

**Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham,
Essex RM9 6XD**

NGR: TQ48410 83787

Site Code: SH18

August 2018



**Touchstone
Archaeology**

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DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID

DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID	
Project Name	Sacred Heart Convert – Dagenham, Essex
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Origination date	July 2018
Reviser(s)	Zoe Schofield
Date of last revision	9 th August 2018
Version	V.01
Summary of changes	N/A
Client Reference	SH18

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development at the site of Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, RM9 6XD

NGR: TQ 48410 83787

1 SUMMARY

Touchstone Archaeology has been commissioned by London Borough of Barking and Dagenham to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site of the Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6XD. The proposed development comprises of the conversion of the current building to flats surrounded by the construction of a series of terraced homes. The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the south east of England, in the town of Dagenham. The PDA (NGR: TQ 48410 83787) is found to the south of the town on the Goresbrook Road, within a residential area just south of Gores Park. The site is currently the Sacred Heart Convent, bounded to the north by the Goresbrook Road, to the east by housing, to the west by Harmony House Community Centre and a leisure estate and to the west by the Becontree Ambulance Station (Fig.1-2).

Based upon the information contained within the HER this assessment has generally shown that the site to be developed is within an area of low archaeological potential and the periods that have the highest potential for survival are the Bronze Age, Roman and Post-Medieval periods. The expected impact on archaeological remains from the construction of the existing buildings is relatively high. Areas of the site that have not been developed (and only landscaped) may contain surviving archaeological remains. The proposed development is likely to impact areas outside the current building footprint where archaeological deposits may be damaged or destroyed by construction works.

It is considered likely that further archaeological assessment will be required. The scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities and can be carried out as a condition of planning consent.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed development at the site of Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, RM9 6XD

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 Touchstone Archaeology was commissioned by the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (the 'Client') to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6XD, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 48410 83787 (Figure 1).

2.1.2 This document will be used in support of a planning application associated with the proposed development of the site. The proposed development includes the conversion of the existing building and the development of new units within the peripheral areas of the site.

2.2 Study Area

2.2.1 The recorded historic environment resource within a 500m Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (Figure 1).

2.3 Scope of Document

2.3.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for proposed development and associated planning applications.

- 2.3.2 This document deals with potential buried archaeology only; a record of the existing building is detailed within a separate document (*Touchstone Archaeology, SH18 Building Recording, 2018*).

3 THE SITE

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Bedrock Geology of London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand); sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas.
- 3.1.2 The superficial deposits are top low gravel formation (sand and gravel), deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers.

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The PDA sits at an average height of 6m AOD in the urban town of Dagenham located at almost equal distance between Barking and Rainham. It is situated on the north bank of the River Thames, 1.8km from the waters edge. The A13, formerly Ripple Road, is 300m south of the site, The Gores River runs north south through the Goresbrook Park, 350m east of the site (Fig.1).

3.3 Historic Hedgerows

- 3.3.1 The PDA is located within an urban town and the current boundary was created towards the end of the 20th century, therefore there is no evidence of vegetation that qualifies as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Plate 7). The proposed development would have no impact on any vegetation.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The Proposed Development

4.1.1 The proposed development area comprises of c.3800sqm (0.38 hectares) containing a convent building located centrally within formal gardens with a proposed planning application for the conversion of the existing building along with the construction of new units within the peripheral areas of the site.

4.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

4.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

4.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

4.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

4.2.4 Paragraph 185 of the NPPF states that:

'Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets

most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. The planning authorities should take into account:

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.'*

4.2.5 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.'

4.2.6 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

4.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the

historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

4.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms, which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

4.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 192 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them in a viable use consistent with their conservation;
- b) The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that the conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) The desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

4.2.10 Paragraphs 193 and 198 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

4.2.11 Paragraph 193 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset,

the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

4.2.12 Paragraph 194 notes that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) Grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) Assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

4.2.13 Paragraph 195 states that where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

4.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 196 notes that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

- 4.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 201 that not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
- 4.2.16 Paragraph 198 states that LPAs should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
- 4.2.17 Paragraph 200 encourages LPAs to look for new development opportunities within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
- 4.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 202, should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies

4.3 Statutory Protection

- 4.3.1 Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 4.3.2 Any works affecting a Scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

4.3.3 The legal requirements on control of development and alterations affecting buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas (which are protected by law), is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

4.4 Regional Policies

4.4.1 The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham have two policies relevant to archaeology in their Local Development Framework (Planning for the future of Barking and Dagenham – Borough wide development policies: Development plan document; adopted March 2011):

- Policy BP2 Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings
- Policy BP3 Archaeology

The conservation or enhancement of archaeological remains and their settings will be secured by:

(a) Requiring an appropriate assessment and evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application for any developments in areas of known or potential archaeological interest.

(b) Operating a presumption in favour of the conservation of scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and their settings.

c) Requiring the conservation in situ of other archaeological remains or, where this is not justifiable or feasible and the need for the development and or other material considerations outweigh the importance of the remains, making provision for their excavation, recording and dissemination.

Where appropriate, access to and interpretation of in-situ archaeological remains should be provided, if this is possible without having a detrimental impact on the site.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION

5.3.1 *Barking and Dagenham's Heritage Strategy (2000) states that historic records, archaeological excavations and stray finds have illustrated that the Borough contains potential archaeological sites of all periods of local, national and international significance.*

Barking and Dagenham is largely urban in character and, apart from the local parks and playing fields, significant areas of undeveloped land remain in only two areas; the marshes bordering the Thames and the agricultural land to the north-east at Marks Gate. Where there are likely to be remains of historical interest below ground level, English Heritage, pursuant to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, may recommend to the Secretary of State the designation of an archaeological area. All important historical sites are recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The local authority must then be notified prior to any works being undertaken within a designated area. The local authority must maintain a register of land included within an archaeological area. The Borough has one scheduled ancient monument site - The Barking Abbey Ancient Monument Site.

5.3.2 *The national planning policy context in relation to archaeology is set out in PPS5 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and supporting Planning Practice Guide, which states a preference that local authorities should conserve archaeological remains. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage asset affected including its archaeological interest. The level of detail required should be proportionate to its importance. When considering applications the Council will take into account the relative significance of the remains.*

5.3.3 *London Plan Policy 4B.15 states that local authorities should have policies for the preservation of archaeological assets and scheduled ancient monuments.*

5.3.4 *The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) provides a computerised record of information regarding London's archaeological and historic fabric. The information assists with the early identification of the archaeological*

and historic interest of an area or site when development is proposed. English Heritage maintains the GLHER for London.

5.3.5 When any development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or considered to have the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest (including ancient monuments – both scheduled and unscheduled), a detailed, fully analytical assessment of the site is required and should be set out in the application.

5.3.6 In situ preservation of archaeological remains is favoured where possible. Where preservation of archaeological remains by record is agreed to be appropriate, the applicant will be required to arrange and fund the excavation, investigation, recording of those remains and publication of the findings to an acceptable professional standard.

5.3.7 Archive deposition is an essential part of appropriate excavation recording procedure.

- 4.4.2 The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.
- 4.4.3 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 4.4.4 The Good Practice Advice notes emphasizes the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process.
- 4.4.5 Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also it’s setting”.

4.4.6 The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

4.4.7 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

5 PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

5.1.1 No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by London Borough of Barking and Dagenham in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed conversion of the Sacred Heart Convent to domestic accommodation and the construction of new periphery units. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below).

6.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

6.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a

specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.'

6.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- An assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study
- An assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests
- Strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined
- An assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings
- Strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings
- Design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping
- Proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.

CIFA (2017:4)

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Desk-Based Assessment

Archaeological Databases

7.1.1 The Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Dagenham. The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER (Fig.12 & Appendix I).

Historical Documents

7.1.2 Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc., were considered not relevant to this specific study.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

7.1.3 A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-11).

Aerial Photographs

7.1.4 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-2).

Geotechnical Information

7.1.5 To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

Secondary and statutory resources

- 7.1.6 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological Studies are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

8 RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 8.1.1 The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.
- 8.1.2 Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

8.2 Archaeology

- 8.2.1 The site is located in 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 prehistoric and Roman period; A wooden idol, made from Scots pine wood and dating from the Neolithic to early Bronze Age is only one of seven examples that have been found in the UK. The wooden figures are generally found in mainland Europe, particularly Germany and Scandinavia and are often found in wetland areas such as bogs or estuarine areas; A causeway or Driftway for cattle, four metres wide and constructed of gravel, burnt flint and sand was uncovered just west of where the idol was found, dating to the middle bronze age. It was traced by borehole for 23 linear metres; Roman activity along the Ripple Road has been confirmed by cremation burials (ELO3147) dating to the 1st-2nd century and a stone coffin dating to 3rd century.
- 8.2.2 The Tier III Archaeological Priority Area (DLO37927), found c.400m to the south, covers the Thames foreshore. Due to its marshy history it has a high potential for the preservation of organic material that is found in wetland environments.

8.2.3 Ribbon development along the Ripple Road continued into the post-medieval period and can be traced through Cartographic research.

0-100m Radius:

8.2.4 Aerial photographs of Goresbrook Sports Centre show cropmarks of a junction of three 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 trackway. In 1995 an evaluation by Newham Museum Service uncovered two pits, two ditches and a posthole dating to the prehistoric period.

8.2.5 An evaluation on the site of the PDA in 1996 by Newham Museum Service of ten trenches revealed a Post Medieval ditch and modern features associated with the school (ELO3148).

8.2.6 An evaluation at Goresbrook fields in 1995 by Newham Museum Service of 29 trenches discovered a rectangular enclosure containing four Roman cremation burials and a second ditched enclosure and two groups of linear ditches. The cremations contained ceramic grave goods and abraded pottery sherds and were dated to the 1st-2nd century (ELO3147).

8.2.7 Extensive Iron Age and Romano-British archaeological remains, including cremation cemeteries and settlement, have recently been located to the south of the site at Dagenham Retail Park (Adam Single *pers. comm.*) following earlier phases of work detailed in the GLHER (ELO18459, ELO18031, ELO18254).

100-200m Radius:

8.2.8 There are no events recorded.

200-300m Radius:

8.2.9 An evaluation at the former Parks Police Centre, Goresbrook Road, in 2011 of 6 trenches by AOC Archaeology Group, identified a series of terrace gravels sealed by natural silts and clays and activity associated with modern buildings (ELO11718).

8.2.10 An evaluation at Merriellands Crescent in 2013 by MOLAS produced Neolithic activity (ELO14474).

8.2.11 An evaluation at Former Castle School in 1998 by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust discovered prehistoric to post-medieval activity (ELO3336).

8.2.12 An evaluation at Chequers Corner in 2011 by Thames Valley Archaeological Survey produced a negative result (ELO11752).

300-400m Radius:

8.2.13 Evaluations at Merriellands Crescent in 2013 and 2014 by MOLAS produced a negative result (ELO14025/ELO15059).

8.2.14 An evaluation at Poole Lane, Ripple Road in 1993 by Newham Museum Service of two trenches uncovered a Bronze Age causeway (ELO3149).

8.2.15 An evaluation at Darcy Gardens and Coombes Road allotments in 2006 by AOC Archaeological Group of seven trenches uncovered modern activity from the allotments and an undated a linear ditch and post-hole (ELO6950).

400-500m Radius:

8.2.16 There are no events recorded.

Established stratigraphy

8.2.17 The evaluation at Goresbrook Fields, c.100m southeast of the site, encountered natural Holocene and Pleistocene gravel at 5.94 and 6.30mOD and the evaluation at the former Parks Police Centre, c.250m west, encountered natural geology of reddish yellow sand with high gravel content representing terrace gravels at 5.67mOD. No established stratigraphy exists for the site.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centered on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 14 in Table 1.

9.1.2 The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the modern period. The geographic and topographic location of Dagenham is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel, settlement, industry and communication since the Paleolithic.

Paleolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
Neolithic	c. 4.300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern	AD 1901 – present day

10 TABLE 1 CLASSIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS

10.1 History of the Locality

10.1.1 Approximately 450,000 years ago the great ‘Anglian’ Ice Age displaced the River Thames from its previous northerly route via Clacton towards its present course. In warmer periods pre-modern humans (Neanderthals and their ancestors) migrated into southern England where they hunted and butchered animals such as antelope, bison, deer and even mammoths using wooden spears and stone tools.

10.1.2 The Borough of Dagenham and Barking would have lain on the edge of a great well-watered wooded lowland plain stretching as far as the Low Countries and Germany. This would have been a rich environment for Mesolithic people to hunt, fish and gather wild plants. Populations would have been low and small bands would have moved around the landscape exploiting its diverse resources. Findings of Flint Flakes

and a site of Mesolithic activity has been found in the nearby town of Rainham and the Barking and Dagenham marshes, designated as an archaeological priority area has high potential for the preservation of organic material from the prehistoric periods.

10.1.3 In 1922, during the installation of sewer pipes along the edge of the marshes the skeleton of a deer and a wooden idol were found within a peat layer. The skeleton was lost and the idol is now held at the Valence House Museum. The idol was made of scots pinewood and depicted a male with no arms and a globular socket that may have held a phallus (060178/00/00/MLO574).

10.1.4 In 1993 a Bronze Age causeway constructed from gravel, burnt flint and sand. Borehole surveys confirm that the causeway was 4m wide and c.23m in length and it is hypothesized that it was used as a Driftway for livestock. It was dated by radiocarbon analysis on the peat above and beneath it (062037/00/00/MLO590). Cropmarks at Goresbrook Park, suggest a trackway and ditches survive beneath the surface and this was confirmed by geophysical survey (061164/00/00/MLO240)

10.1.5 Barking and Dagenham lays approximately 15km east of the Roman city of *Londinium*. The London to Colchester Roman road passes through the north of the borough and evidence of Roman activity has been found at Goresbrook Fields in 1995 when four Roman cremations from the 1st-2nd century were discovered within an enclosure (ELO3147/MLO66641).

10.1.6 Dagenham first appears in a document as *Dæccanhaam* in a charter of Barking Abbey dating from 666 AD. The name derives from the Old English *ham* meaning 'farmstead' and the name of the owner *Dæcca* – '*the farmstead of Daecca*'

10.1.7 Dagenham is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey but the manor of Cockermouth lay in the southwestern corner of the parish and was a free tenement held by Barking Abbey until the dissolution when it passed to Anthony Browne. It consisted of 220 acres and was sublet to several tenants and changed hands several times until the land was eventually severed from the manorial rights between 1768-1829. The manor house became known as Pound House Farm named for the local 'Pound' on site. It stood at the junction of Ripple Road and Chequers Lane and was demolished

to make way for a new house built on the site in the 19th century, which was then subsequently demolished in the early 20th century.

10.1.8 From the 13th century onwards there are numerous references to the parish, its farms and hamlets. The bridge first mentioned in 1299 as Dagenham Beam Bridge, meaning a plank bridge, was replaced with a stone bridge in 1564 and maintained by Barking Abbey until the dissolution when responsibility was abandoned until it was accepted as a county bridge in 1694.

10.1.9 The parish was largely undeveloped marshland until the 18th century and settlement was focused on the village of Dagenham. In 1653 the village consisted of a church and a single street, Crown Street, with buildings favouring the north side. In 1670 it contained 150 houses and by 1801 the population was 1057.

10.1.10 By the 18th Century the road to London was known as Ripple Street, now Ripple Road, it turned north into Broad Street, formerly French Lane, towards Dagenham village and crossed Dagenham Bridge. The London to Tilbury road was taken over by the Tilbury Fort Turnpike Trust in 1809 and underwent improvements. The Railway arrived in 1839 and continuous extensions and the addition of stations saw the town connected to London and Southend by 1856. The line was electrified in 1902-8, in 1848 a sub-post office was opened and in 1893 the telegraph was installed. Despite this the area remained largely rural with the Ripple Road populated by farms.

10.1.11 In the early 20th century the Beacontree housing estate was built. It began in 1919, but suffered a post war slump and was not completed until 1939. It was described as the largest housing estate in the world, providing 24,000 houses, on a 3,000-acre estate, for working class people. The houses were designed in a neo-Georgian style by G. Topham Forest, architect to L.C.C. Ford Dagenham opened in 1931 providing work for many of the residents of the Beacontree estate.

10.1.12 The Sacred Heart Convent began life in the early 1930's as a small school to serve the new population. The building was constructed in a neo-Georgian style in a mixture of red and plum coloured bricks in English bond, a pitched tiled roof and brick chimneys. The building is a rectangle with a raised wing at each end with hipped roofs. A cupola is located centrally on the roof. The main entrance doors are

at the centre of the front elevation and are framed by a scrolled pediment and mock Doric columns, with symmetrical sash windows fanning out to each side on two levels. The west wing has two arched windows. It is set within gardens of lawn and vegetation to the boundary, wall of brick piers interspersed with railings frames the front and provides an entrance path to the building.

10.1.13 The school and buildings continued to develop and the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Secondary (modern) School for Girls opened in 1961. It later became the Goresbrook County Secondary School. The Sacred heart convent closed in 1991. In 2001, the Trustees of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary opened the newly built Harmony House, the rear of the convent.

10.2 Map Regression 1869 – 1992

Historic maps

10.2.1 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 (later to become Ripple Road). Ripple side is populated on the south side by several farmsteads. A road to the west and the river Gore to the east lead to north to ‘Parsloes’ Manor House. Broad Street leads from Ripple Side and the Manor of Cockermouth in the southeast to Dagenham village in the northeast. Barking is a far larger settlement to the west (Figure 3).

10.2.2 In a sketch that is labeled pre 1800AD the PDA lies in a strip of land to the south of Ripple Side. White’s Farm is marked to the north and the manor house of Cockermouth has been replaced with Pound House. Trackways leading north south are shown to the west (Figure 4).

10.2.3 A Tithe Map, which dates to 1844 (*Archaeology South East 2013, Figure 2*), confirms that very little development took place prior on or close to the site before the mid-19th century. The site is made up from portions of land parcels 1606, 1607 and 1610; the first two being classified as common land with 1610 listed as ‘Gravel Pit Field’ (2013 5.1). In the 1861 OS map, a gravel pit is noted within one of the fields that the

site crosses into, but it is located c.200m south of the site. There is no indication from cartographic sources that the site has ever been subjected to quarrying activity.

The Ordnance Survey Maps

- 10.2.4 Historic OS map 1861-62 1:2500 - The PDA forms part of field 801 (28.462) and the northwest corner of 802 (4.859). The fields are on the north side of Ripple Street directly opposite Osborne's Farm and Willishaws. A gravel pit is found c.200m to the south end of field 802. Several linear tracks run north south, to the west and north of the PDA and one leading east west meets the corner of the PDA. The area to the north of Ripple Street is entirely rural and roadside farms are found to the south (Figure 5).
- 10.2.5 Historic OS map 1897 1:2500 - The field boundaries have broken down and the tracks have disappeared. The PDA forms part of field 581 (33.315). The gravel pit has disappeared and four terraced cottages have been constructed to the north side of Ripple Street. Osborne's Farm, Willishaws farm and Scratton's Farm are still in situ (Figure 6).
- 10.2.6 Historic OS map 1919 1:2500 - The field boundaries have broken down further and the PDA forms part of field 581 (58.709). A trackway has been reinstated and runs north south from Ripple Street to cross the river in the north. An earthwork has appeared in place of the gravel pit and Osborne's Farm has been demolished and developed into a row of eight cottages and a single dwelling (Figure 7).
- 10.2.7 Historic OS map 1939 1:2500 - The area around the PDA has been entirely developed. The Goresbrook Road and Dagenham Avenue have been constructed to service the new housing estate that surrounds them and Goresbrook Park with children's playground and pavilion has been created within the estate. A convent has been constructed within the PDA. A school has been constructed to the west and to the east and the fields around the convent have been given over to Allotment Gardens. The Ripple Road has been improved and widened and the farms have been lost to modern development (Figure 8).

10.2.8 Historic OS map 1962 1:2500 - The convent is set within gardens and a path that leads to the Goresbrook Road. The Sacred Heart Convent Secondary School has been constructed to the south and the school to the east has been named Goresbrook County Secondary School. An Ambulance Station is to the west. Tennis courts have been added to Goresbrook Park (Figure 9).

10.2.9 Historic OS map 1969-71 1:1250 - The gardens of the convent have been redesigned with a larger path to the front and Castle School has been constructed to the west (Figure 10).

10.2.10 Historic OS map 1991-92 1:1250 - Sacred Heart Secondary School has been extended and a new housing development has been constructed in place of the Allotment Gardens and school playing field to the east (Figure 11).

10.3 Aerial photographs

1945

10.3.1 The 1940 image is grainy and unclear but the convent can be seen to the west of the Goresbrook County Secondary School and the Allotment Gardens can be seen to the east. The area to the south of Goresbrook Road remains undeveloped (Plate 1).

2017

10.3.2 By 2017 the area surrounding the convent has been entirely developed with housing, shops, an Ambulance Station and a leisure estate (Plate 2).

10.4 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

10.4.1 The site is within an Archaeological Priority Area and there are three Historic Environment Records within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). There are nineteen monuments, eighteen events, two findspots and one Park within c.500m vicinity of the PDA; no listed building shares intervisibility with the PDA (Fig.12 & Appendix I).

Setting of Listed Buildings

10.4.2 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – Historic England Guidance (HE, Dec 2017). This guidance states “*setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset*” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic England 2017).

10.4.3 There are no Listed Buildings within the assessment area.

11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

11.1 Walkover Survey

11.1.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

1. Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps
2. Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features
3. Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
4. Constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

11.1.2 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artifacts.

11.1.3 The site was historically, open fields until it was developed in the 1930’s as The Sacred Heart Convent.

11.1.4 The PDA consists of The Sacred Heart Convent building set in grounds of lawned gardens with trees and fence to the side and rear boundaries and brick piers and railings to the front opening on to a pathway that leads to the front door (Plates 3-6).

11.1.5 The convent has been in situ since the 1930’s and the land around it has been entirely developed therefore a walkover survey for the purpose of archaeological

assessment would produce no further results and was not conducted. Janice Gooch MSC CHE AssocRICS IHBC ACIFA AAHI visited the building in order to complete the Building Recording that accompanied this document.

11.2 Greater London Historic Environment Record

11.2.1 See Appendix I & Figure 12

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

11.2.2 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The GLHER has no record from this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

11.2.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The GLHER has no record from this period within the assessment area, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

11.2.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The GLHER has two records dating to this period within the assessment area. A Geoarchaeological assessment was carried out at Merrielands Crescent, c.300m southeast of the PDA, where five facies were identified, from Pleistocene flood plane gravels to early Paleocene sands, clay pits and estuarine muds (MLO107515). In 1923, in the same area, a wooden idol and a deer skeleton were discovered while installing a sewer (060178/00/00/MLO574). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

11.2.5 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The GLHER has three records dating to this period within the assessment area. A double ditch and probable trackway were identified from aerial photographs of Goresbrook Park, c.100m north (061164/00/00/MLO240). A causeway and peat deposit was

discovered at Pooles Lane, c.350m southeast, during an evaluation in 1993 (062037/00/00/MLO590 & 062038/00/00/MLO591). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Iron Age

11.2.6 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The GLHER has no records dating to this period, therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Romano-British

11.2.7 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. There is one GLHER record from this period within the assessment area; four cremation burials from 1st-2nd century, set within a rectangular enclosure were discovered at Goresbrook Fields, c.100m east of the PDA (MLO66641) and cropmarks of three double-ditched marsh lanes have been identified within the same area (060315/00/00/MLO221). Recent archaeological remains within the surrounding area have revealed the presence of extensive Romano-British settlement and cremation cemeteries (Adam Single pers. comm.). Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

11.2.8 There are no GLHER records from this period within the assessment area; therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Medieval

11.2.9 There are six GLHER records from this period within the assessment area; A 16th century farmhouse named Osborne's is recorded c.250m southeast of the PDA (060611/00/00/MLO798) and a moated site with Manor House formerly the Manor of Cockermouth and later Pound House Farm and tithe barn are recorded c.350m southeast (060179/00/00/MLO2600 & 060179/01/00/MLO437 & 060179/03/00/MLO443 & 060179/02/00/MLO443). A medieval ditch was uncovered at the former site of Castle School, c.300m west of the PDA (062843/00/00/MLO733). Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

11.2.10 There are six records held at the GLHER from this period within the assessment area. A ditch, one sherd of pottery and three fragments of CBM were found during an evaluation on the site of the PDA (MLO67728). A ditch indicating a trackway was uncovered at the former site of the Parks Police Centre, c.150m west (MLO10359). The site of Ripple Road farmhouse, built shortly after 1770 and later named America Farm and Merriellands is recorded c.250m southeast (060180/00/00/MLO108). A single posthole containing animal bone and tile was recorded at the former site of Castle School, c.300m west (062843/00/00/MLO733). A house on Ripple Road close to The Chequers is recorded c.350m southeast (060650/00/00/MLO801). Following the reduction in trade after the opening of the turn pike road in 1810, The Chequers had moved to a new site by 1944 but the original site is recorded c.350m southeast (060621/00/00/MLO799). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **moderate**.

Modern

11.2.11 There are no records in the GLHER within the assessment area from this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered moderate.

Farmsteads

11.2.12 There are no farmsteads recorded within the assessment area.

Undated Records

11.2.13 There are no undated records within the assessment area.

11.3 Summary of Archaeological Potential

11.3.1 The PDA is located in an area that was, until the early 20th century, open fields located on the higher ground, north of Ripple Side. In the 1930's the Goresbrook Road was constructed and a housing estate and Goresbrook Park developed to the north. The Sacred Heart Convent was constructed in the 1930's and while the area around the convent was steadily built up, the site itself remained largely unchanged. Both Bronze Age and Roman archaeology has been found within a short distance of the PDA at Goresbrook Fields and Goresbrook Park and a post-medieval ditch was found on site, however, the site and its boundaries have been subject to modern construction so the potential remains moderate for these periods of archaeology. The site has an overall potential of **low**.

11.3.2 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **Moderate**
- Iron Age: **Low**
- Roman: **Moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Low**
- Medieval: **Low**
- Post-Medieval: **Moderate**
- Modern: **Low**

12 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, an assessment of the impact on potential archaeological remains is carried out through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

12.2 Historic Impacts

12.2.1 Cartographic regression (8.3), Topographic analysis (2.2) and Historical research (8.2) indicate that the PDA was open fields and remained so until the early 20th century when The Sacred Heart Convent was constructed on the site. The development of the Convent suggests that the impact on archaeological remains from construction are **high**

12.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The Sacred Heart Convent is now within an urban setting but until the early 20th century it remained open fields and may have been subject to the agricultural process, therefore, the damage to archaeological remains from the agricultural process is considered to be **moderate**.

12.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed

Historic Impacts

12.3.1 The site was historically open fields and may have been farmed and/or used for grazing. There is no evidence that there was any construction on the site prior to the Sacred Heart Convent but it is reasonable to assume that due to the size of the extant buildings and the period, in which the construction took place, a significant amount of impact to any buried archeology within the existing building(s) footprint(s) is to be expected.

12.3.2 On the remaining, undeveloped, areas of the site, low impact landscaping and maintenance has taken place. The level of natural geology of the site is unconfirmed.

Proposed Impacts

12.3.3 Current development proposals include the conversion of the existing buildings along with new development within remaining areas of the site. This includes new buildings, access, services/drainage and landscaping (Figure 13).

12.3.4 At present time engineering details associated with foundation designs are unknown, although it is anticipated that this will have an impact on any archaeological remains that may be present.

13 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 13.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 13.1.2 This desk-based assessment has established that there are no designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields) or recorded undesignated archaeological assets within the development site boundary.
- 13.1.3 Based upon the information contained within the GLHER this assessment has generally shown that the site to be developed is within an area of **low to moderate** archaeological potential and that the periods that have the highest potential for survival are the Bronze Age, Roman and Post-Medieval periods. The expected impact on archaeological remains from the construction of the existing buildings is expected to be relatively high.
- 13.1.4 Areas of the site that have not been developed (and only landscaped) may contain surviving archaeological remains. The proposed development is likely to impact areas outside the current building footprint where archaeological deposits may be damaged or destroyed by construction works.
- 13.1.5 In light of the above and based on communications with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service it is considered likely that further archaeological assessment will be required. The scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities and can be carried out as a condition of planning consent.

14 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

14.1 Archive

14.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham within 6 months of completion.

14.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

14.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at GLHER, and therefore considered as being reliable.

14.3 Copyright

14.3.1 Touchstone Archaeology and the author shall retain full copyright of the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive license to London Borough of Barking and Dagenham for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Zoe Schofield

Touchstone Archaeology

August 2018

15 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50150> Date accessed: 14 August 2014.

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Tamblyn W S/1995/Archaeological Evaluation. Goresbrook Fields Dagenham. Newham Museum Service [assessment & evaluation reports].

15.2 Historic Environment Records

Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)

London Metropolitan Archives

15.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1861-62

Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1897

Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1919

Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1939

Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1962

Historic mapping OS 1:1250 1969-71

Historic mapping OS 1:1250 1991-92

15.4 Online resources

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://www.archaeologyuk.org/ba/ba44/ba44regs.html>

16 APPENDIX 1 – GLHER DATA

GLHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
DLO37927	Archaeological Priority Area	c. 400m S		Barking level and Dagenham marsh has evidence of surviving archeological landscapes and a high potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with a wetland environment
DLO37897	Archaeological Priority Area	On site	Prehistoric/Roman	Ripple Road has significant finds and features relating to the prehistoric period and evidence of Roman activity
ELO11718	Event	c. 250m W	Modern	Goresbrook Road, former Parks Police Centre, evaluation of 6 trenches in 2011 by AOC Archaeology Group, identified a series of terrace gravels sealed by natural silts and clays and activity associated with modern buildings.
ELO11751	Event	c. 400m SE	DBA	Checkers Lane, DBA, 2010 Museum of London Archaeology
ELO11752	Event	c. 300m SE	Negative	Checkers Corner, evaluation, 2011, Thames Valley Archeological Survey - Negative result

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment in advance of the proposed development at the site of Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham RM9 6XD

ELO11756	Event	c. 300m SE	DBA	Checker Corner, Site 1, DBA 2010 Thames Valley Archeological Services
ELO13281	Event	On site	DBA	Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, 2013 DBA Archaeology Southeast- Low potential
ELO14025	Event	c. 350m SE	Negative	Merrielands Crescent, Watching Brief 2013 MOLA - Negative result
ELO14474	Event	c. 300m SE	Neolithic	Merrielands Crescent, evaluation 2013 MOLA
ELO14476	Event	c. 350m SE	DBA	Merrielands Crescent DBA 2014 Cotswold Archaeology
ELO15059	Event	c. 350m SE	Negative	Merrielands Crescent, evaluation MOLA -Negative result
ELO17193	Event	c. 350m S	GAR	Kent Avenue, Desk Based Geoarchaeological deposit model report 2017 Quest Quaternary Scientific
ELO17194	Event	c. 450m E	N/A	Goresbrook Avenue, evaluation 2017 Pre Construct Archaeology

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment in advance of the proposed development at the site of Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham RM9 6XD

ELO3147	Event	c. 100m SE	Prehistoric or Roman	Goresbrook fields, evaluation 1995 Newham Museum Service, 29 trenches, Roman cremations within a rectangular enclosure, other features Roman or Prehistoric
ELO3148	Event	c. On site	Post Medieval	Sacred Heart School, Goresbrook Road, evaluation 1996 Newham Museum Service, ten trenches, modern features associated with the school and a Post Medieval ditch
ELO3149	Event	c. 350m SE	Bronze Age	Poole Lane, Ripple Road, evaluation 1993 Newham Museum Service, two trenches, Bronze Age causeway
ELO3336	Event	c. 300m W	Prehistoric – Post-Medieval	Former Castle School, evaluation 1998 Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
ELO6606	Event	c. 700m NW	Medieval- Post Medieval	Hedgemans Road, evaluation 2005 CGMS Consulting, 23 trenches, ditches possibly associated with Gale Street Farm and activity for post 1930 allotments
ELO6950	Event	c. 400m E	Modern	Darcy Gardens and Coombes Road allotments, evaluation 2006 AOC Archaeological Group, seven trenches, modern activity from allotments, a linear ditch and post hole.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment in advance of the proposed development at the site of Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham RM9 6XD

ELO7851	Event	c. 600m SE	Unknown	Watching Brief 1997 MOLA, detailed alluvial sequence recorded
ELO9010	Event	N/a	DBA	Dagenham Heathway to Wennington, DBA 1992 Newham Museum Service
MLO104524	Park	c. 150m N	Modern	Goresbrook Park 1930 with sandpit play ground and paddling pool
MLO98204	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
MLO97987	Event	c. 700m NW	Medieval- Post Medieval	Hedgemans Road, evaluation 2005 by CGMS Consulting, ditches
062842/00/00 MLO73352	Monument	c. 300m W	Prehistoric	Former Castle School, evaluation Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, Prehistoric ditch and Post-Medieval ditch recorded
062843/00/00 MLO73353	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 MLO24054	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 MLO22105	Monument	c. 300m W	Roman/Prehistoric	Goresbrook Sports Ground, aerial photograph of crop marks of three double ditched marsh lanes possibly Roman or Prehistoric
MLO66641	Monument	c. 100m E	Roman	Goresbrook Fields, evaluation 1995, uncovered four Roman cremations and a rectangular ditch enclosure, 1 st -2 nd century
MLO66640	Monument	c. 400m E	Prehistoric	Goresbrook Avenue/Ripple Road, evaluation 1995 by Newham Museum Service, uncovered pits, ditches and a post hole
MLO103509	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

MLO67728	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
MLO107515	Monument	c. 300m SE	Neolithic	Merrields Crescent, GEO Archaeological assessment 2013 by MOLA, five facies were identified from Pleistocene flood plane gravels to early Paleocene sands, clay and pits and estuarine muds.
060178/00/00 MLO5743	Find spot	c. 300m SE	Neolithic	Merrields 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
062037/00/00 MLO59097	Monument	c. 350m SE	Bronze Age	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

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment in advance of the proposed development at the site of Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham RM9 6XD

				beneath it. The causeway was 4m wide and continued for 23m.
062038/00/00 MLO59100	Monument	c. 350m SE	Bronze Age	Pooles Lane, evaluation 1993 for Passmore Edwards Museum, revealed a peat deposit that contained the causeway
060534/00/00 MLO1434	Monument	c. 700m SE	Medieval- Post Medieval	Flood defenses, Highams Wall earth work built at 90 degrees to the river wall, separating Barking and Dagenham marshes
060650/00/00 MLO8010	Monument	c. 350m SE	Post Medieval	Ripple Road, a house near The Chequers, dilapidated by 1900
060179/00/00 MLO26064	Monument	c. 350m SE	Medieval- Post Medieval	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 19 th century
060179/01/00 MLO43711	Monument	c. 350m SE	Medieval- Post Medieval	Ripple Road, the moat of the Manor house of Cockermouth

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060179/02/00 MLO44366	Monument	c. 350m SE	Medieval- Post Medieval	Ripple Road, a documentary survey of the Manor of Cockermouth by the Crown in 1664 refers to a tithe barn
060179/03/00 MLO44371	Monument	c. 350m SE	Medieval- Post Medieval	Ripple Road, the manor house of Cockermouth. Manor demolished in 19 th century and replaced by Pound House, again demolished in 1922 and named after the Manorial pound which occupied part of the yard
060621/00/00 MLO7990	Monument	c. 350m SE	Post Medieval	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
060180/00/00 MLO10843	Monument	c. 250m SE	Post Medieval	Ripple Road farmhouse, built shortly after 1770. In 19 th 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.
060611/00/00 MLO7984	Monument	c. 250m SE	Medieval- Modern	Ripple Road, 16 th century farm and farmhouse named Osbournes demolished by 1964
ELO17191	Event	c. 300m SW	See below	2017, Dagenham Retail Park [East Thames Plaza]

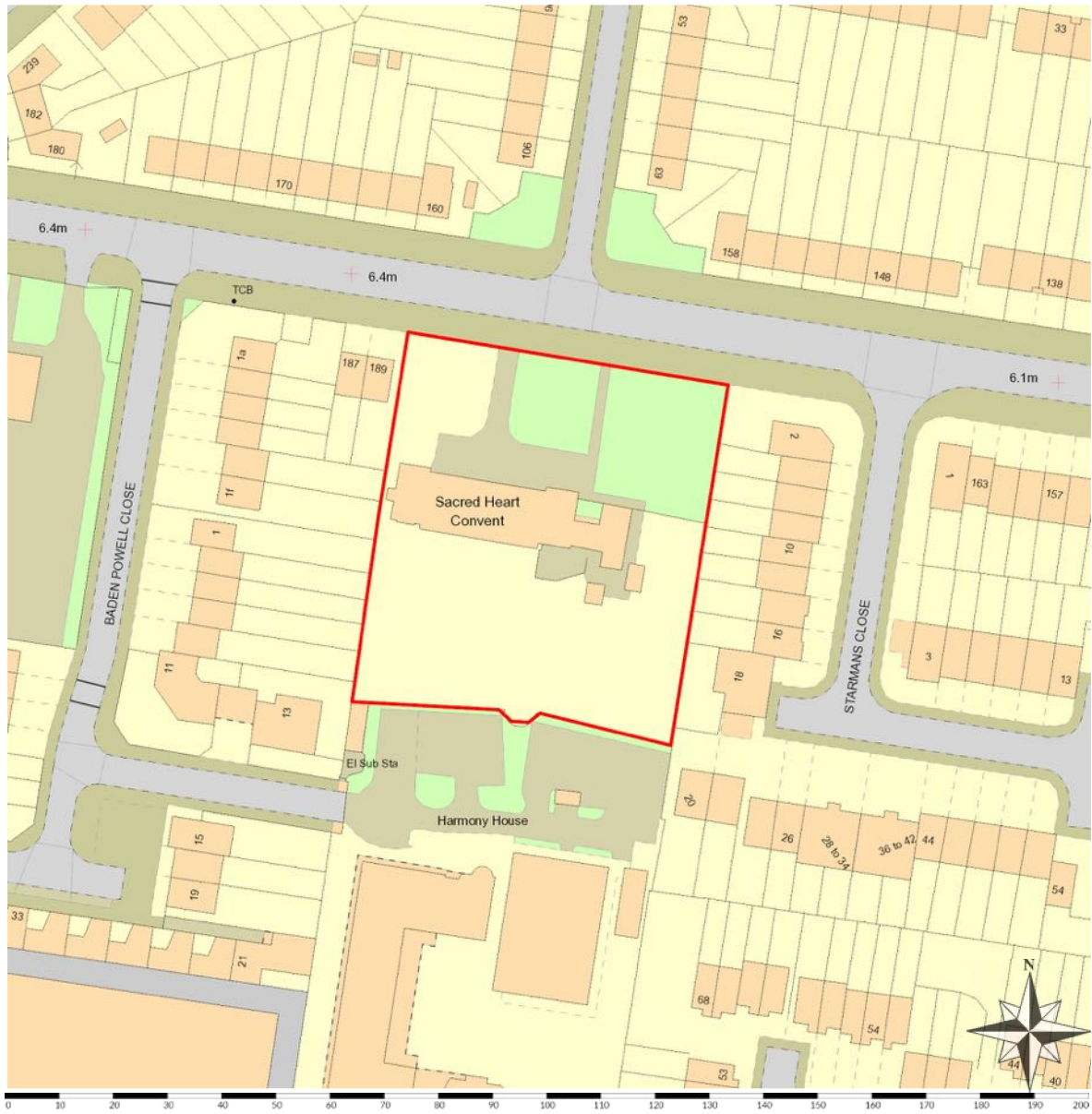
				Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham: Archaeological Evaluation Report, AOC Archaeology Group. <i>Digital Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2017. Dagenham Retail Park (East Thames Plaza), Dagenham: Archaeological Evaluation Report.</i>
ELO9011	Event	N/A	N/a	1994, DBA, Alfred's Way/Ripple Road, Rivers Beam and Roding, (Land bordered by), Barking. <i>Unpublished document: Newham Museum Service. 1994. The Archaeology of the Alluvium at Barking: A Desk-Top Study. [Mapped feature:#20107 Approximate boundary of study area,]</i>
ELO18254	Event	c. 150m N	N/a	1994, Goresbrook Park Geoarchaeological Assessment Report, Quest Quaternary Scientific <i>Digital Report: Quest Quaternary Scientific. 2017. Goresbrook Park Geoarchaeological Assessment Report.</i>
ELO18031	Event	c. 150m N		2017, Goresbrook Park, Dagenham, London - An

				Archaeological watching brief and evaluation, Pre-Construct Archaeology. <i>Digital Report: PCA. 2017. Goresbrook Park, Dagenham, London - An Archaeological Watching Brief And Evaluation</i>
ELO18459	Event	c. 300m SW	Iron Age – Post-medieval	2017, Cook Road [Dagenham Retail Park (East Thames Plaza)] Dagenham London Borough of Barking and Dagenham: Archaeological Excavation, AOC Archaeology Group, evaluation 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 been a work area or a sunken floor. A post-medieval ditch was also observed. <i>Digital Report: AOC Archaeology Group. 2018. Dagenham Retail Park (East Thames Plaza),</i>

				<i>Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Post-Excavation Assessment Report.</i>
MLO24642	Monument	c. 900m SW	Medieval- Post-medieval	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



Fig.1. Location Map



Scale: 1:1250 | Area 4Ha | Grid Reference: 548402,183776 | Paper Size: A4

Fig.2. Site Plan 1:1250



Fig.3. 1777 John Chapman and Peter Andre Map

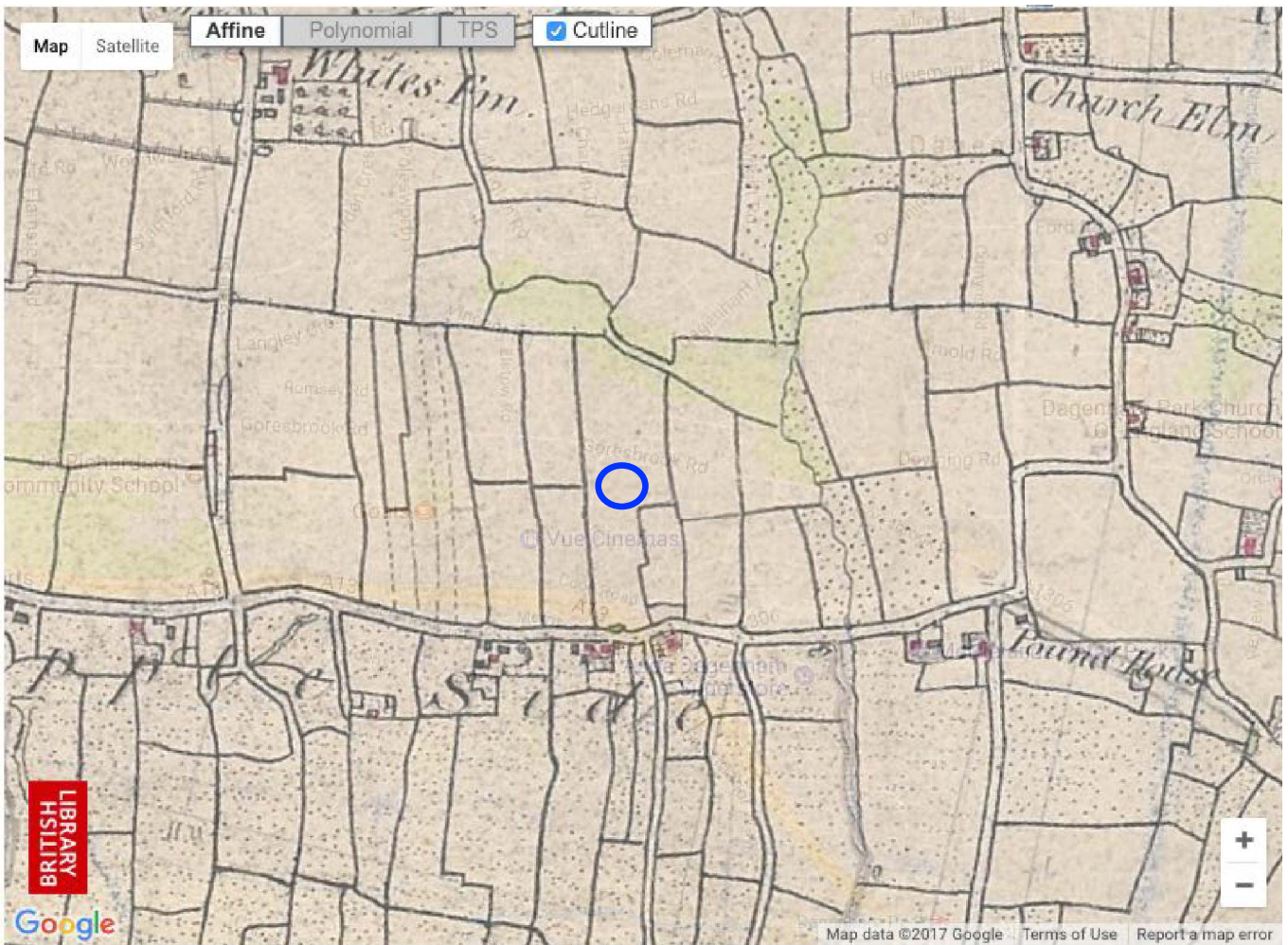


Fig.4. Pre 1800 sketch

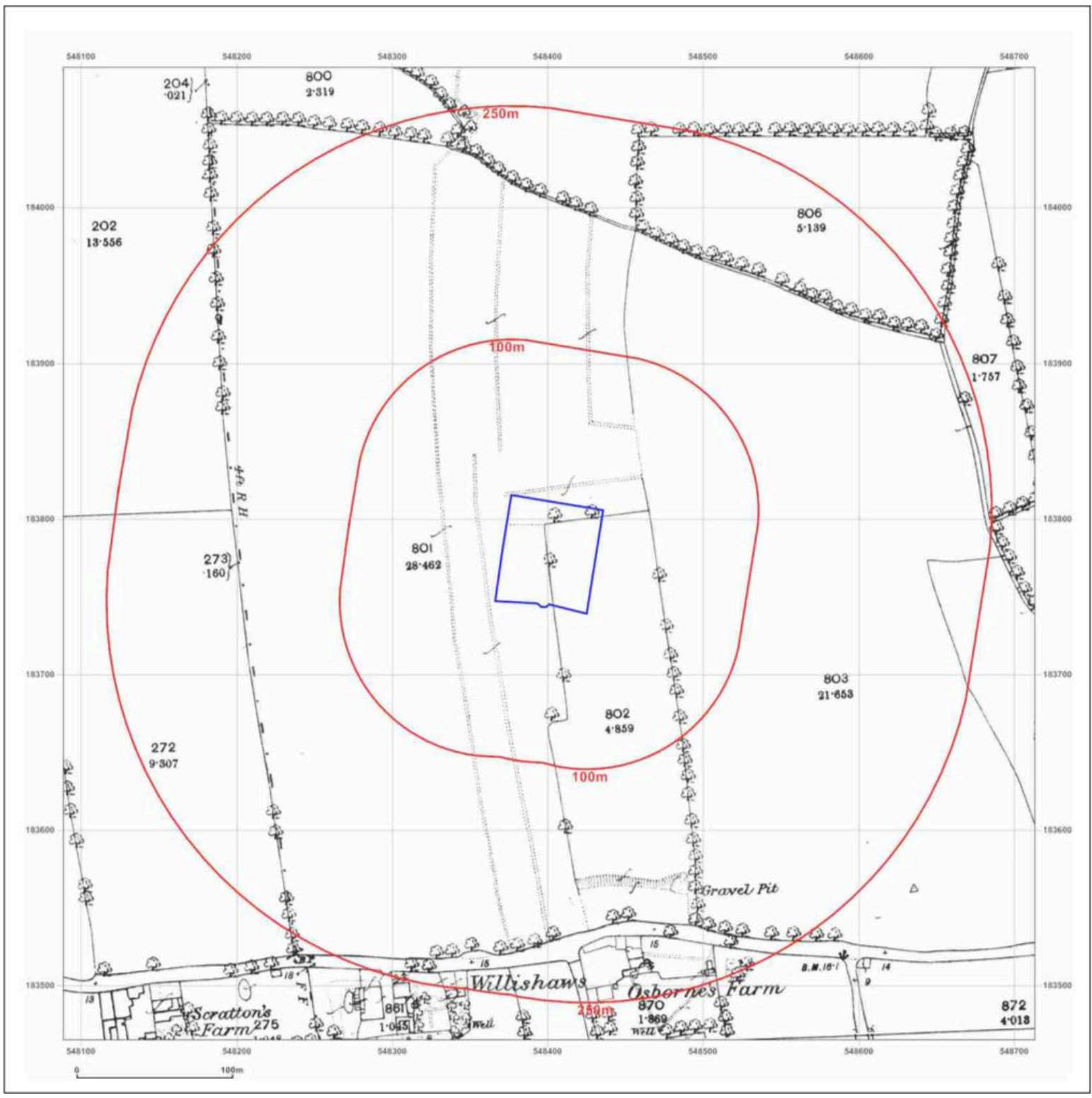


Fig.5. 1861-62 1:2500

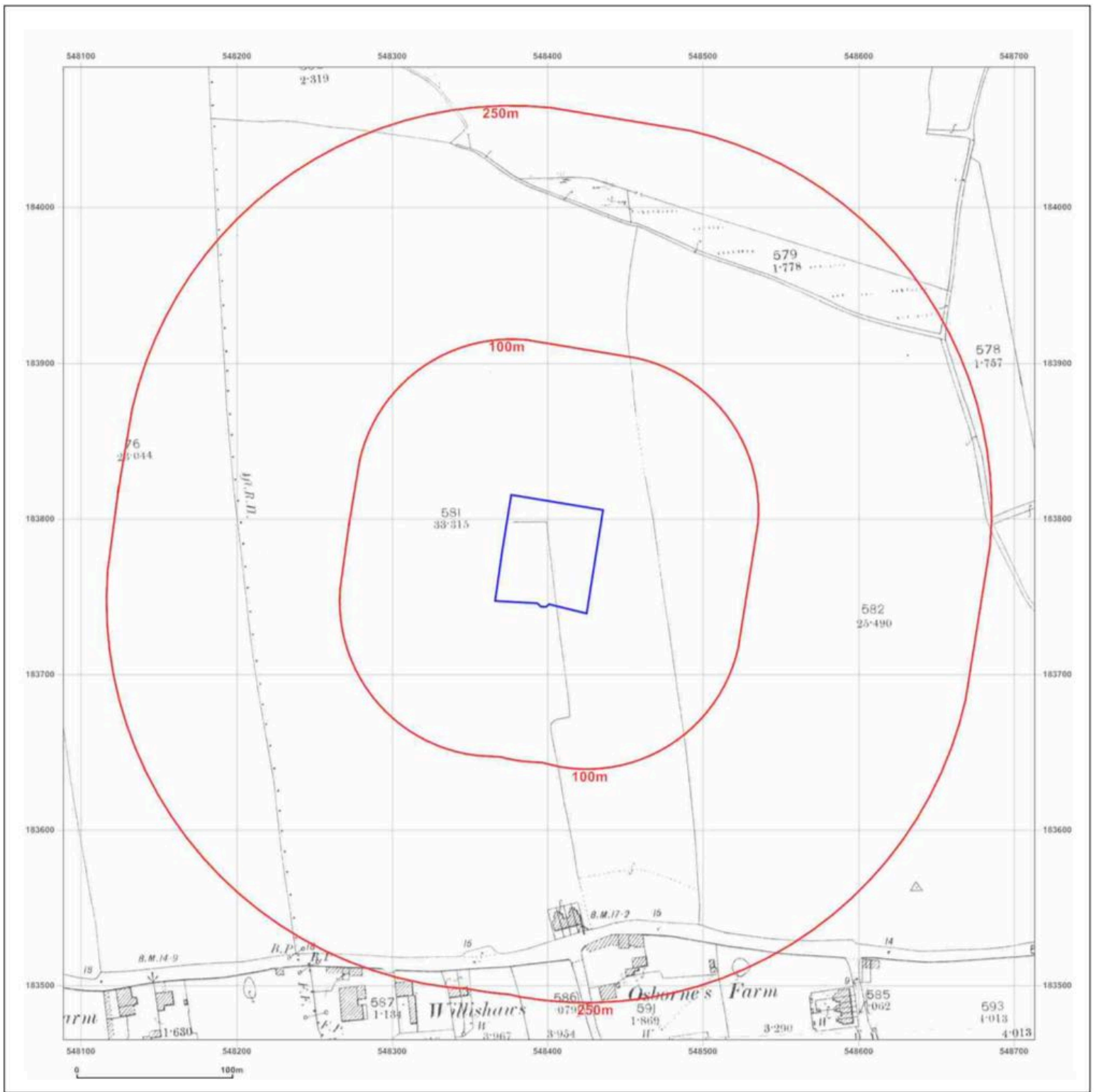


Fig.6. 1897 1:2500

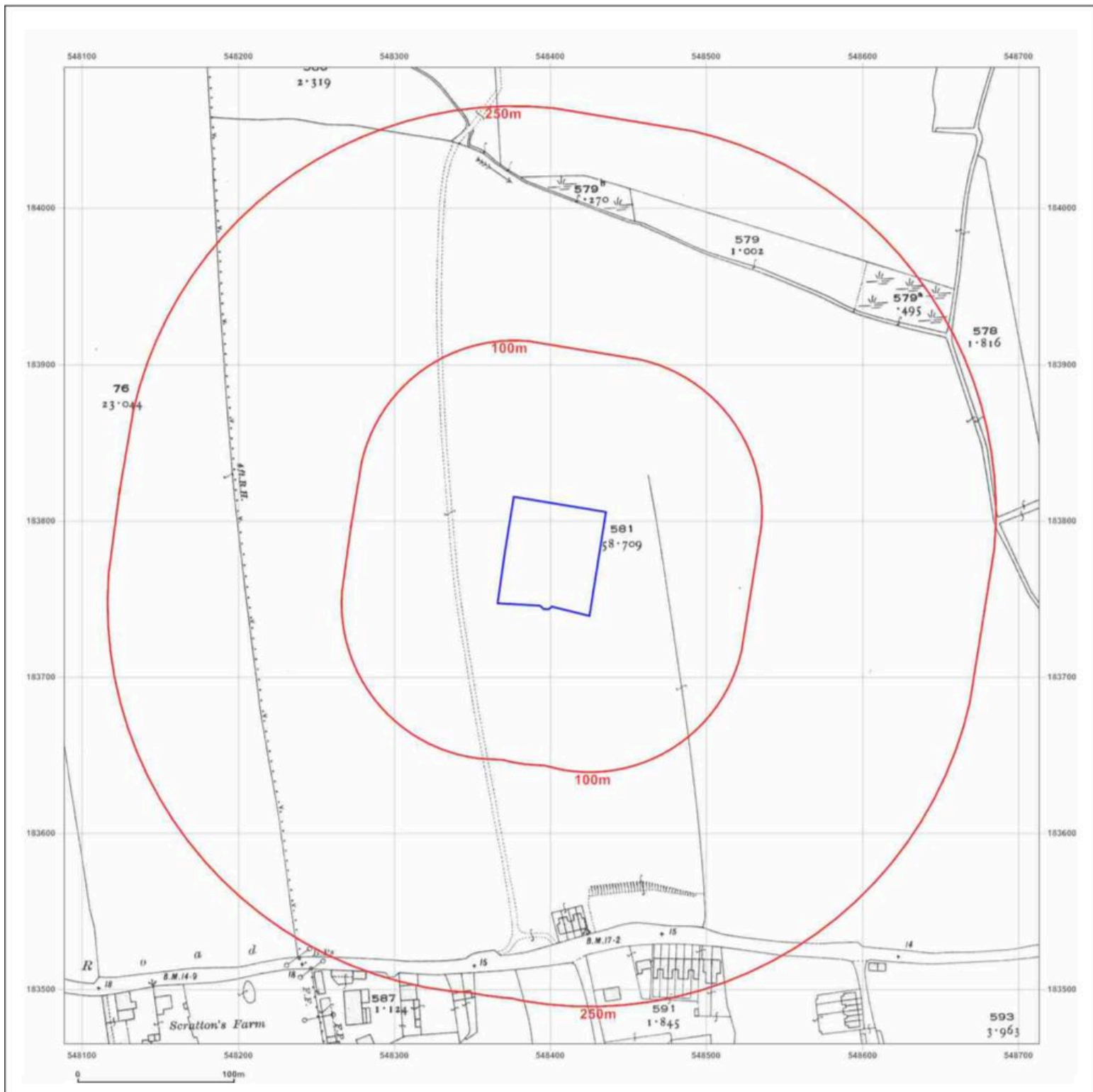


Fig.7. 1919 1:2500

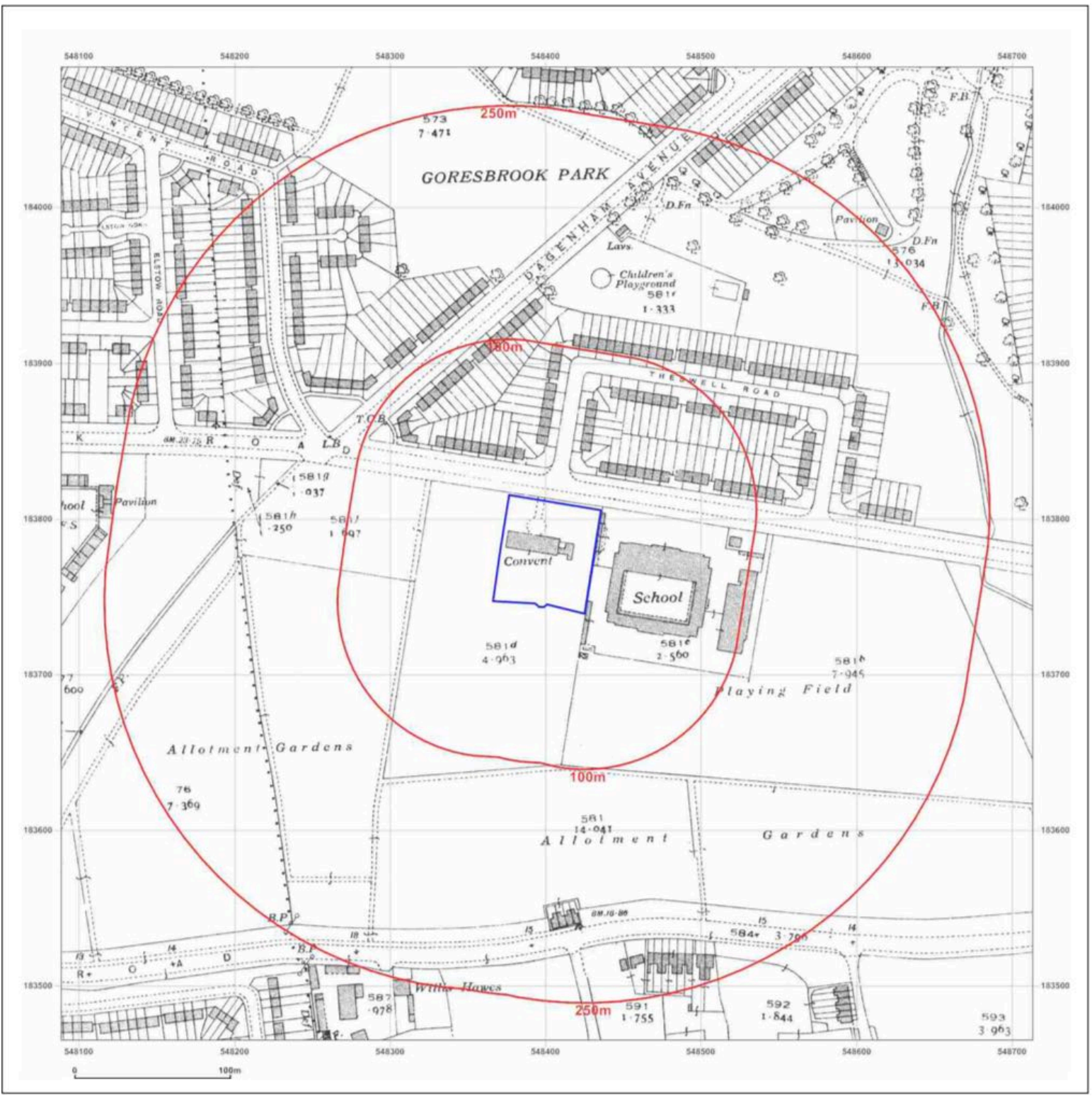


Fig.8. 1939 1:2500

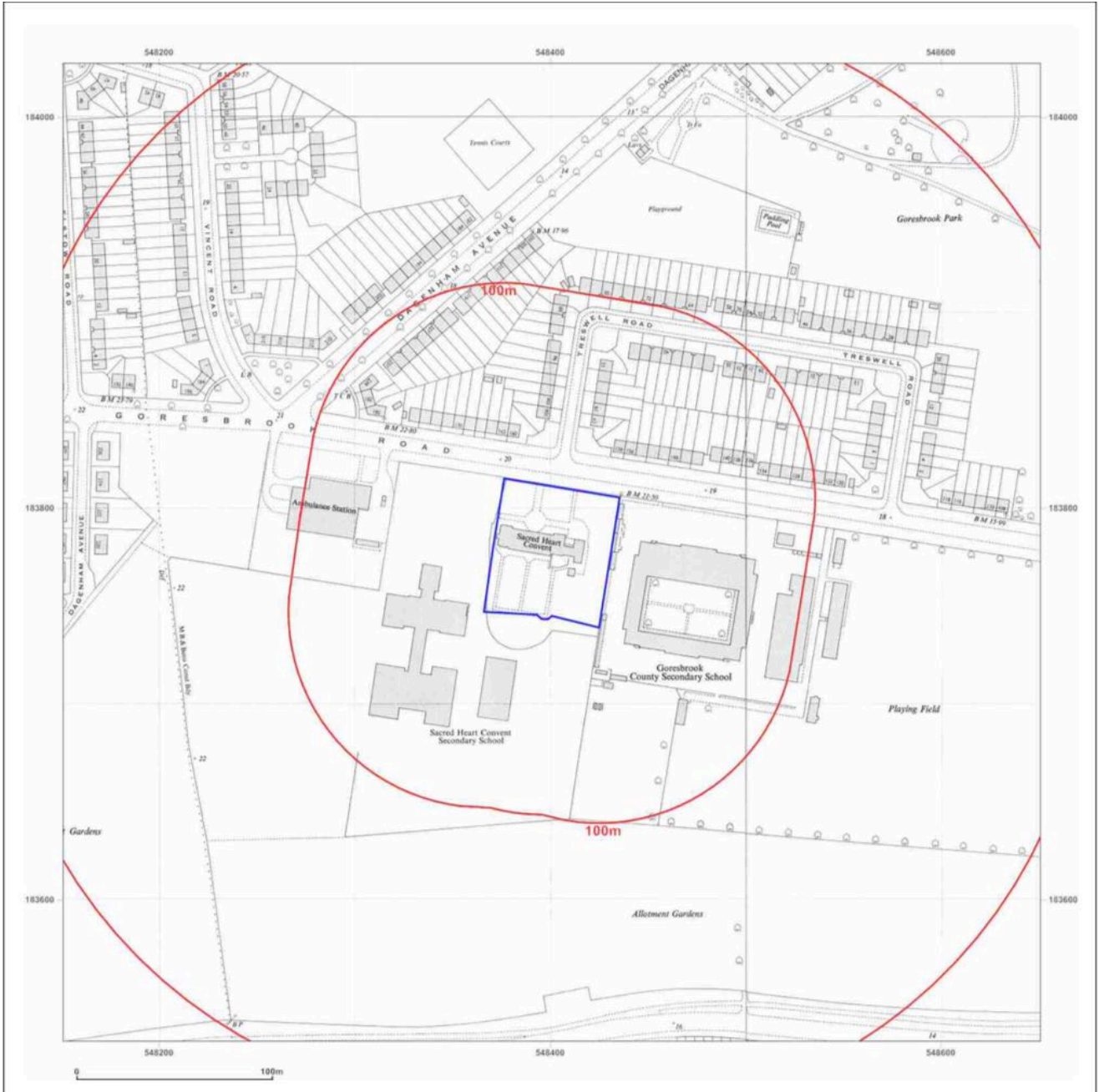


Fig.9. 1962 1:2500

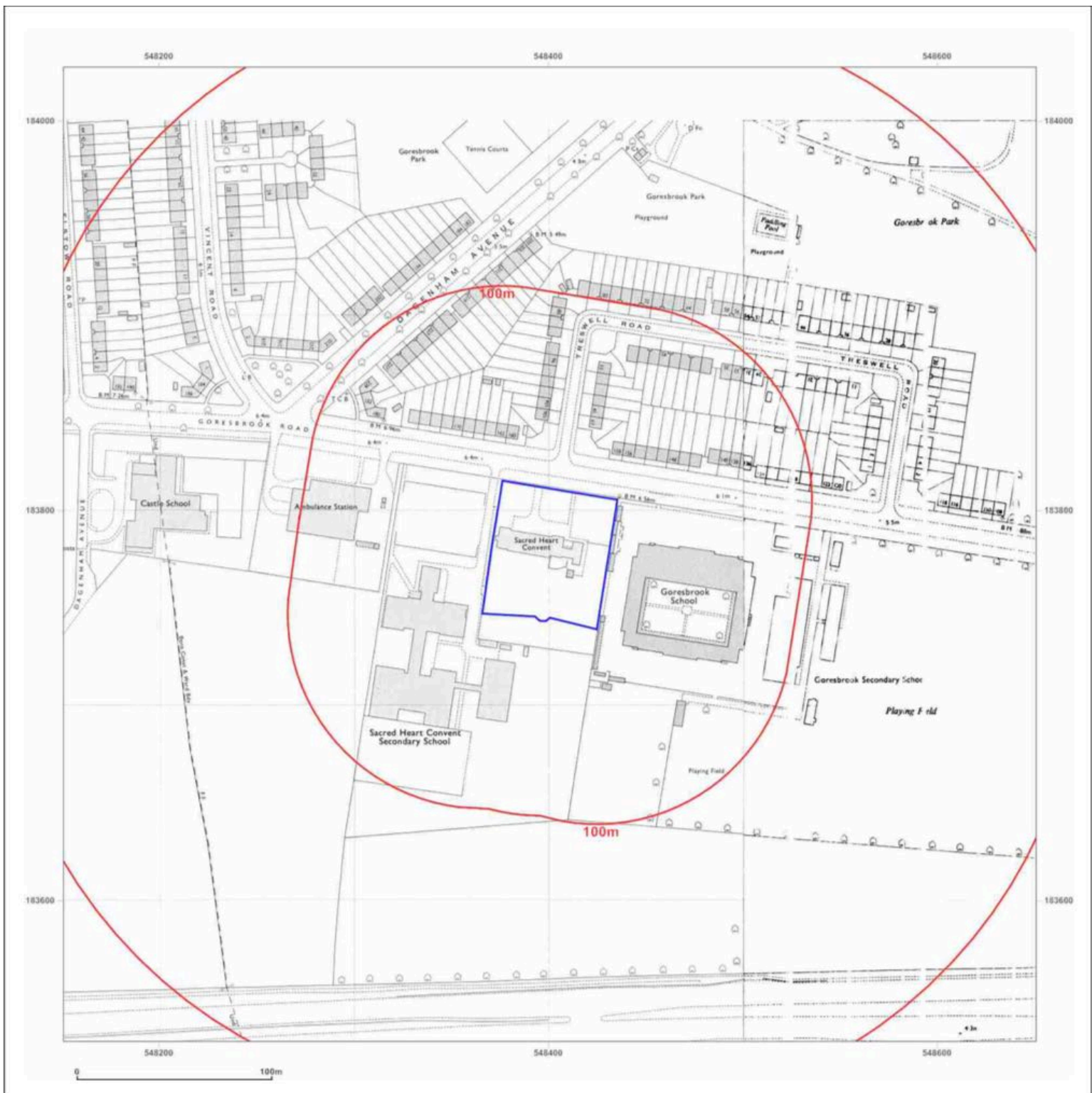


Fig.10. 1969-71 1:1250

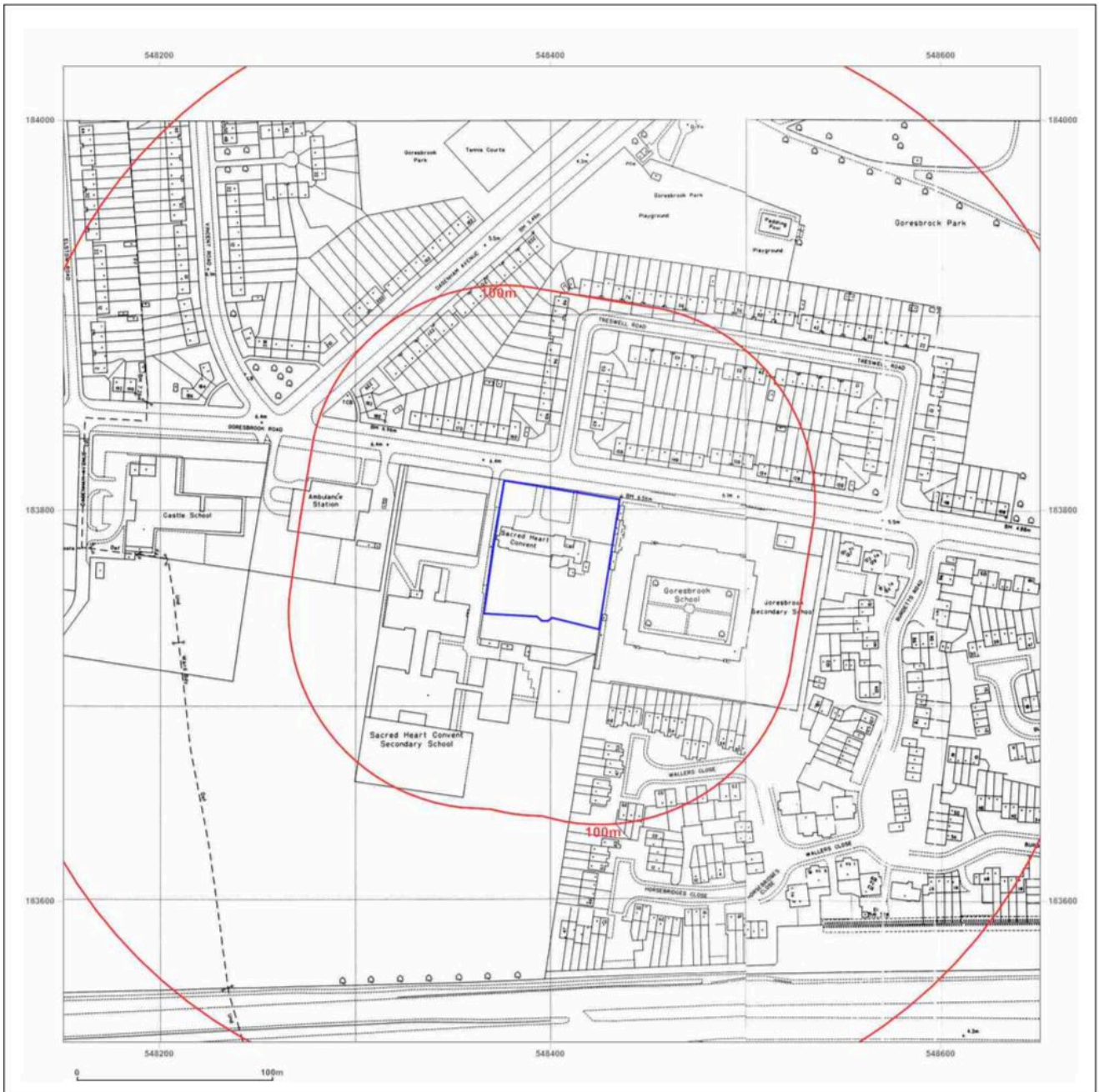
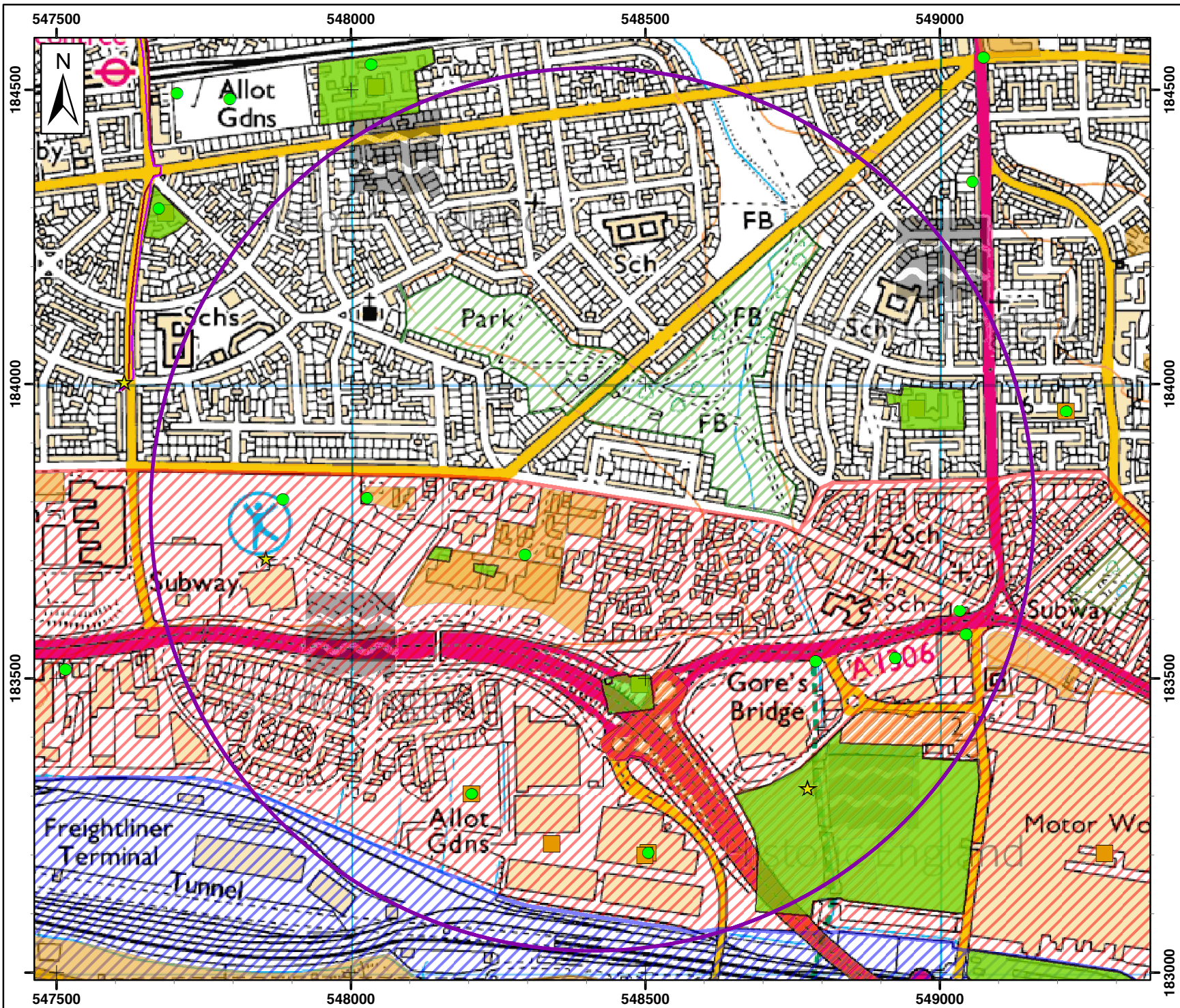


Fig.11. 1991-92 1:1250



GLHER Report 13453
 Sacred Heart Convent
 TQ 48410 83787
 750m Radius Search

1 August 2017

- Archaeology
- Archaeological Find Spot
- Building Listed Building
- TDP & TAS
- Maritime Archaeology
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Areas
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Event Location
- Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
- Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:8,500

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Notes:
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

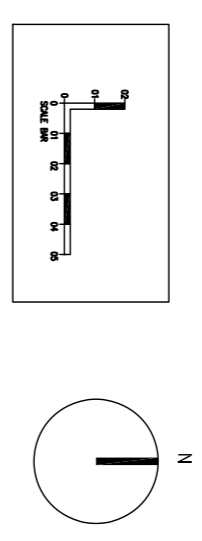


Historic England

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 London EC1N 2ST
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Fig.12. GLHER Map

- NOTES
1. WINDOW MULLION / FANGL GAZING ARRANGEMENT INDICATIVE
 2. SUBJECT TO DETAIL DESIGN
 3. ELEVATION ROSE AND FANS HEIGHT OF IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURING BUILDINGS FROM OS & APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE ON CONSTRUCTION ALL EXISTING TREES SHOWN INDICATIVELY PLEASE REFER TO XXX NEWLY ADAPTED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION



□ = Boundary of development site
 Nb. Boundaries shown in presumed locations, LBDO to confirm legal boundaries



REG 220414 NEW CLIENT REF: FT_AFS
 REG 2120917 NEWFT 002E AS_RN
 REV DATE DESCRIPTION IPRM_CHK

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CLIENT: LBDO
 PROJECT: SACRED HEART

DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED FIGURE GROUND PLAN

SCALE 1:250 SHEET A1
 STATUS: PLANNING
 DRAWING NO: SH_P_003 REV: P02
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Plate 1. Aerial Image 1945



Place 2. Aerial Image 2017



Plate 3. Sacred Heart Convent facing South



Plate 4. Sacred Heart Convent facing east



Plate 5. Sacred Heart Convent facing north



Plate 6. Sacred Heart Convent facing west