

Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Archaeological Evaluation Report

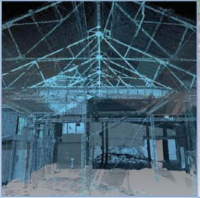
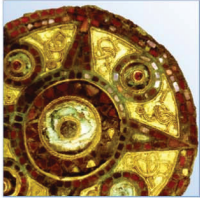
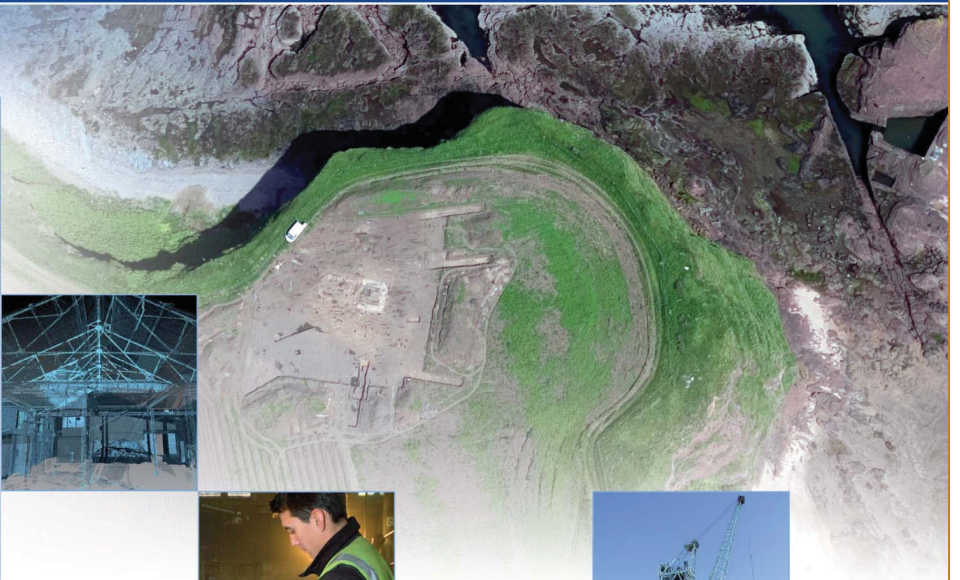
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National Grid Reference Number: TQ 4974 8711

Site Code: WLD12

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Date: February 2013



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HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Barking Town Hall, 1 Town Square Barking IG11 7LU
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 4974 8711
AOC Project No:	32328
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 4th February and 11th February at the site at Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The work was undertaken on behalf of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation consisted of 12 trenches measuring between 10.00m and 30.00m x 2.00m. The excavation works were carried out using a 360° tracked machine under the direction of the on site Project Supervisor. Natural clay and gravel was recorded on site overlaid by a buried organic soil in the northwest and west of the site and alluvium deposits in various locations across the site. However, the majority of trenches were truncated and consisted of made ground overlying the natural deposits.

No significant archaeological features were recorded on site. No further work has been requested by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.

Publication of the evaluation findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the proposed development at Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (Figure 1). The investigation took place from 4th to the 11th February 2013 and comprised of the excavation of 12 evaluation trenches, located across the proposed development site.
- 1.2 The development site is located on the northern side of Wood Lane, Beacontree Heath, Dagenham, National Grid Reference (NGR) 549746, 187111 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The 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 eastern edge of the site lies on the boundary with the London Borough of Havering.
- 1.4 The site was previously occupied by the buildings and facilities of the Wood Lane Sports Centre. These comprise a tarmac and asphalt car park in the west and southwest of the site; the buildings across the central area of the site, and tarmac and asphalt sports pitches in the west and north. The proposed development scheme comprises the demolition of all existing buildings and the creation of a 27 house affordable housing scheme for the elderly, including landscaped gardens and access roads (Figure 3).

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 2.2 The site does not lie within an archaeological priority area (APA) or similar, as designated by London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, and does not lie within any designated Conservation Areas.
- 2.3 The GLHER does indicate an APA to the east of the site (respecting the borough boundary) and related to potential prehistoric deposits below the gravels.
- 2.4 A planning application (Ref: 12/00793/FUL) for the development was submitted and approved for the development. Following advice from the archaeological advisor, Adam Single, Conditions were placed on the application as stated below:
 - 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 and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.*
- 2.5 A desk-based assessment (AOC 2012a) and Level 2 Historic Building Survey (AOC 2012b) was produced in November 2012. The desk-based assessment recommended evaluation trenching.

- 2.6 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation, in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (AOC 2012c).

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 between 12m and 13mOD.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The information below has been extracted and summarised from the Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2012a).

4.1 The Prehistoric and Roman Periods (c. 500,000 BC– AD 43 & AD 43 – 410)

(Palaeolithic c. 500,000 – 10000 BC; Mesolithic c. 10000 to 4000 BC; Neolithic c. 4000-2200 BC; Bronze Age c. 2200-700 BC and Iron Age c. 700 BC - AD 43)

- 4.1.1 The GLHER data has recorded a number of sites of prehistoric interest within the 750m study area. Two of these relate to findspots of artefacts.
- 4.1.2 The other prehistoric points relate to sites (or potential sites) of ring ditch / circular enclosure type features, all identified from aerial photographic evidence. The HER information suggests that these have not been archeologically investigated and their exact provenance are uncertain.
- 4.1.3 The GLHER also records an APA to the east of the site (within the London Borough of Havering) which relates to the potential for prehistoric activity present within and below the hackney gravels which stretch across this area. The gravels also underlie the development site.
- 4.1.4 The nearest prehistoric feature is the ring ditch cropmark recorded c. 60m to the northeast of the site. These features are noted to the northeast, southeast and southwest of the site – placing it well within the middle of this potential prehistoric landscape.
- 4.1.5 There is no evidence of Roman activity recorded upon the GLHER within the 750m study radius.

4.2 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) & Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1538)

- 4.2.1 The site lies on the edge of the historic parish of Dagenham, which is first recorded in a charter of Barking Abbey in AD 666. The place name is thought to drive from the Old English element '*Ham*' and the personal name '*Deacca*'.
- 4.2.2 The nearest potential medieval 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.
- 4.2.3 Apart from the heath itself there is no recorded evidence of potential early medieval activity / sites within the 750m study area.

4.2.4 Evidence of medieval activity is also concentrated between 500m and 625m to the west of the site, within the area of the Heath. It comprises documentary references to medieval housing plots and an area of ridge and furrow ploughing.

4.2.5 The site lies outside the presumed extent of medieval activity around the area of Beacontree Heath. It is possible that it lay within the agricultural hinterland of the settlement activity.

4.3 The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900) & Modern Period (AD 1900 to present)

4.3.1 There is no evidence of substantial post-medieval activity within the vicinity of the site and it is likely that it continued to be part of the agricultural hinterland for Beacontree Heath and Dagenham. This is suggested by the 1840s Dagenham Tithe map which shows the site as undeveloped and labelled as '*Brook Mead*'. The state is not given, but the name suggests a meadow and therefore possibly in pastoral use at this time.

4.3.2 The later Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows a similar view of the site. No development is shown within the site boundaries from the 1st edition OS in the 1864 – 1871 through to the revised 4th edition in 1939, when the Drill Hall first appears.

4.3.3 The GLHER does record some evidence of general later post-medieval land-use and activity within the wider surrounding area, such as pot sherds from central park 18th and 19th century features at Beacontree Health centre and ploughmarks, cultivation soil and other features at the Robert Clack Comprehensive School.

4.3.4 Other post-medieval and early modern features include United Methodists and Wesleyan Chapels, 19th century stocks, 19th / 20th century landfill sites and a cemetery opened in 1871.

4.3.5 The GLHER also records the sites of several modern features, the most notable being the grade II Listed Dagenham Civic centre which was opened in 1937 and Central Park which was first created in 1932 and lies opposite the site on the south.

4.3.6 The earliest confirmed activity within the site is the construction of the Drill Hall, first shown on 1938 and 1939 OS mapping. The specific date of the opening of the Drill Hall is unconfirmed, however it is not shown (in the background) on an oblique 1937 aerial photograph of Dagenham Civic Centre.

4.3.7 Its construction was most likely in response to the build up of the Second World War. Its specific use is, again, uncertain; although 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. The site may have also been used by the Air Training Corps (ATC) at this time; and they continue to use a hut on the south-eastern side of the development site.

4.3.8 The nature of the site during the war years is not illustrated on the available Ordnance Survey mapping; however online aerial photographic evidence (Google Earth) does give some indication to the layout and nature of the site at this time (not reproduced due to copyright). The site appears to have comprised the Drill Hall on the west, with a long access road running southeast to northwest through the centre of the site. A rectangular yard, possibly a parade yard, is visible on the southeast of the Drill Hall, with the ATC hut possible present on its north-eastern side.

4.3.9 On the eastern side of the road a number of buildings are visible, with gable ends facing the road. The aerial photo is not detailed enough to make out details, but these building may have been structures such as Nissen Huts, which were commonly used on military sites during this period. It is not clear if there were further structures on the north and north-east of the Drill Hall. To the north,

northwest and west of the Drill Hall / development site, the aerial photos show the area covered by numerous allotment plots.

- 4.3.10 The military use of the site continued through the mid 20th century, and it is labelled as T A Centre on mid 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. It was later sold and converted into the sports centre, which in use it remained until the recent development proposal.

5 Aims of the Investigation

5.1 The aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- Determine the presence of any prehistoric evidence on site.
- Determine the presence of any Romano-British activity on site.
- To identify any evidence that may relate to the early medieval activities on site.
- To determine the presence of any features which may relate to the post-medieval development of the area.

5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Methodology

6.1 The evaluation consisted of the monitored excavation of 12 evaluation trenches located across the site. The trenches varied in length from 30.00m to 10.00m in length and approximately 2.00m wide. The trenching covered a 4.5% sample of the site. Several trenches were shortened and relocated due to the presence of live services, roadways and protected trees.

6.2 The machining was carried out using a 21 tonne tracked machine with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Officer.

6.3 The site code WLD 12 was obtained from the LAARC, London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre, and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.

6.4 The trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a differential GPS.

6.5 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).

6.6 All of the work was carried out in line with:

- Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (English Heritage 2009).
- IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008).

6.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].

6.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7 Results

7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.08m	13.03m – 12.95m	Tarmac.
101	0.17m	12.95m – 12.78m	Type 1 and brick rubble. Made ground.
102	0.12m	12.78m – 12.66m	Concrete slab.
103	0.23m	12.66m – 12.43m	Dark brown silty clay. Buried soil.
104	0.15m+	12.43m+	Blue grey clay and gravel. Natural.
105	0.15m+	12.43m+	Mid orange clay and gravel. Natural.

7.1.1 Trench 1 measured 30.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 3).

7.1.2 The earliest deposits within Trench 1 were (105) and (104), a mid orange clay and gravel deposit and a mid blue grey clay and gravel recorded at an upper height of 12.43mOD. Both deposits have been interpreted as natural with (105) being located towards the southwestern end of the trench. Overlying the natural and located predominately within the southwestern end of the trench was (103), a 0.23m thick layer of organic dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of gravel. This deposit has been interpreted as a layer of buried soil.

7.1.3 Overlying (103), was (102), a 0.12m thick layer of reinforced concrete slab, which in turn was overlaid by (101), a 0.17m thick layer of type 1 and brick rubble coated by tarmac (100).

7.1.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 1.

7.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.07m	13.11m – 13.04m	Tarmac.
201	0.13m	13.04m – 12.91m	Type 1 and brick rubble. Made ground.
202	0.13m	12.91m – 12.78m	Type 1 and brick rubble. Made ground.
203	0.25m	12.78m – 12.53m	Reinforced concrete slab.
204	0.25m	12.53m – 12.28m	Loose brick rubble. Made ground.
205	0.10m	12.28m+	Blue and grey sandy gravel. Natural

7.2.1 Trench 2 measured 30.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 3).

7.2.2 The earliest deposit within Trench 2 was (205), a mid blue grey sandy gravel interpreted as a natural horizon, recorded at an upper height of 12.28mOD. Overlying the natural was (204) a 0.25m thick layer of loose brick rubble which in turn was overlaid by (203), a 0.25m thick layer of reinforced concrete slab.

7.2.3 Above the slab were two layers of Type 1 and brick rubble recorded as (202) and (201). The trench was overlain by (200), a 0.07m thick layer of tarmac.

7.2.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 2.

7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.15m	12.66m – 12.51m	Tarmac.
301	0.12m	12.51m – 12.39m	Loose brick and concrete rubble. Made ground.
302	0.24m	12.39m – 12.15m	Grey brown silty clay with brick/tile inclusions. Made ground.
303	0.30m	12.15m+	Light blue grey clay and gravels with darker brown patches. Natural.

7.3.1 Trench 3 measured 30.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 3).

7.3.2 The earliest deposit recorded in the trench was (303), a light blue grey clay and gravel with patches of dark brown clay. The upper levels of the natural horizon showed evidence of modern activity through depressions of clay filled with modern brick rubble.

7.3.3 Overlying the natural horizon was (302), a 0.24m thick layer of grey brown silty clay with inclusions of brick and tile. Above (302), was (301), a 0.12m thick layer of loose rubble and concrete used as hardcore, which was in turn overlaid by (300), a 0.15m thick layer of tarmac.

7.3.4 No archaeological features were recorded in Trench 3.

7.4 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
400	0.14m	12.36m – 12.22m	Tarmac.
401	0.09m	12.22m – 12.13m	Yellow sand. Bedding layer.
402	0.15m	12.13m – 11.98m	Yellow and red brick. Hardcore.
403	0.15m	11.98m – 11.83m	Grey sandy gravel and clay. Alluvium
404	0.30m+	11.83m+	Grey dense gravel and clay sand. Natural.

- 7.4.1 Trench 4 measured 20.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 3).
- 7.4.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 4 was (404), a 0.30m+ layer of dense grey gravel and sandy clay interpreted as natural, recorded at a upper height of 11.83mOD. Overlying the natural horizon was (403) a 0.15m thick layer of grey sandy gravel and clay interpreted as a possible alluvial deposit.
- 7.4.3 Above (403), were modern layers of hardcore brick rubble (402) and yellow builder's sand (401).
- 7.4.4 Overlying the trench was (400), a 0.14m thick layer of tarmac.
- 7.4.5 No archaeological features were recorded in Trench 4.

7.5 Trench 5 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
500	0.08m	12.66m – 12.58m	Tarmac.
501	0.28m	12.58m – 12.30m	Modern rubble and sand deposits. Made ground.
502	0.12m	12.30m – 12.18m	Dark black brown silty clay. Buried soil.
503	0.10m+	12.18m+	Light greenish grey clay and gravel. Natural.

- 7.5.1 Trench 5 measured 15.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 3).
- 7.5.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 5 was (503), a light green grey clay and gravel interpreted as natural. The deposit was recorded at an upper height of 12.18mOD. Overlying (503), was (502), a 0.12m thick layer of dark brown silty clay interpreted as a buried soil horizon.
- 7.5.3 Above (502) was (501), a 0.28m thick layer of modern rubble and sand deposit interpreted as made ground. Covering the trench was (500) a 0.06m thick layer of tarmac.
- 7.5.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 5.

7.6 Trench 6 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
600	0.14m	12.40m – 12.26m	Tarmac.
601	0.17m	12.26m – 12.09m	Mid grey brown and yellow fine gravel. Made ground.
602	0.20m	12.09m – 11.89m	Organic grey brown clay. Alluvium.
603	0.38m	12.09m – 11.71m	Blue grey silty clay and gravel. Natural.
604	0.28m	11.71m+	Yellow orange gravel and clay. Natural.

7.6.1 Trench 6 measured 10.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 3).

7.6.2 The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 6 were (604) and (603), recorded as yellow orange gravel and clay, and blue grey clay respectively, recorded at a height of 11.71mOD. Both layers have been interpreted as natural deposits. Overlying the natural was (602), a 0.20m thick layer of organic grey brown clay interpreted as an alluvial layer.

7.6.3 Overlying (602), was a modern layer of made ground recorded as (601) which in turn was overlaid by a 0.14m thick layer of tarmac (600).

7.6.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 6.

7.7 Trench 7 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
700	0.08m	13.03m – 12.95m	Tarmac.
701	0.22m	12.95m – 12.73m	Type 1 and old tarmac surface. Made ground.
702	0.15m	12.73m – 12.58m	Concrete slab.
703	0.28m	12.58m – 12.30m	Dark brown silty soil. Buried soil.
704	0.22m	12.30m – 12.08m	Dark grey organic clay. Alluvium.
705	0.22m	12.08m – 11.86m	Blue grey alluvial clay and gravel. Natural.
706	0.20m	12.08m – 11.80m	Mid orange sandy clay and gravel. Natural

7.7.1 Trench 7 measured 30.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 3).

7.7.2 The earliest deposits within Trench 7 were (706) and (705), a mid orange clay and gravel deposit and a mid blue grey clay and gravel recorded at an upper height of 12.08mOD. Both deposits have been interpreted as natural with (706) being located towards the southwestern end of the trench. Overlying the natural was (704), a 0.22m thick layer of dark grey organic clay interpreted as an alluvial layer. Overlying (704) and located predominately within the southwestern end of the trench was (703), a 0.28m thick layer of organic dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of gravel. This deposit has been interpreted as a layer of buried soil.

7.7.3 Overlying (703), was (702), a 0.12m thick layer of reinforced concrete slab, which in turn was overlaid by (701), a 0.17m thick layer of Type 1 and brick rubble coated by tarmac (700).

7.7.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 7.

Trench 8 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
800	0.11m	12.57m – 12.46m	Tarmac.
801	0.11m	12.46m – 12.35m	Yellow bedding sand. Made ground.
802	0.15m	12.35m – 12.20m	Brick and dark contaminated clay and gravel. Made ground.
803	0.32m	12.20m – 11.88m	Light grey sand and gravel. Redeposited natural.
804	0.26m	11.88m – 11.62m	Dark grey sandy clay with inclusions of brick. Made ground.
805	0.28m+	11.62m+	Light grey sand and gravel. Natural

7.8.1 Trench 8 measured 15.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 3).

7.8.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 8 was (805), a light grey sand and gravel deposit interpreted as natural. Overlying (805) was (804), a 0.26m thick layer of dark grey sandy clay with inclusions of brick, interpreted as made ground.

7.8.3 Overlying (804), was further made ground deposits recorded as (803), a layer of redeposited natural and (802), a 0.15m thick layer of contaminated clay and gravel.

7.8.4 Overlying the trench was a layer of builder's sand (801) and a 0.11m thick layer of tarmac (800).

7.8.5 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 8.

7.9 Trench 9 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
900	0.25m	12.20m – 11.95m	Loose rubble. Made ground.
901	0.15m	11.95m – 11.80m	Mid orange brown sandy silty clay. Buried soil.
902	0.20m	11.80m+	Light to dark grey sandy clay and gravel. Natural.

7.9.1 Trench 9 measured 30.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 3).

7.9.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 9 was (902), a light to dark grey sandy clay and gravel interpreted as natural. Overlying the natural was a very patchy deposit of mid orange brown sandy silty clay (901) interpreted as buried soil. The deposit had been heavily truncated by the previous building located on site.

7.9.3 Overlying the trench was (900), a 0.25m thick layer of loose rubble associated with a previously removed concrete slab.

7.9.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 9.

7.10 Trench 10 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1000	0.22m	12.59m – 12.37m	Reinforced concrete slab.
1001	0.58m	12.37m – 11.79m	Stone and brick rubble. Hard core.
1002	0.12m	11.79m – 11.67m	Dense black grey clay with rubble. Made ground.
1003	0.23m+	11.67m+	Blue grey sandy clay and gravel. Natural.

- 7.10.1 Trench 10 measured 20.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 3).
- 7.10.2 The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 10 was (1003), a natural blue grey sandy clay and gravel recorded at a height of 11.67mOD. Overlying (1003), was a 0.12m thick layer of dense black grey clay with rubble inclusions interpreted as made ground (1002).
- 7.10.3 Overlying the trench was (1001), a 0.58m thick layer of hardcore which was overlaid by (1000), a 0.22m thick layer of reinforced concrete.
- 7.10.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 10.

7.11 Trench 11 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1100	0.25m	12.06m – 11.81m	Mid brown silty clay. Topsoil.
1101	0.20m	12.29m – 12.09m	Loose rubble. Concrete slabs.
1102	0.09m	11.81m – 11.72m	Light brown sandy clay. Subsoil.
1103	0.28m	11.72m – 11.44m	Orange silty clay with sand patches. Natural.
1104	0.35m	12.09m – 11.74m	Loose mid brown silty clay with brick rubble. Made ground.
1105	0.10m+	11.74m+	Blue grey clay and sandy gravel. Natural.

- 7.11.1 Trench 11 measured 15.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 3).
- 7.11.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 11 was (1105), a natural blue grey clay and sandy gravel recorded at a height of 11.74mOD. Overlying the natural at the southwest end was a 0.28m thick layer of natural orange silty clay (1103); possibly redeposited or disturbed. At the northeast end of the trench, a loose mid brown silty clay with brick rubble, interpreted as made ground (1104), was measured at a depth of 12.09mOD.
- 7.11.3 Overlying (1103) was a light brown sandy clay subsoil (1102) at a thickness of 0.09m. This was overlain by a mid brown silty clay topsoil (1100) at a thickness of 0.25m.
- 7.11.4 Overlying (1104) at the northeast end of the trench was (1101), a 0.20m thick layer of loose rubble and concrete slabs, which had been previously disturbed.
- 7.11.5 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 11.

Trench 12 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1200	0.06m	13.17m – 13.11m	Tarmac.
1201	0.25m	13.11m – 12.86m	Type 1. Made ground.
1206	0.22m	12.86m – 12.66m	Grey brown silt and brick rubble. Made ground.
1202	0.35m	12.66m – 12.31m	Orange and blue clayey gravel and sand. Redeposited or disturbed natural.
1203	0.28m	12.86m – 12.58m	Blue and green clay and gravel. Redeposited or disturbed natural.
1204	0.17m	12.58m – 12.41m	Brown and dark grey clayey silt. Organic alluvium.
1205	0.20m+	12.41m+	Green and blueish grey clay and gravel. Natural.

- 7.12.1 Trench 12 measured 30.00m x 2.00m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 3).
- 7.12.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 12 was (1205), a natural blue grey and green clay and gravel recorded at a height of 12.41mOD. Overlying (1205) at the northeast end was a 0.17m thick layer of brown and dark grey clayey silt, interpreted as an organic alluvial layer (1204). This deposit possibly represents a marshy pasture.
- 7.12.3 Overlying (1204) was a 0.28m thick layer of blue and green clay and gravel, which is either a disturbed or redeposited natural deposit (1203).
- 7.12.4 At the southwest end of the trench, a 0.35m thick layer of orange and blue clayey gravel and sand, which can be interpreted as a disturbed or redeposited natural (1202), was overlying (1205). This was overlain by (1206), a made ground consisting of grey brown silt and brick rubble at a height of 12.86mOD.
- 7.12.5 Overlying Trench 12 was a layer of made ground consisting of Type 1 (1201), at a thickness of 0.25m, and tarmac (1200), at a thickness of 0.06m.
- 7.12.6 No archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 12.

8 Finds

- 8.1 No archaeological finds were observed or retrieved from the 12 trench evaluation.

9 Discussion

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation accomplished its aim of establishing the presence/absence of archaeological remains. No archaeological remains were recorded on site.
- 9.2 The natural horizon was identified as a combination of light and dark blueish grey and orange clays and gravels at heights between 12.43mOD and 11.62mOD. The presence of alluvium in trenches sporadically situated across the site impacted on the alluvial nature of the natural underlying it, resulting in a higher density of blue clays.
- 9.3 In Trenches 1, 5 and 7 located in the northwest and west of the site, a rich organic dark brown buried soil was identified, which had a potential for archaeology. However, no archaeological remains were

recorded and no finds were retrieved from this horizon. Trenches located north and east of these were heavily truncated, thus removing any potential for archaeology.

- 9.4 Overlying the buried soil and natural horizon was a series of made ground deposits, consisting of redeposited or disturbed natural layers and modern rubble and hardcore. The made ground layers are likely to include phases of deliberate ground preparation deposits, dump deposits, construction horizons and deposits laid to heighten the ground level. These were overlain by tarmac and concrete.
- 9.5 Only Trench 11, situated in the south of the site, showed stratigraphy undisturbed from construction. The natural deposit was overlain by an interface of disturbed natural clays, then subsoil and topsoil at a height of 12.06mOD. However, the organic rich buried soil identified in the northwest and west of the site was not recorded here.

10 Publication

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, initial publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the London Archaeologist Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix C).

11 Archive deposition

- 11.1 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre.

12 Recommendations

- 12.1 Following on site discussions between AOC and Adam Single (GLAAS) the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, it was suggested that no further work would be required due to the lack of significant archaeological remains on site.

13 Bibliography

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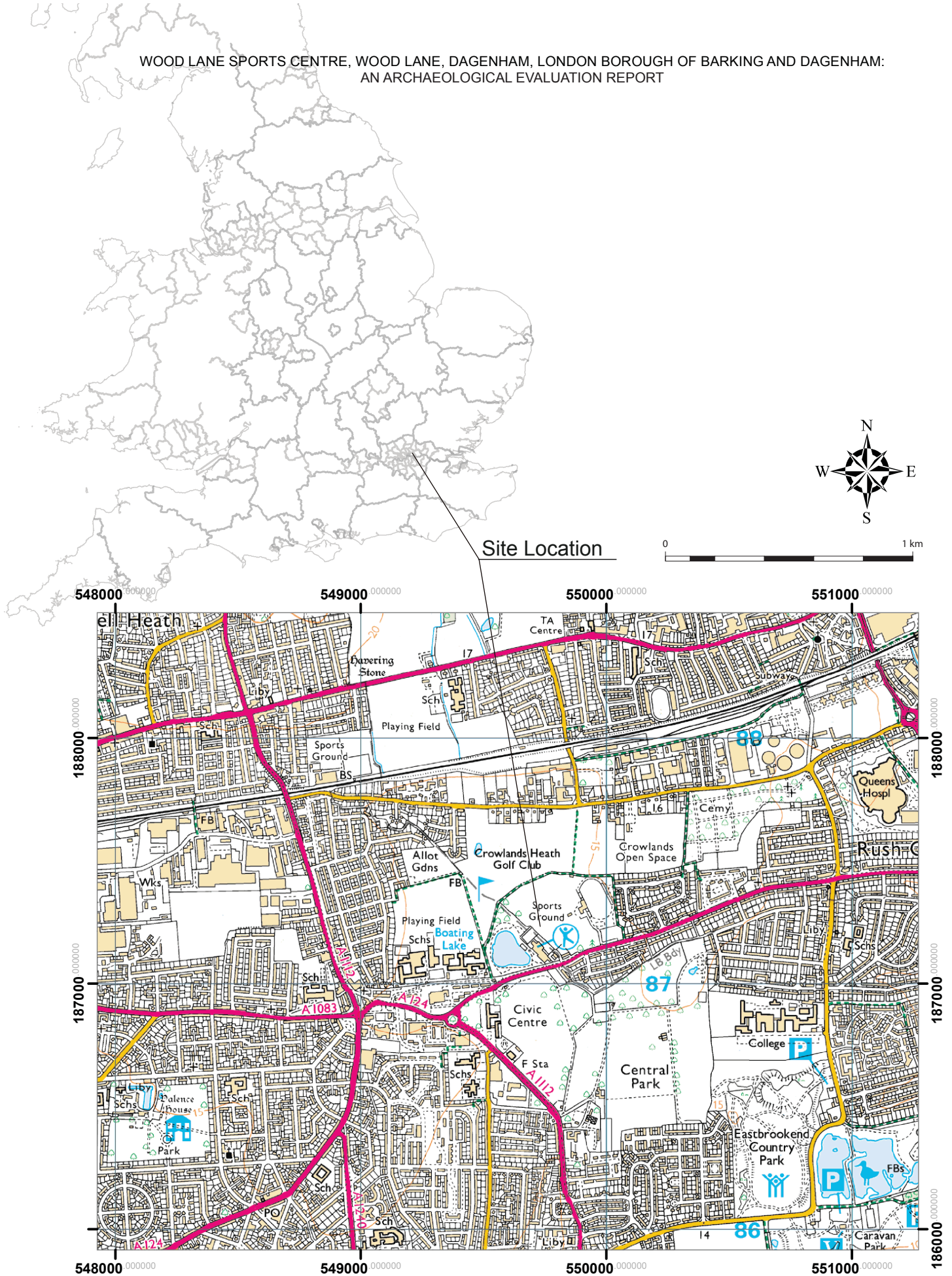
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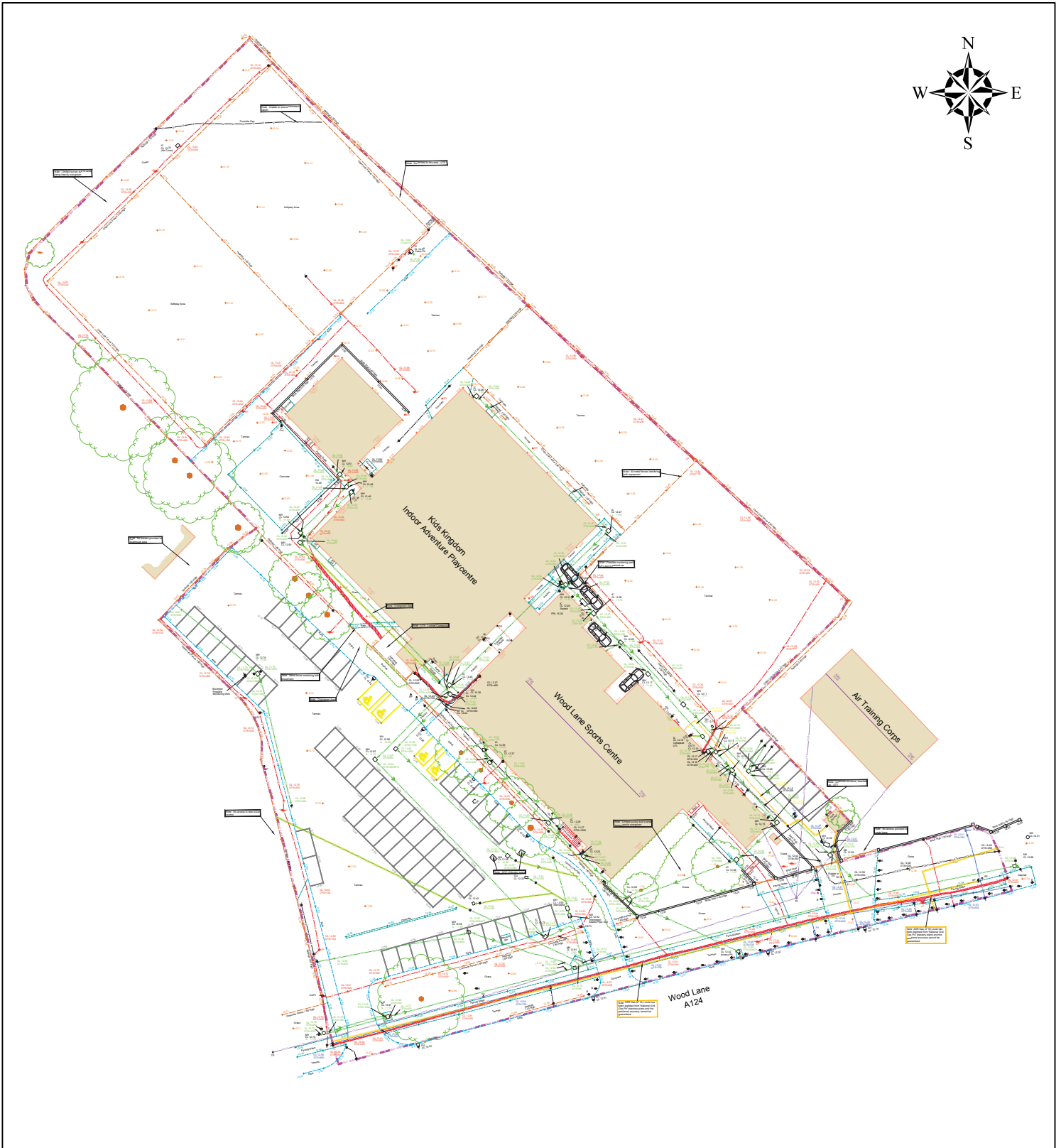
WOOD LANE SPORTS CENTRE, WOOD LANE, DAGENHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



Based data provided by the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
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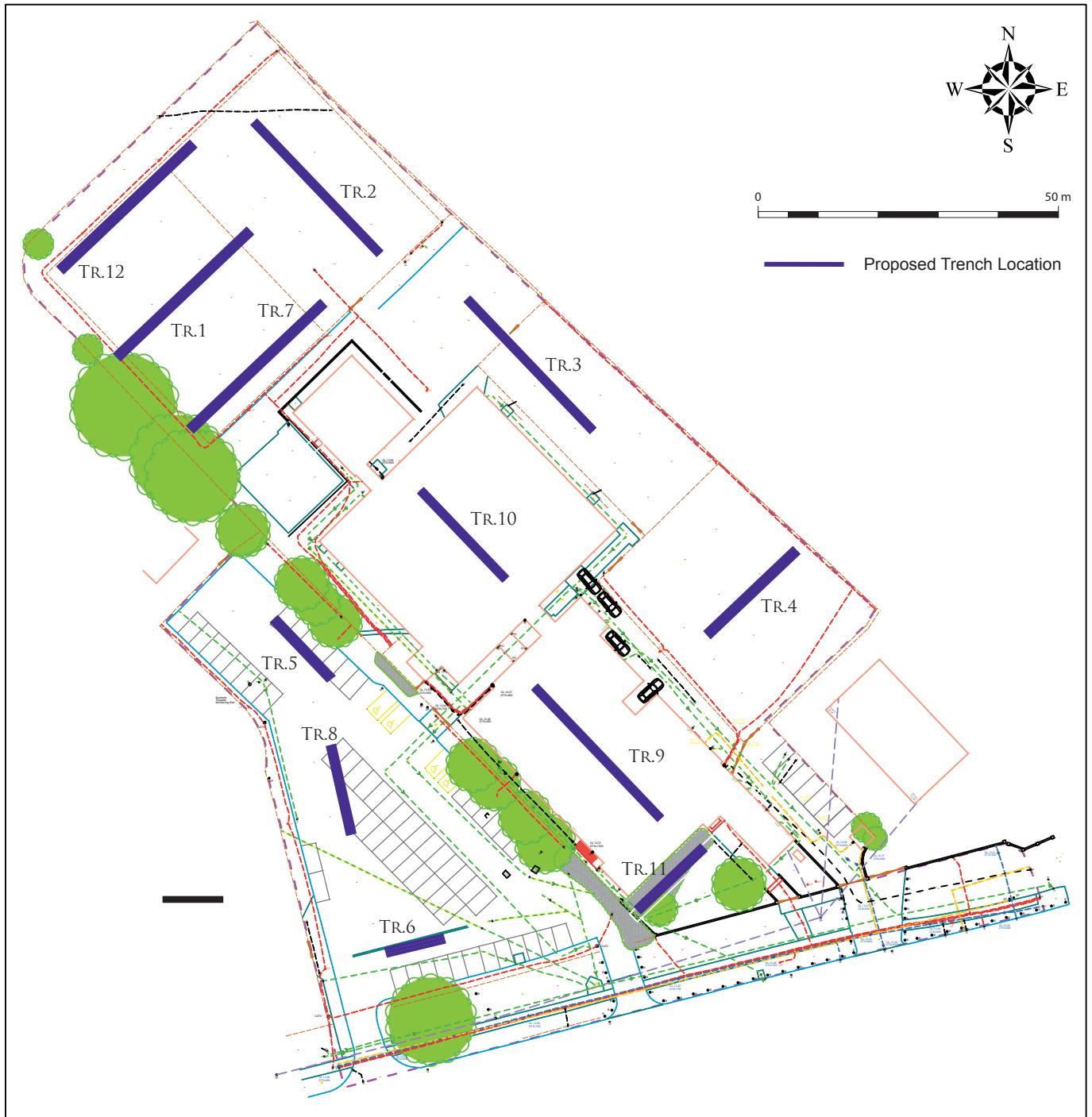
Figure 1: Site Location

WOOD LANE SPORTS CENTRE, WOOD LANE, DAGENHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



Based on data provided by the client. Not to scale

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location



Based on data provided by the client.

Figure 3: Trench Location Plan

WOOD LANE SPORTS CENTRE, WOOD LANE, DAGENHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

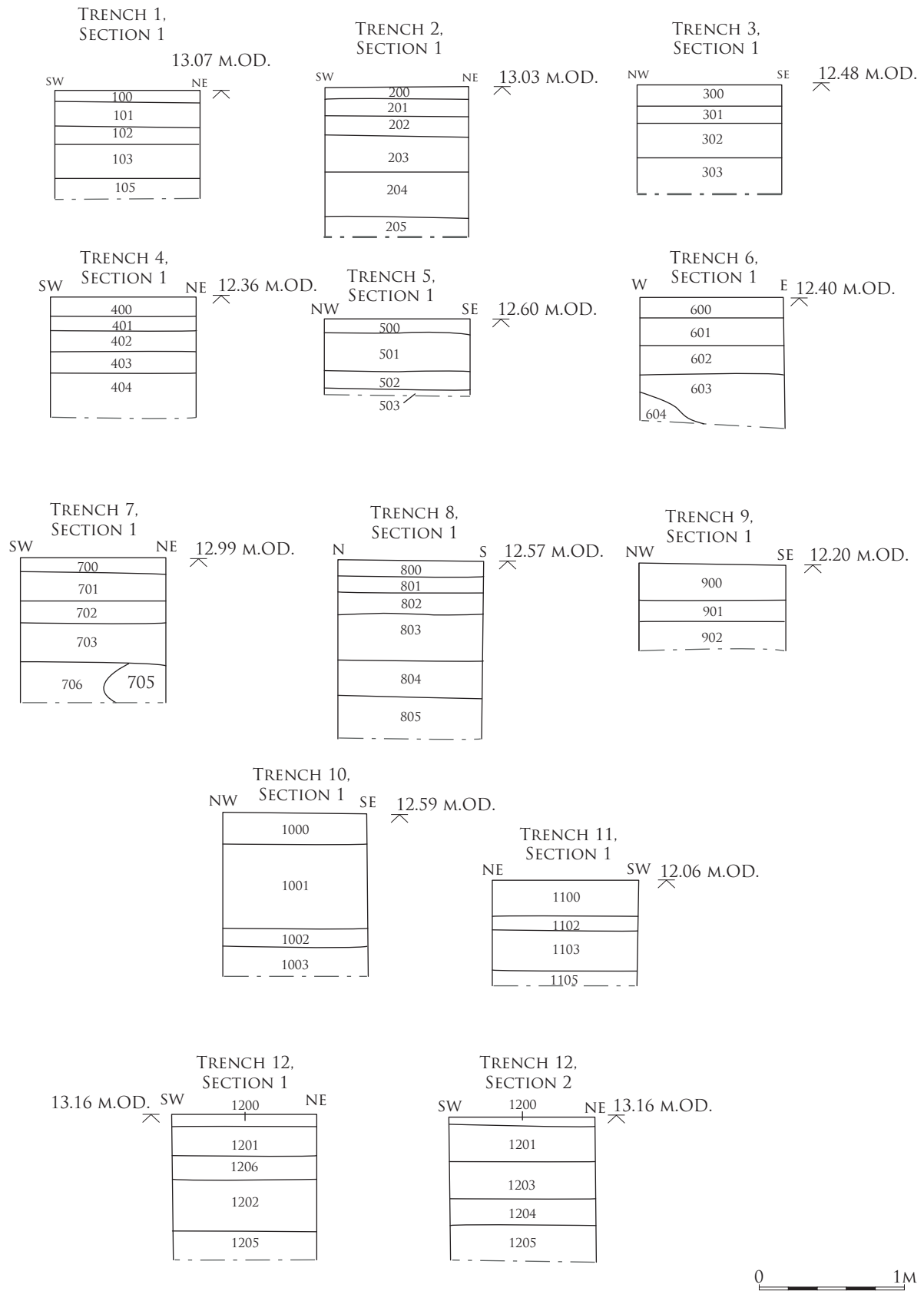


Figure 4: Sample Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length	Width	Depth
100	Tarmac.	30.00m	2.00m	0.08m
101	Made ground.	30.00m	2.00m	0.17m
102	Concrete slab.	30.00m	2.00m	0.12m
103	Buried soil.	30.00m	2.00m	0.23m
104	Natural.	10.00m	2.00m	0.15m+
105	Natural.	20.00m	2.00m	0.15m+
200	Tarmac.	20.00m	2.00m	0.07m
201	Made ground.	20.00m	2.00m	0.13m
202	Made ground.	20.00m	2.00m	0.13m
203	Reinforced concrete slab.	20.00m	2.00m	0.25m
204	Made ground.	20.00m	2.00m	0.25m
205	Natural.	20.00m	2.00m	0.10m
300	Tarmac.	30.00m	2.00m	0.15m
301	Made ground.	30.00m	2.00m	0.12m
302	Made ground.	30.00m	2.00m	0.24m
303	Natural.	30.00m	2.00m	0.30m
400	Tarmac.	20.00m	2.00m	0.14m
401	Bedding layer.	20.00m	2.00m	0.09m
402	Hardcore.	20.00m	2.00m	0.15m
403	Alluvium.	20.00m	2.00m	0.15m
404	Natural.	20.00m	2.00m	0.30m+
500	Tarmac.	15.00m	2.00m	0.08m
501	Made ground.	15.00m	2.00m	0.28m
502	Buried soil.	15.00m	2.00m	0.12m
503	Natural.	15.00m	2.00m	0.10m+
600	Tarmac.	10.00m	2.00m	0.14m
601	Made ground.	10.00m	2.00m	0.17m
602	Alluvium.	10.00m	2.00m	0.20m
603	Natural.	5.00m	2.00m	0.38m
604	Natural.	10.00m	2.00m	0.28m
700	Tarmac.	30.00m	2.00m	0.08m
701	Made ground.	30.00m	2.00m	0.22m
702	Concrete slab.	30.00m	2.00m	0.15m
703	Buried soil.	7.00m	2.00m	0.28m
704	Alluvium.	25.00m	2.00m	0.22m
705	Natural.	28.00m	2.00m	0.22m
706	Natural.	30.00m	2.00m	0.20m
800	Tarmac.	15.00m	2.00m	0.11m
801	Made ground.	15.00m	2.00m	0.11m
802	Made ground.	15.00m	2.00m	0.15m
803	Natural.	15.00m	2.00m	0.32m
804	Made ground.	15.00m	2.00m	0.26m
805	Natural.	15.00m	2.00m	0.28m+
900	Made ground.	30.00m	2.00m	0.25m
901	Buried soil.	30.00m	2.00m	0.15m
902	Natural.	30.00m	2.00m	0.20m
1000	Reinforced concrete slab.	20.00m	2.00m	0.22m
1001	Hard core.	20.00m	2.00m	0.58m
1002	Made ground.	20.00m	2.00m	0.12m

1003	Natural.	20.00m	2.00m	0.23m+
1100	Topsoil.	9.00m	2.00m	0.25m
1101	Made ground.	6.00m	2.00m	0.20m
1102	Subsoil.	9.00m	2.00m	0.09m
1103	Natural.	9.00m	2.00m	0.28m
1104	Made ground.	6.00m	2.00m	0.35m
1105	Natural.	15.00m	2.00m	0.10m+
1200	Tarmac.	30.00m	2.00m	0.06m
1201	Made ground.	30.00m	2.00m	0.25m
1202	Redeposited deposited or disturbed natural.	10.30m	2.00m	0.35m
1203	Redeposited deposited or disturbed natural.	19.70m	2.00m	0.28m
1204	Alluvium.	19.70m	2.00m	0.17m
1205	Natural.	30.00m	2.00m	0.20m+
1206	Made ground.	10.30m	2.00m	0.22m

Appendix B – Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-139017

Project details

Project name Wood Lane Sports Centre

Short description of the project 12 trench negative evaluation - alluvium and buried soil present only. HBR undertaken previously on part of site.

Project dates Start: 07-01-2013 End: 11-02-2013

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any project codes associated reference 32328 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference WLD12 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods techniques & "Sample Trenches"

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

Prompt Planning condition

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM DAGENHAM Wood Lane
Sports Centre, Wood Lane

Postcode RM8 1JX

Study area 12500.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 549746 187111 50 0 50 56 47 N 000 12 22 E Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 12.00m Max: 13.00m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief AOC Archaeology
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Melissa Melikian
director/manager

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Type of City Council
sponsor/funding
body

Name of LB of Barking and Dagenham
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Physical Archive n/a
recipient

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID WLD12

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID WLD12

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Microfilm","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished
available Text"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking
and Dagenham: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological
Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Edwards, C.

Date 2012

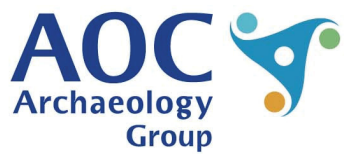
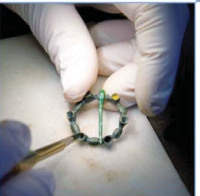
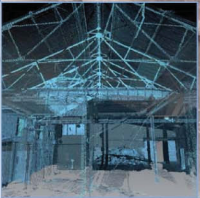
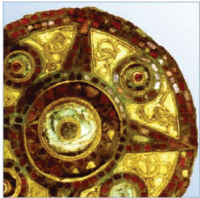
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