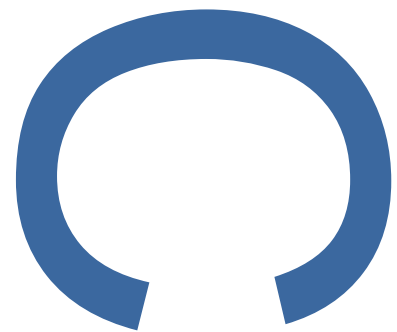
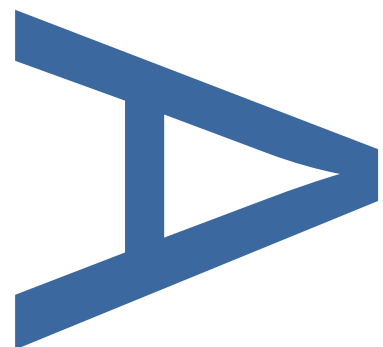


**LAND AT BAGLEY'S SPRING,
CHADWELL HEATH, LONDON
BOROUGH OF BARKING AND
DAGENHAM RM6 5LD:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND
DAGENHAM**



SITE CODE: BGL17

FEBRUARY 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**LAND AT BAGLEY'S SPRING, CHADWELL HEATH, LONDON BOROUGH OF
BARKING AND DAGENHAM RM6 5LD:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND
DAGENHAM**

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: n/a

SITE CODE: BGL17

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 48407 89511

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CGMS ON BEHALF OF ABBEY DEVELOPMENTS

PREPARED BY: Joe Brooks

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

FEBRUARY 2017

Version 1: for review

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**LAND AT BAGLEY'S SPRING, CHADWELL HEATH, LONDON BOROUGH
OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM RM6 5LD**

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 north of Bagley's Spring, Chadwell Heath, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham RM6 5LD. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments.
- 1.2 Six evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. Trench 1, situated in the west of the site, measured 10m by 1.8m and the other trenches measured 20m by 1.8m. All of the trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 1.2m.
- 1.3 The trenches demonstrated that the natural topography of the site sloped from the north-east down towards the south and centre of the site, where the discovery of an undated waterlogged, peaty deposit (in Trenches 2, 3 and 5) indicated that this part of the site had once been marshy and was possibly the site of a spring, or the route of the spring water through the site.
- 1.4 Evidence of the site's post-medieval agricultural function was provided by the discovery of plough soil deposits, identified in Trenches 4 and 6, and a mole drain in Trench 6.
- 1.5 A layer of 20th century made ground, observed in all of the trenches, was found to be 0.25m thick at the east of the site, while in the centre it was over a metre thick. It is suggested that the natural undulating topography of the site was levelled off during the 1950s when the Marks Gate estate was constructed, using the upcast from the new estate.
- 1.6 No archaeological artefacts dating to earlier than the post-medieval period were found during the evaluation. The peaty deposits recorded in Trenches 2, 3 and 5, were undated, but may have related to an earlier period.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by CgMS Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Bagley's Spring, Whalebone Lane North, Chadwell Heath, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham RM6 5LD (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site was centered at TQ 48407 89511 and measured approximately 1.0 ha. The site was bounded by Chadwell Heath Cemetery to the north, Bagley's Spring to the south, Whalebone Lane North to the east, and Thatches Grove to the west.
- 2.3 The site lies within the Marks Gate Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham. Marks Gate has been classified as a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area as it is an area of historic settlement 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 with particular potential for the Roman and medieval periods. The twentieth century Marks Gate Cemetery and quarried land east of Warren Farm are excluded due to extensive modern disturbance (GLAAS 2016).
- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Joe Brooks and managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by Adam Single of Historic England, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The client's archaeological consultant was Duncan Hawkins of CgMS.
- 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 BGL17.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Society (BGS Website, 2016) records the solid geology of the site as London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand). Superficial deposits are recorded on the study site as Black Park Gravel Member (Sand and Gravel).
- 3.2 The site was located on generally level ground at a height of c.39m Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 3.3 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the immediate vicinity of the study site. The River Rom is approximately 1km to the east of the study site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological and historical background is summarised from the desk based assessment (CgMS 2016).
- 4.2 Prehistoric
- 4.3 No certain Palaeolithic finds have been noted within the study area.
- 4.4 A Mesolithic flint artefact variously described as a Thames pick or core, was found to the north west of the study site. Excavations to the east of the site revealed part of a Mesolithic pit containing a quantity of both Early and Late Mesolithic flint implements and waste flakes.
- 4.5 The study site lies on the same Black Park Gravel Member superficial geology as the area of Marks Warren Quarry to the east and it can be expected that the potential for prehistoric artefacts is similar to that found during the Marks Warren Quarry excavations. It is likely that the area was forested during the Mesolithic period which limits the likelihood of human intensive activity during this period.
- 4.6 A number of late Neolithic to Bronze Age pits and ditches were recorded during investigations at Warren Farm, east of the study site. It has been interpreted that there may have been deliberate tree clearance across part of the Warren Farm Quarry site during the Neolithic. This may indicate that the area of Hainault Forest was originally more extensive to the south of its existing boundaries.
- 4.7 A scatter of Bronze Age pottery was recovered during the excavation of a gravel pit north of the site. The pottery comprised flint tempered fabrics and date to 1000-700BC.
- 4.8 A pit containing pottery of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date was identified during an evaluation at Chadwell Heath golf club south east of the site.
- 4.9 A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement has been identified at Marks Warren Quarry east of the study site during a number of excavations from 1986 to 2008. The features include a curvilinear ditch, enclosures, pits, postholes and a ditch system. It was considered likely that this was a settlement or agricultural enclosure or hillfort occupied into the Early Iron Age.
- 4.10 A number of Early to Mid Iron Age features were recorded during ongoing watching briefs at Marks Warren Farm, including pits, ditches and postholes
- 4.11 Roman
- 4.12 A large rectilinear Roman enclosure with at least one building, three or four ditches and a road approaching from the east, was recorded during investigations at Marks Warren Farm east of the site. Further evidence for Roman enclosures was recorded nearby during additional work at Marks Warren Quarry and seems likely to have been related to this building.
- 4.13 A series of early Roman ditches along with large quantities of Roman tile and brick, including wasters, were recorded north west of the study site. It was thought that the condition and quantity indicate a Roman kiln in the vicinity.
- 4.14 Gravel extraction north of the site revealed a Roman coffin containing an inhumation and associated grave goods. It was thought probable that this was part of a Roman cemetery in the area.
- 4.15 During the Roman period, the site would have been near to the enclosed Roman building to the east and a possible Roman kiln in the vicinity.
- 4.16 Saxon and Medieval
- 4.17 A single sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from the excavation of a gravel pit north of the site. Excavation at Marks Warren Quarry east of the study site has revealed a possible small Saxon cemetery and a single structure.
- 4.18 There are no settlements recorded near to the study site in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

- 4.19 Documentary references first attest Copped Hall in 1440 on Rose Lane west of the study site. There is some confusion as to whether this is the same building as Rose Lane Farm which is first mentioned in documentary evidence in 1369 as 'Rouseshall'. A buried medieval plough soil, a beam slot and associated post holes were located at Warren Lane School north west of site. Medieval pottery and tile was recovered during the excavation of a gravel pit north of the site. The pottery was largely associated with food preparation and dated from AD900-1600. It is likely that this plough soil and pottery were associated with the farm and are evidence of the agricultural use of the area around the farm.
- 4.20 'Shepcote in Inholt' (Hainault) is referred to in documentary sources in 1456 as being north of the study site. It is possible that this referred to a structure used to house sheep in the late medieval period.
- 4.21 A possible medieval moated site has been identified at Padnall Grove west of the site.
- 4.22 A number of windmills have been identified to the east of Warren Farm. The mills are located in three groups and date from the medieval period through to the post-medieval period.
- 4.23 The medieval Mark's Hall Manor was located south east of the study site and is first definitively mentioned in 1330 although it may have originated as a free tenement of the manor of Barking. Medieval settlement activity dating from the 10th to the 14th centuries was identified at Marks Warren Farm during excavations and was probably associated with the manor. The manor was pulled down in 1808 but the moat still survives. Further evidence of late medieval through to post-medieval agricultural activity was recorded north of the manor site.
- 4.24 Post-Medieval and Modern
- 4.25 Chapman and Andre's Map of 1777 shows the site in an area of agricultural land south of 'Henault Forest'. Marks Hall Manor is depicted south east of the study site, whilst Rose Lane Farm and Padnall Hall, possibly Padnall Grove are depicted west of the study site. A further farmstead is shown south west of the site.
- 4.26 The 1799 Ordnance Survey map shows the site in a similar situation whilst the 1800 Dagenham North Drawing for the Ordnance Survey shows an identical situation.
- 4.27 The 1844 Dagenham tithe map also shows the site in an area of agricultural land and wasteland.
- 4.28 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1871 shows a similar situation. A field boundary has been removed to merge the two fields to the south of the site.
- 4.29 The Second and Third Editions Ordnance Survey Maps of 1896 and 1920 show a similar situation.
- 4.30 The Revised Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1939 shows little change to the site. Chadwell Heath Cemetery has been laid out and now forms the northern boundary of the site. Whalebone Lane has been widened, renamed as Whalebone Lane North, and now forms the eastern boundary of the study site.
- 4.31 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1963 shows various changes to the site and the surrounding area. The field boundaries have all been removed and the site has taken on its present boundary. A housing estate has been constructed to the south and south west which now forms the southern boundary of the site. The cemetery has been expanded west and forms the north west boundary of the site. Allotment gardens are shown to the west of the cemetery and these form the western boundary of the site. A small structure is shown in the north east corner of the site, surrounded by a fence.
- 4.32 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1975 shows no change on site.
- 4.33 The 1999 Google Earth Image and the 2015 Google Earth Image both show the site as it currently is. The small structure in the north east corner has been removed by 1999. A row of trees has been planted to form the eastern boundary of the site with Whalebone Lane North.

- 4.34 A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site (PC Geophysics 2016). The results of the survey were inconclusive due to the presence of probable modern near surface ferrous-rich debris. The strongly magnetic responses of such material had served to almost completely mask weaker magnetic variation, thus compromising the effectiveness of the survey to identify potential archaeological remains.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving archaeological deposits at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 5.2 Five 20m X 1.8m trenches and one 10m X 1.8m trench were excavated across the site (Figure 2).
- 5.3 The trench positions were located using GPS prior to excavation.
- 5.4 Before excavation the trench locations were CAT scanned by a qualified Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd operative. In this case, no services were detected.
- 5.5 The excavation of the trenches was first attempted using a JCB excavator, sub-contracted by Pre-Construct Archaeology. However, due the water-logged condition of the site a tracked vehicle was deemed more suitable, and so a 6 tonne 360 machine was used to undertake the excavations.
- 5.6 The machine was fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket and spoil was mounded at least 2m from the sides of the trenches.
- 5.7 Once the top soil was removed machine excavation continued in 100mm spits until significant archaeological deposits were encountered. Based on the site's previous history, the trenches were not expected to be any more than 0.50m, however it transpired that in places the natural deposits had been covered with over a metre of modern made-ground.
- 5.8 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- 5.9 All archaeological features were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. The recording system adopted during the evaluation was fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 5.10 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 5.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code BGL17.
- 5.12 One temporary benchmark was established with a GPS at a height of 37.38m OD.
- 5.13 All trenches were backfilled once they had been recorded.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

6.1 Four phases of archaeological activity were recording during the evaluation.

- Phase 1: Natural Geology
- Phase 2: Natural deposition of organic material in waterlogged conditions
- Phase 3: Post-medieval agricultural activity
- Phase 4: Modern made ground deposition

6.2 Trench 1 (Plate 1)

6.2.1 Phase 1

6.2.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 1 was a layer of naturally deposited reddish grey brown silty clay with gravel inclusions [4] measuring 1.8m north-south and 3.6m east-west. This was overlain by another layer of naturally deposited light grey alluvium [3] measuring 1.7m north-south by 4.4m east-west. In Trench 1 natural deposits were encountered at a highest level of 32.79m OD.

6.2.3 Phase 4

6.2.4 Sealing the alluvium [3] was a 0.6m thick layer of mid grey, modern made ground [2] containing fragments of brick and concrete. Due to the modern nature of this context, no finds were kept. This context [2], which was recorded at a highest level of 33.25 m OD, extended across the whole area of the trench. It was overlaid with a light yellowish brown clayey sandy gravel, modern made ground deposit [1] that was 0.18m thick. Deposit [1] extended across the whole area of the trench and was observed at a highest level of 33.43m OD. Deposit [1] was very similar in nature to the natural ground found elsewhere in the evaluation, and so may represent the upcast of natural removed during the construction of the nearby estate and used to level out the land on the site.

6.2.5 Topsoil capped the made ground, forming the current ground level at 33.91m OD at the eastern end of the trench and at 33.55m OD at the western end.

6.2.6 These layers of modern made ground indicate that the site was landscaped during the 20th century.

6.3 Trench 2 (Plate 2)

6.3.1 Phase 4

6.3.2 A 1m thick layer [12] of blackish bluish grey silty clay with inclusions of several tree stumps, concrete fence posts, barbed wire and miscellaneous modern waste constituted the earliest deposit identified in Trench 2 and was recorded at a highest level of 34.89m OD. This layer, which was found across the whole trench, was sealed with topsoil, constituting the current ground level of 34.99m OD. During excavation the trench rapidly filled with ground water to a level approximately 0.2m below the current ground level, hence why the natural ground was not reached.

6.3.3 The thick layer of modern made ground [12] present in Trench 2 suggested that this part of the site was landscaped and levelled during the 20th Century. As no natural deposits were discovered in Trench 2 it is postulated that a topographical depression may lie below this part of the site.

6.4 Trench 3 (Plate 3)

6.4.1 Phase 2

6.4.2 The earliest deposit revealed in Trench 3 was a 0.05m thick layer of dark greyish brown peaty silt containing decayed organic material [17], which was recorded at a highest level of 33.75m OD and continued beneath the limit of excavation across the whole extent of the trench.

- 6.4.3 This peaty layer [17] was probably formed by the accumulation of partially decayed organic material in wet, and therefore oxygen deficient conditions. As no natural gravelly clay deposits were encountered by 1.2m, it is possible that Trench 3 may be located over a depression in the topography, in which water had collected creating conditions favourable for the formation of peaty deposits [17].
- 6.4.4 Phase 4
- 6.4.5 Overlying layer [17] was a 0.45m thick deposit [16] of dark greyish brown clayey silt interpreted as 20th century made ground, containing frequent fragments of modern ceramic building material and charcoal. Context [16] was recorded at a highest level of 34.3m OD and continued across the whole extent of Trench 3.
- 6.4.6 This layer was covered with another deposit of made ground [15]. This 0.55m thick layer of yellowish brown clayey silt contained occasional flecks of ceramic building material; was discovered at a highest level of 34.75m OD; and was recorded across the whole extent of the trench. This deposit was capped with a 0.15m thick layer of topsoil that constituted the current ground level at a level of 34.90m OD.
- 6.4.7 Layers [15] and [16] were interpreted as representing made ground deposited during landscaping of the site in the 20th century. This material may form the upcast created by the construction of the estate to the south.
- 6.5 Trench 4 (Plate 4)
- 6.5.1 Phase 1
- 6.5.2 Context [20] was the earliest deposit identified in Trench 4. This layer of natural, yellowish brown gravelly clay, which extended across the entire trench, was recorded at a highest level of 34.95m OD. This material had fewer gravel inclusions towards the northern end of Trench 4.
- 6.5.3 Phase 3
- 6.5.4 Overlying the natural gravelly clay was a 0.3m thick deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flecks of ceramic building material and charcoal [19]. This deposit was encountered at a highest level of 35.23m OD and extended across the entire trench.
- 6.5.5 Context [19] was interpreted as a layer of plough soil associated with the agricultural use of the site as a field in the post-medieval period.
- 6.5.6 Phase 4
- 6.5.7 Overlying the plough soil [19] and extending across the whole trench was a layer of mid yellowish brown clayey silt [18], which was 0.4m thick and was recorded at a level of 35.63m OD. This context [18], interpreted as a layer of 20th century made ground, consolidated the current ground to a level of 35.73m OD.
- 6.6 Trench 5 (Plate 5)
- 6.6.1 Phase 1
- 6.6.2 The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 5 were a natural light yellowish brown gravelly clay [11] and context [14], which was a natural mid bluish grey clay. A modern service pipe prevented the interface between these two deposits to be observed, so unfortunately their stratigraphic relationship could not be established.
- 6.6.3 Context [11], recorded at the northern end of the trench, measured 1.8m north-south by 14.5m east-west and was located at a highest level of 35.54m OD.
- 6.6.4 Context [14] measured 1.8m north-south by 0.94m east-west and was located at a highest level of 34.37m OD in the base of a slot excavated in the southern end of the trench.
- 6.6.5 Phase 2

- 6.6.6 Sealing context [14] was a dark brown silt deposit with inclusions of partially decayed organic material [13]. This layer measured 1.80m north-south by 0.94m east-west by 0.14m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 34.51m OD.
- 6.6.7 It is suggested that context [13] was formed by a build up of organic material within a waterlogged environment, in much the same way as context [17] in Trench 3.
- 6.6.8 Phase 4
- 6.6.9 Overlying context [13] was a 0.26m thick layer of mid brown gravelly silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks [9]. Context [9] was observed at a highest level of 36.15m OD and was interpreted as modern made ground, deposited as a means to level the site.
- 6.6.10 Cutting this layer was a cast iron pipe [+] traversing the eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment, which was laid within a construction cut [+] containing frequent sherds of 20th century pottery, glass and modern ceramic building material.
- 6.6.11 Capping the 20th century made ground [13] was a thin layer of topsoil [+] 0.10m thick which constituted the current ground to a level of 36.25m OD.
- 6.7 Trench 6 (Plate 6)
 - 6.7.1 Phase 1
 - 6.7.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 6 was a natural light brown gravelly clay deposit [8], 0.05m thick extending across the entire base of the trench, recorded at a highest level of 34.75m OD.
 - 6.7.3 Sealing this was a 0.11m thick layer of naturally deposited light brown clay [7], which was recorded at a highest level of 35.75m OD.
 - 6.7.4 Phase 3
 - 6.7.5 Overlying context [7] was a 0.24m thick, dark brown silt deposit [6], interpreted as post-medieval plough soil, which was recorded at a highest level of 35.10m OD.
 - 6.7.6 This layer was cut by a 19th or early 20th century mole drain [+], which traversed through the trench on a north-east by south-west trajectory.
 - 6.7.7 Phase 4
 - 6.7.8 Layer [6] was sealed by a 20th century made ground deposit of light brown silt with occasional fragments of ceramic building material [5]. This made ground [5], which was 0.37m thick and extended across the entire trench, was recorded at a highest level of 35.49m OD. It was capped by a 0.13m thick layer of topsoil [+] which made up the current ground level of 36.25m OD.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Natural topography

- 7.1.1 Levels taken on the natural silty clay alluvium deposits revealed a natural topography that was highest at the north-east corner of the site sloping downwards both towards the south and to the centre of the site.
- 7.1.2 No natural clayey gravel was discovered in Trenches 2 or 3, probably indicating that a natural depression may exist at this part of the site - located in the west of the central quarter. Deposits of organic peaty material discovered towards the bases of these trenches, and the fact that they very quickly filled with ground water after excavation, suggests that this area may have been marshy before it was consolidated with made ground in the 20th Century. It is also possible that this depression may have been the site of a natural spring and this might explain why the road lying to the south of the site is named Bagley's Spring.
- 7.1.3 The natural topography rises up slightly towards the western limits of the site where the level of the natural silty clay was recorded at 32.69m OD.

7.2 Post-medieval agricultural land use

- 7.2.1 Cartographic sources showed the site to be in an area of agricultural land. This was supported by the discovery of plough soil layers recorded in Trenches 4 and 6. In Trench 6, a mole drain dated to the 19th or early 20th century, suggest that water management was needed to keep the ground well drained.

7.3 20th Century made ground deposition

- 7.3.1 A layer of 20th Century made ground, observed in all of the trenches, levelled the natural topography of the site. It is likely that this made ground was deposited during the construction of Marks Gate housing estate - located to the south of the study site - in the 1950s. Cartographic evidence (Archer, 2016) supports this hypothesis as field boundaries, which are depicted spanning the site in 1939, are shown to have been removed by 1963.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- 8.2 Hawkins, H. 2017. *Land North of Bagley's Spring, Chadwell Heath, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham RM6 5LD: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*. PCA Unpublished Report.

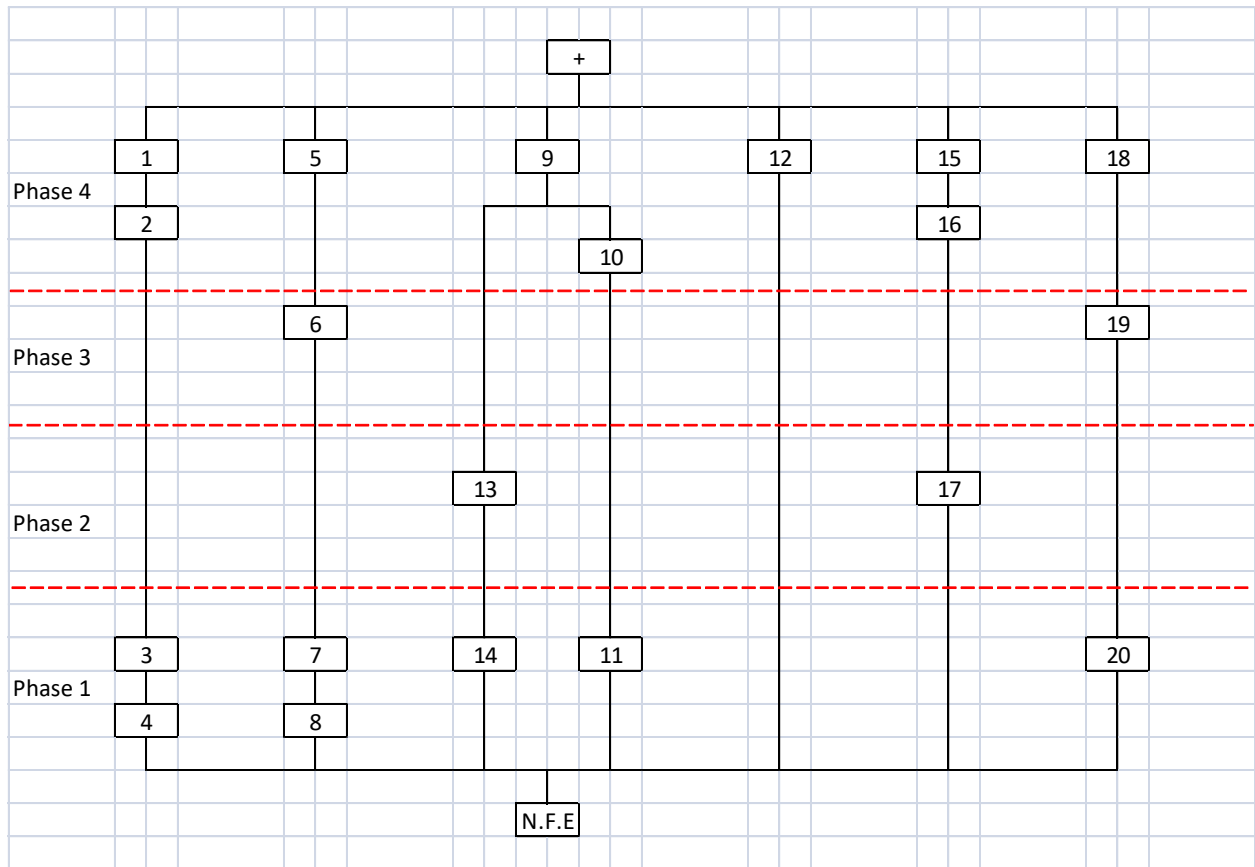
9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning and funding this project, and Adam Single of Historic England for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Aidan Turner and James Webb for their work on site, Richard Archer for surveying the trenches and Wayne Richards and John Joyce for organising the logistics.
- 9.3 Finally, special thanks are given to Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing of this report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	THICKNESS (m)	PHASE	LEVEL (m OD)
1	1	MADE GROUND	0.18	4	33.43
2	1	MADE GROUND	0.6	4	33.25
3	1	NATURAL	> 0.5	1	32.69
4	1	NATURAL	> 0.5	1	32.79
5	6	MADE GROUND	0.37	4	35.61
6	6	PLOUGH SOIL	0.24	3	35.1
7	6	NATURAL	0.11	1	35.75
8	6	NATURAL	> 0.05	1	34.75
9	5	MADE GROUND	0.26	4	36.15
10	5	MADE GROUND	0.35	4	35.89
11	5	NATURAL	> 0.06	1	35.54
12	2	MADE GROUND	1	4	34.89
13	5	ORGANIC SILT	0.14	2	34.51
14	5	NATURAL	0.68	1	34.37
15	3	MADE GROUND	0.55	4	34.75
16	3	MADE GROUND	0.45	4	34.3
17	3	ORGANIC SILT	> 0.05	2	33.75
18	4	MADE GROUND	0.4	4	35.63
19	4	PLOUGH SOIL	0.3	3	35.23
20	4	NATURAL	> 0.3	1	34.95

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-275989	
Project details	
Project name	LAND AT BAGLEY'S SPRING, CHADWELL HEATH, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM RM6 5LD: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land north of Bagley's Spring, Chadwell Heath, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham RM6 5LD. Six evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. Trench 1, situated in the west of the site, measured 10m by 1.8m and the other trenches measured 20m by 1.8m. All of the trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 1.2m. The trenches demonstrated that the natural topography of the site sloped from the north-east down towards the south and centre of the site, where the discovery of an undated waterlogged, peaty deposit (in Trenches 2, 3 and 5) indicated that this part of the site had once been marshy and was possibly the site of a spring, or the route of the spring water through the site. Evidence of the site's post-medieval agricultural function was provided by the discovery of plough soil deposits, identified in Trenches 4 and 6, and a mole drain in Trench 6. A layer of 20th century made ground, observed in all of the trenches, was found to be 0.25m thick at the east of the site, while in the centre it was over a metre thick. It is suggested that the natural undulating topography of the site was levelled off during the 1950s when the Marks Gate estate was constructed, using the upcast from the new estate. No archaeological artefacts dating to earlier than the post-medieval period were found during the evaluation. The peaty deposits recorded in Trenches 2, 3 and 5, were undated, but may have related to an earlier period.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2017 End: 02-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BGL17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England

OASIS ID: preconst1-275989	
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING AND DAGENHAM Bagley's Srping, Chadwell Heath
Postcode	RM6 5LD
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 48407 89511 51.584388199355 0.142316064335 51 35 03 N 000 08 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32.79m Max: 34.95m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Joe Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	House Builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Abbey Developments
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BGL17
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BGL17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LAND AT BAGLEY'S SPRING, CHADWELL HEATH, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM RM6 5LD: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London

OASIS ID: preconst1-275989	
Entered by	archive (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	10-Feb-17

APPENDIX 4: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1



Plate 2: Trench 2



Plate 3: Trench 3



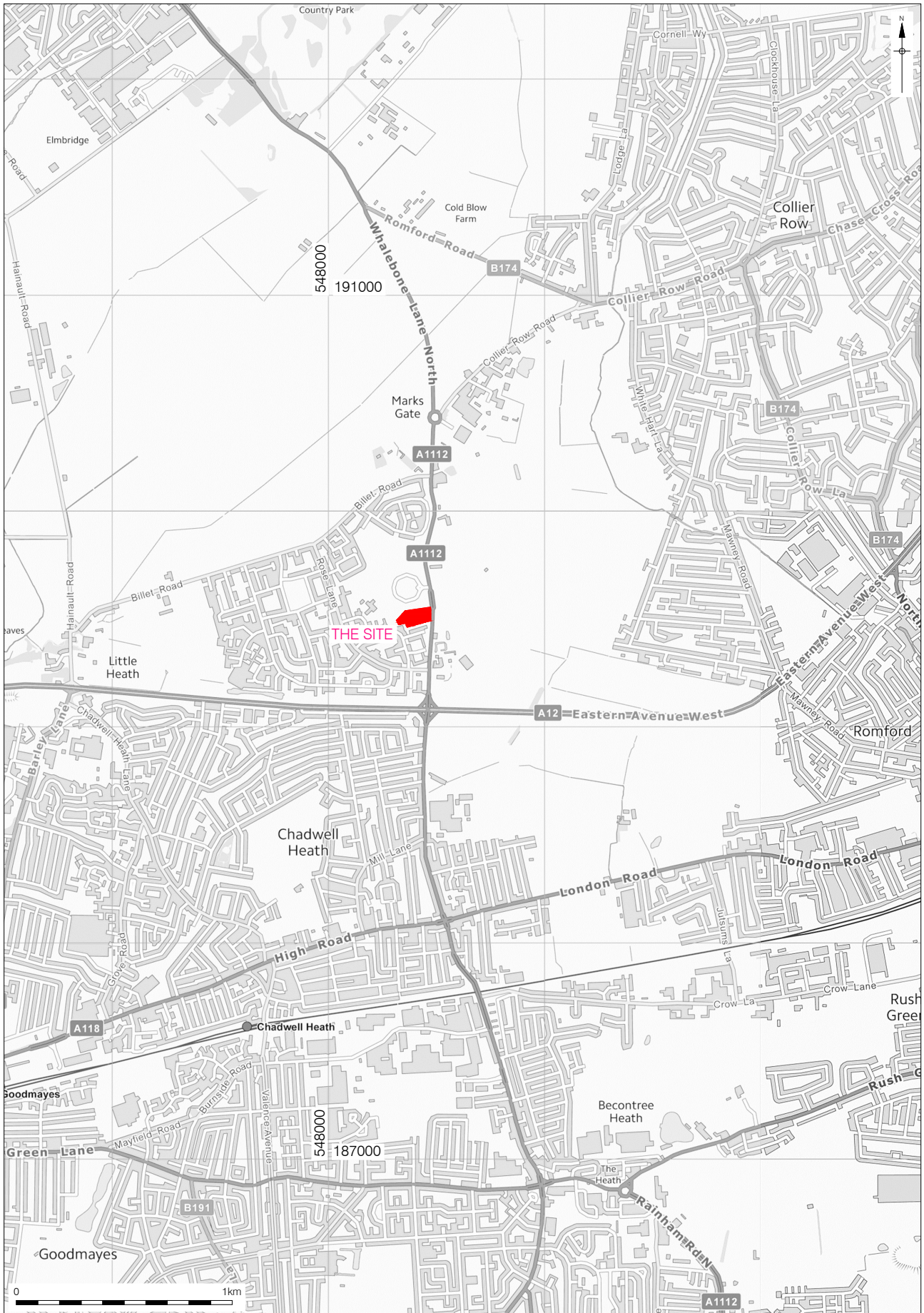
Plate 4: Trench 4



Plate 5: Trench 5



Plate 6: Trench 6

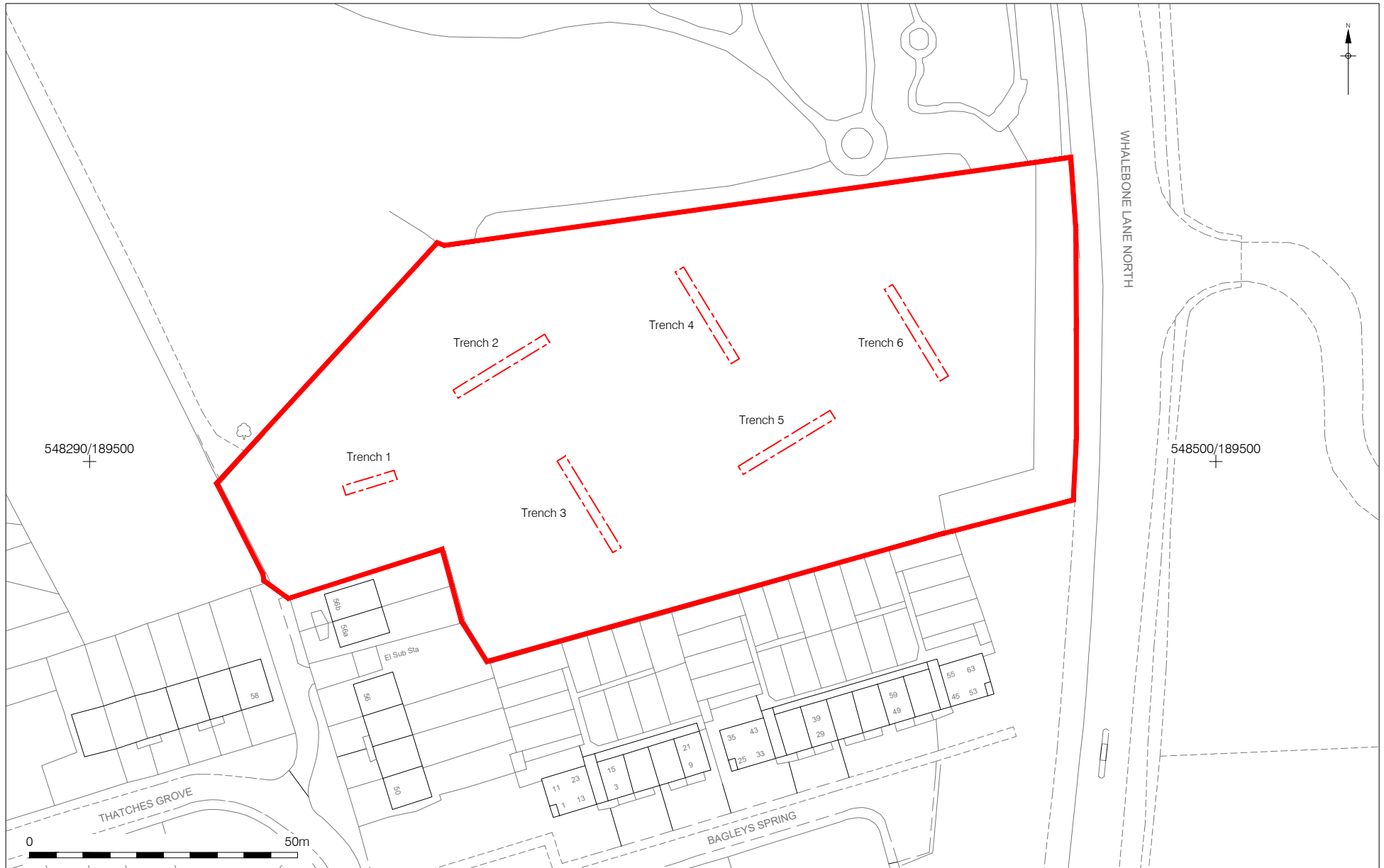


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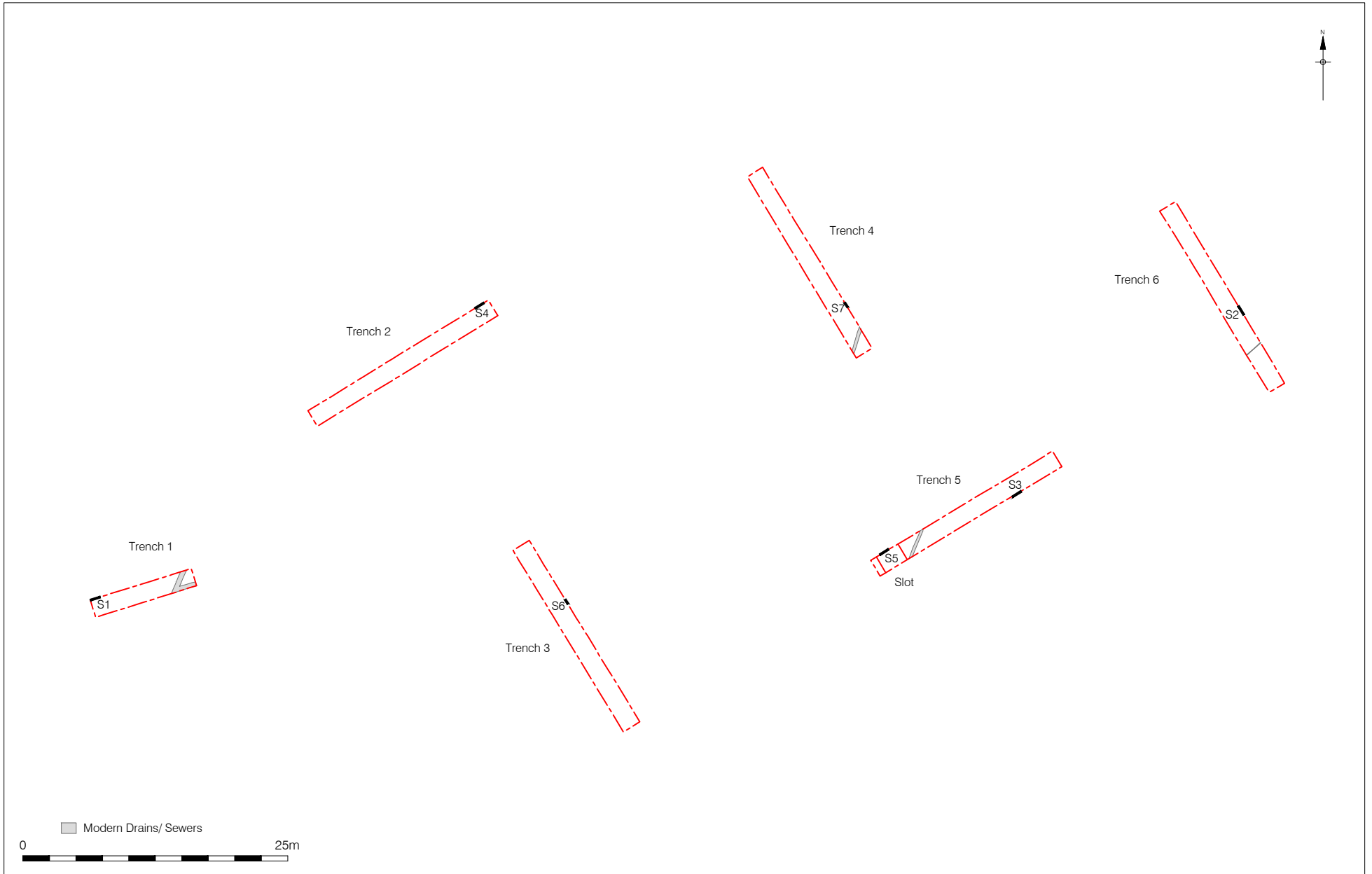
Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

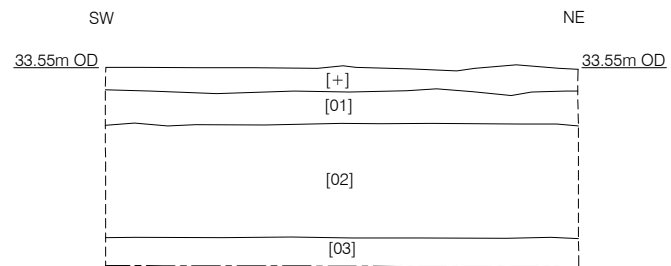


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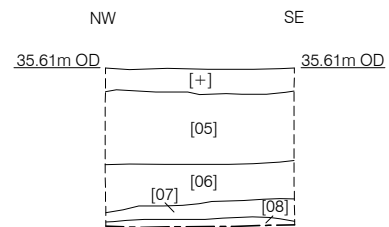
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Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:1,000 at A4

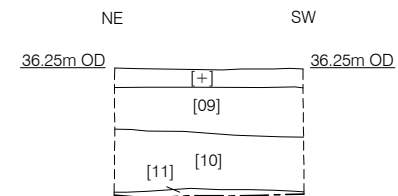




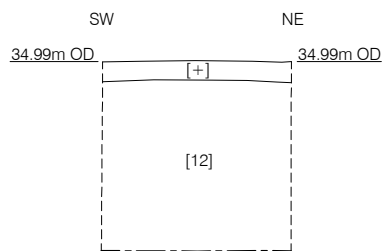
Section 1
South East Facing
Trench 1



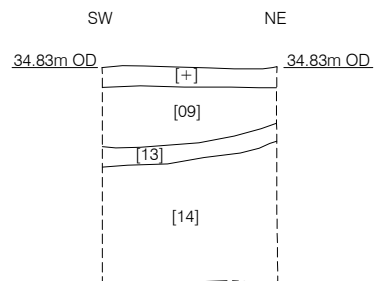
Section 2
South West Facing
Trench 6



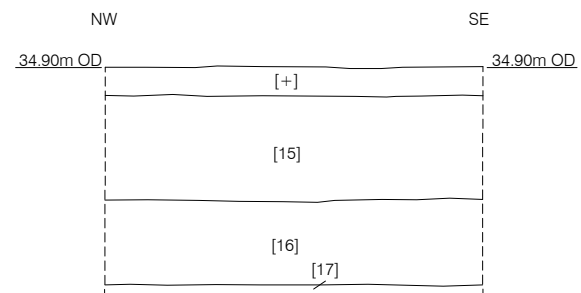
Section 3
North West Facing
Trench 5



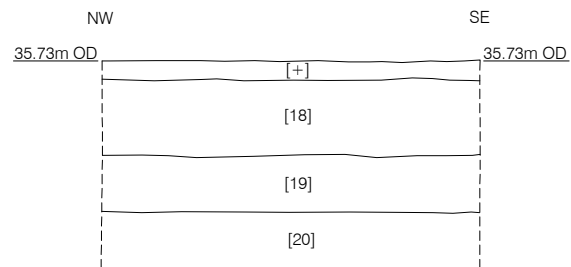
Section 4
South East Facing
Trench 2



Section 5
South East Facing
Trench 5



Section 6
South West Facing
Trench 3



Section 7
South West Facing
Trench 4



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