

**LAND ADJACENT TO
CROSS KEYS PUBLIC HOUSE,
CROWN STREET, DAGENHAM,
RM10 7UH**

An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment Report

February 2019



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NGR (centre): TQ 50050 84600
Site Code: CRJ19

February 2019

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 7th and 8th of February 2019 on land adjacent to the former Cross Keys Public House, Crown Lane, Dagenham, RM10 7UH.

The evaluation was commissioned by Neil Rouse Architectural Design on behalf of the landowner as a condition of planning. The site is located within the Dagenham Village Archaeological Priority Area and was deemed to hold potential to contain remains associated with post-medieval features including a collection of outbuildings and possible pond.

The fieldwork involved the excavation of three trial trenches measuring 10, 12 and 15m long by 2m wide. The trenches were positioned to provide an adequate coverage of the proposed development footprint as well as to investigate known historic features towards the centre of the site.

The evaluation recorded evidence of the water feature shown on 19th century maps at a depth of 0.70m below ground level in the western edge of the evaluation area, continuing to a depth of c1.60m. The remainder of the site produced little in the way of archaeologically significant observations. The remains of a buried agricultural land surface were exposed in the centre and east of the site and contained a single sherd of Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware date to the 15th and 16th century. Natural was observed in the base of all three trenches comprising sandy-silty-flinty-gravels. The upper stratigraphy of the trenches comprised a significant quantity of dumped and reworked material containing modern demolition detritus and domestic waste.

The site was shown to be essentially devoid of significant archaeological remains, and as such no further mitigation is deemed necessary.

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Fig.4 reproduced, adapted and amalgamated from original drawings by East Anglian Land Surveys Ltd. and N J Rouse Architectural Design and Surveying Services

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following document forms an archaeological evaluation assessment report of fieldwork conducted on land adjacent to the Cross Keys Public House, Crown Street, Dagenham, RM10 7UH (fig.1).

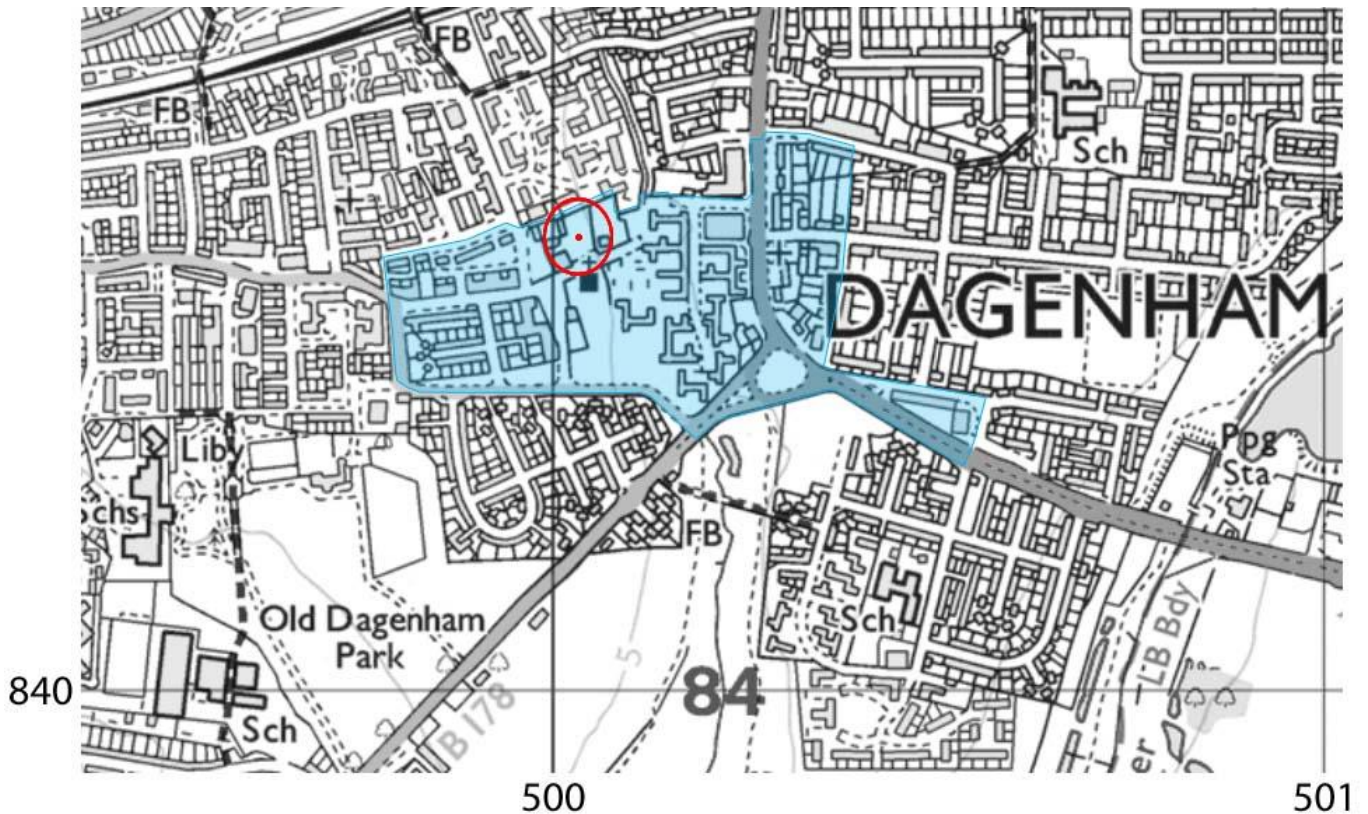


Fig.1: Site location (red) in relation to the Dagenham Village APA (blue)

- 1.2 The site is in the process of redevelopment from a vacant plot. The proposed development has been split into two phases, with the first phase covering the western half of the site and the second phase the eastern half. Development had begun in phase one and so following discussions with Historic England, archaeological mitigation only took place on the eastern half. A single terraced building will be constructed in phase two, five houses and four x 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom flats, (planning ref: 16/00544/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was attached as a condition of planning by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) and was deemed necessary based on the results of a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; Compass Archaeology, 2017).

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Neil Rouse (N J Rouse Architectural Design and Surveying Services) for commissioning the evaluation on behalf of site owner George Hand. Compass would like to thank Mr Hand for his continued support during the fieldwork and post-excavation process.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1** The site is located on the northern side of Crown Street, with an access road in between the Cross Keys Public House to the west and the Old Vicarage and annex to the east, extending behind both properties. The site covers an area of approximately 3100m² and is split into two phases.
- 3.2** According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 257: Romford), the site sits on the boundary between a band of mixed Head and a larger expanse of Taplow gravels overlying London Clay Formations (fig.2).
- 3.3** The site is relatively level with a slight slope down in the eastern part of the site, from approximately 5.11mOD in the west to 3.79mOD in the east.

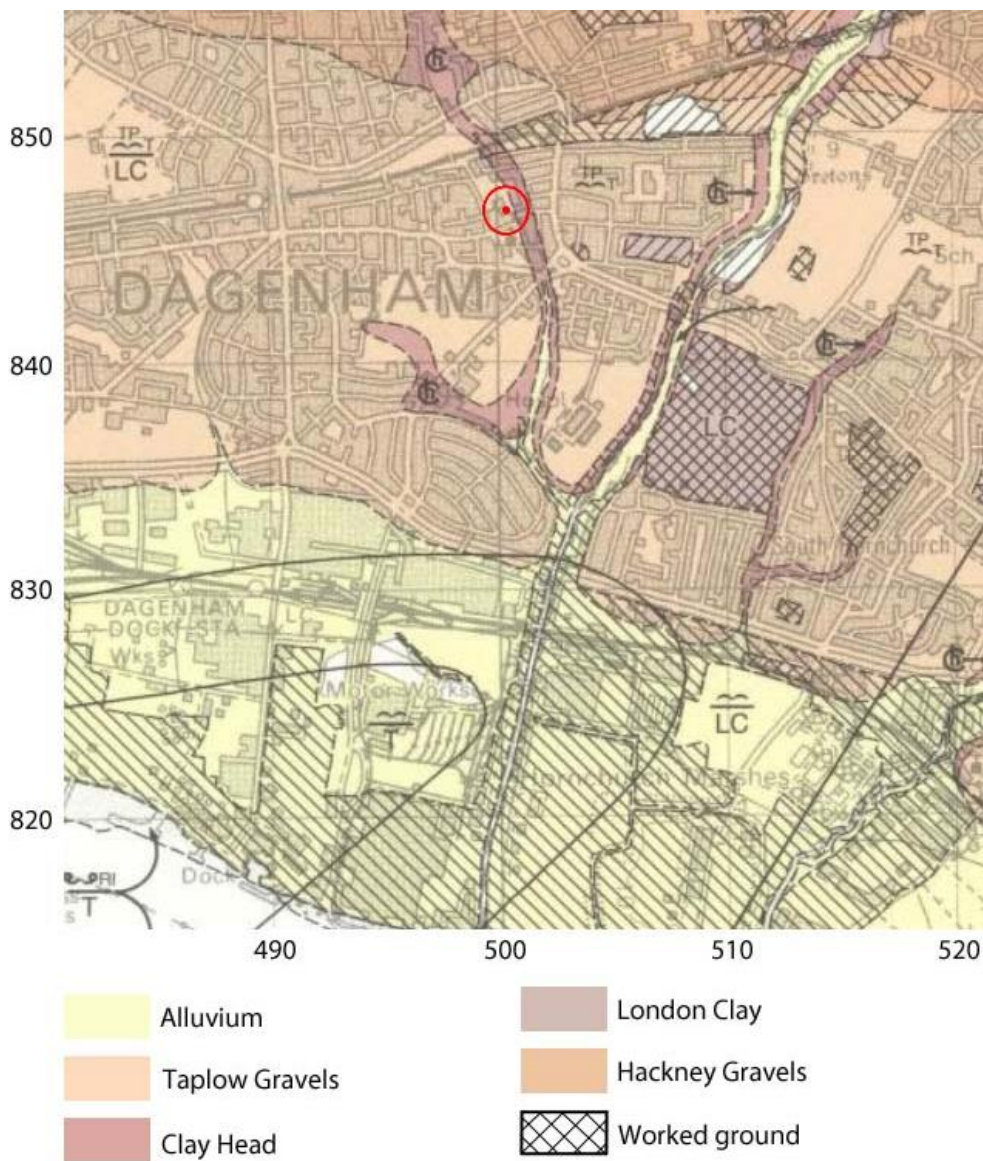


Fig.2: Extract from British Geological Survey sheet 257: Romford, with site location marked in red

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The historical and archaeological background of the site has been thoroughly covered in the preceding DBA (Compass Archaeology, 2017) and therefore will not be discussed at length here. Instead the archaeological and historical background of the site will be briefly outlined below, in chronological order by period.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Much of the archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in and around London has been found in close proximity to the Thames foreshore. There is little evidence thus far to suggest a large scale settlement in any one particular area. Much of the land was predominantly marshy, with archaeological finds and features being recovered from gravel eyots which afforded higher and drier ground. There is some evidence of Bronze Age activity in the form of tracks crossing erstwhile marshland around Beckton and Rainham, south of the site closer to the River Thames.

4.2.2 There is some evidence indicating a level of prehistoric activity scattered in the wider vicinity of the site, including cut features containing pottery sherds dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. The limited nature of the finds is not necessarily indicative of significant prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, though it does imply that further prehistoric finds are possible.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 Dagenham lies approximately 15km east of the Roman city of *Londinium*, and the London to Colchester Roman Road runs though the north of the borough, between Ilford and Romford, approximately 3.7km north of the site. There is also evidence for a settlement south of Dagenham, however the majority of the Roman occupation of Britain was concentrated south of the River Thames, in Kent. There is no evidence of any Roman activity or occupation in the vicinity of the site.

4.4 Saxon

4.4.1 The village of Dagenham was first noted in a charter of Barking Abbey from 687AD. It was most likely a small farmstead known as *Daeccanham*, roughly translated to home of Daecca. The settlement is not listed in Domesday as it was part of the Manor of Barking. Despite this documentary evidence, there is no archaeological evidence of activity in the vicinity of the site during the Saxon period.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 There is fairly significant archaeological evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the site as well as documentary evidence from c.1205, including a possible mention of the parish church. From here on out, references to the parish of Dagenham, its farms and hamlets are numerous enough to suggest the community was growing and thriving, supported by the archaeological evidence.

4.5.2 Two of the three Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the site date back to the medieval period, when Crown Street itself was at the centre of the settlement, known as

Dagenham Street at the time. The church of St Peter and St Paul (immediately south of the site) dates to the early 13th century, though all that remains of the medieval structure are the 13th century Chancel and the 15th century North Chapel. The Cross Keys Public House was constructed in the 15th century as the residence of the Comyns family, a prominent local family of tanners, becoming an inn in the 18th century. The inn suffered several years of neglect and fire damage, leaving little in the way of medieval features inside.

- 4.5.3** Although Dagenham Village was certainly a thriving community in the medieval period, little remains of that time due to the huge regeneration project that saw the demolition of the majority of the old village and the construction of large residential estates in the 1960s and 70s. Excavations along Church Street just west of the site revealed the foundations and flooring of a 14th century structure adjacent to an industrial area comprising several pits and hearths filled with coal and iron slag, as well as a circular brick plinth. The area was interpreted as the residence of a wheelwright. Some pits dating to the 13th century indicate that the area was in use before the house was constructed, and it subsequently fell into disuse in the 15th century. Other archaeological finds comprise a number of ditches and pits containing sparse pottery and other small finds dating to this period. It is clear that much of the activity was focused around Crown Street, indicating that there is potential for medieval archaeology to be encountered during the groundworks on the site.

4.6 Post-medieval

- 4.6.1** Dagenham Village sustained its slow growth over the post-medieval period. Crown Street continued to act as the centre, though developments sprung up around it, with many of the medieval buildings being remodelled and renovated. The church of St Peter and St Paul had deteriorated in condition by 1770, and in 1800 the tower collapsed destroying the majority of the medieval building below. The rebuild was completed in 1805, designed by William Mason it incorporated the surviving medieval Chancel and North Chapel and is a good example of Strawberry Hill Gothic. Minor alterations to the church continued into the 20th century, until it was added to the List on June 28th 1954.
- 4.6.2** The medieval wainwright's house on Church Street was built over in the 16th century, evidenced by the appearance of a brick floor that showed signs of wear from continual washing and long-term use. It was interpreted as a possible butchers shop. The building was incorporated into an adjacent building in the 18th century, showing the continued growth and prosperity of the settlement. Other archaeological evidence comprises 18th century rubbish pits and postholes, and the more substantial remains of a 17th century brick building on Church Street, with a brick cellar that underwent alterations in the 19th century. An 18th century boundary ditch indicated the limits of the property.
- 4.6.3** The 1844 Tithe map of Dagenham shows the site as remaining mostly open ground with some buildings ancillary to the Vicarage crossing the centre, along with a pond or similar water feature (fig.3). These features are absent by the 1866 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) but evidence of them may be encountered during the evaluation. The site has remained open until present day, with no permanent development occurring.

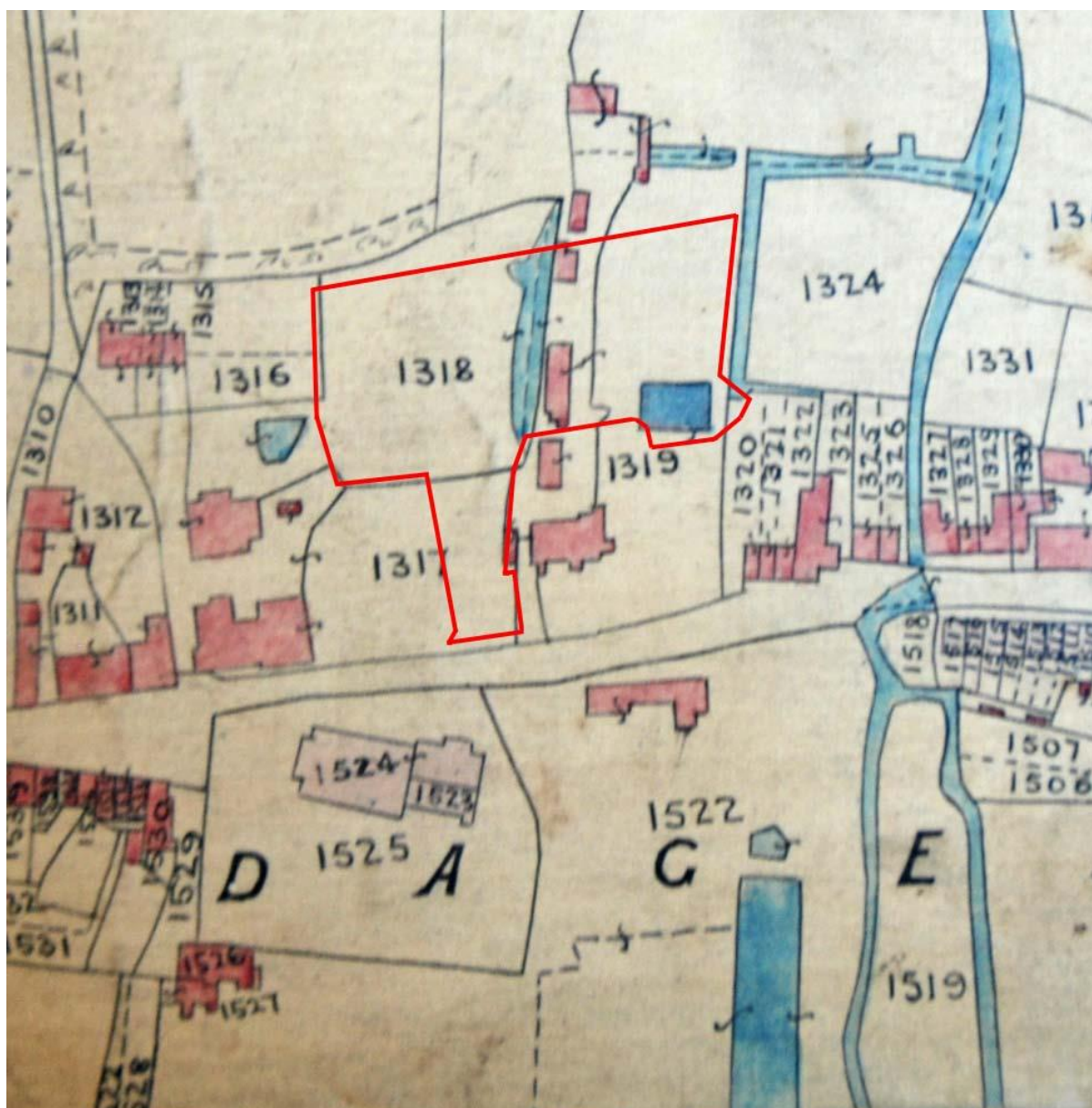


Fig.3: Extract from 1844 Tithe Map of Dagenham, with site outlined in red.

5 DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1** This report represents one element in the archaeological planning process whereby early consideration of potential archaeological remains can be achieved, and if necessary appropriate further mitigations put in place. This conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), July 2018, which replaced PPS 5 '*Planning for the Historic Environment*' and policies HE6 and HE7.
- 5.2** The Government first adopted the National Planning Policy Framework in March 2012 and recently revised in July 2018. The NPPF integrates planning strategy on 'heritage assets' - bringing together all aspects of the historic environment, below and above ground, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and wrecks. The significance of heritage assets needs to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not, and the settings of assets taken into account. NPPF requires using an integrated approach to establishing the overall significance of the heritage asset using evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values, to ensure that planning decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance.
- 5.3** Due to the site's location within an Archaeological Priority Area and a Conservation Area the following policy, taken from the current *London Plan* (March 2016) 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 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.

5.4 The current *London Plan* (2016) is under review, with a draft version produced in December 2017. The draft plan includes a chapter on Heritage and Culture, specifically in relation to development, with policy *HC1 Heritage conservation and growth* being particularly relevant.

5.5 The site's location in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, means the development will also adhere to the borough council's guidelines laid out in '*Planning for the future of Barking and Dagenham: Borough wide development policies, Development Plan Document*', adopted March 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.

5.6 The site lies within the Tier 2 'Dagenham Village' Archaeological Priority Area, and the Dagenham Village Conservation Area. The site does not contain nor does it lie close to any Listed Buildings. The site is not nor does it lie close to any Scheduled Ancient Monument.

5.7 Archaeological research questions

The evaluation provided the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any evidence of Saxon activity or occupation of the site? If so, what form does this take?
- What evidence exists for medieval activity or occupation of the site?
- Is there any evidence of the pond or small buildings visible on the 1844 Tithe map?
- Is there any evidence of post-medieval activity or occupation, aside from the pond and buildings listed above?
- At what level does archaeology survive across the site?
- If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level is it visible across the site?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines, (in particular, *GLAAS: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*). Works conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute.

6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team wore hi-visibility jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required during the evaluation. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 The fieldwork entailed the excavation of three trenches spread across the eastern half of the site, covering the footprint of the proposed development. One trench was aligned N-S across the centre of the proposed development and measured 15m long by 2m wide. Two were aligned E-W, one measuring 12m long by 2m wide at the western end of the development footprint, and one at the eastern end measuring 10m long by 2m wide. All three trenches were excavated to the natural geology or to a level where significant archaeological remains survived.

6.2.2 The main objectives of the evaluation were to define the character, extent and significance of any observable remains, and to recover dating and or environmental evidence. The evaluation was also used to inform the need for further archaeological mitigation during the groundworks.

6.2.3 Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and where possible, finds dating evidence recovered.

- 6.2.4** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels will be taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest spot height. The fieldwork record is supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 6.2.5** The recording system follows the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.
- 6.2.6** The Client and Historic England were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork.
- 6.3 Post-excavation**
- 6.3.1** Assessment of finds has been undertaken by appropriately qualified staff (see appendices II - III). Finds and samples have been treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'.
- 6.3.2** All identified finds and artefacts will be retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building material will be discarded once an appropriate record has been made. Where necessary, sensitive artefacts will be properly treated, in line with the appropriate Standards.
- 6.4 Report and Archive**
- 6.4.1** The results of the evaluation have been presented in this report which contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including at a minimum a site plan located to the OS grid provided in .jpeg and .dwg shapefile formats.
- 6.4.2** 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.
- 6.4.3** 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.

7 Results

7.1 The archaeological fieldwork took place between the 7th and 8th February 2019. What follows is a written description of observations made during the evaluation. The trenches are described in the order as numbered in fig.4. In the main text deposits and layers are shown in round brackets thus (x), and cuts are shown in square brackets thus [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs and accompanying plans and sample sections.

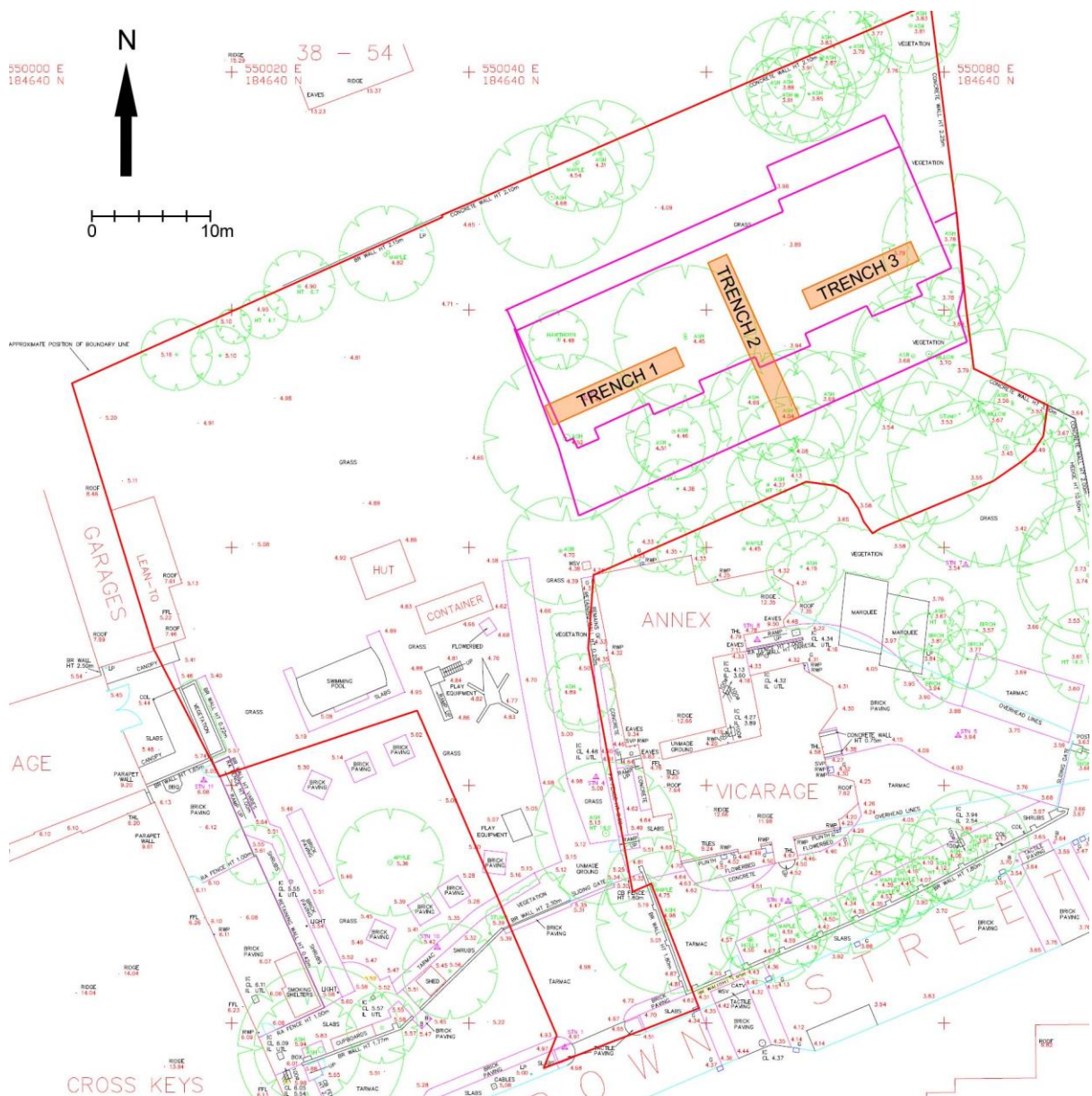


Fig.4: Trench locations (orange) in relation to proposed house plots, (purple). Site boundary in red

7.2 Trench 1

7.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the western part of the site and was aligned on a northeast-southwest axis, (fig.5). The trench was dug 11.90m long by 2.00m wide and 0.69m deep, (3.45mOD). A deeper sondage was dug at the western end of the trench to reach natural at approximately 1.63m below existing ground level, (2.64mOD).

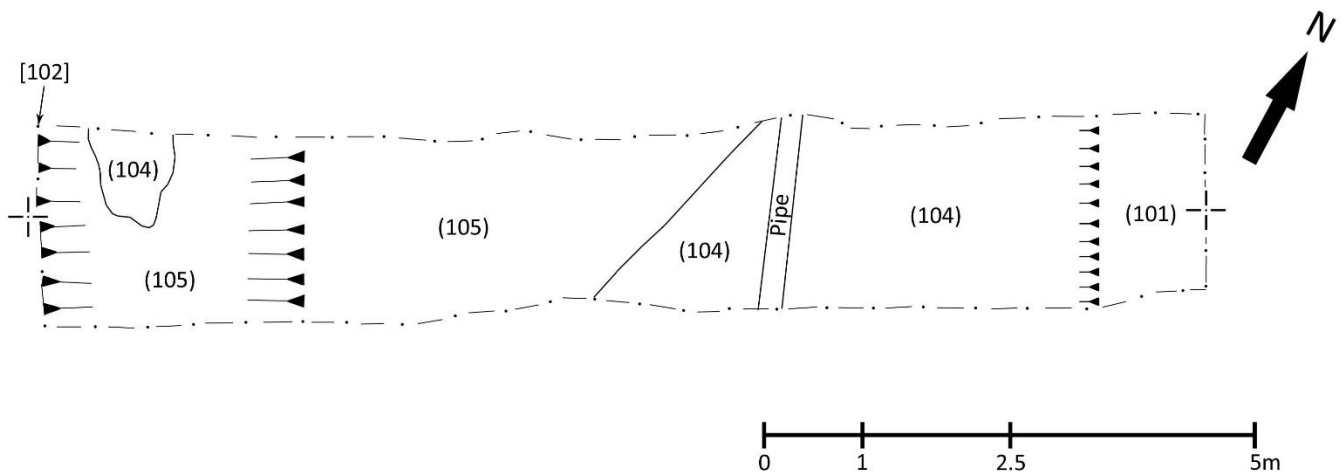


Fig.5: *Plan of Trench 1*

7.2.2 Natural gravels (104) / (105) were exposed across the base of the trench with the former being more mixed with a grey clay-silt matrix in the central and eastern part of the trench. Cleaner, sandier gravels (105) were exposed at the far western end of the trench in the deeper sondage. Gravels (104) were cut by a modern ceramic field drain aligned north-south across the centre of the trench, and also by feature [102] at the far western end.

7.2.3 Feature [102] was cut through gravels (104) / (105), and was aligned approximately north-south across the width of the trench, (fig.6). The feature was up to 0.69m deep and at least 2.61m wide as seen in section. The feature had a smooth, relatively steep sloping edge to the east and a concave base, with only the lowest part of the western slope appearing in section. The feature was filled with (103); a soft, dark-greyish-brown clay-silt containing occasional rounded pebbles and rare fragments of CBM. The fill would appear to have been a mixture of sediment accumulating from erosion of the sides and some deliberate attempt to backfill, probably in the later-19th century. The feature is believed to be the water course / pond shown on the 1844 Tithe map. No other associated features were encountered.

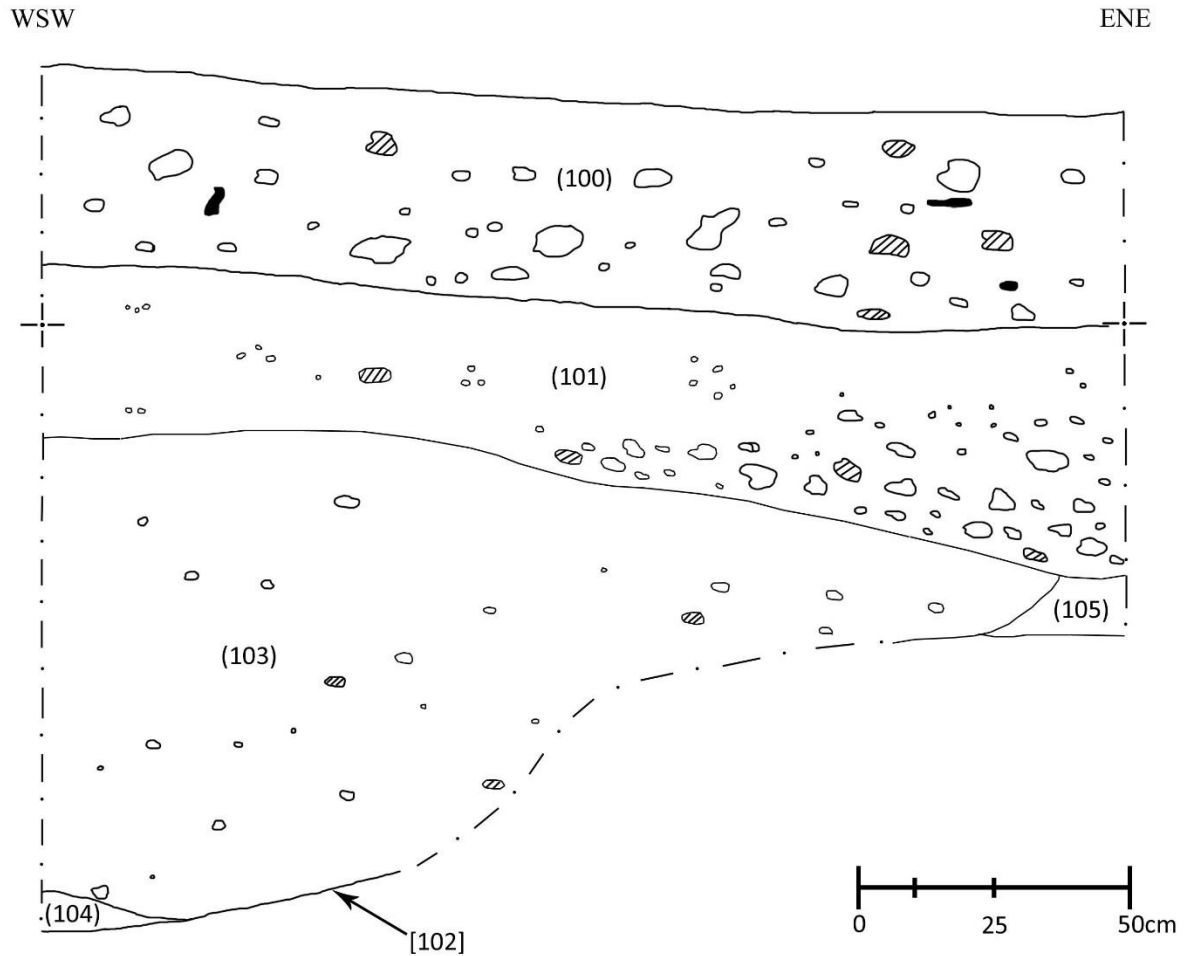


Fig.6: Section through feature [102], west end of Trench 1

- 7.2.4** Feature [102] and natural gravels (104) / (105), were sealed below a thick accumulation of made ground (101), comprising soft very-dark-grey to brown clay silt containing frequent modern, (20th century), materials such as carpet, plastic ducting, glass, pottery, tin cans, brick and other CBM. The material would appear to represent a mixture of opportunistic dumping of domestic waste across the entirety of the site as the same material would be observed across all three trenches. Context (101) was observed up to 0.46m thick.
- 7.2.5** Made ground (101) was sealed below the existing land surface (100), which was a mixture of broken tarmac and shallow topsoil up to 0.44m thick.



Fig.7: Trench 1 facing NE, 1m scale. Gravels in base of [102] visible in foreground

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 Trench 2 was dug across the centre of the site along a northwest-southeast axis. The trench measured approximately 15.00m long and 2.00m wide. The trench was dug up to 0.97m deep, (3.05mOD).



Fig.8: Trench 2 facing SE, 1m scale

7.3.2 Natural sandy-gravels (203) were not reached across the whole of the base of Trench 2 due to the instability of the overlying deposits and groundwater ingress making machining and hand digging unviable (fig.8). However, where it was observed towards the southern end of the trench it comprised a similar matrix of flinty-gravels and sandy-silts as elsewhere. The central and northern part of the trench contained a heavily re-worked darkish-yellowish-brown silty sand and gravel which was interpreted as a remnant subsoil; (202). This context contained the only truly archaeological finds included two fragments of peg tile, and a single sherd of Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware broadly datable to 1480-1600¹. Layer (202) was cut by a thin ceramic field drain in the northern end of the trench.

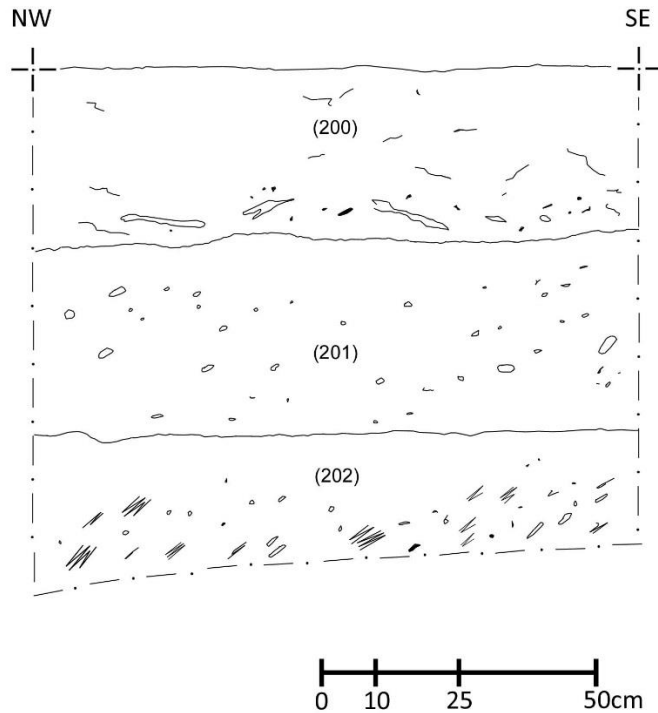


Fig.9: *Sample section through southeast-face of Trench 2*

7.3.3 Subsoil (202) was sealed below (201); a dark-grey / black gravelly silt 0.38m thick, and containing minute gravels. This layer is believed to be the buried land surface prior to the later-19th century abandonment of the plots shown on the 1844 Tithe map. The fineness of the material and its relative sterility suggest it was frequently tilled and worked over for a prolonged period. This topsoil was sealed below (200) the same thick deposit of modern dumping as observed in Trench 1. This upper layer formed the top 0.32m of stratigraphy (fig.9).

¹ See Appendix II



Fig.10: *Sample section through Trench 2, facing SE, 1m scale*

7.4 Trench 3

7.4.1 Trench 3 was dug towards the eastern edge of the site and was aligned northeast-southwest. The trench was dug 9.50m long by 2.10m wide and up to 0.80m deep, (2.88mOD), (fig.11).



Fig.11: *Trench 3 facing E, 1m scale*

7.4.2 Natural, pale-grey-yellow, sandy gravels were exposed across the base of the trench, (302). The natural observed in this trench showed the least evidence of modern truncation / disturbance, perhaps due to the peripheral location of the trench towards the edge of the site.

7.4.3 The natural was overlain by the same sequence of mid-grey silty-clay subsoil containing frequent small gravels (301), and modern demolition / domestic waste dumping (300) as across the rest of the site. The former was at least 0.26m thick and the latter 0.42m thick, (figs.12 and 13).

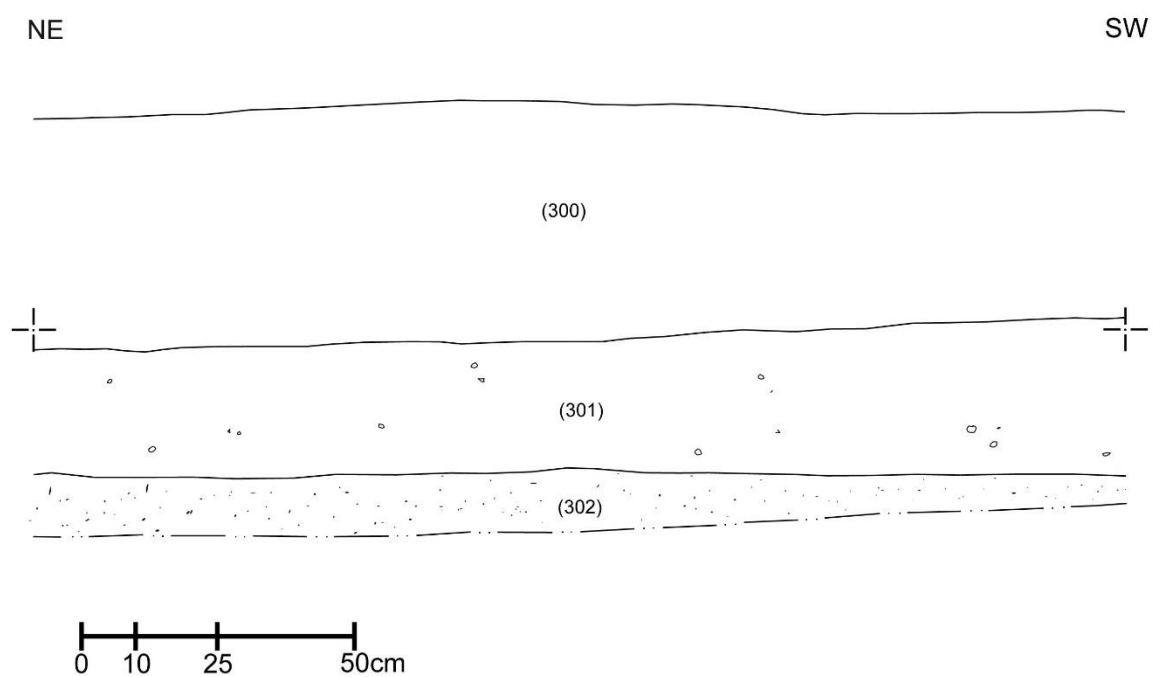


Fig.12: *Sample section through northwest-face of Trench 3*



Fig.13: *Northwest-facing section in centre of Trench 3, 1m scale*

8 Conclusions

8.1 We will now review the original research questions set out in the WSI and answer them in light of the results of the field evaluation.

8.2 Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?

8.2.1 *No evidence of prehistoric occupation or deposits were observed in any of the evaluation trenches.*

8.3 Is there any evidence of Saxon activity or occupation of the site? If so, what form does this take?

8.3.1 *No evidence of Saxon occupation or deposits were observed during the field evaluation.*

8.4 What evidence exists for medieval activity or occupation of the site?

8.4.1 *A single sherd of Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware was recovered from the buried subsoil in Trench 2. The subsoil itself, (202), is believed to represent a relict agricultural horizon which was being reworked for a considerable period of time; and from at least the later 15th century. This observation fits with the known historic development and use of the site prior to the 19th century.*

8.5 Is there any evidence of the pond or small buildings visible on the 1844 Tithe map?

8.5.1 *No evidence of the small buildings shown on the Tithe map were observed in targeted Trench 1. It may be that the building was relatively short-lived and of such a small scale that any trace was completely removed upon its demolition. The pond was present as feature [102] in the far western end of Trench 1 and was shown to have been backfilled with a fairly sterile material relatively quickly, probably in preparation for re-use of the land for other purposes. The feature didn't appear to have been lined with any clay puddling or brickwork and was cut directly into the natural gravels.*

8.6 Is there any evidence of post-medieval activity or occupation, aside from the pond and buildings listed above?

8.6.1 *No other structures or evidence of structures were observed during the course of the evaluation. The upper deposits on site consisted of large quantities of later post-medieval / modern domestic waste and demolition material derived from opportunistic dumping or a deliberate attempt to raise ground levels.*

8.7 At what level does archaeology survive across the site?

8.7.1 *Previous land surfaces survive from 0.35m below present ground level in Trench 2, and 0.87m below ground level in Trench 1. There was no evidence of dense human occupation.*

8.8 If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level is it visible across the site?

8.8.1 *Natural geology comprising mixed sandy-silty-flinty-gravels were observed across all three trenches at a depth of between 0.70m and 1.55m below existing ground level, with the latter figure representing the truncated levels of gravel observed in the base of water feature [102] in Trench 1.*

8.9 The site has been subject a significant level of ground disturbance in the recent past with large-scale dumping of material having taken place across the site. The site would appear to have been largely agricultural in terms of historic development which bears out the cartographic evidence available. Only one archaeologically significant feature and a single residual find were observed in the three evaluation trenches leading to the conclusion that the site holds a low potential to contain widespread archaeological remains. *It is concluded that the site has been subject to an adequate level of archaeological mitigation and no further works are necessary.*

9 SOURCES

9.1 Online sources

Greater London Historic Environment Record GLHER@HistoricEngland.org.uk

London Archaeological Archive & Resource Centre (LAARC) database
<http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/laarc/catalogue/>

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APPENDIX I**Context List**

CONTEXT	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION / INTERPRETATION
(100)	Trench 1	Topsoil
(101)	“ ”	Reworked subsoil containing large amounts of modern debris
[102]	“ ”	Cut of water feature
(103)	“ ”	Fill of [102]
(104)	“ ”	Natural sandy-silty-flinty-gravels
(105)	“ ”	Natural weathered gravels
(200)	Trench 2	Topsoil and reworked modern debris
(201)	“ ”	Buried topsoil
(202)	“ ”	Buried agricultural subsoil
(203)	“ ”	Natural sandy-silty-flinty-gravels
(300)	Trench 3	Topsoil and reworked modern debris
(301)	“ ”	Subsoil
(302)	“ ”	Natural sandy-silty-flinty-gravels

1 Catalogue

- 1.1** A single sherd of pottery was noted weighing 30g. It is in Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware, fabric LMSR of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), and broadly dateable to AD1480-1600. It is from the handle terminal of a jug with a few splashes of green glaze on the outer surface, a common vessel form in the fabric. It is in fairly good condition, with little sign of abrasion.

2 Bibliography

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1 Method

- 1.1** 17 fragments of animal bone with a total weight of 486g were recovered from a single context, Trench 2, context (202). The bones were subjected to a brief visual examination and assigned species and bone type where possible. Where speciation was not possible, the bones were classified as small (dog/cat-sized), medium (pig/sheep-sized) and large (cow/horse-sized) mammals.
- 1.2** The quality of preservation varied, though generally the fragments displayed moderate to low levels of surface weathering.

2 Context (202)

- 2.1** All seventeen fragments recovered are taken to belong to the cow (*Bos*) species. The assemblage comprises seven skull fragments, four fragments of horn and six smaller flakes, also taken to be fragments of skull.
- 2.2** The bones are likely to represent the remains of a domestic waste assemblage, however no butchery marks were observed to conclusively demonstrate this. No other markers, such as a large quantity of skull and hoof fragments were recovered which could indicate a particular activity e.g. tanning.

3 Catalogue

Key for in-table text

L = left

R = right

UI = unidentified

UO = unobservable

Context	Species	Bone	Side	Fusion	Completeness	Comments
(202)	Bos	Frontal	L	UO	Partial	-
(202)	Bos	Maxilla	L	UO	Fragment	-
(202)	Bos	Frontal	L	UO	Fragment	Fragment of frontal and base of horn
(202)	Bos	Occipital	-	UO	Partial	-
(202)	Bos	-	-	-	Fragment	-
(202)	Bos	Horn	-	-	Fragments	Six fragments, possibly representing one pair. Weathered.
(202)	Bos	UI	-	-	-	Six tiny fragments. Taken to be skull

4 Bibliography

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OASIS ID: compassa1-343357

Project details

Project name	Land adj. to Cross Keys Public House, Dagenham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 7th and 8th of February 2019 on land adjacent to the former Cross Keys Public House, Crown Lane, Dagenham, RM10 7UH. The evaluation was commissioned by Neil Rouse Architectural Design on behalf of the landowner as a condition of planning. The site is located within the Dagenham Village Archaeological Priority Area and was deemed to hold potential to contain remains associated with post-medieval features including a collection of outbuildings and possible pond. The fieldwork involved the excavation of three trial trenches measuring 10, 12 and 15m long by 2m wide. The trenches were positioned to provide an adequate coverage of the proposed development footprint as well as to investigate known historic features towards the centre of the site. The evaluation recorded evidence of the water feature shown on 19th century maps at a depth of 0.70m below ground level in the western edge of the evaluation area, continuing to a depth of c1.60m. The remainder of the site produced little in the way of archaeologically significant observations. The remains of a buried agricultural land surface were exposed in the centre and east of the site and contained a single sherd of Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware date to the 15th and 16th century. Natural was observed in the base of all three trenches comprising sandy-silty-flinty-gravels. The upper stratigraphy of the trenches comprised a significant quantity of dumped and reworked material containing modern demolition detritus and domestic waste.
Project dates	Start: 07-02-2019 End: 08-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CRJ19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	bark007 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WATER FEATURE Post Medieval
Monument type	BURIED SOIL Post Medieval

Significant Finds	POT SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM DAGENHAM Land adj. to Cross Keys Public House
Postcode	RM10 7UH
Study area	74 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 50050 84600 51.539821880709 0.163918770863 51 32 23 N 000 09 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.64m Max: 2.88m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England GLAAS
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr George Hand

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to the Cross Keys Public House, Crown Street, Dagenham, RM10 7UH: An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Aaronson, J
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	A summary of the evaluation including; site location, geology, historic background, planning framework, fieldwork methodology, description of trench stratigraphy, and interpretation and conclusions reached. Supplemented by illustrative photographs, plans, section drawings and specialist appendices.