

**LAND AT SPENCER WORKS,  
SPENCER ROAD, RAINHAM,  
ESSEX,  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: SNC15**

**REPORT NO: R12251**

**OCTOBER 2015**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**SITE CODE:** SNC 15

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:** LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** App/B5480/A/13/2195070

**CENTRAL NGR:** TQ 5094 8293

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED  
SEPTEMBER 2015

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**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**


**Site Name**

**LAND AT SPENCER WORKS, SPENCER ROAD, RAINHAM, ESSEX,**

**Type of project**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Quality Control

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Spencer Works, Spencer Road, Rainham, Essex, London Borough of Havering. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by Peter North and Partners on behalf of Eurotraders Global Ltd.
- 1.2 Three 10m x 1.8m trenches were excavated, one of which was extended to the north under instruction from Historic England and one of which was moved to the east to avoid modern wall foundations. Natural deposits were noted in all three of the trenches between 2.90m OD and 2.12m OD. Throughout the site the natural deposits comprised of brickearth over terrace gravels. The brickearth was sealed by an undated ploughsoil. The topography of the site sloped from west to east.
- 1.3 Trench 2 was extended northwards due to the presence of a possible prehistoric pit. Trench 3 was moved 0.60m eastwards to avoid modern foundations.
- 1.4 Late Bronze Age- Iron Age deposits were recovered from a pit recorded in Trench 2.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Spencer Works, Spencer Road, Rainham, Essex, RM13 8HF. The site was a rectangular shaped parcel of land bounded by Spencer Road to the west, 1A Spencer Road to the north, Challow House to the south and sheds fronting onto Manser Road to the east. The site was centred at NGR TQ 5094 8293 (see Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological evaluation works were carried out between 22<sup>nd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015 and were commissioned by Peter North and Partners on behalf of Eurotraders Global Ltd. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2015) and following English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2014).
- 2.3 The site is located within an area of known archaeological interest, as archaeological deposits of prehistoric date had been found directly to the east of the site at Manser Road.
- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Fergal O'Donoghue and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by Adam Single and John Gould, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) who are the Archaeological Advisors to the London Borough of Havering.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.6 The site was allocated the unique site code SNC 15.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES**

#### 3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### 3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004” (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

##### **Policy 4b.15 Archaeology**

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

#### 3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Havering

3.3.1 The relevant local policy is provided by the London Borough of Havering Core Strategy, which was adopted in 2008. It contains the following policy statement with regards to Archaeology and Ancient Monuments:

##### **DC70 – ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS**

The Council will ensure that the archaeological significance of sites is taken into account when making planning decisions and will take appropriate measures to safeguard that interest. Planning permission will only be granted where satisfactory provision is made in appropriate cases for preservation and recording of archaeological remains in situ or through excavation. Where nationally important archaeological remains exist there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Particular care will need to be taken when dealing with applications in archaeological ‘hotspots’ where there is a greater likelihood of finding remains.

Planning permission will not be granted for development which adversely affects the three Ancient Monuments in the Borough or their settings.

##### **REASONED JUSTIFICATION**

1.1 Archaeological sites of interest and their settings and Ancient Monuments are irreplaceable and, therefore, it is important that policy seeks their protection, enhancement and preservation for the benefit of current and future generations. There are three scheduled Ancient Monuments in Havering, the 14th Century Upminster Hall Barn or Tithe Barn in Hall Lane Upminster, the moated site at Dagnam Park and the Roman Road across Romford golf course.

1.2 The archaeological ‘hotspots’, which are areas that have a greater potential for containing remains, will be shown in the Heritage SPD. They are divided into Archaeological Priority Areas where important archaeology can be expected and Archaeological Priority

Zones where there is a potential need for archaeological consideration and consultation with English Heritage. The identification of these areas is as a guide to the existence of or potential for archaeological remains being present and each particular application should be dealt with on a case by case basis.

### **IMPLEMENTATION**

Archaeological hotspots will be defined in Heritage SPD.

#### 3.4 Planning Permission

- 3.4.1 An archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission for the site. The evaluation work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014) previously approved by the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Havering.



## **4 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES**

4.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2015) highlighted the following research objectives:

- To determine if there is further evidence for prehistoric remains within the Site as found at nearby investigations.
- To determine if there is further evidence for Roman remains as found at nearby investigations.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- To inform the strategy for any further mitigation.

## **5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The British Geological Survey online shows the drift geology of the study to be River Terrace sand and gravel (Taplow Gravel) formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These gravels overlie at depth London Clay a formation laid down 34 to 56 million years ago during the Palaeogene Period. Former watercourses are located to the east and west of site, running north south into the former channel of the Thames, directly south of site.
- 5.2 The study site lies c. 700 to the east of the Beam River and is 1.7km to the north of the River Thames. It is 1.5km west of Ingrebourne River/Rainham Creek
- 5.3 Modern ground level is at 3.70m OD in the west of the study site continuing to 3.68m OD in the east.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2015)

- 6.1 Prehistoric
  - 6.1.1 Excavations carried out at the Mardyke Estate, c. 400m to the west, by PCA unearthed Bronze and Iron Age pits and ditches
  - 6.1.2 At the junction of Manser Road and New Road, c. 30m to the east of the site, extensive prehistoric remains were discovered by Compass Archaeology in 2004.
  - 6.1.3 This investigation highlighted several large pits and many other smaller features such as stake and postholes, plus substantial quantities of burnt/fire-cracked flint, fired clay and charcoal and occasional struck flint and pottery. Several of these pits exhibited evidence of possible in situ burning and some of the stake/postholes may have supported structures associated with this activity. The backfill within the pits was largely composed of redeposited and partly burnt material, indicating activity over some period of time.
  - 6.1.4 Many of these remains were associated and formed what was loosely termed a 'burnt mound' – a series of pits and deposits, particularly of burnt flint, associated with the deliberate heating of water for cooking or other, possibly ritual, purposes. This activity was provisionally ascribed to the mid to late Bronze Age (c. 1600 to 800 BC)
- 6.2 Roman
  - 6.2.1 A stone Roman coffin was discovered in 1929 at the junction of Manser Road and Frederick Road to the northeast of site.
  - 6.2.2 To the west of site the area between the Beam and Wantz streams is the location of extensive prehistoric and Roman occupation, including a Roman cremation cemetery.
  - 6.2.3 At the Mardyke Estate PCA discovered Roman pottery kilns. This site is c. 400m west of Spencer Works
- 6.3 Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern
  - 6.3.1 The site is located c. 1.25km northwest of the medieval/post-medieval settlement of Rainham and lay within an area of open and marginal land. The land was on the boundary of Hornchurch Marsh suggesting that the land use at this time was confined to pasture and rough grazing.
  - 6.3.2 The present New Road was constructed by the 1850s. The 1867 Ordnance Survey map shows the site located in open fields to the north of New Road. Open fields are also shown on the 1897 and 1920 Ordnance Survey maps. By 1939 the current street pattern had been established and houses were being constructed. The Spencer Works site was empty at this stage. By 1966 'Works' is marked, and this does not vary on all the later maps. The Spencer Works were demolished just prior to the archaeological evaluation being carried out.

## 7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014) which was approved in advance by Adam Single, GLAAS, Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Havering. The aim of the work was to define and characterise any archaeological deposits and features, in order to allow an assessment to be made of the heritage potential of the site, and the impact upon it from the proposed development.
- 7.2 The evaluation saw the excavation of three trenches. All trenches were laid out with GPS survey equipment and checked with a CAT scanner prior to excavation.
- 7.3 The trench dimensions and highest and lowest levels are tabulated below:

Trench Number	Length	Width	Highest level	Lowest level
1	10m	1.8m	3.68m OD	2.21m OD
2	10m	1.8m	3.70m OD	2.54m OD
3	10m	1.8m	3.69m OD	2.08m OD

- 7.4 In Trench 2, a prehistoric pit was discovered which extended into the northern section of the trench. Under instruction from Adam Single, the trench was extended a further 1.80m (width of a ditching bucket) to the north in order to fully expose the pit.
- 7.5 Trench 3 was moved 0.60m to the east in order to avoid a modern wall foundation and thus fully expose any archaeological deposits.
- 7.6 All excavations were supervised by the author and proceeded in 100mm spits using a 360 degree tracked 13 ton excavator with a toothless bucket. Where modern concrete obstructions were encountered a mechanical breaker attached to the excavator was used to break the concrete.
- 7.7 Trenches were CAT scanned after each spit was removed in order to check for buried services which were not marked on the service plan.
- 7.8 All open trenches were fenced with hazard tape and road irons. The site itself was securely hoarded by the client.
- 7.9 The trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and planning sheets. Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 7.10 The proposal follows IFA guidelines, and the methodologies set out in English Heritage (GLAAS) Guidance Papers for standards and practices in archaeological fieldwork watching briefs and assessments and evaluation.
- 7.11 One Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established on the site using GPS survey equipment. TBM1 was established on the concrete surface to the northwest of Trench 1 at a value of 3.68m OD.
- 7.12 The trenches were backfilled with the upcast material and compressed by the machine until the surfaces were level.

## 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

Four Phases of activity were noted during investigations:

- Phase 1 represented the natural geology encountered during investigations
- Phase 2 represented a period of prehistoric activity
- Phase 3 represented a period of medieval/post-medieval activity
- Phase 4 represented the modern over burden across site

### Trench 1 (Sections 1 & 2)

#### 8.1 Phase 1

8.1.1 The natural geological deposits consisted of natural sand [12] at 2.95m OD and natural gravels [13] at 2.54m OD. These deposits were generally quite level along the east west axis of the trench, however as can be seen in Section 1 they sloped down to the north.

8.1.2 A layer of clean brickearth [12] capped the natural sands and gravels. This layer was 0.20m thick.

8.1.3 A small layer of gravel [35] was located above brickearth layer [12] in the northwest of trench; however no finds were discovered in this layer.

#### 8.2 Phase 3

8.2.1 The agricultural plough soil [11] yielded some fragments of pottery, CBM and glass. The finds from this layer indicated that this soil was farmed from at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps up until the construction of the Spencer Works

#### 8.3 Phase 4

8.3.1 Two north-south aligned walls [4] and [7] crossed this trench. These walls appeared to be internal dividing walls for the Spencer Works. The bricks had manufacturers imprints on the frogging stating 'EAST WOODS' and 'FLETTONS'.

8.3.2 The ground surface consisted of a rubble make-up layer [10] which was 0.21m thick and concrete floor surface [9] which was 0.12m thick.

### Trench 2 (Section 5,)

#### 8.4 Phase 1

8.4.1 Natural gravels [34] were observed at 2.90m OD in the base of the trench.

8.4.2 There was no brickearth observed in this trench

#### 8.5 Phase 2

8.5.1 A Late Bronze to Iron Age pit [29] was present in this trench, the top of which was located at 2.92m OD. The pit measured 0.90m east-west by 0.30m north-south. However, the pit was only seen properly in the trench extension and was not seen in plan in the original trench, so the full width was unknown. The pit was only 0.10m deep, which may account for it not being noted in the original trench; it was first identified from pottery noted in the section, then the trench was extended to the north in order to establish where the pottery was coming from. Pottery recovered from this pit was identified as flint and organic-tempered ware and flint, organic and grog-tempered ware which was given a spot date of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age.

8.5.2 A probable ard mark [33] and possible ard mark/tree bowl [31], also point to the prehistoric utilisation of this site, as both contained burnt flint fragments.

#### 8.6 Phase 3

8.6.1 Agricultural soil horizon [26] was present at 3.23m OD. Below this there was a subsoil layer [27] at 3.06m OD.

8.7 Phase 4

8.7.1 A demolition make-up layer [25] supported a concrete floor surface [24]. Ground level was 3.70m OD.

**Trench 3** (Sections 3 & 4,)

8.8 Phase 1

8.8.1 Natural sand [22] was observed at 2.50m OD and natural gravels [23] at 2.12m OD.

8.8.2 A layer of brickearth [21] was located above the sand, the top of which was located at 2.84m OD to 2.76m OD. This layer sealed the natural sand and gravel.

8.9 Phase 2

8.9.1 There was no evidence of any prehistoric activity in this trench.

8.10 Phase 3

8.10.1 The layer of agricultural plough soil [20] also yielded some finds and as with [11] they indicated use from the early 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

8.11 Phase 4

8.11.1 At 0.45m the demolition/floor make-up layer [16] was significantly thicker in this trench than the areas to the west. This may be related to the lower depth of the natural in Trench 3. The concrete surface [15] however remains consistent with [9] and [24] at 3.69m OD.

## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 The archaeological work encountered untruncated terrace gravels in Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trench 3 at levels of 2.54m OD (Trench 1), 2.12m OD (Trench 2) and 2.90m OD (Trench 3). The height variation suggests a drop towards the east which is most likely associated with the north south flowing watercourse identified by Compass Archaeology in 2004 which is thought to be a survival of an ancient watercourse that laid down the archaeo-alluvial deposits on that site.
- 9.2 Artefactual evidence of prehistoric activities on or close to site was noted in Trench 2 (three Late Bronze Age-Iron Age pot sherds).
- 9.3 These sherds were found in a cut feature of Late Bronze/Iron Age origin. These may be contemporaneous with the more extensive and numerous prehistoric features located to the east of site.
- 9.4 This would suggest that the area of Trench 2 was on the edge of the land exploited in the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age.
- 9.5 No Roman deposits or artefacts were encountered.
- 9.6 Evidence of medieval/post-medieval ploughsoil was noted in all of the trenches, sealing the earlier deposits
- 9.7 Extensive foundations remaining from the demolished Spencer Works were seen in Trenches 1 and 3.

## **10 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### 10.1 Printed Sources

Compass Archaeology 2004. *Former Manser Works, 137-139 New Road, Rainham, Essex, London Borough of Havering, Interim Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment*, unpublished client report

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Payne, J, 2008. *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Mardyke Estate, London Borough of Havering*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished client report

### 10.2 Cartographic sources

OS map 1867

OS map 1897

OS map 1920

OS map 1939

OS map 1966



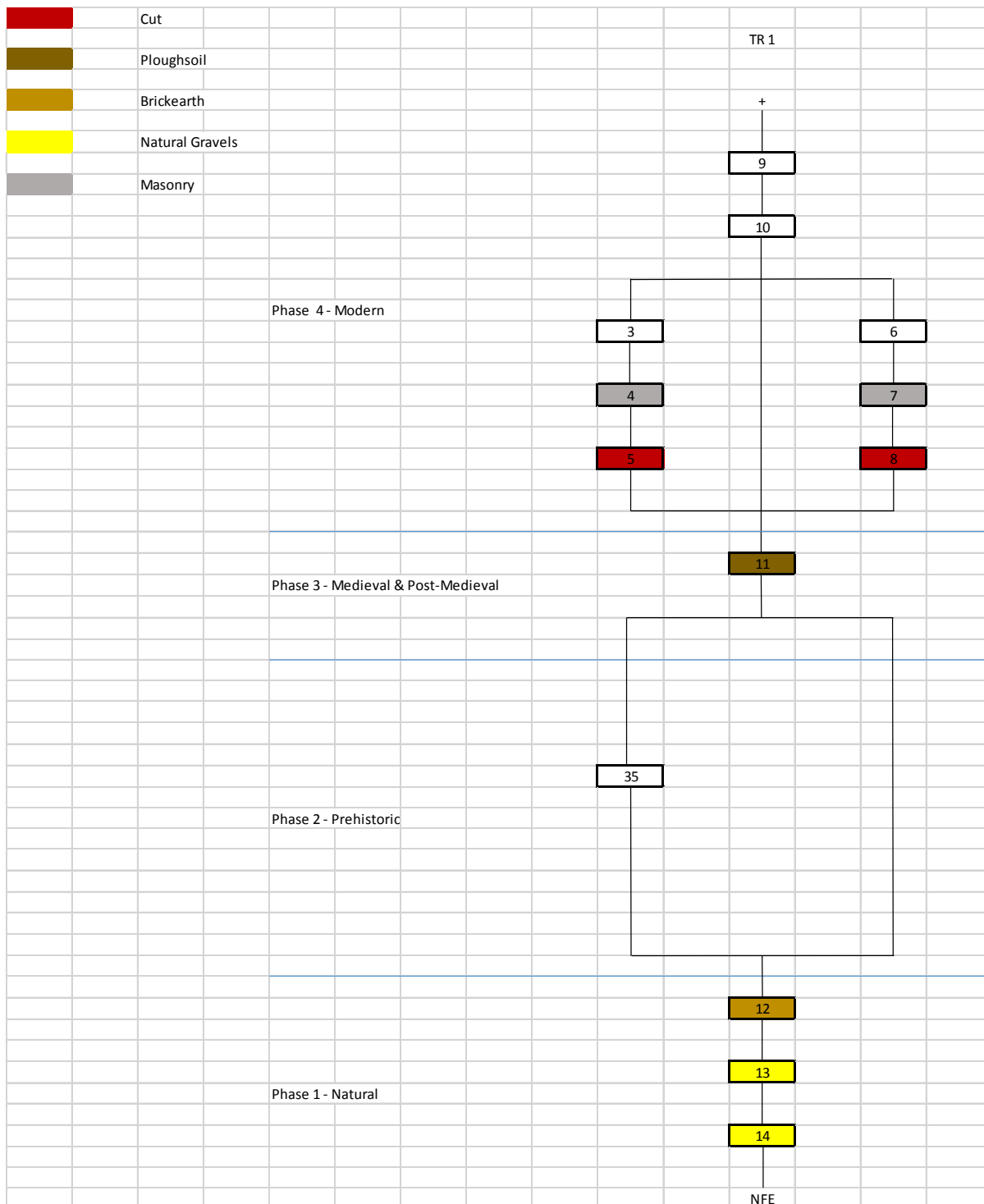
## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

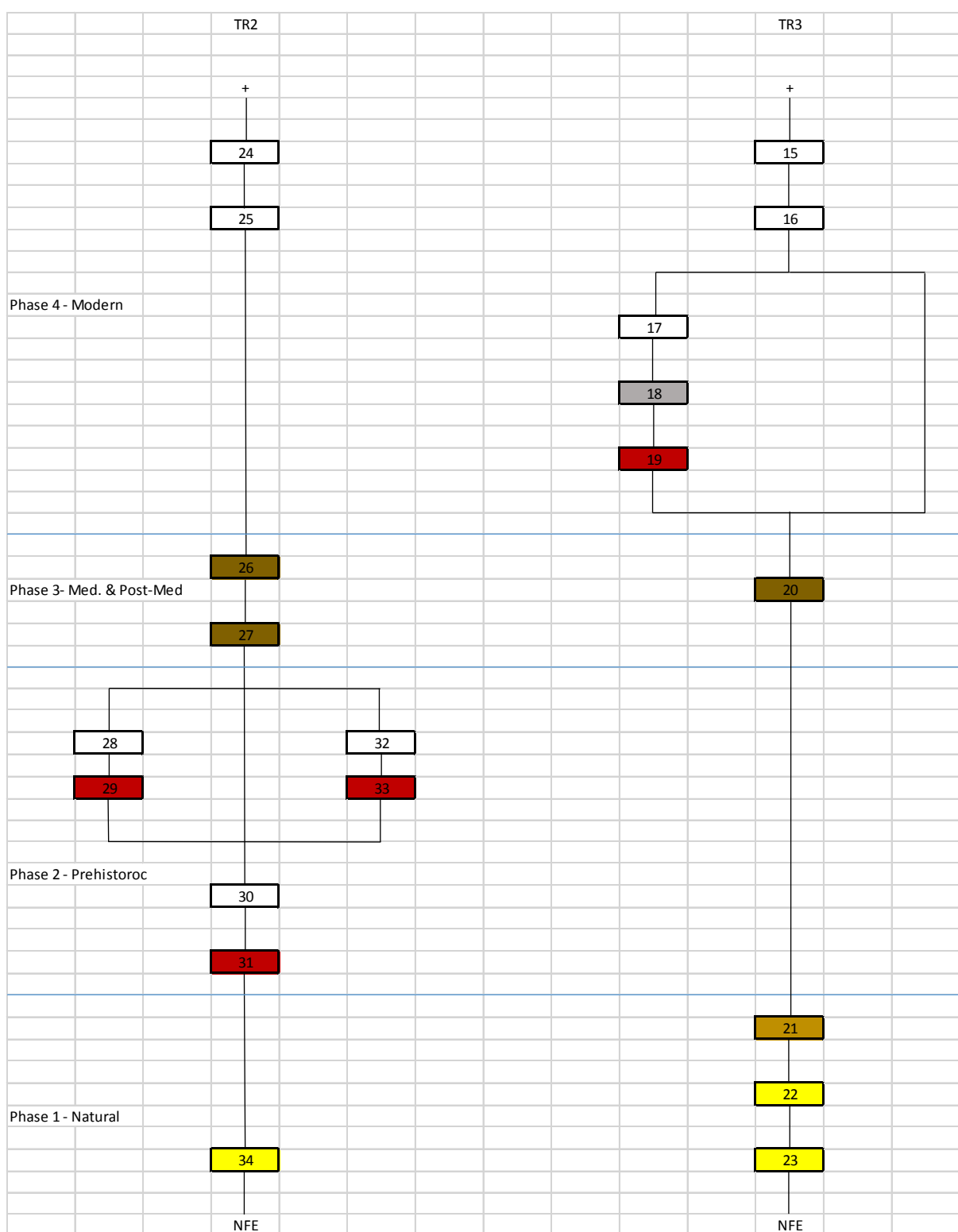
- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Peter North and Partners on behalf of Eurotraders Global Ltd for commissioning and funding this investigation.
- 11.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Adam Single and John Gould of Historic England for monitoring the work.
- 11.3 The author would like to thank Ian Cipin for his work on site. Thanks are given to Richard Archer for the surveying, Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett and Kevin Hayward for their identification of the pottery and dating of the ceramic building material, glass and burnt flint.
- 11.4 Special thanks are given to Helen Hawkins for her project management and the editing of this report.

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Location	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Phase	Highest Level	Lowest Level
1	Trench 2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [2]	2	3.03m OD	2.89m OD
2	Trench 2	N/A	N/A	Cut	Post-Medieval Pit	2	3.03m OD	2.89m OD
3	Trench 1	N/A	S.2	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [5]	1	3.43m OD	3.18m OD
4	Trench 1	Tr 1	S.2	Masonry	Spencer Works wall	1	3.70m OD	2.88m OD
5	Trench 1	N/A	S.2	Cut	Cut for [4]	1	3.43m OD	2.88m OD
6	Trench 1	N/A	S.2	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [8]	1	3.43m OD	3.18m OD
7	Trench 1	N/A	S.2	Masonry	Spencer Works wall	1	3.66m OD	2.89m OD
8	Trench 1	N/A	S.2	Cut	Cut for [7]	1	3.43m OD	2.89m OD
9	Trench 1	N/A	S.1 & S.2	Layer	Concrete Ground Level	1	3.68m OD	3.66m OD
10	Trench 1	N/A	S.1 & S.2	Layer	Rubble make-up for [9]	1	3.54m OD	N/A
11	Trench 1	N/A	S.1 & S.2	Layer	Agricultural Soil	2	3.44m OD	3.40m OD
12	Trench 1	N/A	S.1 & S.2	Layer	Brickearth	4	3.20m OD	3.10m OD
13	Trench 1	N/A	S.1 & S.2	Layer	Natural Sand	4	2.95m OD	2.94m OD
14	Trench 1	Tr 1	S.1 & S.2	Layer	Natural Sandy Gravels	4	2.54m OD	2.52m OD
15	Trench 3	N/A	S.3 & S.4	Layer	Concrete Ground Level	1	3.69m OD	3.65m OD
16	Trench 3	N/A	S.3 & S.4	Layer	Rubble make-up for [15]	1	3.55m OD	N/A
17	Trench 3	N/A	S.3	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [19]	1	2.98m OD	2.68m OD
18	Trench 3	Tr 3	S.3	Masonry	Spencer Works wall	1	3.67m OD	N/A
19	Trench 3	N/A	S.3	Cut	Cut for [18]	1	2.98m OD	N/A
20	Trench 3	N/A	S.3 & S.4	Layer	Agricultural Soil	2	3.11m OD	3.07m OD
21	Trench 3	N/A	S.3 & S.4	Layer	Brickearth	4	2.84m OD	2.76m OD
22	Trench 3	Tr 3	S.3 & S.4	Layer	Natural Sand	4	2.50m OD	2.46m OD
23	Trench 3	Tr 3	S.3 & S.4	Layer	Natural Sandy Gravels	4	2.12m OD	2.11m OD
24	Trench 2	N/A	S.5	Layer	Concrete Ground Level	1	3.72m OD	3.70m
25	Trench 2	N/A	S.5	Layer	Concrete Hardcore	1	3.58m OD	N/A
26	Trench 2	N/A	S.5	Layer	Agricultural Soil	2	3.23m OD	3.22m OD
27	Trench 2	N/A	S.5	Layer	Subsoil	2	3.06m OD	3.04m OD
28	Trench 2	N/A	S.5	Fill	Fill of [29]	3	2.92m OD	2.81m OD
29	Trench 2	Tr 2	S.5	Cut	Bronze Age Pit	3	2.92m OD	2.81m OD
30	Trench 2	N/A	S.5	Fill	Fill of [31]	3	2.93m OD	2.55m OD
31	Trench 2	Tr 2	S.5	Cut	Ard Marks or Tree Bowl	3	2.93m OD	2.55m OD
32	Trench 2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [33]	3	2.76m OD	2.54m OD
33	Trench 2	Tr 2	N/A	Cut	Ard Mark	3	2.76m OD	2.54m OD
34	Trench 2	Tr 2	S.5	Layer	Natural Sands & Gravels	4	2.90m OD	2.88m OD
35	Trench 1	N/A	S.1 & S.2	Layer	Gravels sitting on brickearth [12]	3/4	3.05m OD	2.87m OD

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





## APPENDIX 3: FINDS SPOT DATING INDEX

Chris Jarrett (pottery, glass and burnt flint) and Dr Kevin Hayward (ceramic building material)

### Pottery

*Context [11], spot date: 1805-1900*

X1 sherd of fine quartz tempered ware (fabric q), Late Bronze Age – Iron Age, body sherd, reduced surfaces, oxidised margin, abraded, 7g

X1 sherd of refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, body, 5g

X1 sherd refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, bowl: rim, simple, 2g

X1 sherd refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, plate: rim, laminated, 2g

*Context [20], spot date: 1820–1900*

X1 sherd of dyed-bodied refined earthenware (DYE), 1820–1900, body, laminated, 1g

X1 sherd of miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, redware, body sherd, 1g.

X1 sherd of pearl ware (PEAR), 1770–1840, body, laminated, 1g

X1 sherd refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, body, Willow pattern, laminated, 1g

X1 sherd refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, laminated, 1g

*Context [28], spot date: Late Bronze Age – Iron Age*

X1 sherd of flint and organic-tempered ware (code: Flo), Late Bronze Age – Iron Age. Body, fresh breaks, oxidised ext. Surface, internal reduced surface, 53g

X1 sherd of flint and organic-tempered ware (code: Flo), Late Bronze Age – Iron Age. Simple, short, upright rim and body sherds, fresh breaks, oxidised ext. Surface, internal reduced surface, 90g

X1 sherd of flint, organic and grog-tempered ware (code: Flogr), Late Bronze Age – Iron Age. Base sherd, reduced surfaces, 14g

### Ceramic building material

*Context [11]:*

X1 fragment post-Great Fire brick, fabric 3032, 1664–1900, abraded,

X1 peg tile, post-medieval, fabric 2276, 1480–1700, abraded

*Context [20]*

X1 post-medieval brick fragment, fabric 3046, 1600–1850

### **Glass**

*Context [1], spot date: late 19th-20th century*

X1 fragment of olive green high-lime low-alkali glass, 18th-20th century, vessel (?wine bottle), wall, 4g

*Context [20], spot date: late 19th-20th century*

X1 fragment of clear high-lime low-alkali glass, late 19th-20th century, cylindrical bottle, moulded, base: underside is embossed 'A217', '219' and 'MM' around a star, 34g

### **Burnt flint**

*Context [28], prehistoric*

X8 fragments of burnt flint, prehistoric, 195g

*Context [32], prehistoric*

X1 fragment of burnt flint, prehistoric, 22g

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The post-Roman pottery, glass and ceramic building material is of no significance, being fragmentary and particularly as the pottery consists of very small sherds and is in a laminated state: it was likely to have been derived from tertiary depositional circumstances. This material has no research potential (except to date the deposits it was recovered from) and enlightens very little upon activities associated with the post-medieval period. The prehistoric pottery and the contemporaneous burnt flint is, however, of significance for demonstrating on site activities during this period. It has the potential to date the features it was recovered from and to increase a better understanding of pottery types and forms used during the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age periods in East London. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although in the event of further work occurring on the site, then the prehistoric pottery should be studied with any new material excavated.

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-225294

### Project details

Project name Land at Spencer Works, Spencer Road, Rainham, Essex, RM13 8HF

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Spencer Works, Spencer Road, Rainham, Essex, London Borough of Havering. Three 10 m trenches were excavated across the site, one of which was extended to the north. The trenches found a sequence of natural gravel overlain by brickearth. A late Bronze Age-Iron Age pit was found, as were two prehistoric possible ard marks. A medieval/post-medieval plough soil sealed the brickearth in all three trenches.

Project dates Start: 22-09-2015 End: 25-09-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes SNC 15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type PIT Bronze Age

Monument type ARD MARK Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Bronze Age

Methods & "Sample Trenches" techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HAVERING RAINHAM Spencer Works, Rainham

Postcode RM13 8HF

Study area 1352 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 509400 829300 51.524577407151 0.176027884861 51 31 28 N 000 10 33 E  
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 2.5m Max: 2.95m

### **Project creators**

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.  
Organisation

Project brief Adam Single  
originator

Project design Helen Hawkins  
originator

Project Helen Hawkins  
director/manager

Project supervisor Fergal O'Donoghue

Type of House Builder  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of Eurotraders Global Ltd  
sponsor/funding  
body

### **Project archives**

Physical Archive LAARC  
recipient

Physical Archive SNC14  
ID

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"

Digital Archive LAARC



recipient

Digital Archive ID SNC14

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital available Media "Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Archive ID SNC14

Paper Contents "none"

Paper available Media "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title LAND AT SPENCER WORKS, SPENCER ROAD, RAINHAM, ESSEX,

Author(s)/Editor(s) O' Donoghue, F

Date 2015

Issuer publisher or Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

### **Project bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Former Manser Works, 137-139 New Road, Rainham, Essex, London Borough og Havering, Interim Archaeological Post-Excavation Assesment

Date 2004

Issuer or Compass Archaeology  
publisher  
  
Entered by archive (archive@pre-construct.com)  
  
Entered on 6 October 2015

## APPENDIX 5: PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1, Looking east





Plate 2: Trench 2, Looking west



Plate 3 Trench 3, Looking south





Plate 4: Trench 1 Looking west, showing [35] in the section



Plate 4: Trench 2, Looking north showing Late Bronze Age pit [29] in section





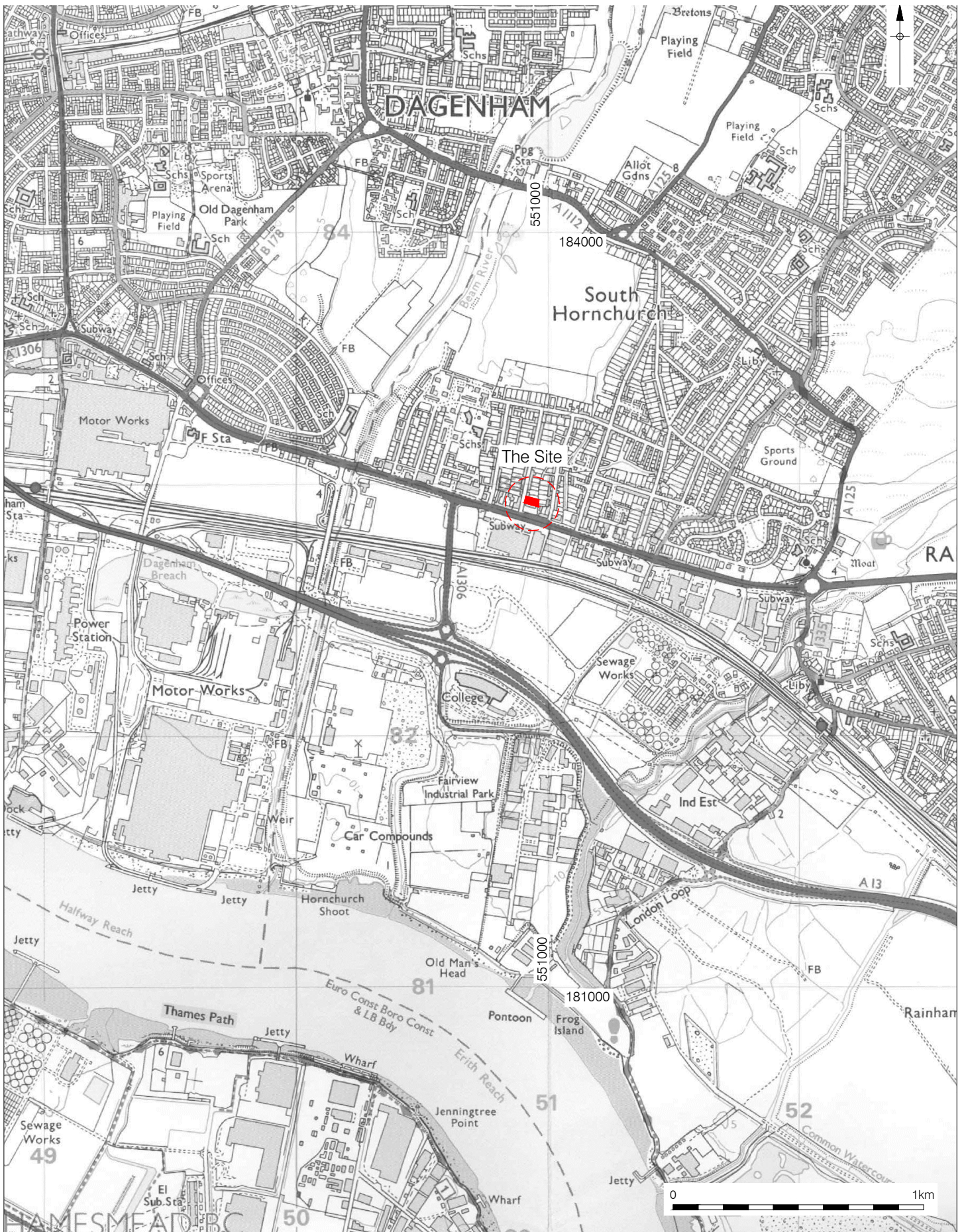
Plate 5: Trench 2, Looking north, Late Bronze Age pit [29] fully uncovered after further machining



Plate 6: Trench 2, Looking north, Late Bronze Age pit [29] fully excavated







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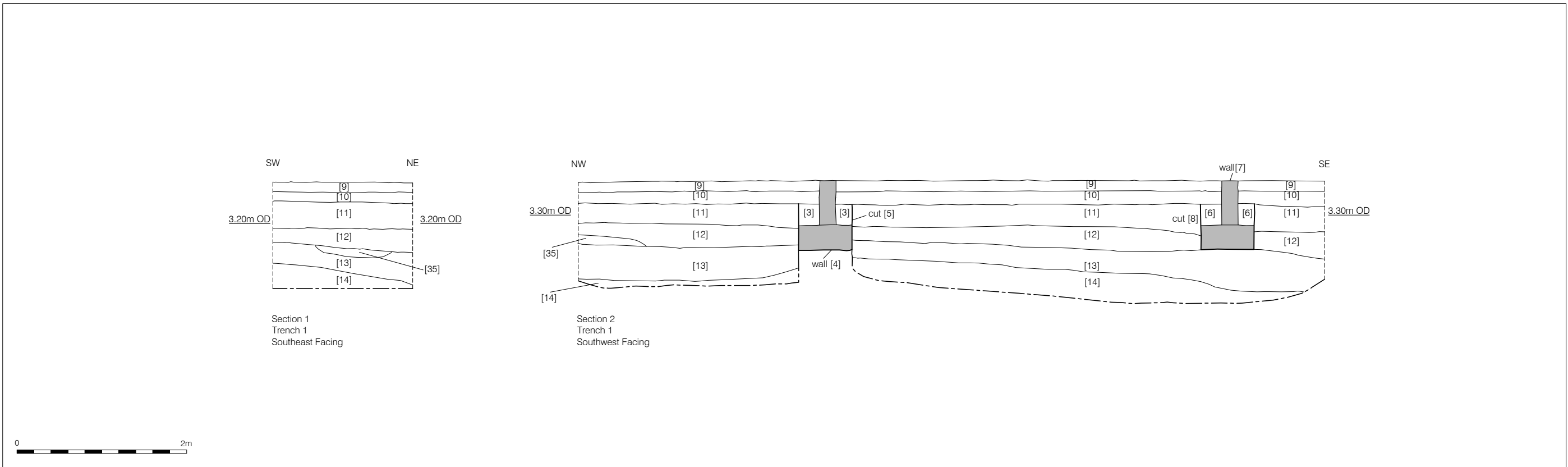
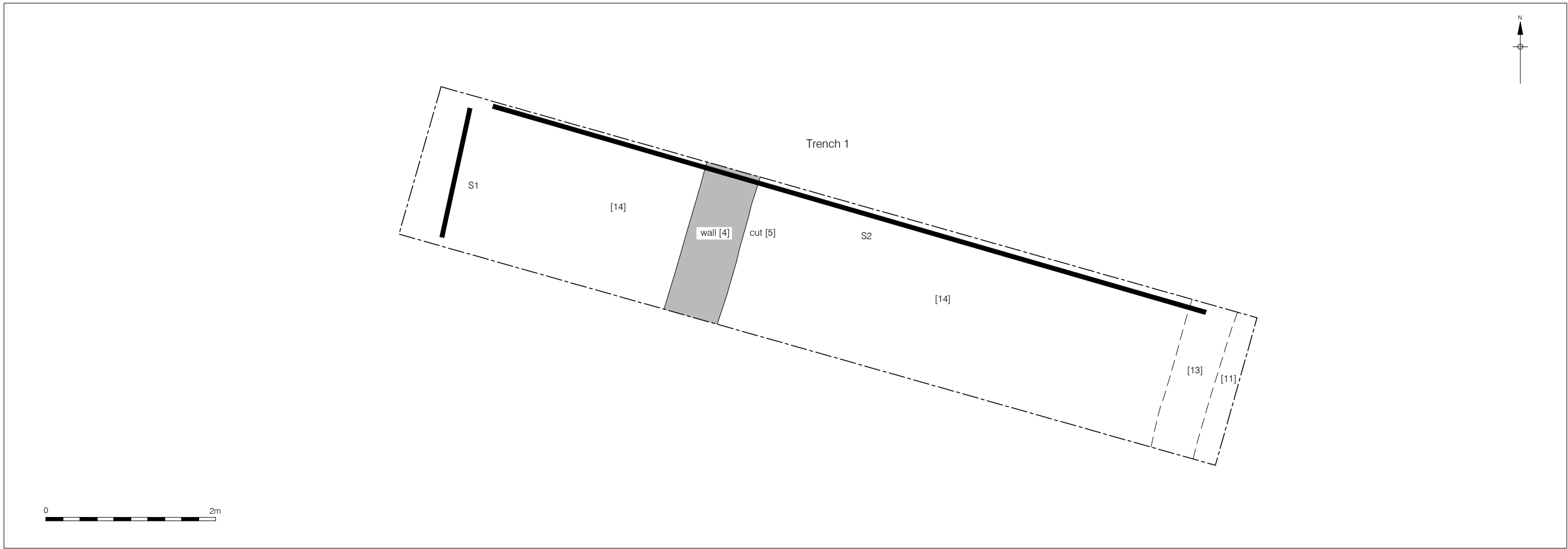
Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

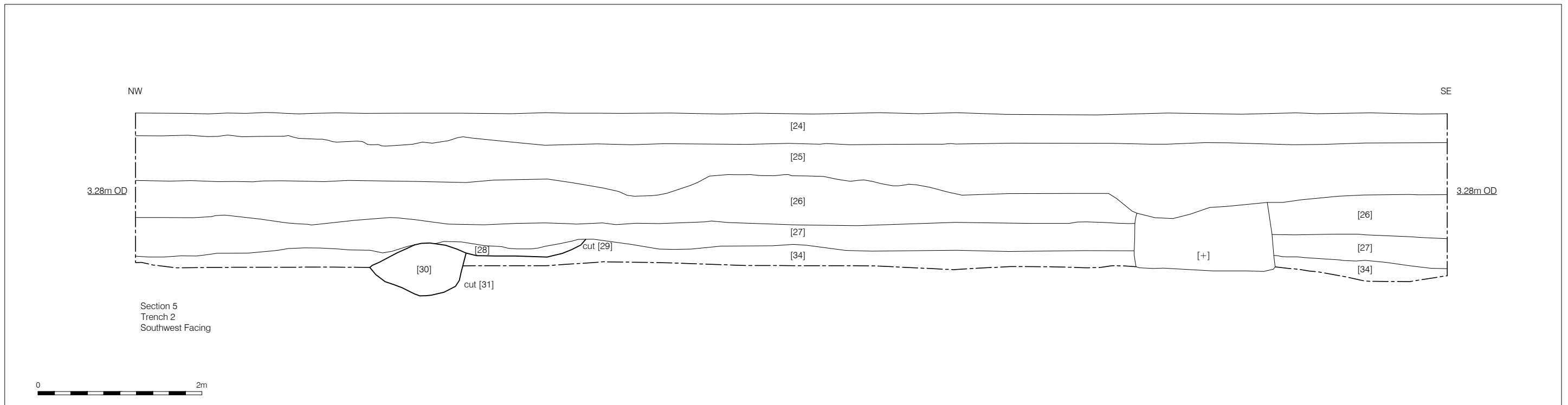
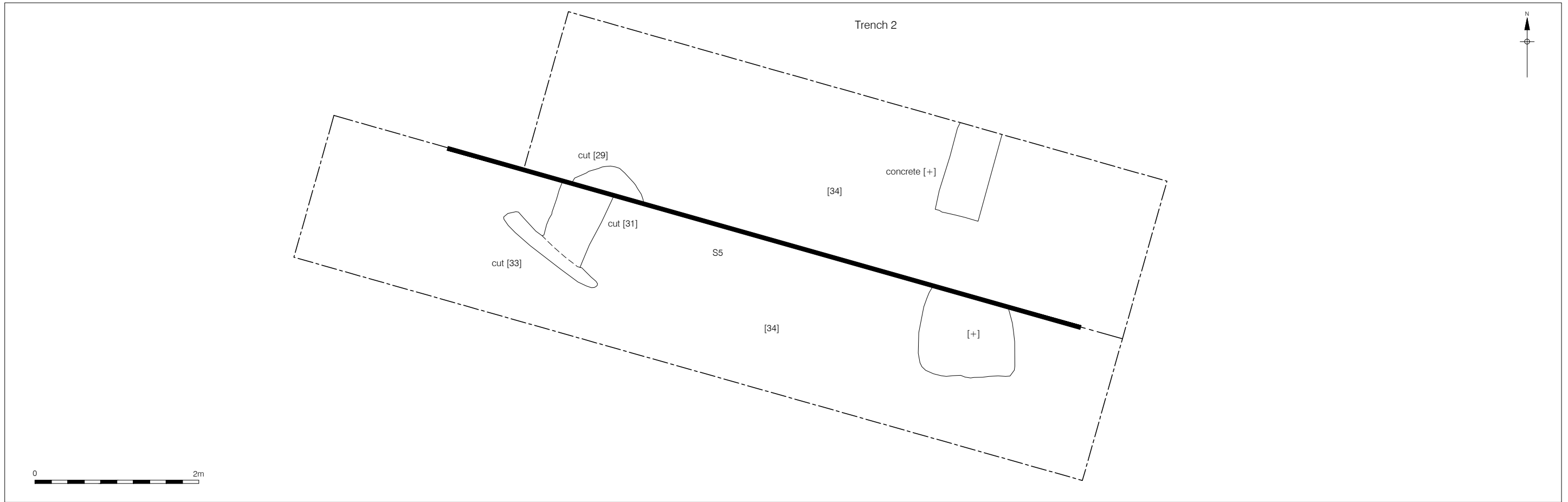


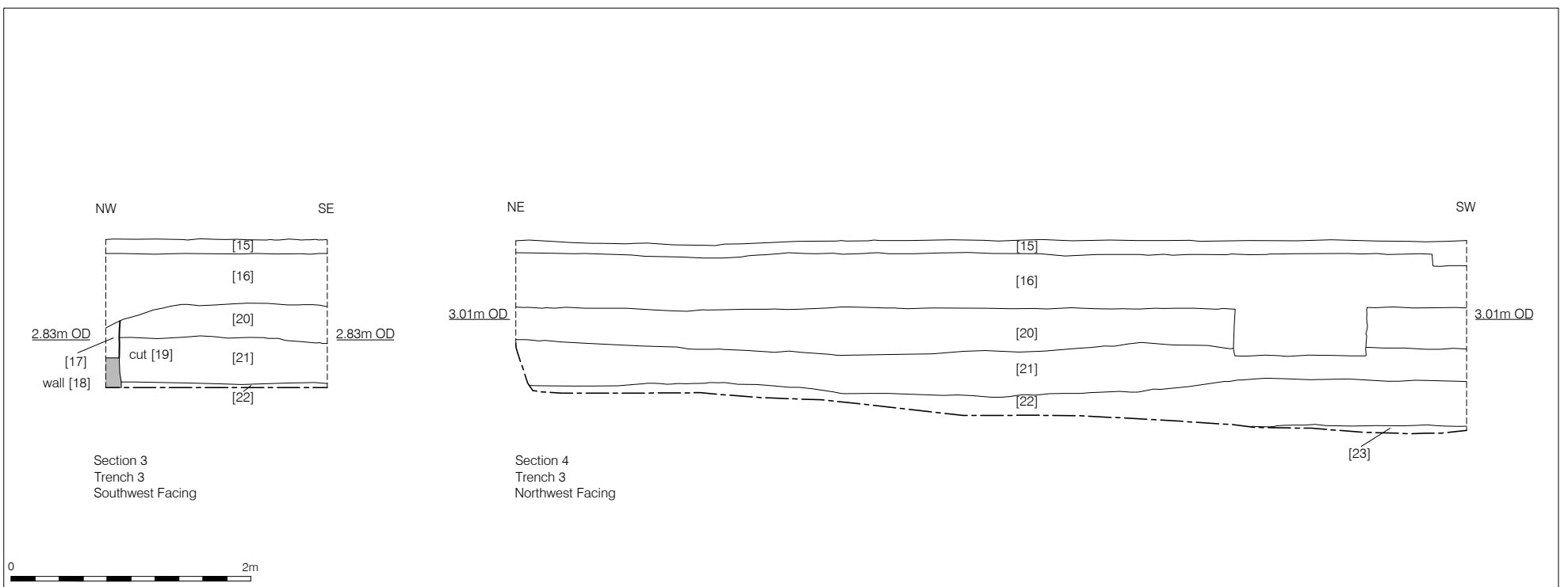
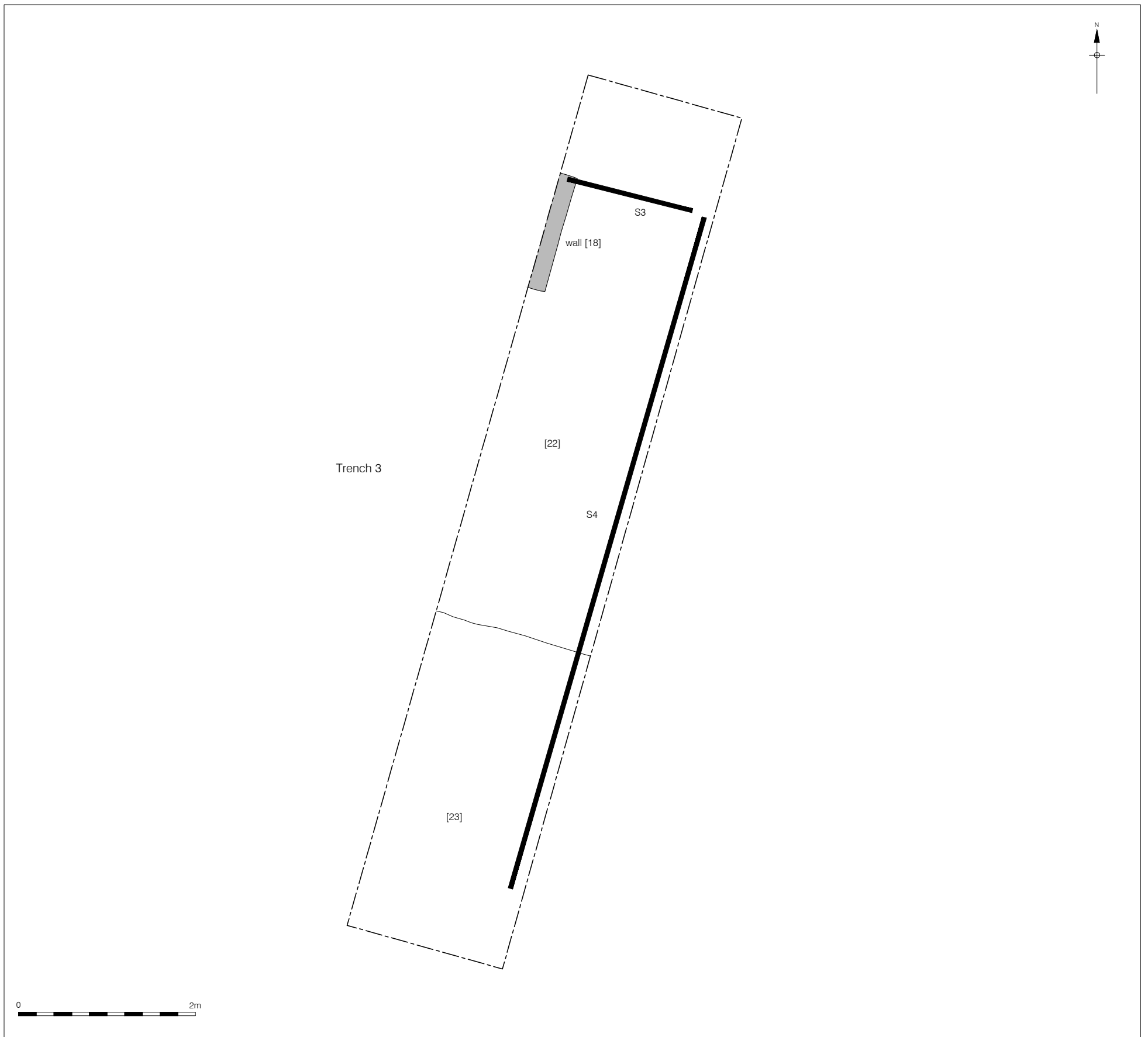


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 28/09/15 RM

Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:400







# PCA

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