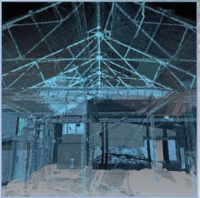
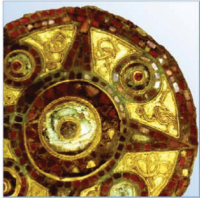
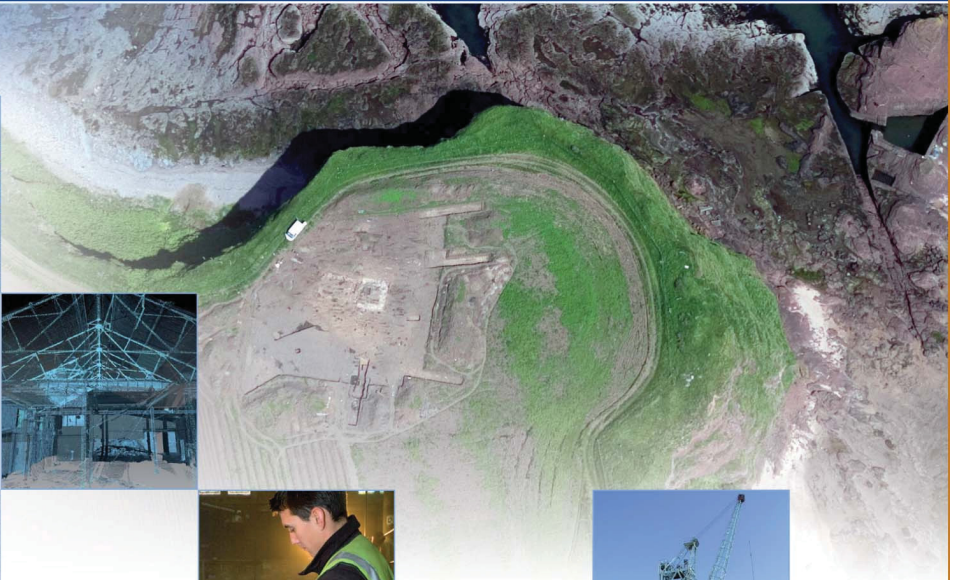


The Drill Hall at Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham: Historic Building Record

Planning Application: 12/00793/FUL
National Grid Reference: TQ 49746 87111
AOC Project No: 32297
Site Code: WLD 12
Date: November 2012



The Drill Hall at Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham: Historic Building Record

On Behalf of: London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
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National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 49746 87111

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Contents

	Page
List of Illustrations	iii
List of Plates	iii
Summary	iv
1. Introduction.....	5
2. Project Background	5
3. Geology and Topography	6
4. Archaeological And Historical Background.....	6
5. Strategy	7
6. Historic Building Record	7
7 Conclusions	16
8 Archive Deposition and Publication	16
9 Bibliography.....	17
Appendix A – OASIS Form	24

List of Illustrations

- FIGURE 1: Site Location
FIGURE 2: Block Plan
FIGURE 3: Ground Floor Plan
FIGURE 4: First Floor Plan
FIGURE 5: Section Through Drill Hall

List of Plates

- PLATE 1: External View, Looking East
PLATE 2: External View, Looking North
PLATE 3: Drill Hall, Looking Southwest
PLATE 4: Drill Hall Roof
PLATE 5: Gun Box
PLATE 6: Shooting Table
PLATE 7: Target Area
PLATE 8: Paper Target
PLATE 9: Room C1
PLATE 10: Room F8, Chimneybreast and Floor

Summary

A programme of Historic Building Recording at the Drill Hall at Wood Lane Sports Centre in Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (National Grid Reference TQ 49746 87111), was undertaken in advance of demolition. The record corresponds to Level 2 of the English Heritage Guidelines. The drill hall was built in the 1930s to provide military training in the local area. The basic form is a large hall with store rooms. This was added to soon after construction, with the provision of teaching rooms and offices. A rifle range along the southwestern side is a slightly later addition to the original hall.

The hall was most recently in occupation by youth groups and has associations with the sports centre on site. This change of use saw the loss of most fixtures and fittings associated with the military use of the site. The exception to this was the indoor rifle range, which retained targets, shooting stations and a gun box..

Architecturally, the hall and associated structures have some interest, being a good example of a hall of the period; however, the lack of original fittings has reduced its value.

No further building recording is recommended for this property. The results will be published through the ADS website and copies of the report available at the local studies library.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording carried out to Level 2 standard of the Drill Hall at Wood Lane Sports Centre, Dagenham, in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The sports centre site is roughly rectangular in plan, orientated northwest to southeast, and measuring a total area of c. 12,500sqm. It is bound by Wood Lane to the south, Wantz Boating Lake and Crowlands Heath Driving Range on the west and north; and the Ford Sports Ground and the Air Training Corps centre on the east (Figure 2). The hall is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 49746 87111.
- 1.3 The proposed development involves the demolition of all existing buildings, to be replaced by a 26 unit affordable housing scheme for elderly people, along with associated highways alterations, car parking and landscaping.

2. Project Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 2.2 A planning application (Ref: 12/00793/FUL) for the development has been submitted. Advice from Adam Single during the decision process considered the historical value of the buildings. The current complex of buildings at the site appears to include surviving elements of an early 20th century drill hall, labelled as such on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map. As this building is likely to have local heritage and social historical importance it is considered to be a heritage asset. The following condition was advised:

The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of historic buildings recording and analysis archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development (including historic buildings recording), in accordance with recommendations given by the borough and in the NPPF.

Condition:

- a) *No development or demolition shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in and historic buildings recording accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.*
 - b) *No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).*
 - c) *The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication*
- 2.3 The next stage in the process was the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work (AOC Archaeology 2012a). This detailed the methodology for recording and was approved by Adam Single.
 - 2.4 The WSI conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2012). The methodology was

also designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).
- Archaeological Guidance Papers 2-4 London Region (English Heritage 1998a-b).
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (English Heritage 2006)
- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures (Institute for Archaeologists 2008a).
- Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (Institute for Archaeologists 2010).
- National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).
- A Research Framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London / English Heritage 2002).

2.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment has also been produced for the wider site (AOC Archaeology 2012b).

3. Geology and Topography

3.1 The online geological mapping (BGS 2012) indicates that the site shows the entire site underlain by a bedrock of London Clay, which is overlain by superficial sand and gravel deposits of the Hackney Gravel Member.

3.2 The site is located approximately 2km northwest of the Beam River, on flat land lying at around between 12m and 13mOD.

4. Archaeological And Historical Background

General

4.1. The Drill Hall site lies on the edge of the historic parish of Dagenham. Dagenham is first recorded in a charter of Barking Abbey in AD 666. The place name is thought to derive from the Old English element '*Ham*' and the personal name '*Deacca*'. The nearest historic settlement activity to the site is at Beacontree Heath, c. 300m - 500m to the west. Barking, Dagenham, East and West Ham, Ilford, Walthamstow, Woodford, Wanstead, Leyton and parts of Havering, all lay within the historic Hundred of Beacontree (recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086). It has been suggested that Beacontree Heath, where several major routes meet, was the ancient meeting place of the hundred court, lying close to the centre of the Hundred before Havering was detached (Powell 1966). Wood Lane may have been one of these major transports and communication routes within the ancient Hundred.

4.2. The urban area of Dagenham's expanded followed the arrival of the railways in the mid 19th century. The first railway was in the south of Dagenham, at Dagenham Dock, on the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway line. A second route was established in 1885 between Barking and Pitsea via Upminster and aided the enlargement of the village; although the principal expansion in the area of the Drill Hall site was in the early 1920s when the Beacontree Estate was built.

4.3. The Drill Hall site lies on the north side of Wood Lane. This is depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps as Green Lane. The site is shown as fields until the construction of the Drill Hall. To the south of the road is Beacontree Heath.

The Drill Hall

4.5 The Drill Hall is first depicted on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1938 and revised 1:2,500 scale map of 1939. The map also shows a smaller, subsidiary building to the east of the main hall.

- 4.5.1 It construction was most likely in response to the build up the Second World War. References were found within Barking and Dagenham Archives to the use of the Drill Hall as the headquarters of the 11th C.O.L. (Dagenham) Battalion H.G. of the Local Defence Volunteers (the Home Guard); who moved their headquarters to the Drill Hall during the war, from its original home at the nearby Halbutt Street T.A. Drill Hall.
- 4.6 The military use of the hall continued into the 1960s, where the mapping depicts the site as the TA Centre. More recently, the site has been used as a sports centre, and the Drill Hall as a youth centre. Initial reports suggest that there are few fittings that relate to the use of the building as a Drill Hall.

5. Strategy

Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1. The aims of the Historic Building Recording were defined as being:
- To determine the buildings' development and use.
 - A written account of the buildings form, function, date and sequence of development.
 - To photograph the exterior of the buildings to create a permanent archive record.
 - To photograph the overall appearance of the principle rooms and circulation areas.
 - To create measured and sketched plans and sections, as appropriate, in line with Level 2 standards.
 - To make a Level 2 drawing of any pieces of architectural decorations, structural features and details.
 - To conduct background research on the site to place the building within its historical context
- 5.2 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

Methodology

- 5.3 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC Archaeology 2012a). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2008a-c, IfA 2000).
- 5.4 The historic building record conformed to published guidelines (English Heritage 2006).
- 5.5 Prior to commencing work, a unique site code (WLD 12) for the project was agreed in consultation with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) as the site identifier.
- 5.6 The archaeological work was carried out on November 14th 2012.
- 5.7 The site work was supervised by Les Capon under the overall management of Melissa Melikian, Operations Director. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Adam Single, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Dagenham and Barking.

6. Historic Building Record

Introduction

- 6.1 The group of buildings at Wood Lane Sports Centre in Dagenham are largely of modern date, with their focus on providing local sporting facilities. However, the southernmost building of the group has its origins in the 1930s and was constructed as a Drill Hall. It has several elements which were added to the central core hall, providing a rifle range, offices, and facilities.

6.2 In more recent times, the building was used as a youth centre, with most fittings connected with its military use being removed. There are eight parts of the building, which have been allocated a letter code for ease of understanding.

BUILDING	EVENT
A	Main Drill Hall
B	Rifle Range
C	Additional Block to Hall
D	Additional Block to Hall
E	Teaching Rooms
F	Offices
G	North Block With Water Tank
H	Northeast Extension



PLATE 1: External View, Looking East



PLATE 2: External View, Looking North

Main Drill Hall (Building A)

- 6.3 The main Drill Hall is a rectangular building with a pitched roof. It measures 27.46m by 16.56m in plan, and is oriented southeast-northwest. The walls are 10m high, and the ridge of the roof stands 17m above the floor, based on steel L-girder trusses across eight bays. The block is constructed of yellow bricks measuring 225mm by 108mm by 67mm, laid in English Bond. The walls are 0.37m thick.
- 6.4 The external views are obscured by the surrounding blocks, but some structural details are apparent. The side walls have eight bays, and six of these are fenestrated with high level windows. The windows are 0.75m high, with external blue brick bullnose sills and internal 45° angled sills. The windows have precast concrete lintels. The end bays are blind. The windows in the northeast wall are all present. All windows in the southwest wall have been blocked. There are two other window openings, both now blocked. These are arched windows in the gable ends of the pitched roof, with double brick arches.
- 6.5 There is only one external doorway into the Drill Hall, all other doors lead into and from other buildings. The external doorway is a 3.04m wide opening with a pair of wooden doors. The doors open outwards, and are wooden with diagonal cross braces between the rails. Other doors comprise two with reinforced wire glazing in the southeast wall to the women's toilet facilities (Building F) and the teaching rooms (Building E). There is a wooden door to the Rifle Range (Building B) in the south corner of the hall, a door each into the additional blocks (Buildings C and D) on the northeast, and a door in the northwest too an entrance, antechamber in Building H. The northwest wall of the room has a large central opening with a semi-glazed partition into the ground floor of Building G. In the west corner of the Drill Hall is a small lightweight partition that forms part of a washroom area (**Room A2**), which is part of the same build as the Rifle Range (Figure 3).
- 6.6 An expanse of glazing in the southeast end wall is overlooked by the first floor of Building E.
- 6.7 The roof of the Drill Hall (**Room A1**) is supported on a series of lightweight L-profile girder trusses (Figures 3 and 5). The pitch of the roof is formed by two long members, which meet at an I-beam which forms the ridge. A tie beam is formed by girders which have a curved upper profile. The space between the two is spanned by a series of three upright members either side of central steel, and each has angled supporting struts. Each girder is affixed with two bolts with a metal plate. This provides a good lightweight, secure roof. The roofing material is asphalt. This is laid over boards, which are laid atop eight longitudinal purlins over the trusses.
- 6.8 There are no internal details relevant to the original functioning of the Drill Hall. The walls are painted with bright colour schemes and designs relating to its use as a youth centre. The floor of the hall is paved with 20" square concrete flagstones. These are probably original to the build. The hard-wearing character of the flagstones is symptomatic of the need for a solid surface for parading, drill, and other army activities.



PLATE 3: Drill Hall, Looking Southwest



PLATE 4: Drill Hall Roof

Rifle Range (Building B)

- 6.9 The Rifle Range is located directly southwest of the Drill Hall, with access from the east at the rear of the range (Figure 2). The block itself is single storey with a flat asphalted roof. The whole building measures 33m by 4.6m and is constructed of yellow bricks (225mm by 105mm by 65mm), laid in English Bond. The bricks are coarser than those of the Drill Hall, and have notable small stone inclusions. Internally, the Rifle Range (**Room B1**) is fully clad with wooden slats over padding (Figure 3). The floor is concrete. At the southeast end of the range is a padded wooden partition, forming an area just 3.6m by 1.40m. Within this partition is a safe and a steel rifle box. The rifle box has no weaponry, but still has slots for holding rifles, and has a scatter of brass .22 cartridges.



PLATE 5: Gun Box

- 6.10 On the northwest side of the partition is a low bench with two lights above it. This overlooks the rest of the rifle range. 10m north of the bench are a pair of fold-down shooting tables that rest in recesses within the walls. These are exactly 20m from the target area. The target area comprises a metal frame for targets, set upon a bed of sandy grit, retained by a low wooden wall. This is one of few original fittings of the building.



PLATE 6: Shooting Table



PLATE 7: Target Area

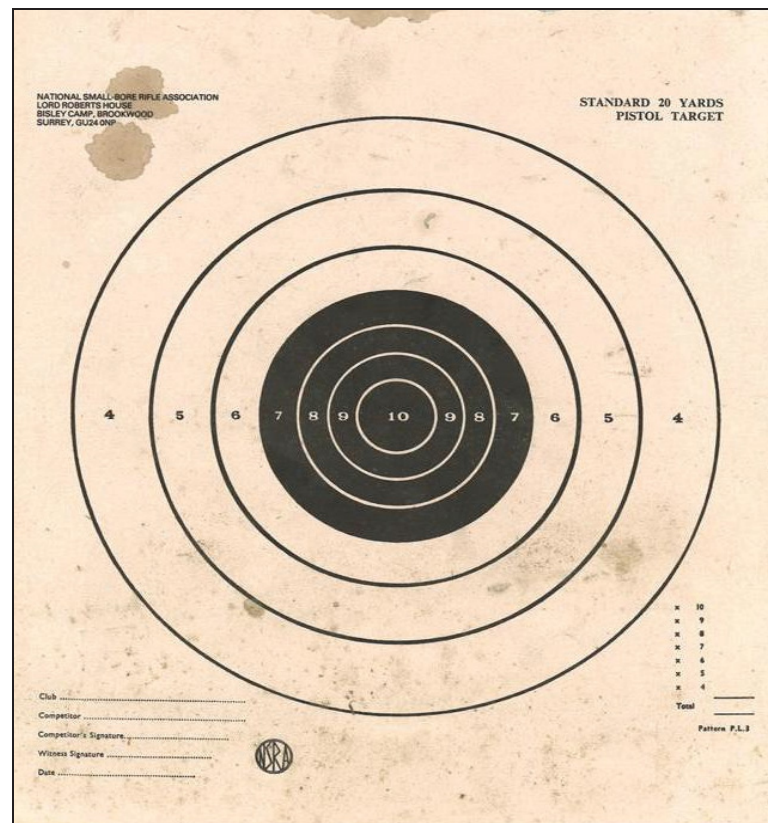


PLATE 8: Paper Target

- 6.11 The range is part of a block on the southwest side of the Drill Hall, and overlaps the western corner to abut Building G. The northern end of the block includes a long room (**Room B2**) with a red tiled floor and white glazed tiled walls. The room is lit by three high level windows in the northwest wall. Scars from removed pipework and fittings suggest that this was a washroom and toilet area: the locations of the scars suggest urinals and basins.

Addition to Hall (Building C)

- 6.12 A small building on the northeast of the Drill Hall adjacent to the principal doorway comprises a single room (**Room C1**) measuring 8m by 4.5m, with a flat asphalt roof with a central roof beam supported on a brick buttress on the outside wall (Figures 2 and 3). The building is constructed of yellow bricks (225mm by 108mm by 67mm), the same as those used in the Drill Hall and therefore probably part of the initial build. The bricks are, again, laid in English Bond. There is a 1.75m wide blocked window in the outside wall, and the room has two doorways from the Drill Hall. The floor is concrete flagstones, in common with the rest of the building. There are no fixtures or fittings from the original function of the Drill Hall, rather the room is decorated like a grotto with fairies painted on the walls. This relates to the buildings use for child-friendly groups.



PLATE 9: Room C1

Addition to Hall (Building D)

- 6.13 Building D is a second building on the northeast of the Drill Hall, and contains three rooms (Figure 2). The building materials are yellow brick, identical to Buildings A and C, and therefore also probably part of the first phase. The roof is flat and asphalt. The largest room (**Room D1**) is decorated with a modern image of a generic four-piece 'rock' band. The floor, in common with most of the Drill Hall, is formed of square concrete flags, and there are no fittings relating to the military use of the site.
- 6.14 Southeast and adjacent to this is a Boiler Room (**Room D2**). This is only accessible from the outside. It has vented doors but there was no access available. The next room southeast of this is the women's toilets (**Room D3**) and is accessed from a small antechamber at the corner of the Drill Hall. It is lit by two small, high level windows that were formerly larger. The wall has modern finishes.

Teaching Block (Building E)

- 6.15 At south-eastern end of the Drill Hall and Rifle Range is a two storey block that spans both building elements (Figure 2). It covers 22m by 6.5m in plan and has a regular build on both floors, with six windows and a door on the ground floor and seven windows on the first floor. The windows are each

1.88m wide and are metal casement windows with precast external concrete sills and ceramic tiled internal sills. The roof is flat.

- 6.16 The ground floor of the block contains the antechamber to the women's toilets (**Room E1**), a hallway with stairs to the first floor (**Room E2**) and a large rectangular room suitable for teaching a class or group of students (**Room E3**) (Figure 3). The hall has an incised convex dado rail 0.95m from the floor. This continues up the stairway to the landing above. The stairs are broad, at 0.25m each, and are quarter turn stair with landings. The stairs are protected by a banister with plain square-profiled iron balusters and a round top rail and midrail. A small cupboard is present under the stairs. An entrance to the building is present in the southeast wall, with a pair of doors in a short porch extension. This appears to be the main entrance to the block from the southwest. The approach to the block is bound by redbrick walls on the southwest and northeast. The hall has access directly into Building F.
- 6.17 The large room is well appointed and light, and remarkably lacking in architectural or historical details. There is a small partitioned cupboard in the west corner and an external door. This large room has a blocked opening in the northeast wall next to the door. This seems to have been an internal window or hatch. The first floor of the block has a landing at the top of the stairs (**Room E4**) (Figure 4). The landing has the same incised convex dado rail as the ground floor. Natural light is provided by a casement window above the ground floor southeast door. The landing has a small cupboard over the stairs.
- 6.18 A corridor (**Room E5**) leads along the southeast edge of the Drill Hall with a large glazed section overlooking the Hall. This leads to a door at the southwest end, and a second door leading northwest to a small room (**Room E9**), which is an antechamber to a metal fire escape. The corridor has the convex dado rail typical of the hallway and landing elsewhere in the block. The corridor provides access two three main rooms. The smallest is to the northeast, and occupies two bays of the building. It has no features of interest. The next room occupies three bays and is again lacking in features; although it was noted that the partitions that form this room are ceramic tiles laid on edge and stamped with '*Sankeys Cranham*'. At the southwest end of the block is a room which has been modelled and furnished as a sauna (**Room E8**). No original fittings are present

Offices, Building F

- 6.19 Building F runs southeast from Blocks D and E, and is slightly later in date (Figure 2). It is a six-bay, two-storey block measuring 20m by 6.5m in plan. It is constructed of overfired red brick (225mm by 108mm by 65mm) laid in English bond. It has an entrance on the northeast side comprising a metal door within a bay bound with subtly projecting bullnosed brick buttresses. The roof is flat.
- 6.20 The door leads to an entrance with a step up to floor level, and there is a narrow dogleg stair with winders to the first floor (**Room F4**). There are no architectural details of note in the entrance hall. The hall leads to a corridor along the southwest edge of the building, which provides access to all rooms, and connects to the hall of Building E. Two rooms appear to have been little altered since their construction. One of these is located at the south-eastern end of the Block (**Room F2**) and this has a parquet floor in herringbone pattern. There is a scar on the floor suggesting that there was formerly a chimneystack serving the room. Adjacent to this, **Room F3** also has a parquet floor, and a similar chimneystack scar. There is a connecting door.
- 6.21 The other two rooms on this floor have modern finishes, and are a carpeted store room (**Room F5**) and a baby-changing room (**Room F6**). If Rooms F2 and F3 were Drill Hall offices, it is likely that the other two rooms originally had a similar function.

- 6.22 The first floor is accessed up the stairs, which open to a spinal landing (**Room F7**) with rooms off each side and at each end. All rooms have herringbone parquet floors, and appear to be unaltered. Each room also has a low skirting board with a simple 45° chamfer. The windows are casement windows, and the doorframes are plain. To the southeast is one of the larger rooms (**Room F8**), which features a chimneybreast in one wall although the fireplace has been removed. Adjacent to this is a narrow kitchen (**Room F9**). There are two other rooms on the southwest side of the corridor (**Rooms F10 and F11**). Both have cupboards, but no other features. These may also have been offices. Two other small rooms are located opposite them, with no evidence of original function (**Rooms F12 and F13**).
- 6.23 The final room of this floor is at the northwest end of the corridor (**Room F14**), and has one window in the northeast wall, and a blocked window in the northwest. Despite being unaltered, all rooms have had evidence for function removed.



PLATE 10: Room F8, Chimneybreast and Floor

Northern Block, Building G

- 6.24 Building G houses a single room on the ground floor (**Room G1**) (Figures 2 and 3). The block measures 10m by 7m, and is constructed of yellow bricks smaller than most of the rest of the building (212mm by 102mm by 63mm), laid in English bond. The single room has access to Room B2 and the Drill Hall via the semi-glazed partition. There is additional access via an entrance hall of Block H. The walls are covered with modern colourful designs relating to the building's use as a youth centre. There is a second, inaccessible storey, the bricks laid in stretcher bond. The only access is via a metal ladder. This could not be accessed due to safety considerations, and is likely to comprise a water tank.

Northeast Extension, Building H

- 6.25 Building H measures 10m by 7m and is the latest part of the building (Figure 2). It is built of yellow bricks, again in English bond, and is keyed in to Building G. There are two small blocked windows in the northeast wall. Most of the block is given over to toilet and washing facilities for men and boys.

All walls have internal finishes. The rooms comprise an entrance hall through a glass door (**Room H1**), which leads to the Drill Hall, whilst to the northeast of it are two cloakrooms (**Rooms H2 and H3**), a shower and toilet room, (**Room H4**) and a drying room (**Room H5**). A roof between this block and Building C forms a covered entrance with a set of double doors. This part of the block is of low historical significance.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 The Drill Hall at Wood Lane is an example of a 1930s building for training of army cadets, which provided a covered area for military activities. However, due to re-use as a youth centre and children's club, little remains to indicate its military associations.
- 7.2 The Drill Hall is a good example of a well-built covered hall, with use of lightweight girders helping to provide a lightweight practical structure, which was entirely suited to use. It is not dissimilar to contemporary warehouse structures.
- 7.3 A study of the fabric shows that the Drill Hall was probably first erected, with Buildings C and D built simultaneously. This would have resembled, in its original form, a simple shed with storage areas. The Rifle Range appears to be additional to the Hall, although it was probably built soon afterwards. It is a typical example of a 20m shooting range, and is the only part of the range of buildings to retain evidence for its military usage: the shooting stand, target zone and rifle box.
- 7.4 Blocks E and F are also slightly later additions, although the footprint on the 1930s Ordnance Survey map shows the same shape as currently exists. These two blocks offer additional facilities. Block E was probably originally unpartitioned on both floors, providing large teaching rooms for learning additional disciplines instead of just marching up and down. Block F appears to have been slightly better appointed, with wooden floors, a skirting and fireplaces that suggest part-time dwelling; probably as offices rather than accommodation.
- 7.5 Principle later modifications appear to be the addition of the water block at the northwest, and a small extension to provide toilet facilities. This toilet block may be a quite modern addition in response to change in use to a sporting centre.
- 7.6 As an example of a military building, the basic fabric of the structure is in good condition, but its almost total lack of historic fittings apart from the Rifle Range, has reduced its historic value.

Further Work

- 7.7 No further work on the fabric of the Drill Hall is recommended in regards to the archaeological planning condition.

8 Archive Deposition and Publication

Archive

- 8.1 On completion of the project, the developer/landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the Museum of London. Following completion of the full extent of the fieldwork, the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the LAARC. The building archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR) before post-excavation analysis begins or as soon after as can be arranged.
- 8.2 The full photographic record will be deposited with the archive.
- 8.3 The site archive will comprise all environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a

permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007).

Publication

- 8.4 Copies of the report will be issued to the Archaeological Advisor, the Local Planning Authority, the client, and LAARC on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time; any document relating to the planning process is a public document. Copies will also be supplied to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, and Valence House Museum.
- 8.5 The OASIS form (Appendix A) will be uploaded, and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

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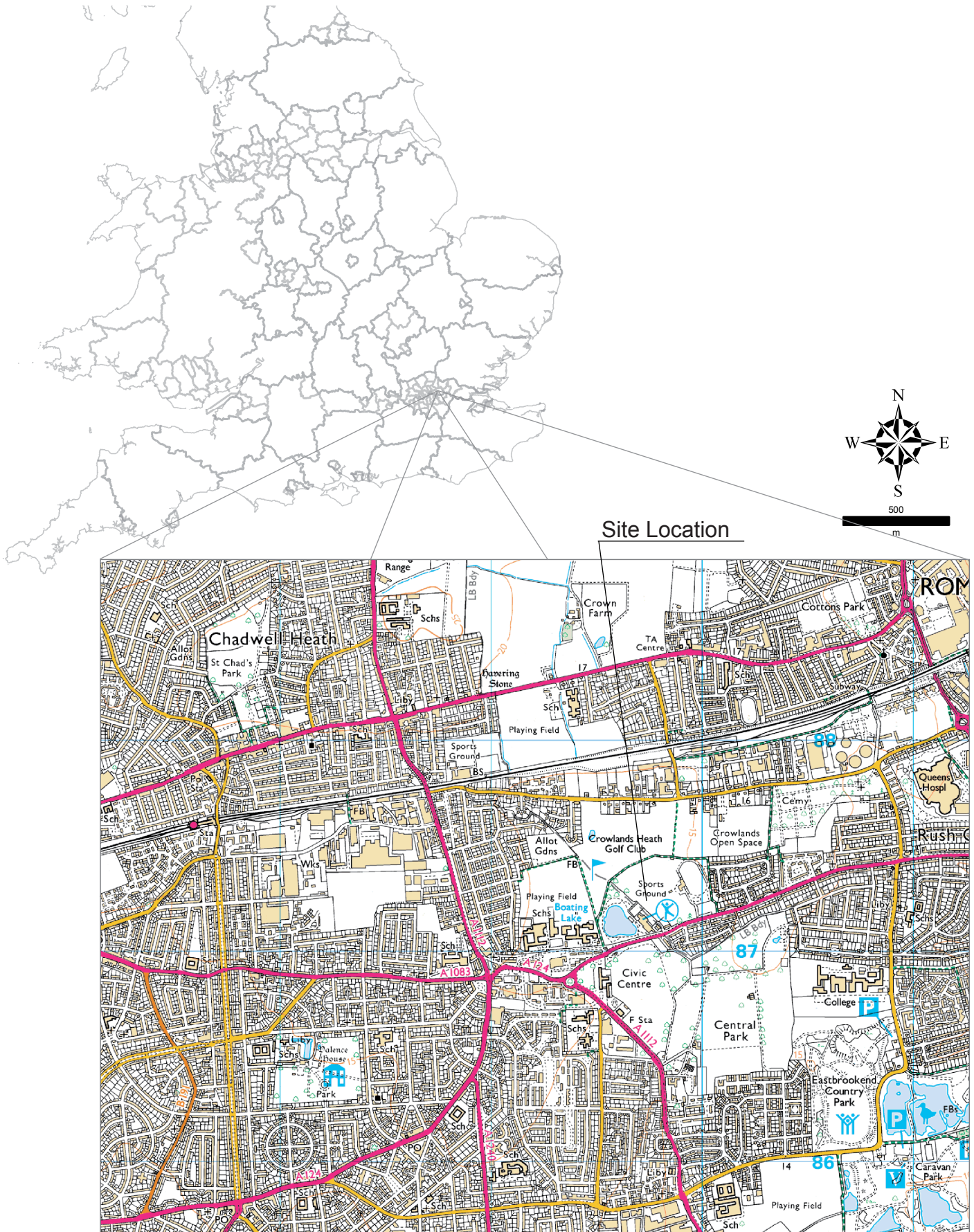
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THE DRILL HALL AT WOOD LANE SPORTS CENTRE, WOOD LANE, DAGENHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM: A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



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Figure 1: Site Location

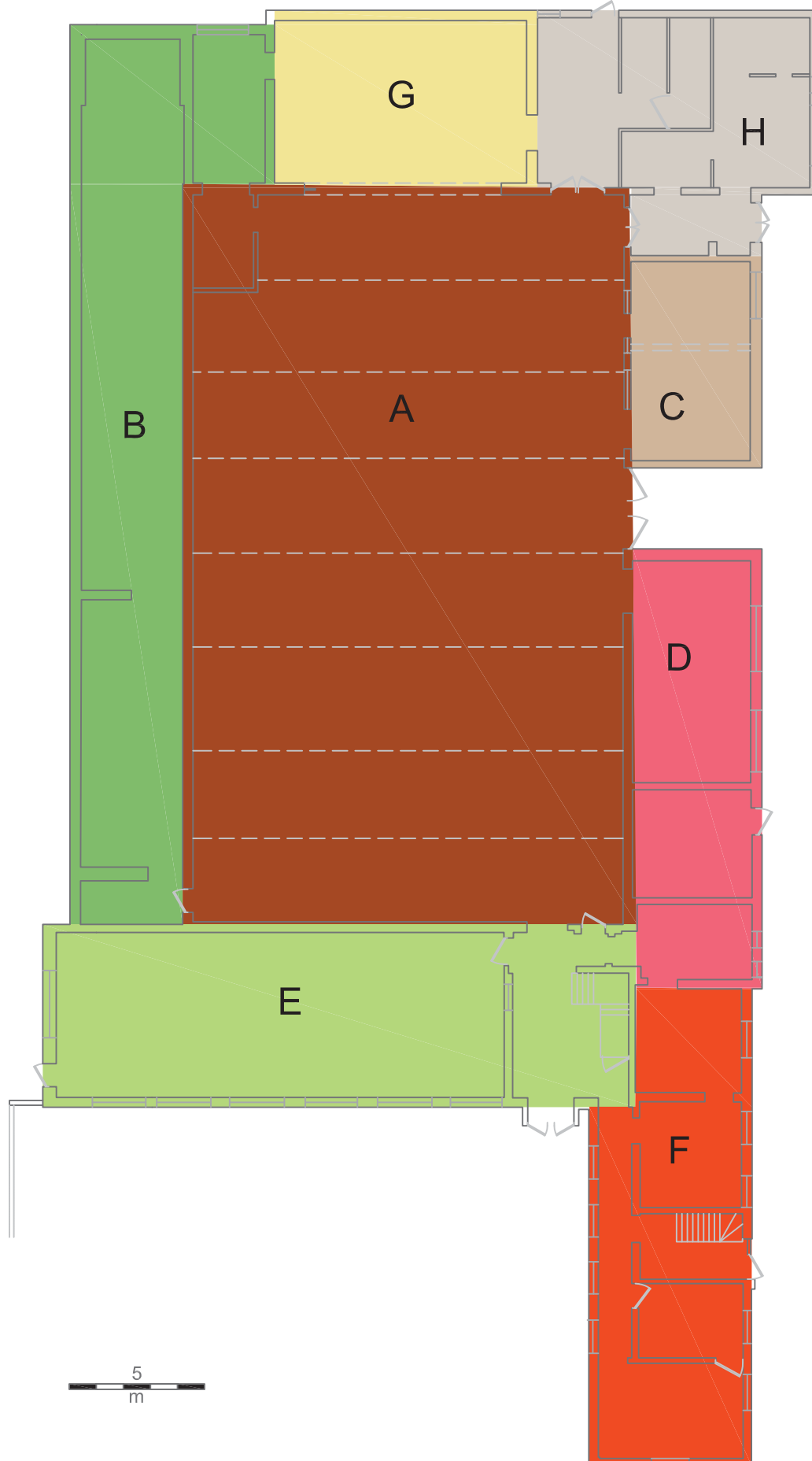


Figure 2: Site Location and Block Plan

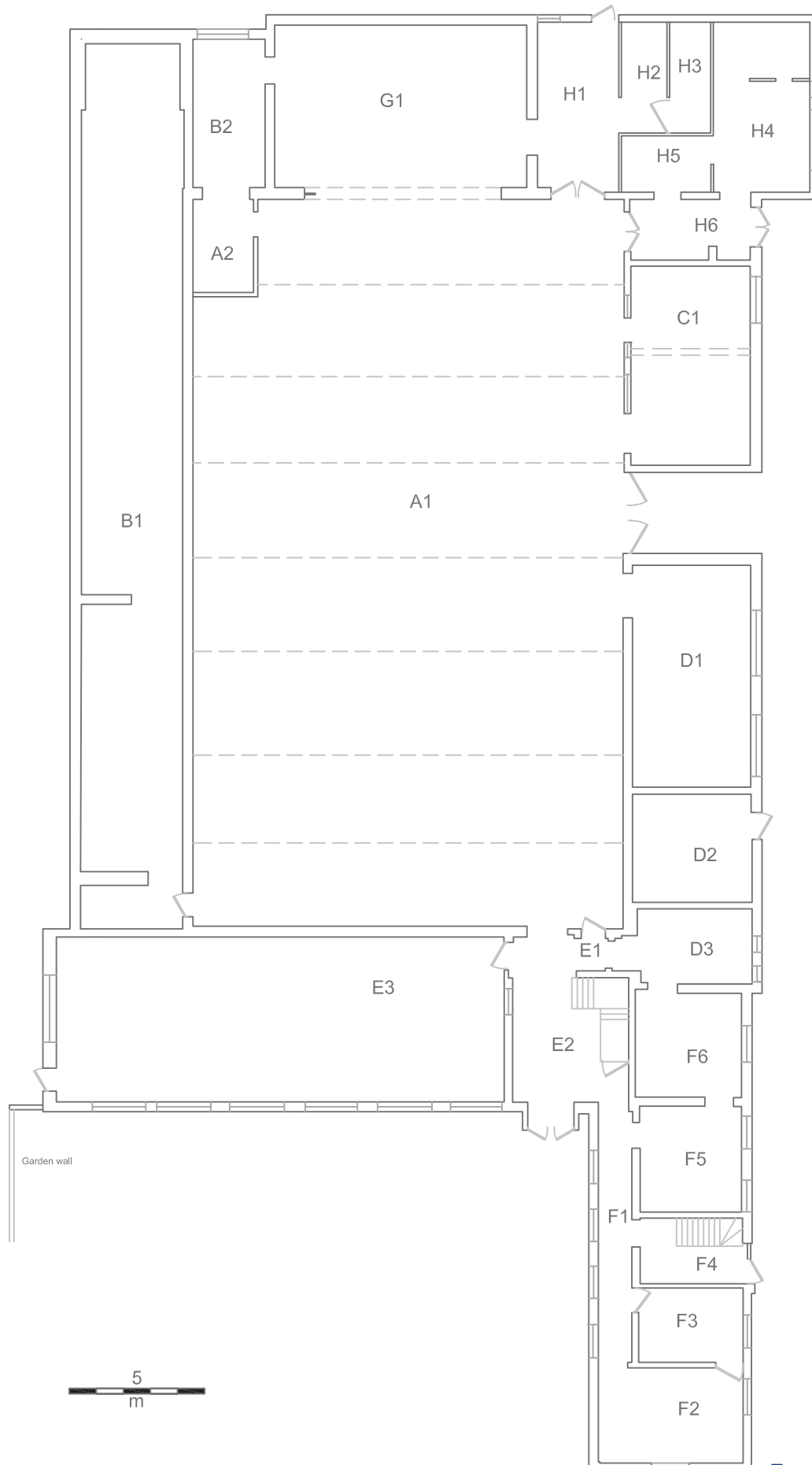


Figure 3: Ground Floor Plan

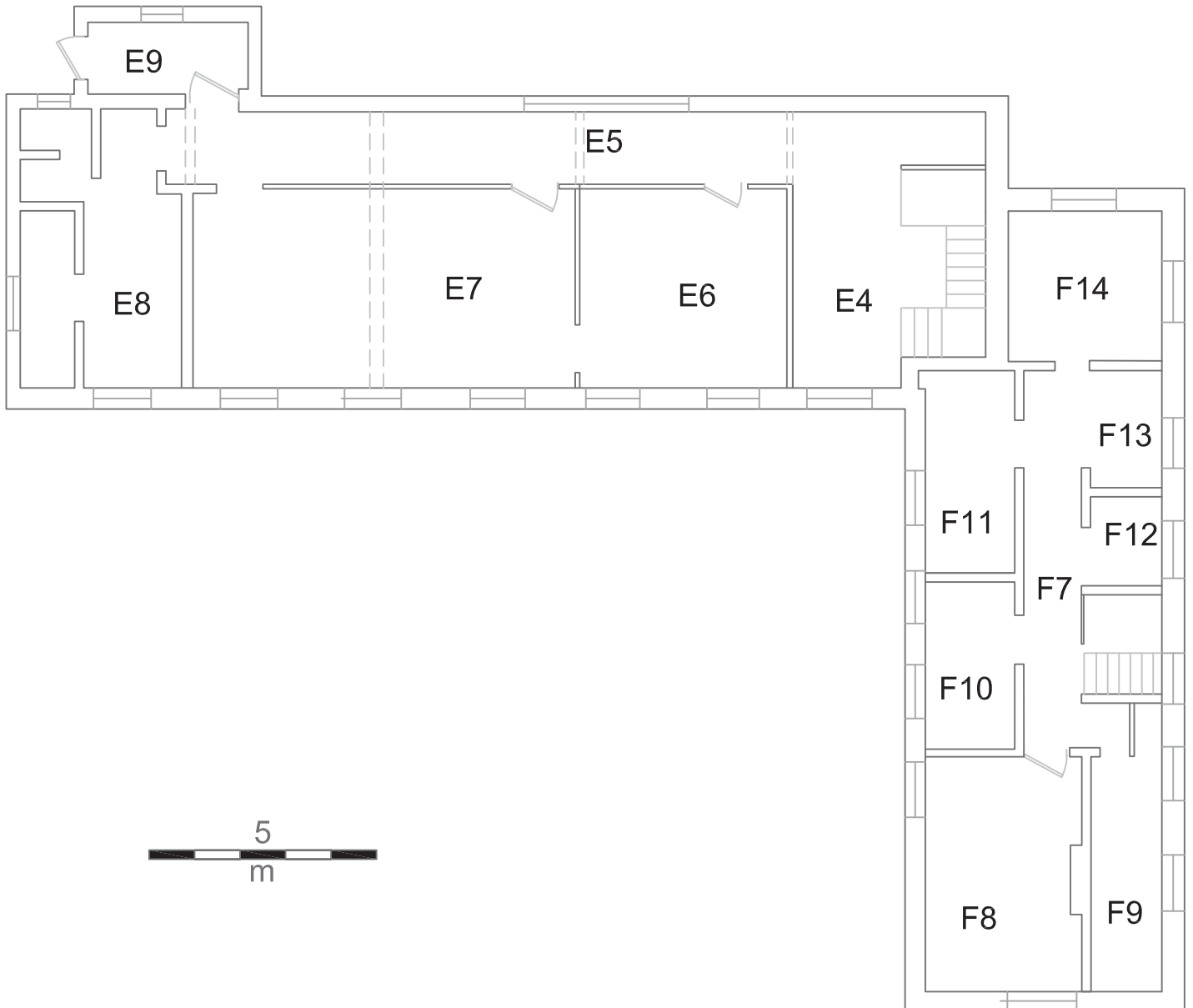


Figure 4: First Floor Plan

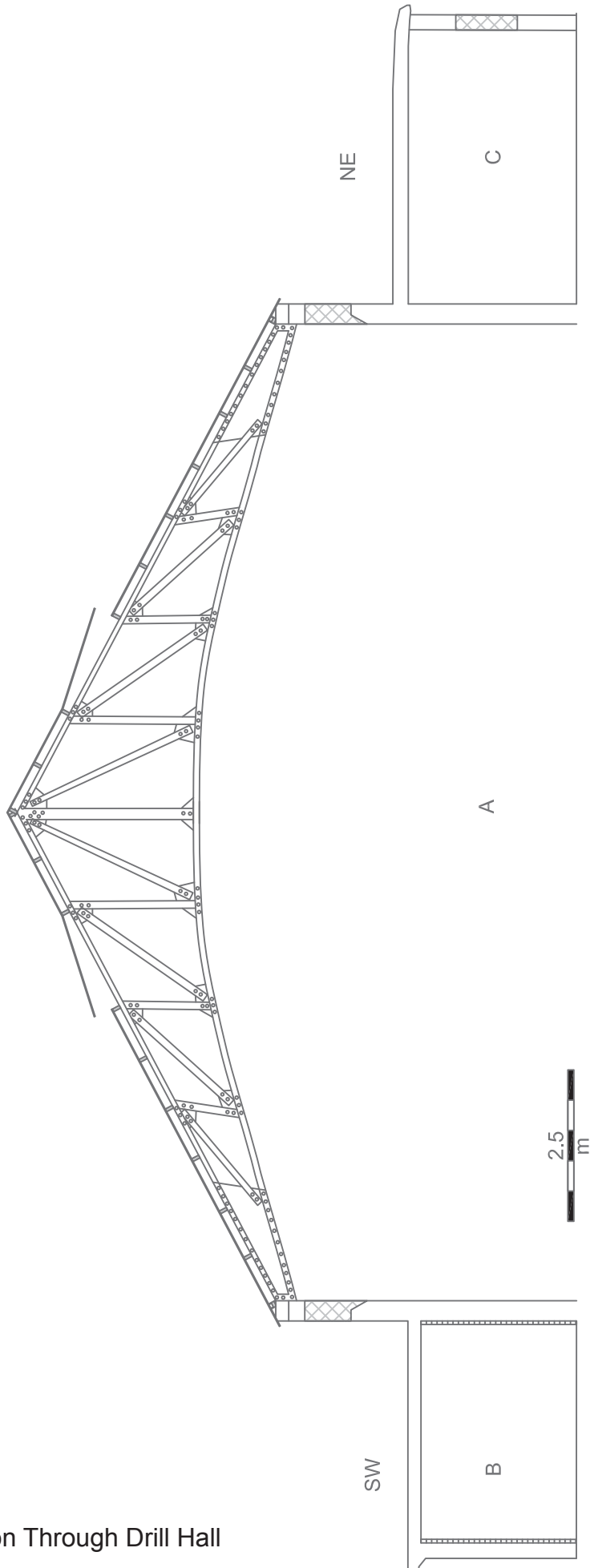


Figure 5: Section Through Drill Hall

Appendices

Appendix A – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-137262

Project details

Project name Drill Hall, Wood Lane Dagenham

Short description of the project A Level 2 HBR record of a 1930s Drill Hall was made. The building had little remaining evidence of its military connections, but an indoor rifle range.

Project dates Start: 14-11-2012 End: 14-11-2012

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes WLD 12 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 32297 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Building Recording

Site status None

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type DRILL HALL Modern

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques ""Measured Survey"", ""Photographic Survey""

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM DAGENHAM Wood Lane Sports Centre
Postcode	RM8 1JX
Study area	200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 49746 87111 51 0 51 33 44 N 000 09 38 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Melissa Melikian
Project supervisor	les capon
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer

Project archives

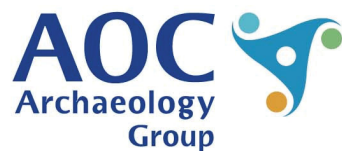
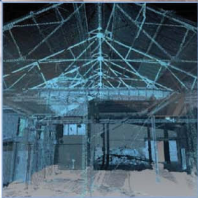
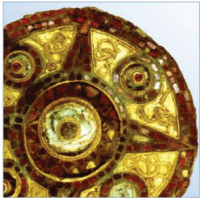
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London-LAARC
Digital Archive ID	WLD 12
Digital Contents	"Survey"

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey"
Digital Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London-LAARC
Paper Archive ID	WLD 12
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Drill Hall At Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, London Borough Of Barking And Dagenham: A Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4, 23 pages, 10 plates, 5 figures

Entered by	les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology)
Entered on	23 November 2012



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