

**LAND AT GASCOIGNE EAST  
(PHASE 1), ST ANN'S ROAD,  
BARKING**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**



**SITE CODE: GAS14**

**REPORT NO: R11950**



**JANUARY 2015**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

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**SITE CODE:** GAS 14

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:** LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** N/A

**CENTRAL NGR:** TQ 4456 8369

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JANUARY 2015

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**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**


**Site Name**

**LAND AT GASCOIGNE EAST (PHASE 1), ST ANN'S ROAD, BARKING**

**Type of project**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Gascoigne East (Phase 1), St. Ann's Road London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by Martin Arnold on behalf of East Regen Ltd and the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.
- 1.2 Nine trenches, two of which were split into two halves to avoid services, and two test pits were excavated across the study area. Natural deposits were noted in six of the trenches and both test pits between 6.94m OD and 3.52m OD. In the north of the site, terrace gravels formed the natural deposits and in the south the natural deposit comprised yellow silty clay. The topography of the site sloped from north to south.
- 1.3 Trench 7b was abandoned due to the presence of sheet asbestos.
- 1.4 One sherd of Prehistoric pottery was recovered from a layer of sandy gravels in Trench 1a. A Bronze Age/Iron Age flint scraper was retrieved from the yellow silty clay in Trench 4 and burnt flint was recovered from the yellow silty clay in Trench 7a.
- 1.5 A group of six medieval/post-medieval postholes aligned north to south were excavated in the base of Trench 3. Two cut features of similar date were seen in section in Trench 20b. Deposits of plough soil type material were encountered in the northwest of site overlying the terrace gravels.
- 1.6 Evidence of the Victorian and early 20<sup>th</sup> century terraces was noted in the north of site in Trenches 1a and 1b and in the south in Trenches 5 and 6.
- 1.7 The evaluation showed that the northwest of site lay over terrace gravels towards the top of a slope. The yellow silty clay survives in the south and west of site, but it is truncated in places in the south.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land Gascoigne Estate (East), St Ann's Road, Barking, IG11 7SU. The site is an irregular shaped parcel of land bounded by blocks of flats on St Ann's Road to the east, Ripple Road to west, and to the north and south by flats and other buildings of the Gascoigne Estate that do not form part of the Phase 1 area. The site covers an area of 27,740 sq m and is centred at NGR TQ 4407 8346 (see Figure 1).
- 2.2 A number of test pits had previously been carried out by PCA on the site and are shown in Figure 2 (Douglas 2014). The results of the test pits indicated that there was limited potential for archaeological survival on the site, although in the northern part of the site it was likely that the archaeology had been removed by later development. A Bronze Age pit was found in TP50 in the south-east of the site, however it was subsequently found that this test pit was located outside the Phase 1 boundary. Two test pits (TP20 and TP20b) were not carried out due to access issues; they were therefore carried out as part of this evaluation and are reported below.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation works were carried out between 8<sup>th</sup> and 19th December 2014 and were commissioned by Martin Arnold on behalf of East Regen Ltd and the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014) and following English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2014).
- 2.4 The site is located within a locally designated Archaeology Priority Area.
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Shane Maher and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by Adam Single, English Heritage, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.7 The site was allocated the unique site code GAS 14, which was also used for the previous test pit investigation.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES**

#### 3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### 3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by "The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004" (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

##### **Policy 4b.15 Archaeology**

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

#### 3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

3.3.1 The relevant local policy is provided by the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Core Strategy, which was adopted in 2010. It contains the following policy statement with regards to the Historic Environment:

##### **POLICY CP2: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING OUR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

Barking and Dagenham has a rich local history. Signs of our fishing, maritime and industrial heritage can still be seen for example at Barking Town Quay, the Ford works in Dagenham, and the Malthouse and Granary buildings on Abbey Road. The Becontree Estate, the Curfew Tower and remains of Barking and Abbey, Eastbury Manor House, Valence House and Dagenham Village are also important symbols of our past.

However, compared to many other areas the Borough has relatively few protected historic environment assets such as listed buildings and conservations areas. With this in mind the Council will take particular care to:

- - Protect and wherever possible enhance our historic environment.
- - Promote understanding of and respect for our local context.
- - Reinforce local distinctiveness.
- - Require development proposals and regeneration initiatives to be of a high quality that respects and reflects our historic context and assets.

#### 3.4 Planning Permission

3.4.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of an application for planning permission for the site, in order to inform the archaeological adviser to the council of the

potential for archaeological survival on the site.



## **4 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES**

4.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014) highlighted the following research objectives:

- To determine the natural topography of the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman and medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

## **5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The geological and topographical background was taken in part from the previous archaeological test pit report (Douglas 2014).
- 5.2 The British Geological Survey online shows the drift geology of the study site to be River Terrace sand and gravel (Taplow Gravel) formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These gravels overlie at depth London Clay a formation laid down 34 to 56 million years ago during the Palaeogene Period. The site lies to the southwest of an area of higher ground where Ilford silt (a yellow silty clay type deposit of clay and silt) deposits are mapped. To the south and west of the study site the underlying drift geology is alluvium formed of clay, silt and peaty sand.
- 5.3 The study site lies 520m to the east of the River Roding and is 2.29 km to the north of the confluence of the River Roding and River Thames.
- 5.4 Modern ground level is at c. 7.83m OD in the north of the study site falling to c. 4.15m OD in the south. This slope in the modern surface appears to mirror the underlying natural topography which was at a high of 7.06m OD on the terrace gravel in TR 1A, the northern most trench. Circa 58m to the southeast terrace gravel was revealed at 6.62m OD in TR3. 28m to the south of TR3 a natural yellow silty clay type deposit was encountered in TR4 at 6.29m OD. Yellow silty clay was also seen in the southeast of the study site in TR8 at 3.52m OD.

## **6 NEARBY INVESTIGATIONS**

- 6.1 Two archaeological evaluation have been carried out near to the Gascoigne East site, and the results of these evaluations have some bearing on the geological and topographical nature of the area, and hence the potential survival of archaeological material.
- 6.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by PCA at Westbury Road, c 200m east of the centre of the current site, in 1996 (Gollop 1996). The evaluation found natural gravel at between 5.57m OD and 5.30m OD. The gravel was sealed in both trenches by a thick layer of late post-medieval ground make up. Westbury Road is located at the top of the gravel terrace as it rises away from the River Roding. As seen during the current evaluation and the previous test pitting, the gravel terrace has been either been truncated, or never had a yellow silty clay cap. Modern development on the higher terrace has therefore had a higher impact on any potential prehistoric deposits simply because they would have been shallower and therefore more vulnerable to destruction.
- 6.3 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at St Ann's in the Gascoigne Estate by PCA in 2003, directly to the north-west of the current works (Keith-Lucas 2003). Five trenches were excavated and the natural sands and gravels were found at between 6.80m OD and 7.48mOD; sloping to the south. This fits with the natural gravel found in Trenches 1a and 1b at 7.06m OD and 6.95m OD respectively. Again, in keeping with the general trend, no yellow silty clay was identified on this higher part of the terrace.
- 6.4 Nine features were recorded in trenches 1 – 4, but no archaeology was evident in trench 5. Three of the features appeared prehistoric in date, including an east-west aligned ditch in trench 2 Charcoal and daub flecking were present in the features and one contained a struck flint.
- 6.5 As found at the current site, the construction of the Gascoigne Estate and in particular, service runs, had had a high localised impact, generally truncating archaeological deposits. The impact of the Victorian terraces was less noticeable.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014)

### 7.1 Prehistoric

7.1.1 A review of the GLHER data from within the 750m study area indicates that the majority of entries relate to isolated find spots. The earliest material identified in the area is Palaeolithic in date consisting of one example of a worked flint cleaver found in Wanstead Flats Manor Park c. 600m to the northwest of the application site, and two worked flint flakes recovered in 1888 near St. Paul's Road approximately 200m to the northwest. Later Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint blades, knives and axes have been recovered from two further sites, located on Abbey Road, c. 750m to the northwest of the site, and adjacent to Barking Creek c. 300m south of the site boundary. The discovery of a stone axehead, dated generally to the prehistoric period, has also been found in the vicinity of Barking town centre, to the northeast of the development.

7.1.2 Evidence for Bronze Age activity has been found in two locations within the vicinity of the site. In 2004 an excavation took place at the former Icon Warne Works, located on the opposite side of Gascoigne Road from the application site, which identified both a pit and peat deposits which dated to this period. Bronze Age pottery has also been found during works at the Church of England Primary School, c.600m northwest of the application site.

7.1.3 The most recent evidence for prehistoric activity derives from the excavation of a pit which contained fragments of Iron Age pottery, associated with other possible contemporary pit and ditch features, during an evaluation adjacent to St. Ann's, located adjacent to the western boundary of the site.

### 7.2 Roman

7.2.1 The main focus of Roman period activity in the region was located to the west, within and close to the modern extent of the City of London, which was occupied from AD 43 through to the Roman withdrawal from Britain in AD 410, and beyond.

7.2.2 One of the Roman roads which linked the major Roman settlements of London and Colchester passed through Chadwell Heath, to the north of Barking.

7.2.3 Evidence for Roman activity is sparse within the study area. The most significant feature believed to be Roman in date is a possible dock, identified using aerial photography, located on the southern bank of Barking Creek to the south of the application site. The isolated discovery of a silver denarius of Vespasian in the grounds of the Church of England Primary School, located to the northwest, has also been reported.

### 7.3 Early Medieval and Medieval

7.3.1 The name 'Barking' derives from the Anglo-Saxon name 'Berecingum' where the termination 'ingum' derives from the Old English -ingas, meaning 'people or followers of...' which was added to the name of the local tribal chieftain- in this case Berica, meaning 'Berica's People' (Field 1980).

7.3.2 According to the GLHER the first documented evidence for a settlement at Barking occurs in AD 666, the focus of which is thought to be located near the remains of Barking Abbey, approximately 300m from the northern boundary of the application site. It is likely that the original Barking Abbey was established at a similar time to that of the settlement, but was rebuilt in c.AD 930 after a raid by the Danes. Evidence for this early Abbey building is very limited; although a Saxon carved stone cross has been found in this location.

7.3.3 Excavations adjacent to Barking Abbey in 1990 discovered the remains of early medieval glass working, in the form of a kiln and glass working debris, both of which were

- associated with a contemporary east-west boundary ditch. Immediately to the south of the Abbey an early medieval loom-weight has also been found.
- 7.3.4 Isolated early medieval finds have also been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the application site. A residual sherd of pottery dating to this period was identified during the evaluation at St. Ann's, adjacent to the site, while it was reported that Saxon coins were found in the vicinity of the Gascoigne Estate during the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Their exact location of their discovery is unknown.
- 7.3.5 By the beginning of the medieval period the manor of Barking is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as being 30 hides held by the abbey. The manor probably included Dagenham, as well as Barking and Ilford. Such information suggests that the settlement of Barking had expanded in size since the early medieval period.
- 7.3.6 The medieval development of the town is well attested to archaeologically with a significant number of entries on the GLHER recording evidence for medieval activity.
- 7.3.7 Several of these records lie within, or close to, the boundary of the application site. One of these records relates to the area of the Gascoigne Estate lying within an extensive area of heathland during the medieval period known as Upper Turnedowne. An excavation in 1986 in the western area of the estate, in proximity to St. Paul's Road, c. 300m to the east, revealed a series of medieval features such as pits, postholes, and beam slots, interpreted as dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Features such as these strongly imply that settlement was taking place in this area by the middle of the medieval period.
- 7.3.8 A substantial quantity of evidence is associated with the development of Barking Abbey during the medieval period. Both evaluations and geophysical survey has identified a series of buried wall lines and pits associated with the Abbey, while contemporary documents indicate the Abbey contained both a hermitage and chantry chapel. One element of the medieval Abbey survived the Dissolution represented by the Grade II listed standing walls. Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken adjacent to the Abbey. Excavations to the west have provided an insight into several phases of construction undertaken during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, in addition the identification of more functional features such as drains, toilets and part of the precinct wall. Excavations during 1966 in the school grounds to the north identified the remains of the Abbey's infirmary chapel, a column base and part of an altar, while excavations adjacent to North Street found remains of the infirmary, chapel, and eastern precinct wall with associated bastion and gatehouse
- 7.3.9 Closely associated with the remains of Barking Abbey is the surviving Grade I listed St. Margaret's Church immediately to the south of the Abbey, which was originally constructed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.3.10 Commerce was closely tied into life around the medieval Abbey, as the Barking Abbey rentals mentions the presence of a fishmongers located at the southern end of Abbey Road, c.500m west of the application site. It is likely that this shop fronted onto a medieval street named Fish Row. Documents also indicate that there were commercial properties which once fronted onto North Street/Broadway on the eastern side of the Abbey such as a shop, storehouse, and public house.
- 7.3.11 The area to the west of Abbey Road is likely to have been highly developed during the medieval period due to the opportunities offered by the presence of Barking Creek. Excavation and research in the vicinity of Town Quay has highlighted the remains of buildings, possible watermills, as well as kilns, ovens, and flood defences. Other medieval watermills may be present up stream of this location as a mill leat is recorded in the vicinity of London Road. Further evidence that medieval exploitation of the creek is recorded to the south of Town Quay, at Hewetts Quay, where there is evidence for the backfilling and maintenance of drainage channels in this area during the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.3.12 Evidence for domestic activity associated with this period has been found to the east of the Abbey on Axe Street, c. 50m to the north of the application site, in the form of rubbish pits and ditches.
- 7.3.13 Archaeological investigations in proximity to St. Joseph's School, c. 200m west of the proposed development, discovered the remains of timber structures and boundary ditches dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.3.14 Medieval activity in Barking is known to extend into the northern part of the study area, approximately 350m from the application site, as several sources identify East Street as being associated with a medieval Leper Hospital of St. Lawrence positioned close to one the entrance gates to the town.
- 7.3.15 Contemporary documents also make note of several grand houses present in the town by the later medieval period, one of which was located on Heath Street c. 250m to the northwest of the site, with another noted on Ripple Road adjacent to the eastern boundary of the application site. Investigation at the Ripple Road has highlighted a possible moat associated with this property.
- 7.4 Post-Medieval and Modern
- 7.4.1 By the beginning of the post-medieval period Barking had developed into a town of significant size, with many of the commercial interests which assisted in the town's growth still located along Abbey Road c. 500m to the west of the proposed development. From the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards there is evidence for docks and blacksmiths workshops; brewhouses, jute mills and factories; malthouses and malkilns; and windmills all competing for space.
- 7.4.2 Space was equally in demand at Town Quay to the north, where throughout the post-medieval period jetties and the foundations of various buildings were being constructed to enable access to the Creek. This led to, in the later stage of the post-medieval period, the site being occupied by a corn mill and watermill
- 7.4.3 Other areas where post-medieval industrial evidence survives include Hewetts Quay where docks and associated structures have been recorded; a furnace and culvert on North Street; a mill leat and house adjacent to London Road; and warehouse, mill house and offices at Town Quay.
- 7.4.4 Despite the Abbey's destruction in 1541, activity continued in and around the site such as the 16<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* listed Fire Bell Gate and various 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pits and posthole features excavated in the grounds demonstrates.
- 7.4.5 The earliest detailed cartographic depiction of Barking town derives from 1653 showing a high concentration of properties fronting onto the important thoroughfares of Abbey Road, North Street, East Street and Axe Street. The northern area of the site is shown on the plan, lying south of Axe Street in an area of open ground named as Upper Turne Downe. It is known that the area of the site remained as open ground between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries as the Gascoigne Estate map of 1799 clearly indicates that the area of site now falls within the boundaries of the park belonging to Bifrons House. The only features marked are several groups of trees, two ponds adjacent to the eastern boundary, and a possible small structure adjacent to the western boundary. The Bifrons Estate had been designed and created in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century by John Bamber, with the grand three storey estate house located fronting onto the south side of Axe Street, immediately to the north of the site boundary.
- 7.4.6 Features associated with Bifrons Estate were possibly identified during archaeological investigations immediately to the northwest of the application site where 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century ditch, drain, posthole and pit features were identified.
- 7.4.7 Sharing the Axe Street frontage at this time with the Bifrons Estate was also a mineral water factory and icehouse.

- 7.4.8 The majority of the entries on the GLHER relating to the post-medieval period are associated with the town's rapid development during this 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. Many institutions were being established at this time such as the House of Correction and Nonconformist Meeting House on East Street; and court house, pillory, prison and warehouse on North Street.
- 7.4.9 In the immediate vicinity of the Abbey activity continued with evidence for post-medieval burials and tombs, while shops and lodging houses had been constructed fronting onto Broadway. The truncated remains of other structures post-medieval structures has been identified on the opposite side of Broadway.
- 7.4.10 Other evidence for 19<sup>th</sup> century growth in the town has been identified to the north of Ripple Road, a short distance from the northeast boundary of the site. One of the key records relates to the survival of Westbury Manor House in 18<sup>th</sup> century and then later demolished, evidence for which may have been identified during several archaeological investigations.
- 7.4.11 One example of an 18<sup>th</sup> century property that survives in close vicinity to the application site is the Grade II listed St. Margaret's Vicarage (AOC 62), c. 200m to the north. Insubstantial post-medieval structures have been found in the grounds of the vicarage during archaeological works.
- 7.4.12 Other Grade II listed buildings in Barking, built a century later, include Barking Magistrates Court on East Street and The Old Granary at Town Quay.
- 7.4.13 The layout of Barking during the 19<sup>th</sup> century is shown on the 1846 Barking Tithe map. The map shows that while the road frontages remain intensively occupied, the land to the rear of the road frontage properties still consists of open fields. Further analysis identifies that similar to the previous 1799 Estate plan, the area of the site still lies in open fields, with apportionment indicating the land is still parkland belonging to the Bifrons Estate.
- 7.4.14 With the publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area in 1875-82 the area of the site is depicted in much greater detail. The area is still shown as open fields with a pond and several wells marked bordering Ripple Road/Creekmouth Lane. Two small structures are present adjacent to a field boundary in the southern area of the site. By 1896 significant changes occur in the northern half of the site due to the construction of a terraced housing estate. The houses are lined up uniformly, fronting onto Ripple Road and a series of new roads laid at right angles to one another, with small yards or gardens to the rear. These new roads are marked as St. Paul's Road, St. Ann's Road, St. Mary's Road, St. Margaret's Road, Coverdale Road and Morley Road. A terraced housing estate, similar in form, has also been built by this time approximately 200m east of the site. A well remains within the site boundary, marked adjacent to Ripple Road/Creekmouth Lane at the eastern end of Morley Road. The southern half of the application site remains as open ground, although the two small structures remain. The western boundary is now defined by the newly built Gascoigne Road.
- 7.4.15 By 1920 the terraced housing estate has been extended into all but the very southern limit of the site which remains as open ground or allotments. The second phase of housing has been constructed fronting onto a series of parallel roads, named as Howard Road, Boundary Road, Perth Road, Keith Road and Oban Road. A proportion of the same housing stock is still present on the eastern site of King Edward's Road indicating that these houses would have primarily been two storey, two bay, stock brick built houses with pitched tiled roofs.
- 7.4.16 A review of the bomb damage records held by the Barking and Dagenham Local Studies Library recorded bomb damage affecting properties within the area of the application site. The records show that in May 1941 one high explosive bomb was dropped at the junction of Oban Road and Gascoigne Road which appeared to have destroyed or damaged five properties, while a second unexploded bomb fell into gardens on the south side of Oban Road. Further significant damaged was caused when two V1 flying bombs hit the estate in August 1944. One impact was located at the junction of Coverdale Road and St. Ann's Road, while the second impact occurred just south of the junction of Oban Road and King

Edward's Road. The impacts appeared to have destroyed up to six properties in each incident, while causing blast damage to numerous properties in a 100m radius.

- 7.4.17 The threat of air raids was taken seriously enough at the time to warrant the construction of an air raid shelter on Abbey Road, c. 500m west of the site.
- 7.4.18 Post-war development of the site is shown on the 1966-69 Ordnance Survey map which clearly shows that the terraced estate is still extant, with new residential blocks, includes a tri-lobed building present in the southeast corner of the application site. The southern boundary of the site is now defined by the Barking By-pass (the modern Alfred's Way) and by a large warehouse and associated smaller buildings fronting onto the by-pass.
- 7.4.19 The map of 1975 shows that all but the southeast corner of the site has been redeveloped. The terraced housing estate and associated network of roads have been demolished and removed, to be replaced by a regular series of individual housing blocks surrounded by a series of new access roads, forming the modern Gascoigne Housing Estate. This site layout has primarily remained unaltered from that which is currently present.

## 8 METHODOLOGY

8.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014) which was approved in advance by Adam Single, GLAAS, archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The aim of the work was to define and characterise any archaeological deposits and features, in order to allow an assessment to be made of the heritage potential of the site, and the impact upon it from the proposed development.

8.2 The evaluation saw the excavation of nine trenches, two of which were split into two halves to avoid services, and two test pits. All trenches were laid out with GPS survey equipment and checked with a CAT scanner prior to excavation. Trench locations were constrained by the large number of live services on the site and by the estate still being occupied. For many of the trench areas, the only access was through pedestrian gates, thus requiring the use of a mini digger. The trenches were backfilled with the upcast material and compressed by the machine until the surfaces were level.

8.3 The trench dimensions and highest and lowest levels are tabulated below:

Trench Number	Length	Width	Highest level	Lowest level
1a	3m	1.8m	7.86m OD	6.96m OD
1b	2.8m	1.8m	7.69m OD	6.56m OD
2	10m	1.8m	7.33m OD	6.37m OD
3	10m	1.8m	7.44m OD	6.24m OD
4	5m	1.7m	6.96m OD	5.99m OD
5	11.5m	1.8m	5.52m OD	4.36m OD
6	5.5m	1.8m	5.32m OD	3.86m OD
7a	2m	2m	5.28m OD	3.66m OD
7b	Not Excavated			
8	10m	1.8m	4.19m OD	3.49m OD
9	9.2m	1.8m	4.41m OD	3.38m OD
TP 20	3m	1.6m	6.02m OD	4.87m OD
TP 20b	3.5m	1.8m	5.79m OD	4.79m OD

8.4 In Trench 7b, sheet asbestos was noted during the initial excavation of the hole. The sheet asbestos was not damaged in any way, and the hole was immediately backfilled. Trench 9 was stopped short of the proposed 10m because it lay under a tree canopy and further excavation could damage the tree roots. Also fragments of sheet asbestos were noted within the backfill to the south of the trench. Again, the sheet asbestos was not damaged, and the area around and over it was immediately backfilled. The presence of a live gas main encountered during excavations in Trench 8 restricted investigations in the south of the trench.

8.5 All excavations were supervised by the author and preceded in 100mm spits using a 360



- degree tracked mini-digger with a toothless bucket. Where modern concrete obstructions were encountered a mechanical breaker attached to the mini-digger was used to break the concrete.
- 8.6 Trenches were CAT scanned after each spit was removed in order to check for buried services which were not marked on the service plan.
- 8.7 All open trenches were secured with secured Heras fence panels to prevent unauthorised access.
- 8.8 The trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and planning sheets. Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20.
- 8.9 The proposal follows IFA guidelines, and the methodologies set out in English Heritage (GLAAS) Guidance Papers for standards and practices in archaeological fieldwork watching briefs and assessments and evaluation.
- 8.10 Six Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site using GPS survey equipment. TBM1 was established on the public footpath to the northeast of Trench 9.2 at a value of 3.90m OD. TBM 2 was established on the concrete by the metal gate to the south east of Trench 5 at a value of 5.27m OD. TBM3 was located on the concrete to the north of TP20 at a value of 5.96m OD. TBM4 was established on the public footpath to the north of Trench 4 at a value of 6.99m OD. TBM5 was located on the paving slabs to the south of Trench 3 at a value of 7.48m OD. TBM6 was located on the public footpath to the east of Trench 1a at a value of 7.77m OD.

## 9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

Five Phases of activity were noted during investigations:

- Phase 1 represents the natural geology encountered during investigations
- Phase 2 represents a period of possible prehistoric activity
- Phase 3 represents a period of medieval/post-medieval activity
- Phase 4 represents a period of Victorian activity
- Phase 5 represents the modern over burden across site

### 9.1 Trench 1a (Section 29 Figure 4, Plan Figure 3)

#### 9.2 Phase 2

9.2.1 A deposit of redeposited compacted sandy gravels [146] containing one sherd of prehistoric pot was observed at 7.06m OD.

#### 9.3 Phase 3

9.3.1 The sandy gravels were sealed by a layer of mid brownish grey silty sand [142], probably a plough soil. The plough soil was 0.23m thick and was seen at 7.26m OD. A similar, but more compact, deposit of silty sand [141] which contained medieval/post-medieval CBM was noted covering plough soil [146] at 7.36m OD. This layer was 0.11m thick.

#### 9.4 Phase 4

9.4.1 A 19<sup>th</sup> century cut [150] (fill [145]) was recorded in the base of the trench at 7.00m OD truncating plough soil [146] Only the northern and western edges of the cut were seen as it extended beyond the eastern and southern trench limits, but they are suggestive of a sub-rectangular feature. The upper portions of the cut were truncated away by a modern intrusion and the base was not seen due to excavation limits. The recorded dimensions were 1.3m N-S and 0.5m E-W. The fill [145] was a loose, light greyish brown, sandy silt with small sub angular flints which contained 19<sup>th</sup> century pot and CBM.

9.4.2 A small pit/posthole [148] (fills [140], [143]) was noted at 7.36m OD in the south west corner of the trench cutting into layer [141]. The cut had a rounded edge which extended beyond the trench limits and measured 0.12m N-S by 0.50m E-W and 0.50m deep. The lower fill [143] was a light greyish brown silty sand with occasional coal fragments and the upper fill [140] was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional coal fragments and 19<sup>th</sup> century CBM. A 0.14m thick, layer of light, greyish brown, sandy silt [147] was seen covering posthole [148] at 7.50m OD.

9.4.3 In the northeast corner of the trench a small segment of wall [167] (cut [149]) was recorded at 7.56m OD. The wall measured 0.44m by 0.25m and was running in a roughly north to south direction which extended beyond the trench edges.

#### 9.5 Phase 5

9.5.1 The trench was sealed with 0.36m of modern made ground capped with topsoil.

### Trench 1b (Section 27, Figure 4, Plan Figure 3)

#### 9.6 Phase 1

9.6.1 Natural fluvial gravels [139] were observed at 6.94m OD.

#### 9.7 Phase 3

9.7.1 The gravels were capped by a 0.50m thick layer of soft mid brownish grey, plough soil (similar to [142]) at 7.15m OD.

9.8 Phase 4

9.8.1 A thin layer of light greyish yellow, coarse sand [137], 0.04m thick, was recorded at 7.14m OD covering gravel layer [139]. In the north of the trench this was truncated by a late 19<sup>th</sup> century concrete footing [144] recorded at 7.14m OD measuring 0.1m thick. Wall [168] was seen in section sitting on footing [144]. The wall was noted at 7.37m OD and was 0.23m high.

9.8.2 A 0.33m thick layer of mid greyish brown, sandy silt [136] was seen covering the wall at 7.49m OD.

9.9 Phase 5

9.9.1 The trench was sealed by 0.24m of topsoil.

**Trench 2** (Section 22, Figure 4)

9.10 Phase 1

9.10.1 Natural fluvial gravels [119] were observed at 6.66m OD in the base of the trench.

9.11 Phase 3

9.12 A layer of plough soil [118] measuring 0.28m thick and similar to [142] and [138] was seen covering the gravels at 6.9m OD. One very small fragment of residual struck flint, possibly a microlith, was recovered from this layer.

9.13 Phase 4

9.13.1 Above plough soil [118] was a deposit of loose, dark, reddish brown, silty sand [110] which was heavily truncated by late 20<sup>th</sup> century intrusive activities. The deposit was noted in section at 7.00m OD measuring 0.11m thick.

9.14 Phase 5

9.14.1 0.49m of late 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition material covered with topsoil sealed the trench.

**Trench 3** (Section 26, Figure 4, plan Figure 3)

9.15 Phase 1

9.15.1 Natural fluvial gravels [119] were observed at 6.62m OD in the base of the trench.

9.16 Phase 3

9.16.1 Capping the natural gravels was a layer of plough soil like material [133]. The plough soil was seen in section between 6.86m OD and 6.78m OD and measured 0.26m thick.

9.16.2 A line of six sub-oval postholes was excavated in the base of the trench to the east of a modern linear intrusion. Steeply sloping sides and concave bases characterised all of the postholes. The context numbers of the cuts their fills, dimensions and OD heights of the postholes are tabulated below. The postholes were aligned almost N-S and measured c 2.4m end to end, from [156] in the north to [166] in the south. They were filled with similar deposits of light to mid greyish brown sandy silt.

Context	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest level	Lowest level
156	155	0.26m	0.18m	0.37m	6.41m OD	6.04m OD
158	157	0.22m	0.16m	0.32m	6.41m OD	6.09m OD
160	159	0.18m	0.2m	0.19m	6.41m OD	6.22m OD
162	161	0.2m	0.2m	0.3m	6.41m OD	6.11m OD

Context	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest level	Lowest level
164	163	0.22m	0.2m	0.34m	6.35m OD	6.01m OD
166	165	0.26m	0.2m	0.4m	6.35m OD	5.95m OD

9.17 Phase 4

9.17.1 A 0.16m thick layer of coarse sand and gravels [132] was seen in section at 6.99m OD above the plough soil.

9.18 Phase 5

9.18.1 Modern made ground capped with paving slabs 0.33m thick sealed the trench

**Trench 4** (Section 21, Figure 4)

9.19 Phase 1

9.19.1 Natural gravels [125] with occasional lenses of yellow silty clay type material were seen in the base of the trench at 6.19m OD.

9.20 Phase 2

9.20.1 The gravels were sealed by a 0.22m thick layer of yellow silty clay type material [124], which was recorded at 6.29m OD. A flint scraper of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age origin was recovered from the yellow silty clay.

9.21 Phase 3

9.21.1 A thin lens of gravelly sand [123], 0.07m thick, was noted above the yellow silty clay at 6.3m OD. This was covered by a moderately compacted deposit of mid greyish brown clay silt [126] with occasional small sub-rounded gravels. The clay silt [126] was 0.16m thick and was seen at 6.46m OD. The deposit yielded one sherd of heavily abraded pot. Because the sherd was so heavily abraded the spot date could be either Roman or medieval.

9.22 Phase 4

9.22.1 Above the clay silt [126] layer was a 0.07m thick layer of mid greyish brown silty sand [122] with occasional small sub-rounded gravels. Silty sand [122] was recorded at 6.49m OD.

9.23 Phase 5

9.23.1 The trench was sealed with 0.4m of modern demolition materials capped with topsoil.

**Trench 5** (Section 20, Figure 4)

9.24 Phase 5

9.24.1 Modern demolition materials were noted to a depth of 1.7m. An indurated layer of ash like material was noted in the base of the trench. Due to safety considerations (i.e. the trench depth) no further excavation was possible.

**Trench 6** (Section 25, Figure 4, Plan Figure 3)

9.25 Phase 2

9.25.1 A deposit of yellow silty clay type material [130] with frequent charcoal flecks was recorded at 3.91m OD in the base of the trench.

9.26 Phase 4

9.27 Above the yellow silty clay material [129] was a layer of soft, light greyish brown, silty clay [129]. Due to the excavation limits it was uncertain by how much this deposit has been

impacted upon by 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century activities.

9.28 Phase 5

9.28.1 Modern levelling and demolition deposits capped with topsoil (1.3m thick) sealed the trench.

**Trench 7a** (Section 29, Figure 4)

9.29 Phase 2

9.29.1 A light greyish brown yellow silty clay type deposit [151] with burnt flint inclusions was noted in the base of the trench at 3.88m OD.

9.30 Phase 3

9.30.1 Above yellow silty clay [151] a slightly lighter layer of similar material [154] was recorded at 4.08m OD measuring 0.2m thick. A fragment of post-medieval CBM was recovered from it.

9.31 Phase 5

9.31.1 1.2m of modern materials capped with topsoil sealed the trench.

**Trench 8** (Section 30, Figure 4)

9.32 Phase 1

9.32.1 Natural yellow silty clay [152] was seen at 3.52m OD.

9.33 Phase 5

9.34 The yellow silty clay was covered by 0.65m of modern demolition materials capped with topsoil.

**Trench 9** (Section 31, Figure 4)

9.35 Phase 1

9.35.1 Natural yellow silty clay [153] was noted at 3.8m OD.

9.36 Phase 5

9.36.1 The trench was filled with 1.0m of modern demolition backfill deposits covered with topsoil

**Test Pit 20** (Section 23, Figure 4)

9.37 Phase 1

9.37.1 Natural yellow silty clay [115] was seen in the base of the test pit at 5.17m OD.

9.38 Phase ?2/3

9.38.1 A thin layer of slightly darker yellow silty clay type material with moderate charcoal flecks was seen in the north of the test pit covering yellow silty clay [115] at 5.17m OD.

9.39 Phase 4

9.39.1 Yellow silty clay [115] was truncated by a large cut feature [114] (fill [112]) in the south of the trench. The cut was recorded at 5.15m OD and extended beyond the trench limits to the south, east and west. The fill was a loose, light grey brown, silty sand [112] with occasional fragments of coal. Only 0.25m of the fill was excavated due to trench depth.

9.39.2 A 0.38m thick layer of mid to dark grey brown, silty sand, [111] with frequent coal fragments covered the cut and yellow silty clay at 5.5m OD.

9.40 Phase 5

9.40.1 Modern made ground capped with topsoil (0.65m thick) sealed the test pit.

**Test Pit 20b** (Section 24, Figure 4)

9.41 Phase 1

9.41.1 Natural yellow silty clay [105] was noted between 5.24m OD and 5.12m OD in the base of the trench.

9.42 Phase 3

9.42.1 Two shallow cut features, with concave bases, [127] (fill 102) and [128] (fill 103) were seen in section truncating [105]. The most southerly of the two features was [127] which was seen at 5.19m OD with a N-S length of 0.32m and a depth of 0.11m. The fill [102] was a light to mid, grey brown, sandy silt. The northerly feature [128] had a N-S length of 0.7m with a depth of 0.23m and was also recorded at 5.19m OD.

9.43 Phase 4

9.43.1 Overlying cuts [127] and [128], at 5.28m OD, was a 0.12m thick layer of loose, mid grey brown, silty sand [101] with occasional small sub-rounded gravels and moderate coal and charcoal fragments.

9.44 Phase 5

9.44.1 The trench was sealed by 0.57m of modern subsoil and topsoil.

## 10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1.1 The archaeological work encountered untruncated terrace gravels in Trench 1b, Trench 2 and Trench 3 at levels of 6.62m OD (Trench 3), 6.66m OD (Trench 2) and 6.94m OD (Trench 1b). The height variation suggests a drop towards the south which is what was expected prior to investigations. A similar drop was noted to the east of site during the archaeological trial pitting exercise (Douglas 2014) and in the 2003 investigations (Keith-Lucas 2003).
- 10.1.2 Further to the south and east the natural deposits seen in Trench 4 (at 6.19m OD), Trench 8 (at 3.52m OD), Trench 9 (at 3.82m OD) and Test Pit 20 (at 5.17m OD) and 20b (at 5.24m OD) were yellow silty clay deposits. The yellow silty clay was seen descending in height from Trench 4 in the north to Trench 8 in the south east of the study area. The deposit model (Figure 5) illustrates the below ground situation across the site.
- 10.1.3 Artefactual evidence of limited prehistoric activity on or close to site was noted in Trench 1a (one prehistoric pot sherd), Trench 4 (one Bronze/Iron Age flint scraper) and Trench 7a (Burnt Flint). No prehistoric cut features were seen during investigations but the spread of the find locations does suggest some activity was taking place on or very near to the study site.
- 10.1.4 One cut feature of Bronze/Iron Age origin was recorded during the previous archaeological trial pitting exercise just outside the south-west boundary of the site (Douglas 2014). Investigations to the north of the site revealed three cut features of prehistoric origin (Keith-Lucas 2003).
- 10.1.5 No Roman deposit or artefacts were encountered.
- 10.1.6 Evidence of medieval plough soil and post medieval made ground was noted in nearly all of the trenches. In Trench 3 a north to south alignment of six postholes which cut the terrace gravels was excavated. These may have formed part of a structure or may have been part of a fence-line/property boundary. Two shallow cut features were noted in section cutting the yellow silty clay in Test Pit 20b. No finds were recovered from these features but their fills suggested they were of medieval/post-medieval origin. Plough soil deposits were noted in Trenches 1a, 1b, 2 and 3 overlying the natural gravels. Similar deposits were noted during excavations at London Road circa 470m to the northwest (Maher 2014). In Trench 4 a layer of subsoil which contained a heavily abraded sherd of pot (possibly residual Roman or medieval) was noted above the yellow silty clay. The subsoil also contained a residual Mesolithic/Neolithic microlith. A layer of redeposited yellow silty clay which contained a fragment of post-medieval CBM was recorded in Trench 7a overlying an earlier yellow silty clay type deposit.
- 10.1.7 Small sections of walls relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces were seen in Trenches 1a and 1b in the north of site. In Test Pit 20 a large cut feature was seen truncating the natural yellow silty clay. Various soil horizons possibly associated with the gardens of the terraces were noted in the west of the site.
- 10.1.8 The south and east of the site had suffered most from post depositional impacts, namely the construction of the present estate and demolition of the previous terraces. This is most apparent in Trenches 6, 7a, 8 and 9 where that ground had been truncated down and into the yellow silty clay, and would suggest that where terraces were present, archaeological remains have been removed. In Trench 5 no deposits earlier than the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century were seen. The trenches in the west and north of the site showed less impact from either the construction of the present Gascoigne Estate or the previous terraces. Figure 5 shows the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces and the current/former Gascoigne Estate buildings overlaid onto the trenches. This figure would suggest that between previous and current buildings, there is space for deposits to survive. However, Figure 6 shows the extent of services within the site. Both sets of investigations have also shown that not all the services are marked on the service plan. Where services are present, they have been shown to truncate the buried soils. The extent of truncation from the current estate buildings has not been evaluated.

## 11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### 11.1 Printed Sources

Hawkins, H. 2014. *Land at Gascoigne East (Phase 1), St Ann's Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*. PCA Unpublished Report.

Douglas, A, 2014. The Gascoigne Estate, St Ann's Road, Barking: A Report on Archaeological Trial Pits; PCA Unpublished Report

Keith Lucas, F, 2003. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at St Ann's Road Gascoigne Estate, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, PCA Unpublished Report

Maher, S, 2014. An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at London Road , Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, PCA Unpublished Report

### 11.2 Cartographic sources

1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map1864



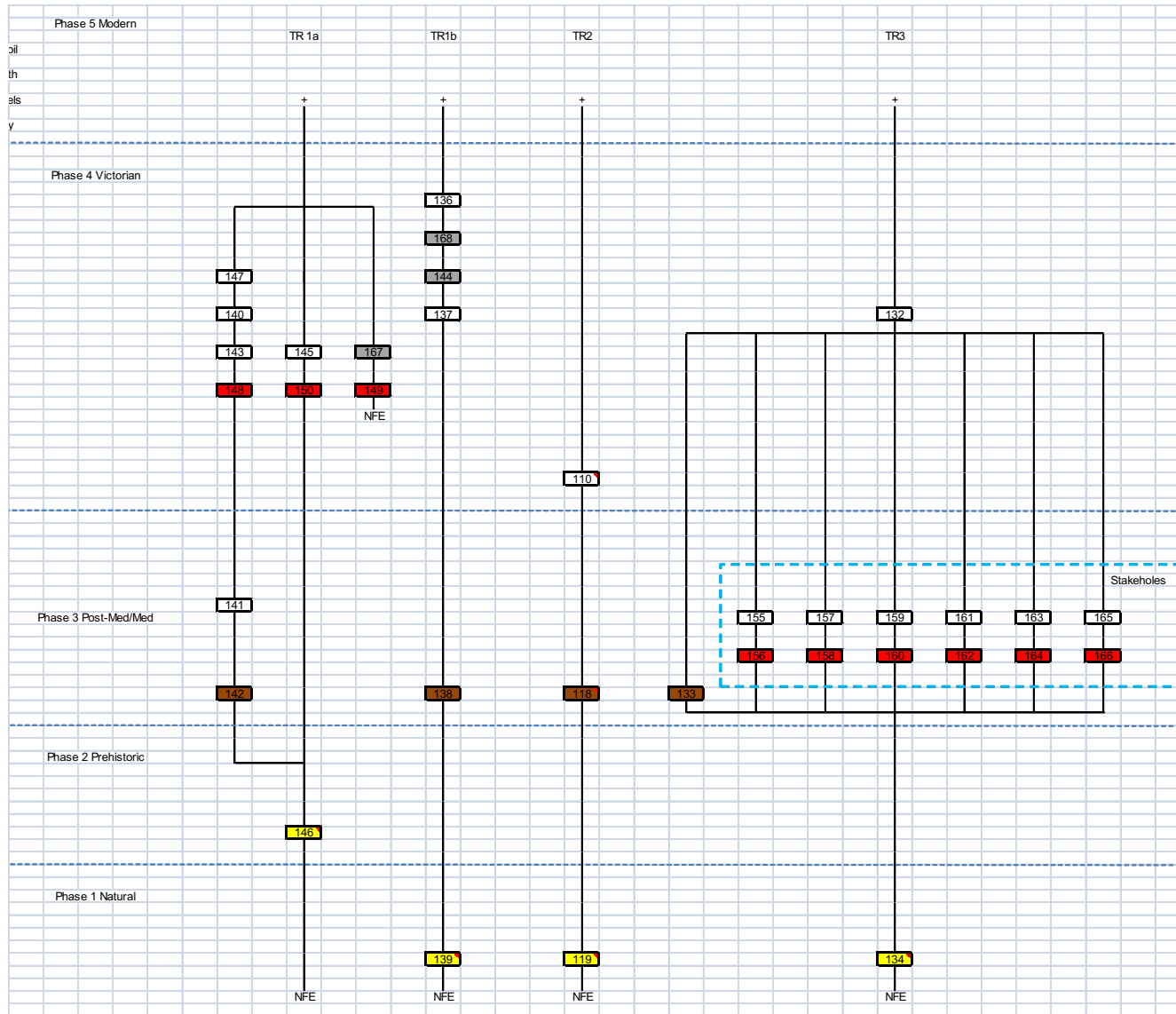
## **12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

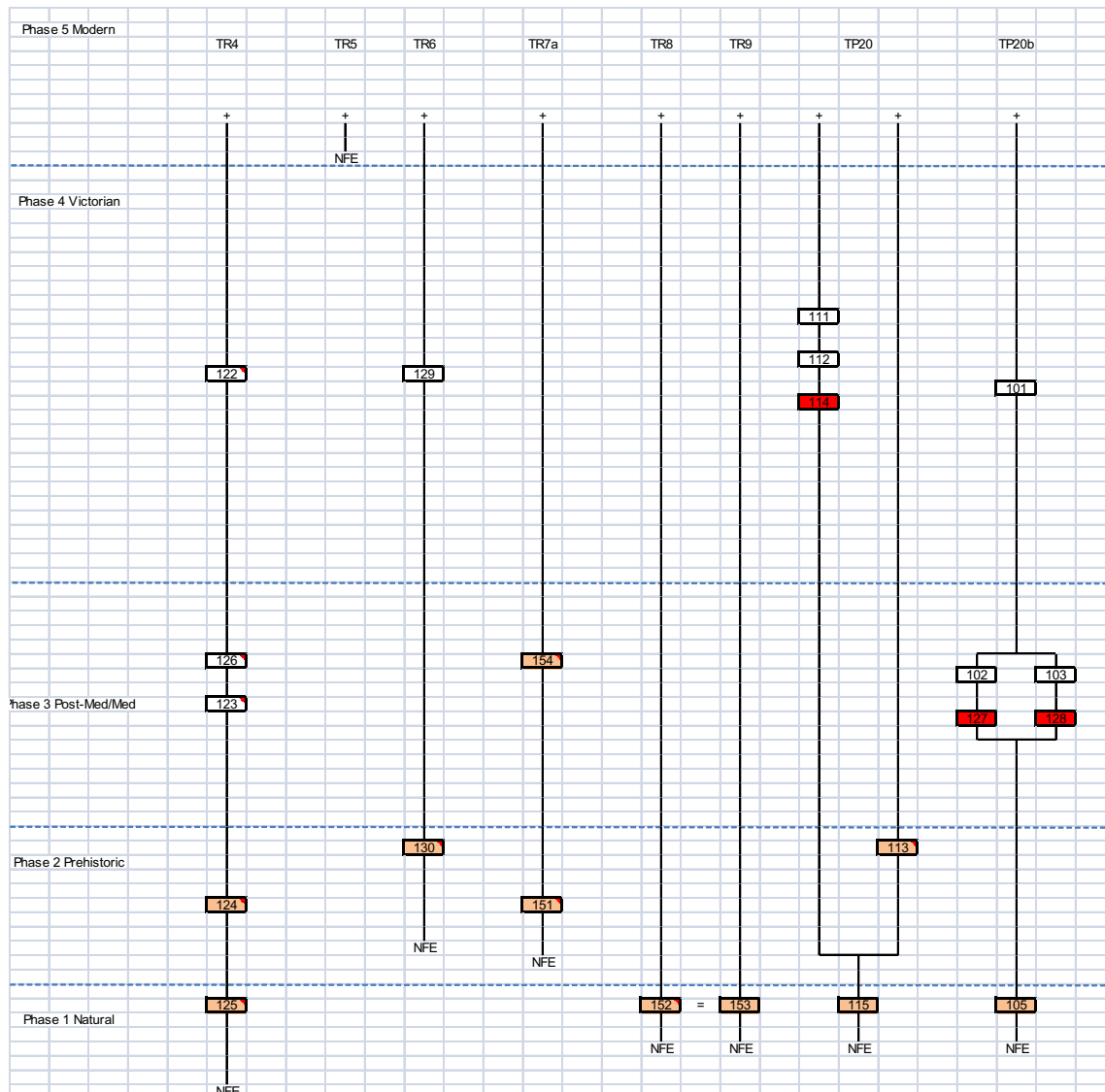
- 12.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Martin Arnold on behalf of East Regen LTD and London Borough of Barking and Dagenham for commissioning and funding this investigation.
- 12.1.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Adam Single of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 12.1.3 The author would like to thank Phil Frickers, Przemek Polakiewicz and Corso Domenici for their work on site. Thanks are given to Richard Archer for the surveying, Mark Roughley for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for his identification of the pottery and dating of the ceramic building material and Dr. Frank Meddens for identifying and dating the flints.
- 12.1.4 Special thanks are given to Helen Hawkins for her project management and the editing of this report.

## **APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX**

Context No.	Location	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Phase
101	TP20b	N/A	24	Layer	Victorian soil	4
102	TP20b	N/A	24	Fill	Fill of [127]	3
103	TP20b	N/A	24	Fill	Fill of [128]	3
104	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
105	TP20b	TP20b	24	Layer	Brickearth	1
106	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
107	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
108	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
109	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
110	TR 2	N/A	22	Layer	19th Century soil	4
111	TP20	N/A	23	Layer	Victorian soil	4
112	TP20	TP20	23	Fill	Fill of [114]	4
113	TP20	N/A	23	Layer	Dirty brickearth	2
114	TP20	TP20	23	Cut	Victorian cut	4
115	TP20	TP20	23	Layer	Brickearth	1
116	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
117	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
118	TR 2	N/A	22	Layer	Ploughsoil	3
119	TR 2	TR 2	22	Layer	Natural sandy gravels	1
120	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
121	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
122	TR4	N/A	21	Layer	Clay silt layer	4
123	TR4	N/A	21	Layer	Thin gravel layer	3
124	TR4	TR4	21	Layer	Brickearth	2
125	TR4	TR4	21	Layer	Natural gravels with brickearth	1
126	TR4	N/A	21	Layer	Old subsoil	3
127	TP20b	N/A	24	Cut	Cut feature	3
128	TP20b	N/A	24	Cut	Cut feature	3
129	TR6	TR6	N/A	Layer	Victorian soil	4
130	TR6	TR6	25	Layer	Dirty brickearth	2
131	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
132	TR 3	N/A	26	Layer	Sandy gravel levelling deposit	4
133	TR 3	N/A	26	Layer	Ploughsoil	3
134	TR 3	TR 3	26	Layer	Natural sandy gravels	1
135	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
136	TR1 b	TR1 b	27	Layer	Victorian soil	4
137	TR1 b	N/A	27	Layer	Sandy lens	4
138	TR1 b	N/A	27	Layer	Ploughsoil	3
139	TR1 b	TR1 b	27	Layer	Natural sandy gravels	1
140	TR 1a	N/A	28	Fill	Fill of Cut [148]	4
141	TR 1a	N/A	28	Layer	Post-medieval soil	3
142	TR 1a	N/A	28	Layer	Ploughsoil	3
143	TR 1a	N/A	28	Fill	Fill of Cut [148]	4
144	TR1 b	TR1 b	27	Masonry	Victorian Concrete	4
145	TR 1a	TR 1a	N/A	Fill	Fill of cut [150]	4
146	TR 1a	TR 1a	28	Layer	Silty sand with gravels	2
147	TR 1a	N/A	28	Layer	Victorian layer	4
148	TR 1a	TR 1a	28	Cut	Victorian Posthole	4
149	TR 1a	TR 1a	28	Cut	Cut for wall [167]	4
150	TR 1a	TR 1a	N/A	Cut	Possible Victorian pit	4
151	TR7a	TR7a	29	Layer	Brickearth	2
152	TR8	TR8	30	Layer	Brickearth	1
153	TR9	TR9	31	Layer	Brickearth	1
154	TR7a	N/A	29	Layer	Post-medieval soil	3
155	Tr3	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [156]	3
156	Tr3	Tr3	N/A	Cut	Post/stakehole	3
157	Tr3	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [158]	3
158	Tr3	Tr3	N/A	Cut	Post/stakehole	3
159	Tr3	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [160]	3
160	Tr3	Tr3	N/A	Cut	Post/stakehole	3
161	Tr3	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [162]	3
162	Tr3	Tr3	N/A	Cut	Post/stakehole	3
163	Tr3	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [164]	3
164	Tr3	Tr3	N/A	Cut	Post/stakehole	3
165	Tr3	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [166]	3
166	Tr3	Tr3	N/A	Cut	Post/stakehole	3
167	TR 1a	TR 1a	28	Masonry	Victorian stock brick wall	4
168	TR1 b	N/A	27	Masonry	Victorian stock brick wall	4

# APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





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## APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-199999

### Project details

Project name Land at Gascoigne East (Phase 1) an Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation at Gascoigne East (Phase 1), St Ann's Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, was undertaken between 8/12/2014 and 19/12/2014. Nine trenches, two of which were split into two halves to avoid services and two test pits were excavated across the study area. The site is located within a locally designated Archaeology Priority Area and lies circa 500m to the east of the River Roding. Excavations revealed the natural deposits in the north of the site to be terrace gravels and in the south to be yellow silty clay. Several prehistoric deposits were encountered during the investigations. One sherd of prehistoric pottery, one Bronze/Iron Age flint scraper and some burnt flint were retrieved during the works. A group of six north to south aligned postholes of possible medieval/post-medieval date was excavated in the north of the study area. Two cut features of a similar date were recorded in section. Deposits of medieval/post-medieval ploughsoil material was noted capping the terrace gravels in the northwest of site. Evidence of the former 19th/early 20th century traces and their demolition was seen throughout the site, particularly in the south where the impact was more severe.

Project dates Start: 08-12-2014 End: 19-12-2014

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes GAS14 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type POSTHOLES Post Medieval

Monument type CUTS Post Medieval

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Significant Finds SCRAPER Late Bronze Age

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Significant Finds BURNT FLINT Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Iron Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CTP Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Methods & "Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"  
techniques

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the Not known / Not recorded  
planning process

#### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING Land at  
Gascoigne East (Phase 1)

Postcode IG11 7JD

Study area 27740.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 4456 8369 51.5330808149 0.0844294009112 51 31 59 N 000 05 03  
E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 3.52m Max: 6.94m

#### Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Organisation

Project brief GLAAS  
originator

Project design Helen Hawkins  
originator

Project Helen Hawkins  
director/manager

Project supervisor Shane Maher

Type of House builder  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of Martin Arnold/LB of Barking and Dagenham  
sponsor/funding  
body

### Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC  
recipient

Physical Archive GAS14  
ID

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive LAARC  
recipient

Digital Archive ID GAS14

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital  
available photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive LAARC  
recipient

Paper Archive ID GAS14

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Context  
available sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "



Project  
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title LAND AT GASCOIGNE EAST (PHASE 1), ST ANN'S ROAD, BARKING:  
Archaeological Evaluation report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Maher, S.

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher PCA London

Place of issue or London  
publication

## APPENDIX 4: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1a, Section 28, looking northwest showing terrace gravels [146], plough soil [142] and Victorian wall [167] (in the upper right of the photo)



Plate 2: Trench 1b, Section 27, looking southeast showing terrace gravels [139], plough soil [138] and Victorian wall [168] (in the upper left of the photo)



Plate 3: Trench 2 looking west showing terrace gravels [118]



Plate 4: Trench 2, Section 22, looking north showing terrace gravels [119] and plough soil [118]



Plate 5: Trench 3 looking east showing postholes [156], [158], [160], [162], [164] and [166]



Plate 6: Trench 3, Section 26, looking east showing terrace gravels [134] and plough soil [133]



Plate 7: Trench 4, Section 21, looking north showing yellow silty clay [125]



Plate 8: Trench 5 looking west



Plate 9: Trench 5, Section 20, looking north showing demolition deposits



Plate 10: Trench 6, Section 25, looking north showing disturbed yellow silty clay [130] and overlying demolition deposits



Plate 11: Trench 7a ,Section 29, looking north showing yellow silty clay [151]



Plate 12: Trench 7b (showing asbestos) looking south east





Plate 13: Trench 8 looking south showing yellow silty clay [152] and gas main



Plate 14: Trench 9 looking southeast showing yellow silty clay [153] and tree roots



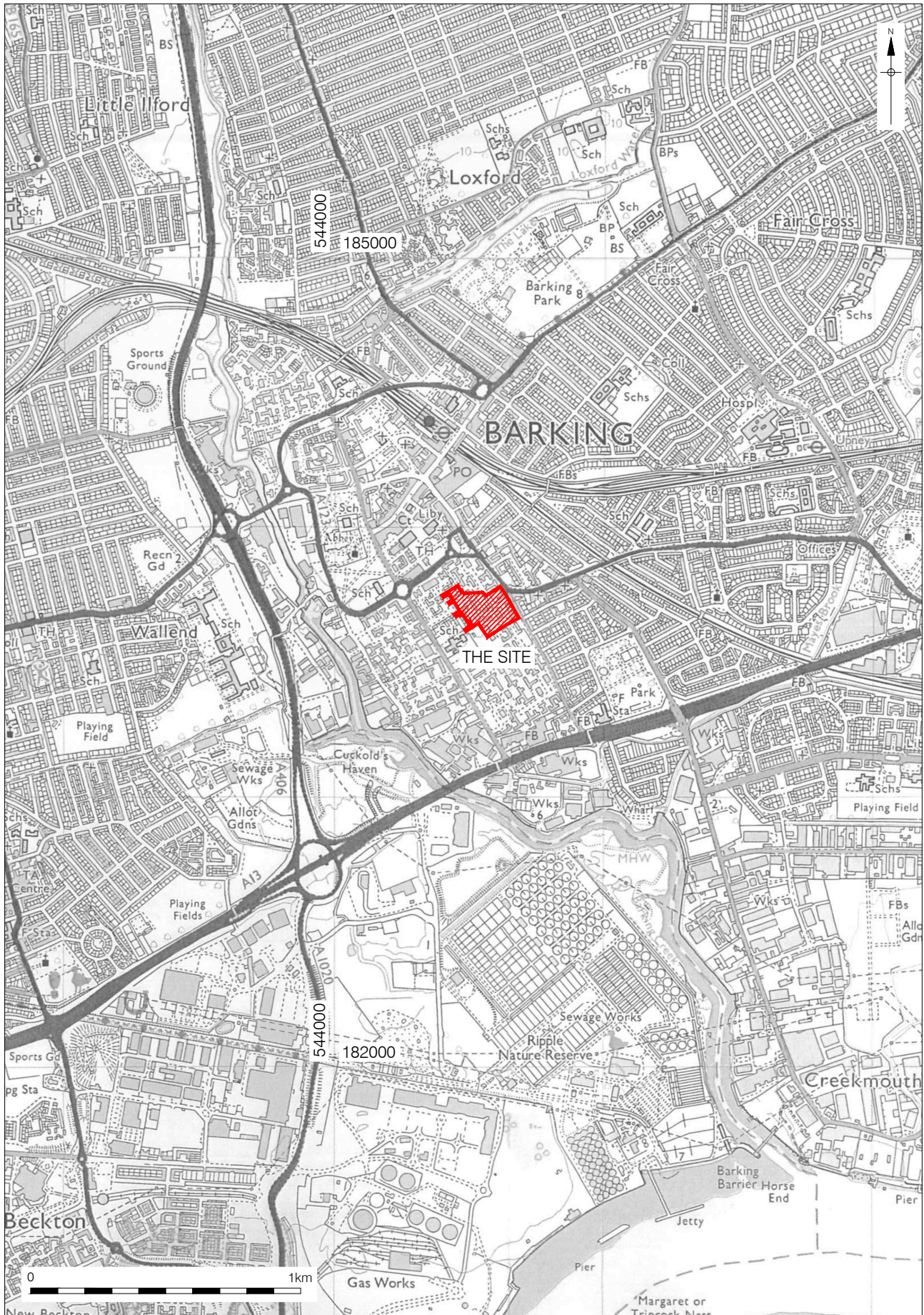
Plate 15: Trench 9 Section 31 looking east showing yellow silty clay [153] and modern truncation



Plate 16: Test Pit 20 Section 23 looking west, showing yellow silty clay [115] and 19<sup>th</sup> century cut feature [114]



Plate 17: Trench 20b Section 24 looking west showing yellow silty clay [105] and cuts [127] and [128]

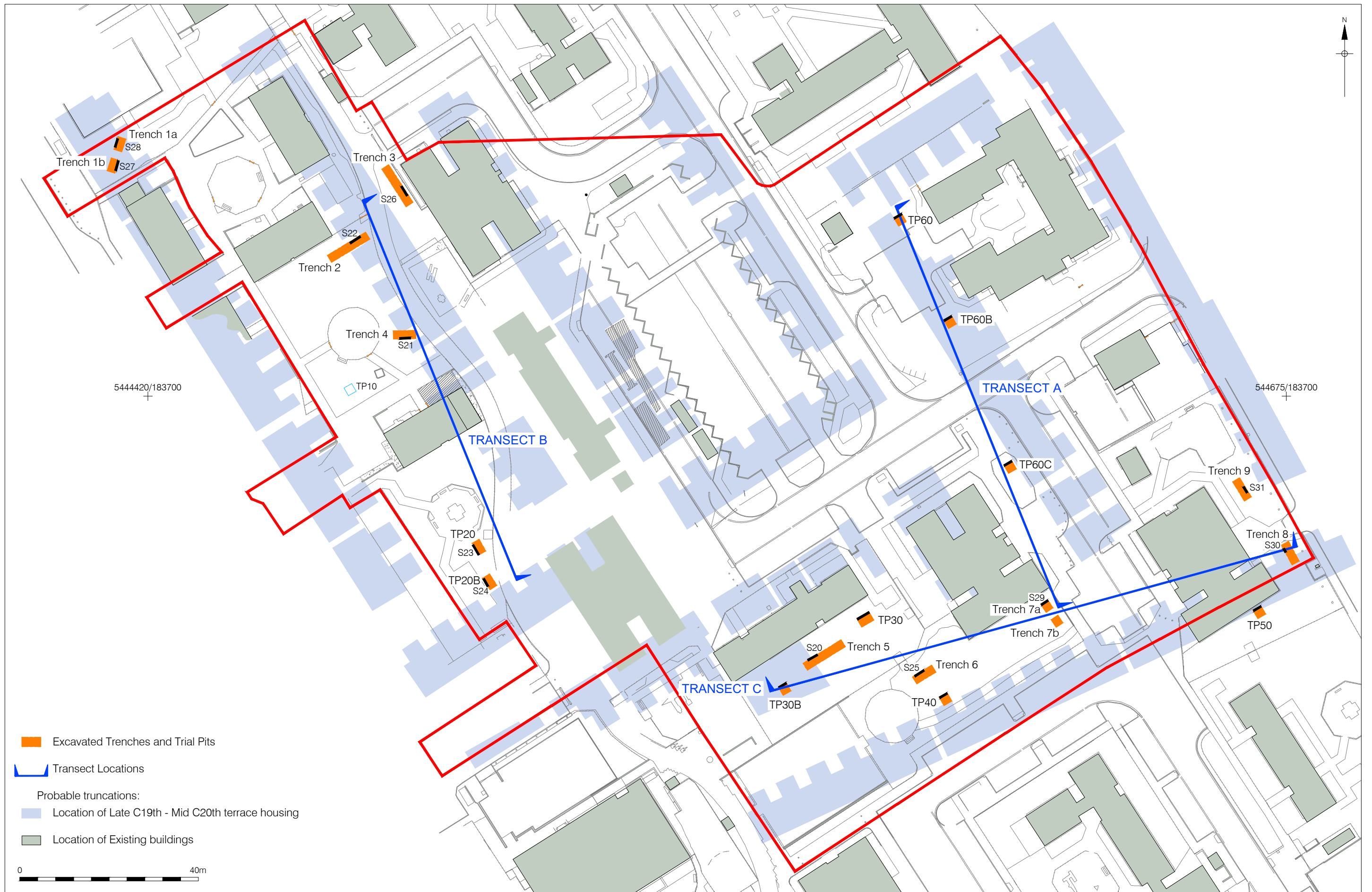


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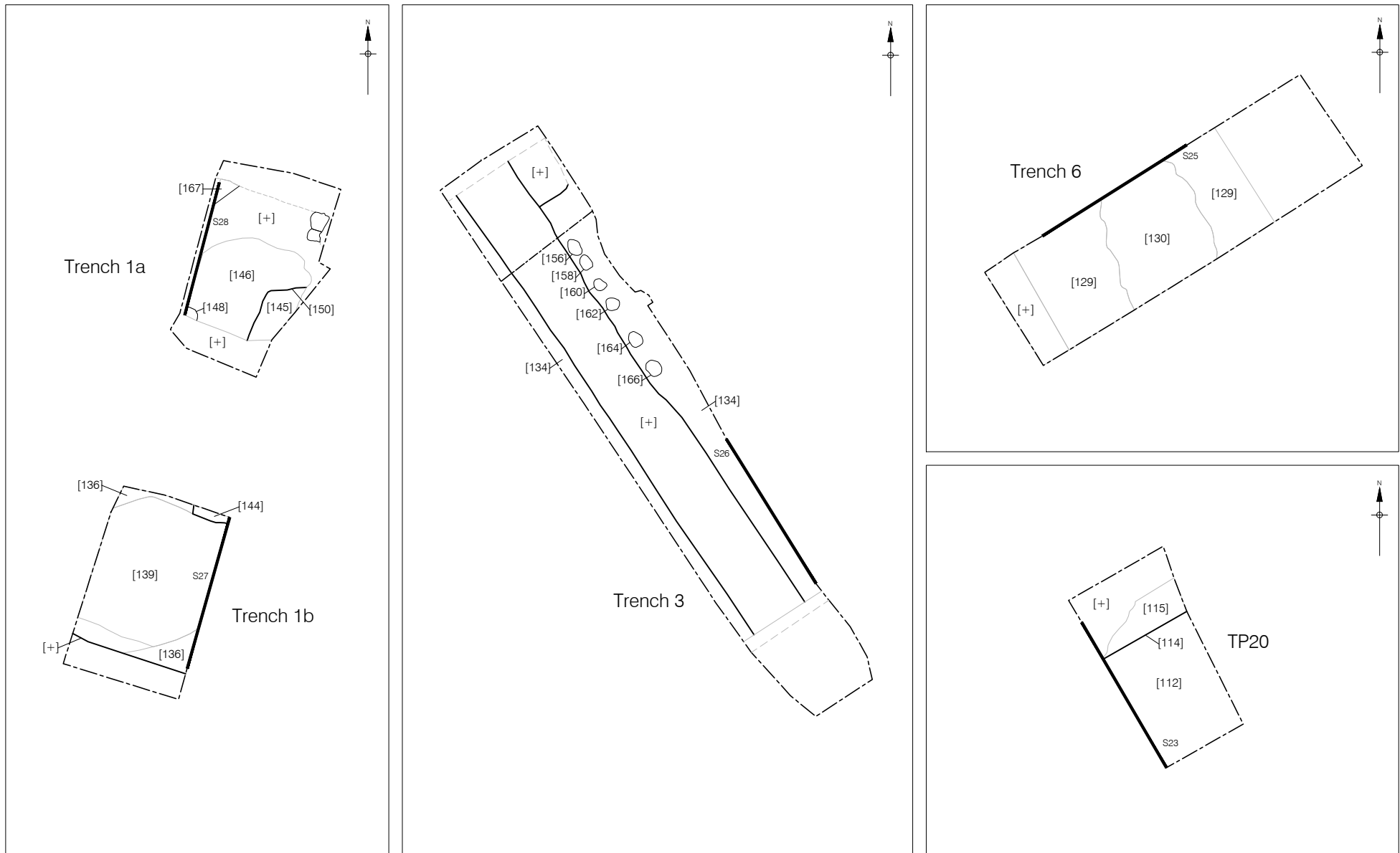
11/08/14 HB, updated 08/01/15 MR

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



Map Detail based on survey drawing supplied by Sumo Services Ltd, 2013  
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 09/01/15 MR

Figure 2  
 Detailed trench location plan showing section and transect locations  
 1:800 at A3



0 4m

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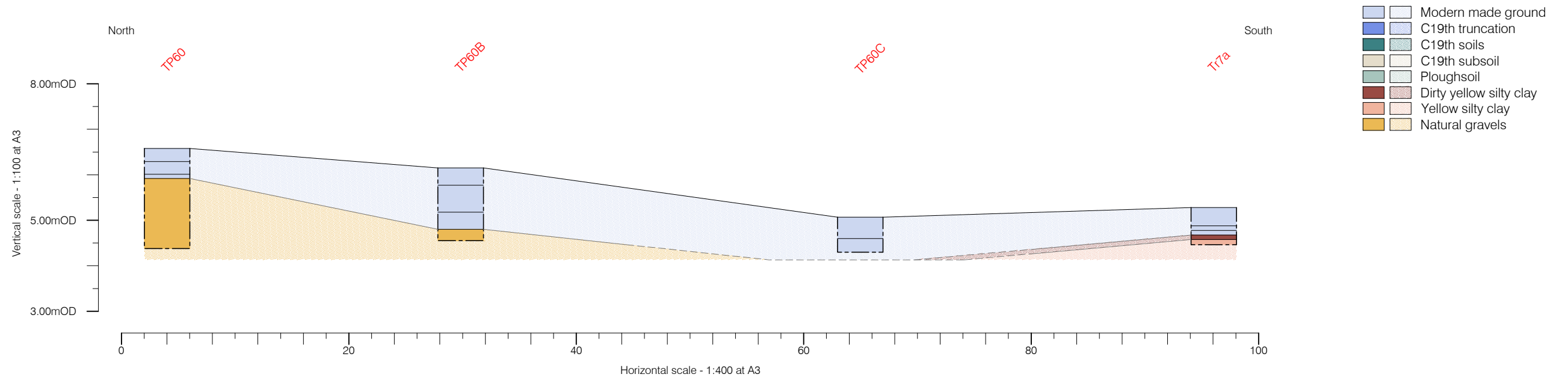
15/01/15 MR

Figure 3  
Plans of Trenches 1a, 1b, 3 & 6 and Test Pit 20  
1:80 at A4

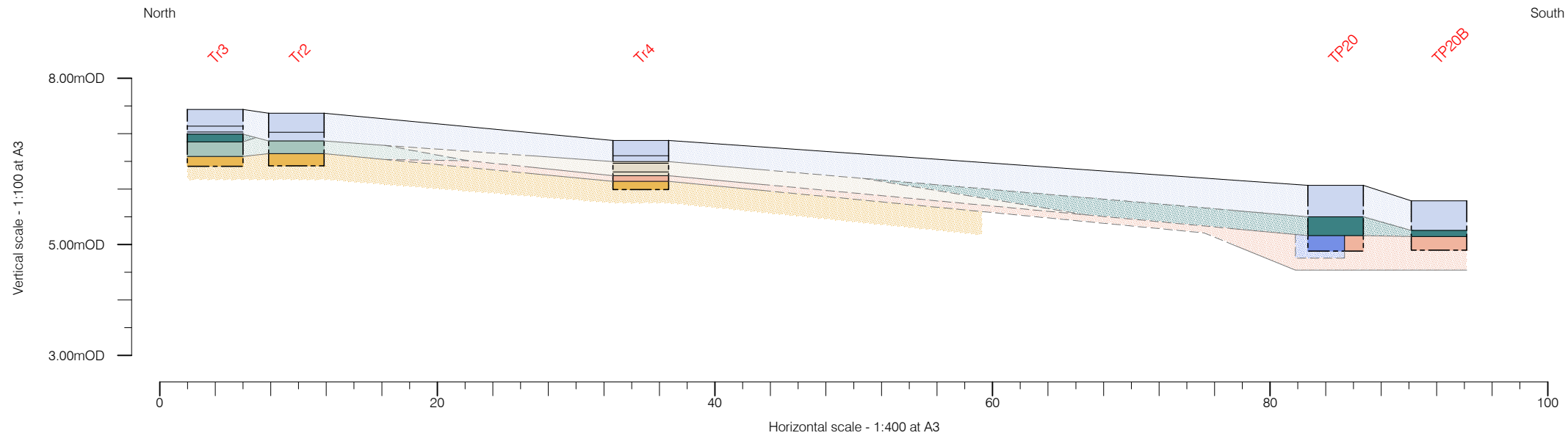




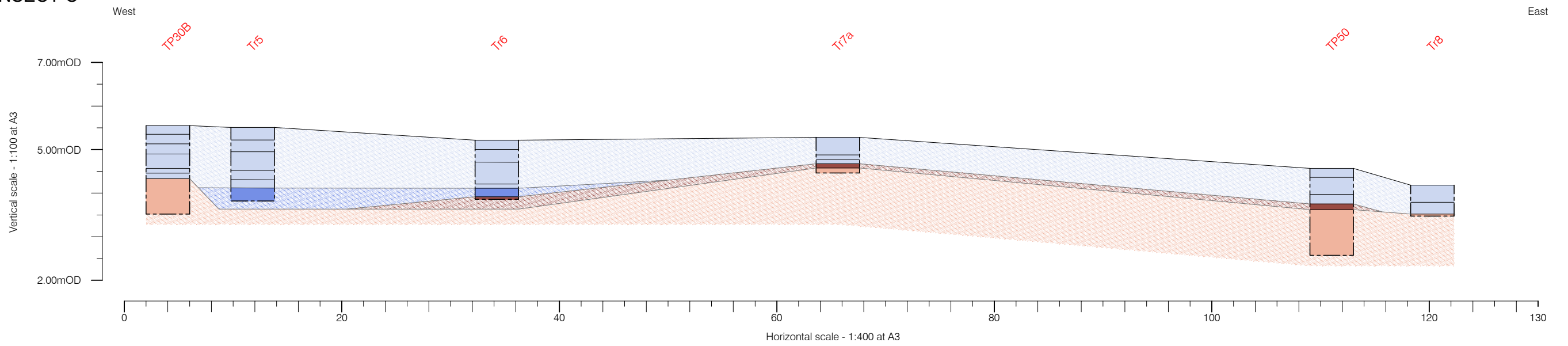
TRANSECT A

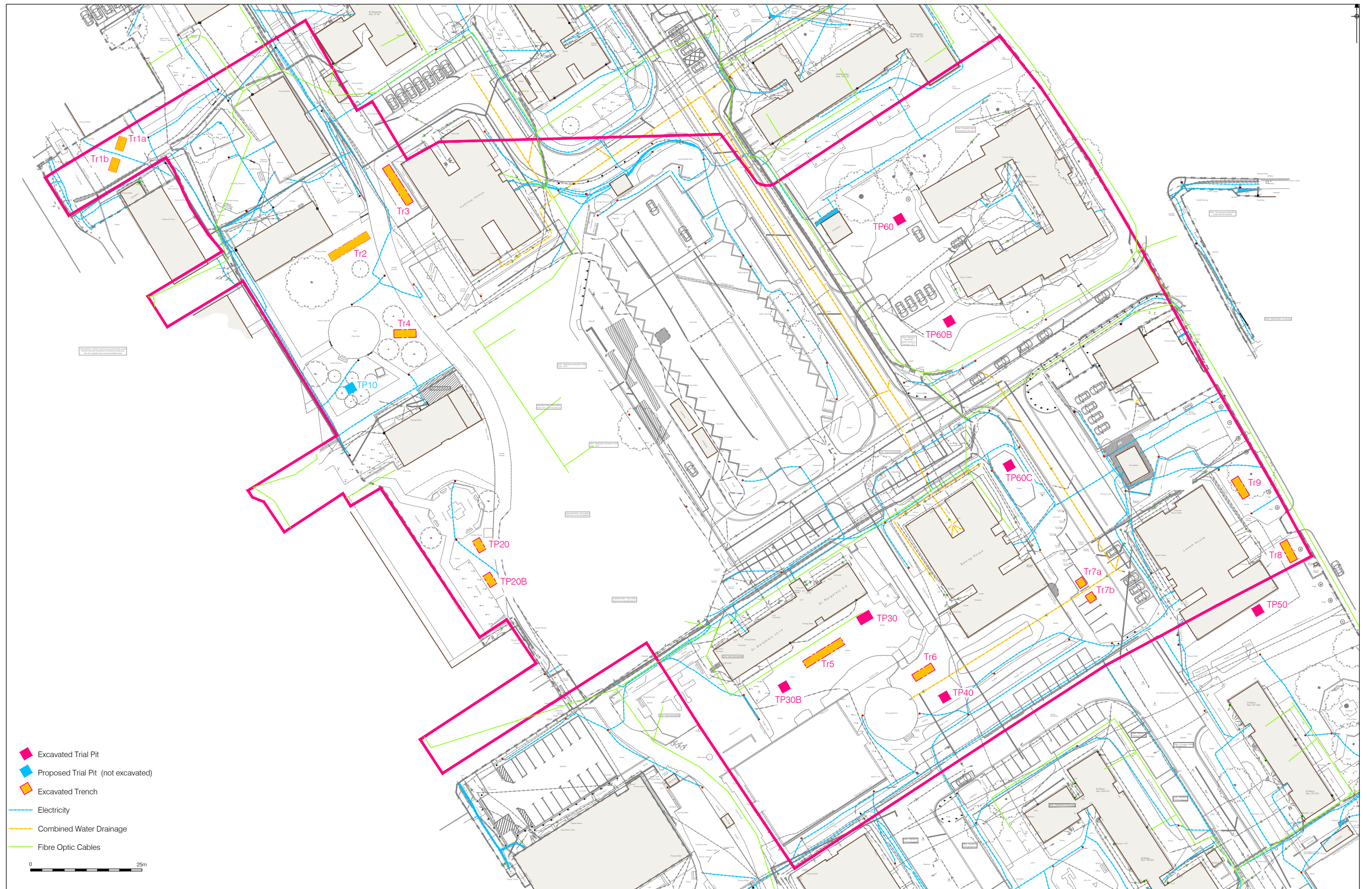


TRANSECT B



TRANSECT C





Map Detail based on survey drawing supplied by Sumo Services Ltd, 2013  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
 28/11/14 HB, updated 15/01/15 MR

Figure 6  
 Plan showing known services within the site  
 1:800 at A3

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