THE WEIGHBRIDGE SITE, COOK ROAD, DAGENHAM, RM9 6UQ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

October 2018

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY

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NGR: TQ 48095 83695

Site Code: CKA18

October 2018

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 17th and 19th of October 2018 on land at the former Weighbridge, Cook Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, RM9 6UQ (TQ 48094 83682).

The evaluation was commissioned by Simon Birnie of Jerram Falkus Construction Ltd to fulfil a request for pre-determination works by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to accompany a planning application. Redevelopment includes clearing the site of a disused public Weighbridge and to develop the area to accommodate 96 new 'containerised' homes, providing temporary accommodation for displaced people, along with external staircases and walkovers, an electricity substation and underground attenuation tanks and water reservoirs.

*The fieldwork involved the excavation of eight rectangular trial trenches (**Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8**). Each trench measured 15m x 1.80m. Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6 & 8 were aligned NE-SW. Trenches 4 & 7 were aligned NW-SE. Trench 2 was aligned N-S.*

There was no evidence for early archaeological features having been cut into the underlying Taplow gravels. Any archaeological deposits were limited to dumped layers – c.0.80m thick – of modern demolition rubble and loose soil, forming the upper context in each trench. It was interpreted that this formed a made ground created during construction of the present Weighbridge.

In Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 & 8 the made ground deposits directly overlay the natural. This was encountered at c0.80m below ground level. In Trench 1, a 50-100mm thick patch of subsoil was found towards the northern end of the trench. Trench 6 featured a layer of moderately rocky, brown, sandy subsoil, c0.45m thick, overlaying the natural. This was interpreted as part of the modern bank construction. Similarly, Trench 7 featured several subsoil layers, with one containing CBM, charcoal and other detritus. This is also considered to be part of the modern bank construction on the southern boundary of the site.

The stratigraphic evidence at the former Weighbridge, Cook Road, reveals a straightforward example of small-scale, late post-medieval/ modern industry, overlying natural ground. As such it is deemed that no further archaeological mitigation need be undertaken.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out between 17th and 19th of October 2018 on land at the Weighbridge, Cook Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, RM9 6UQ (fig.1). The work conformed to a written scheme of investigation (WSI) composed by Compass Archaeology (October 2018), although some very minor adjustments to the locations of Trenches 1 & 7 was undertaken due to pre-existing ground conditions.

Fig 1: *General site location*

1.2 The evaluation was commissioned by Simon Birnie of Jerram Falkus Construction Ltd to fulfil a request for pre-determination works by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). This advice follows the conclusions of a Desk-Based Assessment conducted by Compass Archaeology in July 2018, which concluded that the site contains potential for pre-historic, Roman and post-medieval archaeological deposits (Compass Archaeology, 2018).

1.3 The archaeological evaluation was proposed to mitigate the potential impact of the development through investigation and assessment of the nature and significance of any archaeological survival across the development footprint. Redevelopment consists of clearing the site, and developing it to accommodate 96 new "containerised" homes, providing temporary accommodation for displaced people. Included in this will be external staircases and walkovers, and electricity substation and underground attenuation tanks and water reservoirs.

1.4 The fieldwork involved the excavation of eight rectangular trial trenches. Each trench measured 15m x 1.80m. Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6 & 8 were NE-SW aligned. Trenches 4 & 7 were NW-SE aligned. Trench 2 was N-S aligned.

2 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Jerram Falkus Construction Ltd, in particular Simon Birnie for commissioning Compass Archaeology and supporting the archaeological research, and Peter Bowtell for arranging access to the site and providing proposal plans and details.

3 SITE LOCATION & GEOLOGY

3.1 The site lies on the western end of Cook Road, in the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham. It is set back from the northern carriageway of the A13, formerly Ripple Road, and is bounded by the tennis courts and sports grounds of Goresbrook Sports Centre to the west. The terraced houses of Martin Kinggett Gardens lie immediately to the north, while Dagenham Leisure Park and Travelodge are separated from the study site by Dagenham Avenue situated immediately to the east, (fig. 2)

The existing site is roughly rectangular in plan, measuring 160m x 40m, aligned on a northeast-southwest axis. The site is currently accessed from the A13/Cook Road at its southwestern end. The core of the study site is laid out as an oval-shaped area of overgrown hardstanding surrounded by the roads and parking spaces that formed the Weighbridge compound. This is surrounded by a banked area of planting and steel fencing forming the boundary of the site. Two vacant, single-storey structures, once housing the office and canteen are situated towards the southwestern end of the site.

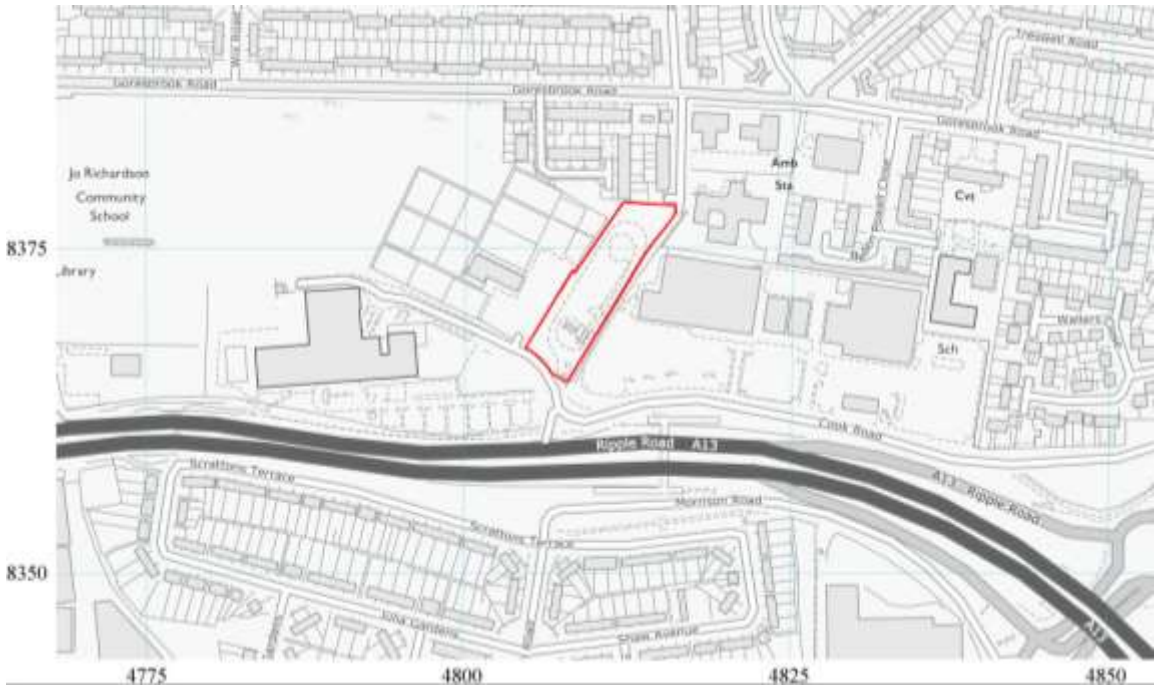

Fig 2: *Site location plan*

3.2 According to the British Geological Survey, (Sheet 257: *Romford*), the underlying geology of the site is London Clay Formation. This is sedimentary bedrock, comprising clay, silt and sand formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago. The overlying superficial geology is shown as drift deposits of Taplow Gravels, comprising of sand and gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago in an environment previously dominated by rivers. The study site is located approximately 200 metres north of the boundary with the Alluvium laid down on the former banks of the Thames, and since reclaimed, (fig.3)

The underlying stratigraphy was confirmed through on-site geotechnical investigations conducted in June 2018, (ST Consult, 2018). Through 3 boreholes, 3 window samples, and 3 test pits it was shown that the extant concrete paving and underlying made ground accounted for the uppermost 0.50m of stratigraphy sealing in medium dense sands and gravels, (Taplow Gravel), over stiff orange brown clays, (London Clay).

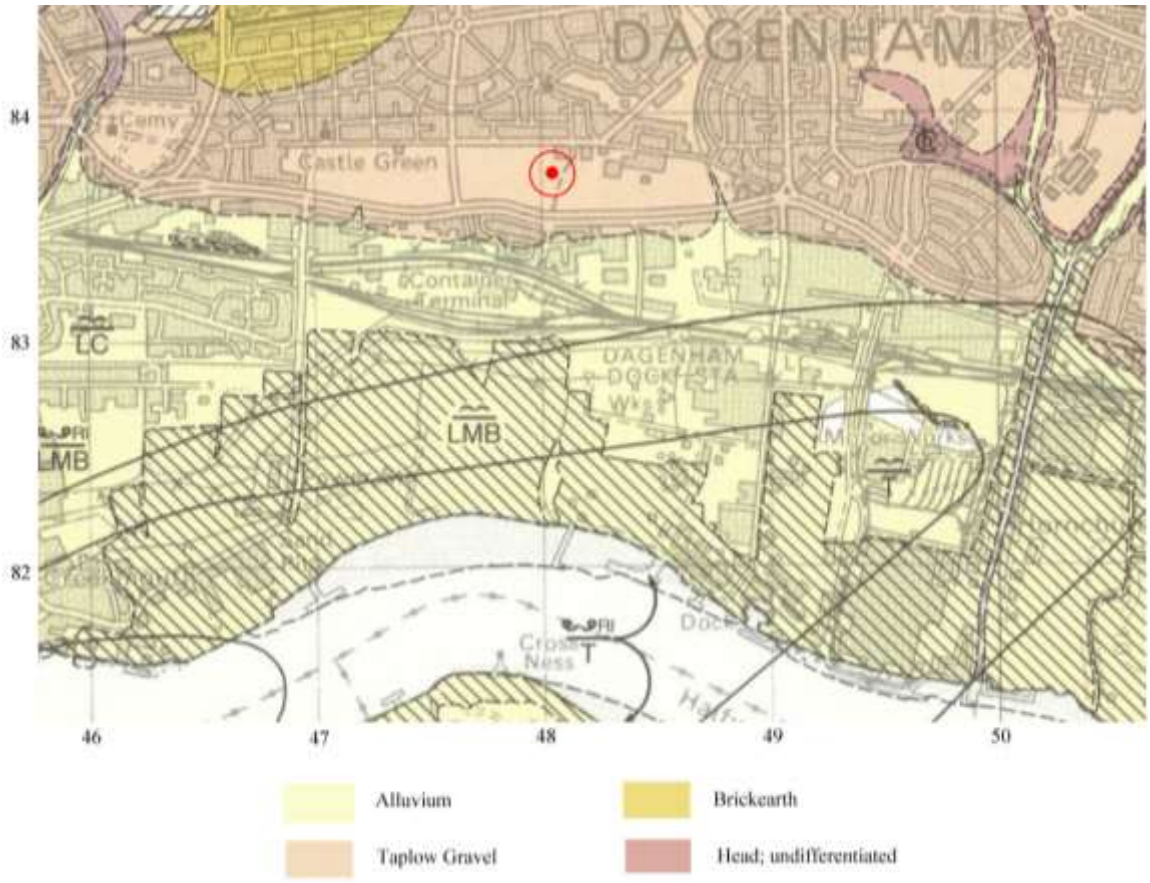

Fig 3: *Site location in relation to underlying geology*

3.3 The main paved areas of the site are broadly flat, lying at *c*6mOD to 5.60mOD, with a very slight southwestward downwards slope. The grassed area at the northern end rising up to 8.26mOD. The western and southwestern boundary verges are also slightly higher at 6.0mOD to 6.90mOD. A small brook, The Gores, flows southwards to the Thames *c*500m east of the site. The North bank of the Thames lies *c*1.4km to the South.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 The following section is largely drawn from the conclusions drawn from the WSI (October, 2018), and based upon Compass Archaeology's own research and the results of a survey of the Greater London Historic Environment Record, (GLHER) of a radius of 500m for TQ 48095 83695. The results of this search are discussed briefly below:

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 The site is known to occupy a wider prehistoric landscape dating back to the earliest farming communities in the region, on well drained gravels, from which trackways led south into the former wetlands on the Thames foreshore. These would have been exploited for its grazing potential and wildfowl and fish stock. The site lies adjacent to a known late-prehistoric farmstead including enclosures, land divisions and storage / rubbish pits situated on the edge of these wetlands (Capon, 2018) (fig.4). The remains were encountered as little as 150mm below ground level and although truncated still survived to an adequate depth to allow for interpretation. The findings are significant as they remain the only example of Iron Age activity found close to the study site. The alignments of both the early-Iron Age and post-medieval ditches imply that they continue into the present study site.

The potential for the site to contain prehistoric remains is therefore deemed to be medium to high.

Fig 4: *Plan showing the Weighbridge site (red outline) in relation to the adjacent Travelodge excavations (dot-dash outlined area), which recorded prehistoric features and 1995 Dagenham Retail Park evaluation, (numbered trenches), which contained the Roman cemetery in Trench 20, top right of the area.*

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 The site also lies adjacent to a small cemetery site identified by the presence of four 1st – 2nd century cremations within an earlier agricultural enclosure ditch (Tamblyn, 1996). The enclosure ditch is believed to continue into the northeastern corner of the study site and therefore the site may contain further Roman remains.

It is therefore believed that the potential for encountering Roman archaeology is medium to high

4.4 Saxon

4.4.1 There is no evidence for Saxon occupation within the immediate area of the site. The main focus of Saxon activity in the area is thought to have been Barking Abbey, *c*4km west of here.

The potential for Saxon deposits being encountered is considered negligible.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 The site is believed to have occupied agricultural land on the periphery of any settlement between the settlement of Barking and the manor of Dagenham, (figs.5-6). It is likely that the site was used for a mixture of arable crops, and may have been split amongst numerous individuals. Any medieval remains are likely to be linked to this land-use, including furrows, boundary lines, drainage ditches, and agricultural soils. It may be that the upper levels of these have been truncated by later developments, but residual material could well remain.

The chance of encountering medieval deposits is therefore deemed to be low to medium.

Fig 5: *Extract from Andre and Chapman*

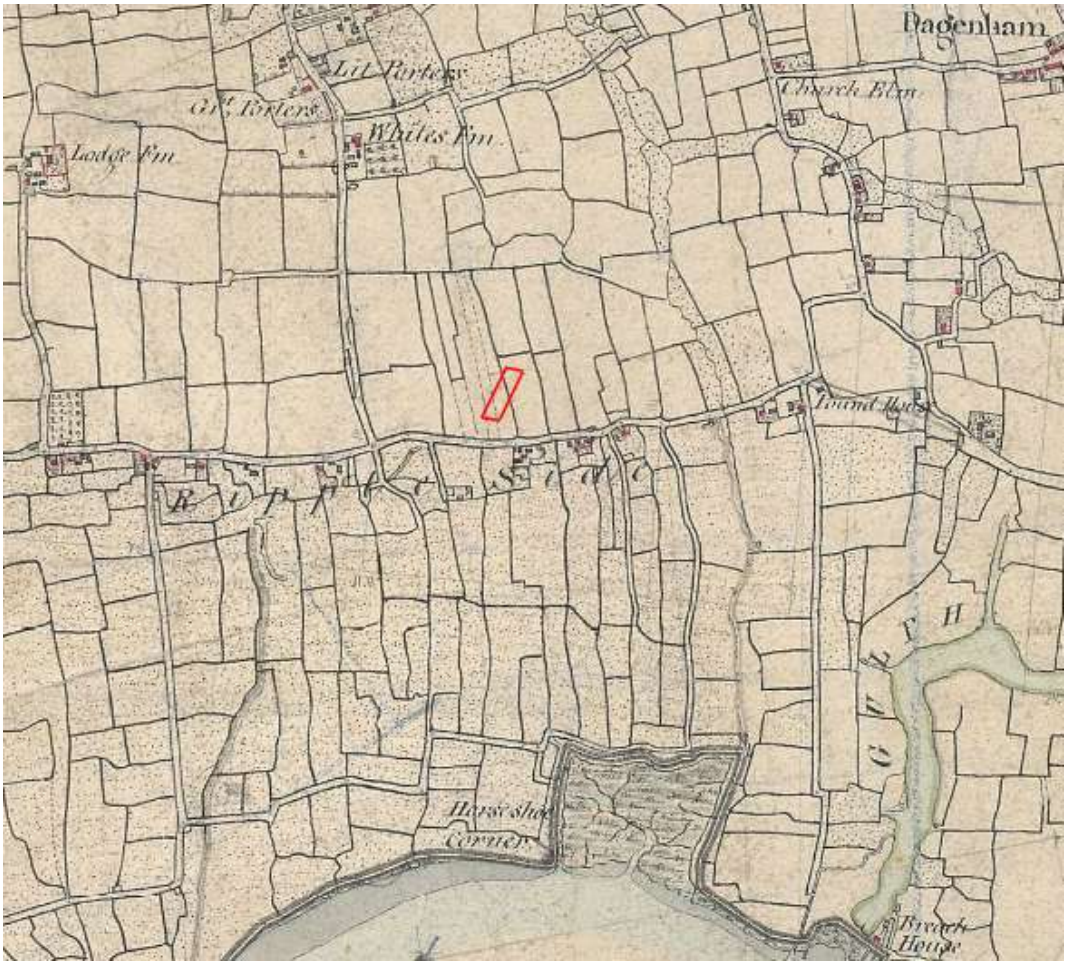

Fig 6: *Extract from the original Ordnance Survey drawing, 1799*

4.6 Post-medieval

4.6.1 The site remained undeveloped until the second half of the 20th century and appears to have been arable land, split amongst several individuals, (fig.7). The site straddled at least one historic hedgerow, evidence of which has been identified in adjacent investigations on the Travelodge site. The line of the hedgerow probably survives on the site, passing through the southeastern and central parts, on a roughly N-S alignment. Similarly agricultural soils may survive in some parts of the site, albeit reworked by later developments.

4.6.2 By the early 1960s the site had been developed as part of the wider Becontree estate with a series of small, single-storey properties occupying the entire length of the site, (fig.8). However these structures did not last very long and were cleared by the 1970s. It is assumed that the structures were temporary in nature, much like those proposed in the current application. The 1960s structures may not have had any dramatic effect upon deeper buried stratigraphy, but could have truncated the upper levels of agricultural soils. The present site layout was established in 1992 when the Weighbridge station was opened

The chance of encountering post-medieval archaeology is high, but will probably be limited to made ground deposits associated with the development of the site in the later-20th century. Some post-medieval plough-soils and land divisions may also survive.

Fig 7: *Extract from Essex OS Sheet LXXIV*

Fig 8: *Extract from TQ plan 4883-4983, 1963*

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

5.1 The evaluation presents the chance to explore the following general and specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site? Can this be related to the findings and features on the adjacent Travelodge site and if so what form does this take?
- Is any prehistoric activity opportunistic/seasonal exploitation or a more formal sedentary occupation?
- Is there any evidence associated with the Roman period? Can this be linked to the adjacent enclosure / cemetery site?
- Is the Roman activity domestic, agricultural, military, religious or industrial?
- Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any post-medieval evidence such as boundary ditches or hedgerows associated with agricultural practices?
- Is there any evidence of the post-war properties shown on cartographic sources?
- At what level and to what extent do archaeological deposits survive across the site?
- What is the nature and depth of natural geology across the site?

6 PLANNING BACKGROUND

6.1 The evaluation represents one element in the archaeological planning process. The evaluation conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), adopted in July 2018. It contains amongst other things the following advice;

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

6.2 Due to the site being located close to areas of archaeological sensitivity the following policy, taken from the current *London Plan* (adopted 2011) is deemed relevant:

Policy 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

A) London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the

desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B) Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect, and where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C) Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D) Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E) New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F) Boroughs should, in Local Development Framework (LDF) policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G) Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage [Historic England], Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

6.3 The site lies within the Borough of Braking and Dagenham which has its own policies regarding archaeological remains and development found in the '*Local Development Framework: Planning for the future of Barking and Dagenham. Borough Wide Development Policies'*, (2011).

POLICY BP3: ARCHAEOLOGY

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

(a) Requiring an appropriate assessment and evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application for any developments in areas of known or potential archaeological interest.
(b) Operating a presumption in favour of the conservation of scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and their settings.
(c) Requiring the conservation in situ of other archaeological remains or, where this is not justifiable or feasible and the need for the development and or other material considerations outweigh the importance of the remains, making provision for their excavation, recording and dissemination.

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

REASONED JUSTIFICATION

5.3.1 *Barking and Dagenham's Heritage Strategy (2000) states that historic records, archaeological excavations and stray finds have illustrated that the Borough contains potential archaeological sites of all periods of local, national and international significance. Barking and Dagenham is largely urban in character and, apart from the local parks and playing fields, significant areas of undeveloped land remain in only two areas; the marshes bordering the Thames and the agricultural land to the north-east at Marks Gate. Where there are likely to be remains of historical interest below ground level, English Heritage, pursuant to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, may recommend to the Secretary of State the designation of an archaeological area. All important historical sites are recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The local authority must then be notified prior to any works being undertaken within a designated area. The local authority must maintain a register of land included within an archaeological area. The Borough has one scheduled ancient monument site - The Barking Abbey Ancient Monument Site.*

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

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

5.3.4 *The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) provides a computerised record of information regarding London's archaeological and historic fabric. The information assists with the early identification of the archaeological and historic interest of an area or site when development is proposed. English Heritage maintains the GLHER for London.*

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

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

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

6.4 The study site lies entirely within the **Ripple Road Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area (APA 2.1)**. This APA, in turn lies directly north of the Barking Level and Dagenham Marsh Tier 3 APA. There are a number of further Tier 2 APAs located within 1km of the study site to the east, west and north.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Standards

7.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2017*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

7.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and were equipped with PPE including hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots, and gloves. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

7.1.3 The Client and the GLAAS Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Havering were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork, and in particular of any significant finds or remains that were exposed

7.2 Fieldwork

7.2.1 The fieldwork involved the excavation of eight trenches sited to provide a representative coverage of the development footprint and also to extract the greatest amount of archaeological data possible. The total trench coverage was 216m^2 which represents an approximate 3.4% sample of the development footprint (fig.9). Trenches 1 & 7 were adjusted slightly from the plan: Trench 1 was moved slightly further south to avoid the modern bank construction on the northern end of the trench, and Trench 7 was moved *c*0.50m SE to avoid a floodlight.

7.2.2 Initial bulk excavation of the trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket and operated under archaeological supervision. Deposits were generally removed in this way in shallow spits to the latest significant archaeological horizon, or in the absence of remains to a clean natural / subsoil layer. It was necessary to temporarily fence off Trench 7, due to the depth of the trench.

Fig.9: *Site plan showing the proposed evaluation trenches in relation to previous excavations and potential features, the proposed ground floor and existing buildings, (green).*

7.2.3 Following machine clearance, archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description. The investigations were photographed, and a sample section of *c*2m at 1:10 was drawn for each trench. Levels were taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, in addition to the section drawing points. The levels were transferred from spot-heights noted on a topographic survey.

7.3 Post-Excavation

7.3.1 The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of an evaluation report, and will be completed by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

7.3.2 No finds or samples were collected from the site.

7.4 Report and Archive

7.4.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be supplied to the Client, Historic England and Havering Borough Council.

7.4.2 The report will contain a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations will be

included as appropriate, including at a minimum a site plan located to the OS grid and provided in both .pdf and .dwg shapefile formats. A short summary of the project will be appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

7.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client and with the Archaeological Advisor to the Borough of Croydon.

7.4.4 Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

8 RESULTS

8.1 The fieldwork involved the excavation of eight rectangular trial trenches (**Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8).** The trenches each measured approximately 15m x 1.80m. Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6 & 8 were NE-SW aligned. Trenches 4 & 7 were NW-SE aligned. Trench 2 was N-S aligned (fig.10)

Fig 10: *Trench locations added to site survey plan*

8.2 The trenches were machine excavated under archaeological supervision, down to the natural geology, which varied significantly between approximately 0.53m – 1.78m below the modern ground level. The trenches are located within a sub-rectangular space, which was occupied by the buildings and paved areas of the former Weighbridge.

8.3 The following section is a written description of the stratigraphy observed within each trench. This is complemented by a photographic record of sections and plans. The contexts numbers used in this report will be numbered according to their trench allocation e.g. 100, 101, 102, 103… 200, 201, 202, 203… and so forth. Fills and layers are shown in (rounded brackets) and cuts are shown in [square brackets]. A context list (Table 1) and a table for those levels included on the drawings (table 2) have been appended to the report (see Appendix I & II).

8.4 Trench 1

8.4.1 Trench 1 was situated at the northern portion of the evaluation area, on a NE-SW alignment (fig.10), and measured approximately 15m in length (N-S), 1.8m in width (E-W) (fig.9).

8.4.2 Following some clearance work, Trench 1 was excavated via machine from the ground surface to the natural. The northernmost side of the trench was situated on a man-made bank, which then dropped down to paved ground on the southern end of the trench. The depth to natural level varied from 0.80m at its S end and 2.0m at its northern end. The ground surface levels were measured at 7.56mOD on the northeast end and 5.25mOD on the southwest end. The trench base levels were measured at 5.51mOD on the northeast end and 4.49mOD on the southwest end.

8.4.3 The Trench 1 section drawing and accompanying photographs (figs. 11, 12, 13 14 & 15) should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.

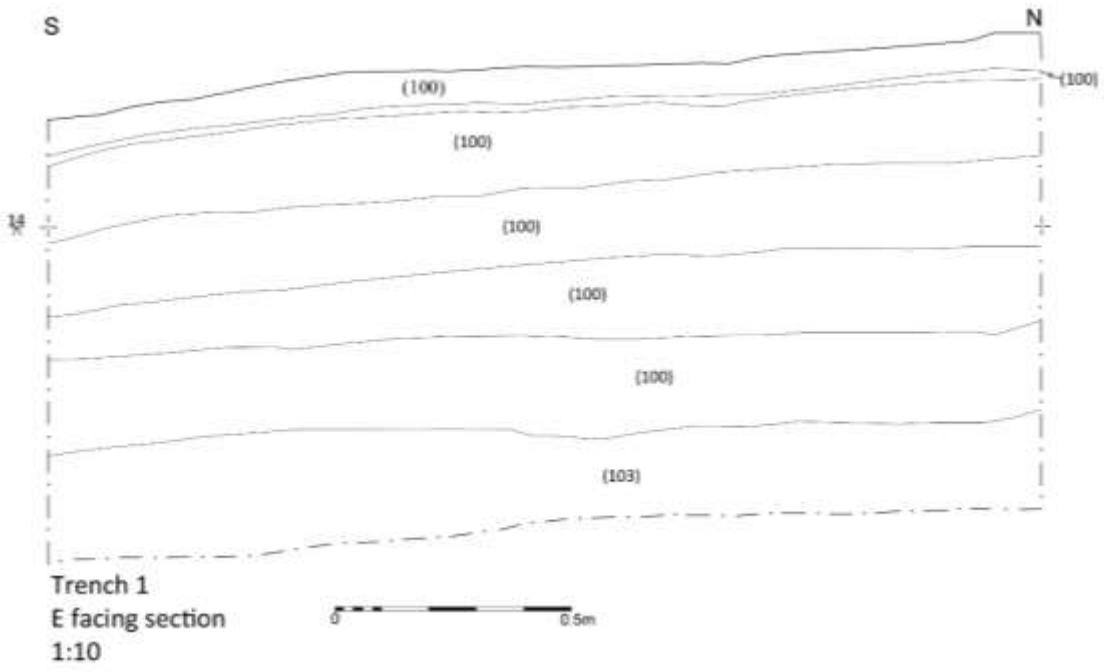

Fig 11: *East facing sample section drawing of Trench 1.*

Fig 12: *NW facing section, Trench 1, highlighting the Made-ground layers (1m scale).*

Fig 13: *(Above left) NNE facing photograph of Trench 1 (1m scale).*

Fig 14: *(Above right) SSW facing photograph of Trench 1 (1m scale).*

Fig 15: *NW facing section, Trench 1, highlighting the man-made bank on the northern end of the trench (1m scale)*

8.4.4 The uppermost layer (100) on the southern end of the trench consisted of a thick layer of made ground. The made ground was comprised of several layers: paving; course, pale-yellow sand; thick, tacky asphalt; mid-grey top, pale-grey top and lastly a mid-brown sandy soil with frequent CBM, charcoal, mortar & stone inclusions. Context (100) was approximately 0.80m in depth (fig.12).

8.4.5 The made-ground is also found in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8. It was interpreted as a number of levelling layers for the Weighbridge paving.

8.4.6 The uppermost layer (101) on the northern end of the trench consisted of a modern-made bank, likely created at around the same time as the made-ground (100). The bank was approximately 2.0m in depth, and was comprised of a friable mid-brown sandy silt, with regular stone inclusions (fig.15).

8.4.7 Below (101) sat a thin 50-100mm thick patch of light brown subsoil, which covered a ceramic land drain at the northwestern side of the trench.

8.4.8 Below (100) was the natural ground (103). This was made up of an orange, very sandy deposit which featured large patches of gravel, and it was observed across the site. The level of the natural undulated ever so slightly. The natural was exposed at 0.80m below the made ground. In some areas, the natural was discoloured; this is likely due to some leached contamination from the above groundworks (100). The natural was measured at 4.49mOD.

8.5 Trench 2

8.5.1 Trench 2 was excavated to the SW of Trench 1, on a N-S alignment. The trench was approximately 15m in length (N-S) and 1.80m in width (E-W), and was located in the northwestern section of the site (fig.10).

8.5.2 Trench 2 was excavated via machine from the ground surface to the natural. At about 7.5m there is a slope in the trench, which makes the northern end slightly deeper. The depth of the trench therefore ranges from 0.30m - 0.75m. The ground surface levels were measured at 5.43mOD at the south end and 5.35mOD at the north end. The trench base levels were measured at 5.12mOD on the S end and 4.86mOD on the N end.

8.5.3 The Trench 2 section drawing and accompanying photographs (figs. 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20) should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.

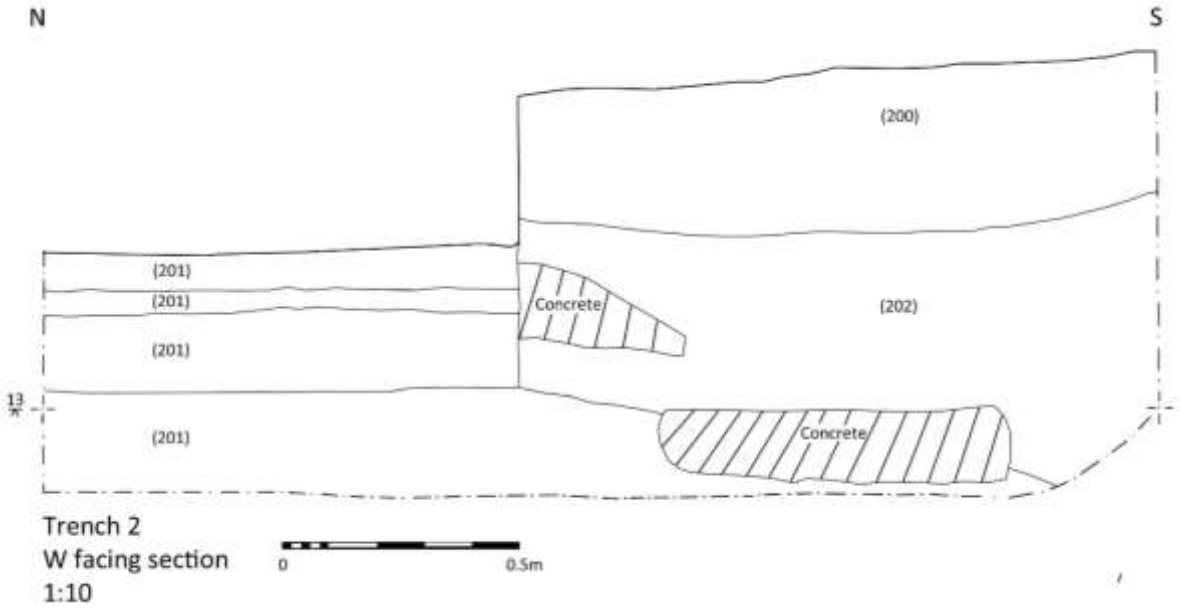

Fig 16: *W facing sample section drawing of Trench 2.*

Fig 17: *Oblique view of W facing section, Trench 2, highlighting the made-ground layer on the N end of the trench (0.50m scale).*

Fig 18: *Oblique view of W facing section. Trench 2, highlighting the topsoil layer on the S end of the trench (0.50m scale).*

Fig 19: *(Above left) N facing photograph of Trench 2 (1m scale).*

Fig 20: *(Above right) S facing photograph of Trench 2 (1m scale)*

8.5.4 The uppermost layer (200) of Trench 2 was made up of topsoil, found over the southern section of the trench, possibly relating to the plant bed in this area. The topsoil was heavily bioturbated, and was comprised of a friable mid-brown silt, with occasional rock inclusions. This layer was around 0.30m in depth. This overlies (201) at the northern end of the trench, and (202), at the southern end (fig.17).

8.5.5 On the northern end of the trench, there was a continuation of the made-ground layer (201). This consisted of several layers: brick paving; bedding sand; asphalt and blue-grey aggregate. This context was around 0.78m in depth. It overlies the natural ground (202).

8.5.6 The natural ground (202) was observed across the trench. It consisted of a compacted orange coarse gravel with some sandy and clayey patches. The natural was raised on the southern end of the trench, and its highest exposed level was at 0.30m. There were several large patches of concrete in the natural, which are likely to be from the placement of the sign which is situated on the eastern edge of this trench. The natural geology at its highest was at 5.12mOD.

8.6 Trench 3

8.6.1 Trench 3 was excavated to the southeast of Trench 1, on a NE-SW alignment (fig.10). The trench was approximately 15m in length (NE-SW) and 1.80m in width (NW-SE), and was located in the northeastern area of the site.

8.6.2 Trench 3 was excavated via machine from the ground surface to the natural level. The trench was sloped slightly from NE-SW. The trench ground surface measured at 5.20mOD at the northeastern end and 5.11mOD at the southwestern end. The trench base levels were measured at 4.71mOD at its northeast end and 4.67mOD at its southwest end, with its maximum depth measured at 0.64m.

8.6.3 The Trench 3 section drawing and accompanying photographs (figs. 21, 22 & 23) should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.

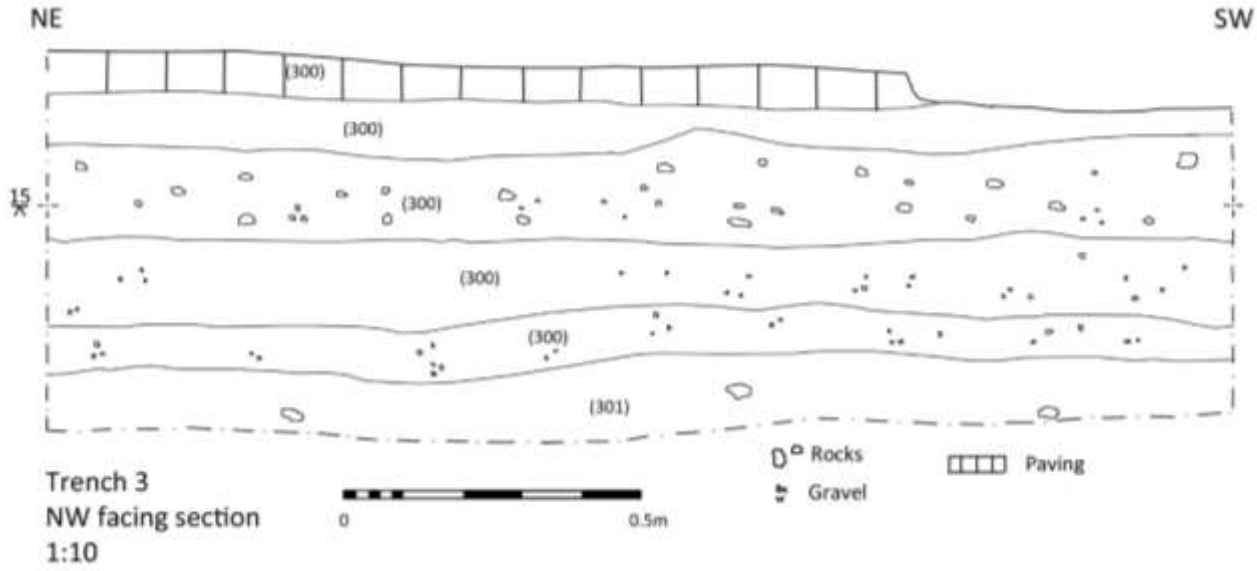

Fig 21: *NW facing sample section drawing of Trench 3.*

Fig 22: (*Above left) SSW facing photograph of Trench 3 (1m scale).*

Fig 23: *(Above right) NNE facing photograph of Trench 3 (1m scale).*

8.6.4 Trench 3 contained the same made-ground layer (300) observed in Trench 1. The made-ground layer was composed of: paving; bedding sand; asphalt; dark-greyish aggregate & a light-greyish aggregate. Context (300) is about 0.54m in depth, and is interpreted as a continuation of the levelling layers for the Weighbridge construction found in Trench 1.

8.6.5 Beneath (300) is the natural ground (301). This was made up of an orange, very sandy deposit which featured large patches of gravel. This natural was observed across the site. There were several modern features cut into the natural: a bore hole (near the middle on the SW part of the trench), a large patch of concrete (near the middle on the E part of the trench), and two land-drains, one of the NE part and the other on the SE part of Trench 3. The natural was encountered at around 4.71mOD.

8.7 Trench 4

8.7.1 Trench 4 was situated on the northwestern portion of the evaluation area, on a NW-SE alignment (fig.10). It measured to approximately 15m in length (NW-SE) and 1.80m in width (NE-SW).

8.7.2 Trench 4 was excavated via machine from the ground surface to the natural level. It was excavated from a reasonably level ground surface. The trench ground surface levels measured at 4.88mOD at the southeast end and 5.11mOD at the northwest end. The levels at the base of the trench measured 4.25mOD at the southeastern end and 4.60mOD at the northwestern end.

8.7.3 The Trench 4 section drawing and accompanying photographs (figs. 24, 25, 26 & 27) should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.

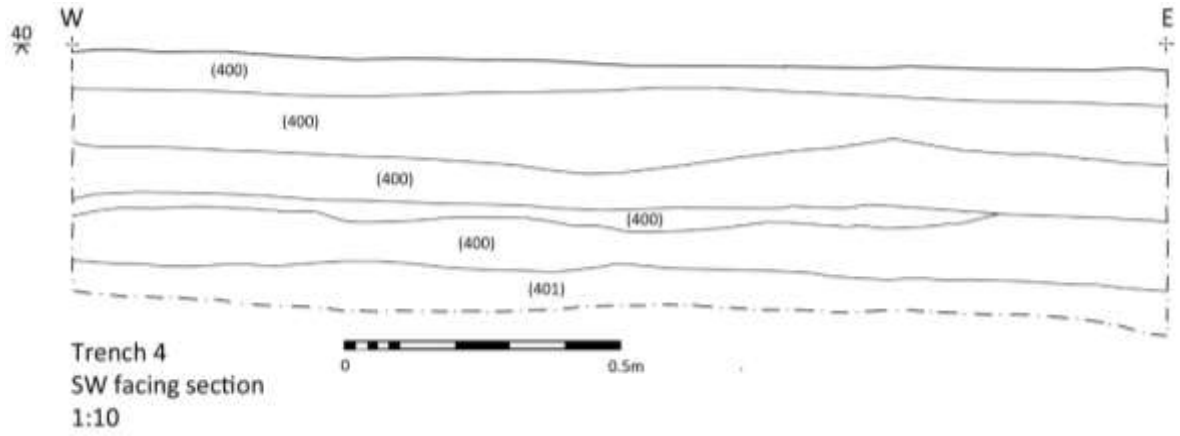

Fig 24: *SW facing sample section drawing of Trench 4.*

Fig 25: *NNE facing section, Trench 4, highlighting the man-made ground layers (0.5m scale)*

Fig 26: *(Above left) NW facing photograph of Trench 4 (1m scale).*

Fig 27: *(Above right) SE facing section of Trench 4 (1m scale).*

8.7.4 Trench 4 contained the same made-ground layer (300) observed in Trench 1. The made-ground layer was composed of: paving; bedding sand; asphalt; large gravel & a light-greyish aggregate. Context (400) was about 0.40m in depth, and was interpreted as a continuation of the levelling layers for the Weighbridge construction found in Trench 1.

8.7.5 The natural geology (400) corresponds with the orange moderately compacted gravelly sand encountered at the bottom of the other trenches. There were some patches of lighter orange natural. The natural was encountered at *c*4.68mOD.

8.8 Trench 5

8.8.1 Trench 5 was situated in the southeastern portion of the evaluation area, on a NE-SW alignment. The trench measured approximately 15m in length (NE-SW) and 1.80m in width (NW-SE).

8.8.2 Trench 5 was excavated via machine from the ground surface to the natural level. It was excavated from a reasonably level ground surface. The trench ground surface levels measured at 5.28mOD at the northeast end and 5.37mOD at the southwest end. The levels at the base of the trench measured at 4.74mOD at the northeast end and 4.83mOD at the southwest end. The trench was 0.54m in depth at the thickest point.

8.8.3 The Trench 5 section drawing and accompanying photographs (figs. 28, 29, 30 & 31) should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.

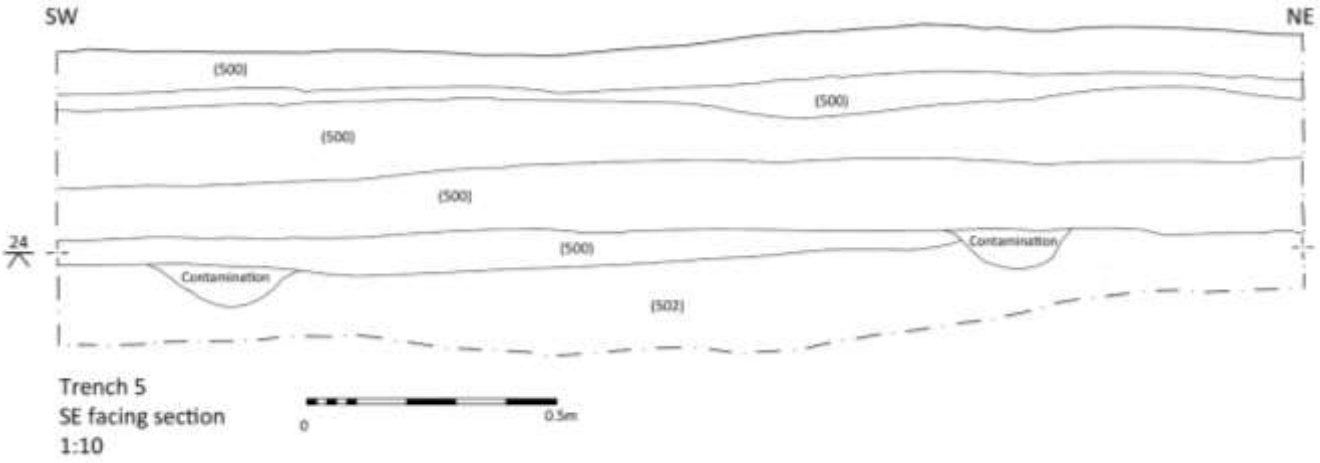

Fig 28: *SE facing sample section drawing of Trench 5.*

Fig 29: *Oblique shot of NW facing section, Trench 5, highlighting the man-made ground layers (0.5m scale).*

Fig 30: *(Above left) SW facing photograph of Trench 5 (1m scale).*

Fig 31: *(Above left) NE facing photograph of Trench 5 (1m scale).*

8.8.4 Trench 5 contains the same made-ground layer (500) observed in Trench 1. The made-ground layer was composed of: paving; bedding sand; asphalt; pink top and a light-greyish aggregate. Context (500) is about 0.44m in depth, and was present across a large portion of the SW end of the trench.

8.8.5 There was a layer of topsoil (501) at the northeast end of the trench, which was mid-brown and extremely bioturbated. This could be where a patch of green/ plant bed was. There was a lighter, compact patch of soil in this area, but after investigation it was deemed to be a slight depression of the topsoil. This layer was measured at approximately 0.54m in depth.

8.8.6 Beneath (500) and (501) was the natural geology (502). This was much the same as it had been in the other trenches, a compact orange sandy-gravelly natural. There was more variation in compaction, and some lighter orange patches. It was first exposed at a depth of 0.44m. In the section, there were two points of interest which were thought to be possible post holes, however upon further inspection it was deemed that these patches were in fact contamination, likely from the made-ground construction above (fig.28). The natural varied, but was found at around 4.93mOD.

8.9 Trench 6

8.9.1 Trench 6 was situated at the southwest portion of the evaluation area, on a NE-SW alignment. The trench measured approximately 15m in length (NE-SW) and 1.80m in width (NW-SE).

8.9.2 Trench 6 was excavated via machine from the ground surface to the natural level. The trench was overlying part of a man-made bank in the southwestern corner of the site. The trench ground surface levels measured 5.94mOD at the northeast end and 5.74mOD at the southwest end. The levels at the base of the trench measured at 4.95mOD on the northeastern end and 5.03mOD on the southwestern end. The trench was between 1m and 0.76m in depth

8.9.3 The Trench 6 section drawing and accompanying photographs (figs. 32, 33, 34 & 35) should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.

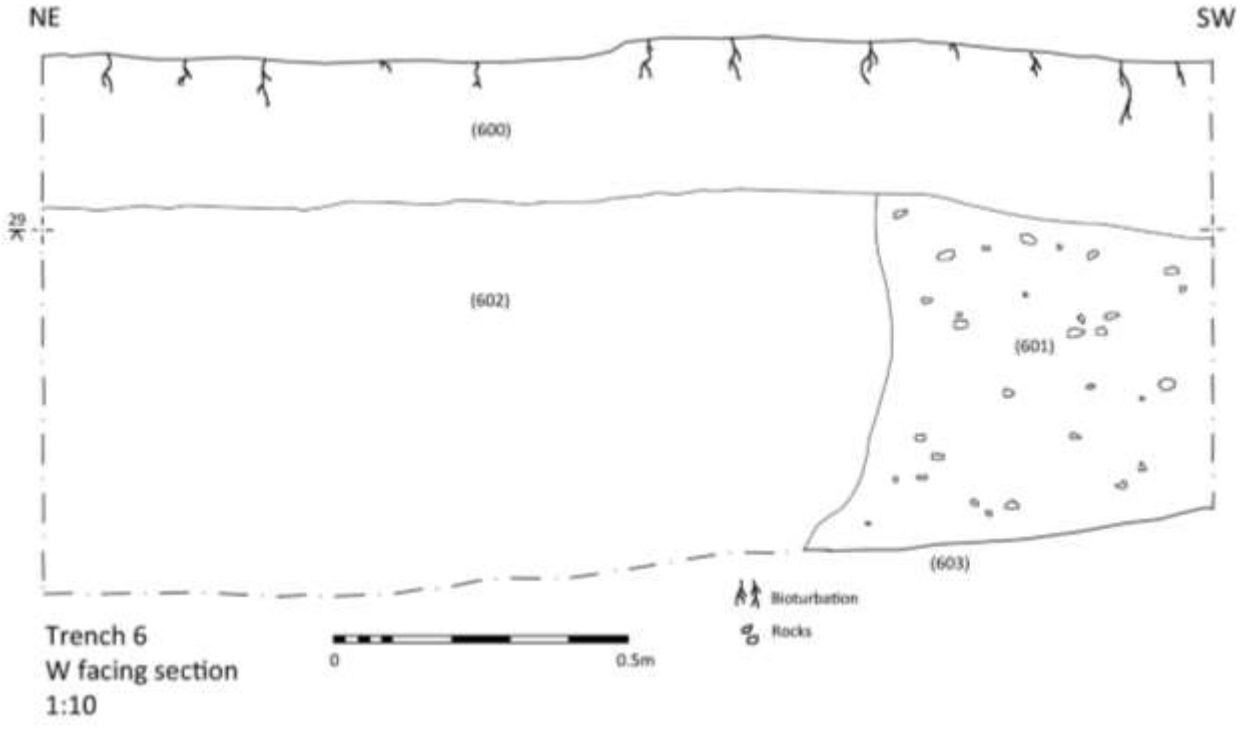

Fig 32: *W facing sample section drawing of Trench 6.*

Fig 33: *Oblique shot of NW facing section, Trench 6, highlighting the historic hedge line (1m scale)*

Fig 34: *(Above left) SSW facing photograph of Trench 6 (1m scale).*

Fig 35: *(Above right) NNE facing photograph of Trench 6 (1m scale).*

8.9.4 The uppermost layer in Trench 6 was a mid-brown, friable topsoil with frequent bioturbation and regular <10cm stone inclusions (600). This topsoil is interpreted to be a man-made deposit, to create a bank against the fencing on the northwestern edge of the Weighbridge. This layer was 0.26m in depth.

8.9.5 Beneath (600) was a layer of subsoil (601). It consisted of moderately compacted, pale-brown sandy soil with frequent <10cm stone inclusions. This layer was also slightly bioturbated, but not as much as (600), and had been disturbed at the northeastern end by a historic hedge (602), indicating that this may possibly have been an older subsoil, as opposed to part of the Weighbridge construction.

8.9.6 Cut into (601) was a historic hedge field boundary (602), which ran diagonally across the northeastern end of the trench (fig.9). It consisted of a very compacted pale orangey-brown fill with no inclusions, and a very rough/ disturbed 'cut' line (fig.32). The cut and fill were grouped together.

8.9.7 Beneath (601) & (602) lay the natural geology of the site (603). This was much the same as it had been in the other trenches; a compact orange sandy-gravelly natural. Although there were very compacted sandy parts in among a larger spread of gravel here. It came in at a depth of approximately 0.85m. The natural varied but was found at approximately 4.95mOD.

8.10 Trench 7

8.10.1 Trench 7 was situated at the southwestern portion of the evaluation area, on a NW-SE alignment (fig.10). It measured to approximately 15m in length (NW-SE) and 1.80m in width (NE-SW).

8.10.2 Trench 7 was excavated via machine from the ground surface to the natural level. The trench was overlying part of a man-made bank in the southwestern corner of the site. The trench was deeper at the northwest end, gradually sloping upwards towards the southeastern end. The trench ground surface levels measured 6.36mOD at the northwest end and 5.78mOD at the southeast end. The levels at the base of the trench measured 5.28mOD at the northwest end and 4.99mOD at the southeast end. It measured 1.78m at its deepest point.

8.10.3 The Trench 7 section drawing and accompanying photographs (figs. 36, 37, 38 & 39) should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.

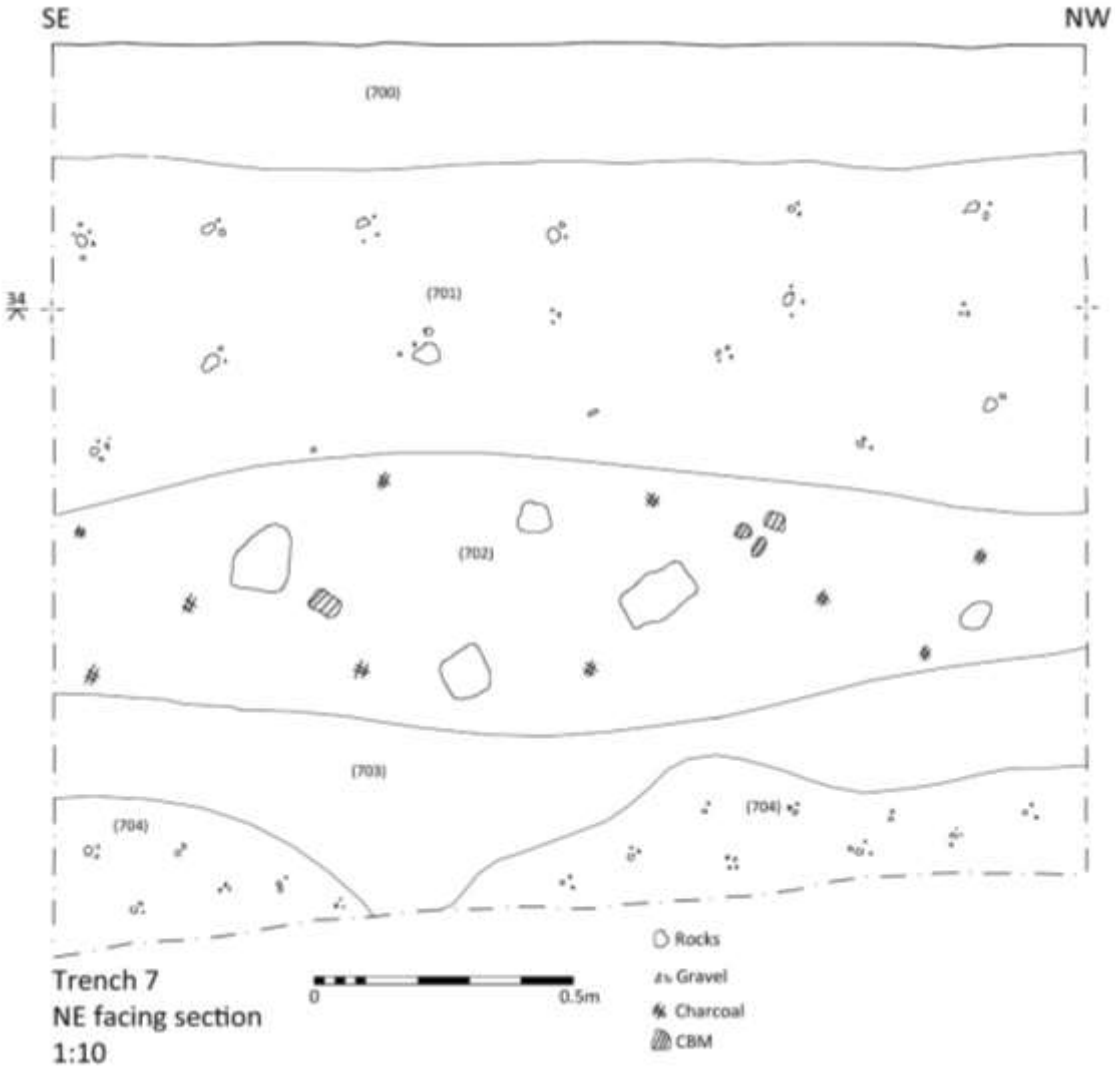

Fig 36: *NE facing sample section drawing, Trench 7.*

Fig 37: *Oblique shot of NE facing section, Trench 7, highlighting the rubble layers, (1m scale)*

Fig 38: *NW facing photograph of Trench 7 (1m scale)*

Fig 39: *SE facing photograph of Trench 7 (1m scale)*

8.10.4 The uppermost layer of Trench 7 was a friable brown silty topsoil with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate bioturbation (700). This topsoil was interpreted to be the same as that found in Trench 6 (600), and was likely a man-made deposit creating a bank up against the southwestern fencing around the Weighbridge. This layer was 0.26m in depth.

8.10.5 Beneath (700) was a thick layer of pale, friable greyish-brown silt (701). This layer had frequent stone and gravel inclusions. This also appeared to be a modern deposit, forming the boundary bank in this area of the site. This layer was 0.70m in depth.

8.10.6 Context (701) was overlying another thick layer (702). This consisted of a compact greyish-brown sandy silt regular CBM, charcoal & stone inclusions, in addition to occasional plastic inclusions. Context (702) is interpreted as a modern rubble deposit. The deposit varied in depth from 0.25m – 0.56m.

8.10.7 Beneath (702) was a compact, pale-brown clayey-silt layer (703). This was overlying the natural, and was interpreted as being associated with a modern drain which was visible in the southwest section of the Trench. It could have been a levelling deposit after the drain was installed. This deposit varied in depth between 0.08m and 0.38m.

8.10.8 The natural geology (704) was much the same as elsewhere on the site; a compact, orange mixed sand and gravel natural. There were large patches of brown and lighter orange discolouration, which was likely due to leaching from the made-ground above. There was a dark patch of brown geology situated where the land drain (which was visible in the southwest facing section) would have been (fig.37). The natural comes in at a depth of 4.99mOD at its highest point.

8.11 Trench 8

8.11.1 Trench 8 was situated in the southeastern portion of the evaluation area, on a NE-SW alignment. The trench measured approximately 15m in length (NE-SW) and 1.80m in width (NW-SE).

8.11.2 Trench 6 was excavated via machine from the ground surface to the natural level. The trench was situated on paved ground at the southeastern end and on a plant bedding area at the northwest end. The trench ground surface levels measured 6.27mOD at the northeast end and 5.76mOD at the southwest end. The levels at the base of the trench measured 5.92mOD at the northeast end and 5.14mOD at the southwest end. The trench was up to 0.75m in depth.

8.11.3 The Trench 8 section drawing and accompanying photographs (figs.40-43) should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.

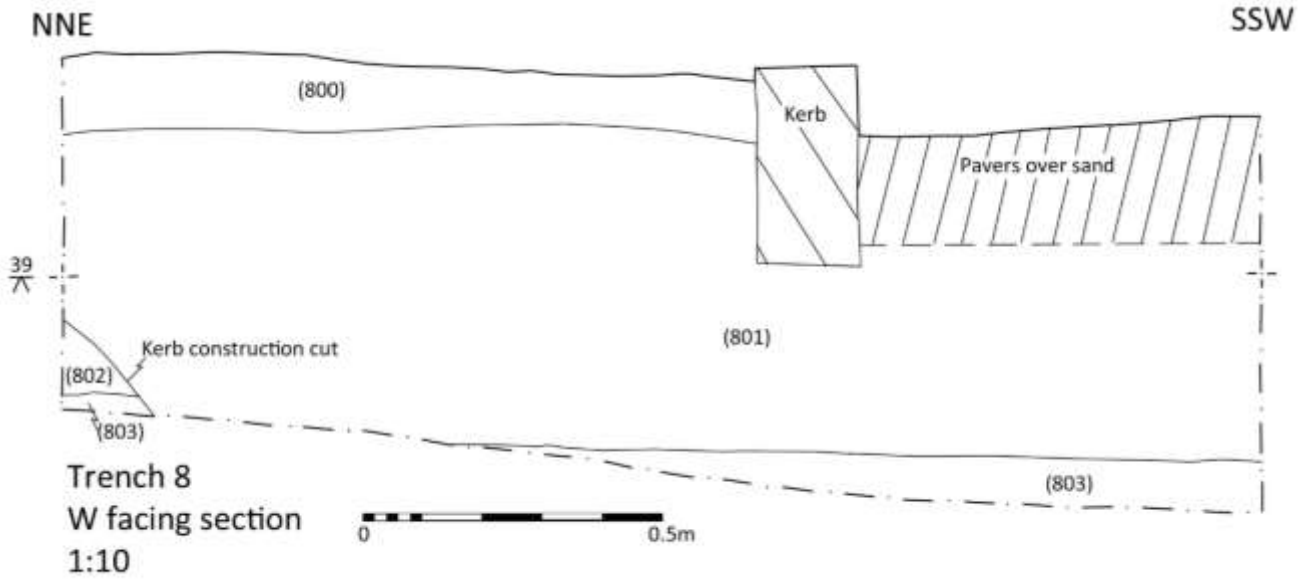

Fig 40: *W facing sample section drawing, Trench 8.*

Fig 41: *Oblique shot of W facing section, Trench 8, highlighting the divide between the paved weighbridge surface and the plant bed, (0.5m scale).*

Fig 42: *(Above left) NNE facing photograph of Trench 8 (1m scale)*

Fig 43: *(Above right) SSW facing photograph of Trench 8 (1m scale)*

8.11.4 At the north-northeast end of Trench 8 is the topsoil of a plant border (800). This consists of a loose dark-brown silty soil, with some bioturbation. Context (800) extends for 6.05m to the kerb line which divided this trench between the Weighbridge made ground and the plant bed. This layer was 0.12m in depth.

8.11.5 At the south-southwest end of Trench 8 is the made ground (801) found in Trench 1. It comprises of: pavers; bedding sand; asphalt; pink mot (type 1) and grey aggregate. This is interpreted as a levelling/ surface layer for the Weighbridge. It measured 0.66m in depth and overlay the natural geology.

8.11.6 Beneath the topsoil (800) was a compacted, pale-brown gravelly subsoil (802). This extended for 6.05m to the kerb line which divided the trench between the Weighbridge made ground and the plant bed (fig.41). Context (802) measured 0.30m in depth, and was overlying the natural geology.

8.11.7 The natural geology (803) was a compact, orange, mixed sand and gravel deposit, which was overlain by (801) & (802). It was present from a depth of 0.40m at the north-northeastern end of the site and 0.65m at the south-southwestern end of the site. It measured 5.92mOD at its highest point.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 In answer to the archaeological research questions proposed in the WSI (Compass Archaeology, October 2018), there was no indication in the evaluation trenches of any activity having occurred pre-19th century. There was strong archaeological interest in this site, particularly Trenches 3, 5, 6 and 8, due to the possibility of these trenches containing the continuation of archaeological features found in the excavations which were undertaken to the East of the Weighbridge. Additionally, it was believed that there may have been features cut into the natural geology of the site which may have been undisturbed by the Weighbridge construction. There was no evidence, however, of any of these archaeological features, except for the remainder of a historic hedge found in Trench 6. Instead, the stratigraphic evidence at the Weighbridge, Cook Road, presented a relatively straightforward example of a small-scale, later post-medieval/ modern industry overlying natural sand and gravel geology. As such, it is considered that no further archaeological mitigation need be undertaken.

9.2 Most of the archaeological deposits excavated on site consisted of modern layers of made ground, demolition rubble and loose soil, except for the historic hedge fill and the subsoil in Trench 6. Made-ground formed the upper context in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8 (100), (200), (300), (400), (500), (702) and (801). The made ground was between 0.54m and 0.66m in depth and extended across the majority of the site. It consisted of pavers, bedding sand, asphalt, pink aggregates and grey aggregates; this layer was constructed as levelling/ surfacing for the Weighbridge. There were other modern deposits across the site, these were found in Trenches 1, 6, 7 and 8 (101), (600), (700), (701), (703) & (800). The deposits (101), (600), (700) and (701) were made to create a bank along the southwest, northwest and northeast areas of the fence line which surrounds the weighbridge. Context (703) was associated with a modern drain and (800) was part of a flowerbed which was constructed around the buildings on the site.

9.3 In Trenches 1, 6 and 8 there were some historical deposits remaining. In Trench 1, there was a small amount of relic soil (102) which was only 50-100mm thick. Trench 6 featured a historic hedge line (602) which was sealed under the modern bank soil (600). This hedge line was cut into subsoil (601) which was also sealed beneath (600), these were both *c*0.50m in depth. Lastly was subsoil (802) found beneath topsoil (800) of the flower bed in Trench 8, which had been disturbed by the made ground (801). This could be soils which were present before the construction of the Weighbridge. It was 0.30m in depth.

9.4 Below these deposits was the underlying geology (103), (202), (301), (401), (502), (603), (704), (803). The natural geology consisted of a compact, orange mixture of sand and gravel, with occasional discoloured patches. The natural geology was encountered at varying depths, depending on the trench location. However, from the levels taken from the base of each trench, and the section drawings, it seems that the variation was fairly uniform suggesting the site had suffered significant truncation and levelling to facilitate construction of the present weighbridge site.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Written sources

Capon, L, 2018. Dagenham Retail Park (East Thames Plaza), Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham: Post Excavation Assessment Report. AOC Archaeology Group unpublished client report 33453

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field Evaluation*

Compass Archaeology, 2018. *The Weighbridge site, Cook Road, Dagenham, RM9 6UQ: A Written Scheme of Investigation for and Archaeological Evaluation*

Historic England, 2015a. Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London

ST Consult, 2018. *Desk Study and Site Investigation Report: Former Weighbridge Station, Cook Road, Dagenham, RM9 6FD*

Tamblyn W.S. 1996. *Archaeological Evaluation of the Site of the Former Sacred Heart School, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. Newham Museum Service unpublished client report*

10.2 Cartographic Sources (Chronological)

Andre and Chapman, *Map of Essex*, (1777)

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings, *Sheet 132: Barking*, (published 1799)

Ordnance Survey, *Essex Sheet LXXIV*, (Surveyed 1862, published 1875)

Ordnance Survey, *1:1250 scale Plan Sheet TQ4883-4983*, (Revised 1961, published 1963)

APPENDIX I Context list (*Table 1)*

Trench 1

Context	Description	Interpretation
(100)	Multiple layers consisting of: paving; asphalt; mid-grey aggregate; pale-grey aggregate & brown sandy soil with CBM, charcoal, stone & mortar flecking	Levelling/ surface layers comprising modern made ground
(101)	Loose mid-brown sandy silt with regular stone inclusions	A modern made ground bank
(102)	Moderately compacted light brown silt subsoil	Relic soil, visible over ceramic land drain
(103)	Compact orange sand with large gravel patches	Natural geology

Trench 2

Context	Description	Interpretation
(200)	Friable, mid-brown silt with occasional rock inclusions and bioturbation	Topsoil from plant bed.
(201)	Multiple layers consisting of: paving; bedding sand; asphalt & blue-grey aggregate	Levelling/ surface layers comprising modern made ground.
(202)	Very compacted orange coarse gravel, with sand and clay patches	Natural geology

Trench 3

Context	Description	Interpretation
(300)	Multiple layers consisting of: paving; bedding sand; asphalt; dark-grey aggregate and pale-grey aggregate	Levelling/ surface layers comprising modern made ground
(301)	Compact orange sand with gravel patches	Natural geology

Trench 4

Context	Description	Interpretation
(400)	Multiple layers consisting of: bedding sand; asphalt; gravel and grey aggregate	Levelling/ surface layers comprising modern made ground
(401)	Compact orange sand with gravel patches	Natural geology

Trench 5

Context	Description	Interpretation
(500)	Multiple layers consisting of: paving; bedding sand; asphalt; pink aggregate and grey aggregate	Levelling/ surface layers comprising modern made ground
(501)	Mid-brown silt with frequent bioturbation	Topsoil, possibly where a plant bed was located.
(502)	Compact orange sand with gravel patches	Natural geology

Trench 6

Context	Description	Interpretation
(600)	Mid-brown silty soil with frequent bioturbation & moderate <10cm rock inclusions	Modern layer, made to create a bank against the fence line
(601)	Moderately compacted pale-brown sandy soil with frequent <10cm rocks. Slight bioturbation	Possible archaeological soil, as it has a historic hedge cutting into it
(602)	Very compact pale orangey-brown sand with no inclusions	Cut & fill of a historic hedge field boundary running E-W across site.
(603)	Compact orange sand with gravel patches	Natural geology

Trench 7

Context	Description	Interpretation
(700)	Friable brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions	Topsoil to build up the modern made bank.
(701)	Friable/ loose, pale-grey silt with regular gravel inclusions	Modern deposit to build up the modern made bank
(702)	Compact greyish-brown sandy silt with regular CBM, charcoal & rock inclusions	Made ground – a rubble dump to build up the modern made bank
(703)	Compact pale-brown clayey-silt	Associated with a modern drain, possible levelling deposit after the drain was installed.
(704)	Compact orange sand with gravel patches	Natural geology

Trench 8

Context	Description	Interpretation
(800)	Loose, friable dark-brown silt with occasional bioturbation	Topsoil of a plant border
(801)	Multiple layers consisting of: paving; bedding sand; asphalt; pink aggregate and grey aggregate	Levelling/ surface layers comprising modern made ground
(802)	Compacted pale-brown gravelly silt	Subsoil, possibly pre-construction
(803)	Compact orange sand with gravel patches	Natural geology

APPENDIX II Site Levels (*table 2)*

All values are given in metres above Ordnance Datum (mOD).

The levels were transferred from spot-heights noted on a topographic survey – the TBM was set at **5.69mOD**

Trench 1		
Reduced Level	**mOD**	**Location**
1	7.56	SW end of trench (Top)
2	5.51	SW end of trench (Base)
3	5.25	NE end of trench (Top)
4	4.49	N end of trench (Base)
14	5.08	Datum peg (Section 1)

Trench 2		
Reduced Level	**mOD**	**Location**
5	5.43	NE end of trench (Top)
6	5.12	NE end of trench (Base)
7	5.35	SW end of trench (Top)
8	4.86	SW end of trench (Base)
13	4.93	Datum peg (Section 2)

Trench 3		
Reduced Level	**mOD**	**Location**
9	5.20	NE end of trench (Top)
10	4.71	NE end of trench (Base)
11	5.11	SW end of trench (Top)
12	4.67	SW end of trench (Base)
15	4.91	Datum peg (Section 3)

Trench 4		
Reduced Level	**mOD**	**Location**
16	4.88	SE end of trench (Top)
17	4.25	SE end of trench (Base)
18	5.11	NW end of trench (Top)
19	4.60	NW end of trench (Base)
40	5.01	Datum peg (Section 4)

Trench 5		
Reduced Level	**mOD**	**Location**
20	5.28	NE end of trench (Top)
21	4.74	NE end of trench (Base)
22	5.37	SW end of trench (Top)
23	4.83	SW end of trench (Base)
24	4.93	Datum peg (Section 5)

Trench 6		
Reduced Level	**mOD**	**Location**
25	5.94	NE end of trench (Top)
26	4.96	NE end of trench (Base)
27	5.74	SW end of trench (Top)
28	5.03	SW end of trench (Base)
29	5.58	Datum peg (Section 6)

Trench 7		
Reduced Level	**mOD**	**Location**
30	6.36	NW end of trench (Top)
31	5.28	NW end of trench (Base)
32	5.78	SE end of trench (Top)
33	4.99	SE end of trench (Base)
34	6.45	Datum peg (Section 7)

Trench 8		
Reduced Level	**mOD**	**Location**
35	6.27	NNE end of trench (Top)
36	5.76	NNE end of trench (Base)
37	5.92	SSW end of trench (Top)
38	5.14	SSW end of trench (Base)
39	5.73	Datum peg (Section 8)

Appendix III OASIS online data collection form

OASIS ID: compassa1-332705

Project details

Project name	The Weighbridge site, Cook Road, Dagenham, RM9 6UQ
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 17th and 19th of October 2018 on land at the former Weighbridge, Cook Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, RM9 6UQ. The fieldwork involved the excavation of eight rectangular trial trenches. There was no evidence for early archaeological features having been cut into the underlying natural geology. Any archaeological deposits were limited to dumped layers - c.0.80m thick - of modern demolition rubble and loose soil, forming the upper context in each trench. It was interpreted that this formed a made ground created during construction of the present Weighbridge.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2018 End: 19-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CKA18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	''Targeted Trenches''
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING The Weighbridge Site
Postcode	RM9 6UQ
Study area	6400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 48094 83682 51.532090577749 0.135345655467 51 31 55 N 000 08 07 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Contractor
Name of sponsor/funding body	Jerram Falkus Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	CKA18

Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	CKA18
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Weighbridge Site, Cook Road, Dagenham, RM9 6UQ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bowes, P
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	250 York Rd, London SW11 3SJ
Description	In house report: 51pp, including 43 illustrations and photographs, and two tables. Text includes historical background to the site, details of methodology used, description and interpretation of deposits/features investigated.