

**Archaeological Evaluation
On Land at Warwick Road, Rainham, Essex**

**ASE Project No: 8045
LAARC Accession Code: WKR14**

ASE Report No: 2014039



February 2014

**Archaeological Evaluation
On Land at Warwick Road, Rainham, Essex**

**NGR: 553400 182437
(TQ 53400 82437)**

Planning Ref: P1210.12

**ASE Project No: 8045
LAARC Accession Code: WKR14**

**ASE Report No: 2014039
OASIS id: archaeol6-170209**

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Illustrations by Justin Russell and Andrew Lewsey

February 2014

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), was commissioned by RPS, on behalf of Kind and Company (Builders) Ltd, to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Units 59, 61, 63-66, 68 and 70 Warwick Road, Rainham.

Six trial trenches were excavated, constituting a 5% sample of the site. With the possible exception of a depression or trough in the surface of the underlying sands and gravels, no significant archaeological remains were identified.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by RPS, on behalf of Kind and Company (Builders) Ltd, to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Units 59, 61, 63-66, 68 and 70 Warwick Road, Rainham (NGR 553400 182437; Figure 1).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located in the London Borough of Havering, some 1.8km north-east of Rainham Station, and extends over an area of approximately 0.3ha. Until recently it was occupied by two-storey industrial units associated with vehicle repair. An open area associated with the 'Imperial Trading Estate' lies to the south-east, terraced housing lies to the north and east, while a new residential development (Planning ref: PO745.12) lies to the west and south-west. The site occupies generally level ground at c.8m AOD.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) Sheet 257 (Romford: 1996) the site lies within the western edge of an area of Taplow Gravels, defined as 'Post-diversionary Thames River deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part', above the London Clay. The tributary Ingrebourne River runs through Rainham c.900m to the north-east.

1.2.3 Geotechnical investigations at the adjacent site at the corner of Lambs Lane (Planning Ref: PO745.12; Soiltechnics 2012) indicated that topsoil was present to depths between 0.2m - 0.6m beneath the modern ground surface (usually c.0.3m) above Taplow Gravels (to a depth of 3.6m bgl) in turn resting on the London Clay (Compass Archaeology 2012).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The site has been granted planning permission subject to agreement of the S.106 for '*...demolition of existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site to provide 16 residential units with associated infrastructure and landscaping (Application received 23 October 2012)*' (Application Reference: P1210.12).

1.3.2 The present site lies within a London Borough of Havering designated Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) (area with general archaeological potential). APZs are used by GLAAS as an indication of areas with known archaeological potential and often lead to planning conditions on development sites within their boundaries. A detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by RPS (2013) in response to Condition 21 as follows:

"Archaeological work: No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning

Authority. Reason: In order to comply with the requirements of Policy DC67 of the LDF Development Control Policies Development Plan Document.”

- 1.3.2 The WSI outlined the methods to be used during the archaeological evaluation of the site, namely the excavation and recording of five 1.8m wide archaeological evaluation trenches of varying length. The WSI was approved by the Archaeological Advisor of the London Borough of Havering prior to the commencement of archaeological works.
- 1.3.3 The WSI also provided background information which is re-used in this report with due acknowledgement.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.3 The general aims of the evaluation are defined as being:

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

1.4.4 The specific aims of the evaluation are defined as being:

- To determine the presence/absence and significance of any prehistoric evidence within this location on the gravel terrace.
- To determine the presence/absence and significance of any Romano-British, Saxon, Medieval or later activity on site.
- To make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist) and John Cook (Archaeological Surveyor) on the 27th and 28th January 2014. The fieldwork was managed by Adrian Scruby and post-excavation work by Mark Atkinson.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section is based upon a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) commissioned by One Property Group and their planning consultants Cirrus Planning, and produced by CgMs (2012). The DBA covers an area within a 1k radius of NGR 553400 182437, the centre of the site. Much of the information contained within the DBA is re-used in this report with due acknowledgement.

2.1 What follows comprises a summary of a review of archaeological findspots within a one kilometre radius of the site held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the eighteenth century onwards until the present day.

2.2 Overview

2.2.1 Prehistoric

Palaeolithic 450,000 - 10,000 BC
Mesolithic 10,000 - 5,000 BC
Neolithic 5,000 - 2,300 BC
Bronze Age 2,300 - 600 BC
Iron Age 600 - AD 42

2.2.2 Historic

Roman AD 42 - 410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval AD 410 - 1065
Medieval AD 1066 – 1485
Post-Medieval AD 1486 – present

2.3 Period Summaries

Palaeolithic

2.3.1 Palaeolithic artefacts from the area include occasional re-deposited handaxes from the terrace gravels (CgMs 2012; Cotswold Archaeology 2009; Compass Archaeology 2012). A number of other locations within a kilometre of the site have produced Neolithic flint-work (CgMs 2012).

Mesolithic

2.3.2 A Late Mesolithic flint scatter was found at South Hall Farm to the south (CgMs 2012).

Neolithic

2.3.3 In 1963 excavations to the south-east of the site exposed a ring-ditch with a central pit of a possible burial containing an axe and pottery of Neolithic date (CgMs 2012). Neolithic pit alignments have been recorded south of the Site at South Hall Farm (AOC 2004). A series of crop-marks within the vicinity may also relate to Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date funerary monuments including on land northeast of the site (MLO13917 TQ5419 8291; CgMs 9 2012). Other undated cropmarks within the vicinity include possible ditches west of Launder's Lane and part of a rectilinear enclosure (ibid).

Bronze Age

- 2.3.4 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic remains in addition to a possible Bronze Age cemetery were identified during excavations at Moor Hall Farm in 1979 to the south-east of the Site (Compass Archaeology 2012). A Bronze Age roundhouse, boundary ditches, including a double-ditched driveway and a barrow ring-ditch have been recorded south of the site at South Hall Farm (AOC 2004). Small amounts of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the Jewish Cemetery to the east of the Site (ibid). An investigation at Spring Farm closer to the south-east of the Site revealed Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age cremation burials in addition to a pit and post-hole (Archaeological Solutions 2008), whilst a further investigation in 2009 at Moor Hall Farm uncovered a cluster of non-specifically dated prehistoric features associated with domestic and funerary activity (Archaeological Solutions 2010; Compass Archaeology 2012). Bronze Age settlement areas are indicated by excavations of ditched enclosures (one defined by a circle of pits) and associated field-systems on the gravels above the river flood plains to the west of the Site at Rainham.
- 2.3.5 A Bronze Age trackway allowing access to the marshland was found within the alluvium to the east (Meddens & Beasley 1990). Stakes have been recorded driven into the Thames foreshore whilst a Bronze Age ditch sealed by flood deposits to the south-west demonstrates the effect of rising water table on human inhabitation from the end of the Bronze Age (Cotswolds Archaeology 2009). Other prehistoric flint finds of non-specific date were found along the line of the Horndon to Barking gas pipeline to the south of the Site, whilst field-walking ahead of the project identified Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints (CgMs 2012).

Iron Age

- 2.3.6 The field-systems at South Hall Farm appear to have further developed in terms of complexity in the Iron Age at which time further settlement related pits and post-holes are recorded (AOC 2004; CgMs 2012). Two Iron Age cremations were revealed at work at Spring Farm south of Lambs Lane North, whilst a possible Iron Age to Roman settlement was located at the Jewish Cemetery based artefacts and features including burials (CgMs 2012). Further Iron Age activity to the south-west of the Site includes enclosure ditches and possible structural elements that may relate to more extensive excavated settlement remains at Rainham Town Football Club (ibid). The activity there continued into the Roman period.

Romano-British

- 2.3.7 Excavations at the Neolithic ring-ditch site (above) also found a pit containing both late Iron Age and Roman pottery whilst, in addition to the Roman occupation material recovered at the Jewish Cemetery to the east, Roman tile has been found at Parsonage Road to the north (CgMs 2012). Other Roman features are noted at South Hall Farm and on the line of the Horndon to Barking gas pipeline (ibid). Roman field-systems are and burials are known to the west of the Site at Rainham (Cotswolds Archaeology 2009), whilst the 1979 excavations at Moor Hall Farm located evidence of a farmstead.
- 2.3.8 The work at South Hall Farm to the south of the site located farm ditches and in combination with other indications of Roman settlement and farming in the area indicate a high degree of agricultural exploitation on the terrace in this period of general agricultural intensification (ibid; Compass Archaeology 2012).

Saxon

- 2.3.9 Some early Saxon pottery has been recovered from Roman ditches in the wider area, suggesting disuse of the ditches themselves, in the period after AD410, but probably continued use of the associated field-enclosed landscapes. A single Anglo-Saxon sherd was also found closer to the Site at 128-152 Wennington Road (ibid).

Medieval

- 2.3.10 The Domesday Book records four manors in Rainham in 1086 (CgMs 2012). A medieval manor was probably located in the vicinity of the 12th century Church of St Helen and St Giles at Rainham. It seems likely that the medieval centre of Rainham was situated around the church. There are various documentary references to Rainham Bridge and a hospital at Rainham which indicates substantial medieval occupation at Rainham itself, whilst Dovers Manor at South Hornchurch indicates a further area of medieval settlement of the gravel terrace (CA 2009, 8).

- 2.3.11 The CgMs DBA noted that:

'The manor of Laundres lay in the east of the parish of Rainham, so named after Richard de Landa, who owned the estate in 1205. The site of the manor house is unknown, but it is believed to have lain close to the site of Launders Barn, east of the study site... An area of woodland and open pasture was named Les Laundres c. 1205, to the southeast of the study site west of Launders Lane...'

- 2.3.12 The 1963 excavations mentioned above identified a rectangular enclosure of 11th to 12th century date. Other archaeological finds suggestive of medieval occupation from within a kilometre of the Site include pottery from the Jewish Cemetery, from the Horndon-Barking pipeline and from 128-152 Wennington Road to the south-west of the Site (CgMs 2012). The Spring Farm and Moor Hall Farm investigations have also uncovered evidence of small-scale rural occupation in addition to landscape ditches (ibid; Compass Archaeology 2012). Moor Hall Farm is listed by the Domesday Book as being within 'Lauder's Manor' (ibid, 4). These finds may relate to farms but Medieval Rainham was probably focussed on the early medieval Church of St Helen and St Giles.

Post-medieval and Cartographic

- 2.3.13 18th century cartographic evidence (Chapman and Andre's Map of 1777) shows that the site lay within open-field farmland and the situation is unchanged as shown by the 1839 Rainham tithe map (CgMS 2012). New Road was constructed in the early 19th century. Lamb's Lane North is partially depicted by 1805, with the railway to the south built in the 1850's (agb Environmental Ltd 2012; Compass Archaeology 2012). The Site is shown as occupying the south-west corner of a large field on the OS mapping of 1864 (1:2,500) and 1866 (1:10,560). The surrounding land comprised fields with east-west and north-east/south-west tracks 150m to the north and to the south respectively. A roadway was constructed leading from the east to the north-east corner of the site by 1938 (Warwick Road) but the site itself remained open farmland. By the 1939 OS (1:2,500) the eastern area of the Site had been divided into several plots. The wider area now included houses to the north and south, with the road to the north-east labelled as Warwick Road. By 1964 (1:2,500) the Site had undergone development including several Works with development in the vicinity including several Works and Deans Factories adjacent to the southeast, with dwellings to the

north-west, off Westlyn Close. There are no significant changes at the site until the present day.

2.4 Recent Archaeological Investigations

- 2.4.1 Evaluation at New Road Rainham, opposite the study site, revealed no significant archaeological finds or features (MLO77419, TQ532 823), as did evaluation at Glebe Road to the north of the site (ELO10244, TQ5312 8278).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 All work was undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (1994, revised 2008). Excavation strategy was in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (RPS 2013), and full details of the techniques employed are contained within the WSI.
- 3.1.2 The fieldwork methodology comprised the mechanical excavation of five 1.8m wide trenches of various lengths to a total of 90m constituting a 5% sample of the area. Trench 1 was originally intended to be 30m long but in order not to impede site access, was reduced to 20m. To maintain a 5% sample, trench widths were increased to 2.3m and an extra trench was dug (Trench 6, measuring 7m in length) (Figure 1).
- 3.1.3 The trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS). The trench locations were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision, down to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever was uppermost. Undue damage to archaeological remains during machining was avoided and site plant was not permitted to track over stripped areas.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned with a metal detector by an experienced metal detector user, as was the spoil derived from excavated features.
- 3.1.6 Archaeological deposits/features were cleaned by hand, recorded using the standard ASE trench and context record sheets, and excavated sufficiently to characterise their nature.
- 3.1.7 Archaeological structures, features and deposits exposed or excavated were planned in relation to each trench and the trench planned onto a copy of the Ordnance Survey map not smaller than 1:2500 scale. All feature sections were drawn, at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate. Upon completion of each evaluation trench at least one long section (or representative part) was drawn including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features, etc., if the trench has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features,

were drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20 scales. Trenches were recorded in written and photographic form even where no archaeological deposits were identified.

- 3.1.8 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) was developed with reference to English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2011) and waterlogged wood (English Heritage 2010) and in consultation with the English Heritage regional advisor or relevant specialists. Where such deposits were encountered, samples would be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits.
- 3.1.9 Bulk soil samples (of 40 litres where possible or 100% of the context if smaller) would be taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Specialist samples would also be taken to target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects (in small <20 litre samples) or large mammal bones and marine molluscs (in large samples of ~80-100 litres).

3.2 Archive

The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Museum of London in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	27
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	nil
Photographs	9 B+W, 9 CS, 17 digital
Bulk finds	nil
Registered finds	nil
Environmental flots/residue	nil

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The recorded sequence of deposits in all trenches was: natural ([1/04], [2/04], [3/04], [4/06], [5/04] and [6/06]) consisting of mid yellowish brown clayey silt with up to 70-90% sands and/or gravels; subsoil [/03] (not present in Trench 5) consisting of mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and rootlets; remnant topsoil [/02] consisting of very dark orangey brown very clayey silt with occasional gravel and modern CBM within intrusions; made ground [/01], a mixed deposit containing various debris associated with the former use of the site and recent demolition disturbance.

4.1.2 Blank trenches are described collectively, their recorded contexts tabulated below. Trenches containing deposits and features of further significance are described individually.

4.2 Trenches 1-3, 5 and 6

4.2.1 No significant archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 1-3, 5 and 6 (Figs. 3 and 4). No significant finds were noted or recovered and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)
T1	1/01	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.50
T1	1/02	Layer	Topsoil (remnant)	Tr.	Tr.	0.25
T1	1/03	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30
T1	1/04	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	n/a
T2	2/01	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.25
T2	2/02	Layer	Topsoil (remnant)	Tr.	Tr.	0.25
T2	2/03	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30
T2	2/04	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	n/a
T3	3/01	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.30
T3	3/02	Layer	Topsoil (remnant)	Tr.	Tr.	0.25
T3	3/03	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20
T3	3/04	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	n/a
T5	5/01	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.20
T5	5/02	Layer	Topsoil (remnant)	Tr.	Tr.	0.30
T5	5/03	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	n/a
T6	6/01	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.40
T6	6/02	Layer	Topsoil (remnant)	Tr.	Tr.	0.30
T6	6/03	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25
T6	6/06	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	n/a

Table 2: Trenches 1-3, 5 and 6 list of recorded contexts

4.1 Trench 4

4.1.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [4/06] consisting of mid yellowish brown clayey silt with up to 70-90% sands and/or gravels; subsoil [4/03] consisting of mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and rootlets; remnant topsoil [4/02] consisting of very dark orangey brown very clayey silt with occasional gravel and modern CBM within intrusions; made ground [4/01], a mixed deposit containing various debris associated with the former use of the site and recent demolition disturbance

4.1.2 A broad depression [4/04] with gently sloping sides, measured 3m wide and at least 0.80m deep on the eastern side of the trench and narrowed to 2m wide and shallowed to 0.50m deep on the western side of the trench (Figures 2 and 5). This feature contained a gleyed fill [4/05] of light-mid yellowish grey mottled very silty clay. No finds were noted or recovered or environmental samples collected from it.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)
T4	4/01	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.20
T4	4/02	Layer	Topsoil (remnant)	Tr.	Tr.	0.22
T4	4/03	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30
T4	4/04	Cut	Depression	2m	3m	
T4	4/05	Fill	Of 4/04			0.50+
T4	4/06	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	n/a

Table 3: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 No significant finds, either stratified or unstratified, were noted or recovered.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 No archaeologically significant remains were encountered in any of the evaluation trenches.

7.1.2 Feature [4/04] was almost certainly a naturally-formed depression or trough in the surface of the natural gravels. The gleyed character of the fill [4/05] suggested that it perhaps represented a ponded deposit that had been laid down in standing water. Similar gleying was evident in some areas at the base of the subsoil, indicating that local groundwater levels were, or are, potentially high.

7.1.3 A buried topsoil was identified in all trenches. Although there were some modern intrusions including footings and soakaways, the surface of the former land surface was predominantly intact. It is unlikely that there has been any widespread truncation episode that has substantially removed archaeological remains present on the site. The absence of residual artefacts in the topsoil and subsoil suggests that no significant archaeological remains had occupied the site.

7.1.4 The 1920 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site as lying within an area of arable land; by 1939, the Revised Ordnance Survey map shows the area of the site divided into strips. The strips are believed to represent the smallholdings which developed in Rainham in the early 20th century (VCH 1978). The remnant topsoil recorded on the site is therefore likely to relate to these smallholdings that were probably still in use until the 1960s redevelopment of the area.

7.2 Conclusion

- 7.2.1 The absence of significant archaeological remains on the site, together with negative results from nearby archaeological evaluations at New Road and Glebe Road suggest that the current development will have a minimal detrimental effect on the archaeological record.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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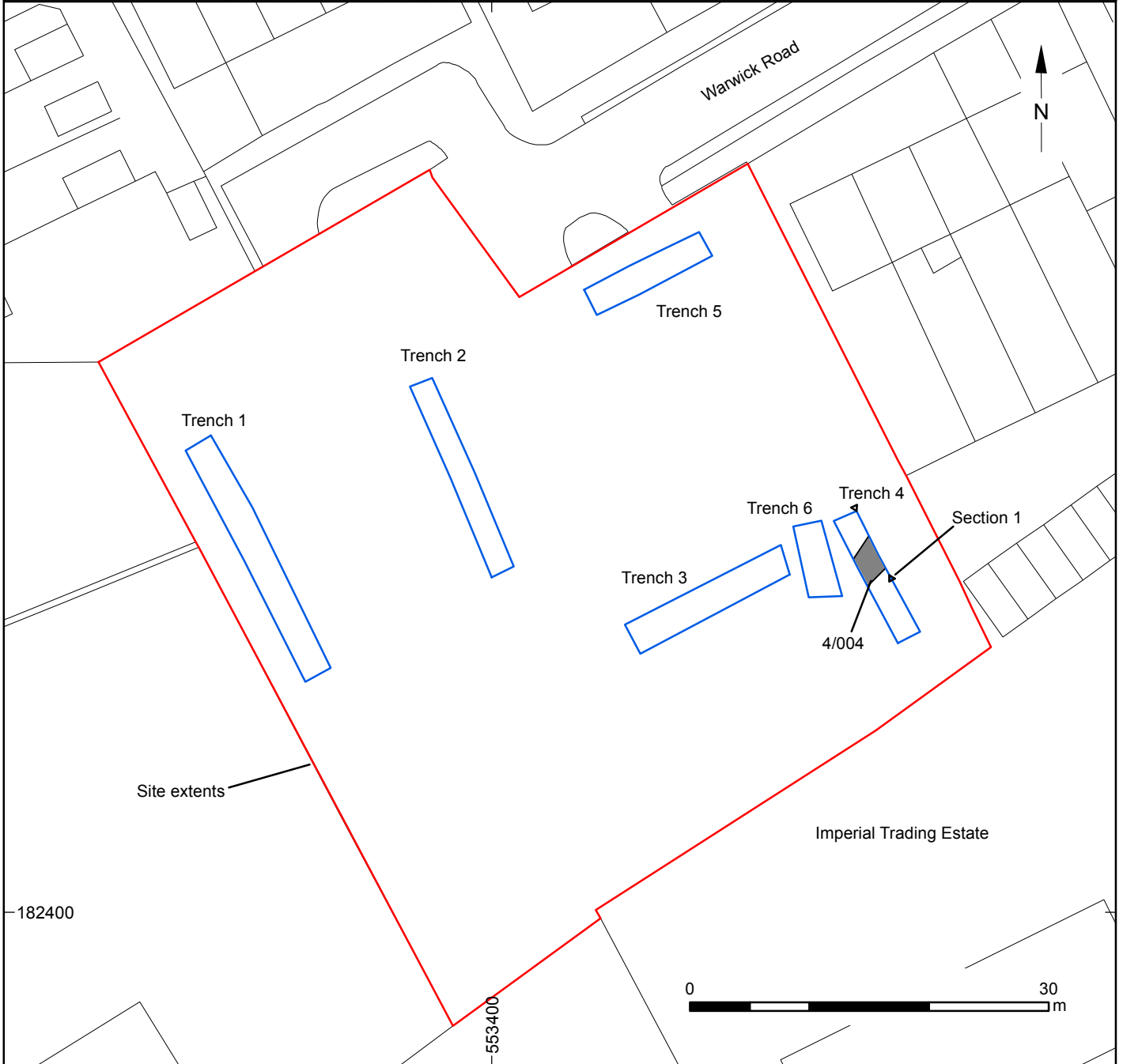
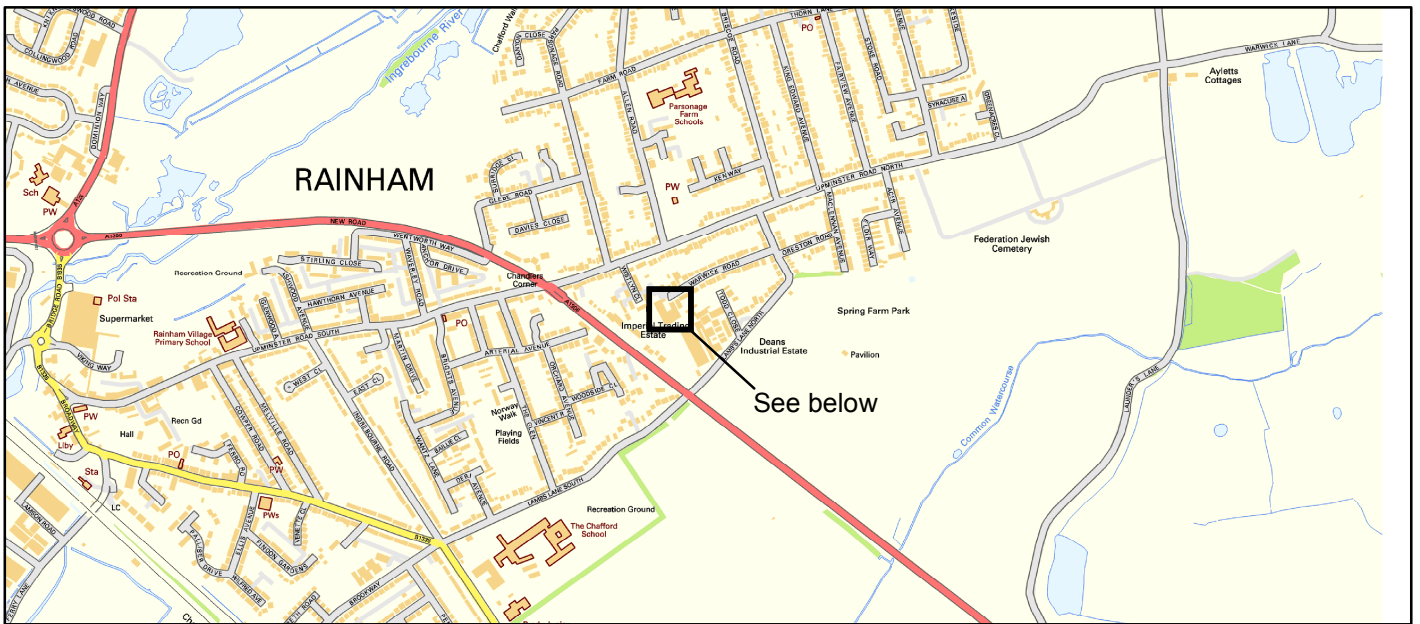
HER Summary Form

Site Code	WKR14					
Identification Name and Address	Units 59, 61, 63-66, 68 and 70 Warwick Road, Rainham, Essex					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Havering					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 553400 182437					
Geology	Taplow Gravels, defined as 'Post-diversionary Thames River deposits' above the London Clay.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	8045					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 27-28/1/14	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	RPS					
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby					
Project Supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern X		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), was commissioned by RPS, on behalf of Kind and Company (Builders) Ltd, to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Units 59, 61, 63-66, 68 and 70 Warwick Road, Rainham. Six trial trenches were excavated, constituting a 5% sample of the site.</i></p> <p><i>With the possible exception of a depression or trough in the surface of the underlying sands and gravels, no significant archaeological remains were identified in any of the trenches.</i></p>						

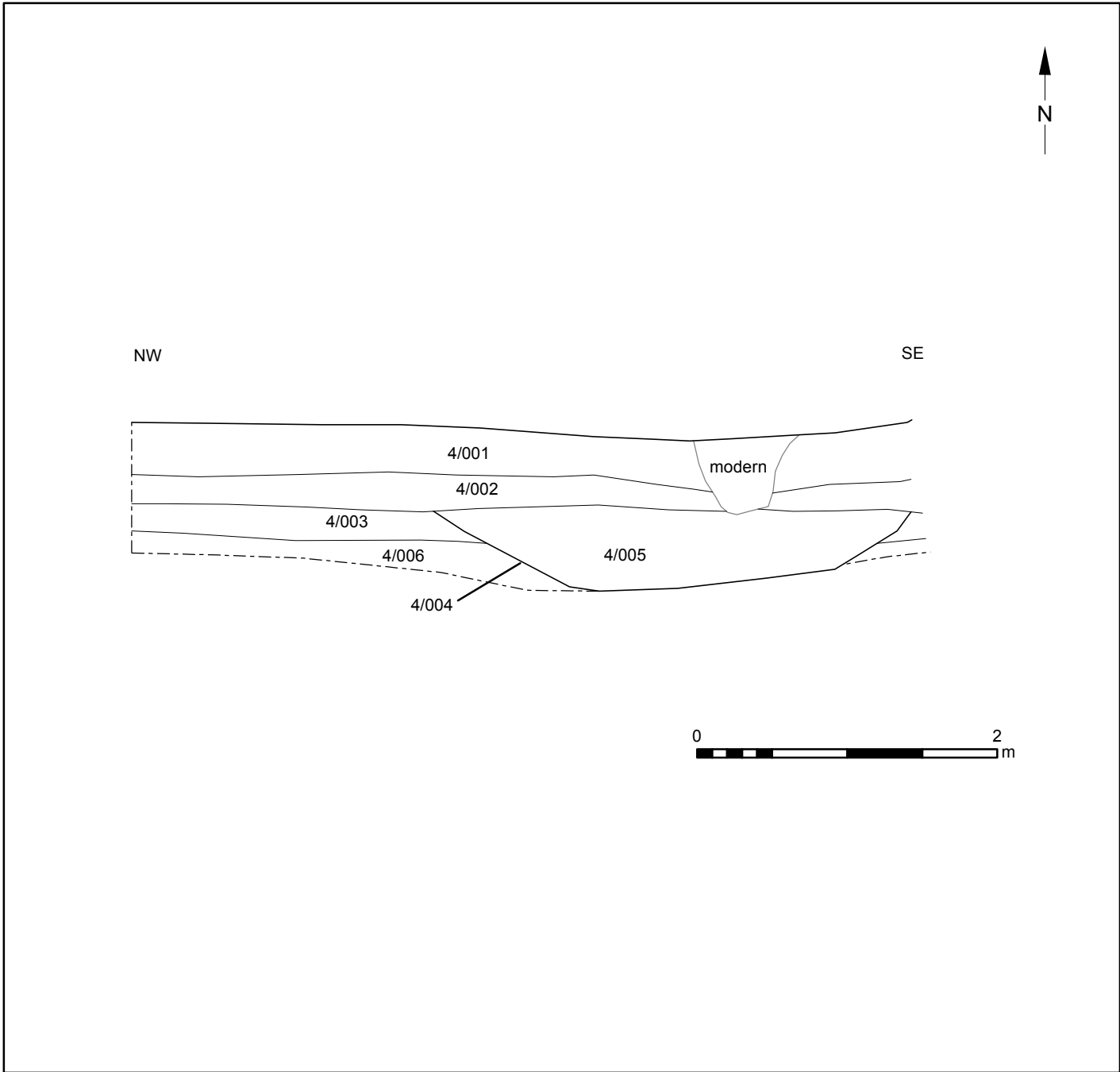
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-170209	
Project details	
Project name	Land at Warwick Road Rainham Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by RPS to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Units 59, 61, 63-66, 68 and 70 Warwick Road, Rainham, Essex. Six trial trenches were excavated. With the possible exception of a probably natural trough in the surface of the underlying gravels, no significant archaeological remains were identified.
Project dates	Start: 27-01-2014 End: 28-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WKR14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	8045 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	APZ
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAVERING RAINHAM Land at Warwick Road
Postcode	RM13 9XU
Study area	0.30 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 553400 182437 50.9421032435 0.211355516083 50 56 31 N 000 12 40

	E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.30m Max: 8.70m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Rob Masefield, RPS
Project design originator	RPS Consulting
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section"
Entered by	Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)
Entered on	30 January 2014



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Project Ref: E8045	Feb 2013	Trench Locations	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



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Report Ref:	Drawn by: APL		



Figure 3: Trench 1



Figure 4: Trench 2



Figure 5: Trench 4, depression 4/04