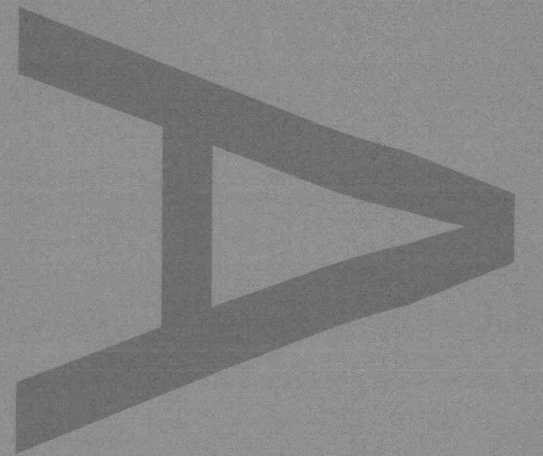
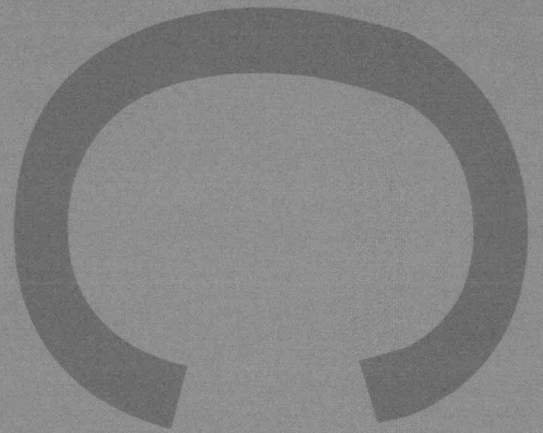
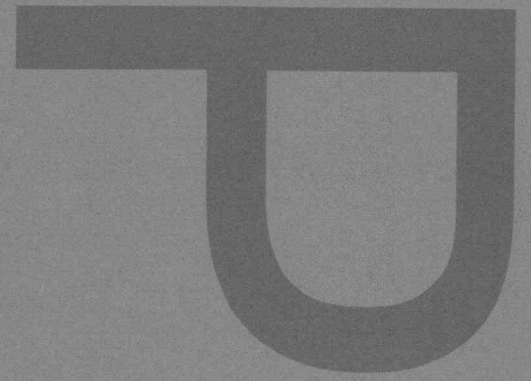


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION OF LAND AT
CADIZ COURT, RAINHAM
ROAD SOUTH, LONDON
BOROUGH OF BARKING &
DAGENHAM**

MAY 2008

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

LAND AT CADIZ COURT, RAINHAM ROAD SOUTH, LONDON
BOROUGH OF BARKING & DAGENHAM

Type of project

EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K1798
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Richard Humphrey		15/5/08
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simmons and Hayley Baxter		16/5/08
Graphics Checked by:	Peter Moore	<i>Peter Moore</i>	22/5/08
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Moore	<i>Peter Moore</i>	23/5/08

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Cadiz Court, Rainham Road
South, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham RM10**

Site Code: CZC08

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5053 8439

**Written and Researched by Richard Humphrey
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2008**

Project Manager: Peter Moore

Commissioning Client: Rydon Construction Ltd

**Contractor:
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: pmoore@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
May 2008**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	7
4	METHODOLOGY.....	8
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	10
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	13
7	CONCLUSIONS.....	22
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	23

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....	5
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION.....	6
FIGURE 3: TRENCH 1.....	17
FIGURE 4: TRENCH 1 SECTIONS.....	18
FIGURE 5: TRENCHES 2 & 5.....	19
FIGURE 6: TRENCHES 3 & 4.....	20
FIGURE 7: SECTIONS 5, 8, 9 & 10.....	21

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	24
APPENDIX 2: TRENCH MATRICES.....	26
APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM.....	27

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at Cadiz Court, Rainham Road South, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, RM10.
- 1.2 Five evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, in advance of redevelopment of the land into residential property.
- 1.3 All five evaluation trenches were excavated to naturally occurring deposits. Trench 1 revealed a sequence of sandy-gravels to be cut by several anthropogenic features. Of particular interest were two north-south aligned ditch cuts that initially appeared to be turning so as to connect with each other. The trench was extended to the south to further investigate their alignments, but it transpired that they were two separate features. Several other cut features were observed following this extension including a circular pit, seen cutting the fill of the western ditch and containing early to middle Iron Age pottery within its fill. The eastern ditch was shallow compared to the western one, suggesting that it had been cut from a different height and the two features were not contemporary. A sequence of shallow pits seen on a similar alignment between these ditches may have been part of a third, parallel linear feature. No anthropogenic materials were recovered from the fills of any of the ditch features. The fills of these features were sealed by a layer of sandy-silt that in turn was overlain by topsoil.
- 1.4 Trench numbers 2, 3 and 4 revealed a sequence of sands and gravels to be cut by several sub-circular features. Excavation of the fills of these features showed no evidence of human activity and were most likely created naturally or representative of tree bowls. As above, these were overlain with a sandy-silt, brickearth-type deposit that in turn was sealed by topsoil. Cutting the sandy-gravels of Trench 5 was a single posthole with no anthropogenic material within its fill. This horizon was sealed by modern ballast material that was dumped as a precursor to the reinforced concrete surface that was seen across this part of the area.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at Cadiz Court, Rainham Road South, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, RM10, in advance of construction of new residential property.
- 2.2.1 The evaluation was conducted between the 28th April and 7th May 2008 and was commissioned by Rydon Construction Ltd. The work was undertaken following English Heritage guidelines.¹ It consisted of 5 evaluation trenches, one of which was extended, on the request of English Heritage (GLAAS) monitor David Divers, to further investigate some ditches.
- 2.3 The excavations were undertaken on the plot of land that was formerly the grounds of Cadiz Court as well as an area of hard standing to the west. The site is roughly triangular in shape and bounded to the north and east by a spur road of Rainham Road South (Beam Way) and to the south and west by the Rainham Road South ring road, (figure 1).
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 5053 8439
- 2.5 The site was assigned the code CZC08.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Richard Humphrey and was managed by Peter Moore for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

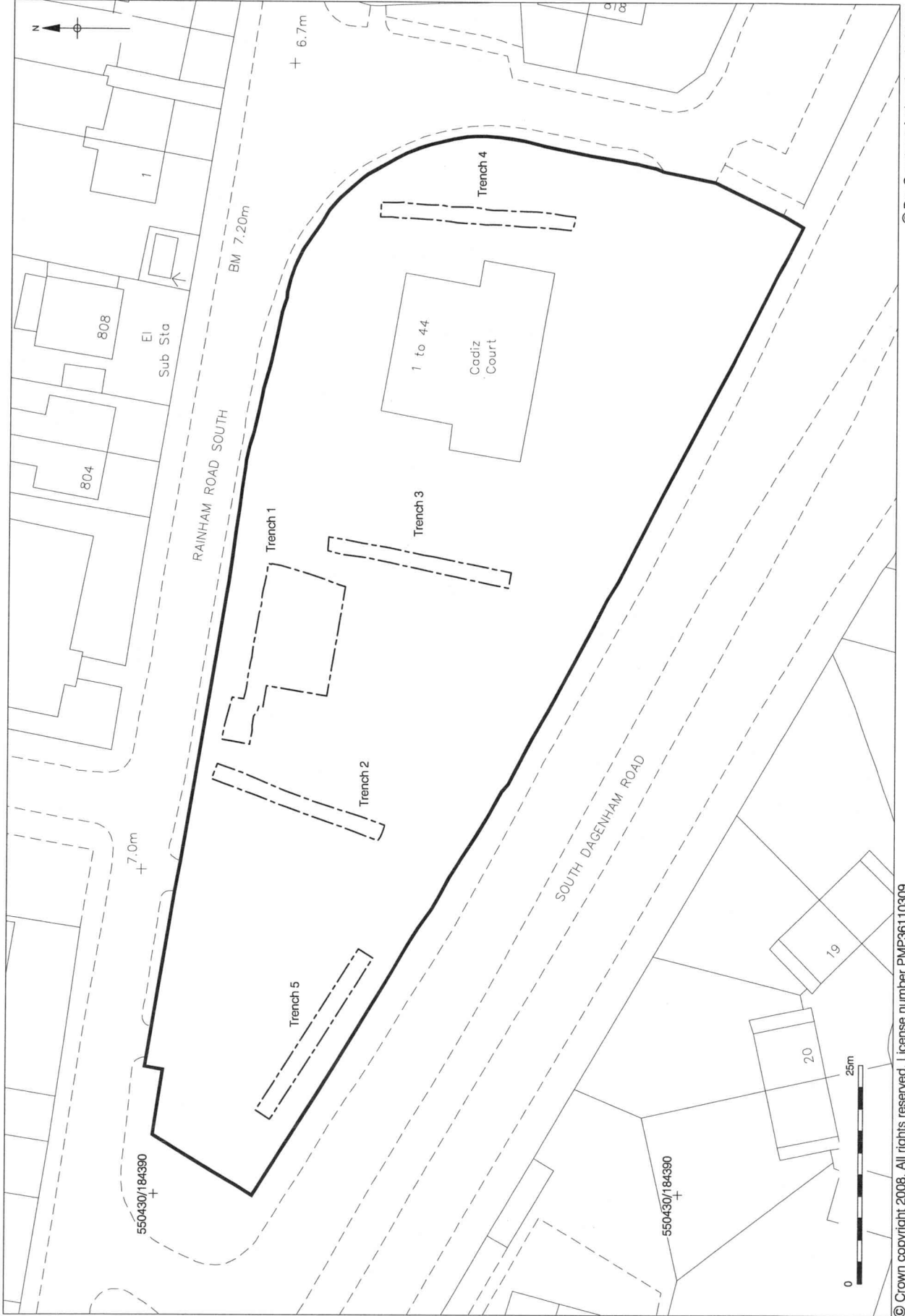
¹ "Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Desk-Based Assessments; 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Reports; 5 Evaluations", Revised June 1998.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 2006.

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The evaluation took place within the grounds of the Cadiz Court tower block which was in the process of being demolished. The site was roughly triangular in shape.
- 3.2 The British Geological Survey Map 1:50'000 series sheet 257 shows the study site to be lying on an area of Taplow gravels approximately 600m north of the edge of the Thames floodplain.
- 3.3 The site is essentially level with surface elevations varying between 6.86m OD and 6.94m OD.
- 3.4 The site is situated on the western edge of a gravel terrace forming the high ground over the River Beam to the east.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the method statement prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited².
- 4.2 The evaluation comprised a 5% sample of the 4433m² site equating to 5 trenches each measuring 20m long by 2m wide.
- 4.3 A mechanical excavator fixed with a flat bladed, toothless bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove unproductive soil horizons down to the top of archaeological finds, features and deposits, or natural stratigraphy, whichever was the higher. On the identification of archaeological features, digging and cleaning were continued by hand.
- 4.4 The features were assigned individual context numbers. Drawings were made in plan and a representative section of each trench was made.
- 4.5 The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 4.6 Specifically the evaluation's objectives were:
- To define the natural deposits and the processes that formed them
 - To see whether archaeological activity exists on the site and how this relates to the known landscape in terms of settlement, agriculture, industry, burial and ritual
 - To characterise the depositional sequence that led to the formation of the site, and the environmental contexts in which this took place
 - To define any prehistoric and Roman land usage, settlement or activities on the site and to determine how they fit into the wider contemporary landscapes
 - To define the presence, extent and nature of any early medieval, medieval or post-medieval activities, trade and buildings on the site.
- 4.7 Temporary benchmarks were taken from an engineer's plan of the site provided by Rydon Construction Ltd. These were seen as values of 6.94m OD to the east and centre of the site and 6.86m OD towards the west of the site.

² Moore, P. (2006) *A Method Statement for An Archaeological Evaluation of land at Cadiz Court, Rainham Road South, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, RM10*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, unpublished report

- 4.8 The trench locations were surveyed in by a Pre-Construct Archaeology surveyor and located to OS data.
- 4.9 The completed archive, including all artefactual, written, drawn and photographic material, will be deposited with LAARC.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 There is evidence within the vicinity of the site for human activity from the Palaeolithic to post-medieval periods. A number of Palaeolithic implements including 26 handaxes were found at Gale Street, (National Monuments Record (NMR No: TQ 48 SE 101). They are believed to have been found either during the building of the Beacontree Estate, or from the pit that is now the ornamental pond in Parsloes Park. A second assemblage of Palaeolithic implements, including 18 handaxes is also recorded from the Dagenham area, but poorly provenanced (NMR No: TQ 48 SE 104).
- 5.2 The evidence for the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods within the vicinity of the study site is rather sparse although an anthropomorphic wooden figurine recovered from Dagenham marshes is believed to be of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (NMR NO: TQ 48 SE 3). Excavations at former playing fields adjacent to Dagenham Heathway also revealed limited evidence of Neolithic activity³.
- 5.2 The evidence for Bronze Age activity in the Dagenham area is rather more extensive. The excavations at Dagenham Heathway revealed extensive evidence of Late Bronze Age activity, including a settlement enclosure, along with roundhouses and four-post structures. Excavations south of Ripple Road revealed a gravel, burnt flint and sand causeway of Bronze Age date, built upon, and later sealed by, natural peat formations⁴. At the former Digby Garden allotments three possible Bronze Age ditches were identified during an archaeological evaluation⁵. A small pit of Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date was also identified at a former allotment site on Blackborne Road⁶. At Church Lane a Late Bronze Age ditch was identified during an evaluation in 1998 (NMR No: 1255101). The site is situated on an elevated gravel terrace to the west of the River Beam. The close proximity to running water would have made this an ideal location for both settlement and ritual sites.

³ Keith-Lucas, F. 2005 *Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at the School Playing Fields, Dagenham Heathway, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., Unpublished Report.

⁴ Divers, D. 1996 *Archaeological; Investigation of Hays Storage Services Ltd. Pooles Lane, Ripple Road, Dagenham, Essex*. Newham Museum Service, Unpublished Report.

⁵ Divers, D. 2004 *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Digby Garden Allotments, Dagenham, Essex*. CgMs Consulting, Unpublished Report.

⁶ Bazley, K. 2004 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Former Allotments on Blackborne Road, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Unpublished Report.

- 5.3 Evidence for further prehistoric activity has come from a number of other locations, though specific dates are lacking. Excavations at the former Butterkist Factory on Blackborne Road revealed a number of ditches, which were probably elements of a prehistoric field system⁷. Excavations at the former sports ground on Exeter Road also revealed a ditch, which may have been part of a prehistoric field system⁸. In Dagenham Old Park a number of prehistoric features have been identified, including a ditched enclosure (Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) No: 061541), a ring ditch (GLSMR No: 061540) and trackways (GLSMR Nos: 061542, 061543). An undated ditch is also recorded at Morland Road (GLSMR No: 062139). An unclassified earthwork, probably of prehistoric date is recorded from Ivy Walk, (GLSMR No: 060975) and prehistoric pottery is recorded from Ford Road, (GLSMR No: 062698).
- 5.4 Evidence of Roman activity in the area is rather sparse, though residual Roman pottery was recovered from later features during the excavation at Dagenham Heathway and a pottery vessel is recorded from Redbridge, (NMR No: TQ 48 NE 27).
- 5.5 Dagenham was probably one of the earliest Saxon settlements in Essex: the name is first recorded in a charter of AD 687⁹. The name derives from 'Daecca's House'. Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity is also somewhat sparse, though again, the excavations at Dagenham Heathway revealed a number of Saxon pits and a probable field system.
- 5.6 There is no mention of Dagenham in the Domesday Book, most likely as it fell within the limits of the manor of Barking. From the 13th century onwards, references to the parish, its farms and hamlets are sufficiently numerous to suggest a flourishing community. The site is immediately to the west of the Dagenham Beam Bridge. This was first mentioned in 1299 where 'beams' or wooden planks would have been used to cross the river, and would later give the river its name. By 1564 the bridge had been built from stone. The study site is located to the east of the medieval village of Dagenham. By 1653 Dagenham Village consisted of a single street- Crown Street- with buildings along most of

⁷ Hodkins, A. 1993 *Excavations at the Former Butterkist Factory, Blackborne Road, Dagenham*. Passmore Edwards Museum Service, Unpublished Report.

⁸ Jarrett, C. 1993 *Excavations at the Former Sports Ground, Exeter Road, Dagenham*. Passmore Edwards Museum Service, Unpublished Report.

⁹ Powell, W.R. (ed) *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 5*. Victoria County History

the north side, some on the south side, including the church and a few others at the junction of the road to Rainham.

- 5.7 The study site does not appear to have ever been developed for anything other than agricultural and horticultural purposes with the possibility that properties fronting the Rainham Road would have developed along it dating from the medieval and post-medieval period.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Summary

The following section offers a brief description of each of the trenches excavated and the deposits recorded. In all five trenches, natural Taplow gravels were recorded at levels between 6.20m OD and 6.54m OD. A thick subsoil deposit of up to 0.30m thick sealed these. The subsoil was in turn overlain by topsoil between 0.30m and 0.40m thick. Several features were cut into the Taplow gravels and sealed by the subsoil. Human activity was represented in Trench 1 by ditch and pit features, from which a small amount of early to middle Iron Age pottery was recovered. With the exception of a posthole seen in Trench 5, the rest of the pit and linear features seen across the remaining trenches were likely to be naturally created, most likely as tree bowls.

6.2 Trench 1

- 6.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned east to west and measured approximately 20m by 2m.
- 6.2.2 Natural sandy gravels, [2], were recorded throughout the trench at a height ranging from 6.23m OD to 6.54m OD.
- 6.2.3 In the western end of the trench, a north-south aligned v-shaped ditch, [4], was seen to cut these gravels. It measured 1.60m north to south by 1.50m east to west and was 0.60m deep. The base of the cut was recorded at 5.87m OD with the highest level of the bank being 6.42m OD. It was filled by [3], a well-aerated, red-brown combination of silt and sand. No archaeological finds were recorded in this fill. Towards the east of the trench, a similarly aligned feature, [6], was observed. This was much shallower, measuring no more than 0.28m in thickness and 0.70m wide. Initial observations suggested that both ditch [6] and [4] were curving towards each other, possibly representing a continuous curvilinear feature.
- 6.2.4 The trench was extended 7m to the south in order to determine how ditches [4] and [6] related to each other and whether they were part of the same curvilinear feature.
- 6.2.5 Ditch [4] was seen to continue to the south, turning slightly towards the east but not connecting with cut [6]. A large sub-circular pit, [34], was seen to cut fill [3] to the west of the ditch from a height of 6.36m OD. It measured some 1.80m north to south by 1.40m east to west and was 0.52m deep. The rounded base of the cut was recorded at 5.84m OD. This was filled by a light grey sandy-silt, [33], which contained 7 sherds (150g) of flint tempered early to middle Iron Age pottery. A slot was dug through the ditch near the southern limit of excavation that attempted to obtain further information regarding the profile of the cut and to retrieve any dating evidence for the feature. The

slot revealed the ditch to become significantly wider towards the south, extending to a width of approximately 2.50m. The base of the ditch was no longer clearly visible as the material through which the incision was made became similar to the material that filled it. By comparing subtle differences between the colour and air spaces of the fill and natural stratigraphy, the base of the cut was observed to no longer be v-shaped, becoming flatter. No culturally modified material was recorded from the fill of the ditch in this slot.

6.2.6 Cut [6] was also seen to continue to the south, and was seen to be shallow for its duration as observed in several slots excavated across its length. Towards the south of the extended area, the same cut was recorded as [44] and was filled by [43]. At this point it measured 1.30m east to west and was 0.25m deep at a height of 6.48m OD. It is suggested that the reason that this feature was much shallower is that it was originally cut from a higher level, that has since been ploughed away.

6.2.7 The extended area of excavation also revealed several other features cut through the natural sandy-gravel [2]. Between ditch cuts [4] and [6] were three shallow pit features arranged in a row. Cuts [36], [38] and [40] were sub-circular in nature and although not directly connected, appeared to be on a parallel orientation to [4] and [6]. There is the possibility that these represent a similar linear feature to the above, that, like [6], was once cut from a higher level and has been lost to ploughing of the landscape. Fills [35], [37] and [39] were all found to be lacking in archaeological materials leaving the possibility that the features simply represent tree bowls.

6.2.8 In the southeastern corner of the extended area a sub-circular cut feature was recorded cut through natural gravels [2]. Feature [42] was recorded at a height of 6.43m OD and measured 1.85m north to south and 1.00m east to west. It was 0.35m deep, the base being recorded at 6.13m OD. No archaeological material was recorded within the fill [41], suggesting the feature represented a tree bowl.

6.3 Trench 2

6.3.1 Trench 2 measured approximately 20m by 2m and was aligned north to south.

6.3.2 Natural sandy gravels, [12], were recorded throughout the trench at heights between 6.20m OD and 6.50m OD.

6.3.3 Towards the north of the trench, a shallow (80mm) square feature was seen cut into the gravels. Cut [10] measured 0.45m by 0.55m at a height of 6.29m OD. Its fill, [9] was composed of orange sand, from which no archaeological material was recovered.

6.3.4 To the west of this feature, a linear cut was seen parallel to and extending beyond the western edge of the trench. Cut [9] measured 1.30m north to south, 0.35m wide and was 90mm deep. It was filled by orange sand, [7], similar to the above deposit. The top of the fill was recorded at a height of 6.29m OD and the base of the cut was seen at 6.20m OD. There was no evidence of human activity within this fill.

6.3.5 These features were sealed by a yellow-brown sandy-silt, brickearth-type material, [11]. It was observed throughout the trench at a height ranging from 6.69m OD to 6.87m OD and measured approximately 0.30m deep. The deposit was sealed by modern topsoil measuring between 0.30m and 0.40m in thickness.

6.4 Trench 3

6.4.3 Trench 3 measured approximately 20m north to south by 2m east to west.

6.4.4 Natural sandy-gravel, [14], was seen throughout the trench at heights ranging from 6.32m OD to 6.45m OD. A series of sub-circular bowls were seen to apparently cut this layer. The shape and size of features [16], [18] and [20] combined with the lack of cultural material within their fills strongly suggests that they are tree bowls rather than being man-made incisions.

6.4.5 The fills of these features, recorded at heights between 6.32m OD and 6.40m OD, were sealed by an approximately 0.30m thick deposit of sandy-silt material, [13], at a maximum height of 6.71m OD. Seen within this deposit were fragments and flecks of abraded ceramic building material. This layer was overlain by between 0.30m and 0.40m of topsoil. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded in this trench.

6.5 Trench 4

6.5.3 Aligned north to south, this trench measured approximately 20m long by 2m wide. Light yellow-brown sandy-gravels, [32], were representative of natural stratigraphy and were seen throughout the trench. They were recorded at a height of between 6.32m OD and 6.34m OD.

6.5.4 Towards the north of the trench a large feature, [29], was recorded as cutting layer [32]. This measured some 3.2m long by 1.2m wide and 0.29m deep. The top of the cut was seen at 6.37m OD and the base at 6.08m OD. It was filled by [28], a combination of orange-brown silty-sand with no discernable cultural material within it. It seems that like the features seen in Trench 3 above, this represents a tree-bowl.

- 6.5.5 In the south of the trench, a thin linear feature was observed extending from the southwest towards the northeast. Cut [27] measured 5m long, 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled with clean, grey sand [26], the top of which was recorded at 6.23m OD. This deposit had no discernible cultural material within it and seems likely to represent a natural occurrence.
- 6.5.6 Fills [26] and [28] were in turn sealed by a 0.30m thick sandy-silt, brickearth-type deposit, [25]. This was seen throughout the trench and was recorded at a level of 6.59m OD to 6.63m OD. A modern truncation filled with mid-20th century glass bottles was recorded cutting this layer at 6.66m OD. This in turn was sealed by topsoil measuring approximately 0.20m thick.

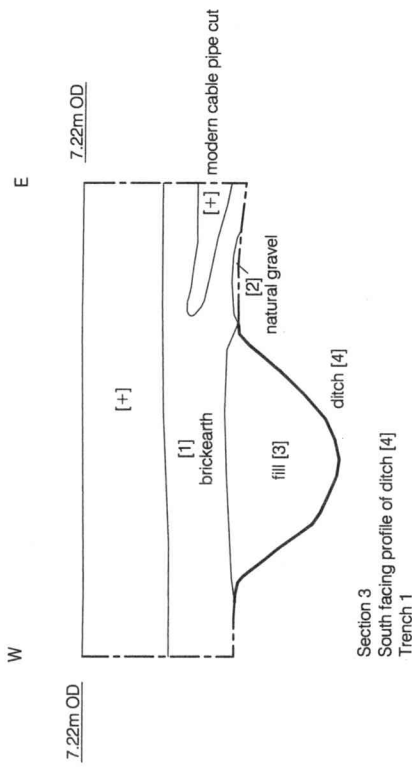
6.6 Trench 5

- 6.6.1 This trench was positioned to the west of the main Cadiz Court site, on an area of reinforced concrete. The trench was aligned east to west and measured approximately 20m long by 2m wide.
- 6.6.2 Orange-brown gravels, [24], were recorded at levels ranging from 6.20m OD to 6.36m OD. These were notably different from the natural gravels seen over the rest of the site in that in that they were more firmly compacted and a darker orange in colour. This is likely to be a natural variance in the material rather than being an anthropogenic modification.
- 6.6.3 Towards the east end of the trench, a single posthole, [23], was recorded. This was cut from a height of 6.20m OD and was 0.25m deep. It was circular and measured approximately 0.30m in diameter. Filling it was a soft grey-brown sandy-silt, [22]. Within this fill were occasional small gravel fragments as well as rare ceramic and charcoal flecks. No other cultural materials were observed.
- 6.6.4 Sealing fill [22] and the rest of the trench was a 0.4m thick layer of modern ballast material consisting of broken red and yellow brick. This served as levelling material prior to the laying of the reinforced concrete surface that lay above it. It seems likely that the area was levelled prior to the laying of the modern surface. No other archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded in this trench.

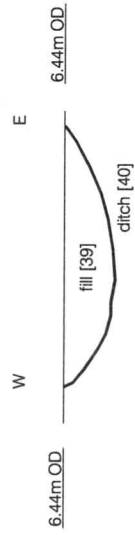
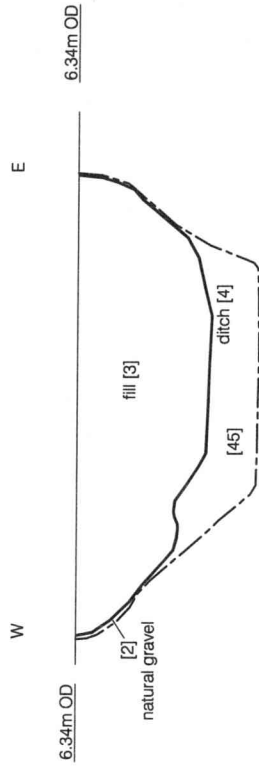


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

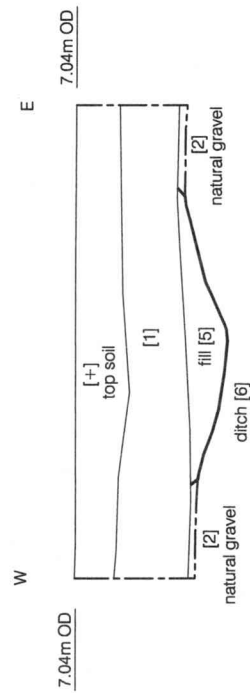
Figure 3
Trench 1
1:100 at A4



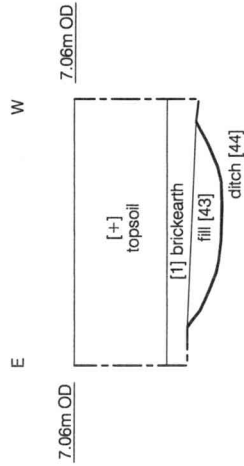
Section 14
South facing profile of ditch [4]
Trench 1



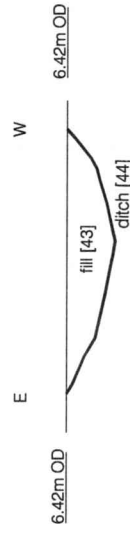
Section 13
South facing profile of ditch [40]
Trench 1



Section 2
South facing profile of ditch [6]/[44]
Trench 1

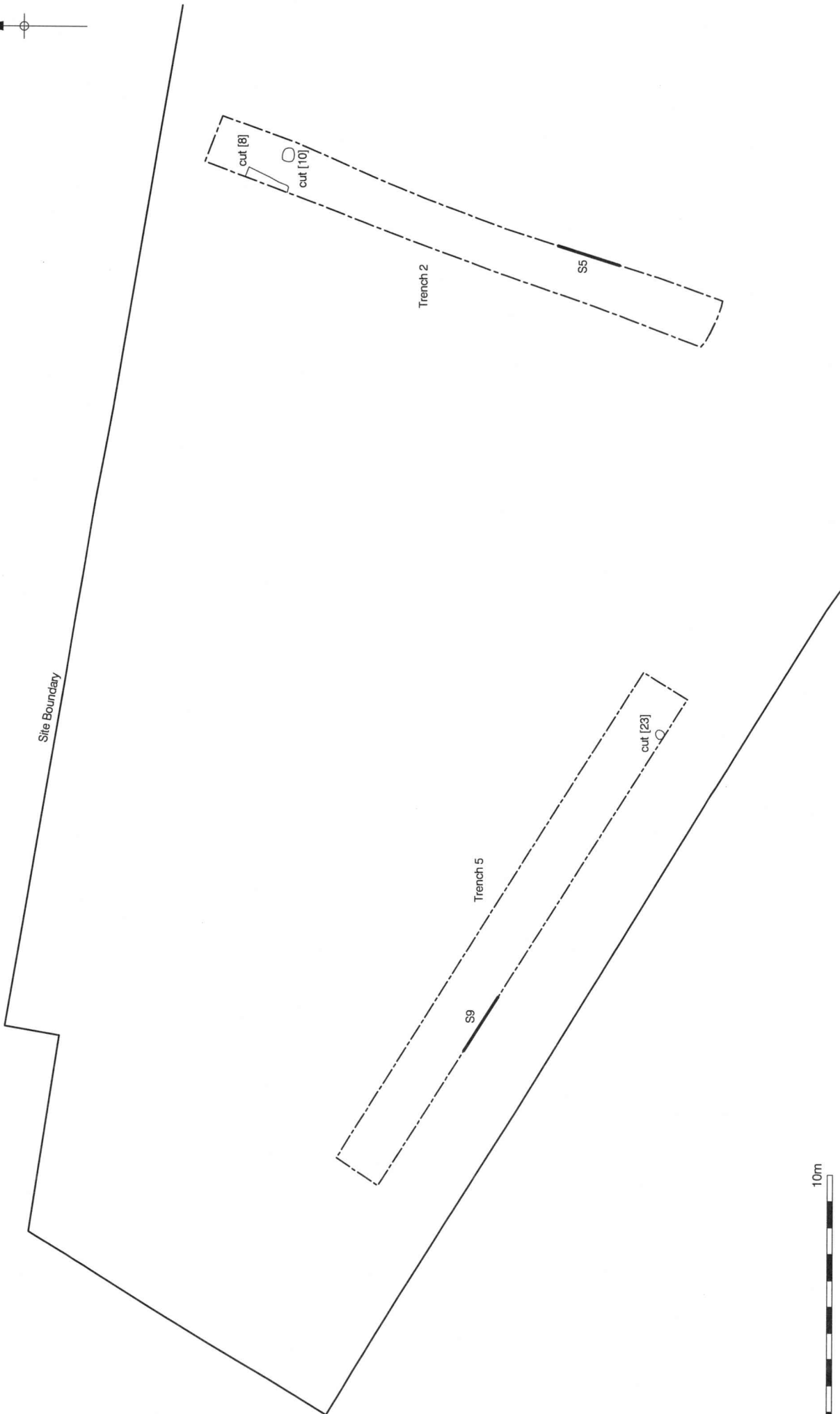


Section 11
North facing profile of ditch [44]/[6]
Trench 1



Section 12
North facing profile of ditch [44]/[6]
Trench 1

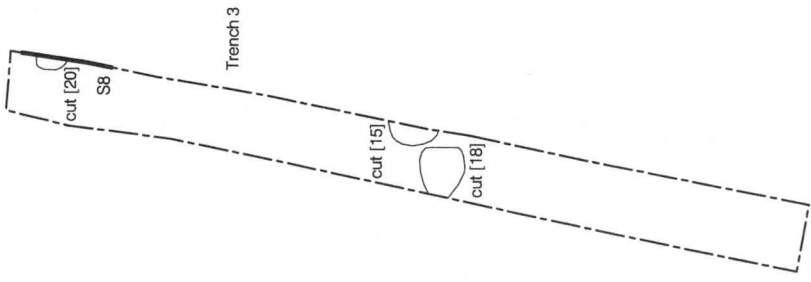
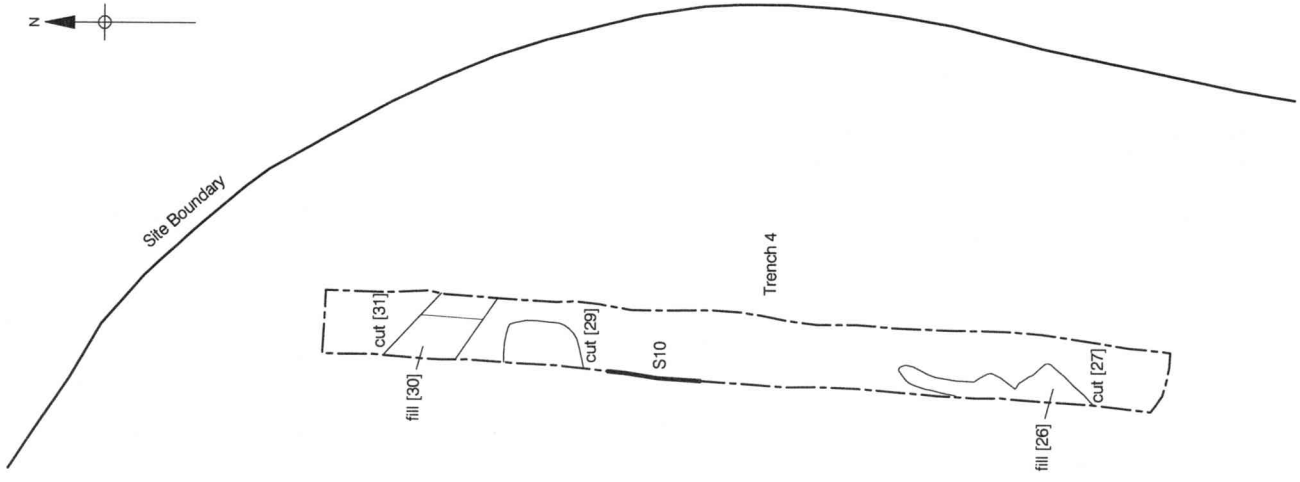




0 10m

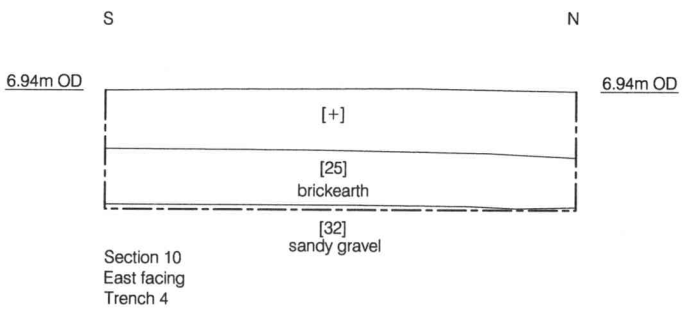
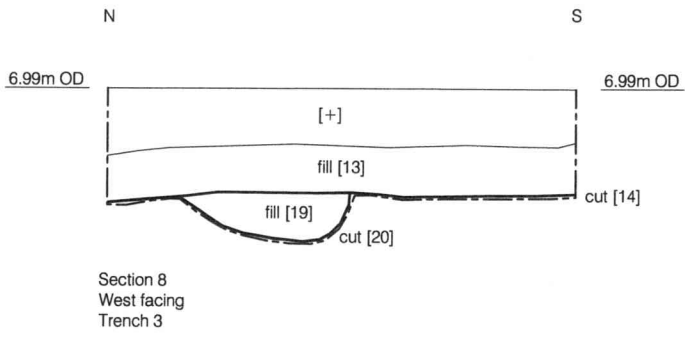
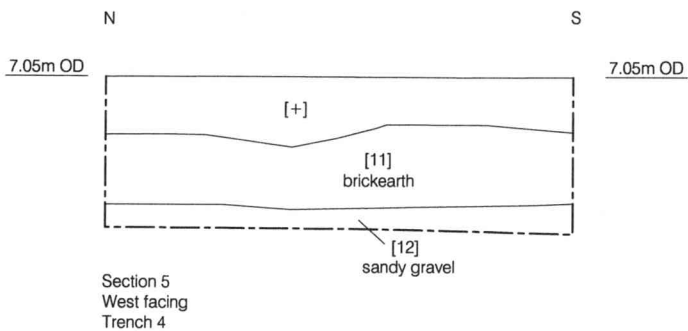
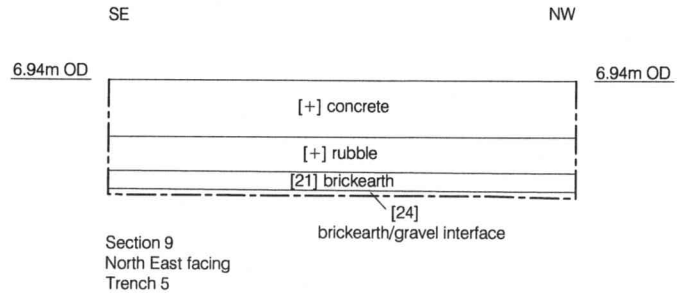
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

Figure 5
Trenches 2 & 5
1:200 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

Figure 6
Trenches 3 & 4
1:200 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2007

Figure 7
Sections 5, 8, 9 & 10
1:40 at A4

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Natural stratigraphy was recorded as lenses of sand and sandy-gravels ranging in height from 6.20m OD to 6.54m OD. There was some variation recorded across the site in terms of sand content and colour. This is a natural variation rather than representative of culturally modified material.
- 7.2 Despite the archaeological potential of the site and its lack of previous development, very little evidence for human activity was recorded. What was observed was limited to two north to south aligned ditches, a circular pit and a single posthole.
- 7.3 It was initially thought possible that the two north-south aligned ditch features may continue to the south and connect, forming a curvilinear feature. Extension of the trench by 7m to the south proved that the two features were unrelated. The western ditch was much deeper and more pronounced than the eastern one suggesting that the two were not contemporary. Ditches such as these are most likely representative of a boundary division from Iron Age or earlier farming communities.
- 7.4 An arrangement of shallow pits seen between the two ditches and orientated on a parallel alignment possibly represents a similar linear feature that, like the ditch to the east, has been damaged by ploughing and other agricultural practices in the area. However, as no culturally modified material was recovered from any of the fills of these features, it is impossible to say whether these features were man made or natural. A pit to the southeast of the extended area most likely represents a tree bowl.
- 7.5 Aside from a single post-hole recorded in Trench 5, the rest of the circular features that were seen in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 are likely to represent tree bowls or other natural phenomenon. Linear features observed in Trenches 2 and 4 may represent former watercourses or variations in natural lenses.
- 7.6 The single dateable feature on the site consisted of a pit cut into the fill of the western ditch in Trench 1. Containing 7 sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery it shows some evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity and a continuity from the Bronze Age settlement more commonly found in the area.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Roy Buck of Rydon Construction Limited for commissioning the project and his help and co-operation on site and David Divers, English Heritage (GLAAS), for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Jeremy Rogers for assistance with surveying, Jennifer Simmons and Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, James Gerard for the pottery identification and Peter Moore for project management and editing.

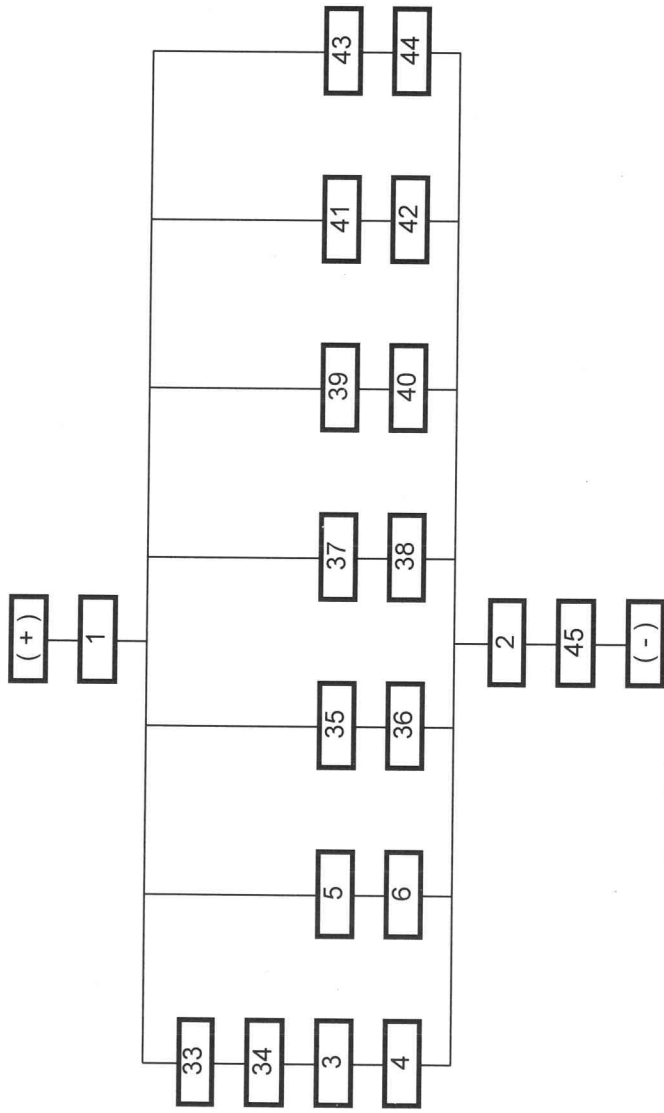
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Type	Trench	Comments
1	Layer	1	Brickearth-type layer
2	Layer	1	Natural sandy-gravel
3	Fill	1	Fill of linear cut [4]
4	Cut	1	V-shaped ditch cut
5	Fill	1	Fill of linear cut [6]
6	Cut	1	Shallow ditch
7	Fill	2	Fill of linear [8]
8	Cut	2	Thin linear cut
9	Fill	2	Fill of cut [9]
10	Cut	2	Shallow square cut
11	Layer	2	Brickearth-type layer
12	Layer	2	Natural sandy-gravel
13	Layer	3	Brickearth-type layer
14	Layer	3	Natural sandy-gravel
15	Fill	3	Fill of pit [16]
16	Cut	3	Pit/ tree bowl
17	Fill	3	Fill of [18]
18	Cut	3	Pit/ tree bowl
19	Fill	3	Fill of [20]
20	Cut	3	Pit/ tree bowl
21	Layer	5	Brickearth-type layer
22	Fill	5	Fill of [23]
23	Cut	5	Posthole
24	Layer	5	Natural sandy-gravel
25	Layer	4	Brickearth-type layer
26	Fill	4	Fill of [27]
27	Cut	4	Pit/ tree bowl
28	Fill	4	Fill of [29]
29	Cut	4	Pit/ tree bowl
30	Fill	4	Fill of [31]
31	Cut	4	Modern ditch cut
32	Layer	4	Natural sandy-gravel
33	Fill	Tr1. Ext.	Fill of [34]
34	Cut	Tr1. Ext.	Sub-circular pit cut
35	Fill	Tr1. Ext.	Fill of [36]

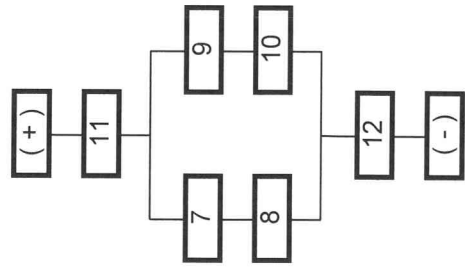
36	Cut	Tr1. Ext.	Linear feature
37	Fill	Tr1. Ext.	Fill of [38]
38	Cut	Tr1. Ext.	Linear feature
39	Fill	Tr1. Ext.	Fill of [40]
40	Cut	Tr1. Ext.	Linear feature
41	Fill	Tr1. Ext.	Fill of [42]
42	Cut	Tr1. Ext.	Pit/ tree bowl
43	Fill	Tr1. Ext.	Fill of [44]
44	Cut	Tr1. Ext.	Linear feature
45	Layer	Tr1. Ext.	Silty-sand natural layer

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH MATRICES

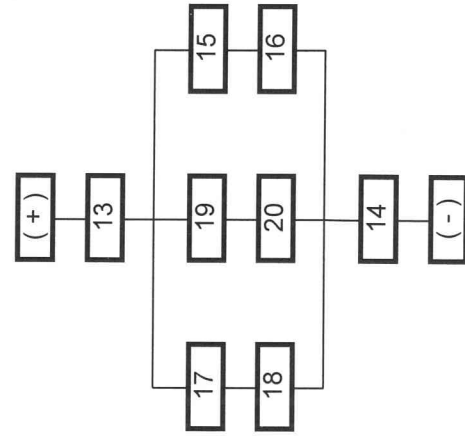
Trench 1



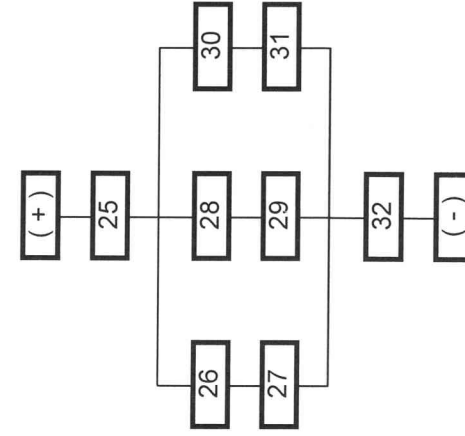
Trench 2



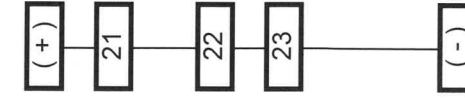
Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5



APPENDIX 3: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-41903

Project details

Project name	Land at Cadiz Court, Rainham Road South, Dagenham
Short description of the project	Five evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. All five evaluation trenches were excavated to naturally occurring deposits. Trench 1 revealed a sequence of sandy-gravels to be cut by several anthropogenic features including 2 ditches, several pits and one pit containing early to middle Iron Age pottery. Trenchs 2, 3 and 4 revealed a sequence of sands and gravels to be cut by several sub-circular, but natural, features.
Project dates	Start: 28-04-2008 End: 07-05-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CZC08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type PIT Early Iron Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Early Iron Age

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

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

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM DAGENHAM Cadiz Court

Postcode RM10

Study area 4433.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 5053 8439 51.5378066683 0.170745853740 51 32 16 N 000 10 14
E Point

Height OD Min: 6.20m Max: 6.54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator David Divers

Project design originator Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Richard Humphrey

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Rydon Construction Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Manuscript','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Cadiz Court, Rainham Road South, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham RM10
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Humphrey, R
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London

Description Unpublished client report

Entered by Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 22 May 2008

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2006 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Friday 3 February 2006

Cite only: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis/print.cfm> for this page