

BEAM PARK STATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 The overarching Beam Park London Riverside mixed-use development within both the London Boroughs' of Barking & Dagenham (LBBD) and London of Havering (LBH) was the subject of a consented Hybrid Application, with its Phase 1 mixed-use and residential zones now largely built. The hybrid development is further described as follows:

“Cross boundary hybrid planning application for the redevelopment of the site to include residential (50% affordable); two primary schools and nursery (Use Class D1); railway station; supporting uses including retail, healthcare, multi faith worship space, leisure, community uses and management space (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, D1 and D2); energy centres; open space with localised flood lighting; public realm with hard and soft landscaping; childrens play space; flood compensation areas; car and cycle parking; highway works and site preparation/ enabling works.”

- 1.2 The full planning permission element was for Phase 1 (see Appendices A and B), within which is included the provision of the new Beam Park Station.
- 1.3 The consent was subject to an archaeological condition for fieldwork, which has been fulfilled with respect to Phase 1 in its entirety.
- 1.4 The provision of a new railway station at Beam Park has been a long standing planning policy aspiration and already has the benefit of Planning Permission through approval GLA/2933a/03, which consented the wider redevelopment of the Beam Park site for a development of 3,000 new homes and supporting community infrastructure. There have been a number of subsequent approvals relative to the detail of the Beam Park development, most recently in the form of Planning Permission 22/01048/OUTSRM issued by the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, uplifting the level of development to take place. With this latest approval there was concern from planning officers at the London Borough of Havering that as a result of recent planning case law, and in particular the Hillside case, that the developer could suggest that as there was a new Planning Permission which remasterplanned part of the wider Beam Park development site, the original Planning Permission could no longer be implemented. Thus the earlier obligation to deliver the station could not be enforced. In response to such concerns the legal agreement linked to the new approval contained an obligation on the applicant to submit a new stand alone application for the station building based purely on the detail previously considered and approved through application GLA/2933a/03. LBH officers believed that such an approval would safeguard against possible arguments that the station no longer benefitted from an implementable Planning Permission. It is in this context that the current application is being made.
- 1.5 The new Beam Park Station (see Appendices C and D) is to be constructed in accordance with this application. The Railway Station is located within the LBH to the south of the A1306 (New Road) and east of the Beam River within a former car storage zone of the Dagenham Ford Assembly Plant (see figs).
- 1.6 This report has been prepared by Robert Masfield of RPS on behalf of Vistry East London. Its purpose is to confirm and document that all archaeological fieldwork associated with Phase 1 of the wider Beam

Park Riverside development project, which includes the area of the proposed Beam Park Station, have been completed to the satisfaction of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) (the advisors to the London Borough of Havering). As such no further archaeological investigations are required to mitigate the effects of groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed Beam Park Station.

- 1.7 There is a requirement under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to explain the significance of any designated and non-designated heritage assets identified and what, if any, impacts will arise to that significance as a result of proposed development.
- 1.8 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced in support for the Beam Park London Riverside Hybrid Application that includes the station site within Phase 1 (RPS 2017). Archaeological fieldwork (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2017 and 2018) and geo-archaeological assessment and fieldwork (QUEST 2019) was subsequently conducted ahead of Countryside Properties' and L&Q's surcharging of Phase 1 to inform and then mitigate effects to below ground archaeology and geo-archaeology.
- 1.9 Adam Single of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), as the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Havering, confirmed to RPS and Kier in an email of 28th October 2019 that the archaeological implications of Phase 1 have been completed to their satisfaction. That 2019 clarification had been sought in relation to the detailed application for the Phase 1 Primary School site, to the north-west of the station site, which led to provision of a summary report, confirming the archaeological processes undertaken and their results (RPS 2020). It was recommended that such a report should accompany the Planning Application for the school site. In that instance GLASS stated:

"I confirm that no further archaeological field investigation is appropriate east of the Beam River (ie in the Havering element of the development) following the completion of trench evaluation, geoarchaeological assessment and targeted evaluation in 2017. This area includes the S1 school site. Further investigation west of the Beam (in LBBD) is outstanding for later phases of the scheme, including the S2 school site."
- 1.10 This report, specifically for the Beam Park Station, has therefore also been produced in anticipation of a similar summary report requirement to that for the Phase1 school site. The report provides a summary of the relevant planning and archaeological background, a summary of the relevant geo-archaeological results and trial trenching results for Phase 1 and of two representative mitigation (excavation) areas to the north of and north-west of the school site. These investigations were undertaken ahead of the surcharging of Phase 1.
- 1.11 It is concluded that GLAAS have previously 'signed off' the fieldwork for all of the Beam Park areas east of the Beam (including the Station site) as complete.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, updated April 2014.
- 2.2 The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill gained Royal Assent on 26th October 2023 to become the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023. Clause 92 of the LUR Act 2023 establishes that the settings of certain type of designated heritage assets now have the equivalent statutory protection as the setting of a listed building - i.e. in planning decision-making 'special regard' should be given to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the asset and its setting. This applies to World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Protected Wrecks, but not Conservation Areas.
- 2.3 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in December 2023. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and is periodically updated (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.4 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
 - Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.6 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.7 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning

decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

- 2.8 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.9 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.10 *Significance* (for heritage policy) is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.11 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.12 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.13 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

- 2.14 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Strategic Planning Policy

- 2.15 The relevant strategic planning framework for the study Site is provided by The London Plan, The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, adopted March 2021. Within Chapter 7 of the Plan, 'Heritage and Culture', policy HC1 is of most relevance to archaeology at the study Site:

HC1 Heritage and Conservation Growth

- A. Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.
- B. Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of Sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:
 - 1. setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making
 - 2. utilising the heritage significance of a Site or area in the planning and design process
 - 3. integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place
 - 4. delivering positive benefits that sustain and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.
- C. Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings, should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.
- D. Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.
- E. Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they set out strategies for their repair and re-use.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.16 The Havering Local Plan 2016-2031 Adopted November 2021 contains the following policy relevant to Heritage Assets:

POLICY 28

Heritage assets

The Council recognises the significance and value of Havering's heritage assets and will support:

- i. Proposals that seek to conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets at risk in the borough;
- ii. The maintenance of up to date Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans;
- iii. The identification, and maintenance, of a local list of non-designated heritage assets that meet agreed selection criteria;
- iv. Well designed and high quality development in a Conservation Area, or its setting, which preserves, enhances or better reveals the character and appearance of the area and its significance, and which contributes to local character and distinctiveness, taking into account the Conservation Area Appraisal or Management Plan. Where a building (or other element) detracts from the significance of a Conservation Area, its removal will be supported when acceptable plans for redevelopment have been agreed;
- v. Viable uses, alterations or extensions to a listed building, or development within its setting, which would not be harmful to the significance of the heritage asset, including its historic and architectural interest;
- vi. Well designed and high quality development within a Registered Park or Garden of Historic Interest, Historic Park or Garden of Local Interest, Area of Special Townscape or Landscape Character, or within their setting, which sustains or enhances the significance of the heritage asset, including its special character and important views; and
- vii. Well designed and high quality proposals which would not affect the significance of a heritage asset with archaeological interest, including the contribution made to significance by its setting;
- viii. The maintenance of up to date Archaeological Priority Areas; Where a development proposal is judged to cause harm then it will be assessed against the relevant test in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) depending on whether the harm caused is substantial or less than substantial."

- 2.29 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above no designated World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within 1km of the Site. The Beam Park site east of the River Beam (including the Station site) is largely covered by a Havering Borough Council 'Archaeological Priority Zone' (APZ) relating to Alluvium Deposits (Geology) (Tier III) (DLO33196). To the north of the Site, closer to New Road where gravels are at a higher elevation, is the south-west extent of another APZ relating to 'Gravel Sand Deposits (Geology)'.

3 SUMMARY OF PLANNING

- 3.1 The wider Beam Park Riverside was subject to a Hybrid Planning Application comprising a Detailed element for 640 residential dwellings for the eastern Phase 1 area (6.04ha excluding the school site which comprises a further 7.9 ha) and an Outline element for residential development and school for the remainder of the development. The Hybrid application is summarised as follows:

"Cross boundary hybrid planning application for the redevelopment of the site to include 3,000 residential units (50% affordable); two 3 form entry primary schools and nursery (Use Class D1); railway station; supporting uses including retail, healthcare, multi faith worship space, leisure, community uses and estate management space (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, D1 and D2); energy centres; open space with localised flood lighting; public realm with hard and soft landscaping; children's play space; flood compensation areas; car and cycle parking; highway works and site preparation/ enabling works."

- 3.2 On 28th September 2018 the Deputy Mayor of London, acting under delegated authority and acting as Local Planning Authority, granted planning permission in respect of application 17/01307/OUT and P1242.17, subject to prior completion of a section 106 legal agreement, and the inclusion of planning conditions and informatives.
- 3.3 The Hybrid Application was required an overall Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (RPS 2016 updated March 2017).
- 3.4 The Decision Notice was issued in January 2019. With the Conditions confirmed as follows:

"66. Written Scheme of Investigation

No demolition or development shall take place in any phase of the development, with the exception of phases 1 and 2 where no above ground development shall take place, until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the relevant Local Planning Authority. For land that is included within each WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to any archaeologist nominated by the local planning authority, and shall allow that person to observe the excavations and record items of interests and finds.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of each phase which have archaeological interest, a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/ development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged for

each phase until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

Reason: The WSI is required prior to commencement of development (and prior to above ground works in phases 1 and 2) in order to ensure that archaeological investigation is initiated at an appropriate point in the development process, any areas of archaeological preservation are identified and appropriately recorded/preserved in accordance with Barking & Dagenham Local Plan Policy BP3, Havering Local Plan Policy CP18 and London Plan Policy 7.8.

It is necessary to deal with these matters by approval of details, as the detailed information was not available for consideration as part of the planning application submission.

67. Foundation Design

Other than the provision of roads and sewers, no development shall take place in each phase of the development until details of the foundation design and construction method to protect archaeological remains have been submitted to and approved in writing by the relevant Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: Foundation design is required prior to commencement of development because important archaeological remains may exist on site and the relevant Local Planning Authority wishes to secure the provision of an archaeological monitoring prior to commencement of development in accordance with Barking & Dagenham Local Plan Policy BP3, Havering Local Plan Policy CP18 and London Plan Policy 7.8

It is necessary to deal with these matters by approval of details, as the detailed information was not available for consideration as part of the planning application submission.”

- 3.5 GLAAS have confirmed in section 1 above (and originally in a telecommunication of 1st April 2019 with Rob Masfield of RPS) that the terms of Condition 66 have previously been implemented for Phase 1 *in total*. This follows the satisfactory completion of fieldwork elements for both Phases 1 and 2 (including the Phase 1 Station). The associated assessment report (PCA 2018) is also approved and the analysis and publication aspects is now reaching culmination in accordance with that assessment. Therefore, no further fieldwork or preservation and/or avoidance is required for the school plot and the requirements of Condition 66 have been satisfied.
- 3.6 As a point of further clarification it was agreed at a meeting between Countryside Properties, RPS and Adam Single of GLAAS on 4th September 2017 that Condition 67 (then in the form of GLAAS’s draft condition 2) would not need to be applied to Phase 1 as the archaeological evaluation stage did not encounter archaeology that requires avoidance by design, or specific design measures in relation to foundations. Mitigation excavations were undertaken instead at selected locations within Phase 1.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Site Description

- 4.1 The Beam Park Station site is located within a former car-parking zone of the former Ford Assembly Plant, the wider Beam Park Riverside Phase 1. It covers an area to the east of the Beam River, south of the A1306 New Road, immediately north of the HS1 Railway and immediate east of the elevated Marsh Way. Construction of the surrounding Phase 1 residential development has been undertaken.
- 4.2 Desk-Based assessment and Archaeological Strategy and Scheme of Archaeological Resource Management
- 4.3 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was provided in support of the Hybrid application (RPS 2017, updated 2018). The DBA was in accordance with central, and local government policy and guidance on heritage and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists). The assessment drew together the available heritage, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 4.4 An 'Archaeological Strategy and Scheme of Archaeological Resource Management' (SARMS) was agreed as an appropriate 'umbrella document' for the archaeological project. An updated version of the resulting report was provided to GLAAS in January 2018 (RPS January 2018).
- 4.5 In addition, Built Heritage assessments were conducted for the Hybrid Application as summarised in the Environmental Statement Chapter (RPS in PBA 2017) and in relation to revised block heights for Phase 1 within an ES Addendum' (RPS in PBA August 2018).

Archaeological Priority Zones/ Archaeological Priority Areas

- 4.6 Havering APZ (DLO33198) for 'Gravel Sand Deposits (Geology)' relates a zone at the northern area of Beam Park Riverside Phase 1 where gravels are at a higher elevation. The APZ reflects higher potential for prehistoric and later settlement on elevated gravels as demonstrated by a number of sites and finds of prehistoric and Roman date described below in the period descriptions.
- 4.7 Phase 1 also overlaps with a Havering Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) (DLO33196) relating to the potential for archaeology beneath and within alluvium.
- 4.8 Havering APZ (DLO33196) for 'Alluvium Deposits (geology)' includes the following legal description:
- 4.9 'Potential prehistoric deposits may be buried beneath alluvial deposits. Alluvium deposits can be conducive for the preservation of biological environmental features which can useful for dating purposes.'
- 4.10 Further APA's within the wider area include the Tier III Barking Level and Dagenham Marsh APA (DLO37927) and the Ripple Road APA (DLO37897) to the west of the Beam River within LBBD, the Tier II Beam Valley Country Park APA (DLO37898); Tier II Dagenham Park APA (DLO37899) and Beam Wantz Confluence APA (DLO37899). The latter is designated due to the archaeological interest in the

meeting point of watercourses in terms of human interaction, and is supported by prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon discoveries in addition to peat and alluvium deposits (see below).

- 4.11 GLAAS have established a basic archaeological risk model in relation to their APA Tier system (<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/>). They provide a matrix that attributes denotes varying levels of archaeological sensitivity to development dependant on the Tier level and the scale of development. The Tier II and III APA's commensurate with the Beam Park Site area would be categorised as High risk on this basis because of scale (over 2 hectares). This is defined as follows: 'High risk means development likely to cause harm to heritage assets of archaeological interest and fairly likely to cause significant harm.'
- 4.12 Nevertheless, the application of such generalised criteria is required to be established on a case by case basis and depends on the degree of construction impact and the actual presence/absence of significant archaeology that might be affected.

Topographic and Geological Background

- 4.13 The Site is located within the former floodplain of the River Thames, with the Thames located 1.25km to the south. The artificially straightened Beam River tributary and its valley flows north-south to the west of the Site.
- 4.14 The Site is flat with ground elevations varying but approximately at 2.4m above ordnance datum before surcharging within areas of hard-standings (RSK 2016). Ground levels rise above the Thames floodplain to the north of the Site.
- 4.15 The British Geological Survey (BGS Website, 2016) and British Geological Survey Solid & Drift Sheet 257 (BGS 1996) records the solid geology the majority of the Site as Lambeth Group (Clay, Silt and Sand). Superficial deposits of Pleistocene and Holocene date are recorded across the Site. Taplow Gravel Formation 'Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period' are present sealing Solid Geology across the Site area but outcrop at the surface to the north-east of the Site, to the east of the Beam River.
- 4.16 The principal deposits (in stratigraphic order) associated with the Site are therefore:
- Made Ground (20th century)
 - Upper Alluvium (Holocene)
 - Peat (Holocene)
 - Lower Alluvium (early Holocene)
 - Terrace Gravels (Pleistocene deposits associated with the Anglian glaciation c.450,000 years ago and subsequent fluvial reworking)
 - Lambeth Group (Clay, Silt and Sand)/ Thanet Sand
 - London Clay (Tertiary geology)
- 4.17 The Greater Thames Estuary Historic Environment Research Framework provides the following summary of studies of the deposits:

‘...the nature of the Holocene deposits was based on extensive work by Devoy (1979; 1982), where borehole studies were integrated with biostratigraphic studies to infer phases of transgression and regression. Holocene stratigraphy in the estuary is complex and affected by a range of factors, for example the underlying (pre-Holocene) surface topography. This complexity means that the broadly sub-horizontal sequences predicted do not always apply (Williams and Brown 1999, 28). The Greater Thames region has a large amount of palaeoenvironmental data although the distribution of this data is patchy, with London being particularly well represented. Some large projects have taken place such as those along the A13, the Channel Tunnel Rail Link and the Jubilee Line Extension. These large projects represent just a fraction of the numbers that have taken place for individual sites, where reporting has taken place on a site-wide basis, but has rarely been published or synthesised more broadly...Recent fieldwork on the Olympics site at Stratford, East London, has had a significant palaeoenvironmental component. Archaeological remains, including artefacts and cut features at Carpenters Road (Olympics site 26) confirmed the landscape modelling that predicted it lay on the margins of Neolithic/Bronze Age wetland suitable for human occupation. Evaluation identified widespread evidence for prehistoric occupation including Mesolithic flints, Bronze Age field systems and a hut... Interpretation of the resulting geoarchaeological database allowed the creation of palaeogeographic maps.’ (Greater Thames Estuary Historic Environment Research Framework 2010, 14-15).

- 4.18 In recent years the formation of Holocene deposits has received increasing attention from archaeologists and geo-archaeologists. Most notably the Olympic Park and the Lower Lea Valley to the west have involved the creation of detailed sub-surface topographical modelling and physical investigation based on large number of geo-technical and geo-archaeological (palaeo-environmental) boreholes and bulk and column sampling from trenches and excavation areas (Powell 2012; Corcoran et al 2011).
- 4.19 These projects culminated in the production of sub-surface topographical models allowing an assessment of the development of the landscape over the past 12,000 years. In particular they drew attention to the complex development of the formerly braided River Lea and its former multiple tributaries that created a series of islands within the flood plain, some of which were associated with prehistoric and later occupation/activity. The Beam River, though on a smaller scale than the Lea, is also likely to have had a complex history of former channels (palaeo-channels).
- 4.20 At the Olympic Park the recorded thickness of the Holocene alluvium and peat was found to have been ‘affected by modern truncation and compaction by the varying depths of made ground’ (Powell 2012). At Beam Park similar processes have occurred including surcharging to slightly compact ground levels across the Site in 2006 and for the current Beam Park London Riverside Project ahead of the Phase 1 development.

Previous borehole data, QUEST sub-surface topographical modelling, assessment and analysis of samples

- 4.21 Prior to the associated Beam Park, London Riverside project there were no geo-archaeological boreholes for the Site recorded on the GLHER at the Site. However, the entire Beam Park Riverside proposal site has been subject to recent geotechnical Site Investigation boreholes (RSK June 2016: RSK July 2016; RSK December 2017). These studies illustrate Made Ground across the Site, usually

c.2m thick but with deeper depths between Beam River and Marsh Way. The surface of the Terrace Gravels are between 6m and 10m below ground level either side of the Beam River reflecting its eroded floodplain. A c.5m depth bgl was demonstrated at Archaeological mitigation Area 2 (Figs 8 and 10), which intercepts the Phase 1 and 2 boundary to the east of the Beam River west of the present Site (PCA 2018).

- 4.22 Deposit modelling was conducted by RSK. This was followed by bespoke geo-archaeological deposit modelling and recovery, assessment and analysis of samples from the Beam Park Phases 1 and 2 Ground Investigation boreholes and from the archaeological trial trenches and the required Phase 1 and 2 archaeological mitigation area, by Quaternary Science (QUEST) (also see Figs 11-13). The sequence of investigations and sub-reporting and details of the results is provided within their Phase 1 and 2 Analysis Report (QUEST 2019). The following summary of that report is repeated here:

“A programme of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis assessment was undertaken on a number of sequences from Phases 1 and 2 of the Beam Park Riverside site, derived from boreholes and archaeological mitigation areas. The aim of the work was to investigate temporal/spatial variations in vegetation cover and hydrological history, and identify evidence of human activity. This analysis has been compared with adjacent sites, forming an east-west transect of sequences close to the floodplain edge.

The sediments recorded across the Beam Park site are broadly consistent with those recorded at adjacent sites and more widely in the Lower Thames Valley. Across much of Phase 1 and 2, the Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel is recorded (below ca. -2m OD), overlain by a sequence of Holocene alluvial sediments, including peat, and buried beneath modern Made Ground. Across the northern part of Phase 1 and very northern edge of Phase 2, the earlier Wolstonian Taplow Gravel is recorded (above ca. -2m OD), marking the edge of the Lower Thames Valley floodplain. This is overlain by Langley Silt ('brickearth') and/or a thin horizon of Holocene alluvium, or directly by Made Ground.

Peat formation took place from the late Mesolithic to Bronze Age, during which time the floodplain surface was dominated by alder, willow (probably with some yew) fen carr woodland with brambles, sedge fen, reed swamp and areas of still/standing water. An occasional brackish water influence is also indicated by the presence of pollen from probable saltmarsh taxa. Hazel, elm, ash and birch may have occupied the peat surface with alder, but are more likely to have grown on the dryland forming mixed deciduous woodland with oak and lime. Spatial and temporal variations in these vegetation communities occurred not just across the Beam Park site, but are also indicated in neighbouring records. Perhaps the most important variations noted during the period of Peat formation were: (1) wetter peat surface conditions in the area of BP-QBH1 during the late Mesolithic, and (2) the early Neolithic decline of elm. Towards the top of the Peat and interface with the Upper Alluvium, a shift towards sedge fen, reed swamp and salt-marsh communities and a strong estuarine influence (most likely consequent of an increase in relative sea level rise) is indicated. Dryland woodland appears to reduce in tandem with changes on the floodplain – perhaps as a consequence of waterlogging causing the retreat of dryland taxa close to the floodplain edge. Multivariate analysis and mapping of the pollen assemblages from Beam Park and surrounding sites demonstrate an increasing role of human influence on the vegetation through time, with all sites showing clear influence by 3500-3250 cal BP.

Finally, the yew artefact recorded in Phase 2, Area 3 is also put into its present day, cultural and palaeoecological context within the Lower Thames Valley and beyond.”

- 4.23 At the station site Figure 13 shows that the top of the alluvium below (several metres of made ground) is located at between 0m and -1m OD. Figure 12 shows that the top of peat is located at around -1m OD and Figure 11 that the top of the terrace gravel is located at approximately between 14m and 05mOD.

Summary of Beam Park Phase 1 Archaeological Fieldwork

- 4.24 An archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching of Phase 1 was conducted in accordance with a Scheme of Archaeological Resource Management (RPS 2016 updated 2017) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) approved by GLAAS. The trenching included 13 trenches within Phase 1 (Fig. 8). Their distribution covers the areas of Phase 1 generally, concentrating on the northern and central zones of Phase 1, with archaeology considered increasingly less likely moving from north to south from the dry land terrace edge deeper into what was formerly marsh in prehistory and salt marsh pasture in the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. As such GLAAS did not require any trenches specifically within the southern area adjacent to the HS1 line, including at the Beam Park Station location.
- 4.25 The PCA evaluation report relevant for Phase 1 trenching around the Site includes the following summary:

“This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Beam Park Riverside (Phase 1 and Phase 2), Thames Avenue, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham & London Borough of Havering, RM9 6DE. The evaluation was undertaken in support of a ‘hybrid application’ for the Beam Park Riverside site and in support of a separate ‘surcharging’ application for the Phase 1 area at the eastern end of the site. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by RPS Consultants on behalf of Countryside Properties.

Fourteen trenches were excavated across the site, with an additional T-shaped trench excavated in the north-east area of the site to establish the extent of archaeological features found in Trench 2 (Trench 15). Geo-archaeological trial pits were excavated in nine of the trenches, where alluvial deposits were identified. The trial pits were monitored by a geoarchaeologist from QUEST and are reported in detail separately.

Natural deposits were noted in all of the trenches. These deposits were located between 2.06m and -3.45m OD. The evaluation found the presence of terrace gravels in nine of the fifteen trenches, which were located in the northern portion of the site away from the main Thames floodplain. This gravel dropped to the south-west and was not reached in the southern most trenches which extended into the edge of the Thames floodplain. Towards the far north-eastern part of the site the natural comprised an orange sandy clay interpreted as natural brick-earth.

A complex sequence of alluvial and peat deposits were encountered in eight of the trenches excavated. These trenches were located roughly in the south / south-west portion of the site to pick up the edge of the floodplain.

Prehistoric pottery and worked flint were recovered from the fills of two linear features cut into the brickearth in Trench 1.

Flood deposits thought to have formed in the medieval/post-medieval period were encountered in Trench 7 and Trench 1.

In Trench 14, which was located in the Phase 2 area of the site, a large timber was found at the base of the geo-archaeological test pit. The timber was extremely large, but as it was located at the base of the test pit it was difficult to say whether it had an anthropogenic origin such as a revetment, or if it was natural in origin.

The evaluation showed that the north-east of the site lay over terrace gravels towards the top of a ridge. In the far north-eastern corner a dry area of brick-earth had formed. The alluvial deposits were encountered as the gravel fell away to the south and into the edge of the Thames flood plain.”

4.26 The conclusions further include that:

“...There was an absence of capping Brickearth in the higher terrace trenches (excluding the north eastern zone east of Marsh Way) suggesting some truncation of the natural, probably when the made ground was emplaced. This interpretation may be supported by an absence of former topsoil at the base of the made ground deposits and by the absence of archaeological remains within these trenches. The top of the gravel was also undulating due to truncation in some of the trenches. Some gravel may have been locally extracted prior to the placement of the made ground. The absence of brickearth between Marsh Way and the Beam Valley may also indicate extraction, which may explain the absence of archaeology there...”

4.27 Of the 12 trenches in Phase 1, Trenches 1, 2 and 15 to the east of Marsh Way where the only ones to identify archaeology. Trenches 3, 4 6 and 11 encountered truncated gravel directly below emplaced made ground and trenches 12 and 13 to the north side of the Station site encountered deeper alluvium and peat of the River Thames floodplain but no archaeological material. These deposits continue below the Station Site. Trenches 6, 9 and 10 at the western edge of Phase 1 and Trenches 7 and 8 within the eastern edge of Phase 2 also encountered deeper alluvium and peat but here these represented the confluence of the Thames floodplain with the Beam River valley deposits.

4.28 As shown by the trenches, the proposed Station is well south of the zone of higher truncated terrace in the northern zone of Phase 1 (where any archaeology is likely to have been removed by 20th century truncation). The gravels slope down to the south into the floodplain where (away from the terrace edge) in an area too marginal (wet) for prehistoric and later settlement.

4.29 As a result of the evaluation GLAAS required only two mitigation areas for Phase 1. Area 1 to the east of Marsh Way and c.100m north of the Station site (Figs 8 & 10) targeted the area of better preserved higher (Brickearth capped) terrace whilst Area 2 was placed at the west edge of Phase 1 and east edge of Phase 2 (Figs 10 & 12), c.280m to the north-west of the Site, to provide a representative and detailed investigation of the full alluvium and peat sequence. That location was chosen due to the additional geo-archaeological interest of the intersection of the Beam River valley and the wider floodplain.

4.30 No mitigation was required for the Beam Park Station site due to low potential and due to Area 2's selection as most appropriate to investigate the deeper alluvium and peat.

4.31 The PCA assessment report summarises the key mitigation findings within Phases 1 and 2 as follows (NB Area 3 was west of the Beam River in Beam Park Riverside Phase 2):

"Three areas of excavation were commissioned by...RPS on behalf of Countryside Properties as a result of mitigation following stages of evaluation...The excavation works were undertaken between October 2017 and March 2018 in three main areas; Excavation Area 1, Excavation Area 2 and Excavation Area 3...

The archaeology encountered was multi-phase, with the features and deposits dating to three main historical periods: Prehistoric (Chalcolithic/Bronze Age), Roman and Post-Medieval.

The underlying natural geology was encountered in two of the three mitigation areas excavated (Areas 1 and 2) and comprised sandy terrace gravels and Langley silts described as clay silt brickearth.

A complex sequence of natural alluvial and peat deposits was encountered at various depths in all of the areas excavated, especially in Excavation Area 2 where a large stepped trench was excavated... In Excavation Area 1 deeper slots were carried out to further investigate these floodplain and natural deposits...

Peat layers representing the prehistoric period were not encountered in Excavation Area 1 but were present in both Areas 2 and 3. Peat in Excavation Area 3 contained a number of preserved timbers including one with metal tool working dated to the Bronze Age...The peat deposits in Area 2 were investigated and seem to follow the natural topography as this deposit falls towards the south at the confluence of the River Beam with the Thames. These peat deposits have also been the subject of further environmental assessment undertaken by QUEST...

Features of a [Bronze Age] and Roman date were encountered only in Excavation Area 1 as pitting. These pits were cut into brickearth and dated by fragments of Roman pottery recovered from the fills.

Alluvium was encountered in all of the excavation areas usually sealing the peat and beneath Made Ground. The upper flood deposits within Excavation Area 1 clearly formed from the Roman period onwards (as alluvium infilled the Roman pits) and is thought to have continued to form there in the medieval/post-medieval period. Upper alluvium in Excavation Areas 2 and 3 is likely to have formed from the Bronze Age onwards."

Summary of Archaeological Background

4.32 The following text is a summary of a search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) was undertaken for a 1km radius of the entire Beam Park London Riverside project in 2016 and as presented in the DBA (RPS 2017) with the addition of the archaeological findings from the Beam Park London Riverside Phase 1 and 2 investigations (PCA 2017 & 2018) (no additional updated GLHER search has been undertaken for this report). NB the GLHER legacy numbers used for this report derive from the 2018 DBA as a new search is beyond the scope of this statement.

- 4.33 In terms of designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the Study Area.
- 4.34 The LBH APZ that includes the Site is intended to cover Pleistocene gravels sealed by peat and alluvium. Another LBH APZ relating to archaeological potential of the higher gravel terrace, is located just to the north-east of the Site.
- 4.35 The map regression demonstrates (Figs 2- 7) that the Site remained marshland with some use as agricultural land in the mid 20th century. The area to the west of the Beam and the Site was occupied by the Ford Assembly Plant by c.1963, with the Site itself mainly used for associated car storage.

Palaeolithic

- 4.36 The present Thames floodplain, within which the Site is situated, represents the latest phase in gravel terrace deposition sequence. This braided Pleistocene River Thames was a shallower and more dynamic, faster flowing river. Most former land-surfaces within the floodplain have therefore been significantly re-worked since deposition, such that the potential for encountering in-situ 'sites' (e.g. kill sites or camp sites) within the gravels is low (Francis Wenban-Smith pers comm.).
- 4.37 Thames Valley floodplain gravels have potential to contain re-deposited flint artefacts such as handaxes and flintworking debitage and, in very rare instances, faunal remains, but the significance of re-deposited finds is generally low in the absence of context.
- 4.38 There are no Palaeolithic finds recorded on the GLHER from the Site and no Palaeolithic finds have been recovered from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 evaluations or by the Phases 1 and 2 mitigation areas.

Mesolithic

- 4.39 During the Mesolithic 'evidence for...activity appears most frequently in the Lea Valley, Essex/London, for example in the Olympic Park where Mesolithic flints have been recovered (MOLAS 2005). There are few new sites and this would also appear to be the case in the south-east region, which includes Kent, and the East of England, including Essex. This has been an issue which has been discussed at seminars for the development of regional research frameworks for the East of England (including Essex) and the South-East (including Kent).' (Greater Thames Estuary Research Framework 2010, 13)
- 4.40 Finds of Mesolithic date have been recovered from adjacent to the River Thames to the south-east. For example, the A2016 road construction at Erith on the south side of the Thames proved the potential for Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activities within sand mantling Pleistocene gravels and sealed beneath peat and alluvium. Flint scatters here and elsewhere adjacent to the formerly wider, shallower and braided river, were possibly associated with fishing (probably especially at times of salmon and eel migrations), with other activities such as flint working taking place at the associated temporary camp sites.
- 4.41 The construction of dams during the early 18th century commensurate with the Beam River green corridor to the west of the Site revealed 'moorlogs' consisting of preserved yew timber, brushwood, hazel nut and stag antlers (GLHER legacy Ref: MLO47522, TQ5020 8304). Moorlogs is defined as 'a woody layer or mass of peat or other decomposed vegetable matter found below the surface of a marsh, fen, etc.' These antlers were considered to possibly be prehistoric (including possibly Mesolithic)

although due to the length of time since the find, it is acknowledged that they could be of any date ranging from prehistory to the Post Medieval period.

4.42 A few Mesolithic worked flints have been recovered from the surrounding area including single flint blades from around Walden Avenue (GLHER legacy MLO3374; MLO76888) whilst a pit at 15-17 New Road is loosely dated as Mesolithic to Iron Age (GLHER legacy MLO3374). The association of such activities within the area may be associated with the connection of two watercourses above the Thames Floodplain, as reflected by the associated 'Tier I' APA for the 'Beam Wantz Confluence'. Two closely dated early Mesolithic flintwork scatters (blades, flakes and cores) were recorded in 2005-6 by Oxford Archaeology investigations for the 'Beam Washlands' flood-defence works at 15-17 New Road.

4.43 No Mesolithic sites have been identified by the archaeological work for Beam Park Phases 1 and 2 (PCA 2018).

Neolithic

4.44 As noted above Thames-side peat deposits that began to accumulate in the late Mesolithic period, continued to be deposited throughout the Neolithic and throughout the Bronze Age.

4.45 Despite the advent of Neolithic farming, the Site area was almost certainly still characterised by natural low-lying wetlands of the Thames Valley floor and by the north-south flowing Beam River valley corridor. As in the Mesolithic the Site probably continued to be characterised by exploitation of natural resources (fishing and fowling).

4.46 Some evidence for early Neolithic (and Bronze Age) exploitation of the local wetlands is provided by a leaf arrowhead, and later flintwork over a kilometre to the north of Beam Park within the Beam Wantz Confluence APA (GLHER legacy MLO99493). At Erith on the south bank of the River Thames an Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl, probably associated with a campfire, was found at the base of peat deposits during the A2016 Bronze Age Way construction (Bennell 1998), whilst an early Neolithic inhumation grave was similarly found below peat at Yabsley Street, Blackwell (Powell 2012, 22). At the Olympic Park project Neolithic archaeology requiring mitigation was found within only Trench 18 of the 121 evaluation trenches. Investigation of this location, shown to be at the confluence of former river channels (via deposit modelling), identified worked Neolithic timbers associated with flint-working and tools, including a fine flint axe (Powell 2012).

4.47 A small number of worked flints from the Phase 1 and 2 archaeological investigations are of Neolithic date but no concentrations of artefacts have been identified. The southernmost trial trenches produced no Neolithic artefacts, with evidence that former land-surfaces had been truncated via the removal of capping Brickearth in the trenches to the north. Neolithic features were also absent from an area of surviving Brickearth at Mitigation Area 1, to the east of Marsh Way, to the north of the Beam Park Station Site and from Mitigation Area 2 (PCA 2018). There was also no evidence from the adjacent trenching and mitigation areas for presence of Neolithic wooden artefacts or structures preserved within the underlying peat.

Bronze Age

- 4.48 As noted above peat is likely to have continued to form within the Site until the late Bronze Age. The marshlands continued to be used for salt marsh grazing and resource exploitation and were accessed in places by timber trackways.
- 4.49 Large-scale projects and summaries within the Greater London Thames wetlands, such as the Lower Lea Valley Olympic Park project, the Mapping Past Landscapes in the Lower Lea Valley project, generally produce good palaeo-environmental results with occasional archaeological discoveries (Powell 2012; Corcoran et al 2011). The Olympic Park project revealed typically sporadic examples of Bronze Age fields/settlement on higher gravel locations, including an example of a prehistoric site at the junction of the Waterworks River and the Channelsea River.
- 4.50 The famous 'Dagenham Idol', an anthropomorphic wooden figurine radiocarbon dated to the Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age period (2459-2110 BC), was discovered in 1922 during installation of sewer pipes on the edge of the marshes near to Gores Brook, c.1.5km west of the Site (MLO5743, TQ4877 8331). The skeleton of a deer was discovered nearby, possibly within the same peat layer. Such figurine finds are not unique in Britain (a total of seven being known to Britain and Ireland) but are more common in mainland Europe, where the pattern of deposition in liminal zones, such as the edge of bogs or estuaries occurs (APA DLO37897).
- 4.51 The most significant artefact of Bronze Age date from the Beam Park Riverside project to date was recovered from Phase 2 Mitigation Area 3 to the west side of the River Beam, close to New Road (PCA 2017 & 2018). Mitigation Area 3 uncovered a series of fallen prehistoric trees within the peat but no evidence of a trackway (the possible trackway being a fallen tree). One fallen yew tree had been worked using a metal chisel to produce a series of notches along the trunk. The PCA mitigation assessment report (PCA 2018) included the following text highlighting its archaeological interest:
- "The partially worked fallen Yew [215] is...a very rare example of the early stages in the making of a large hollow wooden vessel in the Chalcolithic/ Early Bronze Age (EBA), possibly a small dugout boat, or a large trough, coffin, or even a drum... The dating to the early part of the Early Bronze Age, when metal woodworking tools were still rather new at around 2,300 BC or a little earlier is also of regional significance."
- 4.52 The yew tree was conserved at York University prior to being put on display recently at the local Valance House Museum.
- 4.53 Just one Bronze Age cut feature has been found during the course of the Phase 1 excavations. This comprised a livestock waterhole cut through Brickeath at the edge of the marsh within Mitigation Area 1 to the east of Marsh Way. Although no pottery was recovered domestic cattle bone has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age.
- 4.54 Other Chalcolithic and Bronze Age finds from the Beam Park investigations have been very sparse, comprising worked flint in low quantities from mitigation Area 1 and a single flint-tempered pottery sherd from mitigation Area 2 (plus a single human fibula and a deer tibia from the peat). The absence of Bronze Age cut features within the Phase 1 area west of Marsh Way and south of New Road may be attributable to high degrees of modern truncation to the higher gravel terrace here during the emplacement of Made Ground in the 20th century.

Iron Age

- 4.55 Peat accumulation in the Bronze Age preceded changes in climate and hydrology resulting in a period overbank flooding in the Iron Age to Roman period, which capped the peat with a thick deposit of alluvial clay (as illustrated by the work in the nearby at Hornchurch marshes; See Thames Estuary Research Agenda 2010, 14-15).
- 4.56 Within the Beam Park Riverside Study Area a Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement site was identified during excavations at the Beam Washlands site well to the north of the Site (GLHER Legacy MLO78368; ELO11250). This comprised an agricultural area to the south, an industrial area to the north and a cremation cemetery. However, settlement related activity and arable land would have been concentrated to the north, beyond the marsh land limit. The marsh itself (commensurate with the Site) may have been used for grazing.
- 4.57 As no Iron Age sites, features or finds were identified during the Phases 1 & 2 evaluation trenching or from Mitigation Areas 1 to 3.

Romano-British

- 4.58 A Romano-British farmstead site was located north of the Beam Park Phase 1 Site at Walden Avenue (GLHER Legacy MLO24006). Romano-British activity also includes the aforementioned Beam Washlands site where a settlement site, along with cremations and an industrial area has been excavated (GLHER Legacy MLO78368; ELO11250).
- 4.59 The PCA excavation in 2008 at Lower Road/Walden Avenue (Mardyke Estate), c.500m north- of Beam park Riverside Phase 1 found evidence for ditches and pits of 1st-2nd century AD date, with two complete vessels in a pit suggestive of an element of ritual activity (GLHER Legacy ELO10306 11028 & 100511). Investigations in 2014 of the Mardyke Estate Site E/F have since identified intensive evidence of early and late Roman settlement including enclosure ditches, plot ditches, pits, post-holes and three 'keyhole kilns' for the production of pottery (H. Hawkins pers.com.).
- 4.60 Mitigation Area 1 within Phase 1 of the Beam Park Riverside project, to the east of the present Site and Marsh Way, was designed to incorporate features containing prehistoric flintwork in the preceding evaluation Trench 1. These finds were found to be residual within Roman features. The excavation was also designed to inform the context of such 'dry land' ditches cut into the Brickearth capped terrace, and the nature of use of the marsh to the south side. The findings suggest an 'upper alluvium' clay was deposited in the Roman period. This was based on Roman pottery finds (as well as residual prehistoric flintwork) from the alluvium itself, and from similar alluvium deposited within a series of pits in the northern area of the site. The pits were probably quarries for extraction of brickearth clay, used for the manufacture of pottery and/ or tile, an interpretation strengthened by the Mardyke excavations to the north which included Roman pottery kilns. The pits had silted slightly ahead of finally being filled by flood deposits and it is possible that they were cut in drier periods and then left open to fill naturally – finally being infilled by flood deposits in wetter period of the year. Other finds from the pits included animal bone from domestic farmed species, again likely to be associated with the Mardyke (farmstead and kiln) site.

- 4.61 However, these findings were located on the preserved Brickearth capped terrace adjacent to New Road and with the 20th century truncation shown in trenches west of Marsh Way such finds, if originally present, are considered very unlikely to survive at the present Site (no Roman sites or finds were recovered during the Phase 1 or Phase 2 evaluation or within Mitigation Areas 2 and 3 west of Marsh Way). It is probable that the Site itself was used as salt marsh grazing in the period.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 4.62 Historically part of the county of Essex, Rainham (now within Havering) was a village by AD 811 when referred to, in a charter granting it to Wulfrid of Canterbury, as 'Roegingaham'. The 1086 Domesday Book records the settlement as Raineham, which can be translated as 'homestead or village of a man called Regna' (the Old English 'hām' meaning settlement). However, there is no former Saxon or medieval village cores within the close proximity of the Site. The Grade I Listed Church of St Helen and St Giles at Rainham (GLHER Legacy GLHER 201549) dates from c.1170.
- 4.63 There has been a lack of archaeological evidence for the Saxon and Medieval periods from the Beam Park Phases 1 and 2 archaeological project and it seems likely that the Site would have lain in marsh land used for summer pasture.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 4.64 Historic maps then trace development of the area from agriculture and marshes to industrial uses associated with a Thames side deep water port that culminated in the construction of the Ford Motor plant opened in 1931. Until the late 1990s the Site was used for industry associated with the motor trade.

5 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

- 5.1 Significance is described in NPPF as:

"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."

- 5.2 There are no national government guidelines for evaluating the significance of all types of heritage asset. For archaeological remains, DCMS has adopted a series of recommended (i.e. non-statutory) criteria for use in the determination of national importance when scheduling ancient monuments. These are expressed in DCMS (2013).
- 5.3 The criteria include period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential, and can be used as a basis for the assessment of the importance of historic remains and archaeological sites. However, the document also states that these criteria 'should not be regarded as definitive; but as indicators which contribute to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of a case.'
- 5.4 These criteria can be used as a basis for the assessment of the importance of archaeological remains/heritage assets of national importance. However, the categories of regional and district / local importance are less clearly established than that of national importance, and implicitly relate to local, district and regional priorities which themselves will be varied within and between regions.
- 5.5 Clearly a degree of professional judgement is necessary, guided by acknowledged standards, designations and priorities. It is also important to understand that buried archaeological remains may not be well-understood at the time of assessment and can therefore be of uncertain importance.
- 5.6 The fieldwork detailed in Section 5 above illustrated low potential for significant archaeological remains at the Site, whilst the important paleo-environmental context of this area of the marsh (including the Site) has been thoroughly examined and reported for the wider Beam Park project.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site for the new Beam Park Station is located within Phase 1 of the wide Beam Park Riverside development.
- 6.2 This report has been prepared to confirm that all archaeological fieldwork relevant for the Beam Park Station site, has been previously completed to the satisfaction of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) (the advisors to the London Borough of Havering) as part of the wider Phase 1 Beam Park archaeological work.
- 6.3 The Site is located well to the south of the higher Brickearth capped gravel terrace, as investigated at excavation Area 1 adjacent to New Road. The Site itself is within a former area of prehistoric wetland.
- 6.4 Geo-archaeological works examined the same flood plain and marshland strata, that extends below deep made ground at the Site, elsewhere within Phase 1. No further archaeological investigations were required by Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to mitigate the effects of groundworks associated with the construction of the station.
- 6.5 Adam Single of GLAAS, as the then archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Havering, confirmed to RPS in an email of 28th October 2019 that the archaeological implications of Phase 1, which includes the Beam Park Station site, have been completed to their satisfaction. Provision of this summary report, confirming the archaeological processes and results undertaken, was recommended for a previous application for the Phase 1 school site, to accompany a new Planning Application for that school site and the same principle is applied here. For the Phase 1 school site GLASS stated:

"I recommend that Kier submit a note summarising the pre-surchage evaluation results in that area and including this statement from me:

I confirm that no further archaeological field investigation is appropriate east of the Beam River (ie in the Havering element of the development) following the completion of trench evaluation, geoarchaeological assessment and targeted evaluation in 2017... Further investigation west of the Beam (in LBBD) is outstanding for later phases of the scheme, including the S2 school site."
- 6.6 This report has fulfilled this requirement via summary of the relevant planning and archaeological background, a summary of the relevant geo-archaeological results and trial trenching results for Phase 1 and of two representative mitigation (excavation) areas near the Beam Park Station site. These investigations were undertaken ahead of the surcharging of Phase 1.
- 6.7 It is concluded that GLAAS have 'signed off' the fieldwork for all of the Beam Park areas east of the Beam (including the Beam Park Station site) as complete.

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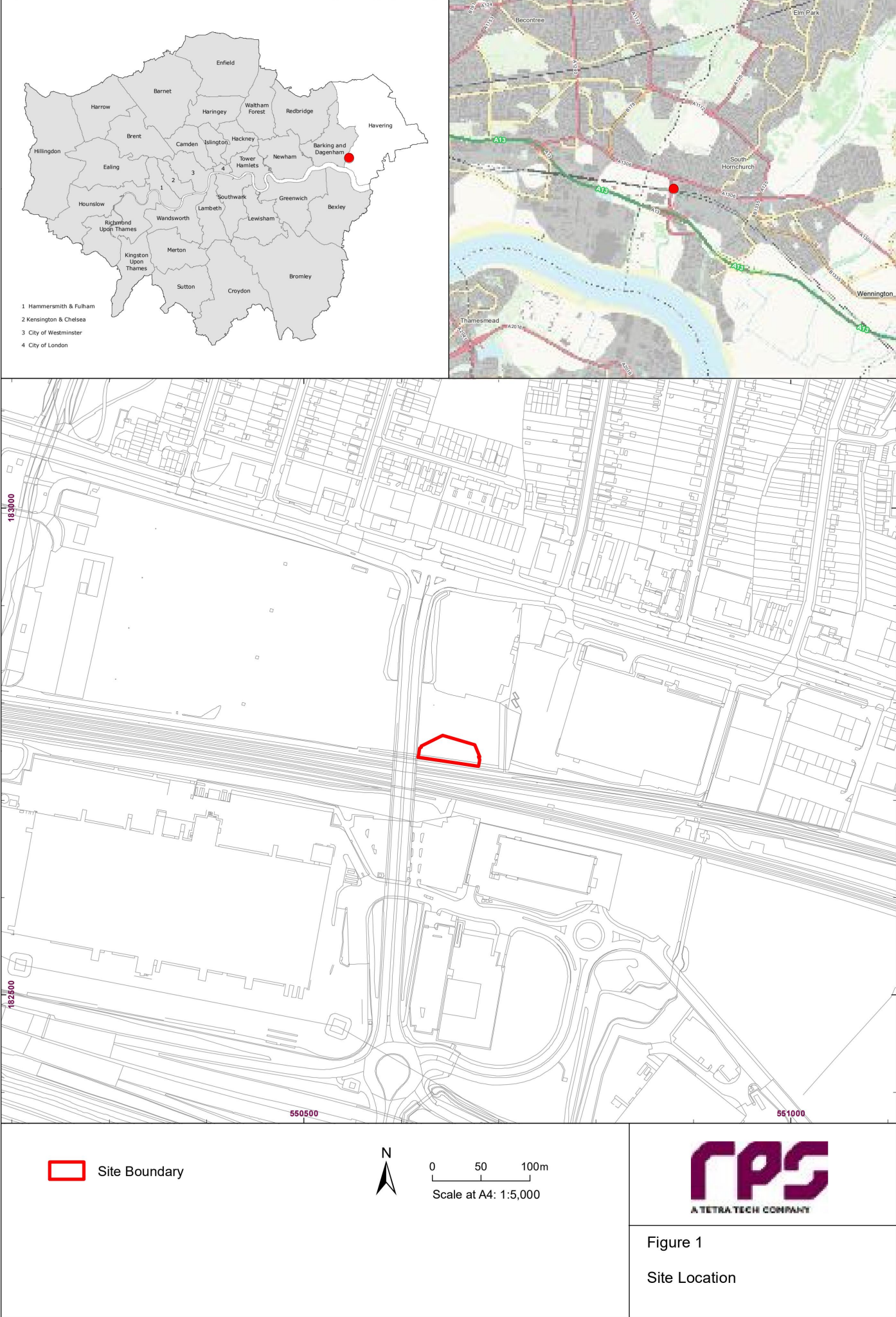
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 Site Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:6,000



Figure 2
1799 Ordnance Survey Drawing
(OSD)



 Site Boundary

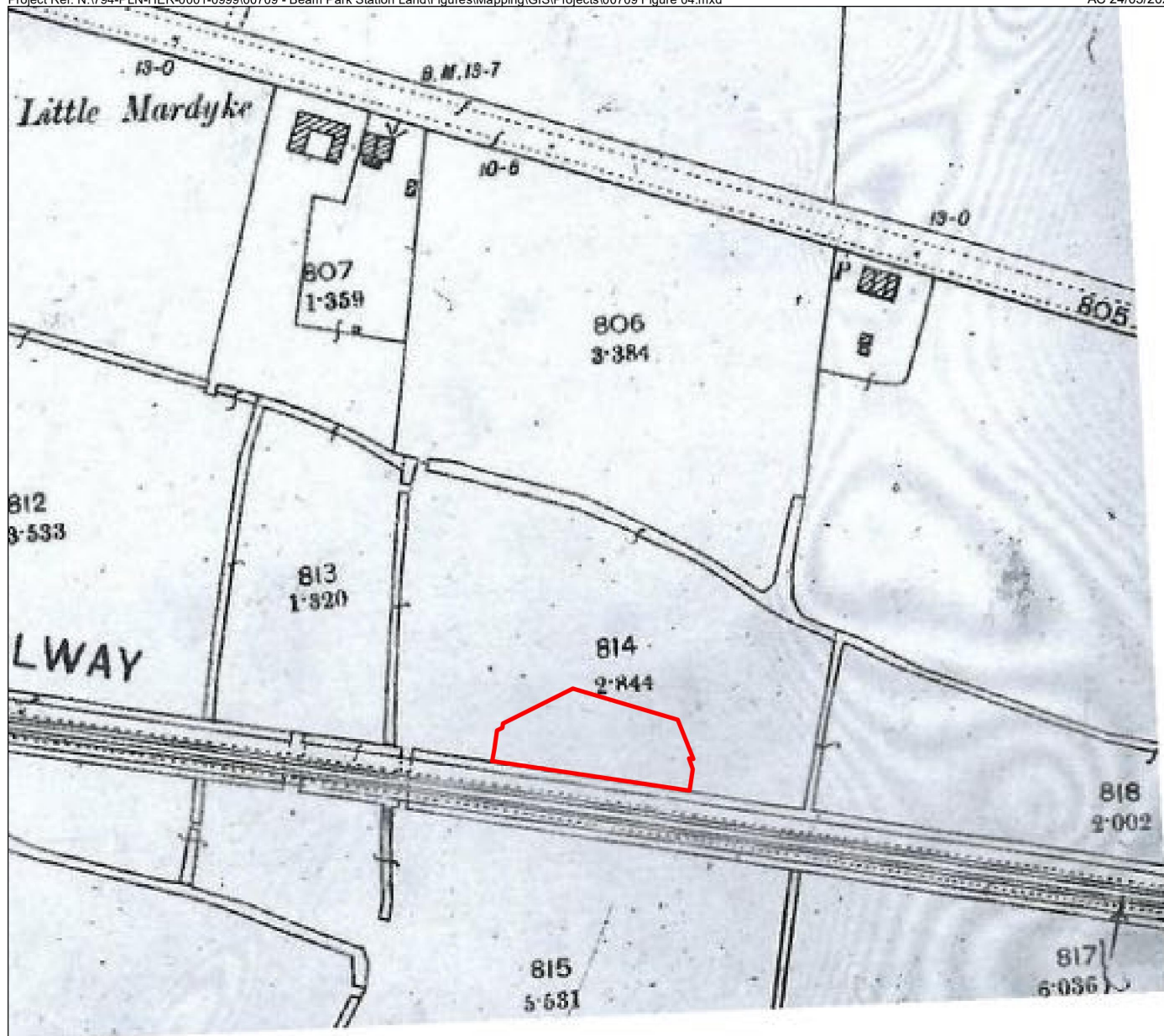


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Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 3

1864 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch



 Site Boundary

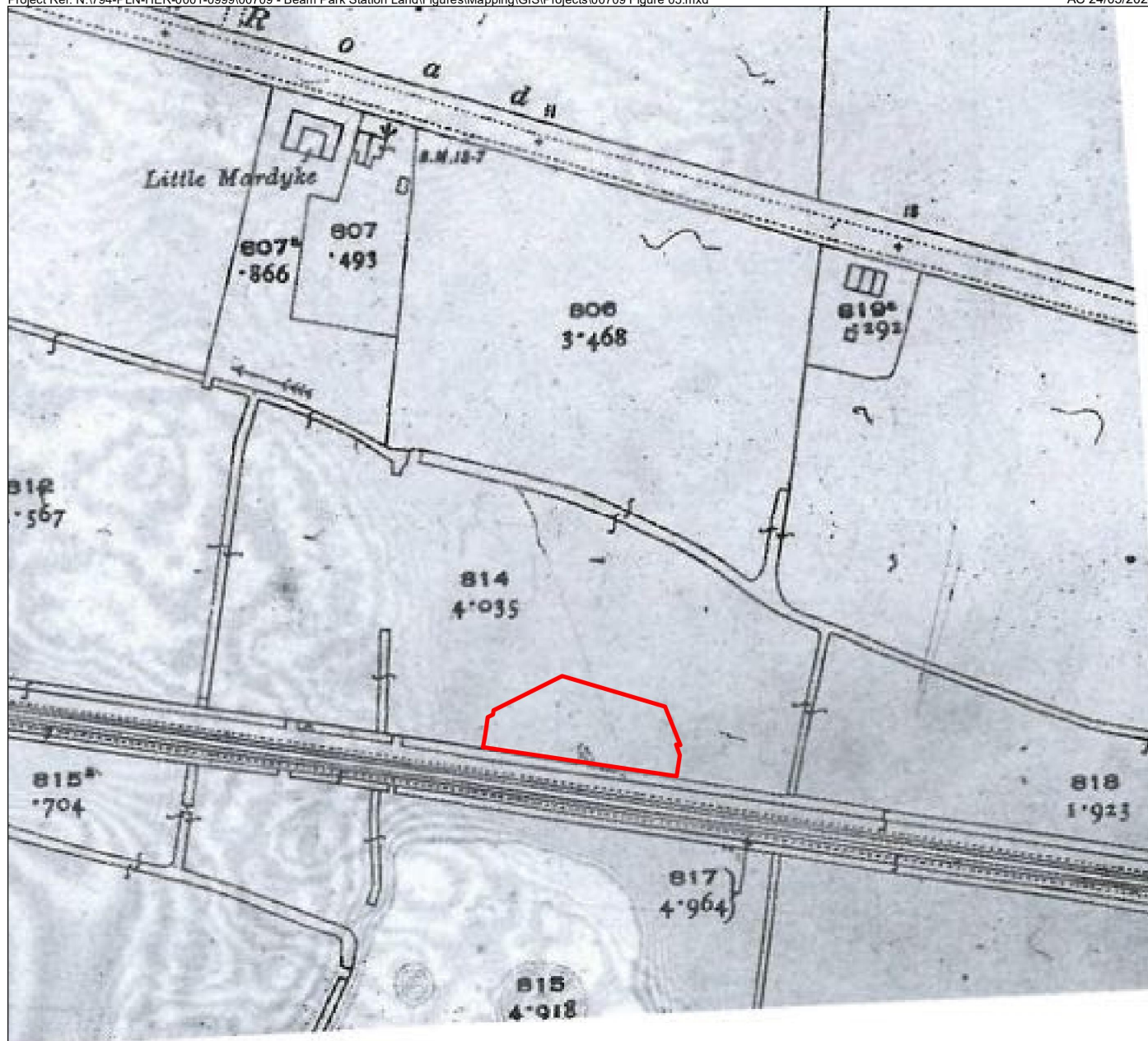


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Figure 4

1897 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch



 Site Boundary

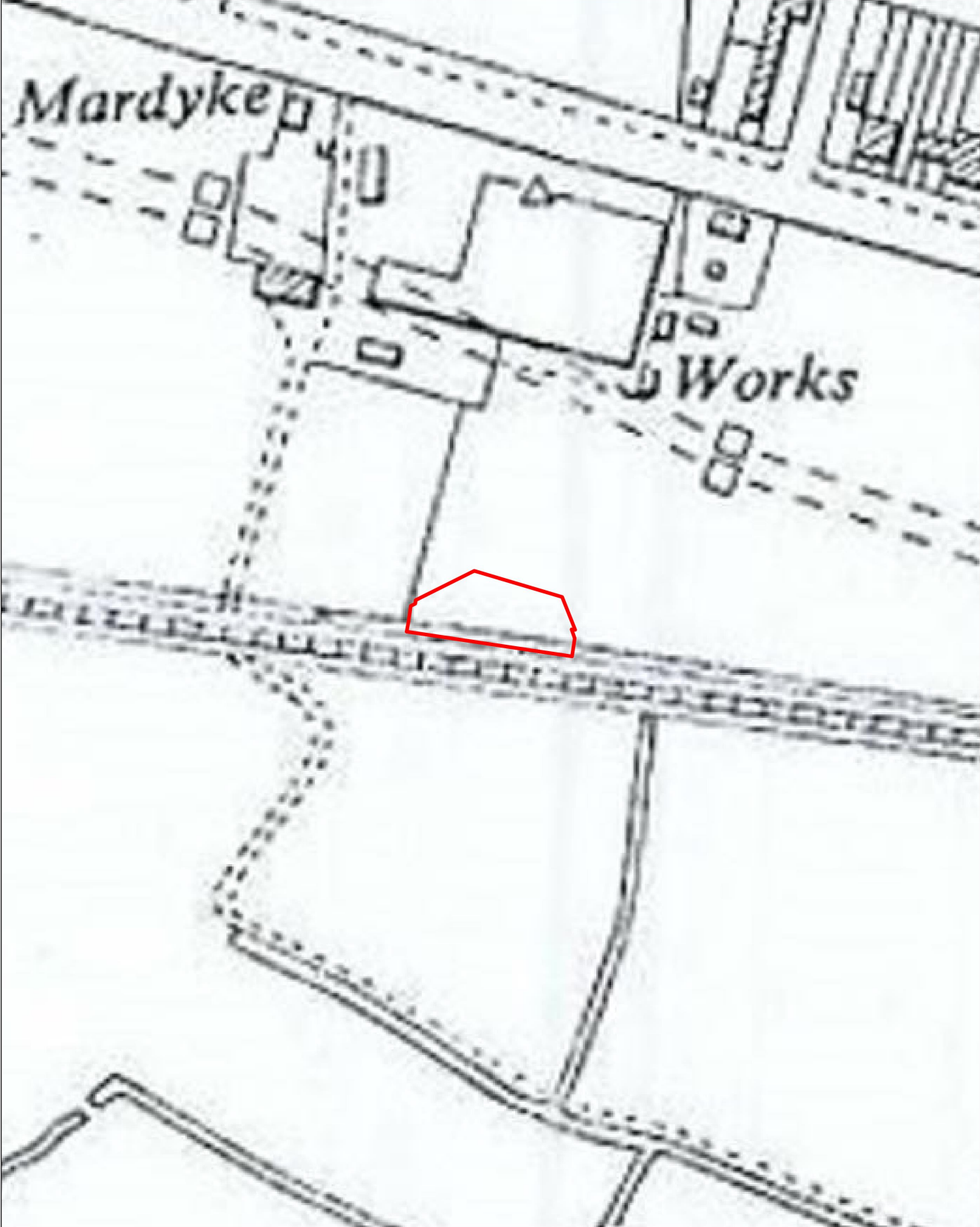


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Figure 5

1920 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch



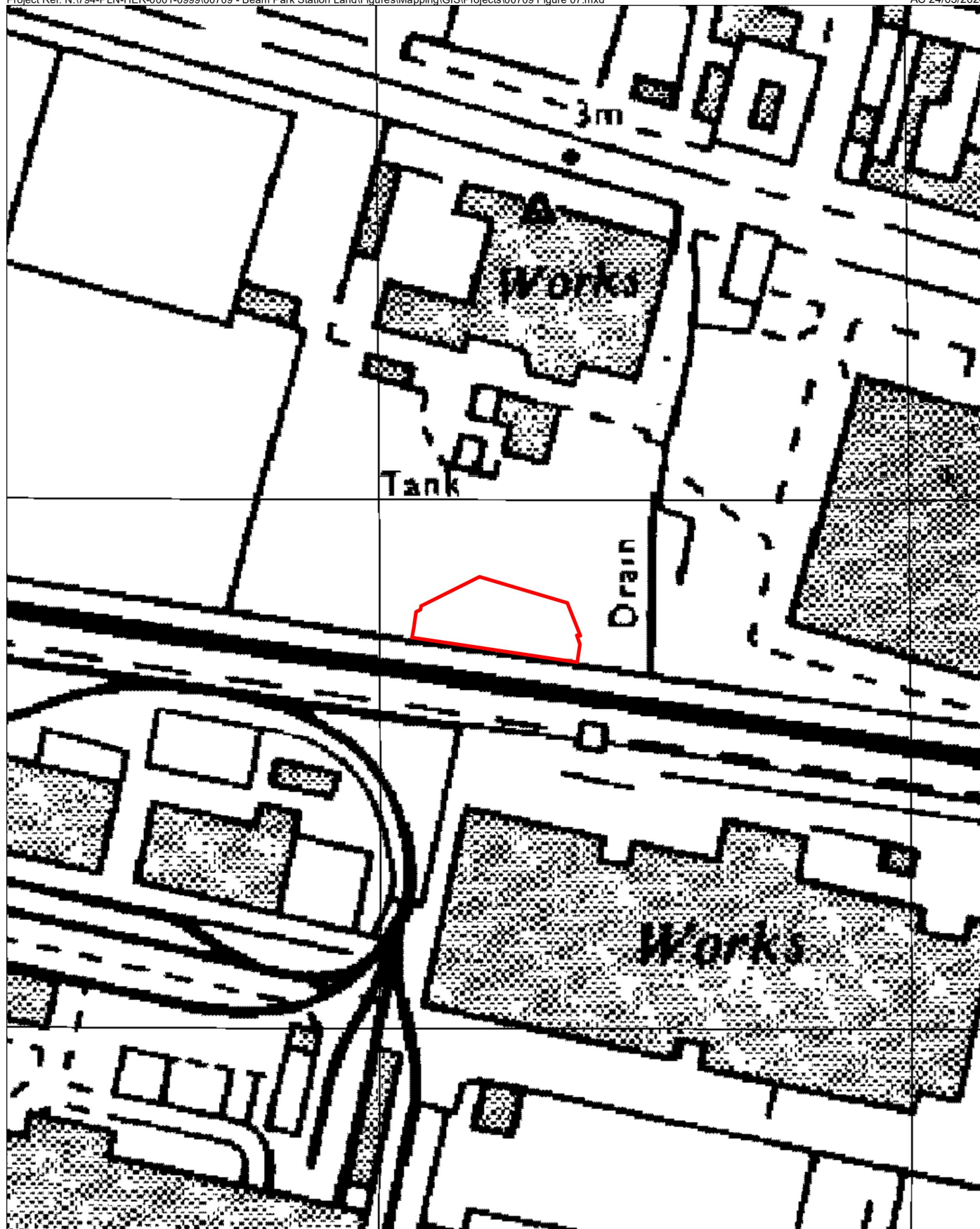
 Site Boundary



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Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 6
1961 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560



 Site Boundary



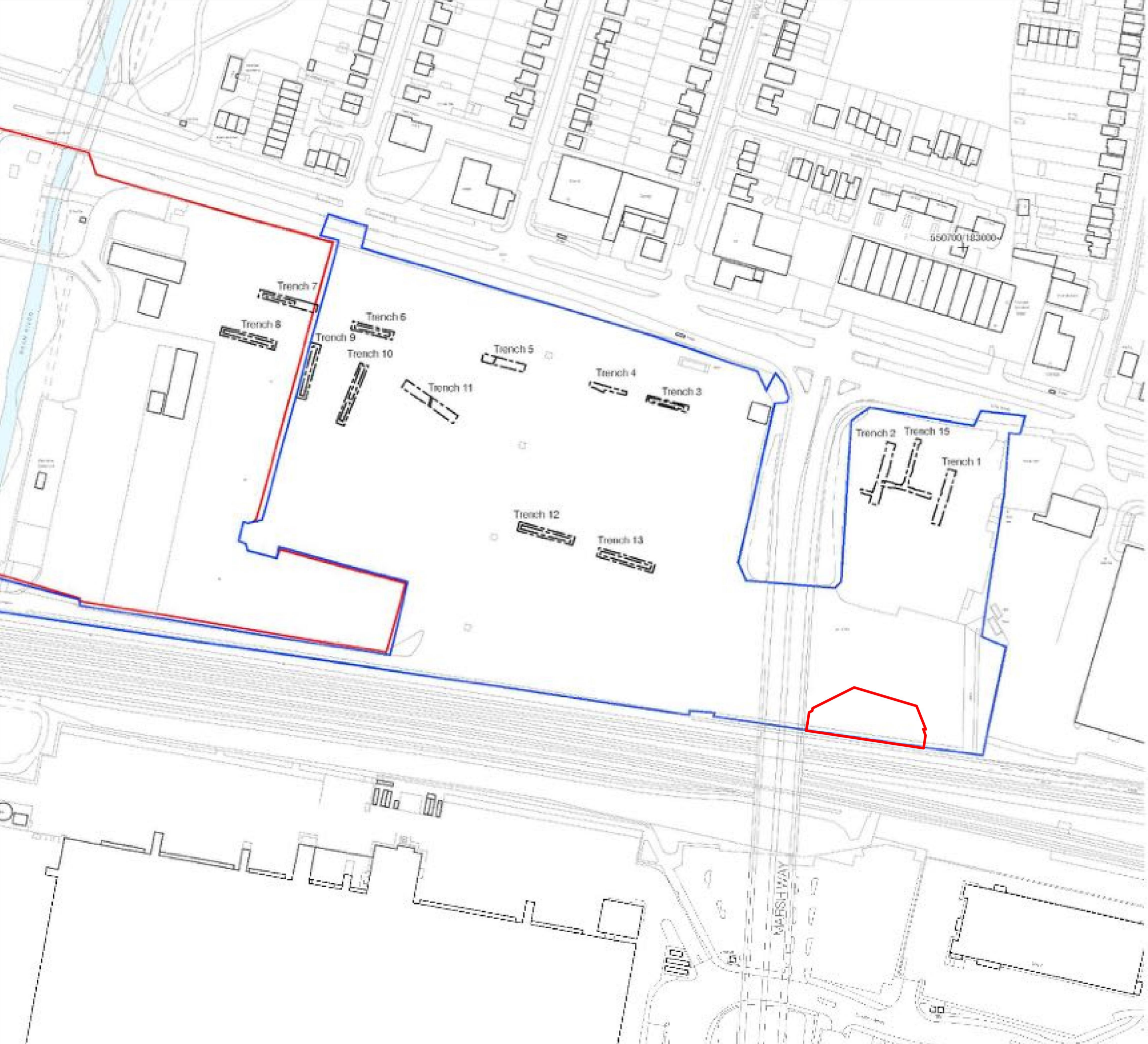
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Figure 7

1975 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000

Project Ref: N1794-PLN-HER-0001-0999/00709 - Beam Park Station Land Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\00709 Figure 08.mxd



Legend

 Site Boundary

N

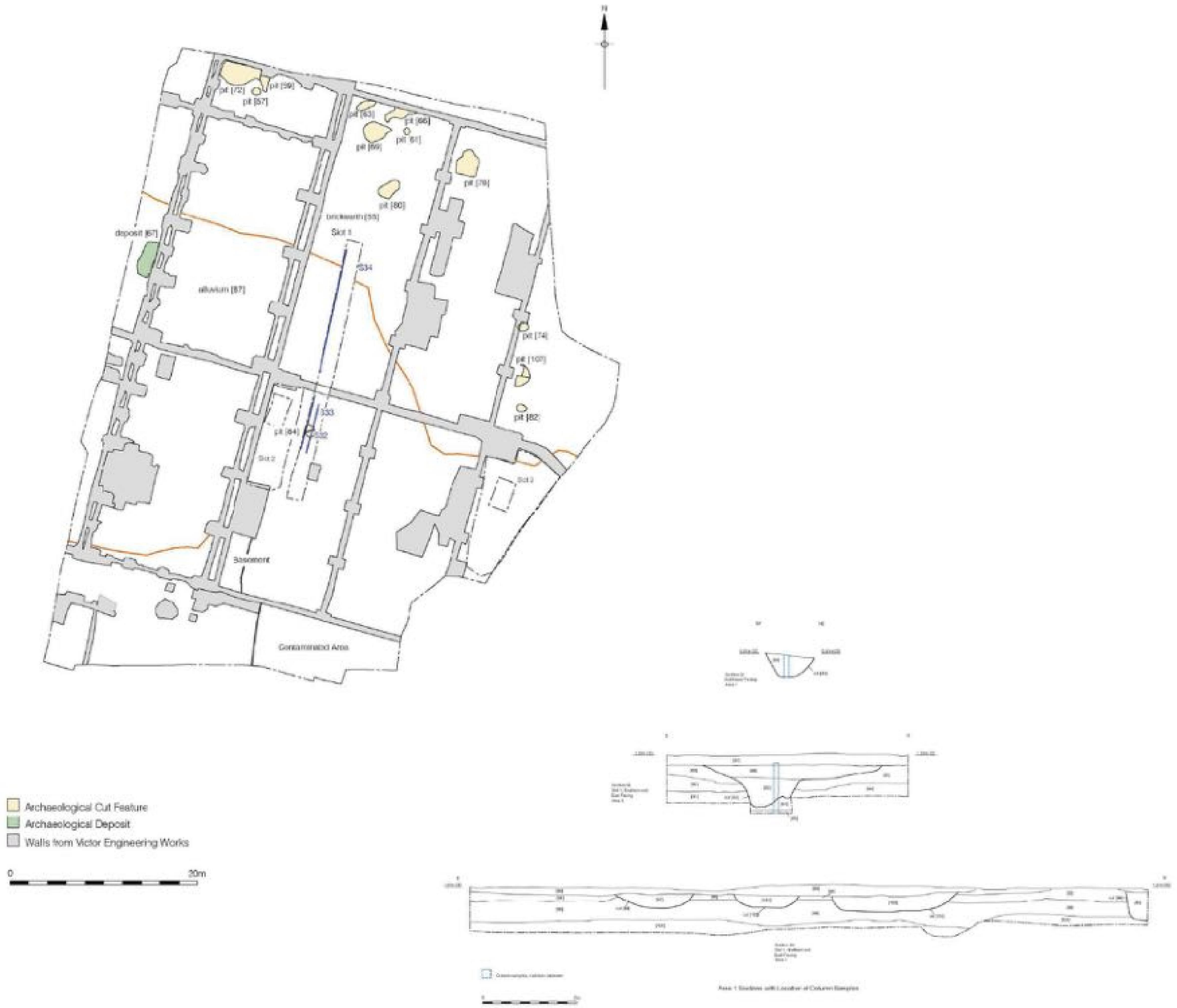
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Scale at A3: 1:2,000



Figure 8

Beam Park Phase 1 trial trench locations and mitigation areas

Project Ref: N1794-PLN-HER-0001-0999/00709 - Beam Park Station Land Figures/Mapping/GIS/Projects/00709 Figure 09.mxd



Legend

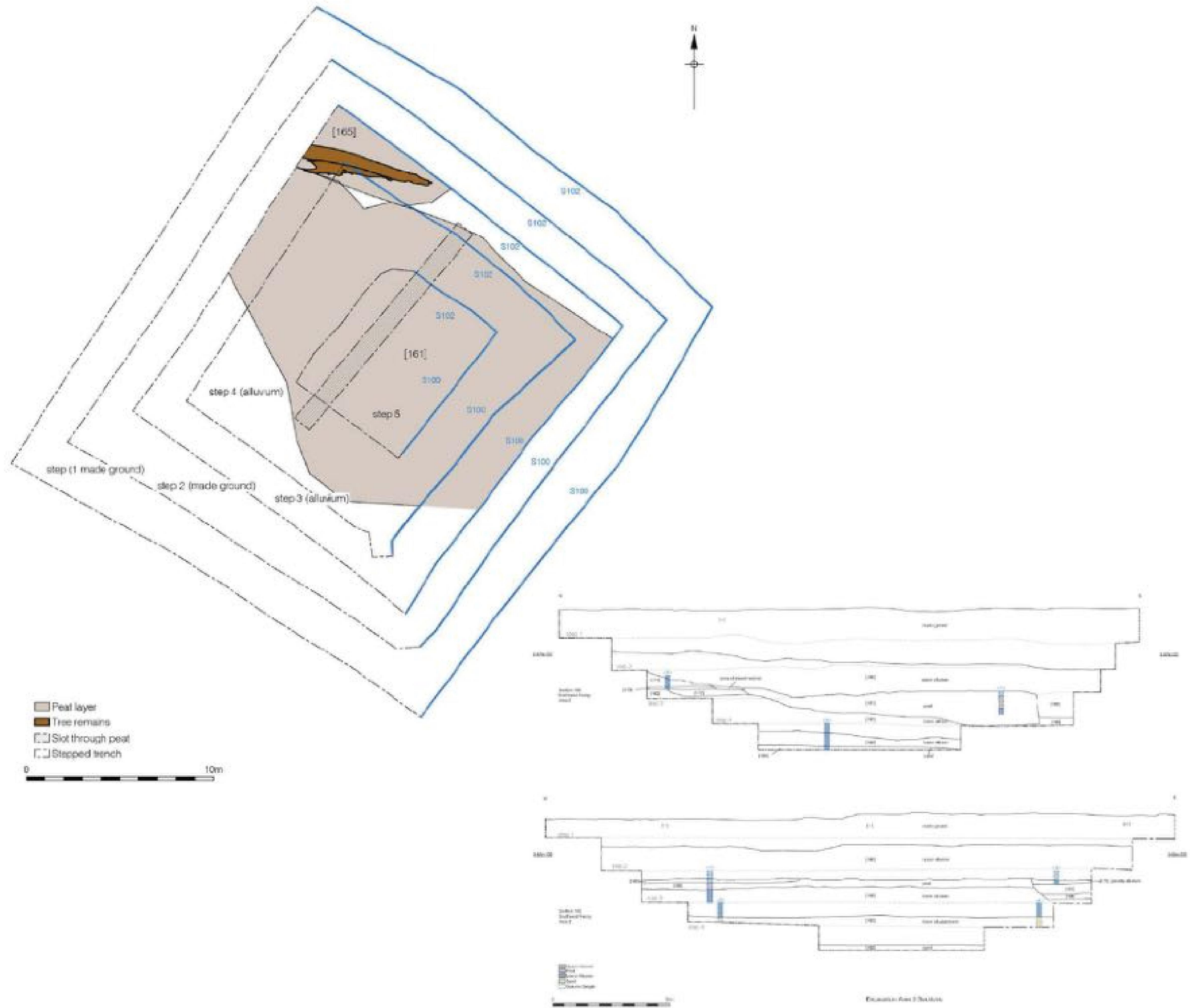


Not to Scale.
Illustrative only.



Figure 9
Detail of Mitigation Area 1 (after
PCA)

Project Ref: N1794-PLN-HER-0001-0999/00709 - Beam Park Station Land/Figures/Mapping/GIS/Projects/00709 Figure 10.mxd



Legend

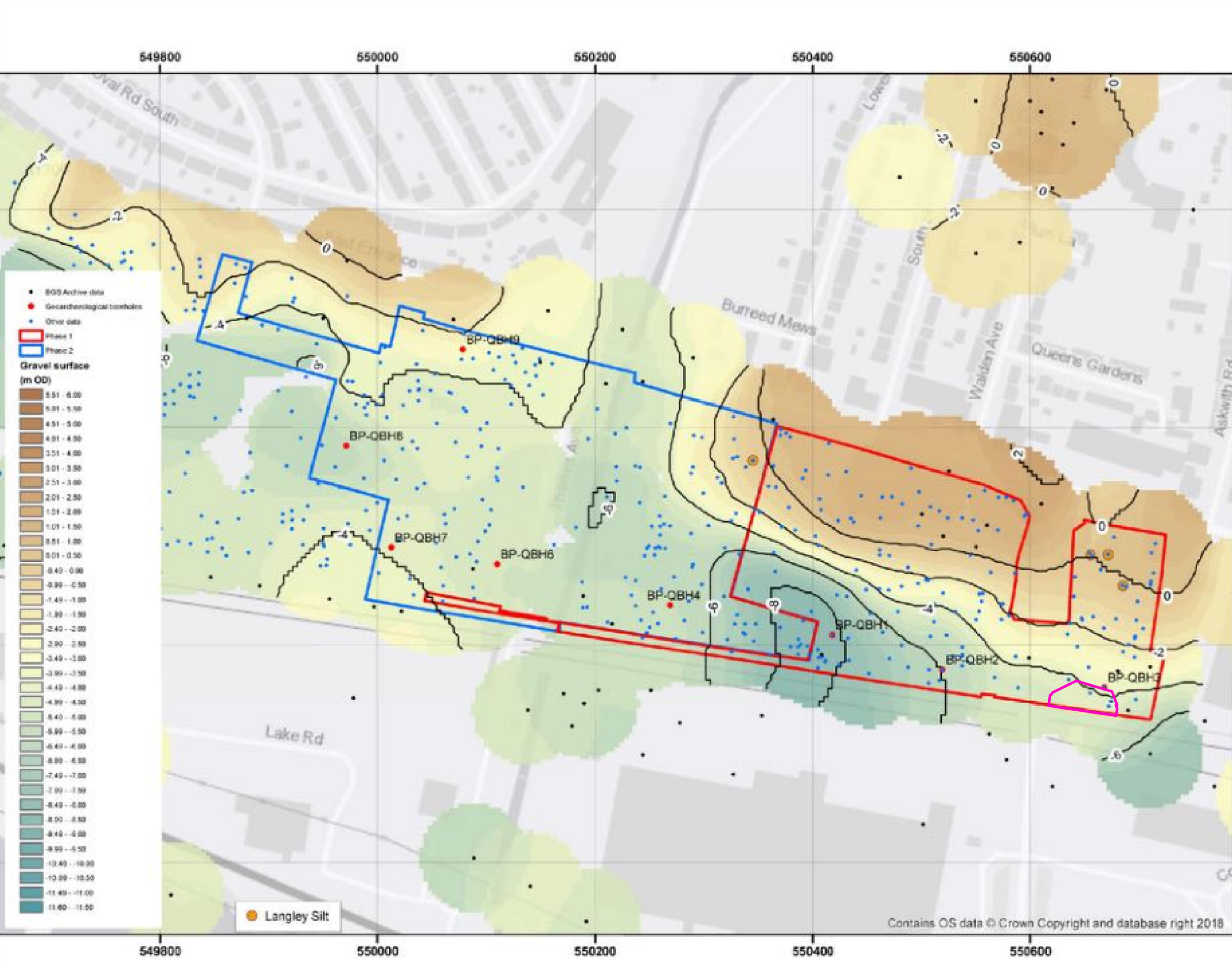


Not to Scale.
Illustrative only.



Figure 10
Detail of Mitigation Area 2 (after
PCA)

Project Ref: N1794-PLN-HER-0001-0999/00709 - Beam Park Station Land Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\00709 Figure 11.mxd



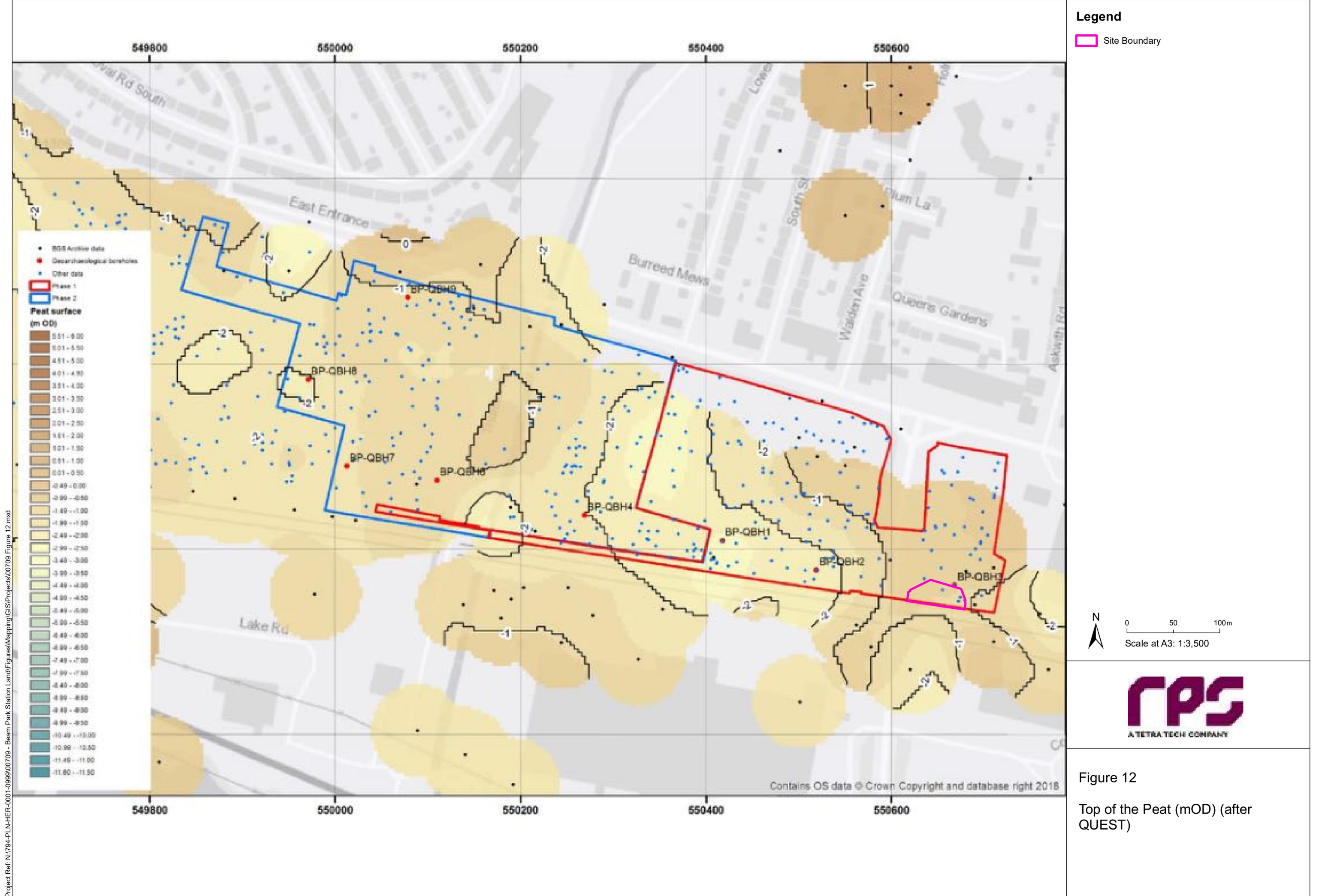
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Site Boundary

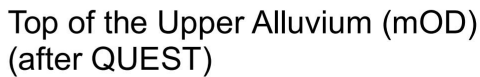
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Scale at A3: 1:3,500



Figure 11
Top of Gravel (mOD) (after QUEST)



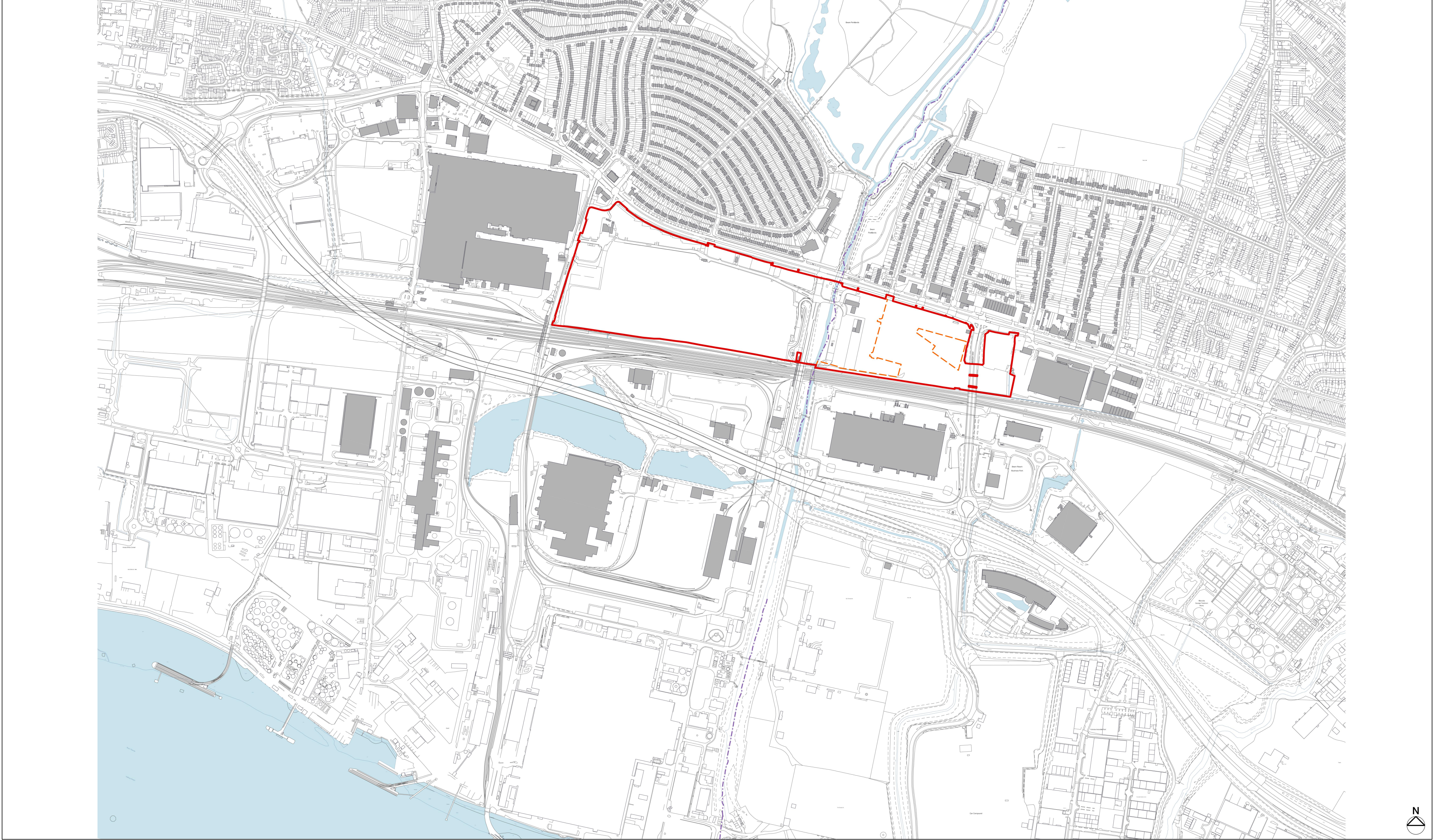
Project Ref: N1794-PLN-HER-0001-0999/00709 - Beam Park Station Land Figures/Mapping/GIS/Projects/00709 Figure 12.mxd



APPENDICES

Appendix A

Phase 1 Site Location Plan (within Beam Park)



General Notes

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Contractors must ensure that cross referenced drawings and specifications noted on these drawings are checked on a regular basis to ensure that the latest revisions are used.

Key

- Planning application boundary
- Borough boundary
- Phase one detailed application boundary

Scale 1:5000 @ A1

0 50m 100m 200m 350m

Client

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Countryside House
The Drive, Great Warley
Brentwood CM13 3AT
+44(0)1277 260000

COUNTRYSIDE

Client

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Stratford, London E15 1BU
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Title

Site location plan

Project

Beam Park

Scale

1:5000 @ A1 1:10000 @ A3

Issue Record

	By	Chk	Date
PL3 For Information	EP	SR	27.07.2018
PL2 For Planning	MQ	SR	03.07.2018
PL1 For Information	SDM	TS	15.06.2017

Drawing Number

448-PT-MP-PL-1001

Revision

PL3

Status

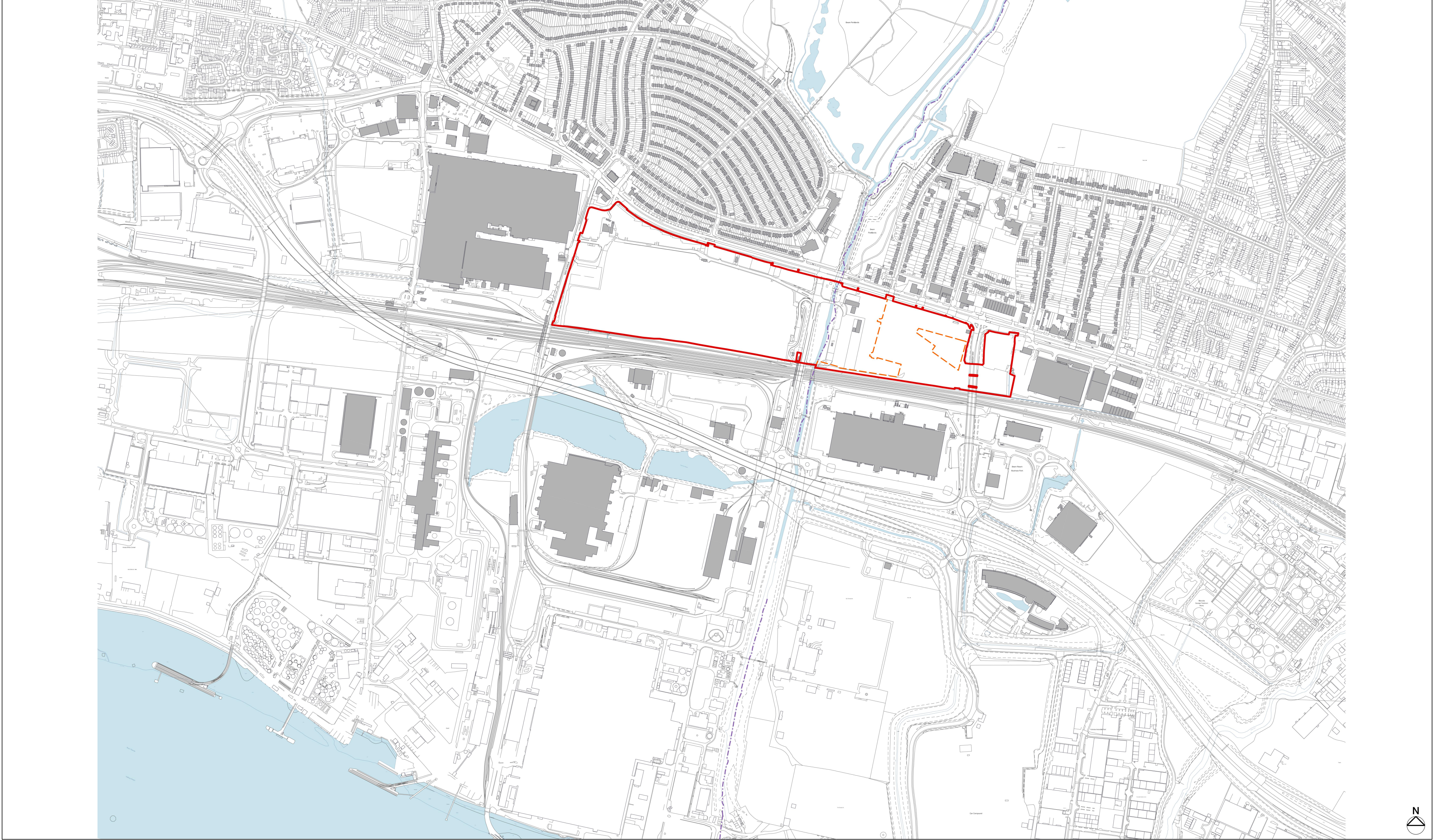
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Patel Taylor

Appendix B

Phasing with illustrative masterplan



General Notes

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- Borough boundary
- Phase one detailed application boundary

Scale 1:5000 @ A1

0 50m 100m 200m 350m

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COUNTRYSIDE

Client

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Stakeholder

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Architect

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Title

Site location plan

Project

Beam Park

Scale

1:5000 @ A1 1:10000 @ A3

Issue Record

	By	Chk	Date
PL3 For Information	EP	SR	27.07.2018
PL2 For Planning	MQ	SR	03.07.2018
PL1 For Information	SDM	TS	15.06.2017

Drawing Number

448-PT-MP-PL-1001

Revision

PL3

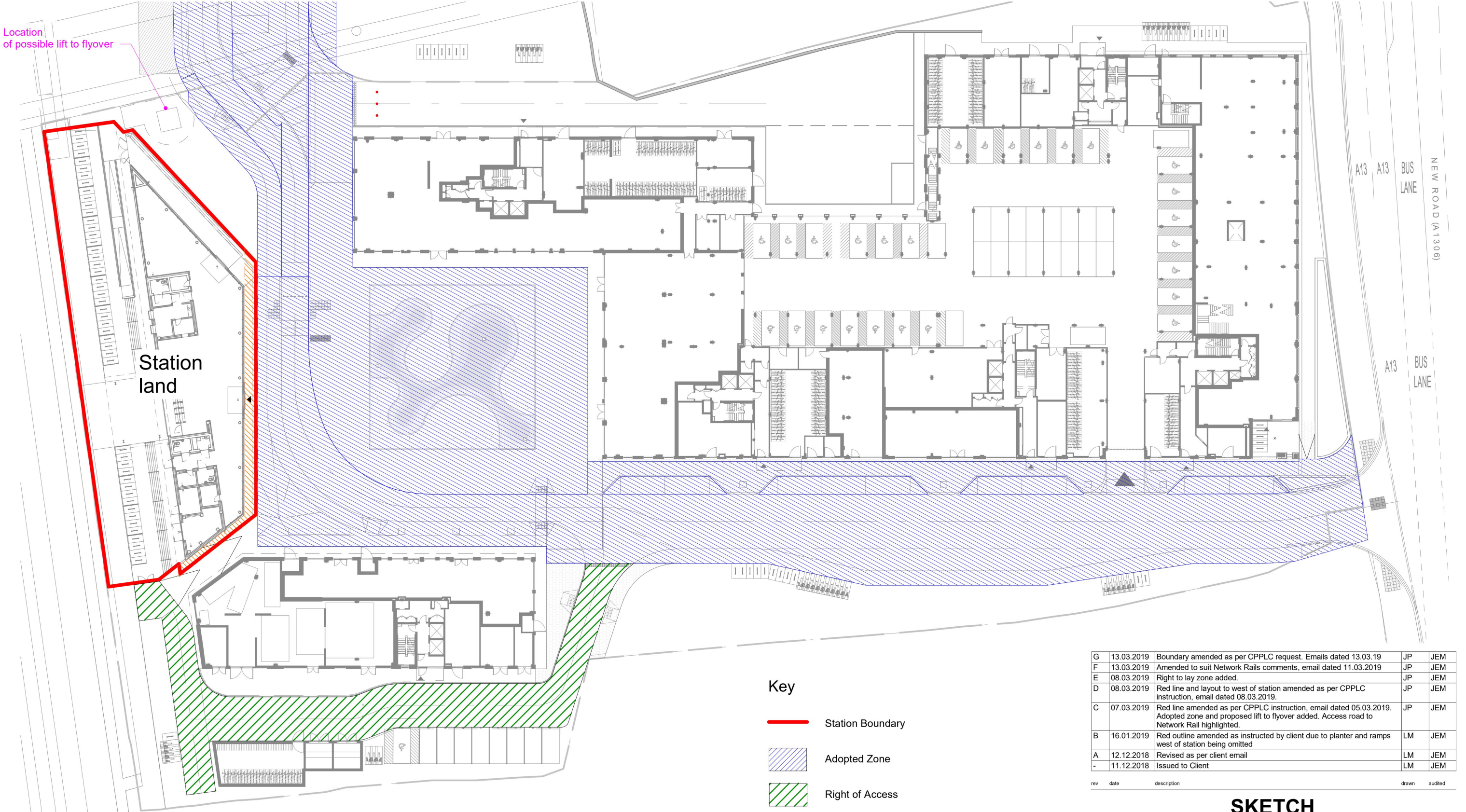
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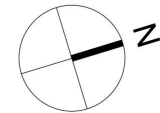
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Appendix C Proposed Station within Phase 1



GENERAL NOTES
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Use figured dimensions only. **DO NOT SCALE.**
All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.

This drawing must be read in conjunction with all other relevant drawings and specifications from the Architect and other consultants. **If in doubt, ask.**



- Key
- Station Boundary
 - Adopted Zone
 - Right of Access
 - Right to lay and maintain services

G	13.03.2019	Boundary amended as per CPPLC request. Emails dated 13.03.19	JP	JEM
F	13.03.2019	Amended to suit Network Rails comments, email dated 11.03.2019	JP	JEM
E	08.03.2019	Right to lay zone added.	JP	JEM
D	08.03.2019	Red line and layout to west of station amended as per CPPLC instruction, email dated 08.03.2019.	JP	JEM
C	07.03.2019	Red line amended as per CPPLC instruction, email dated 05.03.2019. Adopted zone and proposed lift to flyover added. Access road to Network Rail highlighted.	JP	JEM
B	16.01.2019	Red outline amended as instructed by client due to planter and ramps west of station being omitted	LM	JEM
A	12.12.2018	Revised as per client email	LM	JEM
-	11.12.2018	Issued to Client	LM	JEM
rev	date	description	drawn	audited

SKETCH

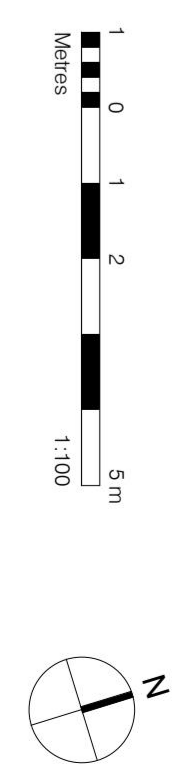
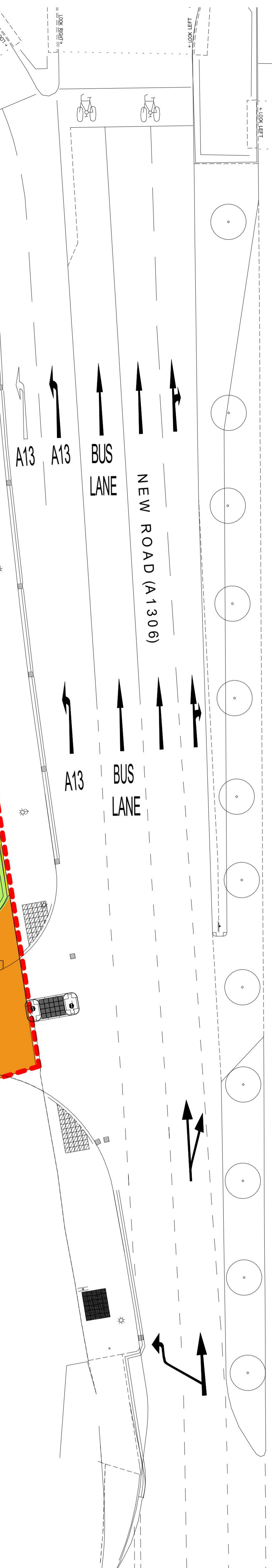
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COUNTRYSIDE	L&Q	MAYOR OF LONDON
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Pollard
Thomas
Edwards

project	job no.	drawn	scale	date created
Beam Park Production Info Phase 1 -Section 1	17-050	LM	1 : 500	Dec'18
drawing title	drawing number	revision		
Indicative Train Station Boundary	SK_020	G		

Appendix D Beam Park Production Info Phase 1 -Section 1



KEY PLAN

- Adopted Highways and Footpath
- Estate Managed Landscaping
- Estate Managed Hard Landscaping
- Estate Managed Car Club
- Legal Boundary Line
- Visitor Parking
- Wheelchair Parking
- Estate Manager Parking Space
- Service Route Easement
- Block Managed
- Substation
- Non Residential
- Estate Managed Visitor Cycle Parking
- Estate managed Block K Commercial Access
- Proposed Station



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