

Archaeological evaluation at 215-227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster, RM14 3BX

March 2016



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway, Nigel Rayner and Alec Wade

**commissioned by Colan Bartram
on behalf of Hallmark Carehomes (Upminster) Ltd**

CAT project ref.: 15/10h

NGR: TQ 5630 8660 (centre)

Oasis project ID: colchest3-228253

London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre site code: ARY16



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CAT Report 926

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was carried out in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings at 215-227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster. Despite being identified as a site with high potential for late post-medieval remains, only modern contexts were identified. The oldest elements were brick walls and concrete floors associated with early 20th century terrace housing fronting onto St Mary's Lane.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 215-227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster which was carried out on 8th-9th March 2016. The work was commissioned by Colan Bartram on behalf of Hallmark Carehomes (Upminster) Ltd in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings covering an area of 0.18 hectares. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), Historic England Archaeological Advisor John Gould advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of planning application P1356.14 (submitted to the London Borough of Havering in October 2014), the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT and agreed with the GLAAS Archaeological Advisor (CAT 2015).

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006) and with the *GLAAS Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (2015). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The proposed development is in an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Havering. Works in the back garden of 11 Waldegrave Gardens, to the north-west of the proposed development revealed pottery fragments dating from the LIA to the early Roman periods. A Desk-Based Assessment commissioned for 230 St Mary's Lane concluded that the area had a high potential for post-medieval remains but a low potential for prehistoric, Roman and early post-medieval remains, with the medieval period considered as an unknown quantity.

The medieval village of Upminster is thought to have been centred on the parish church located at the junction of St Mary's Lane and Corbets Tey Road, to the west of the development site. The development site also lies close to the site of New Place Manor, part of the Gaynes Estate, in existence by 1557, the house presumably located within the extant moat (Pastscape ID 411355). A house standing on the site in 1757 was rebuilt in brick in 1775. The building was demolished in 1924. The moat, which was water-filled in 1975, is now an ornamental feature in a public garden.

An excavation and watching brief were carried out at 240-242 St Mary's Lane, Upminster by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit between 2009 and 2010 (Report no. 2102). The excavation identified the front and east wing of a large brick

house that was built in the late 16th-17th century and was later replaced by a Georgian house, completed in 1775 and demolished in 1924. The front of the 1775 house and a culvert to the east were recorded while the rest of the building is beneath a garden to the rear of the modern development. Natural deposits were not observed during the works.

A police station occupied the site before it was demolished (dates uncertain).

4 Aims and methodology

The aim of the investigation was to determine the presence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development site and where present to record these features and to determine the need for any further archaeological work or mitigation measures. A further aim was to assess the development impact of any archaeological remains found during the evaluation.

See attached WSI for the methodology of site-based and off-site work.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Ten trial-trenches were excavated across the proposed development area, located to avoid the foundations of the old police station. Each trench measured 5m long by 1.8m wide, and was excavated by a mechanical excavator under CAT supervision.

Trench 1 (T1)

A tarmac car park surface (context 24, c 150mm thick) sealed a modern demolition layer (context 25, c 200mm thick), which sealed natural yellow/brown clay (context 28). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.

Trench 2 (T2)

A tarmac car park surface (context 26, c 150mm thick) sealed a modern demolition layer (context 25, c 300mm thick), which sealed natural yellow/brown clay (context 28). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.



Photograph 1 T1, looking S



Photograph 2 T2, looking E

Trench 3 (T3)

A tarmac car park surface (context 20, c 200mm thick) sealed a modern demolition layer (context 21, c 300mm thick), which sealed natural yellow/brown clay (context 28). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.

Trench 4 (T4)

A modern mid grey/brown sandy loam topsoil (context 11, c 300mm thick) sealed a dark grey/brown sandy clay subsoil (context 12, c 300-350mm thick), which sealed natural yellow/brown clay (context 28). A ceramic drain aligned NE-SW was cut into subsoil at the west end of the trench (context 13). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.



Photograph 3 T3, looking E



Photograph 4 T4, looking W

Trench 5 (T5)

A modern mid grey/yellow-brown sandy loam topsoil (context 15, c 300mm thick) sealed a dark grey/brown sandy clay subsoil (context 16, c 300mm thick), which sealed natural yellow/brown clay (context 28). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.

Trench 6 (T6)

A modern mid grey/brown sandy loam topsoil (context 14, c 300mm thick) sealed natural yellow/brown clay (context 28). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.



Photograph 5 T5, looking N



Photograph 6 T6, looking W

Trench 7 (T7)

A modern mid grey/brown sandy loam topsoil (context 14, c 300mm thick) sealed natural yellow/brown clay (context 28). A service aligned N-S was identified in the middle of the trench. No significant archaeological horizons were identified (context 29).

Trench 8 (T8)

A modern mid grey/brown sandy loam topsoil (context 1, c 200mm thick) sealed a demolition layer of yellow/brown clay containing fragments of brick, mortar, slate and glazed tile (context 2, c 150mm thick). Beneath context 2 was a thin layer of crushed coal dust (context 3, c 50mm thick) overlying a concrete floor (context 4, c 100mm thick), which was cracked, sunken and uneven. The concrete floor (context 4) was associated with a brick foundation (context 5) measuring 220mm wide. Context 5 was made from soft yellow frogged bricks laid double width and bonded by a weak ash lime mortar. Each brick measured 220mm long, 105mm wide and 65mm deep. Beneath context 4 was a deposit of dark grey silty-clay (context 10, c 150mm thick) which sealed natural yellow/brown clay (context 28). Context 10 had been truncated by pipe cut context 9.

At the far north end of T8 was a concrete path or floor (context 6, c 100mm thick) which sealed contexts 7, 8 and 9. Context 9 was the cut for two ceramic pipes, with context 8 (c 400mm thick) the lower fill of the cut and context 7 (c 200mm thick) the upper fill.



Photograph 7 T7, looking N



Photograph 8 T8, looking S

Trench 9 (T9)

A modern mid grey/brown sandy loam topsoil (context 17, c 200mm thick) sealed a concrete floor (context 18, c 100mm thick) which included some concrete slabs each measuring 600mm long, 300mm wide by 300mm thick. The floor and slabs were cracked, sunken and uneven. Associated with context 18 was a brick foundation (context 19) aligned N-S. Context 19 was made from soft yellow frogged bricks laid double width and bonded by a weak ash lime mortar. Each brick measured 220mm long, 105mm wide and 65mm deep. A limestone slab (probably a doorstep) (also context 19) was located immediately to the east of the brick foundation.

Trench 10 (T10)

A modern mid grey/brown sandy loam topsoil (context 30, c 200mm thick) sealed a brick foundation (context 23). Context 23 was made from soft yellow frogged bricks laid double width and bonded by a weak ash lime mortar. Each brick measured 220mm long, 105mm wide and 65mm deep. Asbestos was discovered at this point and the trench was abandoned.



Photograph 9 T9, looking W



Photograph 10 T10, looking S

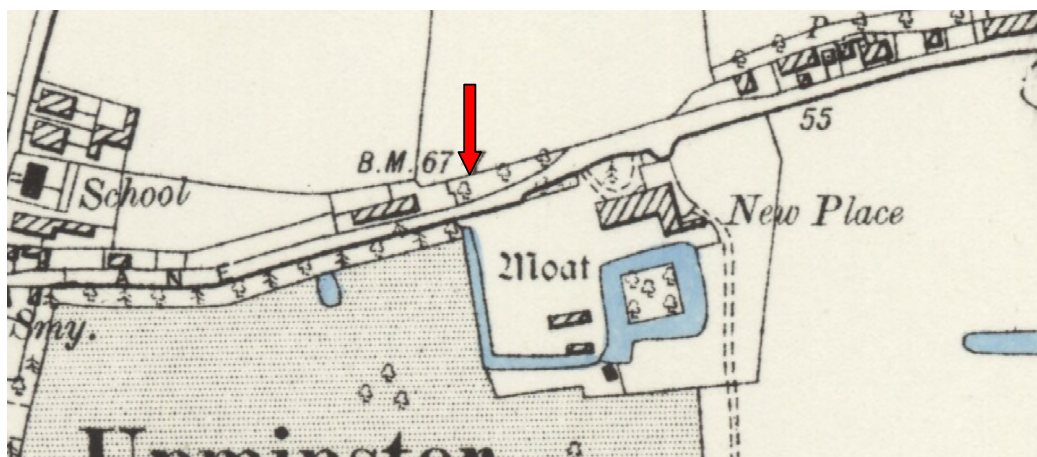
6 Finds

Two small fragments of glazed wall tile (probably of mid 20th century date, 17g) and a small fragment of Staffordshire-type factory ware pottery (late 18th/19th to 20th century, 2g) were retained for identification from context 2.

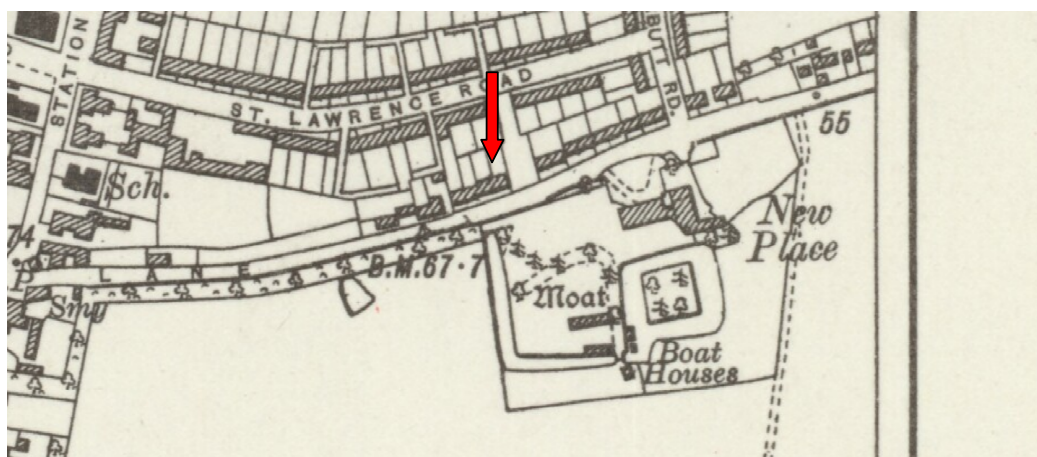
A yellow frogged brick measuring 220mm long, 105mm wide and 65mm deep was retained for identification from context 5. The brick was probably of a type identified as 'London Stock' dating from the late 18th to the first half of the 20th century (Ryan, 1996, p95).

7 Discussion

Across the development site only modern contexts were identified. The area sampled by trenches T1-T7 had probably been subjected to modern levelling, resulting in modern contexts sealing natural clay. Natural was identified at a depth of between 18.89m and 19.31m AOD across the site. Trenches T8-T10 along the street frontage of St Mary's Lane revealed brick foundations and concrete floors associated with terrace housing previously on the site. Map 1 taken from the second edition of the OS six-inch map of 1898 shows housing close-by but no direct evidence of occupation on the development site (shown by the red arrow). However, terracing housing had been built by 1921 so must be early 20th century in date.



Map 1 Second edition of the OS six-inch map Essex LXXV.NW, 1898



Map 2 1921 edition of the OS six-inch map Essex nLXXIX.SE

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Colan Bartram on behalf of Hallmark Carehomes (Upminster) Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway, N Rayner and A Wade. Figures are by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for GLAAS by John Gould.

9 References

CAT	2014	<i>Health and Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 221-227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster</i>
Cifa	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
Cifa	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Dept of Communities and Local Government.
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 . Ed. D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 , by Maria Medlycott
English	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>

Heritage Ennis, T	2010	(English Heritage) <i>240-242 St Mary's Lane, Upminster, LB Havering: archaeological excavation and monitoring/Report No 2102.</i> Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group
GLAAS Ryan, P	2015 1996	<i>Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London</i> <i>Brick in Essex from the Roman conquest to the reformation</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 926)

CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (context sheets, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under site code: ARY16

Distribution list:

Colan Bartram, PDG Architects

Sanjay Sidar, Sida Homes

John Gould, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Greater London Historic Environment Record



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Date: 11.03.2016

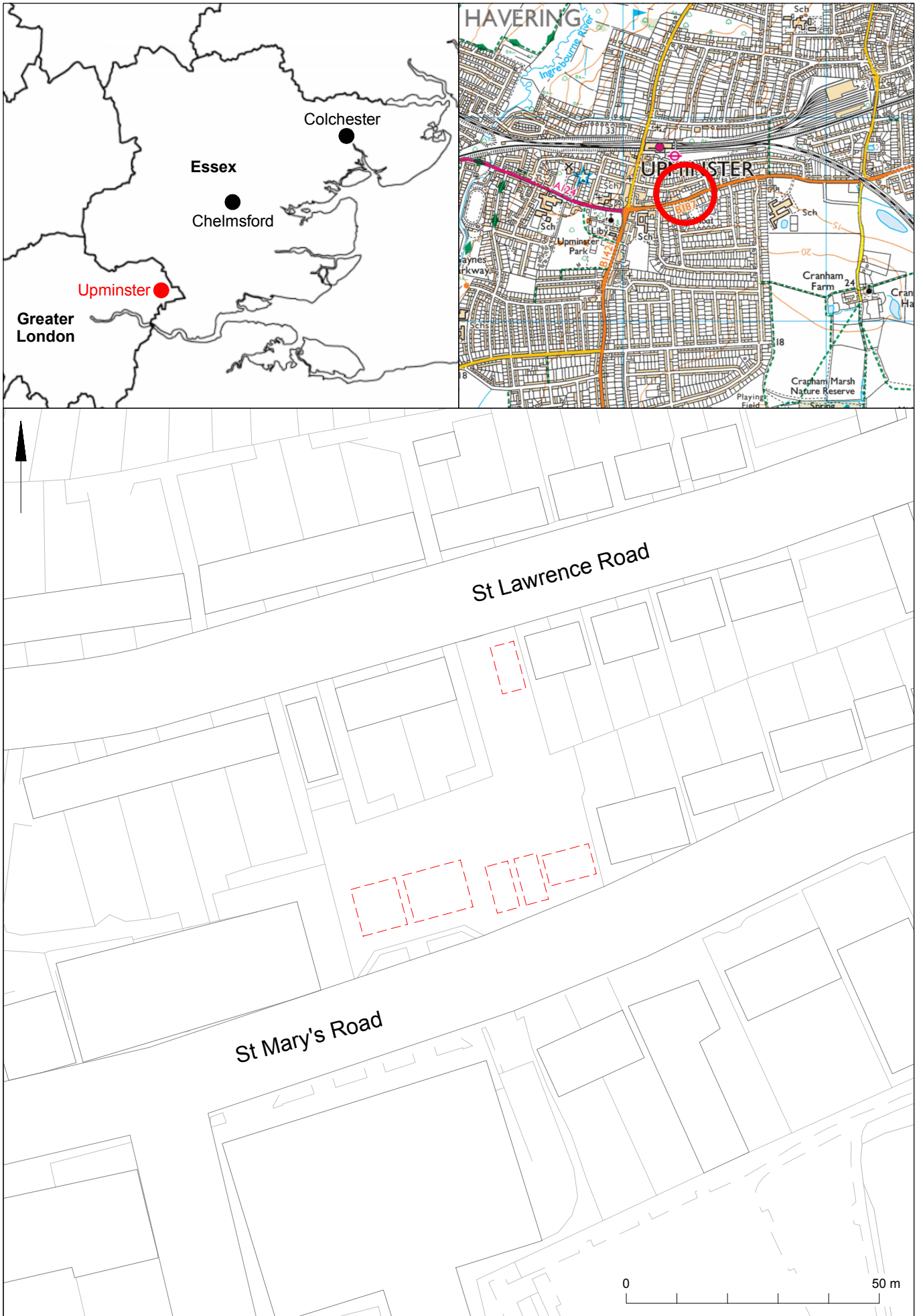
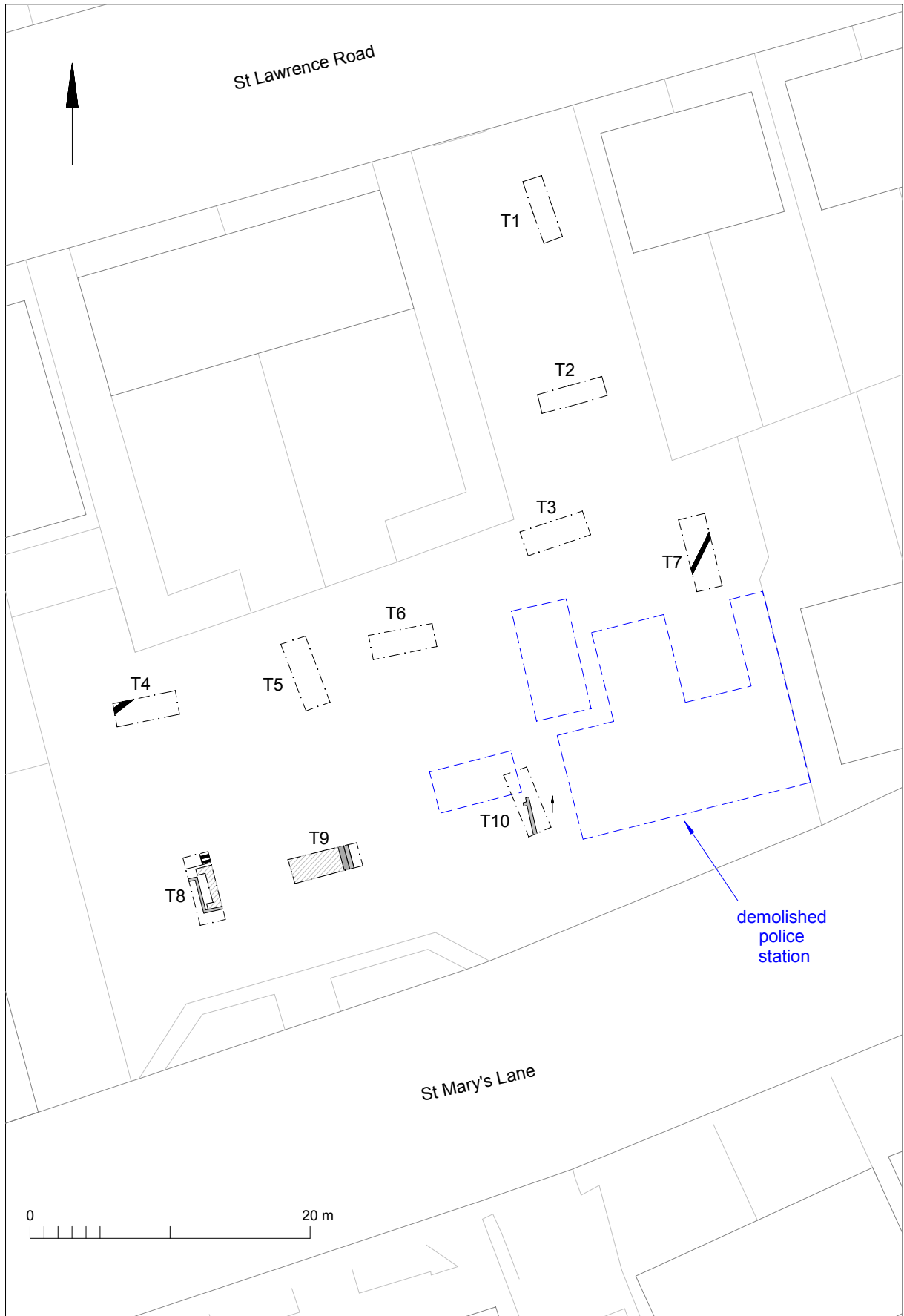


Fig 1 Site location with the proposed care homes in red.



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Fig 2 Results

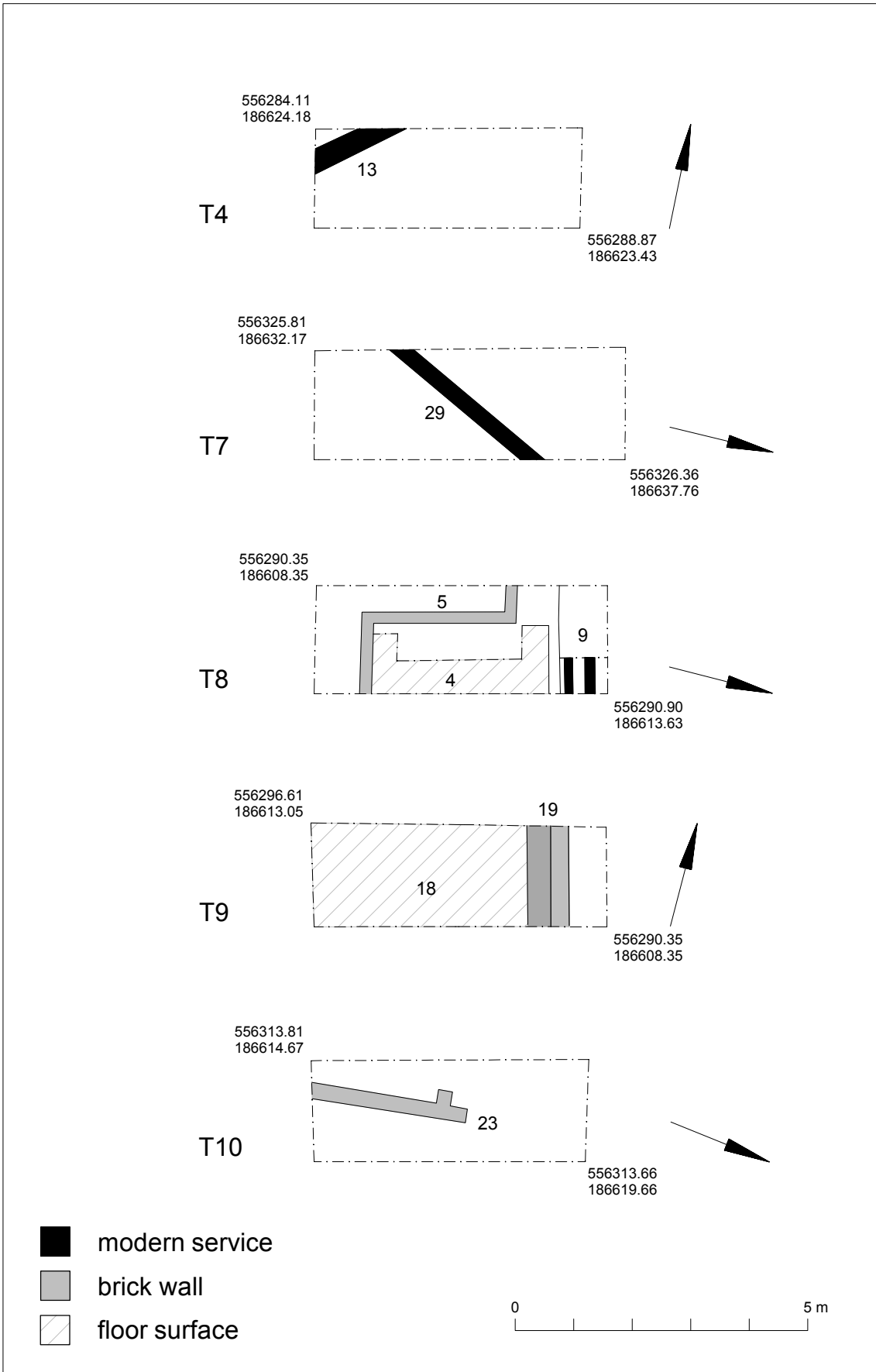


Fig 3 Plans of trenches T4, T7, T8, T9 and T10.

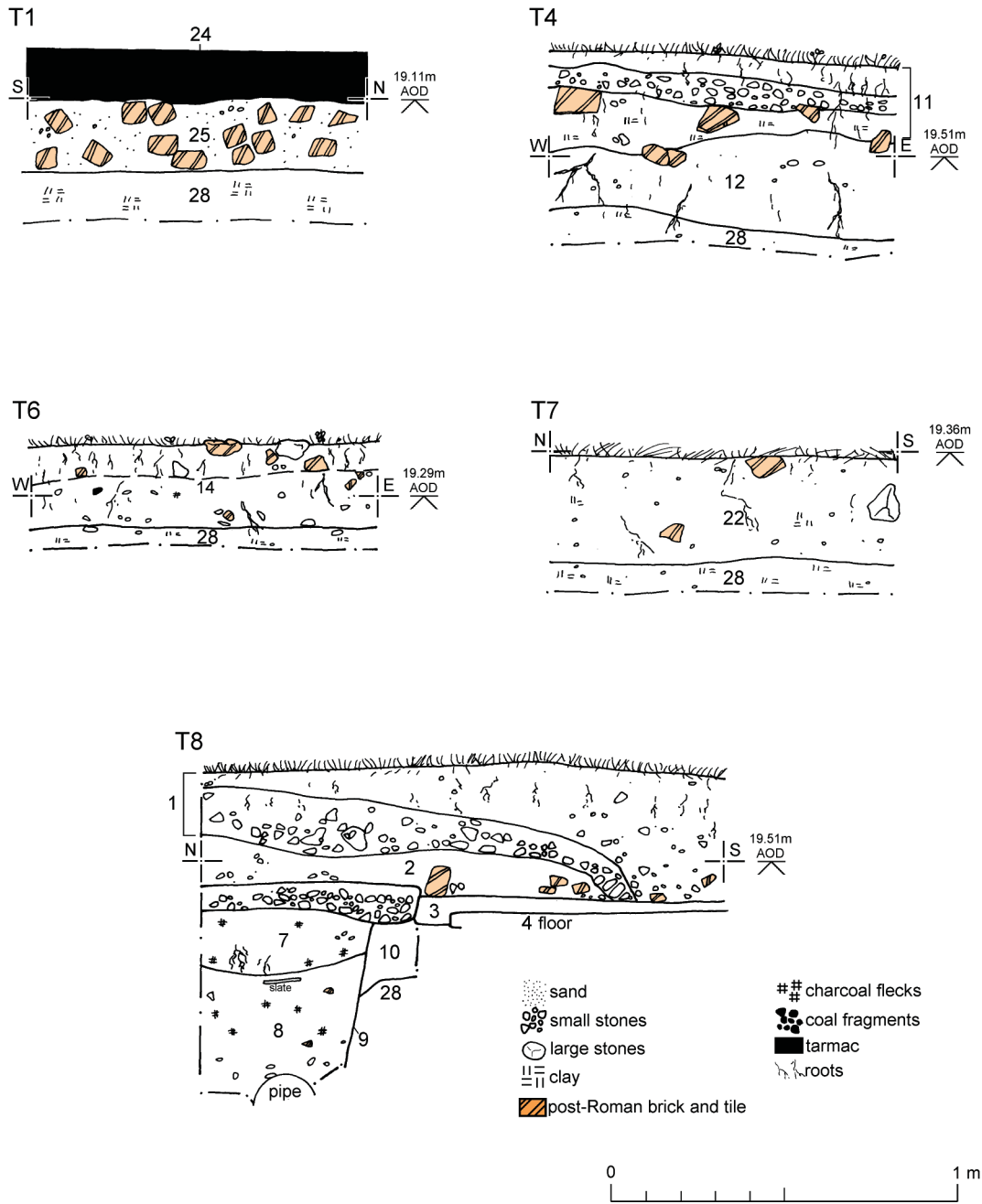


Fig 4 Representative trench sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 221-227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster

NGR: TQ 5630 8660 (centre)

Planning reference: P1356.14

Client: Hallmark Carehomes (Upminster) Ltd

Agent: Colan Bartram

Curating Museum: London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CAT Project code: 15/10h

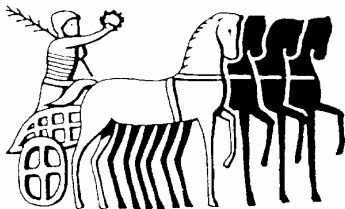
OASIS ref.: colchest3-228253

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

GLAAS Archaeological Advisor (Historic England): John Gould

This WSI written: 28-10-2015

Revised: 11-11-2015



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Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies along the northern side of St Mary's Lane, Upminster. The site comprises 215-227 St Mary's Lane and was formerly the site of a police station, since demolished. The site is currently vacant land. Site centre is TQ 5630 8660.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of eight new dwellings covering an area of 0.18 hectares.

Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background draws on records held by the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record accessed via the Heritage Gateway.

The proposed development is in an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Havering. Works in the back garden of 11 Waldegrave Gardens, to the north-west of the proposed development revealed pottery fragments dating from the LIA to the early Roman periods. A Desk-Based Assessment commissioned for 230 St Mary's Lane concluded that the area had a high potential for post-medieval remains but a low potential for prehistoric, Roman and early post-medieval remains, with the medieval period considered as an unknown quantity.

The medieval village of Havering is thought to have been centred on the parish church located at the junction of St Mary's Lane and Corbets Tey Road, to the west of the development site. The development site also lies close to the site of New Place Manor, part of the Gaynes Estate, in existence by 1557, the house presumably located within the extant moat. A house standing on the site in 1757 was rebuilt in brick in 1775. The building was demolished in 1924. The moat, which was waterfilled in 1975, is now an ornamental feature in a public garden.

An excavation and watching brief were carried out at 240-242 St Mary's Lane, Upminster by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit between 2009 and 2010. The excavation identified the front and east wing of a large brick house that was built in the late 16th-17th century and was later replaced by a Georgian house, completed in 1775 and demolished in 1924. The front of the 1775 house and a culvert to the east were recorded while the rest of the building is beneath a garden to the rear of the modern development. Natural deposits were not observed during the works.

Planning Background

A planning application was submitted to the London Borough of Havering in October 2014 (P1356.14). In consultation with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) and given the size of the proposals an archaeological condition was recommended. The archaeological condition that was recommended is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework and states:

"A) No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority.

B) No development or demolition shall take place other than that in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured "

Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.

Requirement for Work

The required archaeological work is for evaluation by trial-trenching.

A total of 50m of trenching divided into ten individual trenches (T1-T10) will be dug across the proposed development area (Fig 1). Each trench will be 5m long by 1.8m wide. The trenches have been located to avoid the foundations of the old police station (Fig 1).

The specific aim of the investigation is to determine the presence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development area and where present to record these features and to determine the need for any further archaeological work or mitigation measures. A further aim will be to assess the development impact on any archaeological remains found during the evaluation.

Methodology

All features and finds uncovered will be planned and excavation will be undertaken to characterise any surviving archaeological remains to achieve the aims set out above.

Where appropriate, modern overburden will be removed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The mechanical excavator will remove spits of no more than 0.20m depth down to the top of the first archaeological horizon.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits. Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned using a Total Station, and their profiles or sections recorded. Section drawings will be completed on all trenches identifying the depth of the archaeological deposits and the depth of the natural sub-soil. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate. The site will be located to the National Grid.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.

The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

General Methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- *GLAAS Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London(2015)*.
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014). A Risk Assessment will be completed prior to fieldwork commencing.

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

At the start of work a site code will be obtained from the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: two.
In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway.

Monitoring

The GLAAS Archaeological Advisor (Historic England) on behalf of the London Borough of Havering will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, reporting, and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to the GLAAS Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.

All excavated trenches must be inspected by the GLAAS Advisor prior to their backfilling.

Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with GLAAS Advisor before they are carried out.

Finds

Human remains

During evaluation work CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove the remains from the site during the evaluation phase, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and GLASS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with the GLASS advisor and the site owner.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

The site archive will be presented to LAARC in accordance with their requirements.

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IFA 2014b) and GLAAS Standards for Archaeological Work, Paper 4 (2009).

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

Results

The full report will be submitted within 4 weeks from the end of the fieldwork, with one hard copy and one digital PDF file supplied to the GLAAS Advisor. A copy will also be submitted to LAARC. The report will contain:

- Cover page (which will include site name and address, grid reference, site code, type of work, author and project manager, date and revision number and planning references);
- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning background including relevant references;
- Relevant historical and archaeological background based on a search of the Historic Environment Record;
- Geology and topography of the site;
- Research aims and objectives;
- Methodology of site-based and off-site work;
- Results, including specialist reports where relevant;
- Plans, sections and photographs as appropriate;
- Harris Matrix;
- Assessments of the results against the original expectations;
- Statement of the potential of the archaeology;
- Conclusions and recommendations for an appropriate mitigation strategy;
- Publication and dissemination proposals, if relevant at this stage;
- Archive details, including date of deposition;
- Bibliography;
- GLSMR/OASIS form.

Archive Deposition

The full archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre within one year of completion of the final publication report on the project under accession code [tbc](#)

Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by LAARC. The storage of the archive will accord with the standards set out in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Museum of London, 1998).

References

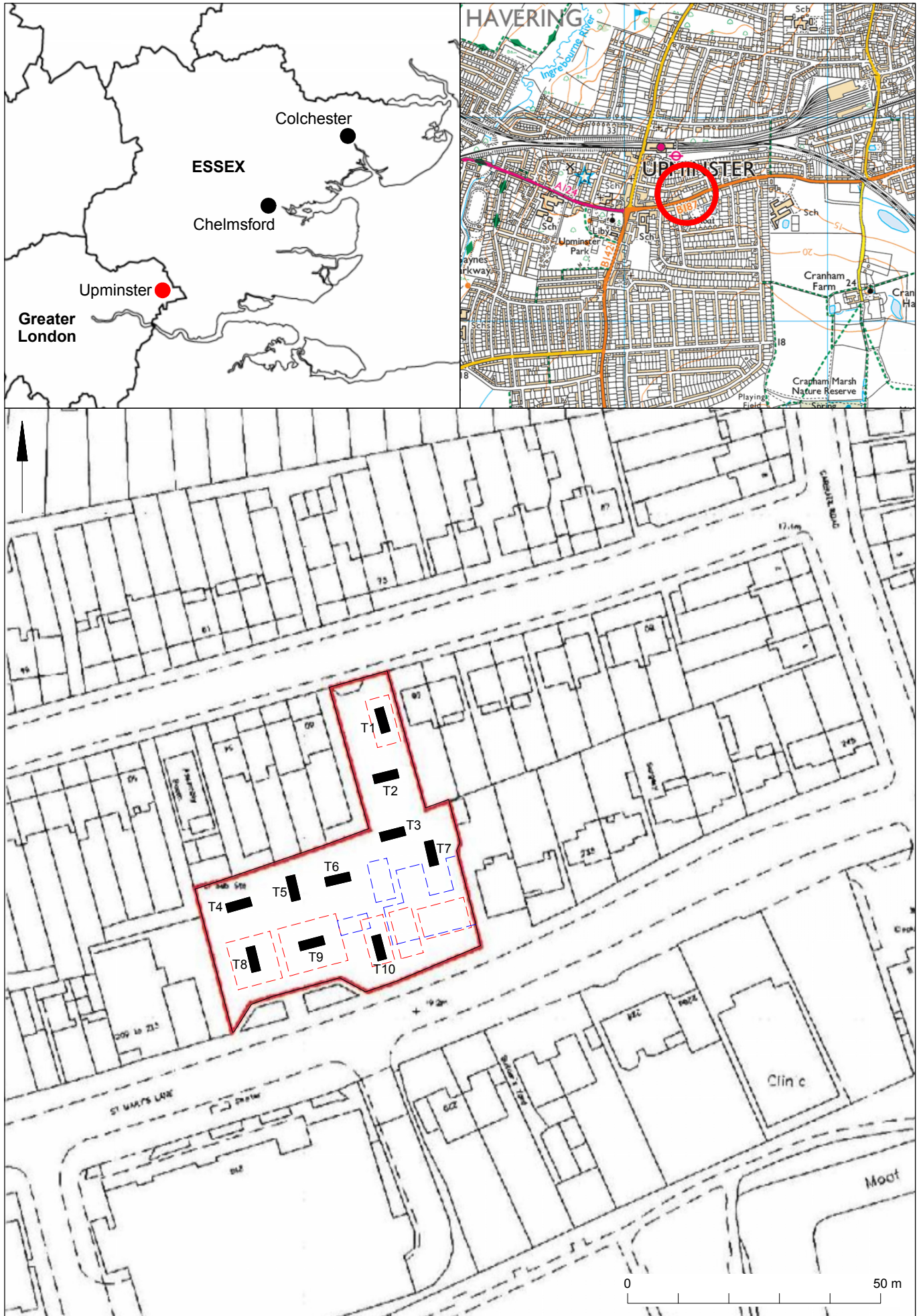
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (Historic England)	2015	<i>Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London</i>
Museum of London	1998	<i>Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives</i>

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Fig 1 Trenching proposal for St Mary's Lane, Upminster: former police station is shown blue, the proposed care homes in red.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-228253

Project details

Project name	archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 215-227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was carried out in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings at 215-227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster. Despite being identified as a site with high potential for late post-medieval remains, only modern contexts were identified. The oldest elements were brick walls and concrete floors associated with early 20th century terrace housing fronting onto St Mary's Lane.
Project dates	Start: 08-03-2016 End: 09-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	15/10h - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	P1356.14 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ARY16 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	CONCRETE FLOORS Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location GREATER LONDON HAVERING UPMINSTER 215-227 St Mary's Lane
 Postcode RM14 3BX
 Study area 0.8 Hectares
 Site coordinates TQ 5630 8660 51.556091853028 0.254867144131 51 33 21 N 000 15 17 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 18.89m Max: 19.31m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
 Project design originator Chris Lister
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Hallmark Carehomes (Upminster) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre, Museum of London
 Digital Archive ID ARY16
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre, Museum of London
 Paper Archive ID ARY16
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation at 215-227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster, RM14 3BX: March 2016

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Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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