

Former Parks Police Centre, Goresbrook Road London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

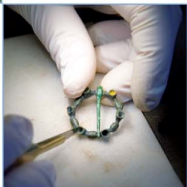
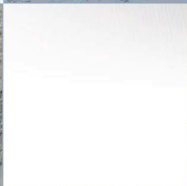
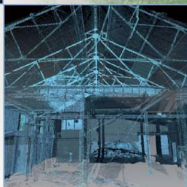
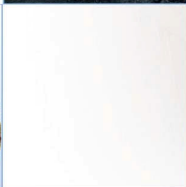
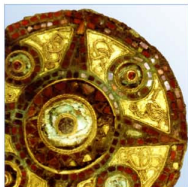
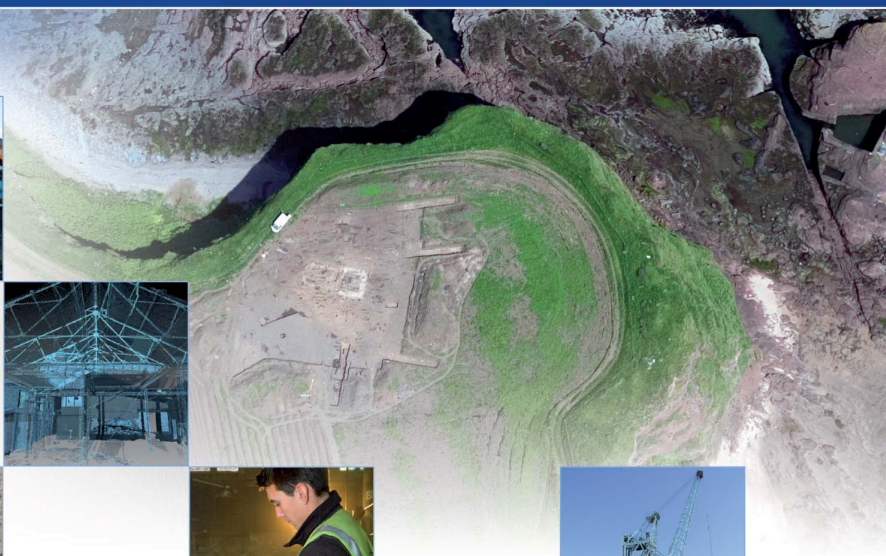
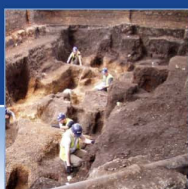
Planning Application: 10/01042/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 4807 8377

AOC Project No: 30970

Site Code: GBK 11

Date: April 2011



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**Former Parks Police Centre;
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham:
Results of an Archaeological Evaluation**

On Behalf of:	United House Ltd United House, Goldsel Road, Swanley, BR8 8EX
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 4807 8377
AOC Project No:	30970
RPS Reference	JLM 0079
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Date of Site Work:	1 st April 2011
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Date: April 2011

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Non-Technical Summary

Evaluation at the site of the former Parks Police Centre, (NGR) TQ 4807 8377, identified a sequence of terrace gravels sealed by naturally lain silts and clays. The potential archaeological horizon had been truncated by activities associated with modern buildings and surfaces. The historic maps show the site to have been agricultural in the 19th century, with a trackway near one edge of the site. A single ditch that may relate to this trackway was recorded, but there was no associated surface. It may have been lost to truncation, when the agricultural horizon was also removed.

This phase of work shows that the upper potential archaeological horizon has been truncated, leaving only the base of one feature. No residual finds indicating prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity were present. Due to the negative results of the archaeological evaluation works it is considered that there should be no further requirement for archaeological works in relation to this development and that this report will lead to the full discharge of planning condition 22.

A short summary of the results of the fieldwork will be published with a short summary submitted to the local fieldwork roundup, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment of the site of the former Parks Police Centre at Goresbrook Road, Barking. Six trenches were excavated in order to assess the site for archaeological remains, and to determine the requirement for any further work.
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 4807 8377 and is located on the south side of Goresbrook Road (Figure 1). Goresbrook Sports Centre lies to the south and west, and the site is bound to the east by Dagenham Avenue and the Cherry Orchard Care Home. The site measures c.9,618 m².

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The development (Planning Application Ref No: 10/01042/FUL) comprises the construction of 41 two storey three bedroom houses together with an access road and children's play area.
- 2.2 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Jane Sidell of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage. An archaeological condition (Condition 22) was attached to planning consent in order that the archaeological implications of the development could be fully considered:

"The development shall not be commenced until a written scheme and programme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall not be carried out except consistently with and in conformity with such approved scheme and programme."

Reason: To safeguard the heritage of the borough by providing an adequate opportunity to investigate and excavate archaeological remains on the site before development is carried out in accordance with Policy BP3 of the Local Development Framework Borough Wide Development Policies."

- 2.3 The first stage in the archaeological planning process was the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology for recording, and including some background history of the site (RPS 2011). This methodology was approved by Jane Sidell prior to the start of any site work. The WSI conformed to the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2010).
- 2.4 The archaeological trenching covered 5% of the northern part of the site (Figure 2). The southern part of the site has ecological constraints and was not available for archaeological evaluation trenching. GLAAS indicated that the southern area will not need evaluating if the other trenches prove to have no significant features.

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 A series of boreholes were excavated by RSK Group Plc to determine the geology and character of the site (RSK 2010). These showed made ground up to 0.50m deep overlying silty clay with Taplow gravel below this and London Clay some 5m deep. The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS Sheet 257) of this area confirms the findings.

- 3.2 The site is located 2km north of the Thames, on a gravel terrace overlooking tidal silts that characterise land closer to the river. The current ground level is at around +6.85m, and the site generally level.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following background is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation by RPS (RPS 2011), which searched the Greater London Historic Environment Records for a radius of a kilometre around the site.

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 4.2 The location of the site above tidal silt and former marshland indicates its high potential for prehistoric activity. One of the most important and significant finds from the Neolithic period was found just 650m east of the site, at Merriellands Close; this was the 'Dagenham idol', a carved wooden figurine.
- 4.3 Later prehistoric finds, of Bronze Age flint implements and pottery has also been found in the area, to the southeast of the site, on the other side of Dagenham Avenue, also at Goresbrook Park, and Gale Street to the west. At Pooles Lane to the south, peat of Bronze Age date and a causeway through it has been revealed. This lies downslope, towards the Thames.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.4 An excavation at a site to the southeast of Dagenham Avenue revealed a rectangular enclosure of Roman date. Four cremations were also excavated, and appeared to be a re-use of the enclosure in the later Roman period.

The Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540) Periods

- 4.5 Saxon finds at the site to the southeast of Dagenham Avenue
- 4.6 At the northern end of Chequers Lane near the junction with Ripple Road, 700m to the east to the site, was a medieval moated Manor-house and tithe barn. No above ground evidence exists of this site, following 20th century industrial development.

The Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (AD 1540 – Present)

- 4.7 There is limited evidence for early post-medieval development along the principal roads in the area: it seems to have been largely rural, the centres of settlement at Barking and Dagenham lying to the north, on higher ground; Barking was closer to the Roding. There are occasional farms and houses recorded on the HER at Ripple Road, and there are flood defences along Ripple Road; due to the Thames and peaty marshland lying to the south.
- 4.8 Castle Green is immediately to the west of the site. Archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated but no archaeological features were found although residual finds were recovered from the topsoil. The name dates back over 200 years to a time when the area was rural. The "castle" that gave its name to the place was a castellated house which was built around 1800 and survived until 1938.
- 4.9 A range of maps from the 1864 Ordnance Survey through to the 1984 Ordnance Survey Map provide the more modern background specific to the site. The 1864 Ordnance Survey Map shows the site to include a north-south field boundary towards the west of the site with one of three parallel trackways in the western end of the site. Two others lie further west. Of particular relevance is a reference that notes that aerial photographs show crop marks of the junction of three double ditched "marsh lanes".

The reference indicates that the names of the lanes are unknown. The GLHER reference indicates that a ground radar survey was commissioned in the summer of 1990, which revealed that stone had been extensively used in the construction of the roads, and it was suggested that roads may be part of a previously unknown Roman or prehistoric road system leading to the Thames. The date of the tracks has not been proved, despite some past excavations.

- 4.10 An east-west field boundary is also recorded running through the eastern boundary about half way along its length. The trackways are not shown on any later maps, and the east-west boundary disappears too. By 1939, a school has been built on the site, shown as two rectangular blocks with a pavilion between. The school changes through the 1960s, and seems to have mostly gone by the mid 1970s, when a larger pavilion associated with the sports ground to the southwest is shown.

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as follows:

- 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 archaeological watching brief were defined as follows:

- To determine the presence or absence of double ditched "marsh lanes"
- To determine the date and format of the double ditched "marsh lanes" if they are present on the site
- To determine the presence of prehistoric archaeological features
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman archaeological features as recorded immediately to the southeast, beyond Dagenham Avenue
- To determine the presence or absence of additional Roman cremations and/or burials as recorded immediately to the southeast, beyond Dagenham Avenue

6. Methodology

- 6.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2011).
- 6.2 A unique site code was supplied by the Museum of London (GBK 11) and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 6.3 The programme of evaluation was focused on the northern half of the site.
- 6.4 Six trenches were excavated in the locations presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Figure 2).
- 6.5 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
 - Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoLAS 1994)
 - RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).
- 5.6 The works were monitored by Jane Sidell, on behalf of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, by Simon Blatherwick for RPS and by Melissa Melikian for AOC Archaeology.

7. Results

Trench 1

- 7.1 Trench 1 was located in the west of the site and measured 13m by 1.80m (Figures 2 and 4). It was oriented east-west.

Context	Description	Thickness	Height AOD
100	Tarmac surface	0.10m	6.87m – 6.88m
101	Pale substrate for car park (Type 1)	0.20m	6.87m – 6.67m
102	Dark substrate for car park, asphalt rich	0.20m	6.47m - 6.67m
105	Black tar-rich deposit, substrate for car park	0.20m	6.27m - 6.47m
103	Alluvial/ marsh silt	0.10m	6.17 m – 6.27m
104	Terrace gravel	NFE	5.67m – 6.07m

- 7.2 The lowest deposit encountered was reddish yellow sand with high gravel content (104), this represents the Terrace Gravels on the site. They were seen at +5.67mOD in the west of the trench, dropping slightly to the west. The gravel was sealed by a layer of mid grey sandy silt (103) which was 0.10m deep and may have some alluvial origin. It was sealed directly by modern layers of made ground. This was a shallow deposit, and the lack of any topsoil above suggests that the site may have been stripped prior to the upper layers being laid.
- 7.3 The silt was sealed by a dump of asphalt and brick (105), two layers of hardcore (101 and 102) of 0.40m depth. The top of the trench was formed of tarmac (100); this was the carpark surface of current usage. The carpark surface was flat, located at +6.87mOD.
- 7.4 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 1.



Plate1: Trench 1, Sample Section.

Trench 2

- 7.5 Trench 2 was located in the centre/ west of the site and measured 13.75m by 2.00m (Figures 2 and 4). It was oriented east-west.

Context	Description	Thickness	Height AOD
200	Tarmac surface	0.10m	6.76m – 6.83m
201	Pale substrate for car park (Type 1)	0.20m	6.56m – 6.76m
202	Dark substrate for car park, asphalt rich	0.20m	6.36m – 6.56m
205	Mixed crush, made ground	0.10m	6.26m-6.36m
203	Alluvial/ marsh silt	0.25m	6.33m
204	Terrace gravel	NFE	6.13m – 6.33m

- 7.6 The lowest deposit in Trench 2 was reddish yellow sand with high gravel content (204), at +6.35m in the east of the trench, dropping to +6.13m in the west. The gravel was sealed by mid grey sandy silt up to 0.25m deep (203), which lay level at +6.33mOD.
- 7.7 The silt was sealed by various layers of made ground. The lowest was a patchy dump of brick rubble (205) that may represent a localised demolition event. Two other layers were simply hardcore (202 and 201) totalling 0.40m depth, and were the bed for the current tarmac car park surface (600) at +6.76 to +6.83m OD, slightly higher in the west.
- 7.8 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 2.

Trench 3

- 7.9 Trench 3 was located in the centre/east of the site and measured 13.25m by 1.50m (Figures 2 and 4). It was oriented east-west.

Context	Description	Thickness	Height AOD
300	Tarmac surface	0.15m	6.66m – 6.81m
301	Demolition material	0.15m	6.51m – 6.66m
302	Colluvial deposit	0.60m	5.99m – 6.51m
303	Terrace gravel	NFE	5.99m

- 7.10 The lowest deposit was reddish yellow sand with high gravel content (303), lying at + 5.99mOD. This was sealed by a thick layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.60m deep, with a fairly level surface at +6.51m. The upper part of the deposit had a greyish mottled upper part, implying a lost interface with subsoil or topsoil, due to truncation. This deposit resembled brickearth.
- 7.11 The brickearth-like layer was sealed by a layer of brick rubble and gravel (301) with tarmac above of the current car park surface (300). This was almost level, at +6.76 to +6.81mOD.
- 7.12 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 3.

Trench 4

- 7.13 Trench 4 was located towards the south of the site and measured 12.5m by 1.80m (Figures 2 and 4). It was oriented east-west.

Context	Description	Thickness	Height AOD
400	Tarmac surface	0.10m	6.77m – 6.87m
402	Alluvial/ marsh silt	0.20m	6.54m – 6.77m
413	Terrace gravel	NFE	6.11m – 6.57m

- 7.14 The lowest deposit in Trench 4 was reddish yellow sand with high gravel content (413), and represents the Taplow gravels. The gravel lay flat at the base of the trench, at +6.11mOD. This was sealed by mottled grey and yellowish brown sandy clayey silt (402) up to 0.43m deep, lying at +6.54mOD. The silt had been disturbed by three parts of tree pits [408, 410 and 412], filled with dark grey sandy silt, a discoloured version of the silt, and with some gravel content (407, 409 and 411).
- 7.15 The silt was also cut by two vertical sided trenches for modern services [404 and 406], backfilled with mixed yellow and brown sandy clay with greyer patches (403 and 405). The fills were clearly a mix of the material through which they had been cut. One fill (403) contained green bottle glass and nail fragments, and was clearly of 19th or 20th century date.
- 7.16 Above this was a layer of demolition material with brick and concrete present (401). Tarmac of the current car park sealed the rubble (400). This lay at +6.82 to +6.87mOD.
- 7.17 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 4.

Trench 5

- 7.18 Trench 5 was located in the west of the site and measured 12.5m by 2.00m (Figures 2 and 3). It was oriented north-south.

Context	Description	Thickness	Height AOD
509	Turf and topsoil	0.15m	6.87m – 6.72m
500	Tarmac surface	0.12m	6.83m – 6.95m
507	Pale substrate for car park (Type 1)	0.15m	6.68m - 6.83m
508	Dark substrate for car park, asphalt rich	0.30m	6.38m - 6.68m
503	Alluvial/ marsh silt	0.38m	6.15m - 6.38m
504	Terrace gravel	NFE	5.95m – 6.15m

- 7.19 The lowest deposit in Trench 5 was reddish yellow sand with high gravel content (504), and represents the Taplow gravels. These lay at +5.95mOD in the south end of the trench and +6.15mOD in the north. The gravels were sealed by a 0.38m thick mid greyish brown silt of probable alluvial origin (503), lying at around +6.35mOD. A shallow ditch, the only feature revealed during this evaluation cut the silt. This was oriented north-northwest/ south-southeast, and is in the location of a ditch shown on the 1864 Ordnance Survey Map. The upper parts of the ditch [506] had a diffuse relationship with the underlying silt and was clearer near the base. The base was flat, at 5.96mOD, and the sides were at different angles: the eastern side had a slope of 20°, the western side was sharper. The fill of the ditch was mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt (505). No datable finds were present in the fill: two fire-cracked flints were collected. These had not been subject to very high temperature and are of limited value. If this ditch represents one side of a 'double ditched lane', there was no associated surface surviving. The lack of topsoil suggests that any archaeological horizon had probably been removed when the site was developed through the 20th century. The ditch was a maximum of 0.39m deep.
- 7.20 The upper sequence, above the silt and ditch fill, comprises asphalt (508), brown sand and gravel (507), black sand and gravel (502) and yellow sand (501). At the north end of the trench, this made ground was sealed by tarmac (500), at +6.85-6.95mOD. At the south end of the trench was turf (509), overlying the made ground.



Plate 2: Section Through Ditch 506



Plate 3: Trench 5 Sample Section

Trench 6

- 7.21 Trench 6 was located between trenches 1 and 2 in the western part of the site and measured 12m by 2.00m (Figures 2 and 4). It was oriented north-south.

Context	Description	Thickness	Height AOD
600	Tarmac surface	0.10m	6.85m – 6.95m
601	Pale substrate for car park (Type 1)	0.35m	6.50m – 6.85m
602	Dark substrate for car park, asphalt rich	0.30m	6.20m – 6.50m
603	Demolition debris	0.10m	6.10m – 6.20m

604	Terrace gravel	NFE	5.93m to 6.10m
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7.22 The lowest deposit in Trench 6 was reddish yellow sand with high gravel content (604), and represents the Taplow gravels. These lay at approximately +6.10m OD. The gravels were sealed directly by layers of made ground. The lowest was a layer of brick rubble and pieces of concrete (603), above this were two layers of hardcore and asphalt-rich gravel (601 and 602) of 0.65m depth, and these were sealed by tarmac (600) at +6.90m-6.95mOD.

7.23 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 6.

8. Finds

8.1 A very small quantity of finds was retrieved from two contexts (both linear fills) during evaluation trenching (Appendix B). Glass from a service trench dates to the late 19th or early 20th century. Two fire-cracked flints from the ditch in Trench 5 could be of any date.

9. Conclusions and Interpretation

9.1 The programme of evaluation revealed a sequence of naturally lain deposits and a single archaeological feature. The underlying Taplow gravels show a suggestion of underlying terrace topography. A high point was seen in the centre of the site, in Trench 2, of +6.35mOD, and the gravel dropped away to the south, east and west. It rises again to the east and west, suggesting minor channels may be present, part of the fluvial reworking of the gravels. The hollows in the gravel are filled with pale alluvial silt and there are also patches of brickearth. The surface of the silts and clays has been truncated by 20th century building episodes. In Trench 6, the entire sequence was truncated to the gravels. This truncation in other trenches had also removed any topsoil or agricultural horizon, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps, prior to development.

9.2 The single ditch recorded in Trench 5 is in the approximate position of the double ditched 'Marsh Lane' recorded on the HER and 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. This probably represents one of the ditches of such a feature, and it survived up to 0.39m deep. If there had been an associated surface, it was lost to the same truncation as the agricultural horizon.

9.3 The lack of any residual finds of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date, indicates that if there had been any direct occupation on the site during these periods, it has left no residue following truncation in the areas examined.

10. Further Work and Publication

10.1 This phase of work shows that the upper potential archaeological horizon has been truncated, leaving only the base of one feature. No residual finds indicating prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity were present. Due to the negative results of the archaeological evaluation works it is considered that there should be no further requirement for archaeological works in relation to this development and that this report will lead to the full discharge of planning condition 22.

10.2 Copies of the report will be issued to Jane Sidell, the SMR, the local museum and the Local Studies Library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.

- 10.3 A short summary of the results of the fieldwork will be published with a short summary submitted to the local fieldwork roundup, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix C).

11. Archive Deposition

- 11.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance (UKIC 1990, Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the Museum of London. It is envisaged that the archive will be deposited within six months of the approval of the report.

12. Bibliography

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FORMER PARKS POLICE CENTRE, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Approximate Site Location
Within England & Wales

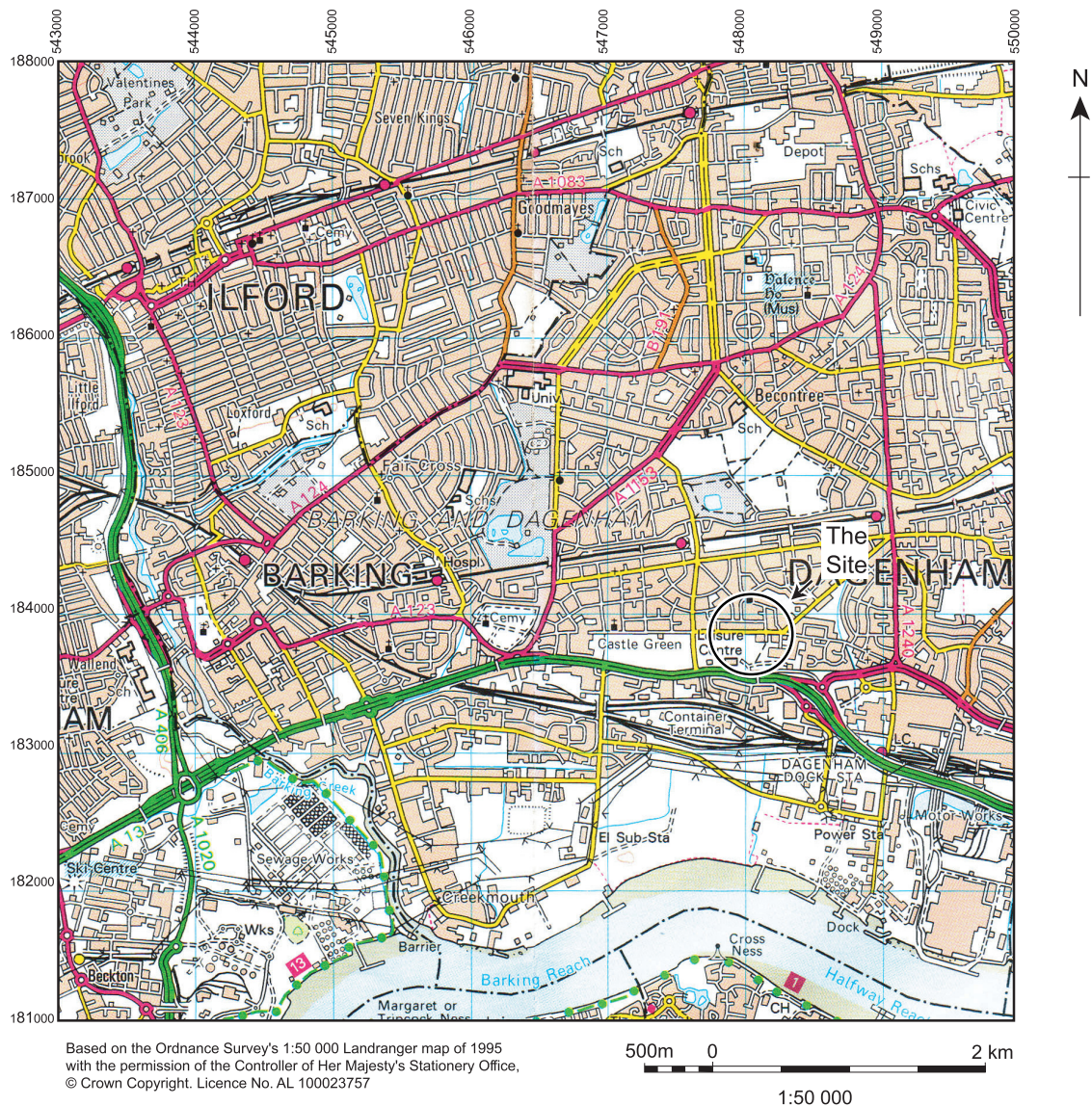
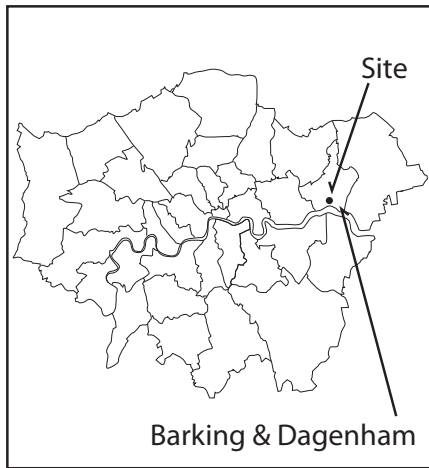
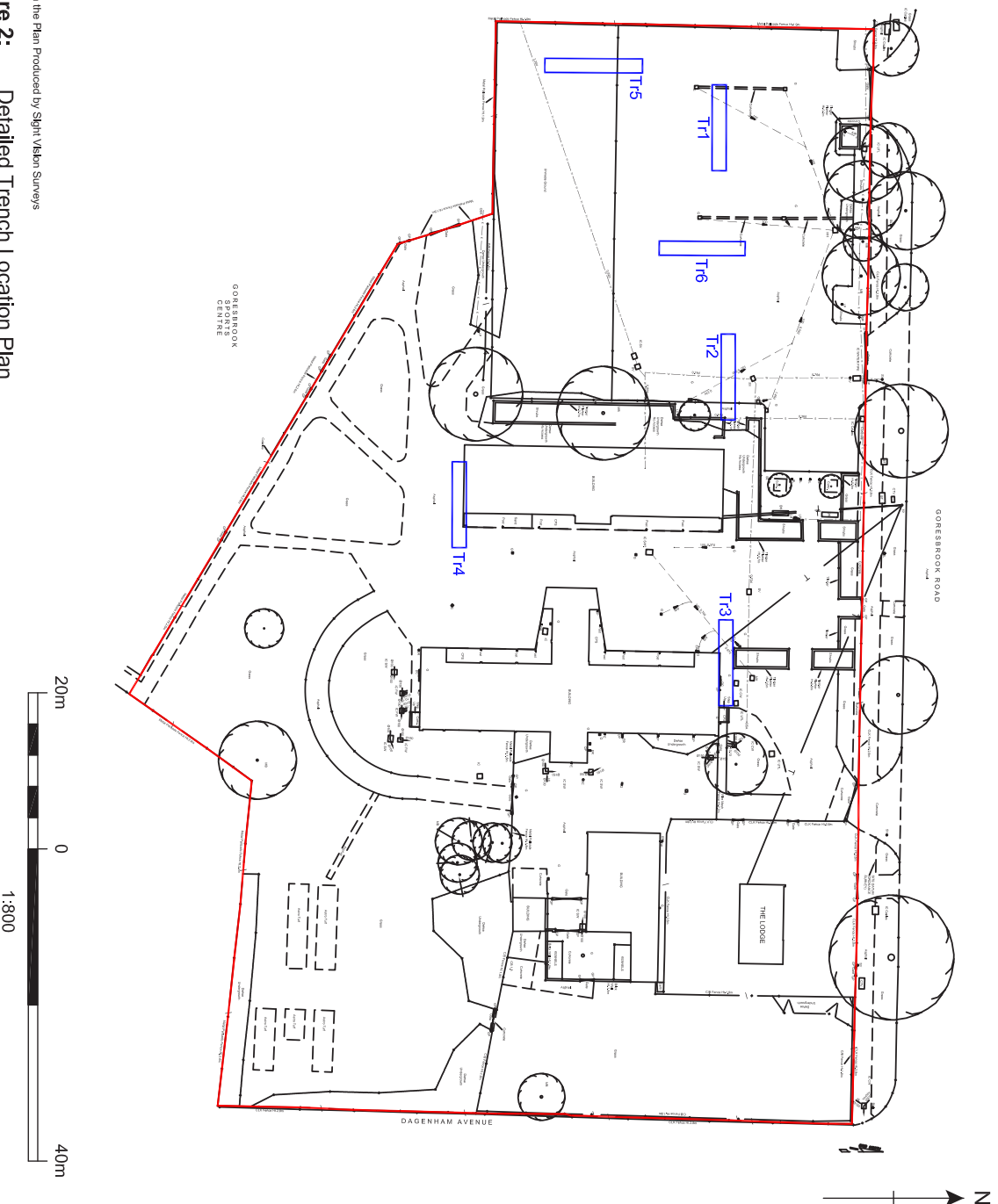


Figure 1: Site Location

FORMER PARKS POLICE CENTRE, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Based on the Plan Produced by Sight Vision Surveys

Figure 2: Detailed Trench Location Plan



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RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

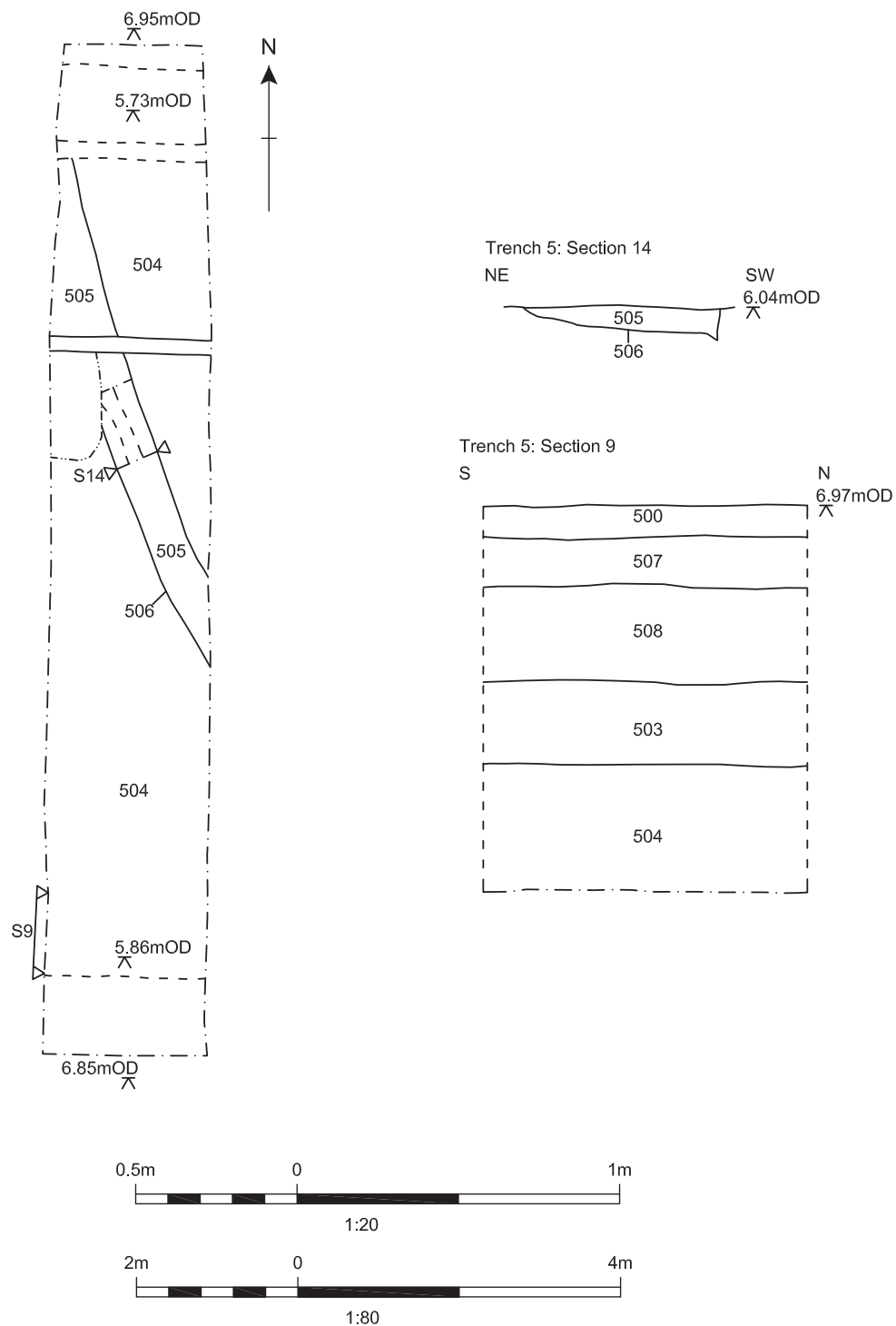
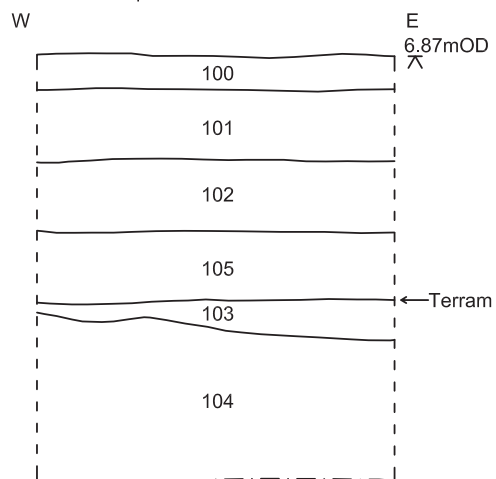


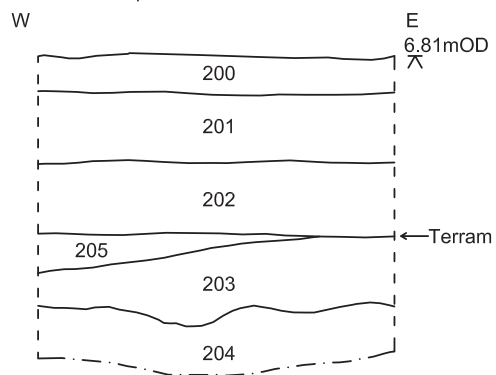
Figure 3: Trench 5: Plan (1:80) and Sections (1:20)

FORMER PARKS POLICE CENTRE, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

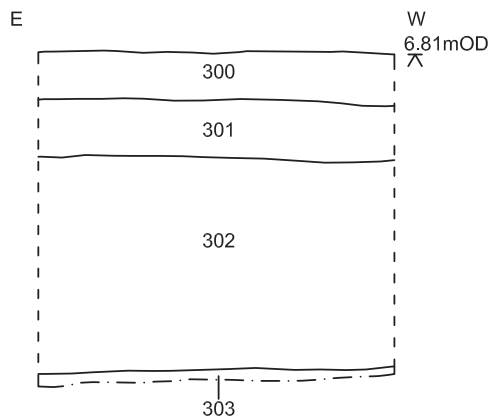
Trench 1 Sample Section



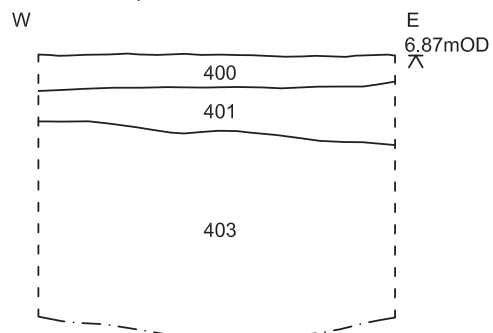
Trench 2 Sample Section



Trench 3 Sample Section



Trench 4 Sample Section



Trench 6 Sample Section

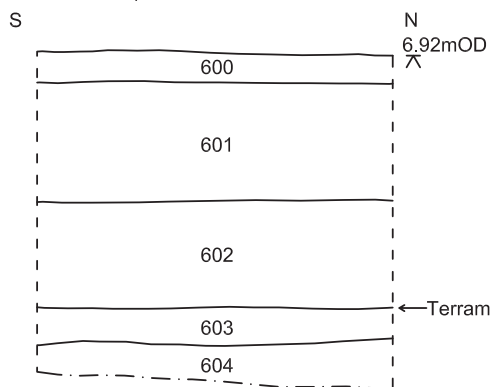


Figure 4: Sample Sections

Appendices

Appendix A- Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Tarmac surface	13.00m	1.80m	0.10m
101	Hardcore	6.00m	1.80m	0.20m
102	Hardcore	7.00m	1.80m	0.20m
103	Alluvial/ marsh silt	13.00m	1.80m	0.10m
104	Terrace gravel	13.00m	1.80m	>0.45m
105	Modern made ground	2.00m	1.80m	0.20m
200	Tarmac surface	13.75m	2.00m	0.10m
201	Hardcore	6.00m	2.00m	0.20m
202	Hardcore	7.00m	2.00m	0.20m
203	Alluvial/ marsh silt	13.75m	2.00m	0.25m
204	Terrace gravel	13.75m	2.00m	>0.25m
205	Modern demolition layer	2.00m	1.80m	0.10m
300	Tarmac surface	13.25m	1.50m	0.15m
301	Modern demolition layer	6.00m	1.50m	0.15m
302	Clayey silt deposit	7.00m	1.50m	0.60m
303	Terrace gravel	13.25m	1.50m	>0.05m
400	Tarmac surface	12.50m	1.80m	0.10m
401	Modern demolition layer	6.00m	1.80m	0.18m
402	Alluvial/ marsh silt	12.50m	1.80m	0.20m
403	Fill of 404	3.50m	0.75m	>0.60m
404	Service trench	3.50m	0.75m	>0.60m
405	Fill of 406	3.50m	1.00m	NFE
406	Service Trench	3.50m	1.00m	NFE
407	Fill of 408	0.80m	0.80m	NFE
408	Tree pit	0.80m	0.80m	NFE
409	Fill of 410	0.25m	0.25m	NFE
410	Tree pit	0.25m	0.25m	NFE
411	Fill of 312	0.75m	0.75m	NFE
412	Tree pit	0.75m	0.75m	NFE
413	Terrace gravel	12.50m	1.80m	>0.10m
500	Tarmac surface	12.50m	2.00m	0.12m
501	Hardcore	6.00m	2.00m	0.13m
502	Hardcore	6.00m	2.00m	0.45m
503	Alluvial/ marsh silt	12.50m	2.00m	0.38m
504	Terrace gravel	12.50m	2.00m	>0.05m
505	Fill of 506	5.00m	0.60m	0.10m
506	Shallow ditch	5.00m	0.60m	0.10m
507	Hardcore	6.00m	2.00m	0.15m

FORMER PARKS POLICE CENTRE, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
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Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
508	Hardcore	6.00m	2.00m	0.30m
600	Tarmac surface	12.00m	2.00m	0.10m
601	Hardcore	12.00m	2.00m	0.35m
602	Hardcore	12.00m	2.00m	0.30m
603	Modern demolition layer	12.00m	2.00m	0.10m
604	Terrace gravel	12.00m	2.00m	>0.15m

Appendix B: Finds Assessment

Paul Fitz

Introduction

A very small quantity of finds was retrieved from two contexts (both linear fills) during evaluation trenching. They are listed below.

Assessment

The fill of one service trench (403) has two ferrous objects. One is a small concreted lump of a nail shaft 31mm in length and a complete but heavily oxidised nail with squared head and complete shaft. Its overall length is 88mm.

Two small sherds of bottle glass also came from this fill. One is dark green wine bottle colour and the other pale green tinted. Both are in a fresh condition but too small to further identify. They are likely to be no more than 200 years old.

A single small piece of fire-cracked flint weighing six grams was also retrieved. Context (505), the fill of a ditch, contained two fire-cracked flint pieces, weighing a total of 19 grams, and two small bits of natural brown chert-like stone.

Discussion/Recommendations

Such a small assemblage of finds holds little significance other than helping to try to date the contexts. The iron nails and bottle sherds will definitely give the fill (403) a 'post-medieval' date but it is difficult to tighten the date range. The fill (505) is undated. The two small bits of stone collected are definitely natural and the two heat affected pieces will be of little use for dating. The glass and nails should be retained, as they are the only artefactual evidence for the feature from which they were recovered.

They will be packed and submitted with any future archive according to Museum of London (LAARC) standards.

Appendix C - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-98677

Project details

Project name Former Parks Police Centre, Goresbrook Road

Short description of the project The potential archaeological horizon had been truncated by activities associated with modern buildings and surfaces. The historic maps show the site to have been agricultural in the 19th century, with a trackway near one edge of the site. A single ditch, which may relate to this trackway, was recorded, but there was no associated surface. It may have been lost to truncation, when the agricultural horizon was also removed.

Project dates Start: 01-04-2011 End: 01-04-2011

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project codes reference GBK11 - Sitecode

Any associated project codes reference 30970 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 15 - Other

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds BOTTLE GLASS Modern

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

FORMER PARKS POLICE CENTRE, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM former Barking and
Dagenham parks constabulary, Goresbrook Road

Postcode RM9

Study area 9618.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 4807 8377 51.5328876737 0.135036870786 51 31 58 N 000 08 06 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 6.02m Max: 6.50m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief RPS Planning
originator

Project design RPS
originator

Project Simon Blatherwick
director/manager

Project supervisor Geoff Morley

Type of Consultancy

sponsor/funding
body

Name of RPS on behalf of United House Ltd
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London-LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID GBK11

Physical Contents 'Glass',' Metal'

Physical Archive Two post medieval nails, some fire-cracked flint and two post medieval wine
notes bottle sherds.

Digital Archive Museum of London-LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID GBK11

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic',' other'

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

Digital Archive notes LAARC required archive metadata and images

Paper Archive Museum of London-LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID GBK11

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic', 'other'

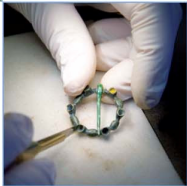
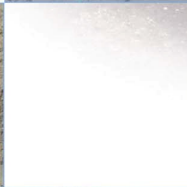
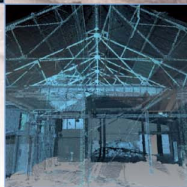
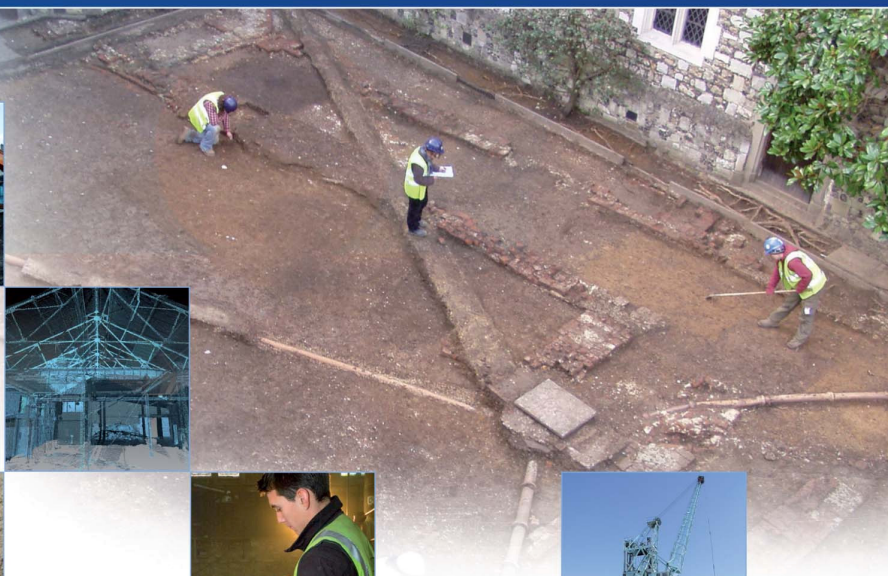
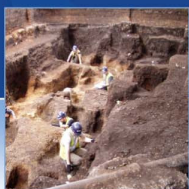
Paper Media 'Context sheet', 'Microfilm', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

available

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	FORMER PARKS POLICE CENTRE, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM:
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Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	AOC
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Description	24 pages A4, four figures, three plates

Entered by	les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	11 April 2011



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