# Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD



January 2019

#### **TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY**

The Ridings, White Elm Road, Danbury, Essex CM3 4LR

Tel: 07976 275180

E: zoeschofield1@gmail.com

www.touchstonearchaeology.co.uk

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# Archaeological evaluation by Trial trenching at Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD

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Museum Accession code: GSB19

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Prepared by	Zoe Schofield	Touchstone Archaeology
Approved by	Adam Single	Historic England
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The Ridings, White Elm Road, Danbury, Essex, CM3 4LR

Tel: 07976275180

E: zoeschofield1@gmail.com

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#### **Summary**

Touchstone Archaeology was commissioned by Be First to undertake archaeological trial trenching at Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD, in advance of the construction works involving the conversion of the existing convent building to flats along with the construction of new terraced homes within the peripheral area of the site. The work was undertaken between 4th and the 6th of December 2018.

The trial trenching consisted of ten trenches and produced a negative result.

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Site Background

Touchstone Archaeology was commissioned by Be First to undertake archaeological trial trenching at Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD, in advance of the construction works involving the conversion of the existing convent building to flats along with the construction of new terraced homes within the peripheral area of the site. The work was undertaken between 4th and the 6th of December 2018 (Fig1-3, Plate 1)

#### 1.2 Geology & Location

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey the underlying solid geology at the site is London Clay Formation (Clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Taplow gravel formation (sand and gravel) (*BGS*).
- 1.2.2 The PDA is located in the South East of England in the town of Dagenham, to the south of the town and to the North of the River Thames on the Goresbrook Road. It is currently occupied by the Sacred Heart Convent. (Fig. 1, Plate 1).

#### 1.3 Scope of the report

This report provides an account of the archaeological trial trenching.

#### 1.4 Planning background

1.4.1 Planning consent was granted by London Borough of Barking and Dagenham for the conversion of the *of the existing convent building to flats along with the construction of new terraced homes within the peripheral area of the site.* (Planning Ref:

18/01689/FUL) with an archaeological condition in place (Figure 1, Plate 1).

1.4.2 The archaeology condition states:

No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To enable archaeological records to be made if necessary on a site that lies within an area of known archaeological interest.

- 1.4.3 Zoe Schofield consulted Adam Single, Historic England regarding the requirements of the archaeological work.
- 1.4.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the trial trenching was submitted to and approved by Adam Single in advance of the development (Schofield, Z., 2018).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A search of the Historic Environment Record (GLHER) centred on the site identified a number of entries within a 500m radius. These are listed in Appendix I and briefly summarised below. The site lies within a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area (DLO37897) that covers the Ripple Road area, the approximate boundary between the low-lying marshlands to the south and the higher and drier land to the North. The area has produced significant finds and features from both the Roman and Pre-Historic period (Appendix I).
- 2.1.1 The Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area (DLO37927) found 400m to the South covers the Thames foreshore. Due to its marshy history it has a high potential for preservation for organic material that is found in wetland environment.

- 2.1.2 Ribbon Development along the Ripple Road continued into the Post-medieval period and can be traced through Cartographic research. In an extract from the topographical map of the county of Essex by John Chapman and Peter Andre in 1777, the PDA is located in a rural area just North of the Barking Level and Dagenham marsh and Ripple side (Ripple Road). In a tide map of 1844 very little development had taken place prior to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The site is made up from portions of land parcels 1606, 1607 and 1610; the first 2 being classified as common land with 1610 listed as gravel pit filled (2013 5.1). The PDA continues as open fields until the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 2.1.3 The Sacred Heart Convent began life in early 1930's as a small school to serve the employees of the LCC Ford Dagenham (1931) the population of the nee Beacon Tree Housing estate (1939). The building was constructed in a Neo-Georgian style. The convent closed in 1991.
- 2.1.4 A building recording (Touchstone Archeology, J Gooch 2018) was carried out in August 2018 assessing the property as of local importance. A desk based assessment (Touchstone Archeology, Z Schofield 2018) was carried out in August 2018 producing a low potential for archeology, the highest potential being the Bronze Age, Roman and Post-Medieval periods.
- 2.1.5 In 1996 Newham Museum service carried out an evaluation of ten trenches on the site revealing a Post-Medieval ditch and modern features associating with the school (ELO3148). Ariel photographs of Goresbrook Sport Centre show crop marks of a junction of 3 double ditched marsh lanes ground radar confirmed that stone had been used in the construction of these roads and evidence of double ditches and a possible track way. In 1995 an evaluation by Newham Museum service uncovered 2 pits, 2 ditches and a posthole dating to the Pre-Historic period. In 1995 Newham Museum service uncovered Roman cremation burials at Goresbrook fields, a second ditch enclosure and groups of linear ditches (ELO3147). Extensive Iron Age and Romano British archeological remains have recently been located to the South of the site at Dagenham retails park (Adam Single *pers. comm.* ELO18459, ELO18031, ELO18254)

#### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The general objective of the archaeological work was to record, interpret and report on any archaeological remains revealed by the groundworks in accordance with current archaeological standards and to assess past impacts on the site. The information collated was to enable the Historic England Advisor to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work.
- 3.1.2 Specific research aims were to identify any evidence of Bronze Age settlement or activity associated with the double ditch and track way c.100m North (0611614/00/00/MLO240) and Roman settlement or activity associated with the Roman cremation burials c.100m East (MLO66641, 060315/00/00/MLO221) and Post-Medieval settlement or activity associated with the ditch found on site (MLO67728).

#### 3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the WSI prepared by Touchstone Archaeology (*Schofield*, *Z.*, *2018*) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*ClfA 2014*).
- 3.2.2 The building was left in situ for the duration of the works.
- 3.2.3 Due to the location of a high voltage electric cable the trench positions were adjusted.
- 3.2.4 The fieldwork took place over three days, 4th to 6th December 2018. David Britchfield MCIfA acted as the senior archaeologist on site.
- 3.2.5 Ten trenches were mechanically excavated with a bladed bucket under archaeological supervision; The trenches were 10m x 1m and comprised the following

Trench 1, 2, 6, 7 and 9 (EW) Trench 3, 4 and 5 (NS) Trench 8 (NW-SE) Trench 10 (NE-SW) (Figure 2-5).

- 3.2.6 The trenches were accurately located and planned by use of a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.2.7 All works were recorded in a site diary and using Touchstone Archaeology standard recording sheets.
- 3.2.8 Drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn where necessary on plastic drafting film at a scale of 1:10 and later digitised.
- 3.2.9 A full photographic record was made recording all features and contexts.
- 3.2.10 The fieldwork was monitored by Adam Single of Place Service, however, due to the results a site visit was deemed unnecessary.

#### 3.3 Site archive

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Touchstone Archaeology and will be delivered to the Museum of London in due course. The contents of the archive include:

Туре	No.
WSI	1
Site Diary/Day book	1
Context Register	1
Photographic Register	1
Photographs	270
Drawings	11
Summary sheet	1
Final Report	1

**Table 1. Site Archive** 

#### 4.0 RESULTS

The post-excavation assessment and the preparation of this report have been carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, 2015).

#### 4.1 Context description

#### 4.1.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (EW) was located to the NE corner of the North garden and measured 10m x 1m. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.88m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence, which comprised topsoil, dark brown silty clay with occasional rounded stone and rooting (101) subsoil, mid-brown silty clay with moderate rounded stone (102). The natural geology comprised of pale yellow orange sandy silt with

patches of gravel (103). No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig. 2-5, Plate 2).

#### 4.1.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (EW) was located to the NE corner of the North garden and measured 10m x 1m. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.71m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (201), subsoil (202) and natural geology (203). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig 2-5,)

#### 4.1.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 (NS) was located to the NE corner of the North garden and measured 10m x 1m. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.89m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (301), subsoil (302) and natural geology (303). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig.2-5).

#### 4.1.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 (NS) was located in the SE corner of the South garden measuring 10m x 1m; the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.58m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (401), subsoil (402) and natural geology (403). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig.2-5).

#### 4.1.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 (NS) was located in the SE corner of the South garden measuring 10m x 1m; the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.72m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (501), subsoil (502) and natural geology (503). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig 2-5 Plate 3)

#### 4.1.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 (EW) was located in the SE corner of the South garden measuring 10m x 1m; the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.69m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (601), subsoil (602) and natural geology (603). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig.2-5).

#### 4.1.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 (EW) was located in the SW corner of the South garden measuring 10m x 1m; the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.58m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (701), subsoil (702) and natural geology (703). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig.2-5).

#### 4.1.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 (NW-SE) was located in the SW corner of the South garden measuring 10m x 1m; the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.50m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (801), subsoil (802) and natural geology (803). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig.2-5).

#### 4.1.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 (EW) was located in the SW corner of the South garden measuring 10.152m x 1m; the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.66m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (901), subsoil (902) and natural geology (903). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present. (Fig.2-5).

#### 4.1.10 Trench 10

Trench 4 (NE-SW) was located in the SW corner of the South garden measuring 8.01m x 1m, (Reduced size due to tree canopies on NE side of trench). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.63m and exposed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (1001), subsoil (1002) and natural geology (1003). All trenches shared a common stratigraphy with Trench 1. No significant archaeological finds or features were present (Fig.2-5, Plate 4).

#### 4.2 Natural geology

The lowest deposit identified was clay, at between 0.34 - 0.89m below ground level, which presented as a pale to mid yellow orange sandy silty clay with gravel inclusions and was the expected London Clay Formation and Taplow gravel formation strata indicated by the British Geological Survey.

#### 4.3 Context record

No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during the trial trenching but a total of five contexts were recorded.

Context No.	Туре	Interpretive Category	Depth
101	Layer	Dark brown silty clay, occ. rounded stone and	0.00 - 0.34
		rooting	
102	Layer	Mid-brown silty clay, mod. rounded stone	0.29 – 0.72
103	Layer	Pale yellow orange sandy silt with patches of	0.68 - 0.88
		gravel	
201	Layer	Same as 101	0.00-0.34
202	Layer	Same as 102	0.31-0.61
203	Layer	Same as 103	0.54-0.71
301	Layer	Same as 101	0.00-0.55
302	Layer	Mid-red brown silty clay, mod. gravel	0.31-0.89

303	Layer	Mid-orange brown, sandy gravel	0.63-0.89
401	Layer	Same as 101	0.00-0.25
402	Layer	Same as 302	0.22-0.49
403	Layer	Light orange brown, silty clay, mod. gravel	0.35-0.58
		mixed red brown silty clay, mod. gravel	
501	Layer	Same as 401	0.00-0.27
502	Layer	Same as 402	0.24-0.59
503	Layer	Same as 403	0.41-0.72
601	Layer	Same as 401	0.00-0.27
602	Layer	Mid-orange grey silt clay, mod. gravel	0.23-0.62
603	Layer	Mid-orange sandy silt occ. gravel and rooting	0.46-0.69
701	Layer	Same as 401	0.00-0.29
702	Layer	Mid-red brown silty clay occ. rooting and	0.27-0.47
		mod. stone	
703	Layer	Mid-orange brown sandy clay frequent gravel	0.46-0.58
801	Layer	Same as 401	0.00-0.25
802	Layer	Same as 702	0.15-0.41
803	Layer	Same as 703	0.34-0.50
901	Layer	Same as 401	0.00-0.33
902	Layer	Same as 702	0.30-0.56
903	Layer	Pale orange yellow sandy silt frequent rooting	0.53-0.66
		rare rounded stone, patches of gravel	
1001	Layer	Same as 401	0.00-0.26
1002	Layer	Red brown silt clay, mod. rooting	0.24-0.51
1003	Layer	Mid-orange brown silty clay, frequent gravel	0.43-0.63

**Table 2: List of recorded contexts** 

#### 5.0 FINDS

No finds were present during the evaluation.

#### 6.0 DISCUSSION

There were no Archaeological features or deposits present in any of the trenches. The site shared a common stratigraphy of topsoil, subsoil and natural geology that changed only slightly in the presence of rooting when near to trees and vegetation and the frequency of stone and gravel. The difference in levels reflects the fall of the land from the North to the South.

#### 7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Touchstone Archaeology would like to thank Be First for commissioning the work and Adam Single (HEA) for his guidance throughout the project. David Britchfield (MCIfA) carried out the fieldwork, Bartek Cichy digitised the plan drawings and Zoe Schofield authored the report.

#### 8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ClfA 2014 - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; Reading

CIfA 2014 – Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; Reading

GLHER, received July 2018

Historic England 2015 - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment

Schofield Z., 2018, Written Scheme of Investigation SH18

#### **Online Resources:**

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer accessed July 2018

<a href="http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html">http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html</a>

OS Maps provided by Groundsure July 2018

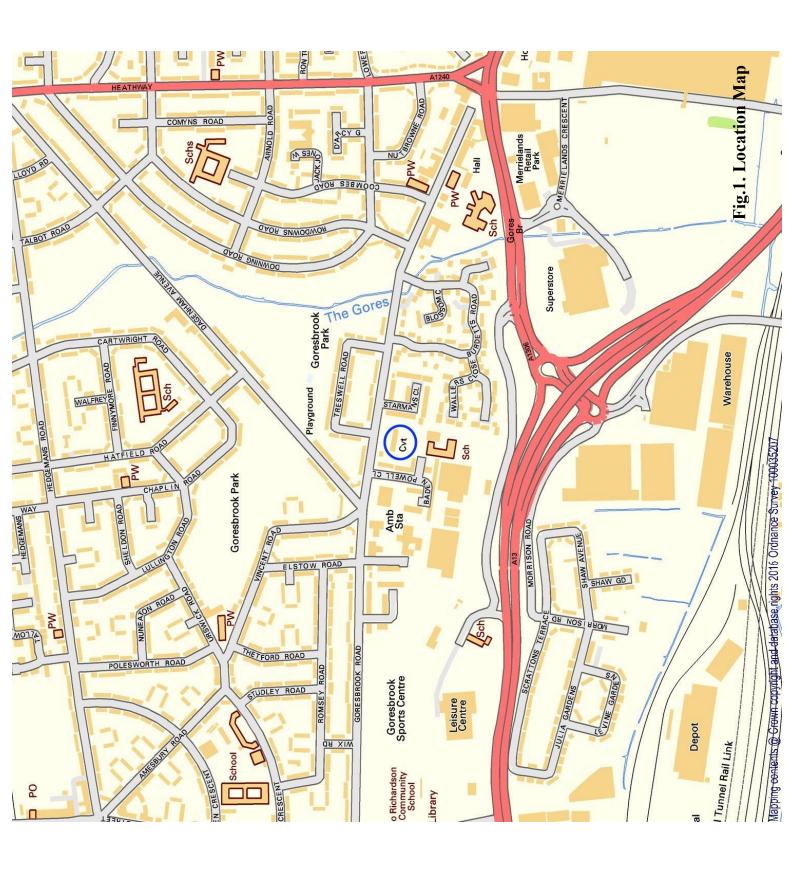




Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches, scale 1:500



Figure 3: Plan of evaluation trenches in relation to proposed development, scale 1:500

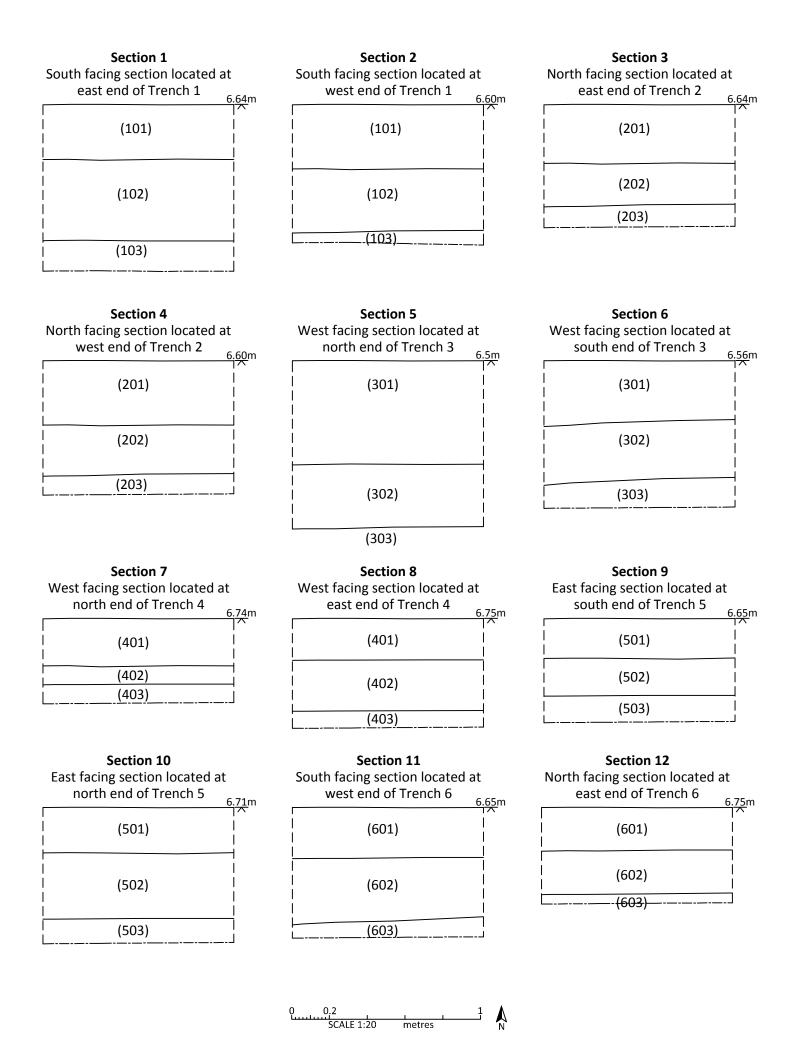
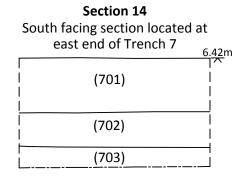
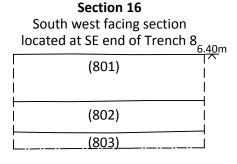


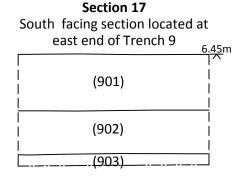
Figure 4: Representative sections

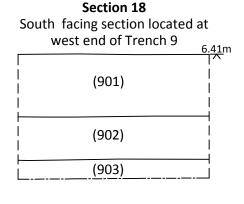
# Section 13 South facing section located at west end of Trench 7 (701) (702)



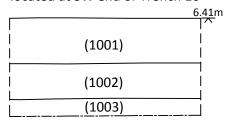
Section 15	
South west facing section	
located at NW end of Trench &	20m
(221)	<del>?</del> ""
(801)	
(802)	
(802)	
(803)	

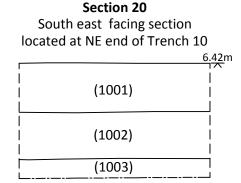






Section 19
South east facing section
located at SW end of Trench 10









Place 1 Aerial Image 2017



Plate 2. Trench 1 facing west



Plate 3. Trench 5 facing south



Plate 4. Trench 10 facing northeast

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
	, c			•
DL037927	Archaeological Priority Area	c. 400m S		Barking level and Dagenham marsh has evidence of
				potential for the preservation of organic remains
DI 037807	Analassiasi Deiseite Assa	Orașita	Deschister (Description	associated with a wetland environment
DL037897	Archaeological Priority Area	On site	Prehistoric/Roman	Ripple Road has significant finds and features relating to the prehistoric period and evidence of
				Roman activity
EL011718	Event	c. 250m W	Modern	Goresbrook Road, former Parks Police Centre,
				evaluation of 6 trenches in 2011 by AOC
				gravels sealed by natural silts and clays and activity
				associated with modern buildings.
EL011751	Event	c. 400m SE	DBA	Checkers Lane, DBA, 2010 Museum of London
				Archaeology
EL011752	Event	c. 300m SE	Negative	Checkers Corner, evaluation, 2011, Thames Valley
				Archeological Survey - Negative result
EL011756	Event	c. 300m SE	DBA	Checker Corner, Site 1, DBA 2010 Thames Valley
				AI CHEOLOGICAL SELVICES
EL013281	Event	On site	DBA	Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, 2013 DBA Archaeology Southeast- Low potential
EL014025	Event	c. 350m SE	Negative	Merrielands Crescent, Watching Brief 2013 MOLA -
				Negative result
EL014474	Event	c. 300m SE	Neolithic	Merrielands Crescent, evaluation 2013 MOLA
EL014476	Event	c. 350m SE	DBA	Merrielands Crescent DBA 2014 Cotswold Archaeology
EL015059	Event	c. 350m SE	Negative	Merrielands Crescent, evaluation MOLA -Negative

Goresbrook Park 1930 with sandpit play ground and paddling pool	Modern	c. 150m N	Park	ML0104524
Dagenham Heathway to Wennington, DBA 1992  Newham Museum Service	DBA	N/a	Event	EL09010
Watching Brief 1997 MOLA, detailed alluvial sequence recorded	Unknown	c. 600m SE	Event	EL07851
Darcy Gardens and Coombes Road allotments, evaluation 2006 AOC Archaeological Group, seven trenches, modern activity from allotments, a linear ditch and post hole.	Modern	c. 400m E	Event	EL06950
Hedgemans Road, evaluation 2005 CGMS Consulting, 23 trenches, ditches possibly associated with Gale Street Farm and activity for post 1930 allotments	Medieval- Post Medieval	c. 700m NW	Event	EL06606
Former Castle School, evaluation 1998 Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	Prehistoric – Post-Medieval	c. 300m W	Event	EL03336
Poole Lane, Ripple Road, evaluation 1993 Newham Museum Service, two trenches, Bronze Age causeway	Bronze Age	c. 350m SE	Event	EL03149
Sacred Heart School, Goresbrook Road, evaluation 1996 Newham Museum Service, ten trenches, modern features associated with the school and a Post Medieval ditch	Post Medieval	c. On site	Event	EL03148
Goresbrook fields, evaluation 1995 Newham Museum Service, 29 trenches, Roman cremations within a rectangular enclosure, other features Roman or Prehistoric	Prehistoric or Roman	c. 100m SE	Event	EL03147
Goresbrook Avenue, evaluation 2017 Pre Construct Archaeology	N/A	c. 450m E	Event	EL017194
Kent Avenue, Desk Based Geoarchaeological deposit model report 2017 Quest Quaternary Scientific	GAR	c. 350m S	Event	EL017193

ML098204	Monument	c. 400m E	Modern/Unknown	Darcy Gardens and Coombes Road. Allotments.
,				evaluation 2006 by AOC Archaeology group, a ditch and post hole of unknown date
ML097987	Event	c. 700m NW	Medieval- Post Medieval	Hedgemans Road, evaluation 2005 by CGMS Consulting, ditches
062842/00/00 ML073352	Monument	c. 300m W	Prehistoric	Former Castle School, evaluation Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, Prehistoric ditch and Post-Medieval ditch recorded
062843/00/00 ML073353	Monument	c. 300m W	Post Medieval	Former Castle School, evaluation 1998 Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, single post hole containing animal bone and tile and a modern ditch and pits recorded
061164/00/00 ML024054	Find spot	c. 100m N	Bronze Age	Goresbrook Park, evaluation 1990 double ditches and a probable track way identified on aerial photographs, finds of a bronze age flint tool
060315/00/00 ML022105	Monument	c. 300m W	Roman/Prehistoric	Goresbrook Sports Ground, aerial photograph of crop marks of three double ditched marsh lanes possibly Roman or Prehistoric
ML066641	Monument	c. 100m E	Roman	Goresbrook Fields, evaluation 1995, uncovered four Roman cremations and a rectangular ditch enclosure, $1^{\rm st}$ - $2^{\rm nd}$ century
ML066640	Monument	c. 400m E	Prehistoric	Goresbrook Avenue/Ripple Road, evaluation 1995 by Newham Museum Service, uncovered pits, ditches and a post hole
ML0103509	Monument	c. 150m W	Post Medieval	Goresbrook road, former Parks Police Centre, evaluation 2011 by AOC Archaeology, found a ditch indicating a track way that is on the 1864 OS map
ML067728	Monument	On site	Post Medieval	Sacred Heart School, evaluation 1996 by Newham Museum Service finds, ditch, one shard of pottery and three fragments of CBM
ML0107515	Monument	c. 300m SE	Neolithic	Merrielands Crescent , GEO Archaeological

Ripple Road, the moat of the Manor house of Cockermouth	Medieval- Post Medieval	c. 350m SE	Monument	060179/01/00 ML043711
Moated site with manor house, the Manor of Cockermouth, 1250 AD, rectangular plot of 600 acres of mostly marsh, Manor House known as Pound House Farm, demolished in 19th century	Medieval- Post Medieval	c. 350m SE	Monument	060179/00/00 ML026064
Ripple Road, a house near The Chequers, dilapidated by 1900	Post Medieval	c. 350m SE	Monument	060650/00/00 ML08010
Flood defenses, Highams Wall earth work built at 90 degrees to the river wall, separating Barking and Dagenham marshes	Medieval- Post Medieval	c. 700m SE	Monument	060534/00/00 ML01434
Pooles Lane, evaluation 1993 for Passmore Edwards Museum, revealed a peat deposit that contained the causeway	Bronze Age	c. 350m SE	Monument	062038/00/00 ML059100
Pooles Lane, evaluation 1993 by Newham Museum Service, found a causeway constructed from gravel, burnt flint and sand towards the top of the peat deposit, dated by samples taken for radiocarbon analysis from the peat above and beneath it. The causeway was 4m wide and continued for 23m.	Bronze Age	c. 350m SE	Monument	062037/00/00 ML059097
Merrielands Crescent, during the installation of sewage pipes in 1932, a wooden doll was found 30 yds. from the skeleton of a deer within a peat layer at a depth of nine feet, the idol was a male figure 19.5 inches, made from wood with quartz pebbles for eyes (missing) and a socket above the crotch for the insertion of a phallus. The idol lacks arms and is now in the Valance House Museum	Neolithic	c. 300m SE	Find spot	060178/00/00 ML05743
assessment 2013 by MOLA, five facies were identified from Pleistocene flood plane gravels to early Paleocene sands, clay and pits and estuarine muds.				

1994. The Archaeology of the Alluvium at Barking: A Desk-Top Study. [Mapped feature:#20107				
1994, DBA, Alfred's Way/Ripple Road, Rivers Beam and Roding, (Land bordered by), Barking. <i>Unpublished document: Newham Museum Service.</i>	N/a	N/A	Event	EL09011
2017, Dagenham Retail Park [East Thames Plaza] Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham: Archaeological Evaluation Report, AOC Archaeology Group. Digital Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2017. Dagenham Retail Park (East Thames Plaza), Dagenham: Archaeological Evaluation Report.	See below	c. 300m SW	Event	EL017191
Ripple Road, 16th century farm and farmhouse named Osbournes demolished by 1964	Medieval- Modern	c. 250m SE	Monument	060611/00/00 ML07984
Ripple Road farmhouse, built shortly after 1770. In 19 <sup>th</sup> century named America Farm, possibly after a banker who held the farm in 1824 and fled to America in disgrace, in 1844 comprised of 167 acres, later named Merrielands.	Post Medieval	c. 250m SE	Monument	060180/00/00 ML010843
Ripple Road, the Chequers, has moved to a new site by 1944 following the reduction in trade after the opening of the turn pike road in 1810	Post Medieval	c. 350m SE	Monument	060621/00/00 ML07990
Ripple Road, the manor house of Cockermouth.  Manor demolished in 19th century and replaced by Pound House, again demolished in 1922 and named after the Manorial pound which occupied part of the yard	Medieval- Post Medieval	c. 350m SE	Monument	060179/03/00 ML044371
Ripple Road, a documentary survey of the Manor of Cockermouth by the Crown in 1664 refers to a tithe barn	Medieval- Post Medieval	c. 350m SE	Monument	060179/02/00 ML044366

	EL	EL	
EL018459	EL018031	EL018254	
Event	Event	Event	
c. 300m SW	c. 150m N	c. 150m N	
Iron Age – Post-medieval		N/a	
Thames Plaza)]  Dagenham London Borough of Barking and Dagenham:  Archaeological Excavation, AOC Archaeology Group, eval of eight trenches, revealed natural terrace gravels, brick earth and a single pit filled with large fragments of early iron age pottery. Natural at 5.78m OD to the north and 5.33m to the south. Strip, map and sample and watching brief followed which confirmed early iron age remains of a farmstead of a small roundhouse and fenced land divisions of post holes. A rectangular pit may have ben a work area or a sunken floor. A post-medieval ditch was also observed. Digital Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2018. Dagenham Retail Park (East Thames Plaza),	2017, Goresbrook Park, Dagenham, London - An Archaeological watching brief and evaluation, Pre-Construct Archaeology. Digital Report: PCA. 2017. Gorsebrook Park, Dagenham, London - An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation.	1994, Goresbrook Park Geoarchaeological Assessment Report, Quest Quaternary Scientific Digital Report: Quest Quaternary Scientific. 2017. Goresbrook Park Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.	Approximate boundary of study area, ]

May Bells Farm or grange, Ripple Road, probably originated with the family of William Fitz Mabel, later <i>Mabillgodland</i> in 1452 and May bells by 1578	Medieval- Post-medieval	c. 900m SW	Monument	ML024642
Dagenham Post-Excavation Assessment Report.				

Site Name/Address:				
Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD				
Parish: Dagenham	District: Dagenham			
NGR: TQ 4841083787	Site Code: SH18			
Type of Work: Trial Trenching	Site Director/Group: Touchstone Archaeology Zoe Schofield			
Date of Work: 4 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	8 Size of Area Investigated: 3800sqm			
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Museum of London	Funding source: Developer			
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related EHCR No's:			
Final Report: SH18 An Archaeological evaluation at Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD	OASIS number: zoeschof1- 332110			
Periods Represented: None				

#### SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

An evaluation of ten trenches producing a negative result. No archaeological features or deposits.

#### Previous Summaries/Reports:

SH18 Desk Based Assessment, Z Schofield, 2018 SH18 Building Recording, J Gooch, 2018

Author of Summary:	ZOE SCHOFIELD	Date of Summary:	16 <sup>th</sup> January 2019

# **OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**

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Appendix III

#### Printable version

#### OASIS ID: zoeschof1-332110

**Project details** 

Project name Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD

Short description of the

project

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at Sacred Heart Convent,

Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD

Project dates Start: 04-12-2018 End: 06-12-2018

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project

reference codes

SH18 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project

reference codes

zoeschof1 - 305053 - OASIS form ID

Any associated project

reference codes

zoeschof1 - 330903 - OASIS form ID

Any associated project

reference codes

18/01689/FUL - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type NONE None Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Targeted Trenches"

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

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning A

process

After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

#### **Project location**

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM DAGENHAM Sacred

**Heart Convent** 

Postcode RM9 6XD

Study area 3800 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 48410 83787 51.53295092445 0.139942861454 51 31 58 N 000 08 23 E

**Point** 

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 6m Max: 6m

**Project creators** 

Name of Organisation TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Zoe Schofield
Project director/manager Zoe Schofield
Project supervisor Zoe Schofield

Type of sponsor/funding

body

Developer

**Project archives** 

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient GLAAS
Digital Archive ID SH18

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive Exists? No

**Project bibliography 1** 

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title SH18 An Archaeological Evaluation at Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook

Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD

Author(s)/Editor(s) Schofield, Z

Date 2019

Issuer or publisher Touchstone Archaeology

Place of issue or

publication

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URL www.touchstonearchaeology.com

Entered by Zoe Schofield (zoeschofield1@gmail.com)

Entered on 16 January 2019

### **OASIS:**