

**LAND AT 120 CHERRY TREE LANE, RAINHAM,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING,
RM13 8TT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING,
RM13 8TT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TQ 5176 8306	Report No. 4094
Borough: London Borough of Havering	Site Code: CTL12
Approved: C Halpin MlfA	Project No: 4851
Signed:	Date: June 2012

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 THE EVIDENCE**
- 4 METHODOLOGY**
- 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 6 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 7 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 8 DISCUSSION**
- 9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Land at 120 Cherry Tree Lane, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 8TT. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<p><i>In June 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 120 Cherry Tree Lane, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 8TT (NGR TQ 5176 8306). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a new build residential development comprising seven apartments and associated parking (Havering Ref. P0759.11).</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed three features, two pits and a ditch. One of the pits (F1006 Tr.1) contained medieval (late 13th – early 14th century) pottery (6 sherds, 45g).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>June 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4851</i>	Site code	<i>CTL12</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former depot comprising three commercial buildings on hard-standing</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition of existing buildings & construction of seven apartments and associated parking</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Two pits and a ditch</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval (late 13th – early 14th century) pottery with a pit</i>		
Project location			
County/Borough/Parish	<i>London</i>	<i>London Borough of Havering</i>	<i>Rainham</i>
HER for area	<i>Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>RM13 8TT</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.721.23m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 5176 8306</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 8m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Approved Planning Services</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at 120 Cherry Tree Lane, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 8TT. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski & Megan Stoakley</i>		
Report no.	<i>4094</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2012</i>		

LAND AT 120 CHERRY TREE LANE, RAINHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING, RM13 8TT

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 120 Cherry Tree Lane, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 8TT (NGR TQ 5176 8306). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a new build residential development comprising seven apartments and associated parking (Havering Ref. P0759.11).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, along the course of Cherry Tree Lane which is an early routeway. This part of the terrace of the Thames and the valley of the Ingrebourne tributary are known for prehistoric and later occupation of its fertile soils. Prehistoric activity upon the gravel terraces of the River Thames is well documented, and the area surrounding the site is likely to have been occupied from the earliest Palaeolithic period onwards. An extensive late Bronze Age settlement on the Thames terrace gravels was excavated at Scott and Albyn's Farm close by to the east by HAT (now AS) (Guttmann & Last 2000). Numerous pits, eleven circular structures, numerous postholes, a ring fort, a late Bronze Age field system, fifteen cremation deposits and a droveway were recorded. Investigations on the Lessa Sports Ground to the immediate east of the site have also revealed multi-period evidence including LBA/EIA pottery, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity (e.g. GLHER MLO76921), including pits, a well and field system indicative of nearby settlement. The medieval manorial site of Dovers manor also lies close by to the east.

In the event the evaluation revealed three features, two pits and a ditch. One of the pits (F1006 Tr.1) contained medieval (late 13th – early 14th century) pottery (45g, 6 sherds).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 120 Cherry Tree Lane, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 8TT (NGR TQ 5176 8306; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the demolition of existing structures and the construction of a new build residential development comprising seven apartments and associated parking (Havering Ref. P0759.11).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance on advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) (dated 21/03/2012) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 14/05/2012), and approved by EH GLAAS. The project adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). The project also adhered to

the EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 5; Evaluations*.

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Rainham comprises a residential and commercial suburb in the London Borough of Havering. It is situated on the eastern periphery of the city of London and is located c.4km to the west of the M25 motorway and c.2km to the north-east of the River Thames. The latter runs a west-east course c.2.25km to the south-west. The River Ingrebourne, situated c.750m to the south-east and the River Beam situated c.1.5km to the west, feed into the River Thames from the north-east. Dagenham is c.2km to the north-west, South Hornchurch c.400m to the north-west, Aveley c.4km to the south-east and Wennington c.3km to the south-east. The A13 road runs west-east through the centre of Rainham c.400m to the south of the site.

2.2 The site is located in the north-west part of Rainham and within the south-east part of South Hornchurch. It is situated on the eastern side of Cherry Tree Lane. A large

sports ground is located c.10m to the north-east of the site. The latter is a former depot and is a regular rectangular plot of hard-standing with three large rectangular commercial buildings in the western and eastern parts of the site. The area of the site comprises c.721m².

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 The site lies on the edge of the gravel terrace to the north of the extensive former marshland. The Ingrebourne and Beam rivers run a NE/SW course c.1.5km to the west and c.750m to the south-east and feed into the River Thames located c.2.25km to the south-west. To the north, the land remains level at c.5m AOD and rises gradually to c.8m AOD at the location of the site. To the south, the land continues to rise to c.10m AOD and descends to c.5m AOD at the River Thames.

3.1.2 The solid geology of the site comprises the London Clay formation, including the Claygate Beds and Harwich Member (gpge) (BGS 1978). The soils of the site and its surrounding urban environment are un-surveyed (SSEW 1983). Soils of the Hurst association (841b) are present in the wider vicinity to the east of the site and comprise variable loamy, flinty, permeable soils on river terrace gravels usually with high groundwater (SSEW 1983).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Palaeolithic - Neolithic

3.2.1 Prehistoric activity on the Thames gravel terraces is well-documented (Wilkinson 1980). Extensive Palaeolithic to Neolithic archaeological remains have been discovered during excavations at Moor Hall Farm c.5-6km to the south-east of the site (Greenwood 1982; Pozorski 2011). Eight handaxes (MLO 23247) were discovered in gravel pits c.500m to the north-east of the site. An occupation site of Mesolithic to Neolithic date (MLOs 23800 & 23802) comprising a ditch, pit and postholes was recorded during archaeological excavations at Tesco's supermarket c.400m to the south of the site.

Bronze Age

3.2.2 A Bronze Age flood deposit and a trackway (MLOs 23801 & 23803) were recorded during archaeological excavations at Tesco's supermarket. Pits, postholes and stakeholes of middle Bronze Age date (MLO 77972) were uncovered during an archaeological evaluation (ELO 2554) at the former Manser works located c.350m to the south-west (CA 2004). A watching brief conducted during groundworks at a pipeline c.450m to the south uncovered a water-channel of middle to late Bronze Age date (MLO 61548). An archaeological evaluation conducted at Viking Way c.500m to the south of the site uncovered a ditch with a large quantity of Bronze Age pottery and flint implements (MLO 67740) (NMS 1996), and an archaeological excavation at the Lessa sports ground c.100m to the north-east recorded an assemblage of late Bronze Age pottery (MLO 76036) (MoLAS 1998).

3.2.3 A large late Bronze Age settlement site (MLOs 69106 & 69111) was recorded during archaeological investigations on land south of Scott and Albyn's farm (ELO 1419 &

9092) c.250m – 300m to the south-east of the site (Murray 1995, Guttman 1996). A drove-way defined by two ditches was recorded within a larger late Bronze Age co-axial field system (*Ibid*). Three phases of late Bronze Age activity were identified and it is likely that the linear ditched features served as drove-ways for moving livestock through the landscape (*Ibid*). Other recorded features included pits, postholes, structures, ring ditches and enclosures, several cremations (MLO 69112) and a layer of plough soil containing a large quantity of pottery (MLO 69119). Numerous artefacts were recovered, including post-Deveril Rimbury pottery, loom weights, spindle whorls, flint implements and a sword mould (Guttman 1996). A possible animal stall or enclosure was recorded and placed deposits were discovered in some of the postholes (Guttman & Last 2000).

Iron Age

3.2.4 The early Iron Age in southern Essex was characterised by the abandonment of circular enclosures (Brown and Massey-Ryan 2005). The area of Rainham has significant evidence of Iron Age occupation. Iron Age features were recorded at South Hall Farm and Spring Farm c.2.25km to the south-east. A large early-late Iron Age settlement site comprising enclosure ditches, gullies and pits was excavated at the former Rainham Squash and Snooker Club situated c.1.25km to the south-west of the site (Grassam *et al* 2004).

3.2.5 An archaeological excavation conducted c.470m to the south of the site recorded extensive peat layers and flood deposits (MLO 23799) as well as a late Iron Age pit (MLO 23804) which contained pottery and a faunal assemblage indicating evidence of butchering, animal husbandry and fishing (Gilman 1989). Archaeological investigations at the Lessa sports ground (ELO 452) c.100m to the north-east of the site uncovered a large field system with postholes, pits and small enclosures which may have served as animal pens (MLOs 76920 & 76921). A late Iron Age refuse pit possibly used for grain storage was recorded (MoLAS 1998) as well as a large assemblage of wheel-thrown Belgic pottery and a possible late Iron Age coin (*Ibid*). Cropmarks of a ring ditch (MLO 12453) and a double-ditched enclosure (MLO 24575) are located in a playing field c.60m – 100m to the east of the site.

Romano-British

3.2.6 Archaeological remains of Romano-British date within Rainham comprise several sites to the east and south-east of the site, including an early Roman settlement at the former Snooker Club at c.1.25km distant and at South Hall Farm at c.2.25km distant (Grassam *et al* 2004). A large Roman farm settlement site was identified in the north-west part of Moor Hall Farm at c.5-6km distant and Roman tiles were discovered at Parsonage Farm c.2km to the east. Roman features were recorded at Berwick Ponds Farm c.2.5km to the north-east of the site (Perring & Brigham 2000). A 1st century buff flagon (MLO 25331) was discovered c.400m to the north-west.

3.2.7 During gravel extraction to the east of Mardyke Farm c.300m to the north-west of the site, a limestone coffin (MLO 55890) was uncovered which contained two skeletons. Grave goods were also recovered comprising a Belgic flask, a small beaker, a glass cup and a small bronze coin of Tetricus II (MLOs 55891 & 56345). Eight globular cremation urns were discovered within close proximity to the coffin (MLO 26030). The presence of both inhumations and cremations at this site may indicate a nearby settlement.

3.2.8 Residual Roman finds comprising four pottery sherds and a sesterius were recorded

during an archaeological evaluation on land south of Scott and Alyn's Farm (MLO 69113) c.250m – 300m to the south-east of the site (Murray 1995). Roman pottery was also recovered from ditches (MLO 76921) during archaeological investigations conducted at the Lessa sports ground c.100m to the north-east of the site (MoLAS 1998).

Saxon - Medieval

3.2.8 The origin of the name Rainham is derived from the Saxon or Old English term '*Roeginga-ham*', signifying 'Settlement of the Ruling People' (Weinreb *et al* 2010, 681). Archaeological investigations at the Lessa sports ground, c.100m to the north-east, uncovered four pits and a well containing early Saxon artefacts (MLOs 76923 & 78030) (MoLAS 1998).

3.2.9 During the 10th to 12th centuries Rainham had four manors including South Hall, Lauanders, Gerpins and Berwick (MLO26631), located c.2.25km to the east of the site (Lewis 1966). At the time of the Domesday survey, Rainham was part of the Hundred of Chafford (Williams & Martin 2002, 897). Hugh the Bishop was responsible for the ecclesiastical administration of the parish. Walter de Douai held Rainham in demesne while Leofstan the Reeve held one of the manors which was assessed at eight hides (*Ibid*, 1039). Rainham Bridge (MLO 5830), located c.500m to the south, was first documented in 1234. The moated site of the Manor of Dovers (MLO 26388), located c.300m to the south-east, was built by Richard of Dover who in 1235, held in fee a virgate of land, seven acres of meadow and a mill (MLO 14810). Documentary sources record that the manor had a chapel (MLO 55645).

3.2.10 Several medieval settlement sites are located within the vicinity of the site, including a manor house (MLO 10850) built by the Wybridge family in the 13th and 14th centuries and a farmstead (MLO 2904) situated 420m to the north-west. Medieval ditches and pits containing 13th to 14th century pottery (MLO 69114) were recorded during archaeological investigations on land at Scott and Albyn's farm c.250m – 300m to the south-east (Murray 1995, Guttman 1996). 14th to 15th century stoneware jugs (MLO 10826) were found during groundworks c.500m to the south. A charnel pit (MLO 26044) located c.500m to the south, may have been a possible plague pit.

Post-medieval - Modern

3.2.11 Late 15th - 16th century buildings are located to the north-east (MLOs 14531, 15570 & 14530), the south-west (MLOs 14529 & 22106) and the south-east of the site (MLO 24866). A 16th-century manor house named Great Dovers (MLO 5772) is located c.250m to the south-east. A stone bridge was built at the site of the medieval Rainham Bridge in 1641 (MLO 5830) c.500m to the south and a wharf (MLO 10911) may have been present within close proximity to the bridge in the 1600s. Two 17th century public houses (MLOs 5780 & 23577) are situated 150m to the north-east and 500m to the south respectively. A post-medieval deposit containing a clay pipe stem (MLO 76913) was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation c.400m to the south-west (CA 2001).

3.2.12 19th century archaeological remains comprise a soakaway (MLO 64531) discovered during a watching brief (ELO 3633) at the site of the medieval manor house (MLO 26388) c.250m – 300m to the south-east (NMS 1995). Rectangular cropmarks of possible allotment plots (MLO 100578) are situated c.500m to the north. A large number of 19th century landfill sites and rubbish dumps are located to the south (MLOs 72733, 23805 & 72734) and the north-west (MLOs 72752 & 72735).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Two trenches were excavated. Trench 2 was moved slightly to avoid a live service. The trenches were each 10m by 1.6m wide.

4.2 Overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision, thereafter excavation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 1A: west end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Made Ground. Mid grey, loose, silty sand with gravel
0.34 – 0.60m	L1001	Dark blackish grey, compact, clayey silt.
0.60 – 0.83m	L1002	Light brown, compact, slightly sandy silt.
0.83m+	L1003	Natural. Yellow, loose, sand and gravel.

<i>Sample section 1B: east end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1010	Crushed tarmac.
0.17 – 0.38m	L1011	Made Ground. Yellow sand with CBM fragments
0.38 - 0.68m	L1001	As above.
0.68 – 0.92m	L1002	As above.
0.92m+	L1003	Natural.

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditch F1004 and Pit F1006.

Ditch F1004 was linear in plan (4m+ x 0.72m x 0.40m), orientated north east/south west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a light brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small pebbles. It contained no finds

Pit F1006 was oval in plan (1.25m+ x 0.73m x 0.40m). It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1007, was a light –mid brown, compact, clayey silt. It contained medieval (late 13th – early 14th century) pottery (45g, 6 sherds).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 2A: north end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1012	Made Ground. Light – mid grey brown, compact, silty sand
0.37 – 0.53m	L1013	Made Ground. Dark brown, compact, clayey silt with CBM fragments
0.53 – 0.63m	L1001	Clayey silt. As above Tr.1.
0.63 – 0.83m	L1002	Sandy silt. As above Tr.1.

0.83m+	L1003	Natural.
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<i>Sample section 2B: south end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1010	Crushed tarmac.
0.11 – 0.43m	L1011	Made Ground. As above Tr.1
0.43 – 0.62m	L1001	Clayey silt. As above Tr.1.
0.62 – 0.94m	L1002	Sandy silt. As above Tr.1.
0.94m+	L1003	Natural.

Description: Trench 2 contained Pit F1008.

Pit F1008 was rectangular in plan (1.60m+ x 0.74m x 0.40m). It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid brownish grey, soft, clayey silt. It contained no finds.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Uppermost within the trenches was modern made ground (L100, L1010 & L1011 Tr.1; L1010 – L1013 Tr.2; 0.34 – 0.53m thick).

7.2 Below the made ground was a clayey silt, L1001 (0.10 – 0.20m thick), and a sandy silt, L1002 (0.20 – 0.30m thick). The latter overlay the natural sand and gravel, L1003 (0.83 – 0.94m below the present day ground surface).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	L1004	Ditch	Undated
	L1006	Pit	Medieval (late 13 th – early 14 th century)
2	L1008	Pit	Undated

8.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, along the course of Cherry Tree Lane which is an early routeway. This part of the terrace of the Thames and the valley of the Ingrebourne tributary are known for prehistoric and later occupation of its fertile soils. Prehistoric activity upon the gravel terraces of the River Thames is well documented, and the area surrounding the site is likely to have been occupied from the earliest Palaeolithic period onwards. An extensive late Bronze Age settlement on the Thames terrace gravels was excavated at Scott and Albyn's Farm close by to the east by HAT (now AS) (Guttmann & Last 2000). Numerous pits, eleven circular structures, numerous postholes, a ring fort, a late Bronze Age field system, fifteen cremation deposits and a driveway were recorded. Investigations on the Lessa Sports Ground to the

immediate east of the site have also revealed multi-period evidence including LBA/EIA pottery, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity (e.g. GLHER MLO76921), including pits, a well and field system indicative of nearby settlement. The medieval manorial site of Dovers manor also lies close by to the east.

8.3 In the event the evaluation revealed three features, two pits and a ditch. One of the pits (F1006 Tr.1) contained medieval (*late 13th – early 14th century*) pottery (45g, 6 sherds).

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Approved Planning Services for commissioning the project, and for their assistance (in particular Mr Neil Cooper)

AS would also like to acknowledge the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

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WEB RESOURCES

Accessed on 12th June 2012

www.heritage-gateway.org.uk

<http://wtp2.appspot.com/wheresthepath.htm>

www.historicaldirectories.org

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

HER No.	NGR Sp	Description
Palaeolithic		
MLO23247	TQ 5270 8340	Eight handaxes.
Neolithic		
MLO23800	TQ 5205 8235	Neolithic ditch.
MLO23802	TQ 5205 8235	Neolithic occupation site, including pit and fence.
Bronze Age		
MLO23801	TQ 5200 8235	Bronze Age flood deposit.
MLO23803	TQ 5205 8235	Bronze Age trackway.
MLO61548	TQ 5154 8239	Bronze Age waterchannel. Tilbury IV horizon.
MLO77972	TQ 5103 8286	Middle Bronze Age pits, postholes & stakeholes.
MLO69111 ELO1419 ELO9092	TQ 5236 8306	A late Bronze Age settlement field system and droveways were recorded during an evaluation and excavation on land at Scott & Albyn's Farm.
MLO69119	TQ 5236 8306	A late Bronze Age plough soil was recorded during an evaluation and excavation undertaken on land at Scott & Albyn's Farm. The plough soil contained burnt flint and late Bronze Age pottery.
MLO69106 ELO1419 ELO9092	TQ 5231 8305	A large late Bronze Age settlement was recorded during an evaluation on land at Scott & Albyn's Farm. Features included: pits, structures, ring ditches, a field system and several cremations. Finds included plain and decorated post-Deverel Rimbury pottery, a bronze droplet, a bi-valve double layer sword mould, possible loom weights, two spindle whorls and flints, both worked and burnt. A large, circular, ditched, enclosure interpreted as a ring fort and two smaller enclosures defined by rings of small pits or large post holes were recorded during the excavation. Located around the ringwork were a total of eleven circular structures. The roundhouses consist of rather irregularly spaced posts and often elaborate porches. A votive pot was recovered from one small pit and a clay object, possibly a pedestal from a kiln was also recovered. Two contained plain Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, mainly large pieces of coarseware jars.
MLO69112	TQ 5231 8305	Late Bronze Age cremations were recorded during an evaluation and excavation on land at Scott & Albyn's Farm.

HER No.	NGR Sp	Description
MLO67740	TQ 5208 8232	A possible linear ditch containing finds of possible prehistoric date, including pottery and flint (Bronze Age). A probable brick or rubbish pit of 19 th century date was also located.
MLO76036	TQ 5200 8310	Flint-tempered sherds were recovered from the excavation, generally late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.
Iron Age		
MLO23799	TQ 5205 8235	Excavation revealed part of a silted up stream bed of the river Ingrebourne. Extensive peat deposits were also noted nearby together with flood deposits. Evidence of agricultural exploitation of the area was also recovered.
MLO23804	TQ 5205 8235	Late Iron Age rubbish pit. 1 st & 2 nd century pottery was noted together with bones indicating butchering, animal husbandry and fishing.
MLO76920 ELO452	TQ 5200 8310	A large rubbish pit (possibly for grain storage) contained finds no later than late Iron Age.
MLO76921	TQ 5200 8310	Iron Age finds are principally wheel-thrown "Belgic" pottery sherds and a coin. Of fifty-nine sections of ditch excavated, twenty-one had Roman finds; four had Saxon sherds as well as Roman pottery. Within this field system was a complex of smaller enclosures which are the same size and shapes as present-day examples of individual animal pens or crushers. It is thought that some elements of the system continued to be open and used until the Saxon period. Two rubbish pits contained finds no later than Roman and four rubbish pits contained early Saxon finds. These were at the periphery of a settlement or farmstead thought to be present during these dates. A concentration of postholes in the south-east corner of the site may mark the site of a peasant farmstead or hamlet, byres or barns etc.
Undated Prehistoric		
MLO76032 ELO539	TQ 5093 8289	Natural waterlain deposits were found in both trenches. They were overlain and cut into by a north-south aligned ditch which produced one prehistoric flint tool.
MLO12453	TQ 5201 8311	Ring ditch visible as parch mark in playing field.
MLO24575	TQ 5193 8302	Part of rectangular double ditch enclosure.
Roman		
MLO55890 ELO8946	TQ 5111 8325	Gravel extraction in a pit c.300 yards east of Mardyke Farm in 1928 revealed a limestone coffin. Coffin contained two skeletons.

HER No.	NGR Sp	Description
MLO55891 ELO8946	TQ 5111 8323	Near the coffin (MLO55890) was a Belgic flask and a small beaker. Eight globular urns containing bones were found at a location on Frederick Road opposite Manser Road.
MLO26030	TQ 5111 8324	Gravel extraction from a pit 300 yards east of Mardyke Farm in 1928 revealed a Roman coffin. Grave goods were found as well as cremation vessels.
MLO25331	TQ 5138 8398	In 1897 a 1 st century buff flagon with screw neck was found.
MLO56345 ELO 8946	TQ 5111 8325	Roman coffin was found east of Mardyke Farm along with a glass cup and a small bronze coin of Tetricus II (267-273 AD).
MLO69113	TQ 5234 8305	Residual Roman finds were recorded during an evaluation on land at Scott & Albyn's Farm. Four sherds of Roman pottery and a sestertius were retrieved from the topsoil.
Saxon		
MLO76923	TQ 5200 8310	A well excavated during the evaluation contained Saxon pottery.
MLO78030	TQ 5200 8310	Two rubbish pits contained finds no later than Roman and four rubbish pits contained early Saxon finds.
Medieval		
MLO14528	TQ 5178 8308	Cherry Tree Lahornchurch. 15 th century house.
MLO26388	TQ 5218 8268	The manor of Dovers was built by Richard of Dover who in 1235 held in fee a virgate of land, 7 acres of meadow and a mill in Havering. In 1247 Henry III confirmed Dover with 2 & 3/4 virgates of land, a watermill and 2 fleets of water, the Mardyke and the Ingrebourne. In 1299 the manor was known as Newhall but by 1388 it was known as Dovers. The manor was variously inherited, settled and conveyed until 1596 when it was conveyed to Peter Collet.
MLO55645	TQ 5210 8260	Chapel at the manor of Dovers.
MLO3189	TQ 5175 8417	Called Magna & Parva Dowingford in 1514, Little Doninge in 1288. Possibly from or meaning Dunnekas Farmstead or Settlement.
MLO69114	TQ 5233 8292	Medieval ditches and pits were recorded during an evaluation on land at Scott & Albyn's Farm. One ditch was aligned roughly north-south and medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. The ditch was flanked by five post holes which were also medieval. A few scattered pits in Area 43 were also found to contain medieval pottery.
MLO14810	TQ 5235 8265	A water mill on the manor of Dovers from 1235 to 1614.
MLO2904	TQ 5129 8393	Medieval farmstead (1296).

HER No.	NGR Sp	Description
MLO10850	TQ 5167 8343	Medieval manor house. Name probably derived from Wybridge family, who held land in the area in 13 th -14 th century. Probable first reference to tenement c.1355, when John Wych held 168 acres. Tenement split, but re-united in 1455 under John Rand - from whom second name for manor was derived.
MLO10826	TQ 5204 8227	Building works at the rear of West and Coe Funeral Directors c.1969 revealed 2 bases of stoneware jugs. Bases decorated by finger pinching. 14 th – 15 th century.
Post-medieval		
MLO76913 ELO539	TQ 5093 8289	A post-medieval layer was discovered which had been worked by agriculture and bioturbation at times. Piece of tobacco pipe stem.
MLO15570	TQ 5181 8361	Un-named group of buildings/houses c.1618.
MLO23805	TQ 5205 8235	Victorian rubbish dump.
MLO5830	TQ 5203 8239	Rainham Bridge first documented in 1234 and described as a broken plank bridge when it was repaired by Thomas Hoggshaw. It needed repair again by 1623 when the duty for repair was said to rest with the Lords of Berwick and South Hall Manor. It was a stone bridge by 1641 and was known as Red Bridge by 1774.
MLO101014	TQ 5248 8284	A rifle range is marked on 1897 OS map near Dovers Corner.
MLO64531	TQ 5215 8265	19th century soakaway.
MLO100578	TQ 5161 8421	Rectangular cropmarks - 19th century?
MLO72733	TQ 5130 8290	Louise Gardens. 19th century landfill site.
MLO14529	TQ 5135 8254	Mudland Farm on Havering Marsh shown on map dated 1618.
MLO72734	TQ 5268 8282	Site of landfill taken from BGS data. 19 th - 20 th century date.
MLO10911	TQ 5193 8224	This is the site of Rainham Wharf, a wooden timber structure situated on this site. Although evaluations in 2003 recorded 19th century structures, the wharf may have been present since the early post-medieval period.
MLO22106	TQ 5141 8273	New Road, Hornchurch. 15 th - 16 th century house.
MLO14530	TQ 5207 8384	Blacksmiths Lahornchurch. 15 th - 16 th century house.
MLO24866	TQ 5226 8323	15 th - 16 th century house shown on map of 1618.
MLO72735	TQ 5160 8350	Site of landfill taken from BGS data. 19th/20th century date.

HER No.	NGR Sp	Description
MLO5772	TQ 5205 8276	Documentary sources state that Little Dovers stood opposite the manor house of Great Dovers. The house (16 th century) was re-named Great Dovers after the demolition of the original Great Dovers. It was said to be a “modern-built gentleman’s residence” in 1862 and became a Roman Catholic presbytery in 1938.
MLO5780	TQ 5198 8335	Public house, possibly once called the Parrot. Not on 1618 map, known as Cherry Garden in 1777. Re-built in 1935.
MLO72752	TQ 5100 8370	Site of landfill taken from BGS data. 19 th - 20 th century date.
MLO14531	TQ 5219 8398	Group of buildings shown of 1618 map & 1778.
MLO72748	TQ 5256 8351	Site of landfill taken from BGS data. 19 th - 20 th century date.
MLO23577	TQ 5201 8225	Documentary evidence dated 1633 suggests that the Phoenix Inn was originally named the White Hart and was known as the Phoenix by 1716. The inn was burnt down in 1891 but subsequently re-built on the same site.
MLO84832	TQ 5202 8224	29 Broadway. Mid-18 th century house. Grade II LB 201550.
Modern		
MLO84778	TQ 5202 8227	K6 telephone kiosk. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door. Grade II LB 201694.
Undated		
MLO64245	TQ 5110 8310	A single trench revealed topsoil and subsoils overlying natural stream silts and sands.
MLO26044	TQ 5207 8225	Charnel pit of unknown date. It is not known whether this is a Saxo-Norman/medieval pit or if this is a later plague pit.

SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 8 abraded medieval sherds weighing 35g from feature F1006 (L1007). The commonest ware present comprises five sherds of Mill Green ware imported from South Essex, of which four contain white slip and abraded glaze. A sixth sherd with orange micaceous surfaces may be another Essex product from Castle Hedingham. The remaining sherds comprise a patchy green glazed London ware sherd and two more in South Essex shelly ware. A late 13th century or possibly early 14th century is therefore probable for this context.

Bibliography

Cotter J. 2000 *Post-Roman Pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85* English Heritage Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd

KEY:

LOND: London type ware 1080-1350

SEMS: South Essex Shelly ware 1000-1300

HEDF: Hedingham fine ware 1150-1300

MG: Mill Green ware 1270-1350

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
1006	1007	4x15g MG 1x4g HEDF? 2x8gSEMS 1x8g LOND	Late 13 th -early 14 th	MG x4 white slipped with faded glazed LOND patchy green glaze and line of white slip

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



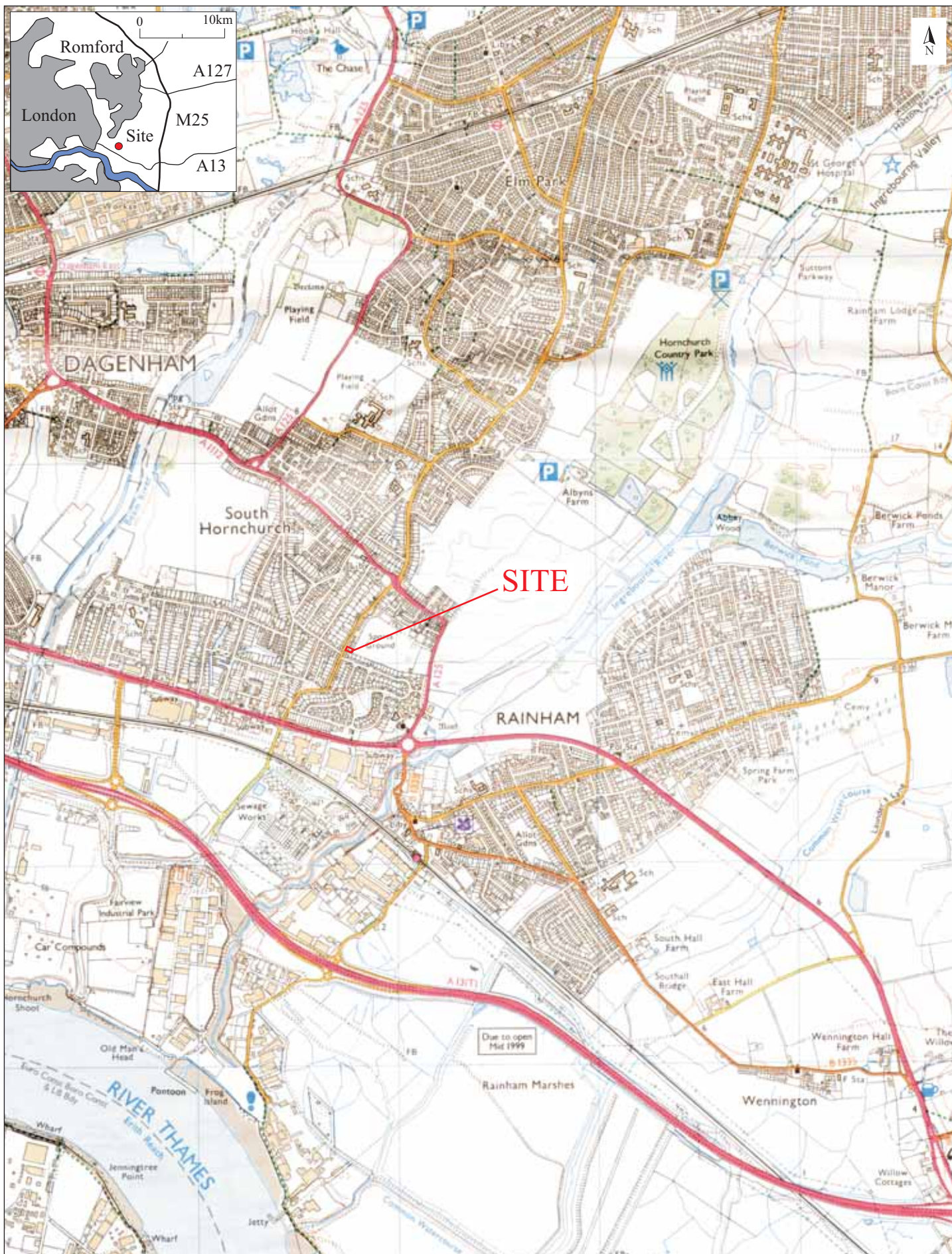
DP1

Trench 1 F1004 & F1006, facing south-east



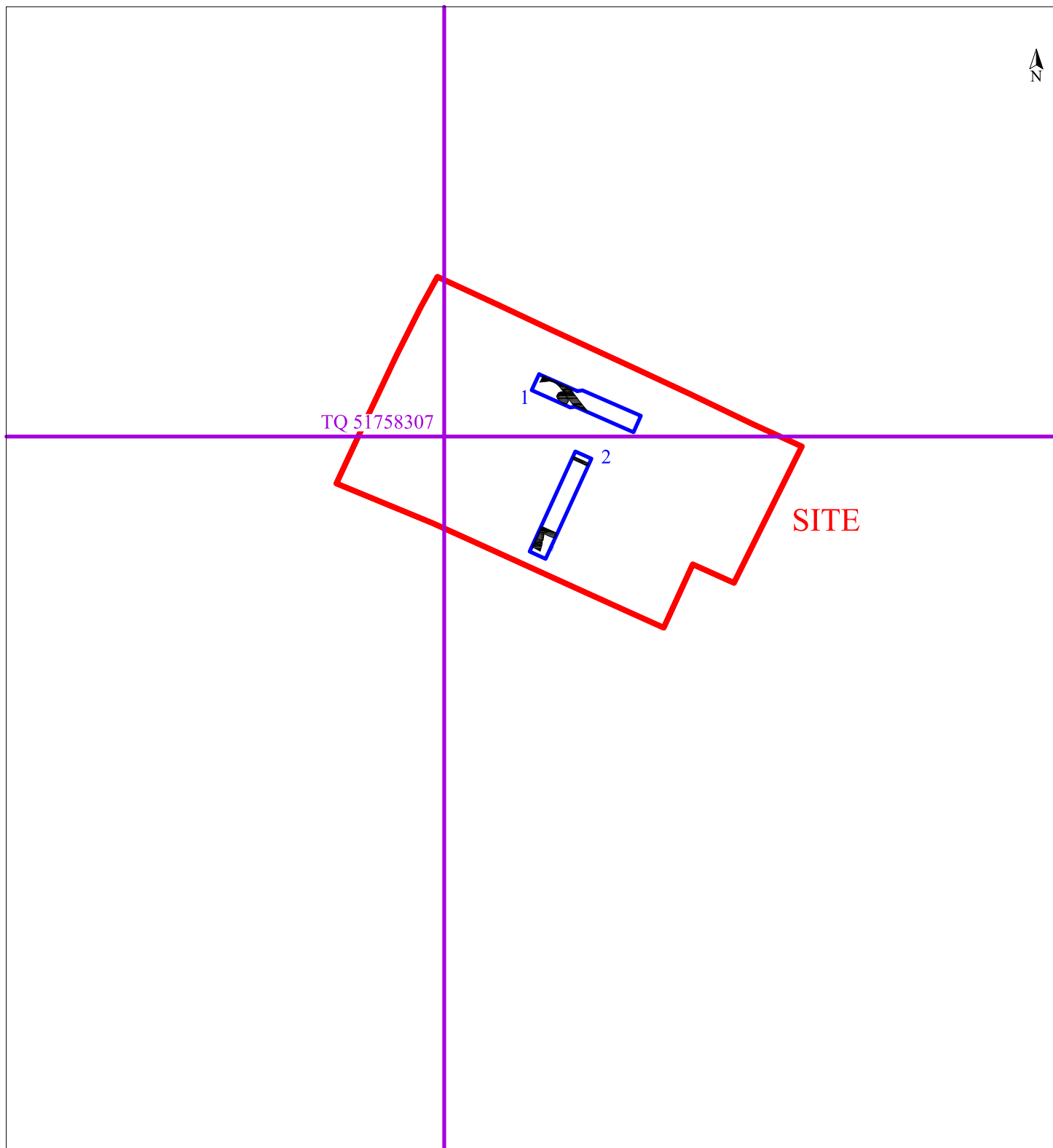
DP2

Trench 2 F1008, facing south

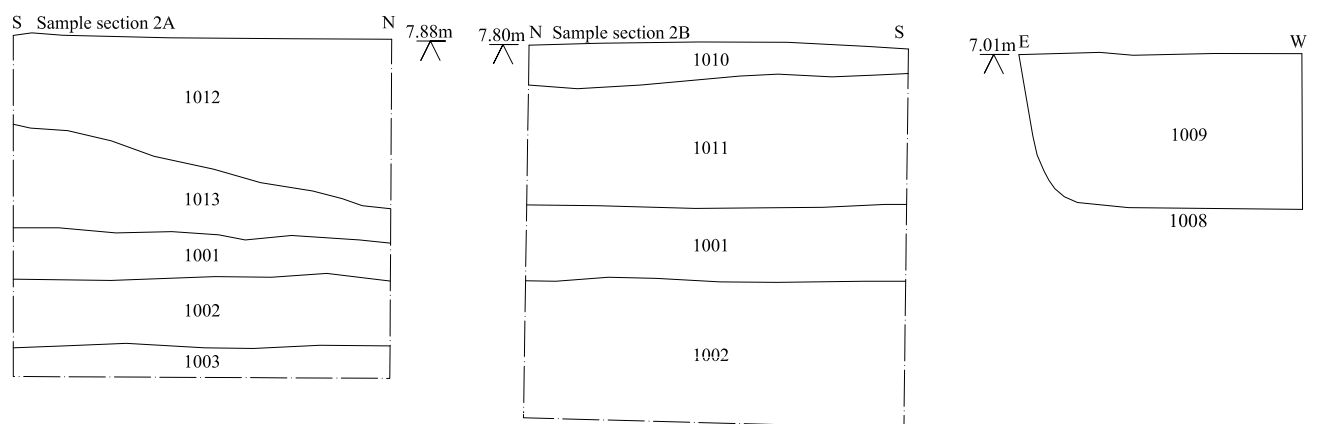
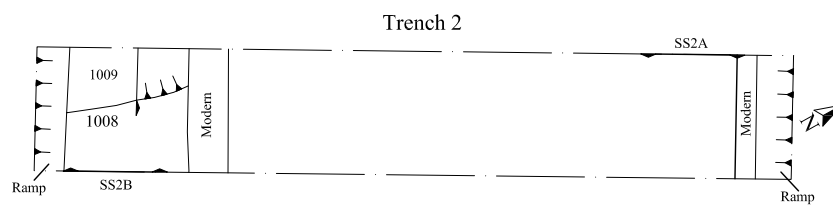
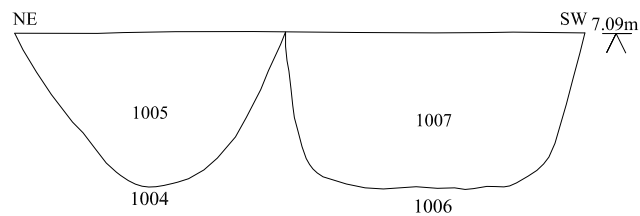
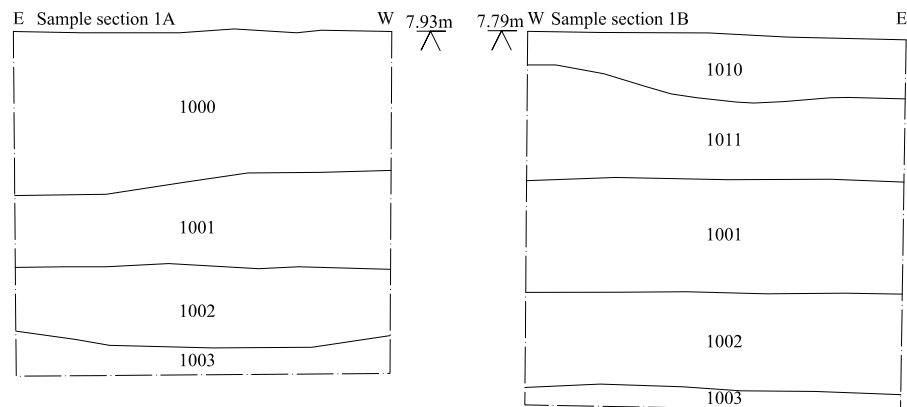
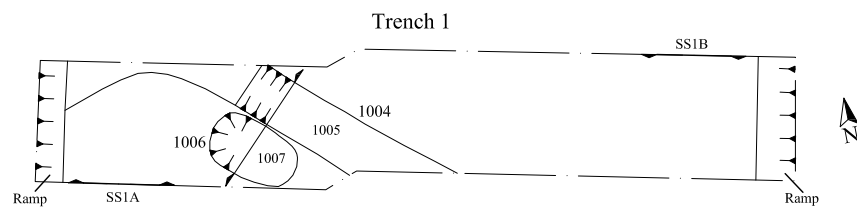


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<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 1 Site location plan</p> <p>Scale 1:25,000 at A4</p>
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0 25m



0 Sections only 2m

0 Plans only 5m

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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4