this time would have included red deer, elk, wild pig, beaver, wolf and aurochs as well as domesticated dogs. Mesolithic remains within Havering, as with

<sup>7</sup> Figures correct as of January 2024.

<sup>8</sup> Palaeolithic date ranges have been drawn from Historic England 2023, *Curating the Palaeolithic*, Historic England, Swindon, and from the Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

- their Palaeolithic predecessors, are characterised by flint tools. Little Mesolithic material has been identified in Havering, and almost none in the east of the borough, with most finds of this date found along the interface between the Thames and the gravel terraces. Two scatters of lithic material dated to the late Mesolithic were identified, together with probable stake holes, at South Hall Farm to the east of Rainham.
- 4.2.4 Archaeological and geotechnical investigations in the adjacent London Borough of Barking and Dagenham uncovered evidence for early human activity in Beam Valley Country Park, on the floodplains of the Wantz Stream and River Beam. Here, multiple flint scatters containing material dating from the end of the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic were uncovered on the gravel promontory between the stream and the river. One of the scatters dated to the late Mesolithic, and was found within Havering, on the edge of the River Beam. This area has considerable archaeological significance. Upper Palaeolithic open air sites are exceptionally rare in Greater London, and important in terms of what they can tell us about the adaptation of modern humans to a harsh and rapidly changing climate.
- 4.2.5 The Neolithic period (*c* 4000–2400 BC) is characterised by the emergence of farming and extensive monumental constructions<sup>10</sup>. Woodland clearance in this period enabled more efficient agricultural practices. Pottery began to be produced, although early vessels were simple and largely undecorated. The Neolithic is represented in Havering by chance finds of polished stone axes south of Romford and across the central and southern portions of the borough, as well as by possible occupation sites east of Rainham at the Brookway Allotment site, and on the eastern banks of the Ingrebourne at Berwick Road.
- 4.2.6 The Bronze Age (*c* 2400–700 BC) is characterised by the increasing manufacture and use of copper-alloy artefacts. The adoption of metal working was accompanied by a change in pottery styles and methods of production<sup>11</sup>. Most Bronze Age activity, including evidence for settlement has been identified primarily in the central and southern parts of Havering including within and near Rainham. An extraordinary Bronze Age hoard was found during excavations ahead of gravel extraction at Wennington Hall Farm. A total of 453 bronze and copper items including tools and weapons, weighing *c* 45kg, were found in a cache buried within an enclosure. These items represent the largest Bronze Age hoard known from the London area and the third-largest found in Britain to date.
- 4.2.7 Across southern and eastern England, the Iron Age (*c* 800 BC–AD 43) is characterised by expanding populations, the intensification of agricultural practices and the introduction of iron<sup>12</sup>. During this period, hillforts and, later, oppida (large high-status settlements) were inhabited. Early–middle Iron Age settlement has been found during excavations alongside the River Rom at North Street in Romford, which included a hollow (possibly the remains of a structure), pits, ditches and an accumulation of worked wood preserved by alluvial deposits. Other evidence of Iron Age settlement is clustered in the area of South Hall Farm, east of Rainham, with occasional finds toward the centre of the borough.

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<sup>10</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

- 4.3 Roman (AD 43–410)
- 4.3.1 The Roman period is traditionally considered to have begun with the invasion of Britain in AD 43 and ends with the emperor Honorius directing the inhabitants of Britain to ‘see to their own defence’ in AD 410.<sup>13</sup> London was the principal town of Roman Britain and was a central component of its economic infrastructure, facilitated by the extensive road network which led from the capital. Roman *Londinium* straddled the River Thames and its northern part was enclosed by a defensive wall in the early 3rd century.
- 4.3.2 Also known as ‘The Great Road’ the London-to-Colchester Roman road extended NE–SW through what is now the Borough of Havering, connecting *Londinium* with *Camulodunum* (Colchester) via *Caesaromagus* (Chelmsford). Romford may be the site of *Durolitum*, a Roman settlement or fort, although this has not been confirmed. Most Roman finds in Havering are concentrated along the line of this road, in and around Romford and close to the Thames.
- 4.3.3 A possible route for another London–to–Chelmsford Roman road clips the north-western corner of the borough. There is little evidence for this road, although there are sporadic Roman findspots across the wider area, including a possible settlement at the western end of Wellingtonia Avenue at Havering Park.
- 4.4 Early Medieval (AD 410–1066)
- 4.4.1 The early medieval period covers the six centuries between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest (1066). After the withdrawal of the Roman army in the early 5th century, the country fell into a period of socio-political upheaval. In the south of England, this period is also referred to as the Saxon period, after the people who settled in the Thames Valley and Wessex from northern Germany. The Thames Estuary and neighbouring Essex were of great importance during this period. Numerous early medieval sites along the estuary have been identified, such as the extensive 5th–7th century settlement at Mucking in Essex, from which 800 burials and 200 *grubenhäuser* (sunken-featured buildings) were uncovered. These were largely thought to represent the lives and remains of ‘ordinary’ people, in contrast to the late 6th century ‘princely burial’ at Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea. These sites, to the east of Havering and along the estuary enable us to understand the nature of settlement, role of the Saxon elite, conversion to Christianity and contacts with the continent in this period.
- 4.4.2 The earliest major Saxon settlements or agricultural communities in Havering are likely to have been on the gravel soils of the southern half of the borough. Hornchurch forms one of an east–west row of Saxon communities in southwest Essex which lie at the edge of the floodplain terrace. In 1937, gravel digging at Gerpin's Lane revealed evidence of a 6th/7th-century cemetery which contained high-status graves. Early and middle Saxon (c AD 410–850) farmsteads were found at Hunt's Hill Farm and Whitehall Wood. Havering is described as a single unit in the 1086 Domesday survey and neither Hornchurch nor Romford is mentioned, but it is likely these settlements were already in existence.
- 4.4.3 Upminster was also likely an important religious community by the 11th century, if not much earlier. The name Upminster is first recorded in 1062 as *Upmynstre*, probably meaning church on high ground. The minster aspect of the name and the central location of the church site in the

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<sup>13</sup> Historic England Period List, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>.

village, suggests that an older ‘mother’ church, which served a wider area, existed here prior to the Conquest.

#### 4.5 Late Medieval (1066–1540)

- 4.5.1 The beginning of the late medieval period is generally dated to 1066 following the Norman Conquest. Between the 11th century and 1300s there was unprecedented development within towns and the countryside, as well as the construction of more substantial civic and religious buildings. The construction of cathedrals and centres of secular authority may have resulted in the destruction of large areas of previous Saxon settlement. Episodes of famine and plague in the 14th century were societally disruptive. Development in England following this period saw the increasing dominance of London over its hinterland and beyond.<sup>14</sup>
- 4.5.2 The present-day borough of Havering was split between the Essex Hundreds of Becontree, Chafford and Havering at the time of the Domesday survey of 1086. The main settlements in the borough—Havering-atte-Bower, Upminster and Rainham—were probably well established by this time. The manor of Havering belonged to the Crown from the 11th to the 19th century and enjoyed unusual autonomy as the ‘Liberty’ of Havering, which was granted freedom from taxation, local magistrates and gaol and exemption from the service of writs. Much of Havering, particularly the northern half, was wooded and sparsely populated.
- 4.5.3 By 1247, Romford was home to an important market which was held astride the High Street or London-to-Colchester Road. By the mid-14th century, it was a major source of consumer goods for the capital, especially animals and wood. During the medieval period, most of Havering that was not wooded but consisted of open fields. Plant and animal remains confirm a regime of mixed farming at Hunt's Hill Farm, probably with an emphasis on grain production to supply the London market.
- 4.5.4 Havering contains some notable and well-preserved examples of moated sites, which are noted in detail on early maps (such as the 1618 Liberty of Havering map). Moated homesteads or settlements were relatively common features of the medieval landscape across England, with the building of these sites peaking between 1200 and 1350. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period (and into the post-medieval) and exhibit high levels of diversity in their forms and sizes. Although usually thought of as a status symbol and somewhat fashionable, they also functioned practically as defensible settlements, with the moats also useful for drainage and access to water.
- 4.5.5 Archaeological remains of the later medieval period are present across Havering to varying extents. The most tangible medieval buildings that survive are the borough’s medieval churches. The earliest of these is probably St Helen’s and St Giles’ in Rainham, which is a remarkably complete and unaltered Norman church dating to 1170.

#### 4.6 Post-medieval (1540–1900) and Modern (1900 to present day)

- 4.6.1 For much of its history the parishes and manors of Havering were part of the agricultural life of Essex, with many manor houses set within parkland. From the later 17th century and through the 18th century, Havering gained popularity from Londoners looking for a rural retreat in easy reach of the city. Trade focused on Romford and Hornchurch, which were important towns on

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<sup>14</sup> Schofield, J. 1999. Landscapes of the Middle Ages: Towns 1050-1500. In *The Archaeology of Britain*. Pp 210-228.

the road to London, and on Rainham which transported local produce and passengers to London and beyond along the Thames.

- 4.6.2 The development of Havering in the 19th century followed pattern of most outer London boroughs which entailed their growth and development as people moved further out of London. The extension of the railway network during the second half of the 19th century initiated suburban development around station locations, both in established centres and at new locations such as Gidea Park.
- 4.6.3 Havering developed rapidly in the 20th century after the sale of large estates such as Havering Park, extension of the electrified suburban railways and the building of municipal housing estates such as that at Harold Hill. As the lines between suburban developments blurred, Green Belt legislation introduced in the 1930s and post-war planning acts ensured that the green space along Havering's eastern border remains to the present-day.
- 4.6.4 Hornchurch became home to one of the country's most important airfields, playing a prominent role in both the First World War, firstly as Suttons Farm Aerodrome and then in the Second World War as RAF Hornchurch. RAF Hornchurch played a key role in the Battle of Britain on the front-line of the nation's defence. The Rainham and Wennington Marshes along the borough's southern border were used for training throughout both World Wars. Relict structures from the military use of the marshes still exist, including multiple anti-aircraft gun placements and urban decoys.



## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS IN HAVERING

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Prior to this review, the London Borough of Havering had 53 APAs, supplemented by a further six widespread Archaeological Priority Zones that covered geological deposits across the borough (see Appendix A and B). These only had outline descriptions and were considered to be out of date as they did not align with the APA guidelines and did not include more recent discoveries.

5.1.2 The scoping exercise carried out by GLAAS in 2023 identified a number of areas which could merit inclusion as an APA. The scoping report noted that although many existing APAs should be retained, some of the APA boundaries would need to be revised (some enlarged and some decreased in size) and some APAs would need to be merged or removed depending upon archaeological evidence.

5.1.3 Following the review, a total of **51** Archaeological Priority Areas have been recommended for inclusion as APAs within the London Borough of Havering. Six of these are Tier 1 APAs, 41 are Tier 2 APAs and four are Tier 3 APAs.

5.1.4 The new APAs are summarised as follows:

#### Tier 1

APA	Name	Area (ha)
1.1	Dagnam Moated Site	1.11
1.2	Roman Road, Gidea Park	12.99
1.3	Upminster Grange Barn	0.05
1.4	Beam Wantz Confluence	36.83
1.5	Upminster Mill	1.03
1.6	Havering Palace	2.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.05</b>

#### Tier 2

APA	Name	Area (ha)
2.1a	Moated Site: Bretons	78.89
2.1b	Moated Site: New Place	2.73
2.1c	Moated Site: Dagenham	5.40
2.1d	Moated Site: Dovers	2.91
2.1e	Moated Site: Fir Wood	2.89

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<b>2.1f</b>	Moated Site: Franks Manor	3.93
<b>2.1g</b>	Moated Site: Gerpins	1.37
<b>2.1h</b>	Moated Site: Gooshayes	6.78
<b>2.1i</b>	Moated Site: Great Tomkyns	1.51
<b>2.1j</b>	Moated site: Lower Bedfords Farm	4.35
<b>2.1k</b>	Moated Site: Maylands Green	16.87
<b>2.1l</b>	Moated Site: Nelmes Manor	3.67
<b>2.2</b>	Upminster Hall Estate	20.58
<b>2.3</b>	Bedfords Manor	14.44
<b>2.4</b>	Corbets Tey	4.80
<b>2.5</b>	Damyns Hall	1.11
<b>2.6</b>	Upminster	29.64
<b>2.7</b>	Cockerells Manor	7.10
<b>2.8</b>	Gidea Hall	53.48
<b>2.9</b>	Gobions and Land to the South	83.34
<b>2.10</b>	Hall Lane, Upminster	13.67
<b>2.11</b>	Romford and Roman Settlement	201.20
<b>2.12</b>	Havering-atte-Bower	24.72
<b>2.13</b>	Pyrgo Palace	19.17
<b>2.14</b>	Hornchurch	59.67
<b>2.15</b>	Havering Well Burial Ground	0.54
<b>2.16</b>	Lower Park Farm	4.85
<b>2.17</b>	Noak Hill	101.42
<b>2.18</b>	North Ockendon	40.72
<b>2.19</b>	Oldchurch	33.65
<b>2.20</b>	Paternoster Row	44.45

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2.21	RAF Hornchurch	284.73
2.22	Rainham	39.43
2.23	Risebridge Manor	2.90
2.24	London-to-Colchester Roman Road	343.12
2.25	Wennington	58.12
2.26	Hare Hall	5.27
2.27	Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface	275.95
2.28	Hunts Hill Farm	4.79
2.29	Hacton	210.93
2.30	East Rainham Multi-Period Archaeology	213.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2328.4</b>

**Tier 3**

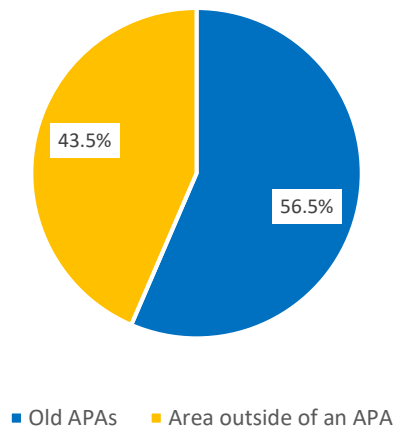
APA	Name	Area (ha)
3.1	Havering Historic Forest and Parklands	1328.1
3.2	Thames Foreshore and Havering Marshes	1091.5
3.3	Havering Prehistoric Potential	2625.3
3.4	Rush Green	124.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5169.1</b>

**Total of all new APAs in Havering (ha) 7551.6**

## 5.2 APA Coverage in Havering

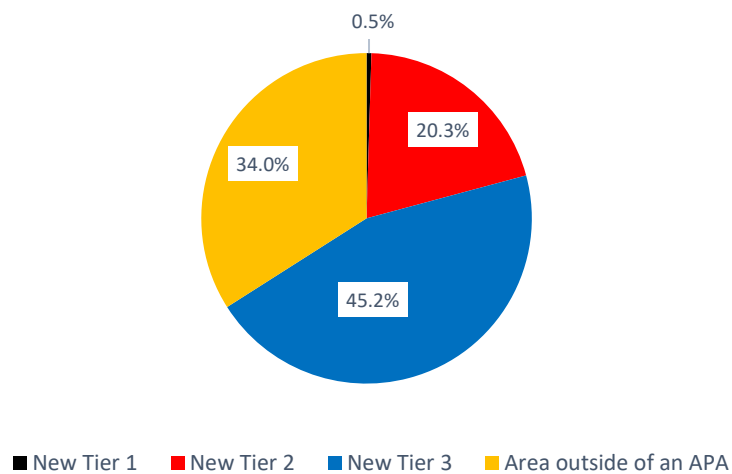
5.2.1 The charts below show the percentage APA coverage within Havering before and after the review. The old APAs and APZs comprise a 6463.1ha area, making up 56.5% of the total area of Havering.

Old APA Coverage in Havering



5.2.2 The new APAs comprise a 7551.6ha area, making up 66% of the total area of the borough. In accordance with the APA guidelines the new APAs have been allocated a Tier rating: 0.5% of the borough falls within a Tier 1 APA, 20.3% falls within a Tier 2 rating and 45.2% falls within a Tier 3 rating.

New APA Coverage in Havering



## 6 DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

### 6.1 Havering APA 1.1 Dagnam Moated Site

#### Summary and Definition

- 6.1.1 The APA covers the scheduled monument of Dagnam Moated Site (also known as Cockerells). The APA is surrounded to the north, east and south by **APA 2.7 Cockerells Manor** which incorporates the wider historic setting of the moated site. The moated site is likely to date to the early 13th century.
- 6.1.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains the nationally important remains of a well-preserved medieval moated site. The moat is likely to contain waterlogged deposits which will contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the site and to the landscape in which it was constructed. The interior of the site may contain archaeological deposits relating to the 13th century and later use and inhabitation of the site.

#### Description

- 6.1.3 The APA incorporates the entirety of a square-form moated site, along with a c 10m buffer zone and water channel or drainage ditch which projects east from the north-eastern corner of the moat. The underlying geology of the area is London Clay.
- 6.1.4 This APA is closely associated with the manor of Cockerells (or Cockerels, sometimes also found as Kockerells, see **APA 2.7 Cockerells Manor**) and that of the adjacent Dagenham manor (see **APA 2.1c Dagenham**). A moated house is thought to have been present here since the early 13th century, home to Roger Cockerell, the keeper of the park of Havering between 1237 and 1240. The high status of the tenant suggests the holding was of some importance, although it was not particularly large at around 120 acres. The holding was transferred by Henry III to John de Wand, who died in 1251, and was then acquired in 1301 by Thomas de Dakenham (or Dagenham), the bailiff of Havering. Subsequently, the history of the two estates has been closely linked.
- 6.1.5 Nicholas Lane's 'Manor of Dagenham and Cockrels estate plan' from 1633 shows the moated site in some detail, with its interior labelled as 'orchard'. A causeway across the moat is located along its southern side, leading to the buildings of Cockerells manor (later Dagnampark Farm) just to the south. This causeway is still in place today. LiDAR visualisations do not show features within the monument. The moats are extant and usually water-filled.
- 6.1.6 The scheduled monument is currently (as of March 2024) on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register.

#### Statement of Significance

- 6.1.7 The APA contains the remains of a medieval moated site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. The use of moated sites often continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of the site and allow it to be better situated within the origins and development of moated complexes across Havering.
- 6.1.8 The moat is likely to contain waterlogged deposits which will contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the site and to the medieval landscape in which it was constructed. Such deposits can preserve remains that do not usually survive, such as textiles, leather and wood.

- 6.1.9 The interior of the site may contain archaeological deposits relating to the 13th century inhabitation of (and later use) of the site. These remains present an opportunity to develop our understanding of high-status residences in early Havering.

### **Key References**

Historic England, nd Dagnam Park Farm moated site, Noak Hill, Romford. Listing Entry 1001988.  
Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001988>

Nicholas Lane, *c* 1633 'The description and plott of the manor of Dagenham and Cockrels...' D/DNe P1,  
Essex Record Office

## 6.2 Havering APA 1.2 Roman Road, Gidea Park

### Summary and Definition

- 6.2.1 This APA covers the scheduled monument of a possible section of Roman road on Gidea Park (Romford) golf course. It incorporates the entirety of the scheduled monument along with a c 200m wide corridor centred on the alignment of the road. The APA is surrounded by **APA 2.24 London-to-Colchester Roman Road** which incorporates a wider area around the projected line of the Roman road.
- 6.2.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it may contain the nationally important remains of a section of Roman road. The site has the potential for remains related to a Roman road and potentially associated evidence of settlement and roadside activities in the areas immediately adjacent. Such deposits can provide an insight into the nature and extent of settlement in the hinterland of *Londinium*.

### Description

- 6.2.3 Aerial photography and LiDAR visualisations confirm the presence of a NE/SW-aligned linear feature located towards the southern boundary of Romford golf course. Described as a raised cambered mound around 12ft (3.7m) wide, this feature was originally scheduled for being a possible section of the London-to-Colchester Roman road (**APA 2.24**), which is likely to have extended on this alignment from Romford towards Colchester.
- 6.2.4 The Chapman & Andre 1777 map of Essex shows two parallel tree-lined avenues running north-east from Gidea Hall (see **APA 2.8 Gidea Hall and Estate**) which may indicate the presence of a roadway in this location. A path or trackway, which leads from the Gidea Hall estate north-east towards Gallows Corner, is also present on mid-19th century Ordnance Survey maps. It is therefore possible that this section of road is part of the 18th-century gravelled driveway leading to Gidea Hall which was also utilised as a trackway in later decades.
- 6.2.5 Archaeological investigations undertaken in 2002 for the laying of irrigation pipes across the trackway found a heavily compacted, light yellow-brown sandy gravel within which there was no stratification or interleaving silts (which would represent phases of use). This was taken to represent one episode of metalling which had been rammed into a shallow flat-bottomed cut. The gravel contained several fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material and no Roman pottery was recovered. This work concluded that the trackway was likely post-medieval in date and likely to be a drive associated with Gidea Hall.

### Statement of Significance

- 6.2.6 If this APA does represent part of the London-to-Colchester Roman road, it has the potential to contain remains associated with its construction and use, as well as potentially of settlement and roadside activities in the areas immediately adjacent. Such deposits can provide an insight into the nature and extent of settlement in the hinterland of *Londinium*.
- 6.2.7 This monument has been designated a scheduled monument through 'Old County Number' scheduling. These monuments were not reviewed under the former Monuments Protection Programme (MPP) and include some of Historic England's oldest designation records. Such records may be reviewed in the future, and if de-designated this APA status would also be reviewed.

### Key References

Chapman, J and Andre, P, 1777 Map of the County of Essex. Available at:

<https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/overlays/map-of-the-county-of-essex-by-john-chapman-peter-andre-1777-3e9c0235-11b9-41ac-a4d8-0d5ec9aca8af> [accessed March 2024]

Margary, I D, 1973 Roman Roads in Britain (3rd ed)

MOLAS, 2002 Romford Golf Course, Gidea Park. An archaeological investigation



### 6.3 Havering APA 1.3 Upminster Grange Barn

#### Summary and Definition

- 6.3.1 The APA covers the area directly around the scheduled monument of Upminster Grange Barn. Known locally as Upminster Tithe Barn, it was built in the mid-15th century for Waltham Abbey, at a time when Upminster was open countryside. The APA lies within **APA 2.2 Upminster Hall Estate**.
- 6.3.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains the remains of a nationally important monument. Despite some alterations and fire damage in the past, the medieval grange barn at Upminster survives well. It will contain archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the barn and the medieval landscape in which it was constructed.

#### Description

- 6.3.3 This APA incorporates the entirety of the scheduled monument along with a buffer zone around it which incorporates a number of adjacent historic buildings and walls as shown on historic maps. The monument is a weather-boarded aisled barn, about 44m long and 11m wide, with nine bays and a thatched, half-hipped roof. It is located on a west-facing slope overlooking the Ingrebourne River. Dendrochronological analysis of some of the timbers indicates a likely date range of 1423–1440 for their felling.
- 6.3.4 A grange barn is a large barn belonging to or associated with a grange; a farm or outlying estate of a religious order. Medieval grange barns were often used for storing tithes from the estates belonging to the religious order. Upminster Grange Barn was built around the mid-15th century by Waltham Abbey when the adjacent Upminster Hall served as a retiring place or hunting seat for the abbot. Waltham Abbey was an Augustinian Abbey at Epping Forest, located around 22km to the north-east. It is likely to have been founded in the early 11th century as a collegiate church of secular canons. It was rebuilt and designated as an abbey in 1184, after which it became one of the most important and prosperous abbeys in the country.
- 6.3.5 Although the abbey was suppressed in 1540, the grange barn formed part of the extensive estates of the Abbey and continued largely in agricultural use after the dissolution. In 1937, the barn was purchased by Hornchurch Urban District Council. It was re-thatched in the 1960s, only to be damaged by fire in 1973. In 1976, it was opened as an agricultural and folk museum.

#### Statement of Significance

- 6.3.6 The APA contains the remains of a medieval grange barn. Despite some alterations and fire damage in the past, the barn survives well. The monument and the ground immediately within and around it will contain archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the barn and the medieval landscape in which it was constructed.

#### Key References

Historic England, nd Medieval grange barn, 228m south-east of Upminster Court. Listing Entry 1001991, available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001991> [accessed March 2024]

Museum of Nostalgia, nd 'History of the barn' available at: <https://upminstertithebarn.co.uk/history-of-the-barn/> [accessed March 2024]

## 6.4 Havering APA 1.4 Beam Wantz Confluence

### Summary and Definition

- 6.4.1 The APA covers the alluvium and head deposits of the River Beam close to its confluence with the Wantz Stream, around the promontory of gravel which forms the Beam Valley Country Park to the west. This APA is an extension of the **London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's APA 1.1 Beam Wantz Confluence**.
- 6.4.2 The Beam Wantz Confluence has been designated as a Tier 1 APA as it contains and is adjacent to an area which has revealed significant prehistoric *in situ* flint scatters dating from the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, which can be judged to be of national importance.

### Description

- 6.4.3 Archaeological and geotechnical investigations in 2010 in the adjacent London Borough of Barking and Dagenham uncovered evidence for early human activity in Beam Valley Country Park, on the floodplains of the Wantz Stream and River Beam, where five flint scatters containing material dating from the Terminal Upper Palaeolithic, early Mesolithic and late Mesolithic were uncovered on the edge of the gravel promontory between the stream and the river. One of the scatters uncovered during these investigations dated to the late Mesolithic and was found within Havering on the edge of the River Beam.
- 6.4.4 Large amounts of palaeoenvironmental data were also recovered from the floodplain during these excavations. The data covered the Late Glacial and early Holocene, which was a period of great ecological and climatic change, through to the development of tidal mudflats in the late Iron Age. Information on the type of vegetation which was growing on and around the site during the Upper Palaeolithic was recovered. This indicated that the site would have been mainly damp grassland with pine and dwarf birch growing on higher ground and willow in wetter areas.

### Statement of Significance

- 6.4.5 The Beam Wantz Confluence has considerable archaeological significance, as flint scatters in this area are evidence of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity. Upper Palaeolithic open air sites are exceptionally rare in Greater London, and important in terms of what they can tell us about the environmental tolerances and adaptation of modern humans to a harsh and rapidly changing climate. The floodplain has also significant palaeoenvironmental potential, as considerable amounts of information have been gathered, and it is possible that more data are available from the locale.
- 6.4.6 The potential for further such evidence, both archaeological and palaeoenvironmental, in the area is significant and it would increase our understanding of the nature of human activity in the area and the development of the landscape. It would also add to our knowledge on the importance of tributary valleys in this period, as can be seen in other valleys nearby, such as the Lower Lea Valley.

### Key References

Champness, C, Donnelly, M, Ford, B and Haggart, A, 2015 Life at the floodplain edge: Terminal Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint scatters along the Beam River Valley, Dagenham, *Essex Archaeology and History* **6**, 5–45

## 6.5 Havering APA 1.5 Upminster Mill

**Summary and Definition**

- 6.5.1 The APA covers an area around Upminster Mill, an extant 18th-century smock mill which is Grade II\* listed. The windmill lies within the historic town of Upminster (APA 2.6) and is notable for the complete and workable state of its machinery and for the surviving archaeological remains of the wider 19th-century mill complex.
- 6.5.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 because it contains a rare and well-preserved example of an early 19th-century smock mill and its wider mill complex and is a contained area of historic industry with significant archaeological interest and potential.

**Description**

- 6.5.3 Upminster Windmill is a Grade II\* listed historic mill built in 1803 by local farmer James Nokes. It is set within a public park that was formally a millfield. The mill has a four-storey smock on a single-storey brick base, octagonal in form with horizontal weatherboarding. It is one of only 49 remaining smock mills in England and is considered as one of the best remaining due to its quality and setting. It has been restored to full working order.
- 6.5.4 The complex once comprised 16 buildings including the windmill, a steam mill, a range of ancillary buildings, a large mill house and a pair of cottages. The steam mill was added in 1811 in an adjacent building to increase productivity by driving an extra two pairs of millstones. The mill complex continued to work into the 20th century, producing flour up to 1910 and grinding animal feed until 1934. By this time, it had become uneconomical to continue and the mill along with its outbuildings became derelict.
- 6.5.5 In 1937, the mill was acquired by Essex County Council. After a long period of disuse many of the ancillary buildings were demolished in the 1960s, although the mill itself was repaired. With the help of volunteers, the mill was opened to the public in 1967 as a museum.
- 6.5.6 Archaeological excavations between 2011 to 2015 revealed the remains of two granaries, a hen house, meal room, stables, pig courts, and coal office. The remains consisted of foundations and floors of the structures as well as a gully and boundary associated with the pig courts. During these excavations the foundations of the former steam plant were found, from which the engine had been removed in the 1940s. The engine had been manufactured by Matthew Boulton and James Watt at Boulton's Soho factory in Birmingham, the engine formerly being used in a Thames steamboat. This plant foundation at Upminster Mill is the only known example of its kind in the UK.
- 6.5.7 The site is presently owned by the London Borough of Havering and managed by the Friends of Upminster Windmill.

**Statement of Significance**

- 6.5.8 The extant Upminster Windmill is a rare and well-preserved example of an early 19th-century smock mill. It was in continuous use until 1937 and was later restored to full working order. The mill itself, including the survival of its machinery and preserved record of its development across the 19th to 21st centuries enables a greater understanding of the post-medieval industrial heritage of Havering.
- 6.5.9 The site is known to contain the buried remains of the wider mill complex, part of which has been previously excavated. These excavations revealed a plant foundation of which no other examples are known in the UK. There is potential for further buried remains to be present which

could prove invaluable for developing a part of Havering history which has great public outreach potential.

### **Key References**

Historic England, nd Upminster Windmill. List Entry 1079878, available at:  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079878> [accessed March 2024]

Mills Archive, nd Mill: Upminster Windmill, Upminster, available at:  
<https://new.millsarchive.org/mills/index/?which=2653> [accessed March 2024]

Upminster Windmill, nd “History” and “Archaeology” resources, available at:  
<https://www.upminsterwindmill.org/about> [accessed March 2024]

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## 6.6 Havering APA 1.6 Havering Palace

### Summary and Definition

- 6.6.1 The APA covers the site of Havering Palace, a former royal residence with possible late Saxon origins, located within the historic core of Havering-atte-Bower (**APA 2.12**) and more broadly set within the Havering Park (see **APA 3.1 Havering Historic Forest and Parklands**).
- 6.6.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 because it is likely to contain archaeological remains associated with a royal residence that is likely to have early medieval origins. Archaeological remains associated with this palace complex would develop our understanding of early settlement in Havering.

### Description

- 6.6.3 The APA covers the site of Havering Palace, a former manor and royal residence which is linked to Edward the Confessor through documentary tradition. Whilst it is unclear if Edward stayed here, it is recorded as a royal demesne in his time, and recorded in the Domesday survey as being held by Earl Harold in 1066. It is likely that it had previously been held by Edward. Occupation in the vicinity may have earlier origins however, as Sigebert the Little, the King of Essex from c 617–653 may have had a wooden hunting lodge or palace here.
- 6.6.4 In 1066, the crown and palace passed to William the Conqueror, the site remaining in royal use. The manor was granted to Queen Eleanor by Henry III in the 1260s which began a tradition of the Palace being granted to the queen consort or dowager (the queen mother). This association leading to the 'bower' portion of the village's place name. This association ended in 1537 with the death of Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII.
- 6.6.5 The medieval palace apparently consisted of a great chamber, two chapels and various outbuildings. It was repaired in 1573–4 and expanded in 1576–7 with a timber two-storey, 26-roomed lodging block built next to the kitchen. The palace plan is only known from documentary evidence, the reconstructed layout covering an area c 100m square. The proposed reconstruction places the main block, originating in the medieval period, north and north-west of the present church. The kitchen court, kitchen and the stabling block (of Elizabethan date) lay on the western edge near the present Bower Hall.
- 6.6.6 The medieval house was described as being in poor condition in 1596 and 'ruinous' in 1650. It was possibly repaired and enlarged between 1662–78, but ruinous again in 1719. At this point it was abandoned, subsequently robbed of building materials, which were utilised in local properties such as Bower House, a Grade I listed Palladian mansion to the south of the APA, which was built in 1729. By 1828, no walls were visible above ground and the remains of the land were sold at auction.
- 6.6.7 By 1878, only the chapel (dedicated to St Mary) remained of the complex, then in use as the parish church. It was replaced by the present Church of St John the Evangelist in 1879.

### Statement of Significance

- 6.6.8 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early medieval occupation and use of Havering Palace. Such remains would provide information regarding the size, construction and nature of the building and provide information about the daily lives of those who lived there. Whilst it is unknown if Edward the Confessor stayed here, local legend and historic context suggests he might have. The palace subsequently became home to several other royal and notable figures until its abandonment in the 18th century. Its connection with prominent historical figures adds to its historic interest and significance.

- 6.6.9 The APA includes the 19th-century Church of St John the Evangelist, which was built upon the site of an earlier church and chapel associated with Havering Palace. The graveyard will contain post-medieval and possibly earlier burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of the earlier chapel. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and any diseases they may have suffered from.
- 6.6.10 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 6.6.11 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>15</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>16</sup> For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>17</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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<sup>15</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>16</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>17</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

## 7 AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

### 7.1 Havering APA 2.1 Havering Moated Sites (APA 2.1a-n)

#### Summary and Definition

**7.1.1** This APA covers 12 medieval moated sites across the London Borough of Havering (APAs 2.1 a–m). These represent a selection of such sites that warrant inclusion as APAs but do not fall within a broader Tier 2 area, or do not warrant inclusion as a Tier 1 (see eg APA 1.1 Dagnam Moated Site).

**7.1.2** These sites have been designated as Tier 2 APAs as they are of historical and archaeological significance as examples of medieval moated sites, some of which have extant earthworks or water-filled moats. Medieval moated sites reflected the social status of the people who lived within them. This means that each site had a certain level of prestige while also having a homestead or defensive function.

#### Description

**7.1.3** Moated sites generally consist of one or more ditches (usually intended to be water-filled) surrounding an area occupied by domestic or religious buildings or other structures. In some cases, the islands were used for horticulture. Moated homesteads or settlements were relatively common features of the medieval landscape across England, with the building of these sites peaking between 1200 and 1350. The greatest concentration of these monuments lie in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period and are widely distributed across the country, exhibiting high levels of diversity in their forms and sizes. Although usually thought of as a status symbol and somewhat fashionable, they also functioned practically as defensible settlements, with the moats also useful for drainage and access to water. Moated sites are a particularly numerous medieval monument with over 6000 examples known nationally.

**7.1.4** Moated sites have been long recognised as present across Havering, with the borough containing some notable and well-preserved examples and early maps (such as Chapman and Andre’s 1777 map of Essex) showing details of then extant such monuments. A nationwide reassessment of moated sites in 2014 listed Havering as having 22 possible moated sites. This study found that previous studies had considerably underestimated the number of moated sites in the north-eastern reaches of Greater London and in Essex.

**7.1.5** This assessment of moated sites as Archaeology Priority Areas relies heavily on the analysis and in-depth map regressions undertaken as part of Historic England’s review of moated sites in Havering and the series of alternative action reports produced for this (Historic England, nd.).

**7.1.6** For inclusion in this APA, the moated sites have been selected for having at least some extant remains, eg visible in LiDAR visualisations or as earthworks in aerial photographs, and being located predominantly within (relatively) undeveloped areas where the survival of archaeological deposits is considered probable. Many are also supported by documentary evidence or were identifiable in multiple cartographic sources.

**7.1.7** Some sites previously considered to be moated sites have not warranted inclusion as an APA in their own right in the present assessment. In some cases these have been included in a wider Tier 2 APA (for example, The Elms and Mawneys moated sites are now part of the **Romford and Roman Settlement APA 2.11**, and North Ockendon Hall is part of the **North Ockendon settlement APA 2.18**) or have been assessed as not being moated sites but rather, for example, a farmstead with a pond (for example, Marshalls Moat). In some instances, moated sites which formed an old APA (e.g. Hawkins-atte-Well) have been excluded from inclusion within a new

APA due to eg heavy development and lack of supporting documentary or cartographic evidence for their survival.

- 7.1.8 The grouping of moated sites in this APA does not preclude moated sites from existing elsewhere within the borough or within other APAs.

***Havering APA 2.1a Bretons***

- 7.1.9 This APA includes two now-infilled moated features associated with the medieval manor of Bretons, located in the west of the borough alongside the Beam river. A rectangular moat is shown at Bretons on the Liberty of Havering map of circa 1618. There is another rectangular moat to the north-east of, but close to, Bretons. It is not clear which of the two the Liberty map might be indicating. The Hornchurch parish map of 1812 clearly shows a ‘C’-shaped moat at ‘Brittans’ enclosing a roughly square ‘island’ with a range of buildings closing off the island to the east. Ridge and furrow earthworks, the possible remnants of a medieval or post-medieval agricultural landscape, are recorded towards the southern half of the APA.
- 7.1.10 The APA includes a group of historic buildings, the Grade II\* listed late 17th-century Bretons house (sometimes called Bretons Manor or Bretons Farm) and accompanying 18th-century gates and piers, and associated Grade II listed 16th-century brick-and-stone barns.
- 7.1.11 This APA has been drawn to include undeveloped areas close to Bretons which have some prehistoric potential. Faint cropmarks which may represent three ring ditches have been recorded north of the historic buildings. A possible enclosure, visible on aerial photographs from the 1950s and on more recent satellite images, is present on the Brittons playing fields. The proximity of the Beam river and the adjacency of the Beam Wantz Confluence (APA 1.4) which has a high potential for earlier prehistoric activity, means that this APA has the potential to contain multi-period archaeology.

***Havering APA 2.1b New Place***

- 7.1.12 This APA comprises an area around an extant square plan moated site, and an adjacent infilled moat, both now set within a residential area, just east of Upminster (APA 2.6). This monument is named New Place on historic maps, often referred to as ‘Moat at New Place’ and is locally known as Clockhouse Moat due to its proximity to the Grade II listed 18th-century Clockhouse opposite, and its position set within Clockhouse Gardens.
- 7.1.13 The manor of New Place was part of the Gaynes estate and residence of the lord of the manor for much of its history. The date of the earliest house is not known but it predates 1557 when it was the residence of Ralph Latham, who also owned Upminster Hall and Gaynes. At that time the manor comprised 50 acres of freehold land. The National Monuments Record suggests that the house was situated within the Clockhouse moat but there is no evidence to support this at present.
- 7.1.14 The ‘old seat’ of New Place was demolished in around 1720 with a new building erected on the site of the earlier structure. In 1755, it was inherited by Sir James Esdaile, Lord Mayor of London in 1777–78, who renovated the house and laid out gardens. After the death of the last private resident in 1924, the house was demolished, but its 18th-century stable block, The Clockhouse, remained. Accounts of New Place in the 1850s describe the gardens to the south of the house as having a “...spacious garden, somewhat in the olden style, but not deficient in taste. Some portion of a moat, shaded by trees, and stocked with fish, partly surrounds a mound” (Wilson, 1856, 99).
- 7.1.15 The moat is depicted on the Upminster Parish tithe map of 1842 as a rectangular moated island with no access bridge or causeway located south of New Place and its outbuildings. A secondary L-shaped moat lies to the west, adjoining the rectangular moat at its south-west



corner, with its 'island' containing a small building. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872 shows the same layout but with a square and empty moated island with trees to the west and north of the building on the western island. Another building has been constructed to the south on the north bank of the secondary moat. A bridge also appears to cross the secondary moat to its south-east leading to a further small building to the south of the moat.

- 7.1.16 On the 1920 Ordnance Survey map, both buildings on the western moated area are depicted as glass houses. A boat house and a pair of small structures have been added along the west bank of the main moat. A line of trees has been planted along its west bank and to the north of the western island, screening the glasshouses from the house.

The western moat was infilled and a bowling green constructed on its island sometime in the mid-20th century. The main house at New Place was also demolished in this period, leaving only the Clocktower (stable block) building remaining. Vegetables were grown in the grounds during the Second World War, after which they were opened as Clockhouse Gardens with the eastern moat remaining as a feature.

#### ***Havering APA 2.1c Dagenham***

- 7.1.17 This APA is located at towards the north of Dagnam Park, and incorporates the site of a possible medieval manor and moated site, post-medieval house and associated 18th-century walled garden and ponds. There have been a succession of manor houses in this location and it is likely that archaeology in this area is complex.
- 7.1.18 Nicholas Lane's 'Manor of Dagenham and Cockrels estate plan' from 1633 shows the moated site in some detail, with the moat surrounding a manor house and from the house, a drive led over the northern end of the surrounding moat via a causeway and travelled north towards Noak Hill and the South Weald road.
- 7.1.19 Dagnam House, the last house in this location, was built in the late 18th century. The house and gardens were enhanced and renovated throughout the 19th century. During the Second World War, the house took a direct hit from a rocket, which led to the buildings eventual decay and demolition in the 1950s.

#### ***Havering APA 2.1d Dovers***

- 7.1.20 This APA comprises an infilled moated site. The Manor of Dovers, also known as Newhall Manor and Great Dovers, dates to the 13th century. According to the National Monuments Record there is a 1649 depiction of the house where it is shown as a substantial building with a central gabled porch. The house was assumed to be on the moated island but no building is shown on the island on earlier mapping.
- 7.1.21 A rectangular moat is shown to the east of a road north of Rainham Bridge on the Liberty Map of Havering dated circa 1618 (reproduced in VCH 1978). The moat is also shown on the Hornchurch Parish Map of 1812. The moat is linked by a channel from its south-eastern corner to the Ingrebourne River to the south-east. The moated island is empty, with a causewayed entrance on the western side leading to a group of buildings between the moat and the road.
- 7.1.22 Nineteenth-century maps show a group of buildings between the moat and the road, although at this time the moat appears to have trees regularly planted, perhaps indicating an orchard. From 1897, it appears that the northern and north-western parts of the moat are silting up and by the time of the 1920 Ordnance Survey only the south-west and southern parts of the moat appear to be waterfilled. The Sites and Monuments Record notes that the southern extremity was still well preserved in July 1986.

- 7.1.23 A watching brief was carried out in 1994 prior to flood defence works on the River Ingrebourne. These revealed chalk foundations in two places where the drain excavations ran in the vicinity of the moat: towards the northern end of the site they were of medieval date (c 1100–1500) comprising courses of roughly squared chalk blocks bonded with a sandy mortar. An associated robber trench contained post-medieval pottery. Less-substantial chalk foundations close to the extant moated section were not dateable. Remains of a late 19th- or early 20th-century building was also encountered on the southern margin of the moat.

***Havering APA 2.1e      Fir Wood***

- 7.1.24 This APA covers an area around a square plan ditched feature which can be seen on LiDAR imagery immediately east of Dagnam Park. This is located within a patch of ancient woodland called Fir Wood. The APA includes the south-eastern corner of the park as a buffer around the feature. In form, this looks similar to other moated sites, but it does not appear to relate to such a monument on historic 18th- or 19th-century maps.
- 7.1.25 Whilst the nature of this monument is unclear, it has been included as an APA to highlight the potential for archaeological remains in this area.

***Havering APA 2.1f      Franks Manor***

- 7.1.26 The APA covers an area around the Grade II listed Franks Farmhouse, a 15th–17th-century farmstead, which may also be the site of a former medieval manor and possible moated site. The HER records a medieval dwelling in this area from 1262. The site is also known as Warley Franks moated site.
- 7.1.27 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 shows the remnants of a possible moat to the south-west of the group of farm buildings known as ‘Franks’. This consists of a U-shaped pond with a long west-east section to the south, and two short sections at right-angles to its north. The junction of the west and south arms is enlarged to form a pond. To the north are three more ponds which may originally have formed part of a moated circuit. However, the north-westerly of these lies outside of a rectangle of field boundaries which may mark the former site of a rectangular moat. This pond is no longer mapped by 1961, but all other sections continue to be shown up to and including 1988.
- 7.1.28 Recent mapping shows a moat surrounding a large rectangular island to the south-west and west of Franks Farm. Whilst much of this circuit is not of antiquity, being first mapped in 1999, parts of the southern and eastern arm are shown on 19th-century mapping.

***Havering APA 2.1g      Gerpins***

- 7.1.29 The APA comprises an area around the site of a former L-shaped pond (now infilled) that was likely the location of the moated manor house of Gerpins. The Victoria County History states that the “ancient manor house of Gerpins was moated and lay west of Gerpins Lane in an angle of the road”. The original house is likely to have been older than the surviving late 17th- to early 18th-century garden walls, which are Grade II listed and included within the APA. This 17th-century house was demolished in the early 19th century when a replacement was erected on the opposite side of the road. This was subsequently demolished in the 1950s.
- 7.1.30 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 depicts an L-shaped pond to the west of Gerpins Lane. Although the identification of the feature as a pond is not clear on this particular map, subsequent mapping shows a footbridge over this feature, indicating that it is either a pond or former pond. It would seem likely that this feature is the remnant of the former moat surrounding the former Gerpins Manor house. This feature is still present in 1939, but is no longer shown on the 1961 OS map, which may suggest the pond was infilled or had largely silted up by this time. The former manor house site was subject to some development in the

early 1960s as a number of additional buildings are depicted on what would have been the moated island in later 20th-century maps.

***Havering APA 2.1h      Gooshayes***

- 7.1.31 The APA comprises an area around the supposed site of a medieval manor and associated ponds which may represent a moated site. The manor of Gooshayes is traditionally thought to have been a moated site, but there appears to be no explicit evidence for this. The 1618 Liberty of Havering map appears to show a possible moat in this location, although this is not clear. The Sites and Monuments Record states that the house was rebuilt, possibly *c* 1680, to the west of the medieval site.
- 7.1.32 The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1867–1871) shows a pair of ‘U’ shaped ponds to the east of Gooshayes House flanking and to the west of Paines Brook. These are also present on more recent maps, but it is not clear that these represent the remnants of a moated site as the enclosed area is relatively small. It is possible that the ponds were fish or ornamental ponds relating to either the medieval or post-medieval house.
- 7.1.33 The ponds are no longer shown on recent mapping and appear to have been infilled.

***Havering APA 2.1i      Great Tomkyns***

- 7.1.34 The APA comprises an area around Great Tomkyns, a Grade II\* listed 16th–17th-century hall house which may have earlier origins. A Grade II\* barn to the south-west of the house is included within this APA and dates to the late 13th or early 14th century. The buildings are located to the west of Tomkyns Lane on what it suggested to be the island of a former moated site. Both the Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record describe the moat although interestingly it is not mentioned by the Royal Commission (RCHME 1923).
- 7.1.35 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 shows a south-west to north-east linear pond to the north of the house and barn, with two further ponds: a small west-east one abutting the lane to the south, and a small north-south pond to the south-west of the buildings. These ponds may be evidence for the existence of a moated site, although may only have been interpreted as such in subsequent accounts of the site. This may have been prompted by the creation of the eastern pond in the early 20th century, after the demolition of two small buildings (later assumed to be antique) along the Tomkyns Lane frontage.
- 7.1.36 Two southerly ponds are shown as extant on modern Ordnance Survey maps, the rest are infilled.

***Havering APA 2.1j      Lower Bedfords Farm***

- 7.1.37 The APA comprises an area along the southern boundary of Bedfords Park, which contains the buildings associated with Lower Bedfords Farm. Bedfords Park comprises land formerly belonging to the manors of Bedfords and Earls (or Nerles), the name probably derived from a 14th-century landowner. The APA includes at least four extant ponds which may be the remnants of a former moated site.
- 7.1.38 The western half of this APA may be the site of a medieval manor house associated with two adjacent tenements that were amalgamated in the 15th century. The 1618 Liberty of Havering map suggests the presence of buildings in this area, coinciding with the group of extant ponds. LiDAR visualisations do indeed show the continuation of linear features connecting the ponds in this area, creating a broadly square-shaped feature measuring around 80m east-west. No archaeological work has been undertaken in this area, but it seems likely that evidence for medieval and later settlement would be found within this APA.

***Havering APA 2.1k      Maylands Green***

- 7.1.39 The APA comprises an area at the edge of Harrow Lodge Park, a mid-20th-century park, which incorporates the possible site of a potentially infilled moat in the Ravensbourne valley. It is not clear if this was truly a moated site, or water features interpreted as such at a later date.
- 7.1.40 The south and east arms of a possible moated site, ponds or ditches forming an ‘L’ shape, are visible on the 1618 Liberty of Havering map, labelled as Maylers Green. A small collection of buildings are present to the west of the moats. The same group of buildings is shown on the 1777 Chapman and Andre map of Essex, and is now labelled as ‘Mater Green’. Although this does not clearly show the presence of a moat, an east-west linear water feature does appear on historic maps from the 19th and early 20th century in this location.
- 7.1.41 The southern-most linear pond or moat was subsumed within the boating lakes at Harrow Lodge Park sometime after the 1950s as residential development to the north was undertaken. It is unclear if the installation of the boating lake removed or capped the possible moat.

#### *Havering APA 2.11 Nelmes Manor*

- 7.1.42 The APA comprises an area of land around partially extant moat segments in a now built-up residential area of Emerson Park. The APA includes Capel Nelmes, a Grade II listed 19th-century house with a rear 16th-century wing. It is not clear whether the 16th-century element represents the former manor house or an associated outbuilding.
- 7.1.43 A triangular moat at Nelmes is shown on the 1618 Liberty of Havering map. A L-shaped moat to the south-east of the house and a further west-east pond to the south-west of the house are shown on the Hornchurch Parish Map of 1812, the Hornchurch tithe map of 1849 and the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Cartographic evidence suggests that both of these features survive, although it is likely that the western pond may have been remodelled and possibly widened at some point in its history. The eastern L-shaped pond has also been modified, appearing narrower and more geometric than that shown on the early 19th-century maps. It is possible that the grounds were landscaped at the time of the construction of the 19th-century elements of the present house.
- 7.1.44 It is likely that the remainder of the moat was either backfilled or had silted up at some time before the second half of the 19th century. However, the shape of the former triangular moat can still be traced in property boundaries to the north of Capel Nelmes. This APA incorporates all historic buildings in this area which are labelled as Nelmes or Great Nelmes on historic maps. Only Capel Nelmes, which is towards the southern boundary of this APA survives, the rest replaced by 20th-century development.

#### **Statement of Significance**

- 7.1.45 These sites have been designated as Tier 2 APAs as they are of historical and archaeological significance as examples of medieval moated sites. Medieval moated sites reflected the social status of the people who lived within them, which means that each site had a certain level of prestige while also having a homestead or defensive function. A number of these sites are also associated with manors and may contain accompanying later medieval or post-medieval manorial buildings. Closer study of Havering’s moated sites could reveal information that would help in understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside.
- 7.1.46 These sites have the potential to contain various archaeological and structural remains associated with medieval and post-medieval settlement. These remains, if present, could provide insights into the origins and development of settlements in Havering, and could provide evidence of changing land-use patterns and the evolution of lifestyles in the medieval and post-

medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APAs would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

- 7.1.47 The nature of moats as water features means that many of these sites could provide conditions favourable to the survival of waterlogged and organic remains. Waterlogged deposits are of particular significance as they often contain organic remains. They are, therefore, of significance as they can provide information about everyday objects which are not preserved elsewhere. These deposits can also contain environmental evidence which can help reconstruct past landscapes providing evidence of land use, diet and landscape change, which would otherwise not be available.
- 7.1.48 Some of these sites contain elements of, or became part of later formal gardens (eg **APA 2.1c Dagenham, APA 2.1g Gerpins**). These areas therefore have the potential to contain archaeological evidence associated with the evolution of gardens, and such remains could provide insights into the development and evolution of garden design and incorporation of earlier features into post-medieval landscapes.
- 7.1.49 Some of these sites are within, or close to, areas such as **APA 3.3 Havering Prehistoric Potential** or **APA 1.4 Beam Wantz Confluence** which have the potential to contain prehistoric remains. Bretons (**APA 2.1a**) contains faint cropmarks which may indicate the presence of Neolithic or later prehistoric settlement or other activity. If such remains are discovered within these APAs, they would provide insights into occupation patterns and land use within Havering during later prehistory.

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## 7.2 Havering APA 2.2 Upminster Hall Estate

### Summary and Definition

- 7.2.1 The APA covers Upminster Hall, a 15th/16th-century house and surrounding land originally part of the Upminster Hall estate. The Upminster Hall estate was one of 17 manors given to the Abbots of Waltham Abbey by King Harold. This APA surrounds the mid-15th-century Upminster Tithe Barn (**APA 1.3**) and includes the Registered Park and Garden and buildings of Upminster Court to the west.
- 7.2.2 The Upminster Hall Estate APA has been designated Tier 2 because it has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with the medieval estate and later medieval and post-medieval buildings. The estate has remained in agricultural use and is largely undeveloped. Therefore, it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later activity, including houses, landscaping and garden features.

### Description

- 7.2.3 Geologically, this APA overlies the Black Park Gravel Member. This is recognised as the oldest deposit of the newly-occupied Thames Valley system following the Anglian glacial maximum and has produced Palaeolithic implements where it occurs in the western reaches of Greater London. Although no prehistoric finds have apparently been recovered from within or close to this APA, cropmarks present on satellite images suggest the presence of a square enclosure of unknown date towards the northern boundary of the APA in the Upminster Hall Playing Fields. The entirety of the playing fields have been included within this APA for their prehistoric potential.
- 7.2.4 This APA incorporates land that was formerly part of the wider estate of Upminster Hall. The Upminster Hall estate was one of 17 manors given by Earl Harold to his newly-founded college (later Abbey) of Waltham Cross, a gift that was confirmed by the King in 1062. Waltham Abbey held the manor until the Dissolution, after which Henry VIII granted Upminster Hall to Thomas Cromwell. Following his execution, the estate passed through various owners, the last private resident being Major Godfrey Pike. This APA surrounds the mid-15th-century Upminster Grange Barn, which is now a scheduled monument (**APA 1.3**).
- 7.2.5 It has been suggested that the surviving expanse of water at the back of the hall once formed part of a moated site. Wilson, in his *History and Topography of Upminster* (1881), states ‘... at the back of the Hall, there still exists a piece of water, which in the early days formed part of a moat.’ However, the Upminster parish tithe map of 1842 does not show a moat at this location and Wilson may have been describing fishponds instead.
- 7.2.6 Chapman and Andre’s map of 1777 shows formal gardens to the east of the house, ponds to the south and plantations in the north. Upminster Hall is a largely 15th/16th-century timber-framed building with later additions, including a 17th-century wing. It is now the clubhouse for the Upminster Golf Club, which formed in 1927.
- 7.2.7 A detached medieval stone chapel associated with the hall lay just beyond the north-west corner of the hall itself. This was still standing in around 1720 when it contained a font that was later given to the parish church. By 1790, the chapel was said to have been long demolished. An arched brick vault, which was probably under the old chapel, still existed in the garden in the late 19th century, next to which was the site of an old cemetery. Skeletons were recorded as being found there in the 19th century. A skeleton was also found in 1947 by workmen excavating a sewer in the forecourt of the golf club.

- 7.2.8 The APA includes Upminster Court: a Registered Park and Garden. These gardens were laid out at the beginning of the 20th century to accompany Upminster Court house, surrounding it on all sides. The house was built in 1905–6 to designs by Sir Charles Reilly. In the southern lawn, beside the eastern boundary, is a rock and water garden laid out after 1945 in a crater created by a wartime bomb and known as the Crater Beds. The house was used as a refugee centre and training centre during the Second World War, subsequently being used as an education centre.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.2.9 This APA includes an area of undeveloped land in the form of the Upminster Hall Playing Fields, which contain cropmarks of a possible enclosure. Although the date of these features is unknown, they are likely to be prehistoric in date, and archaeological work in this area could provide an insight into the nature and extent of settlement or landscape use in prehistoric Havering.
- 7.2.10 The Upminster Hall APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains associated with a high-status house and manor. Archaeological remains within this APA could provide insight into the origins and development of the house and could provide evidence regarding the history of the estate, changing land-use patterns and the evolution of lifestyles (and religious activities) in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.2.11 The APA includes a potentially medieval cemetery associated with a stone-built chapel close to the hall that was demolished in the 18th century. It may have been the final resting-place of Waltham Abbey Canons who had retired to the hall. Human remains have previously been recorded in the gardens of Upminster Hall and it is likely that further burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture could be present within the APA.
- 7.2.12 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.2.13 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>18</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>19</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>20</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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<sup>18</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>19</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>20</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

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### 7.3 Havering APA 2.3 Bedfords Manor

#### Summary and Definition

- 7.3.1 The APA covers the site of the possible medieval manor houses of Bedford within Bedfords Park and Earls, also known as Upper Bedford, as well as the site of a Georgian mansion and its enclosed gardens. This APA is largely surrounded by Bedfords Park, part of **APA 3.1 Havering Historic Forest and Parklands**.
- 7.3.2 The Bedfords Manor APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has the potential to yield archaeological deposits associated with medieval manor houses and successive phases of activity including a post-medieval house, park and gardens.

#### Description

- 7.3.3 The land that makes up Bedfords Park originates in the two adjoining estates of Bedfords, believed to be named after the Bedford family who held the land in the 14th century, and Earls, which later became known as Upper Bedfords. Set partly within this parkland estate, the APA incorporates both areas of historic settlement which are likely to include the site of a medieval manor house.
- 7.3.4 There was a manor house at Bedfords by 1460, although little is known of its exact location or size. Bedfords manor was acquired by Thomas Cooke, who also owned the Gidea Hall estate. In the mid-17th century, it is recorded that the house was in need of repair. In 1771, Bedfords was sold to John Heaton, an advisor to the Duke of Devonshire. He went on to build a new two-storey brick mansion on the site, which had a two-acre enclosed garden. It was described at this time as having ‘much the appearance of a park and all the uses of a farm’. Bedfords Park was surveyed in Chapman and Andre’s 1777 map of Essex, which shows Havering Road forming the park’s eastern boundary and the house lying immediately west of it.
- 7.3.5 The walled garden is the only substantial surviving feature from the house, measuring 100m by 62m with tall red brick walls, it once contained greenhouses, hot houses and a pineapple house. The garden had its own water supply and an engine which supplied water and electricity to the house. Fish ponds from this time are still present near the garden, and a well survives inside the walled garden. A spring, known locally as Queen Anne’s Well, is housed within a brick, slate and stone, arched building set beneath a woodland path, located just south of the walled garden. This may have a Tudor origin and it has also been suggested that the stone was recycled from a nearby chapel.
- 7.3.6 The house was altered and enlarged between 1865–7, used as a private home until 1933 when it was purchased by Romford Urban District Council. It then became a natural history museum and records office. During the Second World War, the house was occupied by the National Fire Service, and after the war it was deemed too expensive to repair and was demolished in 1959.
- 7.3.7 Upper Bedfords Farmhouse is a Grade II listed, mid-19th-century farmhouse consisting of a three-storey tower with a two-storey wing to the west. Construction of this occurred around the same time Heaton was rebuilding Bedfords to the west. It is likely this new build replaced earlier buildings on the site.

#### Statement of Significance

- 7.3.8 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the medieval manor of Bedfords, as well as successive phases of post-medieval activity, including houses, landscaping and garden features associated with the estate. Archaeological deposits present an opportunity to understand the sequence of settlement and other activity in the APA. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles
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during the medieval and post-medieval periods, allowing the origins of the Bedfords and Earls estates to be better understood

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The Local History Blogger, 2019 The History of Bedfords Park, Havering-atte-Bower, available at: <https://fortheloveofhistoryhome.wordpress.com/2019/04/14/the-history-of-bedfords-park-havering-atte-bower/> [accessed March 2024]

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## 7.4 Havering APA 2.4 Corbets Tey

### Summary and Definition

- 7.4.1 The APA covers the historic core of Corbets Tey, a village south of Upminster which has medieval origins. Corbets Tey was so named by 1461 and is assumed to take its name from the 13th-century family of Corbin, or Corvyn. Settlement there expanded the hamlet in the 16th and 17th century and several buildings survive from this period. It is located largely within **APA 3.3 Havering Prehistoric Potential**.
- 7.4.2 The Corbets Tey APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it covers an area of medieval rural settlement which saw successive phases of development in the post-medieval period. The APA has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later activity, including houses, landscaping and garden features.

### Description

- 7.4.3 This APA covers the historic core of Corbets Tey, a village located immediately south of Upminster. Approached from Upminster, it is indistinguishable from the urban area. From the south, however, it retains the appearance of a village.
- 7.4.4 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider landscape around Corbets Tey, largely in the form of cropmark field boundaries, enclosures and a possible barrow along Sunnings Lane to the south of the APA. Evidence for a late Iron Age/Roman farmstead was discovered 450m west of Corbets Tey in 1962 through gravel extraction at Bush Farm. A ditched enclosure metalled gravelled surfaces and features associated with at least five structures were identified during rescue excavations. A small cremation cemetery was also uncovered in the vicinity of the house ditch, which contained four cremation burials, dated to mid-late 1st century AD.
- 7.4.5 In medieval Upminster parish, there seem to have been two associated clusters of settlement apart from the hamlet of Upminster itself; Corbets Tey and Hacton, a village around 1.3km to the west (**APA 2.29**). Corbets Tey was named in 1461 and is assumed to take its name from the 13th-century family of Corbin, or Corvyn. The word ‘tey’ or ‘tye’ is a very common Essex place name element, derived from the Old English *teag* which usually refers to an enclosure, often in a wooded setting. Settlement in the later medieval period followed a pattern of slow expansion of the village along with nearby farmsteads. Keeling's Cottages, in Ockendon Road had 15th-century elements, although these were demolished after 1958.
- 7.4.6 The hamlet expanded in the 16th to 18th centuries, and several buildings survive from this period. The Old Cottage at the corner of Corbets Tey Road and Ockendon Road was the George Inn from about 1769 until 1901. Buildings along Harwood Hall Lane were built in the early 17th to 18th centuries, and High House dates from the very late 17th century. The Huntsman and Hounds public house in Ockendon Road—later rebuilt at the end of the 19th century—was in existence by 1769.
- 7.4.7 Harwood Hall, just to the west of the APA dates from 1782 and was enlarged and improved between 1840 and 1880. It was one of the few large houses were built in the parish, or in Corbets Tey in this period. A map of the central part of Chafford Hundred in 1777 shows a road pattern which remained almost unaltered until the 20th century. The transformation from village to London suburb mainly occurred after 1900. Gravel working rather than agriculture became the predominant activity in nearby open land from the early 1960s.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.4.8 Corbets Tey developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of the village and evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns across Havering, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.4.9 Corbets Tey sits within a landscape of prehistoric potential, with Iron Age/Roman settlement in close proximity. Whilst few finds of this date have been recovered from within the APA to date, any evidence discovered could enhance our understanding of earlier settlement in the area and help clarify the nature and significance of any such remains.

### **Key References**

VCH, 1978 'Upminster: Introduction and manors', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 7*, 1978, 143–53. British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol7/pp143-153> [accessed 11 March 2024]

London Borough of Havering, 2008 Corbets Tey Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Proposals

## 7.5 Havering APA 2.5 Damyns Hall

### Summary and Definition

- 7.5.1 The APA covers the site of Damyns Hall, a medieval house probably associated with the family of William Damyon in the late 15th century. Referred to as Damyns in 1545, the APA also includes the site of a Tudor farm, built in brick on an L-shaped plan, described as being of 17th-century date with some 16th-century elements.
- 7.5.2 The Damyns Hall APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it covers the site of a medieval house and post-medieval farmstead. The APA has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later activity in a domestic and farmstead setting.

### Description

- 7.5.3 The APA covers the site of Damyns Hall, a medieval house probably to be associated with the family of William Damyon in the late 15th century. Referred to as Damyns in 1545, the APA also includes the site of a Tudor farm, built in brick on an L-shaped plan, described as being of 17th-century date with some 16th-century elements.
- 7.5.4 On Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex, the farm is shown as small cluster of buildings labelled 'Damemans' with a garden or orchard immediately west. On 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps the area includes numerous buildings arranged around a central courtyard with gardens to the south-west and ponds to the north and south. Early 20th-century maps show some expansion of the site.
- 7.5.5 Damyns Hall was apparently destroyed by fire in 1965 and all of the buildings appear to have been demolished. Recent satellite images of the area around the area suggest the survival of historic field boundaries and subterranean remains of buildings in the area of the farmstead. Subsequently the APA and much of the surrounding area became part of Damyns Hall Aerodrome, an unlicensed airfield, which was founded in 1969.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.5.6 This APA contains the site of a medieval and later Tudor house. Although demolished, satellite images suggest the presence of historic field boundaries nearby and subterranean remains associated with the settlement. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight the nature of the medieval and later use of the site. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival and significance of any such remains.

### Key References

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## 7.6 Havering APA 2.6 Upminster

### Summary and Definition

- 7.6.1 The APA covers the historic core of Upminster, a town with medieval origins, likely established prior to the Domesday Survey of 1086 and named for the prominence on which stood the Church of St Laurence, which may have 11th-century origins.
- 7.6.2 The Upminster APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later settlement activity.

### Description

- 7.6.3 This APA covers the historic core of Upminster, a former village in the hundred of Chafford and the county of Essex. The placename 'Upminster' is first recorded in 1062 as *Upmynstre*, formed from Old English 'upp' and 'mynster', meaning church on high ground and refers to the topographic position of St Laurence's parish church in relation to the valley of the River Ingrebourne. It is recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey as having a population of 35 households, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday. The minster aspect of the name suggests a mother church serving a wider area, which may indicate the presence of a pre-Conquest settlement in this area.
- 7.6.4 The parish Church of St Laurence is located centrally within the APA, at the crossroads of the Hornchurch Road (now Corbets Tey Road) and St Marys Lane. With the exception of the tower, the church was almost wholly rebuilt in the 1860s. The earliest part of the church is the stone tower, which dates to c 1200. It is capped by a leaded and shingled spire, the framing of which dates partly from the 13th century. The arcade separating nave and north aisle was one of the few elements retained in the 19th century rebuilding and it dates from around 1300. The church has an associated graveyard, known locally as Gods Acre, which was extended at least twice in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The earliest surviving grave markers date to the 17th century. It is known that Alice Perrers, mistress of King Edward III, was buried in the church or churchyard in 1400 but there is no memorial to mark her grave.
- 7.6.5 Upminster had three main areas of settlement: the village of Upminster and the hamlets of Hacton (APA 2.29) and Corbets Tey (APA 2.4). Upminster and its surrounds thrived as an agricultural community which grew steadily in the post-medieval period. Upminster Mill (APA 1.5), located to the north of Upminster, was built in 1803 and is considered as one of the best remaining Smock Mills due to its quality and setting.
- 7.6.6 As London prospered, many chose Upminster for new homes. This resulted in the expansion of the village with houses in 17th to 19th centuries, including the 1735 rectory and 1783 Ingrebourne Cottages (originally a workhouse). High House and Hoppy Hall, south of the village on the Corbets Tey road, were built in the late 16th or early 17th century, although both were demolished in the 1930s.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.6.7 The settlement of Upminster may have early medieval origins and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA has the potential to contain early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of the town and evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. To date there

has been little archaeological work undertaken within Upminster. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

- 7.6.8 The APA includes the 13th-century Church of St Laurence, which may have been built upon the site of an earlier religious site or settlement. The graveyard will contain post-medieval and probably also medieval burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.6.9 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.6.10 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>21</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>22</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>23</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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<sup>21</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>22</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>23</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

## 7.7 Havering APA 2.7 Cockerells Manor

### Summary and Definition

- 7.7.1 The APA encompasses the area to the north and south of **APA 1.1 Dagnam Moated Site**, incorporating the wider historic setting of the 13th-century moated site and the manor of Cockerells.
- 7.7.2 The Cockerells Manor APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has the potential to yield archaeological remains associated with the medieval manor and successive phases of settlement in the vicinity.

### Description

- 7.7.3 This APA covers the historic manor of Cockerells as it surrounds the medieval moated site and scheduled monument of **Dagnam Moated Site (APA 1.1)**. The moat likely encloses the remains of the earlier manor house. In the 13th century, Cockerells formed an adjoining tenement to Dagenham (**APA 2.1c**) and was held by John of Weald and later it was described as ‘only a manor reputed’.
- 7.7.4 In 1433, it was held by Henry Percy, Duke of Northumberland, and subsequently passed to his descendants. In 1633, Cockerells House, a substantial gabled building, stood just to the south-east of the moat, which was by that time in use as an orchard. Nicholas Lane’s ‘Manor of Dagenham and Cockrels estate plan’ from 1633 shows Cockerells in some detail, with the buildings of the manor (later Dagnam Park Farm) located just to the south. The APA has been drawn to incorporate these later buildings.
- 7.7.5 The number of buildings at Dagnam Park Farm increased over the next couple of centuries, with more buildings making up the complex on 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps. The farm was demolished in 1948, making way for the construction of primary schools in the 1950s. Much of the APA is now beneath playing fields and green space that surround the school buildings.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.7.6 The APA has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later activity, including buildings, landscaping, garden or agricultural features. It forms the wider setting of a substantial and extant medieval moated site and may contain further remains associated with this phase of settlement activity.

### Key References

Nicholas Lane, *c* 1633 'The description and plott of the manor of Dagenham and Cockrels...' D/DNe P1, Essex Record Office

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## 7.8 Havering APA 2.8 Gidea Hall

### Summary and Definition

- 7.8.1 The APA covers the site of and former grounds of Gidea Hall, a manor house in the historic parish of Havering-atte-Bower. The first record of Gidea Hall is around 1250. The APA incorporates the line of the London-to-Colchester Roman Road and also has the potential to contain remains associated with the road and roadside settlement.
- 7.8.2 The Gidea Hall and Estate APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it covers the site of a medieval and post-medieval manor house and estate and will contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval manor house and successive phases of activity. The APA, therefore, has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later activity, as well as potentially Roman activity.

### Description

- 7.8.3 This APA contains the projected line of the London-to-Colchester Roman Road (**APA 2.24**) which continues to the east and west of this APA. A possible Section of Roman Road (scheduled monument and **APA 1.2**) is located immediately east of this APA. The section of road comprises a cambered mound, once assumed to be Roman in date, but which may more likely be associated with an 18th-century gravelled drive leading to Gidea Hall. At least two archaeological investigations along Main Road did not find evidence for Roman archaeology, which may suggest settlement of this date is less likely to be found north of this road in this area.
- 7.8.4 This APA predominantly covers the site of the former Gidea Hall and part of its former gardens and parklands. The manor, from which the modern Gidea Park area is named, lay north-east of Romford town. The house stood about 300m north of the road and is first mentioned in 1250. In 1452, it was sold to Sir Thomas Cooke, a London draper who was lord mayor in 1462. Cooke was imprisoned twice but retained the estate, which descended in his family until the 17th century. In 1466, he obtained the king's licence to empark the manor, and to rebuild and fortify Gidea Hall.
- 7.8.5 The finished building was arranged round three sides of a courtyard, with an open colonnade on the fourth side. In 1568, Elizabeth I was entertained there. In the 17th century, Gidea Hall was one of the largest houses in the Liberty of Havering. On the 1618 Liberty of Havering map, it is shown as a well-defined estate called 'Giddy Hall Parke' with a pond at its southern border. The old house was subsequently demolished in around 1720 and replaced it with a three-storey mansion. Some stabling and other structures from the 16th-century house survived until 1922.
- 7.8.6 The 18th-century house had a formal arrangement of canals and avenues converging upon it. The northern canal, called the Spoon Pond, was the main survivor from that scheme although it is now infilled and used as tennis courts. A lake known as Black's Canal, located in the valley west of the house, is now included in Raphael Park. Linear fishponds survive to the east. Near them, in Heath Drive, are surviving sections of boundary wall, railings, gates and gate piers to former Gidea Hall, which are dated to 1750.
- 7.8.7 The house was used by the army during the First World War. After the war, it became a club house for the garden suburb. It was demolished in 1930 and the area underwent residential development. Whilst much of the area is developed, archaeological material from the medieval and later phases of the house and its associated buildings may be present in less disturbed areas, such as gardens.

### Statement of Significance

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- 7.8.8 There has been a manor house at the site of Gidea Hall from at least the 13th to the early 20th century, and the APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of the manor and manor house and could provide evidence regarding the development of the estate, changing land-use patterns and the evolution of lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.8.9 The APA contains the proposed line of the London-to-Colchester Roman road (**APA 2.24**). It has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the road and possibly and associated settlements. Such remains could confirm the presence and alignment of the road and would provide insight into the nature and extent of settlement along routes out of *Londinium*.

### Key References

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## 7.9 Havering APA 2.9 Gobions and Land to the South

### Summary and Definition

- 7.9.1 The APA covers the site of Gobions, a post-medieval manor house with medieval origins as the manor of Uphavering, so named after the family who lived in the area in the 13th century. The APA also covers a stretch of undeveloped land to the south which is broadly contiguous to **Barking and Dagenham's Marks Gate APA 2.4** and is immediately north of the London-to-Colchester Roman Road APA (**APA 2.24**).
- 7.9.2 The Gobions and Land to the South APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later activity associated with the manor of Uphavering (later Gobions), including buildings, landscaping, or garden features. It also has potential for prehistoric and Roman remains in undeveloped land to the south.

### Description

- 7.9.3 This APA largely overlies alluvial and head deposits associated with the route of the River Rom, with Boyn Hill and Hackney gravel terraces to the east and London Clay to the south. Excavations in the 1980s at Mark Warrens Farm in Dagenham, just to the west of this APA across the borough border revealed evidence that the site had been periodically occupied from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods. Elements of interest included a late Bronze Age curvilinear enclosure, an Iron Age fortified enclosure, an early Roman triple-ditched enclosure, evidence for medieval settlement and a medieval–modern track, partly overlying the Roman road.
- 7.9.4 Whilst no cropmarks are recorded in this area, the HER records an undated possible ring ditch immediately across the borough boundary to the west at Whalebone Lane, and a number of prehistoric features including probable prehistoric field systems, ring ditches and a trackway to the south (included in **APA 2.24 London-to-Colchester Roman Road**). Fragments of Roman pottery and quern stone have been recovered from within this APA near Collier Row.
- 7.9.5 The manor of Gobions (or Uphavering as it was known before the 16th century) was located on the south side of Collier Row common, near Marks Gate. Another house called Gobions existed on the east side of the same common. ‘Colliers’, or charcoal burners, were active here in the 15th and 16th centuries, making their living from the forest that covered most of the manor of Gobions. The name Uphavering may be associated with the Uphavering family, many of whom are recorded from the 13th century. Various high-status owners, including servants of Queen Elizabeth, a Mayor of London and a Parliamentary colonel during the Civil War, are recorded as holding the land and house in the 14th to 17th centuries.
- 7.9.6 The manor house, called Great Gobions may have been demolished between 1680 and 1700, although Chapman and Andre’s 1777 map of Essex shows the house and gardens here labelled as ‘Great Gubbings’. Another house, Little Gobions was apparently erected after 1715. This farmhouse was recorded in 1840 as in need of renovation. The present farmhouse was built in 1899.
- 7.9.7 The APA is broadly contiguous with **Barking and Dagenham's Marks Gate APA 2.4**, which is described as being an area of historic settlement including a moated site which developed on the edge of the common bordering Hainault Forest. There is archaeological evidence of human activity in the area since the prehistoric period and documentary evidence of a settlement in the area since the 14th century.

### 7.9.8 Statement of Significance

- 7.9.9 The Gobions and Land to the South APA is an area with prehistoric and later archaeological potential. Prehistoric and later activity has been evidenced by numerous features, finds and areas of interest immediately west of the APA. Further archaeological investigations in this APA could reveal similar material. There is also potential for Roman remains associated with settlement near the line of the London-to-Colchester Roman Road.
- 7.9.10 This APA includes the site of a medieval manor house and later post-medieval buildings, set within a landscape of other medieval and post-medieval settlement to the west. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the nature of the medieval and later use of the site. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival and significance of any such remains.

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## 7.10 Havering APA 2.10 Hall Lane, Upminster

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.10.1 The APA covers the area of Hall Lane, the site of a medieval house and settlement. The APA incorporates farm buildings present on 18th- and 19th-century maps as well as a building marked ‘independent chapel’. This APA is surrounded by **APA 3.3 Havering Prehistoric Potential**.
- 7.10.2 The Hall Lane APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later settlement activity.

**Description**

- 7.10.3 This APA covers an area around the site of a medieval house thought to belong to Walter de Wanantz (or Wantz) in around 1248 and the wider settlement as mapped on 18th- and 19th-century maps east of the Ingrebourne river. A building called ‘The Great House’ is shown on Chapman and Andre’s 1777 map of Essex sitting within a wider complex of probably agricultural buildings (other farmsteads) and gardens along Hall Road, south of a crossroads and Tyler’s Common, an area of medieval common land. On later maps, the complex includes a smithy to the north of the APA and an ‘independent chapel’ to the south. The nature of the chapel is unclear, although it is unlikely this includes a burial ground.
- 7.10.4 Fieldwalking to the west of the APA at Pages Farm found medieval pottery scattered near Hall Lane ‘particularly in the vicinity of the probable medieval house of Four Wantz’. A small amount of post-medieval pottery and tile was also found in concentrations opposite the farms on Hall Lane. This indicates the potential for archaeological deposits in the area of the APA related to settlement remains.

**Statement of Significance**

- 7.10.5 This APA contains the site of a medieval house and nearby post-medieval buildings in an area that remains occupied today. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the nature of the medieval and later use of the site. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival and significance of any such remains.
- 7.10.6 The APA includes a post-medieval burial ground that was in use from the late 1690s until the later 19th century. Despite some clearance for road widening, it is thought that much of the burial ground remains. The site will contain post-medieval burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of the earlier phases of activity. Study of any of the burials could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.10.7 Burials of more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. This could relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.10.8 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>24</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>25</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>26</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

### Key References

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<sup>24</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>25</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>26</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

## 7.11 Havering APA 2.11 Romford and Roman Settlement

### Summary and Definition

- 7.11.1 The APA covers the medieval settlement and historic market town of Romford, which grew up around the main London-to-Colchester road and the River Rom. Romford may also be the site of *Durolitum*, a Roman settlement. The APA has been drawn to reflect Roman finds north and south of the present town centre and the projected line of the London-to-Colchester Roman Road (APA 2.24) which continues to the west and east of this APA.
- 7.11.2 The Romford and Roman Settlement APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it incorporates a medieval settlement which has been continuously occupied to the present day, as well as a potential Roman road and Roman roadside activity, perhaps indicative of a wider named settlement. The APA also has the potential to yield archaeological material from Prehistory onwards.

### Description

- 7.11.3 Romford occupies a geologically complex area, with alluvial and head deposits to the west associated with the River Rom and gravel terraces overlying London Clay to the east. The watercourse and gravel terraces would have been appealing places for settlement in prehistory, and although evidence for prehistoric activity is somewhat sparse within the APA, excavations alongside the River Rom at North Street have revealed features of early–middle Iron Age date, including a hollow (possibly the remains of a structure), pits, ditches and an accumulation of worked wood preserved by alluvial deposits. The hollow contained hearths and large quantities of burnt flint. Further investigations to the north and immediately south of this site revealed truncation or archaeologically sterile areas.
- 7.11.4 The Roman settlement of *Durolitum* was named in the Antonine Itinerary as a stop some 15 miles from London on the road to Chelmsford. Both Romford and Little London in Chigwell, Essex have been posited as candidates for *Durolitum*, but it has not been conclusively located. It has been suggested that the *duro* element relates to an as-yet unknown fort, likely on a river. A number of chance finds such as coins of Roman date have been found across Romford, although there has been little conclusive evidence found for the remains of a settlement found to date. This APA includes the line of the London-to-Colchester Roman Road (APA 2.24) as it travels across Havering.
- 7.11.5 Construction at the Dolphin Centre during the 1980s revealed four or five funerary urns, believed to be Roman in date, along with coins and other Roman finds. These items were removed from the site by an ‘unidentified archaeologist’ who apparently took the complete ones and left the broken one. No other details were recorded. The cremation burials may indicate the presence of a more extensive burial group in the vicinity and could suggest that settlement or the Roman road lay nearby. Further west, close to the Oldchurch APA (APA 2.19) and the River Rom, during pipe laying in 1899, preserved worked wood was discovered at a depth of c 1.5m, which broke into pieces as it was raised. Associated bronze nails and a key were examined and dated to the Roman period. In the 1920s, works on Dorset Road towards the north of the APA revealed a ‘Roman mosaic’ pavement. Although the dating of this is unclear it may indicate settlement north of the proposed line of the Roman road.
- 7.11.6 Romford is historically part of the ancient parish of Hornchurch in the Becontree Hundred of Essex. The name is first recorded in 1177 as Romfort, which comes from the Old English ‘*rūm*’ and ford meaning spacious ford—a reference to a crossing over the River Rom, probably at the Oldchurch location. It appears to have grown in the medieval period as an adjunct to Havering royal palace a few miles to the north. The market was given a charter by Henry III, making

Romford a market town in 1247, one of the largest in Essex. The original siting of the settlement is thought to be around Oldchurch (APA 2.19), which moved north due to flooding sometime after the 12th century. The chapel of St. Andrew, Romford, first mentioned in 1177, stood east of the Rom and south of the modern town. The area within this APA represents the later medieval and post-medieval town. The Grade II\* listed parish Church of St Edward the Confessor was built in 1849, replacing an earlier church. There has a church located here since the end of the 14th century, and there are several 16th- and early 17th-century monuments remaining.

- 7.11.7 At least three possible moated sites are known within Romford, which have been included within this APA. These include Mawneys Manor, sometimes referred to as Great Mawneys or Romford Manor, which is named after Sir Walter de Mawney who died in 1372. The date of the moated site is not known, although it pre-dates the 1618 Liberty of Havering map on which it is shown as a square moated site. The site is now located partly under the central Romford ring road, and partly under residential properties. Although likely to be truncated, some parts may remain around the junction of Mawneys Way and St Edwards Way. Marshalls (now St Edwards Primary School) has also been suggested as a moated site, although this is more likely to be the remnants of a large pond or ornamental lake which formed part of the landscaped grounds to a late or post-medieval house known as ‘Marshalls’. A horse-shoe shaped pond or moat is shown on a map of 1865, which is shown enclosing an oval tree covered mound close to a house called ‘The Elms’ on other 19th-century maps. This monument is now largely under Romford Police Station. Buried archaeological deposits of potential interest may survive at this location but it is likely that subsequent development will have damaged any such remains.
- 7.11.8 In the early post-medieval period, the urban area of Romford was confined to the market-place, High Street, the east end of London Road, and the south end of Woolford (now North) Street. As a market town on the main London Road, the town had many inns. In 1686, those in the town contained beds for 139, and stabling for 404 horses. However, there are few buildings in the town that are older than the 19th century, as even before modern development began there had been much rebuilding. The oldest buildings in the centre of town include Church House on market place, which is 15th or 16th century in date, the 17th-century Golden Lion public house on High Street, and the late 17th-century BMS Insurance building on North Street.
- 7.11.9 In the 1830s, some 30 coaches called at Romford daily, travelling to or from London, Chelmsford, Colchester and other places. Romford was linked to a main railway line as early as 1839, and continued to grow steadily throughout the 19th century, although it remained relatively small until after the First World War when it grew rapidly. By 1936, much of the River Rom at the town centre had been culverted.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.11.10 Areas close to the River Rom may have been attractive places for settlement in prehistory. Evidence for Iron Age settlement has been found on North Street which included waterlogged remains and it is likely more prehistoric evidence will be found in undisturbed areas across the APA. If similar remains (of any prehistoric date) are found within the APA, they would shed light on the prehistoric use of the landscape and the earliest history of the borough.
- 7.11.11 The London-to-Colchester Roman Road was an important route that linked *Londinium* with the north-east of the country. The APA is likely to contain archaeological and environmental remains associated with the Roman road and could contain evidence of adjacent roadside settlements and activity. Such information could enrich our knowledge of the different types of Roman roadside settlement, domestic settings, agricultural activity and the true extent of Roman settlement in Havering.



- 7.11.12 The APA covers a probable Roman cemetery site, from which Roman cremation urns, bones and coins were recovered. Cremation burials were more common in the early Roman period and provide evidence of early Roman burial practices. Archaeological interest in these remains relates to differences in burial practices, finds and monuments which can reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations. A cemetery in this area would shed light on the nature of Roman settlement along a major Roman route and enable us to better understand the Roman landscape of Havering.
- 7.11.13 Romford has been continuously settled since the later medieval period and, thus, has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlements. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop understanding of the medieval settlements and their origins, particularly how and when they developed.
- 7.11.14 The APA includes the parish Church of St Edward the Confessor, which was built in 1849. This replaced earlier churches on the same spot since the end of the 14th century. There are several 16th- and early 17th-century monuments remaining. The graveyard will contain post-medieval and earlier burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of the earlier phases of activity. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.11.15 Burials of more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.11.16 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>27</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>28</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>29</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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<sup>28</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>29</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

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## 7.12 Havering APA 2.12 Havering-atte-Bower

### Summary and Definition

- 7.12.1 The APA covers the historic core of Havering-atte-Bower village. It lies around the site of Havering Palace, a palace or manor of early medieval origin (**APA 1.6 Havering Palace**), and represents the later medieval and post-medieval development and expansion of the village. As a result, the APA extends to the west and south of the present-day village.
- 7.12.2 The Havering-atte-Bower APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later settlement activity, some of which are high-status buildings.

### Description

- 7.12.3 This APA cover the historic core of Havering-atte-Bower as it lies around Havering Palace (**APA 1.6**), a royal residence with early medieval origins. Havering is referred to as *Haueringas* in the Domesday survey of 1086, with a recorded population of 45 households, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements. The name has Saxon origins, coming from the Old English and personal name meaning ‘Haefer's people’. The ‘atte’ is a middle English epithet for ‘at the’, with ‘bower’ referring to the residence of the king.
- 7.12.4 Prehistoric activity is limited in the vicinity of the village, but documentary evidence states that a hoard of Bronze Age palstaves (an early type of axe) was found in 1883 in Havering, although the exact location is unknown. There appears to have been a Roman settlement in the vicinity of Havering village with evidence for domestic, agricultural and industrial activity (including metal-working) found in fields 800m west of the village across Havering Park.
- 7.12.5 There are no medieval buildings remaining in Havering-atte-Bower despite the presence of the site of Havering Palace. The oldest surviving buildings are Blue Boar Hall, an early 17th-century timber-framed house and Rose Cottage, an early 18th-century timber-framed and weatherboarded cottage. To the east of the village on Broxhill Road is the Round House, a Grade II\* listed oval villa built in 1792. In the late 19th and early 20th century, it was owned by the Reverend Joseph Pemberton, one of the foremost rose growers in the country and president of the Royal Horticultural Society.
- 7.12.6 By the early 17th century, Havering Palace was falling into decay and by 1650 was in ruins. The fabric is said to have been incorporated into buildings in the village, including the Bower House, a small country house and Grade I listed Palladian mansion built in 1729 by Henry Flitcroft, a major English architect. The grounds were laid out by Charles Bridgeman.
- 7.12.7 A number of 19th-century houses were built around the village, although its population remained stable at under 600 for much of the latter half of the 1800s and into the 20th century.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.12.8 Havering-atte-Bower developed in the early medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. Although this APA does not include the early medieval core of the village (see **APA 1.6 Havering Palace**), it does have the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insights into the origins and development of the village and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

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## 7.13 Havering APA 2.13 Pyrigo Palace

### Summary and Definition

- 7.13.1 The APA covers land around the site of Pyrigo Palace, a former residence of Henry VIII from 1541. This APA is surrounded by **APA 3.1 Havering Historic Forest and Parklands**, which includes Pyrigo Park, the original wider parkland setting for Pyrigo Palace, as well as the later houses.
- 7.13.2 The Pyrigo Palace APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of 16th-century and later settlement activity, which includes that of a high-status building with royal associations.

### Description

- 7.13.3 This APA is located along the northern border of the borough and covers the site of Pyrigo Palace (also written as Pirgo, the area originally known as Portegore from the 14th century), a former royal residence of Henry VIII from 1541. The APA includes farm buildings to the south as present on 19th-century maps as well as an area around the presumed location of the palace.
- 7.13.4 Havering-atte-Bower had been home to a royal residence since the early medieval period (**APA 1.6 Havering Palace**). In around 1536, a smaller park was made at Pyrigo, north-east of the village by Sir Brian Tuke, the King's Steward. It then passed to Henry VIII himself. Picked for its proximity to London and good views to the west, the palace had a 300-acre park. It was at Pyrigo Palace that the King restored his estranged daughters to the line of succession in 1542.
- 7.13.5 A watching brief undertaken in 1971 and trial trenching in 1972 confirmed the location of Pyrigo Palace and the survival of features dating to later phases of the house there. A hollow recorded adjacent to the northern extent of the walls of Pyrigo Palace was found to contain dark soil with many late 13th-century pottery sherds. This may suggest the palace was preceded by an earlier house which may have dated to at least the 13th century.
- 7.13.6 The site of the early house at Pyrigo was northwest of the surviving farm buildings. The house was repaired for Henry VIII in 1543, and in 1594 it was described as 'a fair house'. It is depicted on a map of c 1618 as a large gabled building, and in 1670 it had 30 hearths. The house had an associated chapel which contained the tomb of Thomas Grey (d. 1564) and other individuals from the Cheeke family. The remains were moved to Havering in the 1760s ahead of the 1770s demolition of the chapel and the wings of the house. Pyrigo continued in use for a short time, but the remainder of the house had been apparently demolished by c 1814.
- 7.13.7 In around 1850, a new mansion was built at Pyrigo (Pyrigo Park house), and the park there was extended. This was a mansion in the 'Classic Italian' style, faced with Suffolk white bricks with columns of Portland stone. Several other big houses were also built in the wider parish in the mid-19th century by wealthy men attracted by the scenery and easy access to London. Pyrigo Park house, along with 158 acres was sold in 1935 to a group of estate developers, but in 1937 was bought from the developers by Essex county council to facilitate its preservation as part of the Metropolitan green belt.
- 7.13.8 Pyrigo Park was demolished in around 1940. All that remain of these 19th-century buildings are a large symmetrical stable-block, and the north and south lodges, as well as parts of the Victorian gardens. The present Home Farm, which lies immediately south of the site of the Tudor house, dates from the later 18th century, but was enlarged before 1867.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.13.9 Pyrgo Palace became a royal residence for Henry VIII in the early 16th century and has connections with other important figures and historic events. As the site of a royal palace, this APA will contain archaeological remains associated with the late medieval/early post-medieval period. Such remains would provide information regarding the size, construction and nature of the house, and provide information about the daily lives of those who lived there, and provide insights into the recreational and domestic activities of the wealthy elite in the 16th and later centuries.
- 7.13.10 Archaeological investigations in the 1970s confirmed the presence of the palace and revealed evidence for earlier settlement on the site. Therefore, this APA also has the potential to contain 13th-century or earlier activity. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlements. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during these periods. Any potential future work would help to develop understanding of the medieval settlements of Havering and their origins, particularly how and when they developed.

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## 7.14 Havering APA 2.14 Hornchurch

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.14.1 The APA covers the historic core of Hornchurch, a town with 12th-century origins. The APA includes the 14th–15th-century St Andrew’s church and its associated graveyard, as well as post-medieval and 19th-century development along main roads, as mapped on early Ordnance Survey maps. A complex of 17th–18th-century buildings at Langtons is included to the west of the historic town centre, as are open areas of land that have remained open despite intense local development.
- 7.14.2 The Hornchurch APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later settlement activity.

**Description**

- 7.14.3 Geologically, this APA overlies the Black Park Gravel Member. This is recognised as the oldest deposit of the newly-occupied Thames Valley system following the Anglian glacial maximum and has produced Palaeolithic implements where it occurs in the western reaches of Greater London. In the area within and immediately around this APA, however, there are few early or later prehistoric sites of note. This APA includes the ‘Hornchurch Cutting’, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) described as the only location where the gravel from the modern Thames meets glacial deposits. The glacial strata in this cutting demonstrates that the Thames was diverted to its present course after the arrival of this ice sheet. This site is important for establishing the glacial stratigraphy for southern Britain.
- 7.14.4 This APA is centred on the historic core of Hornchurch, a medieval village which originated as a hamlet in the Becontree Hundred of Essex. Hornchurch is not recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, although it was probably an established settlement by this time. In 1163, a church was constructed on the site of the current church of St Andrew’s, which is recorded as being given to the Hospital of St Nicholas and St Bernard along with 1,500 acres of Southern Hornchurch by Henry II. This founded a priory north of the church, which by 1222 was known as *Monasterium Cornutum* or Monastery of the Horns. It has been suggested that this is the origin of the ‘Hornchurch’ placename because the priory used a bulls-head seal on official documents during the 14th century. The priory was dissolved in 1391 and members of the priory left the house, and the property was seized. The lands were purchased by William Wykeham for the endowment of New College and the site of the priory became Hornchurch Hall.
- 7.14.5 St Andrew’s Church is a Grade I listed building which consists of mainly 14th- and 15th-century features including a nave with aisles and south porch, west tower with spire and aisled chancel with 13th-century arcades. Its associated graveyard contains 18th-century headstones and may contain burials associated with earlier phases of the church.
- 7.14.6 From the 13th century onwards, Hornchurch became a thriving community with at least 10 subordinate manors, farms, and a leather industry which became central to Hornchurch’s commerce. The main street of the village was Pell Street, now High Street, and this held the main concentration of houses along with Billet Lane, North Street, and Sutton Lane until the early 17th century. Listed buildings from this time include Grade II listed Wykeham House, The King’s Head Inn, and Nos 195 and 197 High Street, all of which are 17th-century timber framed buildings that front onto the High Street. Listed buildings near Billet Lane are mostly associated with Langtons, a Grade II listed, 18th-century country house and garden which belonged to the

Massu family, Huguenot refugees from France, who went on to become wealthy silk merchants in London.

- 7.14.7 From the 17th century to the 19th century, Hornchurch was a popular residential area favoured by the gentry although the majority of residents were farmers or associated with the leather industry. Hornchurch village was by-passed by the railways in the early 19th century, although a station was constructed in Harold Wood in 1868 and Hornchurch in 1885 which brought the village within 30 minutes of London. In 1886, a parcel of land at Harrow Lodge Farm was sold for residential development and from the 1890s onwards, Hornchurch was subject to rapid development and expansion. This pattern continued and intensified during the interwar period when the population of Hornchurch grew by 335% from 1921 to 1938 as new homes were built and occupied. Eventually, the green space between Hornchurch and London was subsumed and it became a London suburb.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.14.8 The settlement of Hornchurch was developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA has the potential to contain early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of Hornchurch and evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.14.9 The APA includes the 14th–15th-century Church of St Andrew’s which has 13th-century elements. This may have been built upon the site of an earlier church and in proximity to a priory. The graveyard will contain post-medieval and earlier burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of the earlier phases of activity. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases that they may have suffered with.
- 7.14.10 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.14.11 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>30</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>31</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>32</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or

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<sup>30</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>31</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>32</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.



purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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VCH, 1978 'Hornchurch: Introduction', in A History of the County of Essex: Volume 7, London, 25–31. British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol7/pp25-31> [accessed 12 March 2024]

## 7.15 Havering APA 2.15 Havering Well Burial Ground

### Summary and Definition

- 7.15.1 The APA covers land around the site of a disused post-medieval cemetery associated with an originally Presbyterian meeting house and cemetery called Havering Well burial ground, which was built by 1698 and demolished around 1819. The burial ground may have continued in use until the late 19th century.
- 7.15.2 The Havering Well Burial Ground APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA as it is likely to contain post-medieval burials and archaeological deposits related to the use of the burial ground.

### Description

- 7.15.3 This APA covers an area around a disused post-medieval burial ground as mapped on 19th century ordnance survey maps. It includes a buffer area and includes the site of adjacent buildings to ensure the inclusion of the whole burial ground. It is close to the site of the hamlet of Havering Well, which was in existence as early as the 13th century.
- 7.15.4 Havering Well Presbyterian was first mentioned in 1691, when its minister, Mr Dod had to leave after a stay of three years because the congregation was too poor to support him. By 1698, a large meeting-house with a graveyard had been built at the expense of Thomas Webster, whose family about that time acquired Nelmes (see **APA 2.11 Nelmes Manor**). Samuel Wilson, who was minister for some years up to his death in 1727, lived at Dagenham, from which some of his congregation probably came. His successor, William Sheffield, left in 1732.
- 7.15.5 The minister of Romford Independent church then took over the pastorate of Havering Well. It continued as a dependency of Romford until 1819, when it was demolished, and the materials were used in the building of the new meeting-house in North Street, Romford. The Havering Well graveyard was preserved, however, and interments there continued until the later 19th century.
- 7.15.6 In 1973, the southern third of the graveyard was cleared and paved in preparation for road widening. Whilst it is likely that some of the burial ground was disturbed in this area, human remains may still be present as the depth of the burials and the extent of the clearance works is not known.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.15.7 The APA includes a post-medieval burial ground in use from the late 1690s until the later 19th century. Despite some clearance for road widening, it is thought much of the burial ground remains intact and will contain post-medieval burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of earlier phases of activity. Study of any of the burials in this burial ground could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.15.8 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.15.9 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>33</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>34</sup> For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>35</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

### Key References

VCH, 1978 'Hornchurch: Religious history', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 7*, London, 46–51. British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol7/pp46-51> [accessed 11 March 2024]

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<sup>33</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>34</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>35</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

## 7.16 Havering APA 2.16 Lower Park Farm

### Summary and Definition

- 7.16.1 The APA covers land around Lower Park Farm, which was formed from part of Havering Park. It was leased to John Gauden around 1661. By 1777 the farm was called Havering-park Farm.. The outbuildings and a model farm, built by John McIntosh circa 1869, survive. This APA is surrounded by **APA 3.1 Havering Historic Forest and Parklands**.
- 7.16.2 The Lower Park Farm APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of post-medieval and later settlement activity including buildings, landscaping and garden features.

### Description

- 7.16.3 The APA covers land around Lower Park Farm, which was formed from part of the park associated with Havering Palace (**APA 1.6**). The farm sat just west of the historic course of the Bourne Brook (which becomes the River Rom). The buildings now known as Lower Park Farm are marked on the 1618 Liberty of Havering map as the 'Little Lodge'. This lot was leased for 21 years to John Gauden, bishop of Exeter in around 1661. His widow, Elizabeth, secured an extension on the lease for a further 13 years. By 1670, Mrs Gauden's lease had come into the possession of Sir William Aylofffe, who was subletting to three tenant farmers.
- 7.16.4 By 1777, the farm was called Havering-Park Farm, the house probably being rebuilt in the late 18th century. The outbuildings and a model farm, built by John McIntosh, c 1869, survive.
- 7.16.5 A medieval pottery sherd of a 'base or neck of light cream fabric' was found in the stream bed close to the farm in the 1970s.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.16.6 The Lower Park Farm APA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of 17th-century and later settlement and agricultural activity, including buildings, landscaping, or garden features. Such deposits could provide more information about, and enhance our understanding of, this post-medieval farmstead.

### Key References

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<https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/overlays/map-of-the-county-of-essex-by-john-chapman-peter-andre-1777-3e9c0235-11b9-41ac-a4d8-0d5ec9aca8af> [accessed March 2024]

VCH, 1978 'Parishes: Havering-atte-Bower', in A History of the County of Essex: Volume 7, London, 9–17. British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol7/pp9-17> [accessed 11 March 2024]

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## 7.17 Havering APA 2.17 Noak Hill

### Summary and Definition

- 7.17.1 The APA covers the historic core of Noak Hill, which may have later medieval origins. The wider setting of the settlement has been included within the APA as many of the surrounding field boundaries have remained unchanged since the 19th century, and many of the route ways and land parcels within the APA are also clearly identifiable on the 1618 Liberty of Havering map. This APA is surrounded by **APA 3.1 Havering Historic Forest and Parklands**.
- 7.17.2 The Noak Hill APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later settlement activity. The wider landscape is largely unchanged from at least the early 17th century and will contain archaeological deposits associated with field boundaries, route ways and agriculture.

### Description

- 7.17.3 The APA covers the historic core of Noak Hill, a settlement in the north-eastern corner of the borough. Before the Conquest, the area around Noak Hill had been extensively wooded, the place name probably deriving from the Middle English '*atten okes*', meaning 'at the oaks'. During the 12th and 13th centuries, the woodlands were reduced in size and cleared for cultivation. This APA lies just north of Dagnam Park.
- 7.17.4 The HER records a possible medieval moated site south of Noak Hill Road, which appears on aerial photographs as a square cropmark close to a large pond. It is unclear if this feature does genuinely represent a moated site. West of this is a distinct mound surrounded by a ditch which has a eastwards linear projection toward the possible moated site or pond. This is clear on LiDAR visualisations and the feature is noted as medieval in the HER. In about 1355 and 1420, the manor of Dagenhams included a windmill near the South Weald boundary, and this feature could be the associated windmill mound. An earlier mill apparently in the same area was also mentioned in the early 13th century.
- 7.17.5 A handful of buildings are shown on the 1618 Liberty of Havering map at Noak Hill, largely concentrated along or slightly set back from what is probably the present-day Noak Hill Road. On Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex, the settlement is labelled as 'Nook Hill' and has expanded mostly to the north with a number of small farmsteads. The pond mentioned above is present at this time, with a building noted in the area of the possible windmill mound. The buildings that survive to the present day are largely 18th and 19th century in date, but the site of various Tudor cottages are recorded in the HER. The Church of St Thomas is a new church, Noak Hill was built in 1841 as a Chapel of Ease at the behest of Lady Frances Neave of Dagnam Park, as a closer place of worship for herself and household.
- 7.17.6 The road layout of Noak Hill is largely unchanged from the 19th century and it is clear that many field boundaries surrounding the settlement have remained consistent since, presumably, the enclosure of Noak Hill Common and Havering Plain in the early 19th century. Furthermore, many of the route ways and land parcels within the APA are also clearly identifiable on the 1618 Liberty of Havering map, a testament to the continued agricultural nature of this part of the borough.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.17.7 The settlement of Noak Hill may date to the medieval period, the area being occupied until the present day. The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. There has been little archaeological work in the area to date, and little confirmation of the early history of the settlement. Such remains, if present, could provide insight into the

origins and development of Noak Hill and provide evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

### **Key References**

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VCH, 1978 'Romford: Economic history', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 7*, London, 72–6.  
British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol7/pp72-76> [accessed 17 March 2024]

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## 7.18 Havering APA 2.18 North Ockendon

### Summary and Definition

- 7.18.1 The APA covers the historic core of North Ockendon, a village and former parish with medieval origins. Extant sections of North Ockendon Hall, a moat of uncertain date, lie towards the west of the APA, close to the 14th–15th-century Church of St Andrews. Several 16th- and 17th-century buildings are located to the east. This APA is surrounded by **APA 3.3 Havering Prehistoric Potential**.
- 7.18.2 The North Ockendon APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity.

### Description

- 7.18.3 The North Ockendon APA is formed by two hamlets linked by a trackway across fields. These settlements are a surviving feature of the historic landscape. The eastern hamlet comprises a cluster of houses and cottages, four of which are Grade II listed. These include the 17th-century buildings known locally as the Old Bakehouse, The Forge and Castle Cottages. The western hamlet flanks both sides of Church Lane. The school and former reading room, which are locally listed and now in residential use, are located at the junction with Ockendon Road.
- 7.18.4 The Grade I listed Church of St Mary Magdalene, its graveyard and the Rectory form a group at the end of the lane, north of the North Ockendon moated site. The church is largely 13th and 14th century in construction but has a 12th-century south doorway and may be built on an earlier site.
- 7.18.5 Grade II listed garden walls close to the church are the only substantial surviving remains of 16th century North Ockendon Hall. The moat beyond the walls is partially extant. The north arm of the moat is backfilled, and part survives as ditches. The southern and western arms are wide and waterfilled. It is possible that the moat is largely Tudor in date and associated with the Hall, which was a redbrick, probably 16th century, manor house. Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex show it with an associated formal garden.
- 7.18.6 However, a watching brief at Hall Farm found evidence for two large cut features (possibly ditches or part of a moat) which were sealed by post-medieval building debris. This could support earlier origin for the settlement and the moated site in this location.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.18.7 There has been settlement at North Ockendon from the medieval period until the present day. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insights into the origins and development of the hamlets and evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.18.8 The APA contains a moated site, the date of which is not clear. Whilst primarily associated with a 16th-century house, it is located immediately south of the church founded in at least the 12th century, and earlier phases of activity could be present. Medieval moated sites reflected the social status of the people who lived within them which means each site had a certain level of prestige while also having a homestead or defensive function. Closer study of North Ockendon along with Havering's other moated sites could reveal information that would help in understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside.

- 7.18.9 The nature of moats as extant water features means they often provide conditions favourable to the survival of waterlogged and organic remains, which are not often preserved. These deposits can provide evidence for past landscapes, of historic land use, diet and landscape change which would otherwise not be available.
- 7.18.10 The APA includes the Church of St Mary Magdelene which has 12th century elements and may have been built upon the site of an earlier church. The associated graveyard will contain post-medieval and earlier burials, as well as grave markers and other architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of earlier phases of activity. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.18.11 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.18.12 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>36</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>37</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>38</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

### Key References

Hart, D E, 2000 An archaeological watching brief at Hall Farm, North Ockendon, London Borough of Havering. AOC Archaeology Ltd.

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<sup>36</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>37</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>38</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.



## 7.19 Havering APA 2.19 Oldchurch

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.19.1 The APA covers an area around a historic settlement known as Oldchurch which may be early medieval in date, and a precursor settlement to Romford (**APA 2.11**). It includes the site of a chapel, first mentioned in 1177, which was built near the River Rom. This APA includes a modern residential complex which has its origins in the Romford Union Workhouse and later hospital, located immediately to the southwest of Romford.
- 7.19.2 The Oldchurch APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it incorporates the site of a medieval settlement and chapel as well as later settlement activity relating to the workhouse and hospital complex.

**Description**

- 7.19.3 This APA incorporates the area known as Oldchurch which now lies south of Romford (**APA 2.11**) and largely west of the River Rom. It is considered to be the original siting of the Romford settlement, which moved north due to flooding sometime after the 12th century. Romford is historically part of the ancient parish of Hornchurch in the Becontree Hundred of Essex. The name is first recorded in 1177 as Romfort, which comes from the Old English ‘*rūm*’ and ford meaning spacious ford — a reference to a crossing over the River Rom.
- 7.19.4 The chapel of St. Andrew, Romford, first mentioned in 1177 (but with potentially older origins), stood east of the Rom, on the south corner of Oldchurch Road and South Street. The chapel existed into the late 14th century but it fell into ruin and was eventually demolished, to be replaced by St Edwards in Romford in around 1410. The site of St Andrews church is noted on 19th-century maps of the area. In 1236, there seems to have been a move to establish a graveyard, but Henry III ordered that it should not be done until he had conferred with the bishop of London and there is no record of this being done.
- 7.19.5 In the 17th century, an area of 34 acres, extending west of the river for 600m. along the south side of Oldchurch Road, was occupied by six fields called ‘ruin meadow’, ‘lower ruins’, ‘great ruins’, and ‘three little ruins’. William Stukeley (1687–1765) the renowned English antiquary, suggested that this indicated the presence of an earlier settlement, which may have been medieval or earlier in date. In the 12th century, Romford may have stood west of St. Andrew's chapel, perhaps amid or beside the ruins of a Roman town. However, there has been little excavation in this area, and few Roman or medieval remains, apart from the chapel, have been recorded there. The only Roman find within this APA recorded by the HER is the chance find of a Roman coin.
- 7.19.6 This APA includes the footprint of the Romford Union Workhouse, which was built between 1838–1840. The administration block was at the south of the site, while the main accommodation blocks radiated from a central hub, a chapel is shown to the north. In 1893, the workhouse was renamed the Romford Poor Law Institution, and an infirmary block, which included a morgue, was added to the east. During the First World War, the infirmary of the Institution became the Romford Military Hospital. The site continued to expand as a hospital during the 20th century, but was closed in 2006 and later redeveloped into the present residential complex.
- 7.19.7 Archaeological investigations carried out after demolition of the site found some evidence for the 19th-century origins of the workhouse and hospital complex, but did not locate a ‘cemetery associated with the Workhouse mortuary and/or the chapel is believed to be located nearby’. It is not clear if such a burial ground existed, has been cleared or is still present in the area, but it is possible it remains somewhere within the APA.
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- 7.19.8 To the south, this APA also includes alluvial deposits associated with the River Rom down to Roneo Corner. Archaeological investigations in this area revealed a sequence of London Clay, fluvial sands and gravels, peat, alluvium and made-ground/topsoil. The peat yielded well-preserved wood, seeds and hazelnuts which indicated the former presence of mature fen woodland. Radiocarbon dating of the peat showed that it had formed during the Neolithic. A Neolithic polished stone axe was also recovered from within or close to these alluvial deposits.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.19.9 The alluvial and peat deposits associated with the River Rom in the APA have potential for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains and prehistoric (and later) archaeological artefacts. These deposits have the potential to contain rare organic finds which would contribute to our understanding of the early development of Havering, and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day. These deposits could also preserve rare organic material and environmental remains from all periods, particularly the prehistoric. Preserved organic remains are not common and are, therefore, of great interest and can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.
- 7.19.10 The Oldchurch area has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlements. This could provide insights into changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would improve understanding of the medieval settlements and their origins, particularly how and when they developed, and why this settlement moved north to the present site of Romford.
- 7.19.11 It is possible that older remains of a medieval or even Roman settlement are present south of Oldchurch Road. Archaeological work in this area could elucidate the nature of the ‘ruins’ described by Stukeley in the 18th century and reveal more about the origins of Romford.
- 7.19.12 The site of the Romford Union Workhouse has been included within this APA as a significant part of the post-medieval history of Romford. It was continuously in use as a hospital and care complex for almost 170 years prior to its demolition. It is possible that archaeological deposits associated with its use are still present in less-developed areas. It is also possible that a burial ground associated with the workhouse or hospital is still present on the site. If this is the case, this would represent an unusual assemblage. Study of any burials could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the community here, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

### Key References

Archaeological Solutions, 2011 Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, Phase 5, Archaeological Evaluation.

The Workhouse, nd ‘Romford, Essex’, available at: <https://www.workhouses.org.uk/Romford/> [accessed March 2024]

## 7.20 Havering APA 2.20 Paternoster Row

### Summary and Definition

- 7.20.1 The APA covers a dispersed area of historic settlement which lies along the western edge of Noakhill Common and east of Pyrigo Park. Evidence for a pottery kiln along with a substantial quantity of medieval pottery has been found on Paternoster Row. This APA also includes potentially prehistoric cropmarks. The APA is surrounded by **APA 3.1 Havering Historic Forest and Parklands**.
- 7.20.2 The Paternoster Row APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA as it is likely to contain archaeological material relating to later medieval and post-medieval settlement and possible medieval industrial activity. It may also contain evidence for prehistoric activity as evidenced by cropmarks.

### Description

- 7.20.3 The HER records cropmarks located on the west side of Noak Hill, which are located within the eastern part of this APA. These ring-ditch features were apparently noted on aerial photographs in the 1960s. A possible prehistoric farmstead, evidenced by a small concentration of cropmarks, is also recorded by the HER in south-western part of the APA.
- 7.20.4 The tenements to the west of Noakhill Common amalgamated during the 15th century and two farms were created, Wolves (or Wooles, as it is labelled on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex) and Joys Farms. Joys Farm was named after the first owner, John Joys, who was in possession of the farm in 1497. Joys Farm is the present day, Widdrington Farm. A timber-framed cross-wing building of 17th-century date survives in a modified form.
- 7.20.5 A substantial quantity of Mill Green medieval pottery was discovered during the excavation of a garden pond at Weald View on Paternoster Row. Archaeological investigations found a dump of broken tile overlying a compacted layer of broken pottery, set in a matrix of partially fired clay. The assemblage consisted of kiln waste of jugs, bowls, skillets and at least one fragment of a culinary stamp. The only other production site these are known from are the waster mounds at Mill Green, Ingatestone in Essex. Fragments of kiln floor and kiln lining were incorporated into the layer of compacted kiln waste and lining. It is likely that the site represents a kiln base. However, a resistivity survey carried at Weald View did not find further evidence for a kiln.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.20.6 Aerial photographs have identified cropmarks in the landscape between Noak Hill and Pyrigo Park in land that remains largely undeveloped. The nature of these cropmarks is unknown but they could be prehistoric in date. Archaeological work undertaken in this area could shed more light on the nature of these features and provide information on the nature of prehistoric activity in the north of the borough, which is sparse in comparison to the south of the borough.
- 7.20.7 There is likely to have been dispersed settlement in the Paternoster Row area since the later medieval period. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Archaeological investigations in the 1990s found the possible remains of a medieval kiln base and a significant quantity of pottery waste, which also suggests industrial activity in this area. If similar remains are present, it could provide more insight into the origins and development of the settlement here and provide evidence for local industry in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

### Key References

Chapman, J and Andre, P, 1777 Map of the County of Essex. Available at:  
<https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/overlays/map-of-the-county-of-essex-by-john-chapman-peter-andre-1777-3e9c0235-11b9-41ac-a4d8-0d5ec9aca8af> [accessed March 2024]

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## 7.21 Havering APA 2.21 RAF Hornchurch

### Summary and Definition

- 7.21.1 The APA covers the former RAF Hornchurch, including buildings and remnant military elements close to and within the present-day Hornchurch Country Park. An airfield was established in this location during the First World War which went on to become the site of RAF Hornchurch, which played a pivotal role in the Second World War. RAF Hornchurch closed in 1962. This APA includes Officers Quarters and Mess buildings and the sites of three hangers to the west, and pill boxes, naval gun posts and turrets along the River Ingrebourne to the east.
- 7.21.2 The RAF Hornchurch APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it represents an important military complex, primarily associated with the Second World War. It has the potential to contain post-medieval archaeological remains associated with the long-standing military presence on the site and successive phases of its development. Undeveloped areas may also contain evidence of earlier phases of settlement or activity, potentially prehistoric to post-medieval in date.

### Description

- 7.21.3 Hornchurch Country Park was created in the later 20th century to re-landscape a large area in Havering that had seen extensive gravel extraction and landfill operations. In the first half of the century, however, this location was among the country's most important airfields and it played a prominent role in both the First World War, as Suttons Farm Aerodrome, and then in the Second World War, as RAF Hornchurch. It is of historical significance for the key role it played in the Battle of Britain when RAF Hornchurch was on the front-line of the nation's defence.
- 7.21.4 This APA has been drawn to incorporate many of the surviving military features associated with the airfield. This includes pillboxes, command bunkers and gun positions, together with the largest number of surviving Tett Turrets in England along the eastern edge of the country park and along the course of the Ingrebourne. Buildings such as the former Officers' Mess (now a medical centre) and Officers' Quarters have also been included, as well as the Good Intent public house (formerly with a large concrete, planetarium-like dome next door used for training air gunners) as well as the sites of three large hangers that now lie under residential development along Airfield Way.
- 7.21.5 Whilst the deep extractive works at RAF Hornchurch would have largely removed any potential archaeology in these areas, a survey by Oxford Archaeology in 2008 identified bands along the eastern and southern boundaries of the park where deep bunds had been created, indicating the potential for earlier archaeological deposits. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed visitor centre to the north of the park found some survival of Second World War structures, although much had been truncated by post-war works to re-landscape the area.
- 7.21.6 The northern part of Hornchurch Country Park is on the former land of Suttons Farm, which was once part of the medieval Manor of Suttons. The southern part of the country park lies on land within the Dover's Manor (APA 2.1d) estate, which later became Albyn's Farm. Excavations in the 1990s found an extensive late Bronze Age settlement on the Thames terrace gravels, which comprised a circular ditched enclosure with an associated field system and clusters of circular structures.
- 7.21.7 Earlier phases of gravel extraction in the 19th century along the Ingrebourne revealed 'flint artefacts... at least 8 handaxes' which were variously described as pointed, sub-cordate and broken. As this APA incorporates the alluvial and head geological deposits along the river, as

well as patches of adjacent gravels it is possible that further prehistoric remains, including palaeolithic finds, could be recovered from the eastern part of the APA.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.21.8 RAF Hornchurch represents a specialised military site which was utilised during the First and Second World Wars. Although gravel extraction and later landscaping has removed the central part of this complex, elements of the military presence remain, from accommodation blocks to the west and pillboxes and gun positions to the east. Despite landscape changes and residential development there remains a relationship between these existing monuments which illustrate the history of the complex and the key role RAF Hornchurch played in the Battle of Britain.
- 7.21.9 The APA holds much opportunity for further research, as outlined in the 2008 Historic Management Plan for Hornchurch Country Park. It was concluded that considerable parts of the site held potential for further remote-sensing survey work (geophysics). In some of these areas, specific features could be targeted, such as any evidence of the tunnels which linked to the sunken pillbox (although these may have been substantially or entirely removed). Traditional survey of the site, as well as a contour survey, was also recommended in order to recorded features of interest (such as building platforms) that remain, but are not accurately mapped. RAF Hornchurch is of great interest to the local community and would have great value in outreach, and an ideal location for community focussed archaeological investigations such as a community dig.
- 7.21.10 Geological deposits in this APA have the potential to preserve rare Palaeolithic remains, which if present would greatly enhance our understanding of early prehistory in the Borough of Havering. If more remains are found within the APA, they could shed light on landscape use and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 7.21.11 Archaeological work carried out within and close to the APA have revealed evidence of Bronze Age settlement. Despite gravel extraction, areas of intact gravels survive in patches around the edges of the APA. Should further later prehistoric remains be recovered from the APA they would provide more insight into the extent and nature of prehistoric activity and land use in this part of Havering.
- 7.21.12 The APA also has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the medieval manors the lands once belonged to, likely the agricultural use of the landscape in these periods. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

### Key References

Hornchurch Aerodrome Historical Trust, nd “History” <https://rafhornchurch.com/history/map/> [accessed March 2024]

Oxford Archaeology, 2008 Hornchurch Country Park, London Borough of Havering, Historic Environment Study and Management Plan. Volume 1: Management Plan.

Oxford Archaeology, 2013 Hornchurch Country Park, London Borough of Havering London, Archaeological Evaluation Report.

## 7.22 Havering APA 2.22 Rainham

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.22.1 The APA covers the historic core of Rainham, a settlement with potentially early medieval origins, already established by the Domesday Survey of 1086, which has been occupied to the present day. There is also evidence for prehistoric activity, including settlement, in the area. The APA includes areas of undeveloped land including playing fields and allotments.
- 7.22.2 The Rainham APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later settlement activity. There is also the potential for more prehistoric activity to be present across the APA.

**Description**

- 7.22.3 This APA follows the approximate line of the intersection between the marshlands to the south, which border the Thames, and the drier land to the north. This is evident in the geological change between alluvial deposits to the south and Taplow gravels to the north. This APA is, therefore, also a continuation of the Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface (APA 2.27) which extends to the east and west of the historic town.
- 7.22.4 This APA includes areas of prehistoric activity, ranging from a handful of Palaeolithic handaxes recovered as chance finds to a multiphase site on Bridge Road, which showed evidence of human activity on the Ingrebourne over a prolonged period of time (potentially from the Mesolithic onwards) interrupted by periods of flooding and environmental change. The Bridge Street site included a series of stake lines with wattling on north-south and east-west alignments which were likely to represent fences. Corresponding to the same phase was a preserved brushwood trackway running from the former foreshore into the marsh in a northerly direction. This may have been Bronze Age in date.
- 7.22.5 A total of 48 posthole-sized features and V-shaped ditches, found at the former Rainham football club, are thought to represent four structures and an enclosure. Superimposition of some of the features suggested multiple phases of construction. Although few structural elements could be securely dated. It is likely that some may be contemporary with the ditches, which were dated to the early or middle Iron Age. This may suggest the presence of an enclosed occupation site beginning in the early Iron Age, which would be unusual in a region characterised by open settlements in this period.
- 7.22.6 There is also a Roman presence within the APA, largely associated with the reuse of earlier features (ie pottery fragments in the upper fills of Iron Age ditches) suggesting the continuation of settlement for some time at the former Rainham Football Club location.
- 7.22.7 This APA primarily covers the historic core of Rainham. The settlement is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as *Raineham*, the name thought to mean 'homestead or village of a man called Regna' formed from the Old English name and 'hām', meaning a homestead or estate. Whilst the settlement may have an Anglo-Saxon origin, there is little archaeological evidence of this date within the historic village. The settlement grew around the Church of St Helen and St Giles, a remarkably complete and unaltered Norman church dating to 1170, consisting of nave with aisles, chancel, west tower and its associated graveyard. A medieval hospital is also recorded in Rainham in the 12th to 13th centuries, but its location is unknown. The road pattern of the 16th century apparently reflected the medieval one and was largely unchanged as late as 1865.
- 7.22.8 Economically, the village was linked to the river. Its location with agricultural land to the east and former grazing land on the marshes to the south meant that, historically, it has focused on

combining the two with trading via the Thames. Rainham Creek was navigable until the 19th century and in use as a trading port. The Rainham ferry, across the Thames, and Rainham wharf, were well established by the 17th century. Rainham Bridge was first mentioned in 1234. In 1356, it was a broken plank bridge when Thomas de Hoggeshawe undertook to repair it. By 1641, it was a stone bridge. It was taken over by Essex County Council in 1892 and was rebuilt in 1898.

- 7.22.9 There was some expansion of the settlement in the 18th century, with the construction of Rainham Hall and its gardens in 1729 (built for John Harle a merchant and owner of Rainham Wharf), the Vicarage in 1710 and Redbury on the Broadway in the 1750s. The arrival of the railway in the 19th century superseded commercial and passenger transport by river, and changed the appearance and logic of the village, with the successive wharves no longer a functional part of village life. Rainham remained relatively small until the coming of industry and the railway and subsequent suburban expansion. After the First World War, the village became the nucleus of a dormitory suburb.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.22.10 Rainham is an area with considerable archaeological potential. Prehistoric and later activity has been evidenced by numerous features, finds and areas of interest across the APA. Further archaeological investigations in this APA could reveal more prehistoric features, such as trackways, ditches, artefacts and remains of settlement or industry which could build upon the existing corpus of information we have about prehistoric activity in this area.
- 7.22.11 There is also the potential for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental archaeological remains in the alluvial and peat deposits in this area. These deposits may contain rare organic finds, which can contribute to our understanding of the early development of the Thames, and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day.
- 7.22.12 The settlement of Rainham grew in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA has the potential to contain early medieval, later medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of Rainham and evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.22.13 The APA includes the 12th-century Church of St Helen and St Giles. The graveyard will contain post-medieval and earlier burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of the earlier phases of activity. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.22.14 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.



7.22.15 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>39</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>40</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>41</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

### Key References

Costello, M, 1997, Prehistoric and Roman material from Rainham: an archaeological watching brief at the former Rainham Football Ground, 1995, *Essex Archaeol Hist* **28**, 93–102

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Meddens, F M and Beasley, M, 1990) Wetland use in Rainham, Essex, *London Archaeologist* **6 (9)** 242–8, <https://doi.org/10.5284/1070849>.

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<sup>39</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>40</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>41</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

## 7.23 Havering APA 2.23 Risebridge Manor

### Summary and Definition

- 7.23.1** The APA covers land around a medieval manor house and later farm house. This APA is surrounded by **APA 3.1 Havering Historic Forest and Parklands**.
- 7.23.2 The Risebridge APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA because it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later settlement activity including buildings, landscaping, garden or agricultural features.

### Description

- 7.23.3 The manor of Risebridge lay south of Lower Bedford Road. It originated as a 60-acre tenement which Peter of Romford granted in 1234 to Adam of Lincoln, in exchange for other lands. Lincoln granted it in 1241 to William Dun, who soon afterwards gave it to Hornchurch priory. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was leased with the tithes from the northern wards of the parish. On Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex, the farm is called Parsonage, reached by a roadway south projecting south from Lower Bedford Road.
- 7.23.4 In 1846, it was a farm of about 135 acres which was sold to developer Thomas England, who was instrumental in creating a 'green corridor' from Romford to Havering-atte-Bower by donating farmland that became Rise Park to the south-west of this APA. In 1969, the London Borough of Havering bought the remainder of Risebridge and the land became the Risebridge municipal golf course.
- 7.23.5 The farmhouse, a mid-19th-century building, was used as a clubhouse, undergoing some expansion and changes in the 20th century. The whole farmstead complex was demolished in the early 2000s, however, and the site is currently in use as a carpark within the golf course.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.23.6 The Risebridge Manor APA has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of medieval and later settlement. This could include traces of the buildings associated with the manor or farmstead and evidence of agricultural use of the area. Such deposits could provide more information about, and enhance our understanding of this manor house and its medieval and later history.

### Key References

VCH, 1978 'Romford: Manors and other estates', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 7*, London, 64–72. British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol7/pp64-72> [accessed 17 March 2024]

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## 7.24 Havering APA 2.24 London-to-Colchester Roman Road

### Summary and Definition

- 7.24.1 The APA covers a zone centred on the presumed course of the London-to-Colchester (via Chelmsford) Roman road as it travels through the Borough of Havering. This is one of the major Roman roads radiating north-east out from London. The road is likely to run through Havering along the lines of the modern London Road, Romford High Street and Colchester Road.
- 7.24.2 The APA has been classified as Tier 2 as it covers the projected route of a Roman road and a buffer zone encompassing a roughly 200m wide corridor centred on the alignment of the road. This APA also incorporates less developed areas close to the line of the road, and accounts for variations in the projected line and modern roadways. It is likely that there will be evidence of the Roman road, and nearby settlement and roadside activity at points along this route. During the medieval and post-medieval period, settlements developed alongside the road, and this APA also has a localised potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement evidence. The road continues in other APAs including **Romford and Roman Settlement (APA 2.11)** and **Gidea Hall (APA 2.8)**. This APA also includes the **Roman Road, Gidea Park (APA 1.2)**.
- 7.24.3 This APA is a continuation of the **London Borough of Redbridge APA 2.20 Roman Road (Ilford High Road)** which adjoins this APA to the west.

### Description

- 7.24.4 This APA covers the projected line of a Roman road as it radiates out from London. Termed ‘The Great Road’ (3a) by Margary, the road runs northeast-southwest through the Borough of Havering, connecting *Londinium* (London) to *Camulodunum* (Colchester) via *Caesaromagus* (Chelmsford). A northeast-southwest aligned linear feature located towards the southern boundary of Romford golf course was scheduled as being a section of Roman Road (**APA 1.2**) and is contained within this APA. It is possible, however, that this section of road is part of the 18th-century gravelled driveway leading to Gidea Hall and may not represent the alignment of the Roman road.
- 7.24.5 Margary describes the road’s route past the River Roding and through Ilford to the west as well preserved, continuing into Havering along London Road on a broadly east-west alignment. A new, more northeasterly, alignment commences at Romford, with the change occurring on low-lying ground. He suggested that this is due to there being an intermediate station, that of *Durolitum*, being sited here. The line of the route through Romford is, therefore, unclear, and this may be due to a settlement or fort in this area (**APA 2.12 Romford and Roman Settlement**). After Gallows Corner it is generally assumed that the modern road takes up its line, travelling along the parish boundary of Harold Wood and then into Essex.
- 7.24.6 Despite the alignment of the road being largely unconfirmed through Havering, recent excavations at the junction of London Road and Spring Road found a substantial ditch running east-west in a straight line and substantial evidence for Roman activity, indicating the proximity of the Roman road *c* 100m to the north of the modern line of the London Road. A linear east-west parch-mark 300m east in Cotton Park is aligned with the findings from Spring Road, and it is probably a continuation of the Roman road. Other Roman finds near the proposed route of the road include cremation burials at Gallows Corner and Colchester Road.
- 7.24.7 The projected route of the road has remained in constant use between the Roman period and the present day, becoming a well-used thoroughfare connecting London with the north-east. The immediate environs of it are therefore likely to contain evidence of settlement and activity that relates to all periods between.
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### Statement of Significance

- 7.24.8 The London-to-Colchester Roman Road was an important route that linked *Londinium* with the north-east of the province. The APA will contain archaeological and environmental remains associated with the Roman road and will likely contain evidence of adjacent roadside settlements and activity. Such information could enrich our knowledge of local Roman roadside settlement and domestic settings, agricultural activity and the true extent of Roman settlement in Havering which is currently not clear.
- 7.24.9 Parts of the APA are likely to have been continuously settled since the medieval period and, thus, have the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlements. This could provide insight into changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop understanding of the settlement in Havering around this road, particularly how and when it developed.

### Key References

Margary, I D, 1967 *Roman Roads in Britain*, London

Platts, H, 2023 Former Corel Carpark, London Road, Havering. Archaeological Summary Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

## 7.25 Havering APA 2.25 Wennington

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.25.1 The APA covers land around the historic core of Wennington, a marshland village which includes a 12th-century church and the sites of medieval and post-medieval manor houses. It may have pre-Conquest origins and be the site of a *burh*. The Havering Hoard, an extraordinary Bronze Age metalwork assemblage, was found within this APA.
- 7.25.2 The Wennington APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA as it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with successive phases of potentially early medieval, later medieval and later settlement activity. It may also contain further evidence for prehistoric settlement as a continuation of the Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface (**APA 2.27**).

**Description**

- 7.25.3 This APA is located along the approximate line of where the marshlands to the south, which border the Thames, would have met the drier land to the north. This is evident in the geological change between alluvial deposits to the south and Taplow gravels to the north. This APA continues the line of the Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface (**APA 2.27**). This area is considered to have prehistoric (and later) archaeological potential, which is supported by a cluster of ring ditches and enclosures located just to the south of Wennington within **APA 3.2 Thames Foreshore and Marshes** and later prehistoric enclosures and field boundaries within this APA to the north evidenced by cropmarks.
- 7.25.4 An extraordinary Bronze Age hoard was found within this APA during excavations ahead of gravel extraction at Wennington Hall Farm, whilst investigating these cropmarks. A total of 453 bronze and copper items including tools and weapons, together weighing 45kg, were found in a cache within an enclosure. These items represent the largest Bronze Age hoard known from the London area and the third largest found in Britain. The types of artefacts within the hoard suggest that it belongs to the Ewart Park period of metal styles, placing it *c* 900–800 BC. It is clear that Wennington in this period was an attractive place for settlement, and it is likely that more evidence for prehistoric activity could be present across the APA.
- 7.25.5 Wennington is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 with a recorded population of three households, putting it in the smallest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday. The settlement may have older origins however, as several pre-Conquest charters (apparently regarded as spurious but possibly encompassing some factual information) mention land in Wennington given to Westminster Abbey. The most specific is from *c* 1042–4 which confirmed to the abbey the *burh* (a fortified enclosure) at Wennington. Confirmed evidence for early medieval activity is somewhat limited however. The HER records that ‘unspecified works’ somewhere in Wennington in 1953 revealed ‘iron work and an iron grip from a shield’ which may have been from a Saxon inhumation burial.
- 7.25.6 The APA contains the Grade II\* listed Church of St Mary and St Peter, which is the only extant medieval building in Wennington, probably dating to the 12th century. Wennington Hall is usually thought to be the site of the earlier medieval manor house. East Hall is also generally considered to be located on a medieval site, although archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the farm ahead of gravel extraction found pits, postholes, ditches and gullies that suggested occupation between the late Bronze Age and the late Iron Age, while a ring ditch associated with a windmill dating from the late medieval to early post-medieval period was also found.
- 7.25.7 Grave digging in the churchyard of St Mary and St Peter in 1883 revealed an ‘iridescent glass bottle thought to be Roman’ but was later identified as probably dating to the 15th or 16th

centuries. The settlement remained relatively small in the post-medieval to modern period. A few earlier buildings, such as the 16th-century Lennard Arms Inn and 17th-century The Willows house, remain although many older buildings were demolished in the second half of the 20th century. Some properties, such as Wennington Hall, were rebuilt in the 19th century. In 2022, a wildfire inflicted widespread damage across the village, destroying homes and farm buildings.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.25.8 The Wennington APA is an area with considerable archaeological potential. Although gravel extraction is currently underway to the north of the settlement, the presence of cropmarks and the results of previous archaeological work in the area suggest that it was settled in the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Further archaeological investigations in this APA, even in relatively small undisturbed areas, could reveal more prehistoric features, such as trackways, ditches, artefacts and remains of settlement or industry.
- 7.25.9 The settlement at Wennington may have early medieval origins, and it has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA has the potential to contain early medieval, later medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of the village and evidence for changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.25.10 The APA includes the 12th-century Church of St Mary and St Peter. The graveyard will contain post-medieval and earlier burials, as well as grave markers and other associated architecture. It also has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of the earlier phases of activity. Study of any of the burials in this churchyard could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.25.11 Burials of more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest and relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.25.12 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines,<sup>42</sup> archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics.<sup>43</sup> For Christian burials, archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England.<sup>44</sup> Such disturbance could be for development purposes or

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<sup>42</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB

<sup>43</sup> BABAO 2019a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB

<sup>44</sup> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds (Second Edition), APAB; Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials (APAB) 2023 Science and the Dead, Destructive sampling of archaeological and human remains for scientific analysis.

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## 7.26 Havering APA 2.26 Hare Hall

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.26.1 The APA covers an area of land around the Royal Liberty School, formerly Hare Hall, an 18th-century country house and gardens located south-east of Gidea Park. Archaeological investigations within the APA found evidence for Roman ditches cut by practice trenches dating to the First World War. These trenches were part of a training camp at the hall for the Artists Rifles, a regiment of the British Army Reserves.
- 7.26.2 The Hare Hall APA has been designated as a Tier 2 APA as it has the potential to contain further Romano-British archaeological deposits and further deposits relating to the training camp and military history of the site during the two world wars. It may also include evidence for a medieval moated site.

**Description**

- 7.26.3 Hare Hall replaced a farmhouse called Goodwins. This is depicted on the 1618 Liberty of Havering map as a rectangular double-moated site, with two moated islands. The southern of the two moated islands contained at least two buildings. By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867–71, there is no indication of a moat. An ornamental lake is depicted to the north-east of the late 18th-century hall by Chapman and Andre in 1777, but the sinuous form of this water feature does not equate with the geometric earlier moat. This lake is no longer extant, although this APA has been drawn to include its location as shown on 18th- and 19th-century maps.
- 7.26.4 The Grade II\* listed house was built in 1769–70 as a country house for John A. Wallinger. The Palladian mansion was built to designs by James Paine. The main north front is of five bays, with a rusticated basement storey, above which the two upper storeys are unified by a giant portico and pilasters at the angles. In 1896, the house was considerably enlarged on that side by filling in the space between the pavilions.
- 7.26.5 Between 1915 and 1918, the hall became ‘Hare Hall Camp’ a training camp for the Artists Rifles, a regiment of the British Army Reserves. The Artists Rifles included professional artists, musicians and writers. Its members ‘produced some of the most famous and evocative representations of warfare on the Western Front in visual media and in poetry’ (AOC Archaeology Group, 2019). During the First World War the regiment included poet Wilfred Owen.
- 7.26.6 Archaeological investigations at the Royal Liberty School uncovered a practice trench dating to the First World War which cut the fill of a late Roman (*c* AD 200–400) east-west aligned ditch. The practice trench was straight sided, flat bottomed in a zig-zag shape. This emulated the zig-zag shapes of trenches on the western front, which were designed to prevent gunfire, shrapnel, and explosions from travelling along the trench. Contemporary photographs from the hall show the digging and use of practice trenches.
- 7.26.7 In 1921, Hare Hall became home to a boy’s school, which became known as The Royal Liberty School. It underwent some expansion in 1927 with a classroom extension to the rear. Building recording work in 2019 targeted three Second World War buildings in the school grounds, which were brick structures with poured concrete elements and blast-screen entrances. These buildings were interpreted as rapidly constructed civilian shelters for use by the staff and students of The Royal Liberty School. One is likely to have include a gun embrasure and was interpreted as a fortified observation post, being situated in an open area near a main road and rail routes into London. These buildings were modified with the additions of windows in the post-war period.



- 7.26.8 The APA remains as a school in the present day, and includes its associated playing fields and outbuildings.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.26.9 The APA is located just to the south of the projected line of the London-to-Colchester Roman Road (APA 2.24) and has the potential to contain further Roman settlement or agricultural remains. Such deposits could provide insights into the nature of Roman settlement activity within Havering and provide further information about the use of the landscape close to this important Roman road as it travelled through the borough.
- 7.26.10 The APA is likely to contain the remains of a medieval moated site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. The use of moated sites often continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of the site and allow it to be better situated within the origins and development of moated complexes across Havering.
- 7.26.11 Remains of the moat, or later potentially associated lake may contain waterlogged deposits which will contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the site and to the medieval landscape in which it was constructed. Such deposits can preserve remains that do not usually survive such as textiles, leather and wood.
- 7.26.12 The 20th-century use of Hare Hall has an important military association, being the site of 'Hare Hall Camp', a training camp for the Artists Rifles, a regiment of the British Army Reserves. It is very likely further archaeological remains associated with the First World War use of the hall and its grounds are present across the site. Such remains could comprise remnants of structures, training activities and artefacts related to the site's military usage.

### Key References

AOC Archaeology Group, 2019 The Artists Rifles and Civilian Shelters: Wartime Evidence at Royal Liberty School, Havering, East London. <https://www.aocarchaeology.com/news/royal-liberty-school>

Chapman, J and Andre, P, 1777 Map of the County of Essex. Available at: <https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/overlays/map-of-the-county-of-essex-by-john-chapman-peter-andre-1777-3e9c0235-11b9-41ac-a4d8-0d5ec9aca8af> [accessed March 2024]

Historic England, in prep. Having Moats Project, Alternative Action Reports.

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## 7.27 Havering APA 2.27 Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface

### Summary and Definition

- 7.27.1 This APA covers a corridor of prehistoric and later archaeological potential covering the geological change from the alluvial and peat deposits along the foreshore and gravel terraces to the north. Towards the west of the borough this broadly corresponds with the modern New Road (A1306) and to the east, Wennington Road.
- 7.27.2 This area has been designated as a Tier 2 APA as it has the potential for finds particularly dating to the prehistoric period. This APA is continuous with the **London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's Ripple Road APA 2.12**, occupying the same liminal region but across Havering.

### Description

- 7.27.3 This APA follows the approximate line of where the marshlands to the south, which border the Thames, would have met the drier land to the north. This is evident in the geological change between alluvial deposits to the south and Taplow gravels to the north. This is part of the Thames terrace edge which runs from the City of London into Essex. This continues the line of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's 'Ripple Road' APA which noted significant finds in the area, including the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age Dagenham Idol, and a Bronze Age trackway. Rainham (**APA 2.22**) is located between the west and east sections of this APA.
- 7.27.4 The HER records numerous small quantities of prehistoric material and evidence for activity spanning the Mesolithic to Iron Age across this APA. An archaeological evaluation at Beam Riverside Park in 2017 (which extended into this APA) found east-west linear features which contained flakes of worked flint, sherds of pottery and some fired clay. These features were interpreted as prehistoric boundary features. Archaeological investigations at 15–17 New Road in 2002 found a prehistoric pit and several postholes believed to be of prehistoric date, as well as pot sherds, struck flints and burnt flint. The dating on the site ranged from Mesolithic to Iron Age.
- 7.27.5 At the former Manser Works at 137–139 New Road, archaeological investigations produced significant evidence for Bronze Age activity. This included several substantial pits and numerous smaller features such as stake and postholes, substantial quantities of burnt flint and burnt clay. Several of the features exhibited evidence of probable *in situ* burning and it is possible that some of the stakeholes also supported structures associated with this activity. Most of the early deposits and features on the site were clearly associated within what is loosely termed a 'burnt mound' complex.
- 7.27.6 Further east on Dunedin Road, a series of linear features and post holes were excavated. These included post-medieval drains and potential prehistoric gullies. The features below the brickearth, cut into natural sands and gravels, were small linear features and post holes which produced a small quantity of pottery and struck flint, which were presumed to be prehistoric features.
- 7.27.7 An archaeological watching brief during the construction of a pipeline between Horndon on the Hill and Barking which runs adjacent to and within this APA found a moderate level of archaeological activity from prehistoric through to post-medieval in date. Small collections of worked flint (Neolithic and Bronze Age) were recovered from along the route.
- 7.27.8 An archaeological excavation at Brookway Allotments in the eastern part of this APA found a multi-period site. The earliest occupation dated to the early Neolithic. Features uncovered include pits, postholes, a gravel surface and finds including pottery and flint-knapping debris. The peat deposits on the site formed after the Neolithic settlement had been abandoned. A few

Mesolithic microliths were also recovered. Post-medieval pits and a large ditch were the most recent features recorded, preceded by evidence of a timber-framed building, thought to date to the early 13th century. An early Roman ditch was uncovered in the southern part of the site

### **Statement of Significance**

- 7.27.9 The Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface APA is an area with considerable archaeological potential. Prehistoric and later activity has been evidenced by numerous features, finds and areas of interest along the APA. Further archaeological investigations in this APA could reveal more prehistoric features such as trackways, ditches, artefacts and remains of settlement or industry on larger scales than already seen. There is also potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains to be discovered.
- 7.27.10 There is potential for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental archaeological remains in the alluvial and peat deposits in this area. These deposits may contain rare organic finds which would contribute to our understanding of the early development of the Thames, and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day.

### **Key References**

Historic England, 2016 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal.

Menotti, F, 2012 Wetland archaeology and beyond: theory and practice

MOLA, 2000 The archaeology of Greater London: an assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London

## 7.28 Havering APA 2.28 Hunts Hill Farm

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.28.1 This APA covers parcels of largely undeveloped land east of Aveley Road, which includes the Hunts Hill farmstead. This is immediately adjacent to an area of intense multi-period archaeological activity which was revealed through archaeological excavations in the 1990s, prior to gravel extraction east and south of the APA. These excavations revealed evidence of intermittent occupation in the area dating from the late Mesolithic to the present day.
- 7.28.2 This area has been designated as a Tier 2 APA as it has the potential for archaeological material associated with occupation, activity, or settlement in prehistoric and later periods, up to the present day. There is a high likelihood that Roman remains associated with a small agricultural settlement could be present within this APA.

**Description**

- 7.28.3 This APA covers largely undeveloped parcels of land east of Aveley Road and adjacent to areas of archaeological excavations associated with Hunts Hill Farm, which took place primarily in the 1990s prior to gravel extraction. This includes land around the Hunts Hill farmstead and associated cottages, and other small areas of undeveloped land to the north at the junction with Bramble Lane.
- 7.28.4 Hunts Hill Farm is situated on Thames terrace gravels, which are recorded as Lynch Hill gravels by the BGS. The Lynch Hill gravels have produced far larger numbers of Lower Palaeolithic artefacts than any other source area in Greater London, and these are usually in a much fresher condition than those from earlier and later terrace deposits. Although little Palaeolithic material has been found in the immediate environs of this APA, stone tool findspots further north (for example at Gerpins Lane and in Upminster) suggest their presence in the wider landscape.
- 7.28.5 The archaeological potential of Hunts Hill Farm was recognised in the late 20th century when a complex system of cropmarks were identified in aerial photographs, including enclosures, field boundaries, ring ditches and pit alignments. Archaeological excavations prior to gravel extraction immediately east and south of this APA revealed evidence of intermittent occupation or activity across 16 hectares, which dated from the late Mesolithic to the present day. The landscape around this APA would have been an attractive location for hunter-gather groups and for later farming communities, due to its elevation, proximity to water sources and other natural resources.
- 7.28.6 The earliest items in the worked flint assemblage from excavations at Hunts Hill Farm comprised a broken microlith of later Mesolithic date and flakes of probable later Mesolithic to early Neolithic date. Evidence for later Neolithic activity from Hunts Hill farm is limited, but perhaps represented by a small number of pottery fragments. During the late Bronze Age several round houses were constructed at Hunt's Hill Farm. During the earlier Iron Age, the landscape became more intensively settled. An enclosure ditch and round houses and waterholes were constructed at Hunt's Hill Farm at this time, likely representing a number of pastoral farmsteads, surrounded by ditched fields. The settlements at Hunt's Hill Farm were then occupied from the Iron Age until the late Roman period.
- 7.28.7 Hunts Hill Farm appears to have been used throughout the Roman period for agricultural purposes, with field systems and features such as wells found close to this APA. Although some Roman building materials were recovered, none were associated with any structures. The presence of agricultural remains along with cremation burials suggests the presence of a potentially low-status settlement of this date, a small villa or farmstead, close to the previously excavated area and potentially within or close to this APA.

- 7.28.8 Early and later medieval activity was identified during the Hunts Hill farm excavations, although somewhat south of this APA. The presence of Early Saxon pottery and a probable inhumation cemetery suggests the continuity of settlement of the area. There was probably a single farmstead at this location from the 12th to 14th centuries. Plant and animal remains suggest that a regime of mixed farming was undertaken at Hunts Hill Farm, likely focusing on grain production to supply London.

### Statement of Significance

- 7.28.9 The APA overlies Thames gravel terraces, which likely include Lynch Hill gravels. These gravels can contain Palaeolithic material. Finds of this period are significant as they are some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If such remains were found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 7.28.10 Comprising largely undeveloped areas of Hunts Hill Farm and its surrounds, this APA has considerable multi-period archaeological potential. Later Mesolithic and later prehistoric activity has been evidenced by finds, features and areas of interest immediately east and south of the APA. Further archaeological investigations in this APA could reveal more prehistoric features such as trackways, ditches, artefacts and remains of settlement or industry in keeping with these nearby remains. There is also considerable potential for Roman remains, as well as medieval and post-medieval remains.
- 7.28.11 It is likely that cropmarks and features identified in previous excavations will continue into the areas that comprise this APA. If more remains of this type are discovered, they would provide further insight into occupation patterns and land use within this part of Havering during prehistory and later periods, shedding light on the settlement of the area. The APA has the potential to provide insight into the origins and development of settlement up to the present-day and add to the growing corpus of information for use of the landscape and evolving lifestyles.

### Key References

MOLA, 2013 *Archaeological landscapes of east London: six multi-period sites excavated in advance of gravel quarrying in the London Borough of Havering*, London, <https://doi.org/10.5284/1020237>.

Swift, D. 2004. Hunts Hill Farm: A post-excavation assessment. Available at: [https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-1120-1/dissemination/pdf/Documents/PXAs/UELG\\_pxa01d\\_UP-HH89.pdf](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-1120-1/dissemination/pdf/Documents/PXAs/UELG_pxa01d_UP-HH89.pdf)

## 7.29 Havering APA 2.29 Hacton

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.29.1 This APA covers a largely undeveloped area east of the Ingrebourne River around the village of Hacton, which contains an extensive, complex and varied assemblage of cropmarks, likely representing multi-period occupation sites and human activity dating between the prehistoric and modern periods. Some of these features have been confirmed by recent archaeological surveys and ground investigations.
- 7.29.2 This area has been designated as Tier 2 as it has the potential to yield a variety of archaeological material associated with occupation, activity, or settlement of Havering, in prehistoric and later periods, up to the present day.

**Description**

- 7.29.3 This APA covers a largely undeveloped area east of the Ingrebourne River and south of Upminster, including the village of Hacton which is one of the three main historic areas of settlement in Upminster parish, the others being Upminster village (APA 2.6) and the hamlet of Corbets Tey (APA 2.4). Hacton is likely to have early medieval origins, with a name from the word *haca* meaning hook, referring to a bend in the Ingrebourne. Hacton subsequently remained a relatively small settlement, perhaps due to its decimation by plague in the mid-14th century.
- 7.29.4 This APA overlies a range of geologies, including the Lynch Hill gravel terraces, Head (fragmented deposits moved downslope through weathering) and alluvial deposits. The Lynch Hill gravels have produced far larger numbers of Lower Palaeolithic artefacts than any other source area in Greater London, which are usually in a much fresher condition than those from earlier and later terrace deposits. These artefacts are usually Acheulian in character, though Clactonian and Levallois material may also be present. Handaxes have been recovered from the Lynch Hill gravels at sites across east London, and Havering is no exception, with the HER recording 16 entries for Palaeolithic material, usually handaxes and often representing multiple artefacts from the same site, across the central, southern, and eastern parts of the borough.
- 7.29.5 Two dispersed late Bronze Age hoards, likely originating from a large sub-circular, double-ditched enclosure about 90m in diameter, were discovered in 1987 towards the north of this APA and close to Hacton Lane. The hoards contained looped socketed axes, leaf-shaped spearheads, fragments of sword blades and lumps of copper cake (circular ingots). Subsequent excavation of this area found a probable post-medieval enclosure which cut the prehistoric one. Extensive, complex and varied cropmarks, considered to be of high archaeological importance, were recorded to the north-west of Park Corner Farm in 2000. These included a series of small, ditched, rectilinear enclosures and pits, alongside larger linear features and pits, likely to be the remains of prehistoric or Roman settlement and may represent a multi-period occupation site. In addition, this survey identified a large, perfectly circular ring ditch with a terminal defined entrance on its east side, close to Hacton village. This likely indicates the presence of a round barrow which may be indicative of funerary activities in the wider environs.
- 7.29.6 Archaeological investigations at Rainham Lodge Farm which comprised 186 trenches over the c 46-hectare site uncovered a large number of archaeological features. Linear features including ditches and gullies were found scattered across the site, many of which could not be dated. Several of these features were confirmed as being of medieval or post-medieval date, including two long linear cropmarks which were identified as modern land drains. However, in the south-west of the site (close to the Ingrebourne), excavations found features which confirmed the presence of many cropmarks, which demonstrated the multi-period use of the area, most notably from the late Bronze Age, early–middle Iron Age, Roman and early medieval periods. The

earliest evidence of human activity found at this site was in the form of struck flints, largely unstratified, and dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.

- 7.29.7 Rainham Lodge Farm, close to the Ingrebourne, is also understood to have formed an outlying part of RAF Hornchurch (**APA 2.21**) in the Second World War. Archaeological investigations found metal cabling and made-ground deposits associated with a possible radar station, as well as a trackway to the radar station and features possibly associated with a gun placement. No below-ground trace could be identified for an unusual triangular array of geophysical anomalies in the western part of the site, which was thought to be possibly related to a Second World War radio or radar installation.

#### **Statement of Significance**

- 7.29.8 The APA overlies Thames gravel terraces, which likely include Lynch Hill gravels. It represents a largely undeveloped and geologically significant area in the otherwise heavily developed central part of Havering. These gravels can contain Palaeolithic material. Finds of this period are significant as they are some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If such remains were found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period. Some Mesolithic stone tools have been identified within this APA which supports the potential for earlier remains.
- 7.29.9 This APA contains a large number of later prehistoric finds and evidence for settlement and agricultural activity, particularly close to the Ingrebourne and of Bronze Age to Iron Age date. There is also evidence for Roman and later activity, suggesting long-term occupation of this area. Recent excavations have confirmed the presence of cropmarks as archaeological features. If similar remains were discovered, they would provide further insight into occupation patterns and land use within Havering during later prehistory.
- 7.29.10 Parts of this APA are associated with RAF Hornchurch and activity in the Second World War. The remains within the APA of this date include radar and gun structures which can enhance our understanding of the history of the complex and the key role RAF Hornchurch played in the Battle of Britain.
- 7.29.11 This APA includes a section of the Ingrebourne and its alluvial deposits. Waterlogged deposits may be present, from which the recovery and analysis of environmental samples can provide a better picture of the historic landscape in the prehistoric period. The deposits may also contain evidence that does not usually survive, such as textiles, wood and bone.

#### **Key References**

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 2022 Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster, London Borough of Havering. An Archaeological Evaluation. Site Code: RLF22/70

Air Photo Services, 2021 Rainham Lodge Farm, Hornchurch. Assessment of airborne and satellite remote sensing data for archaeology

## 7.30 Havering APA 2.30 East Rainham Multi-Period Archaeology

**Summary and Definition**

- 7.30.1 This APA covers an area east of Rainham village and immediately north of the **Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface APA 2.27**. Numerous chance finds of Palaeolithic and later prehistoric date have been found within this APA, which also contains a number of extant cropmarks and evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval multi-period settlement.
- 7.30.2 This area has been designated as Tier 2 as it has the potential to yield a variety of archaeological material associated with occupation, activity, or settlement of Havering, in the prehistoric and later periods.

**Description**

- 7.30.3 This APA covers an area east of Rainham village (**APA 2.22**) and adjacent to the **Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface APA 2.27**). It overlies predominantly Taplow Gravels, Head (fragmented deposits moved downslope through weathering) deposits and alluvial deposits of the Ingrebourne. This APA includes much of the modern residential development around Parsonage Farm School due to numerous prehistoric finds recovered from this area.
- 7.30.4 This APA contains a small concentration of Palaeolithic findspots around Berwick Road and Lake Avenue. These include a number of stone tools, including a scraper found during road construction and garden works along Berwick Road. A ‘finely chipped’ spearhead point thought to be Upper Palaeolithic in date was found during works in a garden on Lake Avenue.
- 7.30.5 Several Neolithic items have been recovered from along Berwick Road, including a damaged oval flint scraper and an abraded handaxe with some areas of polish intact. In 1965, drainage works connected with road construction on Berwick Road revealed a series of prehistoric artefacts dating from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods, which were retrieved from spoil. It was thought these might represent an occupation site, but no investigation took place to determine if there were any associated features. A Neolithic scraper or chisel was also found just west of Parsonage Farm School.
- 7.30.6 Although now quarried away, this APA also contains Great Arnold’s Field, the site of an early Neolithic ring ditch and a 12th-century farmstead which were excavated in the 1960s. Mesolithic flints were recovered from the excavations here. This area (and another quarried area towards the south of the APA along New Road) have been included within this to ensure that any associated archaeological features that may remain around the perimeter, for example, in roadways and the edges of fields, are considered in future assessments. Moor Hall Farm, another now quarried site adjacent and east of Great Arnolds Field and this APA, revealed late Neolithic activity as well as a late Bronze Age and early Iron Age cemetery site containing ten cremation burials. A complex of cropmarks present immediately west of Great Arnolds Field suggests that activity continues widely across this area.
- 7.30.7 A set of rectilinear cropmarks are present towards the north of the APA at the Federation Jewish Cemetery. It has been suggested these represent a possibly winged form of Roman villa and a walled farm yard to the north, although other interpretations have included a prehistoric or Roman trackway with accompanying enclosure ditches. Fieldwalking across the cemetery found pottery and other finds dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, suggesting long-term occupation in the vicinity. Further evidence of Roman activity was found at Parsonage Farm in the west of the APA, where works in the 1950s revealed a number of Roman tiles.



- 7.30.8 Excavations at Spring Farm towards the south of this APA found Iron Age cremation burial pits, one of which contained a complete vessel. A number of ditches and pits and a post-medieval field system were also recorded during the excavation, confirming the archaeological nature of cropmarks across this area.

#### **Statement of Significance**

- 7.30.9 Rare Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within this APA. Geologically, it overlies the Taplow gravels and Head deposits which have the potential to contain additional prehistoric remains. Finds of this period are significant as they are some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If such remains are found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 7.30.10 This APA contains a number of later prehistoric finds, and archaeological interventions have confirmed the presence of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement activity. The presence of cropmarks and findspots across the APA indicate the presence of further archaeological remains in previously undeveloped areas. If such remains are discovered, they would provide further insight into occupation patterns and land use within Havering during prehistory.
- 7.30.11 Roman, medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains and settlement activity have been identified across the APA. If further remains of this nature are present, they could provide insight into the origins and development of settlement and land-use patterns in this area, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.
- 7.30.12 This APA includes a section of the Ingrebourne and its alluvial deposits. Alluvial deposits can obscure earlier phases of archaeology and have the potential to contain waterlogged deposits. Such deposits present the possibility for environmental samples which can provide a better picture of the historic environment and landscape in prehistoric and later periods. Such deposits may also contain evidence that does not usually survive, such as textiles, wood and bone.

#### **Key References**

Border Archaeology, 2019 Land adjoining Federation of Synagogues Cemetery, Upminster Road, Rainham: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. BA1905SCR/ADBA

MOLAS, 2004 Great Arnold's Field, Launder's Lane, Rainham: A post-excavation assessment. Site Code R-126

## 8 DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

### 8.1 Havering APA 3.1 Havering Historic Forest and Parklands

#### Summary and Definition

- 8.1.1 The APA covers a broad area of largely undeveloped land in the northern part of the Borough of Havering. This land represents part of the former Forests of Essex, including the edge of the Hainault Forest and numerous parklands associated with medieval and later estates, including Havering, Bedfords and Dagnam Parks. This APA includes nine discrete areas of designated ancient woodland, which constitutes the majority of the ancient woodland in Havering.
- 8.1.2 The APA is classified as Tier 3 because it represents a largely undeveloped historic landscape which has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to parkland creation and its use and management in the medieval and post-medieval periods. This APA also contains rare remnants of ancient forest, much of which was cleared of trees for agriculture, parkland or other development throughout the post-medieval period. It is possible that these and other forested areas could contain archaeological features relating to woodland management. This APA may also contain the route of a Roman road, which if present, could shed more light on the extent of Roman settlement in Havering which is currently not clear.

#### Description

- 8.1.3 Havering is the sixth most-wooded borough in London. This is largely due to the larger blocks of semi-natural woodland that are concentrated in the north of the borough. Forming part of the wooded Havering Ridge, which runs from the Hainault Forest in the London Borough of Redbridge to Brentwood in Essex. Hainault represents the remains of the medieval forest, which was almost entirely cleared in the 19th century. Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex shows the woodland had largely been cleared in Havering, although pockets remain across the APA. These remnants of the ancient woodland that once covered much of the area may contain now-disused features relating to forestry and land management.
- 8.1.4 Much of this APA represents the historic landscapes and wider settings of Havering Park, Bedfords Park, Pyrgo Park and Dagnam Park. Aside from clusters of settlement at Havering-atte-Bower (**APA 2.12**) and Noak Hill (**APA 2.18**), settlement in this area largely consists of dispersed farmsteads surrounded by tracts of agricultural land.
- 8.1.5 Havering Park opened in 1976 and contains remnants of the early 19th-century country-house estate. This was formally part of the estate of the medieval Royal Palace of Havering (**APA 1.6**), a royal residence linked traditionally with Edward the Confessor. Settlement here may be even older, however, and it is possible that Sigeberht the Little, the King of Essex from c AD 617–53, may have had a wooden hunting lodge or palace in this area. The 19th-century manor included a laid-out park of 250 acres which included an avenue of Wellingtonia trees (Giant Sequoia) leading up to the house. Havering Park still has the second-largest plantation of Wellingtonia in England, totalling 100 trees.
- 8.1.6 Bedfords Park comprises land formerly belonging to the manors of Bedfords and Earls (or Nerles), the name probably derived from a John Bedford who held land in the area in 1362. Largely used for farming, by the late 18th and early 19th century, the house had ornamental gardens and fine trees in the grounds. The Bedfords estate was sold off in 1933 and became a public park. The house was demolished in 1959 but the walled garden remains (see **APA 2.3 Bedfords Manor**).
- 8.1.7 Records for the manor of Pyrgo date from the 14th century (see **APA 2.14 Pyrgo Palace**). A public footpath across the site was probably a medieval roadway, which provided a route to

Stapleford Abbots from Broxhill Road. In 1518, the manor was occupied by the King's steward, Sir Brian Tuke, from whom it passed to Henry VIII in 1541. In 1860, a subterranean passage that was said to exist in the grounds of the park was apparently confirmed 'not far distant from the present ice house', which may have been a line between the foundations of the royal palace at Havering. By 1919, the estate covered 824 acres, but was eventually sold off piecemeal and is now in private ownership.

- 8.1.8 Dagnam Park lies between Harold Hill and Noak Hill. It is now a public park, which preserves its 18th-century boundaries together with some of the landscaped features, specimen trees and ponds. A curving track that crosses the park follows the line of the 18th-century drive. The remains of three moated sites, or possible moated sites, lie within or are directly adjacent to the park (**APA 1.1 Dagnam Moated Site, APA 2.1c Dagenham and APA 2.1e Fir Wood**) and it contains Hatters Wood, Havering's largest woodland. Although the house and formal gardens at Dagnams have disappeared, the general layout of the park as shown in 1777 is hardly changed.
- 8.1.9 A possible route for another London-to-Colchester Roman Road clips the north-western corner of the borough and this proposed route may be contained within this APA. There is little evidence for this road, although there are sporadic Roman findspots across the wider area including a possible settlement at the western end of Wellingtonia Avenue at Havering Park.
- 8.1.10 Prehistoric activity within this APA is mostly confined to a few findspots, including a Bronze Age palstave found north-east of Havering-atte-Bower and a socketed axe found in Harold Hill. More substantial evidence of settlement including potentially prehistoric ring ditches has been noted in the Paternoster Row area (**APA 2.20**).

### Statement of Significance

- 8.1.11 The APA has the potential to yield evidence of the Roman road and/or associated roadside activities and settlement in the north-west part of the Borough. There is also an area of Roman activity at the western end of Wellingtonia Avenue in Havering Park that could indicate the presence of further archaeology of this date in the region. Any such finds could help to inform our understanding of the extent and nature of Roman settlement in Havering.
- 8.1.12 This APA also contains rare remnants of ancient forest, much of which was cleared of trees for agriculture, parkland or other development throughout the post-medieval period. It is possible that these and other forested areas contain archaeological features relating to woodland management. It is also possible that earlier, potentially prehistoric, remains are present in these patches of undeveloped land.
- 8.1.13 The APA represents a largely undeveloped historic landscape which has the potential to yield archaeological remains relating to parkland creation and its use and management in the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as more-recent agricultural practices and use of the landscape. The remains of medieval to post-medieval manor and country houses and the archaeological evidence of former garden layouts and design features are important as they provide evidence for the development of English estates and gardens.

### Key References

Hunter, H, 2020 'Fifty Fabulous Features' Statements of Significance for Fifty Features of Historic Designed Landscapes within the Land of the Fanns.

MOLA, 2000 The archaeology of Greater London: An assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London.

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## 8.2 Havering APA 3.2 Thames Foreshore and Havering Marshes

### Summary and Definition

- 8.2.1 The APA covers an area of land along the southern boundary of the borough, comprising the River Thames foreshore and the marshland that extends from the foreshore northwards to meet **APA 2.27 Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface**. These areas are variably referred to as the Hornchurch, Rainham, Wennington and Aveley Marshes.
- 8.2.2 The Thames Foreshore and Havering Marshes APA has been designated as a Tier 3 APA because it represents a historic landscape which has the potential to yield potentially well-preserved evidence of prehistoric activity onwards, including waterlogged deposits.

### Description

- 8.2.3 The alluvial foreshore deposits in this area have previously yielded archaeological and environmental remains from prehistoric and later periods, including the remains of a prehistoric forest. Peat deposits, thought to have formed in the Mesolithic period, were found across the former Murex site close to the foreshore. Works close to the Rainham Ferry in 1961 revealed fragments of Roman pottery which were dated to the 1st century AD. It has been suggested that these finds, along with the presence of Roman building material in the church of St Helens and St Giles in Rainham, may indicate a Roman causeway or quay in the area of the Rainham Ferry. Survey along the Thames foreshore in Havering in the 1990s revealed numerous post-medieval structures, including riverfront defences or wharves near Little Coldharbour and the remains of possible vessels, as well as undated stakes and timbers of unknown function across the APA. Further post-medieval activity is recorded inland, in the form of post-medieval waste-disposal sites, dams and flood defences, and features such as pits and wells and a public house, first mentioned in 1531.
- 8.2.4 The marshland is typified by localised areas of gravels interwoven by river channels and wetland environments. It is likely that from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age, the area was dynamic, with many episodes of water inundation and seasonal flooding. The APA has the potential to preserve evidence of prehistoric activity, as well as evidence for later settlement and exploitation of the landscape. Evidence for settlement is more abundant in **APA 2.27 Gravel Terrace and Marshlands Interface**, however, where these marshland deposits meet the higher land of the gravel terraces. The north-eastern most part of this APA also encompasses this interface and includes a collection of Mesolithic flints, several cropmarks of circular or near circular ditches seen in aerial photographs and a possible rectilinear field system. Works on the A13 road just south of these finds exposed a band of peat that is thought to date to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.
- 8.2.5 Prehistoric activity is well represented on the opposite bank of the Thames with Erith Riverside and Crayford Marsh (see **London Borough of Bexley, APA 19**) having evidence of human occupation and settlement from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. A substantial prehistoric forest survives near the Erith yacht club, with trackways, fish traps, wattle structures and hurdles evident on the foreshore and eroding out of the peat. A sand and gravel Palaeolithic land surface, from which over 670 struck flints were recovered—possibly representing an *in situ* working site—were found across the Thames during works on the Slade Green Relief Road. The gravel terrace of Aveley, just to the east of this APA is also well known for the discovery of Palaeolithic material, as is Purfleet to the south-east of the marshes, where gravel extraction revealed large numbers of Palaeolithic flint implements, understood as a flint manufacturing site.

- 8.2.6 The Hornchurch, Rainham and Wennington marshes were used for cattle grazing from the 16th to the 19th century, with agricultural land extended through reclamation in the 17th century. In the 19th century, Rainham relied heavily on the river and the marshes (**APA 2.22 Rainham**) for its economy. The river enabled goods to be supplied to and exported from the area, whilst cattle and sheep grazed on the coastal marshes.
- 8.2.7 The Rainham Marches have a strong military history. In 1906, the War Office bought almost 80 hectares of Rainham Marsh for use as rifle ranges, which were used for training throughout both World Wars. Relict structures from the military ownership of the marshes still exist, including multiple anti-aircraft gun placements, positioned to defend the Murex works at Rainham. At Wennington marshes, remnants of a starfish site survive. This fire-based urban decoy was designed to draw enemy aircraft away from central London.
- 8.2.8 Industry gradually spread across this APA from the end of the 19th century onwards. Much of this APA is recorded as historic landfill. It is possible that some areas have seen disturbance or truncation of archaeological deposits. Much of this ‘landfill’ has taken the form of made-ground, rather than extraction, indicating the potentially deeply buried survival of archaeological deposits. This APA has been drawn to include all areas of ‘landfill’ which are probably made-ground deposits.
- 8.2.9 The Silt Lagoons at Rainham are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest for populations of breeding and over-wintering birds. They were created via river dredging, used from the 1960s onwards for the disposal of dredged material from the rivers Thames and Medway. The wet conditions allowed wetland wildlife to flourish, but as disposal of dredged material into the lagoons declined, the habitat began to dry out and a rough grassland habitat was formed. A restoration plan, to resume disposing of dredged materials into the Lagoons is underway. It is possible that as well as overlying deeply buried *in situ* archaeological deposits, the dredged material could include archaeological material taken from the Thames in the process of dredging and now redeposited into the Rainham marshes.

### Statement of Significance

- 8.2.10 The alluvial deposits of the Thames foreshore have the potential to contain archaeological remains from all periods. Such remains are significant as they will contribute to our understanding of the early development of the Thames, and the exploitation of a riverine landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day. These deposits could also preserve rare organic material from any period. These are not common in England and are, therefore, of great interest as they can provide information about past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and environmental change which would not otherwise be available.
- 8.2.11 Historically, the Hornchurch, Rainham, Wennington and Aveley marshes are typified by localised areas of gravels interwoven by river channels and wetland environments. It is likely that from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age, the area was dynamic, with many episodes of water inundation and seasonal flooding. Palaeolithic working sites have been found to the south and east of this APA, and later prehistoric settlement is present towards the north-east and immediately north. The APA has the potential to preserve evidence of prehistoric activity, as well as evidence for later settlement and changes to the landscape.
- 8.2.12 Marshland is a rare historic landscape type in Greater London. The marshes were used for animal grazing and provided access to the Thames from at least the medieval period onwards. They saw piecemeal reclamation from the 17th century onwards and the medieval and post-medieval use of the landscape is still visible in surviving material along the foreshore and further inland. The APA has the potential to reveal more evidence for how the marshes were used in the post-medieval period.

8.2.13 The modern use of the marshes has been largely military and later industrial in nature. Landfill accounts for large areas of the APA, but it is probable that much of this is made-ground and that archaeological deposits survive beneath a later accumulation of material. Much of the APA now falls within an RSPB nature reserve.

### **Key References**

Alison Farmer Associates, 2016 Land of the Fanns, Landscape Character Assessment

Historic England, 2020 London Borough of Bexley, Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal

MOLA, 2000 The archaeology of Greater London: An assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London

Oxford Archaeology, 2001 Rainham, Wennington and Aveley Marshes, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Volume 2

### 8.3 Havering APA 3.3 Havering Prehistoric Potential

#### Summary and Definition

- 8.3.1 The APA covers a wide area of largely undeveloped land towards the centre and east of the borough which overlies Lynch Hill and Taplow gravels and head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) deposits, all of which have the potential to contain evidence of Palaeolithic and later prehistoric activity. Numerous Palaeolithic artefacts and Bronze Age to Iron Age features have been found within or close to this APA, largely in the central portions of the borough which have seen the most development. This APA includes the alluvial deposits of the Ingrebourne river to the north of Upminster.
- 8.3.2 The APA is classed as Tier 3 as it overlies geological deposits with a general potential to yield Palaeolithic and later prehistoric remains and represents a relatively undeveloped area in comparison to the otherwise densely western half of the borough. It surrounds areas of gravel extraction which have previously yielded evidence for prehistoric activity. This APA also has the potential to yield Roman, medieval, and post-medieval activity associated with settlements.

#### Description

- 8.3.3 This APA overlies a range of geologies, but primarily the Lynch Hill, Taplow and Boyn Hill gravels terraces and Head (fragmented deposits moved downslope through weathering) deposits. The Lynch Hill gravels have produced far larger numbers of Lower Palaeolithic artefacts than any other source area in Greater London, which are usually in a much fresher condition than those from earlier and later terrace deposits. These artefacts are usually Acheulian in character, though Clactonian and Levallois material may also be present. Handaxes have been recovered from the Lynch Hill gravels at sites across east London, and Havering is no exception, with the HER recording 16 entries for Palaeolithic material, usually handaxes and often representing multiple artefacts from the same site, across the central, southern, and eastern parts of the borough.
- 8.3.4 It is likely that these artefacts were manufactured close to streams and were transported over short distances by erosional processes and incorporated into accumulated gravel deposits in channels. Although generally not *in situ*, the relatively undamaged artefacts from the Lynch Hill gravels suggest that human occupation was at least contemporary with their formation (Wymer 1988). Many of these Palaeolithic finds were recovered through extractive or construction works in the 19th and early 20th centuries and it is likely that any further works across this APA which impact upon the gravels could encounter similar material.
- 8.3.5 What was thought to be evidence for *in situ* Palaeolithic flint industry was excavated in 1924 during road construction for the Southend Arterial Road (A127). This is described in the HER as representing ‘a living and working site on the banks of the former Ingrebourne’ and included handaxes and other tools. If this was such a site, it was probably entirely removed or truncated by road building. This has not been designated as a Tier 1 APA, but the area around this site has been included in this landscape level APA in recognition of the potential for these kinds of sites. *In situ* material of this date is rare, and considered incredibly important in understanding the early prehistory of both Greater London and the UK.
- 8.3.6 Little Mesolithic material has been identified in Havering, and almost none in the east of the borough, with most finds of this date found along the interface between the Thames and the gravel terraces (APA 2.27). Two scatters of lithic material dated to the late Mesolithic were identified together with probable stake holes at South Hall Farm, east of Rainham (APA 2.30) and immediately west of this APA. This site also yielded Neolithic flints, Iron Age cut features

- and pottery, Roman cut features and pottery, a medieval ditch and pottery and post-medieval activity suggesting sites of frequent occupation in the Borough.
- 8.3.7 The Neolithic in Havering has been identified largely in the central portion of the borough, mostly set back from the marshland and gravel terrace and towards the river valleys of the Ingrebourne. A series of Palaeolithic and Neolithic artefacts were recovered during pipelaying on Berwick Road north-east of Rainham and adjacent to this APA (see **East Rainham Multi-Period Archaeology APA 2.30**). Undated ditches and Neolithic linear features have been found to the east and south of this and suggests that the wider area has potential to yielded Neolithic and later settlement remains.
- 8.3.8 Bronze Age activity has also been identified primarily in the central and southern parts of Havering including within modern-day Rainham. The landscape was transformed by extensive woodland clearance, and the creation of rectilinear ditched fields at Whitehall Wood and other places. Late Bronze Age roundhouses were constructed at Hunt's Hill Farm, a settlement which continued into the Iron Age. Moor Hall Farm (now removed by quarrying), north of Wennington, was used as a late Bronze Age cremation cemetery and was settled during the Iron Age, Roman and early medieval periods. Extensive field systems, structures, ovens and wells have all been recorded, along with a large triple-ditched rectilinear enclosure dated to the late Iron Age/Roman transition. This APA is adjacent to areas of Bronze Age activity in other APAs (eg **Hunts Hill Farm APA 2.28**, **Hacton APA 2.29** and **East Rainham APA 2.30**) and may include a prehistoric trackway and enclosure in the Warwick Lane and Warwick Field area.
- 8.3.9 Many of these sites in the central to southern part of the borough were identified ahead of extraction and have not been included in the APA where extraction was confirmed. However, all unaffected land close by is included as it is possible that remains will be present in even small areas of undeveloped land in this area that are adjacent to this extraction or otherwise developed sites. Some areas of extraction or landfill have been included where they were impractical to remove or the full extent of extraction could not be ascertained.
- 8.3.10 Multiple sites of interest were identified within this APA as part of the Lower Thames Crossing investigation, which found areas of cropmarks and earthworks representing former field boundaries, enclosures, fish ponds, moated sites and ring ditches along the Borough's easternmost boundary. Some of these features are likely to represent the medieval and later settlement of the borough, but also indicate the presence of prehistoric settlement, such as the enclosures and ring ditches observed south and east of North Ockendon.
- 8.3.11 The prehistory of Havering is largely understood through the development of the central and southern parts of the borough, and the episodes of gravel extraction that were undertaken historically and in more-recent times. The finds to date are clustered in areas that have seen significant groundwork and not generally in the underdeveloped land to the east. However, this APA overlies geological deposits that could yield material dating from the Palaeolithic, and cropmarks hint at the presence of features from later prehistory onwards. This APA has great potential both in the areas that have already been disturbed or within the landscape of previous mineral extraction in the more-rural eastern half of the borough.
- 8.3.12 The 'Managing the Essex Pleistocene' project created a predictive model of the Palaeolithic resource at a county-wide scale for Essex, which Havering historically lay within before administratively becoming part of Greater London. Essex has a significant wealth of geological deposits in which Palaeolithic material has been shown to be present and these deposits and material are likely to also occur in Havering. Whilst Brentwood (the Essex district immediately east of Havering) was largely assessed as having a low Palaeolithic potential, Thurrock (the Essex district south-east of Havering) was assessed as having moderate to high Palaeolithic



potential, adjacent to the area between Wennington and North Ockendon. These assessments of potential were based on; the known association of lithological units with Palaeolithic archaeology, significant Pleistocene fauna and/or floral remains (high potential) or indirect association with known Palaeolithic archaeology, significant Pleistocene fauna and/or floral remains (moderate potential). As such, this APA represents a continuation of the Palaeolithic potential identified in this model.

### Statement of Significance

- 8.3.13 Rare Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within this APA, and the underlying gravel terraces have the potential to contain similar remains. A predicative model of Palaeolithic potential in Essex (Managing the Essex Pleistocene) found areas of moderate to high Palaeolithic potential immediately adjacent to Havering, largely in the area between Wennington and North Ockendon. Finds of this period are significant as they are some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If such remains were found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.
- 8.3.14 This APA contains and is immediately adjacent to a number of later prehistoric finds and evidence of settlement around areas of historic gravel extraction. This is predominantly in the central parts of the borough and southern and westernmost parts of this APA. However, the presence of cropmarks, smaller sites and findspots towards the eastern edge of the borough indicate the presence of more Neolithic to Iron Age or later activity in previously undeveloped areas. If such remains are discovered, they would provide insights into occupation patterns and land use within Havering during later prehistory.
- 8.3.15 This APA includes a section of the Ingrebourne and its alluvial deposits. Waterlogged deposits may contain organic material that, if well preserved, can provide a better picture of the historic environment and landscape in the prehistoric period. The deposits may contain finds that does not usually survive, such as textiles, wood and bone.

### Key References

MOLA, 2000 The archaeology of Greater London: An assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London.

MOLA, 2013 Archaeological landscapes of east London: six multi-period sites excavated in advance of gravel quarrying in the London Borough of Havering. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1020237>

O'Connor, T. 2015. Managing the Essex Pleistocene Project. Final Project Report. Essex County Council.

## 8.4 Havering APA 3.4 Rush Green

**Summary and Definition**

- 8.4.1 The APA incorporates an area of undeveloped land that overlies Hackney Gravel geology in Rush Green. These gravels are considered to have archaeological potential and this APA contains, and is adjacent to, a number of cropmarks. This APA also includes Romford Cemetery, which opened in 1871.
- 8.4.2 The Rush Green APA has been designated as Tier 3 as it represents an area of largely undeveloped land which contains (and is adjacent to) cropmarks of possible archaeological interest. It is a continuation of the **London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's APA 3.2 Central Park**.

**Description**

- 8.4.3 This APA covers an area geologically situated on Hackney Gravel deposits. These gravels are generally considered to have a high potential to contain prehistoric remains. Excavations on similar geology in Havering, such as at Hunts Hill Farm in Upminster and Moor Hall Farm in Rainham, have revealed occupation sites dating primarily between the Bronze Age and the Roman period. These settlements tend to comprise the remains of enclosures, buildings and field systems. Palaeolithic findspots, including chance finds of handaxes, are also known from these gravel terraces.
- 8.4.4 Cropmarks have been recorded within this APA, where three potentially prehistoric ring ditches were identified in historic aerial photographs in the area of the present Sports Ground. Another ring ditch was identified on aerial photographs taken in the 1960s in the area of the present Crowlands open space, which is now noted as an area of historic landfill. Whilst the central area of this APA has been subject to gravel extraction in the past, the true extent of these works have been difficult to ascertain on historic maps and it has been included within the APA to ensure any potential works across this APA consider the potential for prehistoric remains.
- 8.4.5 Further cropmarks, likely representing prehistoric ring ditches, field systems, an enclosure and a field system of unknown date are present around 700m north of this APA, just north of the adjacent London-to-Colchester Roman Road (**APA 2.24**). Given the proximity of this road, this APA also has the potential for Roman dated (and later) activity associated with the road or roadside settlement. Ditches of an unknown date were also observed in the Victorian Romford Cemetery in aerial photographs.
- 8.4.6 A wide variety of cropmarks have been identified just across the borough boundary in Barking and Dagenham which fall mostly within the **London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's Central Park** archaeology priority area. These include a group of undated parallel ditches, a rectangular enclosure south of Wood Lane, a sub-rectangular enclosure and ring ditch to the north-east of Central Park and an area of ridge and furrow, possibly part of a medieval field system, in the west of Central Park.

**Statement of Significance**

- 8.4.7 Rush Green APA has archaeological potential as it contains areas of undeveloped land which overlie archaeologically significant geologies. Aerial photographs indicate that there are possible features both within, and to the north and south of the APA, that could be of archaeological interest. Areas of similar geology in the vicinity have revealed settlement sites dating mainly to the Bronze Age to Roman period, and there is the potential for similar remains relating to field systems or settlements to be found here. It is possible that earlier or later

remains could also be present. This area has, therefore, been classified as a Tier 3 due to its archaeological potential.

### **Key References**

Historic England, 2016 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal.

Museum of London Archaeology, 2011 Archaeological landscapes of east London, Monograph 54.

**Glossary***Abbreviation*

APA

BGS

GLAAS

GLHER

HER

NPPF

*Definitions*

Archaeological Priority Area

British Geological Survey

Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Greater London Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Record

National Planning Policy Framework

## APPENDIX A      OLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

- APA 1 Albyns House
  - APA 2 Bedford Manor House
  - APA 3 Bretons Moated Manor Site
  - APA 4 Chase
  - APA 5 Cross Clay Tye Moated Site
  - APA 6 Cockerells Moated Manor
  - APA 7 Corbetts Tay
  - APA 8 Dagnems Moated Manor
  - APA 9 Days Hall
  - APA 10 Dovers Moated Manor
  - APA 11 Durolytum Roman Settlement
  - APA 12 Durry Falls Moated Site
  - APA 13 Dycorts Moated Site
  - APA 14 East Hall
  - APA 15 Franks Moated Site
  - APA 16 Gerpins Moated Manor Site
  - APA 17 Gidea Hall & Gardens
  - APA 18 Gobions
  - APA 19 Gooshayes Moated Manor
  - APA 20 Great Gardens Moated Manor
  - APA 21 Great Tomkyns Moated Site
  - APA 22 Hall Lane, Upminster
  - APA 23 Havering-atte-Bower
  - APA 24 Hawkins-atte-Well Moated Site
  - APA 25 Home Farm
  - APA 26 Hornchurch
  - APA 27 Liliput Moated Site
  - APA 28 Lower Bedfords
  - APA 29 Lower Park Farm
  - APA 30 Marshall Moated Manor
  - APA 31 Mawneys Moated Manor Site
  - APA 32 Maylands Moated Manor Site
  - APA 33 Moor Hall Moated Manor Site
  - APA 34 Nelmes Moated Manor
  - APA 35 New Place Moated Site
  - APA 36 Noak Hill
  - APA 37 North Ockendon
  - APA 38 North Ockendon Hall Moated Site
-

APA 39 Oldchurch

APA 40 Paternoster Row

APA 41. RAF Hornchurch

APA 42 Rainham

APA 43 Reddens Court School

APA 44 Risbridge

APA 45 Roman Road

APA 46 Roman Road: London-to-Colchester Road

APA 47 Romford

APA 48 The Elms Moated Site

APA 49 Upminster

APA 50 Upminster Hall Moated Site

APA 51 Wennington

APA 52 Wennington Manor House

APA 53 Whybridge

**APPENDIX B            OLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES**

- APZ 1 Alluvium deposits
- APZ 2 Gravel head deposits
- APZ 3 Gravel sand deposits
- APZ 4 Gravel solid deposits
- APZ 5 Noak Hill
- APZ 6 Silt deposits

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