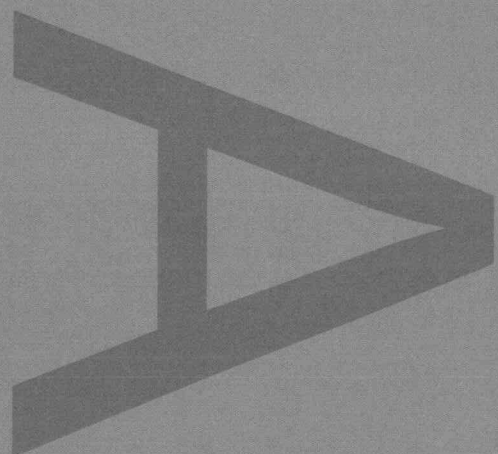
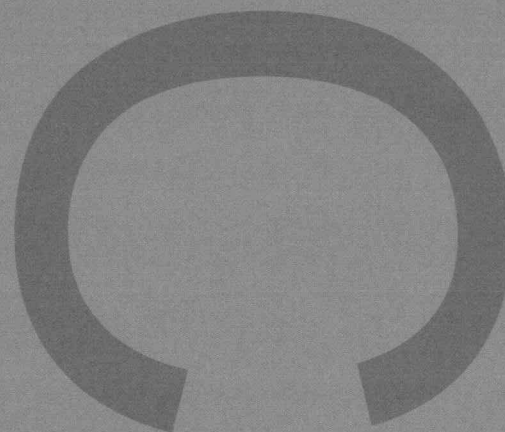
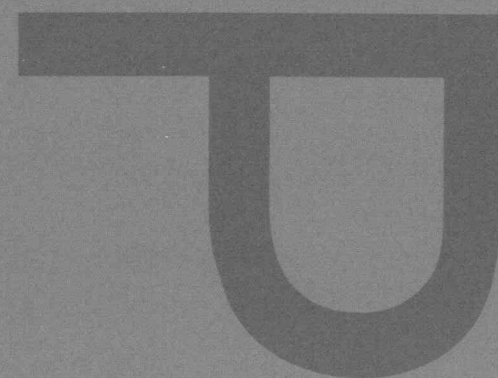


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT BARKING
TOWN CENTRE
REGENERATION,
CLOCKHOUSE AVENUE /
RIPPLE ROAD, LONDON
BOROUGH OF BARKING AND
DAGENHAM**

MARCH 2007



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

LAND AT BARKING TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION,
CLOCKHOUSE AVENUE/RIPPLE ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH
OF BARKING

Type of project

EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT BARKING TOWN
CENTRE REGENERATION, CLOCKHOUSE AVENUE / RIPPLE ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING & DAGENHAM**

Site Code: BNA 04

Central National Grid Reference: TQ: 4435 8400

**Written and Researched by Denise Mulligan
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, March 2007
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, commissioned by Mike Hutchinson, Mills Whipp Projects Ltd, on behalf of Redrow Regeneration (Barking) Ltd., with the main contractor being Ardmore Group. The evaluation was undertaken at Barking Town Centre as part of the Barking Town Centre Regeneration Project, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Essex [Figure 1]. The site is centred on the national grid reference TQ 4436 8400. The site was positioned between Axe Street to the south and Clockhouse Avenue to the north, Ripple Road to the east and the Town Hall to the west
- 1.2 The southern portion of this area (Phase1) consisted of the refurbishment and extension of Barking Library, and was subject to two earlier watching briefs in 2004 and in 2005.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation [Phase 2] was carried out from the 12th to the 28th of February 2007 and comprised the excavation and recording of six evaluation trenches numbered 11 to 16, which were mostly located within the footprints of the new buildings.
- 1.4 An area containing a relatively low density of medieval, or probably medieval, features was found around Trenches 12, the eastern end of 13 and 14, including a ditch, pits, postholes and stakeholes. No archaeological features were found in Trench 11 because of a former Public Baths, in the western end of Trench 13 because of a gravel pit and in Trenches 15 and 16 because of large modern services.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 12th February and the 28th February 2007 at Barking Town Centre, as part of the Barking Town Regeneration Project (Phase 2) in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The site was positioned between Axe Street to the south and Clockhouse Avenue to the north, with Ripple Road to the east and the Town Hall to the west. The southern portion of this area consisted of the refurbishment and extension to Barking Library (Phase 1 archaeological investigations).¹ This evaluation (Phase 2) consisted of six evaluation trenches numbered 11 to 16 positioned to the north, and east, of the new library building.
- 2.2 The work was designed² and commissioned by Mike Hutchinson, of Mills Whipp Projects Ltd. on behalf of Redrow Regeneration (Barking) Ltd., with the main contractor being Ardmore Group. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the field evaluation³ under the supervision of the author and the project management of Peter Moore.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 4435 8400 and the site was given the code BNA 04
- 2.4 The project was monitored for the client by Mike Hutchinson, and by David Divers, English Heritage (GLAAS), for the London Borough Barking & Dagenham.

¹ Chris Pickard, "Barking Town Centre Regeneration, Clock house Avenue, Barking and Dagenham." Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report 2004.

Denise Mulligan, "An Archaeological Watching Brief at Barking Library, Barking Town Centre Regeneration, Clockhouse Avenue, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham", Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report July 2005.

² Mike Hutchinson, "Barking Town Centre Regeneration, Clockhouse Avenue / Ripple Road, London Borough of Barking & Dagenham. Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation", Mills Whipp Projects unpublished report November 2006.

³ Peter Moore, "A Method Statement For An Archaeological Evaluation at Barking Town Centre Regeneration Phase 2, Clockhouse Avenue/Ripple Road, London Borough of Barking & Dagenham", Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report November 2006.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:10,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by the government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by the current Structure and Local Plan Policy and by other material

No development or site preparation prior to operations which has any effect on disturbing or altering the level of composition of the land, shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a program of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigations to be submitted by applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The subject site lies on the flood plain gravel, which forms a terrace of higher ground overlooking the River Thames, and the River Roding. The gravel terrace is cut by the River Roding, which forms a shallow alluvial filled valley draining south into the Thames at Barking Reach. The geological survey indicates that immediately to the east of the site the terrace gravel is capped with brickearth.
- 4.2 A detailed distribution plan of the brickearth is not available and its location across Barking is not known. It was for example recorded during excavations on the Gascoigne Estate approximately 250m west of the site (site code BA-GE 86) and was also observed during excavations in 1992 at Vicarage Drive (site code PEMS1992). The brickearth appears to have been completely truncated to the west and the south of the study site but surviving in some areas to the north and the east at a level between 6.91m to 6.70m OD
- 4.3 This section of the Roding Valley is considered important as the gravel outcrops are closest to the main river channel providing the nearest firm ground, and thus a possible landing site, upstream from the River Thames. In the vicinity of the site some prehistoric land use has been observed and the Saxon Barking Abbey and the associated settlement were established.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 An Archaeological Desktop Assessment Report for the Barking Town Centre Regeneration, Project was prepared by Mills Whipp Projects.⁴ The following discussion is a summary of that report.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 A scatter of prehistoric finds indicates that the prehistoric periods of activity was concentrated on the higher ground either side of Barking Abbey, some 400m west of the study site. The archaeological evidence reported in the vicinity of the subject site does not suggest the presence of any significant prehistoric occupation.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The main Roman road in the vicinity lay 2 miles north of Barking at Ilford on an east-west alignment. A few Roman finds and features have been found in the area of Barking Abbey 200m west of the site, and gravel diggers located Roman burials in 1963 at the southern end of Ripple Road. Such high status burials suggest the presence of nearby settlements that have not yet been identified. There is no indication of that intensive occupation occurred in the study area.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 An early Saxon settlement, is thought to have been established at Barking, possibly near a crossing of Barking Creek, and Barking Abbey was founded here in 666 AD. The later Saxon town seems to have been situated along the eastern side of the Abbey precinct at North Street. It is likely that the subject site lay on open ground to the east of the main occupation site during the Saxon period.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Documentary evidence indicates that the settlement pattern established in the late Saxon period continued through the medieval period, occupation being largely confined to the Abbey and its immediate surroundings. The site probably lay in open fields and this pattern may have continued into the post-medieval period.

⁴ Mike Hutchinson, "Barking Town Centre Regeneration, Clock house Avenue, Barking and Dagenham, London. Archaeological Desktop Assessment", Mills Whipp Projects unpublished report 2004.

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 The earliest map of Barking is dated 1653 and shows the town clustered around the Abbey and extending to the river. The study site is depicted as open ground until the early 19th century. Cartographic and documentary evidence indicated a cemetery was located to the north of the extant meeting house, located off Axe Street, in which people were buried in the period 1848 to circa 1938. Dating material from trial pit excavations in the area suggest that it was located over a quarry pit of 17th to 18th century date, or that residual artefacts were included in the back fill of a trench excavated by London Necropolis Company Ltd while clearing the site of human burials prior to construction of the library in 1972.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological investigations (Phase 2) consisted of six evaluation trenches numbered 11 to 16, all within the footprint of the proposed development. Trenches 15 and 16 were positioned to confirm that the Axe Street burial ground did not extend this far. Trench 11 was located to assess the extent of the truncation of any archaeological horizons below the previous Public Baths. The aim of the remainder of the trenches was to assess the buried soil horizons for archaeological material and to assess the interface of the soils with the natural deposits for archaeological features within the footprints of the proposed new buildings.
- 6.2 The evaluation trenches were excavated to the following dimensions:
- Trench 11 measured 10.00m N-S x 2.00m E-W and was up to 1.10m deep.
Trench 12 measured 15.00m N-S x 2.00m E-W and was up to 1.50m deep,
Trench 13 measured 12.00m E-W x 2.00m N-S and was up to 1.80m deep.
Trench 14 measured 12.00m N-S x 2.00m E-W and was up to 0.85m deep.
Trench 15 and measured 4.00m E-W x 2.00m N-S and was up to 1.32m deep.
Trench 16 measured 4.00m E-W x 2.00m N-S and was up to 1.27m deep.
- 6.3 The positions of services were checked before locating the trenches on the ground.
- 6.4 The removal of ground level surfaces and subsequent mechanical excavation was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 6.5 Mechanical excavation continued through undifferentiated deposits in spits no greater than 200mm, until either significant archaeological, or natural, deposits were encountered.
- 6.6 Following fill clearance, all faces of the trench that required examination were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

- 6.7 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on pro-forma context sheets.
- 6.8 The site was given the code BNA 04
- 6.9 Trenches were fenced off during the excavation to prevent unauthorised access to the deep trenches.



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Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:500 at A4

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 11

- 7.1.1 A light brownish yellow, naturally deposited, silty sandy gravel layer [1003] was the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 11. The deposit extended throughout the base of the trench and was encountered at a height of between 6.55m OD to the north and 6.48m OD to the south [Figure 2].
- 7.1.2 Sealing this horizon, and post-dating it, was a firm, light brownish yellow, silty clay layer [1042]. The deposit extended throughout the trench and was encountered at a height of 6.83m OD
- 7.1.3 Sealing the natural horizons was a friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt subsoil [1041] within which were occasional fragments of charcoal and early medieval pottery. The c.0.12m thick deposit was seen at the southern end of the trench and was encountered at a height of 6.95m OD. This was interpreted as a dirty brickearth/worked soil.
- 7.1.4 Subsoil [10412] was sealed by concrete foundations with east west supporting beams. The foundations supported a swimming pool that was part of a previous Public Bathing complex and was encountered at 7.36m OD at the southern end of the trench and gently sloping down to 7.12m OD to the north. The foundations were supported by cross beams, all of which truncated the natural gravels with increasing severity to the north.
- 7.1.5 Above the base of the pool the trench was made up of demolition rubble sealed by a tarmac surface the height of which was 7.75m OD to the north, and at 7.36m OD to the south.

7.2 Trench 12

- 7.2.1 A light brownish yellow, naturally deposited, silty sandy gravel layer [1044], was the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 12 [Figure 3]. The deposit extended throughout the base of the trench and was encountered at a height of 6.69m OD [Figure 3].
- 7.2.3 Sealing the natural horizon and post dating it was [1034], a soft, light greyish yellow-

brown sandy silt subsoil, with frequent root disturbance, within which were occasional flint pebbles. The 0.27m thick layer was seen to extend throughout the trench and was encountered at heights ranging between 7.07m OD to the north, and at 6.87m OD to the south.

7.2.4 Layer [1034] was cut by a large circular pit [1036] [Figure 3]. The fill from this pit [1035] was a mid brownish grey sandy silt, which contained animal bone, burnt flint, fired clay, fragments of lava quern and 14 sherds of pottery dated to the 12th-13th century. A similar pit [1040] was seen in the west facing section, containing just 2 fragments of (residual?) burnt flint, and was truncated to the south by a modern service trench.

7.2.5 The underlying features and deposits were sealed by subsoil [1033] a dark brown grey sandy silt, within which occasional fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material, residual medieval pottery fragments, and occasional small fragments of coal were observed. This deposit was located at a height of 7.27m OD to the north and 7.07m OD to the south. This layer was interpreted as a post-medieval ploughsoil, which had truncated the underlying medieval soil.

7.2.6 The underlying deposits were sealed by [1032], a dark bluish grey clay silt, located at a height of 7.22m OD. This thin layer was seen throughout Trench 12 and was interpreted as a dumped or flood deposit of late 19th to early 20th century.

7.2.7 A modern sewer and a secondary disused pipe, both on an E-W alignment, were seen truncating the natural gravels across the northern end of the Trench 12.

7.2.8 The remainder of the trench was made up of a modern deposit capped by a 0.20m thick concrete slab and a 0.10m tarmac surface. This was located at a height of 7.94m OD.

7.3 Trench 13

7.3.1 A light brownish yellow, naturally deposited, silty sandy gravel layer [1045], was the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 13 [Figure 4]. The deposit at the base of the trench extended from the eastern extent to the centre of the trench and was encountered at a height of 6.70m OD.

7.3.2 The natural horizon was sealed by a soft, light yellow greyish brown, silty sand layer

[1015], which contained frequent root disturbance with occasional flint pebbles. This deposit was 0.30m thick, and was seen only at the eastern end of Trench 13, at a height of 6.74m OD [Figure 4].

- 7.3.3 Cutting the underlying deposits, was a N-S ditch [1014] [Figure 4]. The fill [1013] was a light reddish brown, fine sandy silt, which contained very occasional charcoal flecks, but no dating evidence was recovered. Pit [1026] was seen truncating the southern side of the ditch but again no dating evidence was recovered. Three possible postholes [1017], [1022] and [1024], and two stakeholes [1028] and [1030], were located on the south and north side of the ditch respectively. They were encountered at a height between 6.88m OD to the south and 6.70m OD [Figure 4]. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features. All the above features were sealed by subsoil [1012], which was of post-medieval date.
- 7.3.4 Subsoil [1012] was a mid greyish clay silt located at a height of 7.30m OD containing 18th century finds, and was interpreted as a post-medieval ploughsoil.
- 7.3.5 The underlying deposits were sealed by a 0.10m to 0.15m thick clay deposit [1011]. This was interpreted as a dump or possible flood deposit of 19th century date. This was located at a height of between 7.25m OD and 7.49m OD
- 7.3.6 At the eastern end of the Trench 13 a large cut [1018] was exposed. This appeared to be a gravel extraction pit dating to the 19th century, and was located at a height 7.49m OD. The full extent of this cut is unknown and continued beyond the southern, western, and northern limits of the trench. The cut was followed to a maximum depth of 1.80m below the existing ground level, where excavation stopped because of depth and ground water problems [Figure 4].
- 7.3.7 The earliest examined fill [1020] of this large feature was a dark brown black/greenish grey, which contained late 19th century pottery and domestic rubbish. The secondary fill [1019] was a rubble fill of crushed building rubble, possibly used as ground consolidation over the softer underlying fill.
- 7.3.8 The remainder of the trench consisted of [1019], a modern make-up deposit capped by 0.10m of concrete and a 0.10m thick tarmac surface, encountered at the height of 7.94m OD.

7.4 Trench 14

- 7.4.1 A dark brownish yellow, naturally deposited, silty sandy gravel layer [1046], was the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 14. The deposit extended throughout the base of the trench and was encountered at a height of 6.69m OD.
- 7.4.2 Sealing this horizon, and post-dating it, was a soft, light greyish brown yellow, sandy silty layer [1007], extending throughout the southern half of the trench and encountered at 6.80m OD. This was interpreted as a dirty brickearth/worked soil, probably dating from the medieval period. One E-W aligned linear cut feature [1006] (containing fill [1005] with one sherd of 13th-14th century pottery) and a small shallow feature [1009], seen in the west facing section, cut through this deposit.
- 7.4.3 This was sealed by a firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand subsoil [1004], which contained very occasional pottery and flint pebbles. The 0.17m to 0.40m thick deposit was seen to extend throughout the trench and was seen to truncate the natural brickearth in the centre of the trench. This has been interpreted as a post-medieval plough soil and was encountered between 7.09m OD to the south and 7.03m OD to the north.
- 7.4.4 The remainder of the trench was made up by a 0.30m to 0.45m thick deposit [1031], a friable light grey-brown, 19th / 20th century garden soil, encountered at a height of 7.48m.

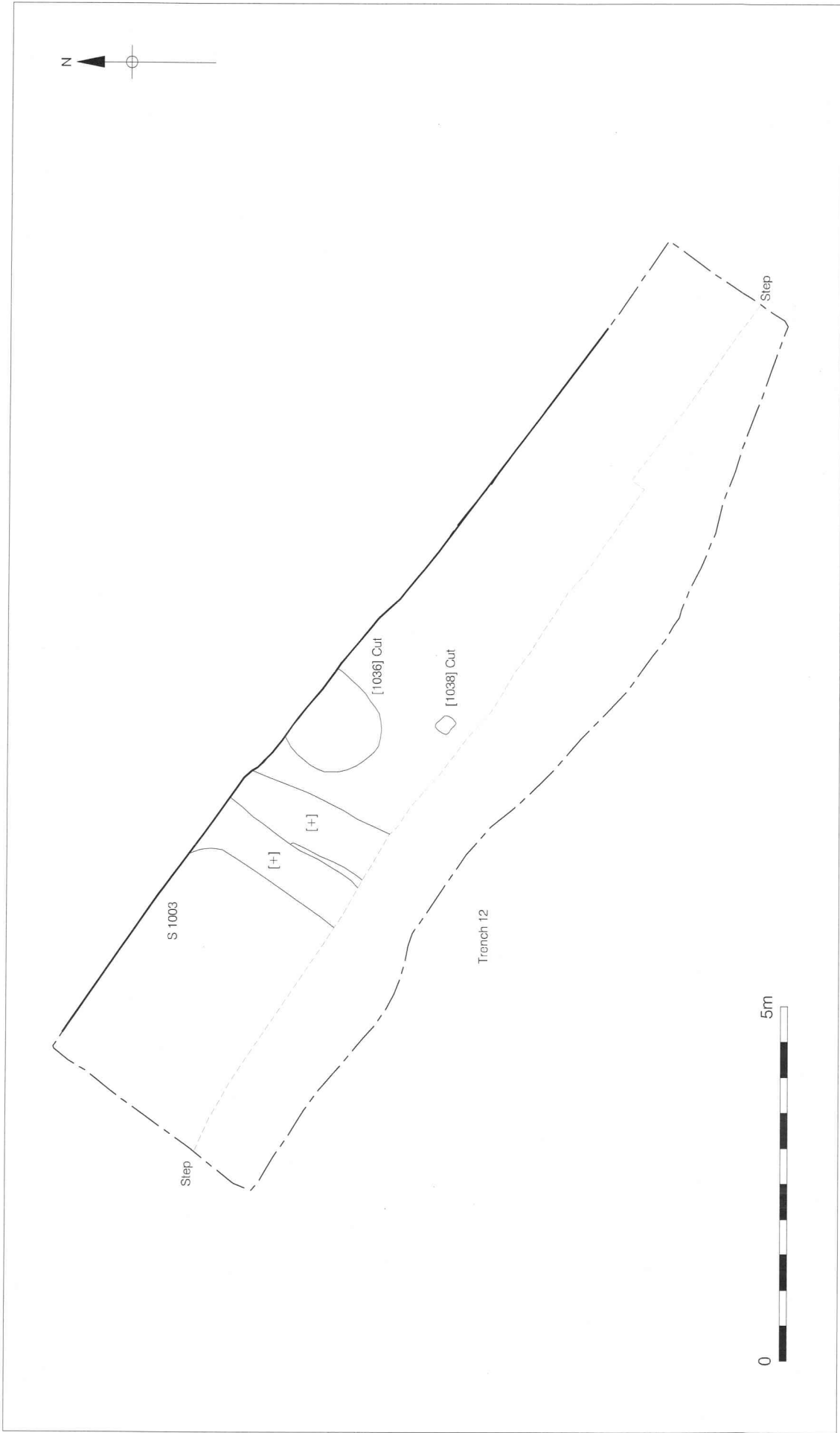
7.5 Trench 15

- 7.5.1 The natural gravel [1047] was encountered only in the southeastern end of the trench as two E-W orientated service trenches (filled with loose unstable material) truncated all other horizons.

7.6 Trench 16

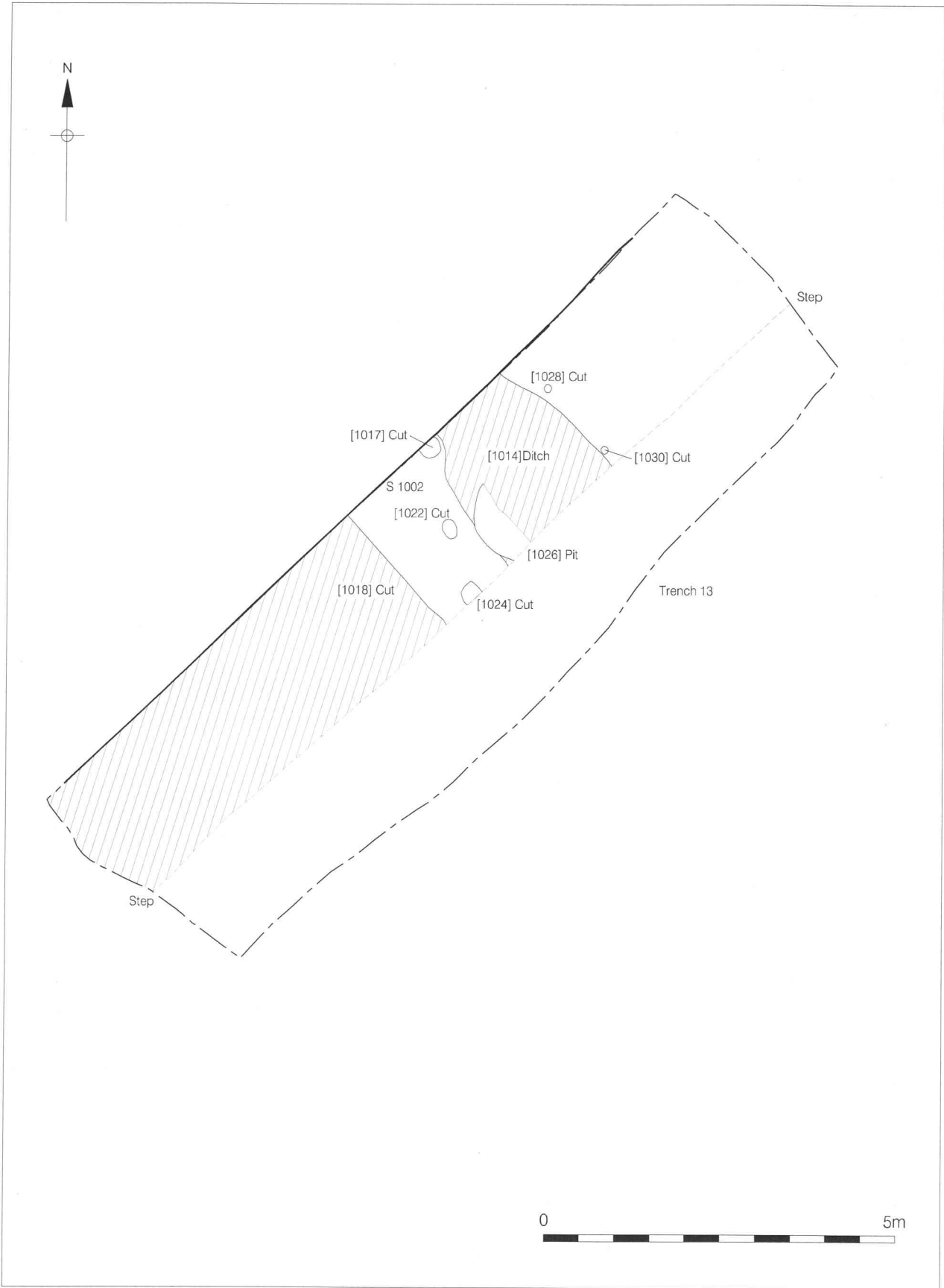
- 7.6.1 Most of the trench was truncated by one of the drainage pipes encountered in Trench 15. Other deposits were only encountered in the south facing section. The earliest deposit was a light brownish yellow, naturally deposited silty sandy gravel layer [1003], encountered throughout the base of the trench at a height of 6.65m OD.
- 7.6.2 Sealing this horizon, was a soft, light yellowish brown sandy silt [1002], encountered at 6.81m OD at the eastern end of the trench.

- 7.6.3 This was sealed by friable dark greyish brown clay silt layer [1001], a 0.17m to 0.30m thick deposit, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. This has been interpreted as a worked subsoil.
- 7.6.4 Sealing [1001] was a friable very dark brown-black 19th century garden soil [1000], which contained domestic rubbish and was encountered between 7.52m OD and 7.44m OD.



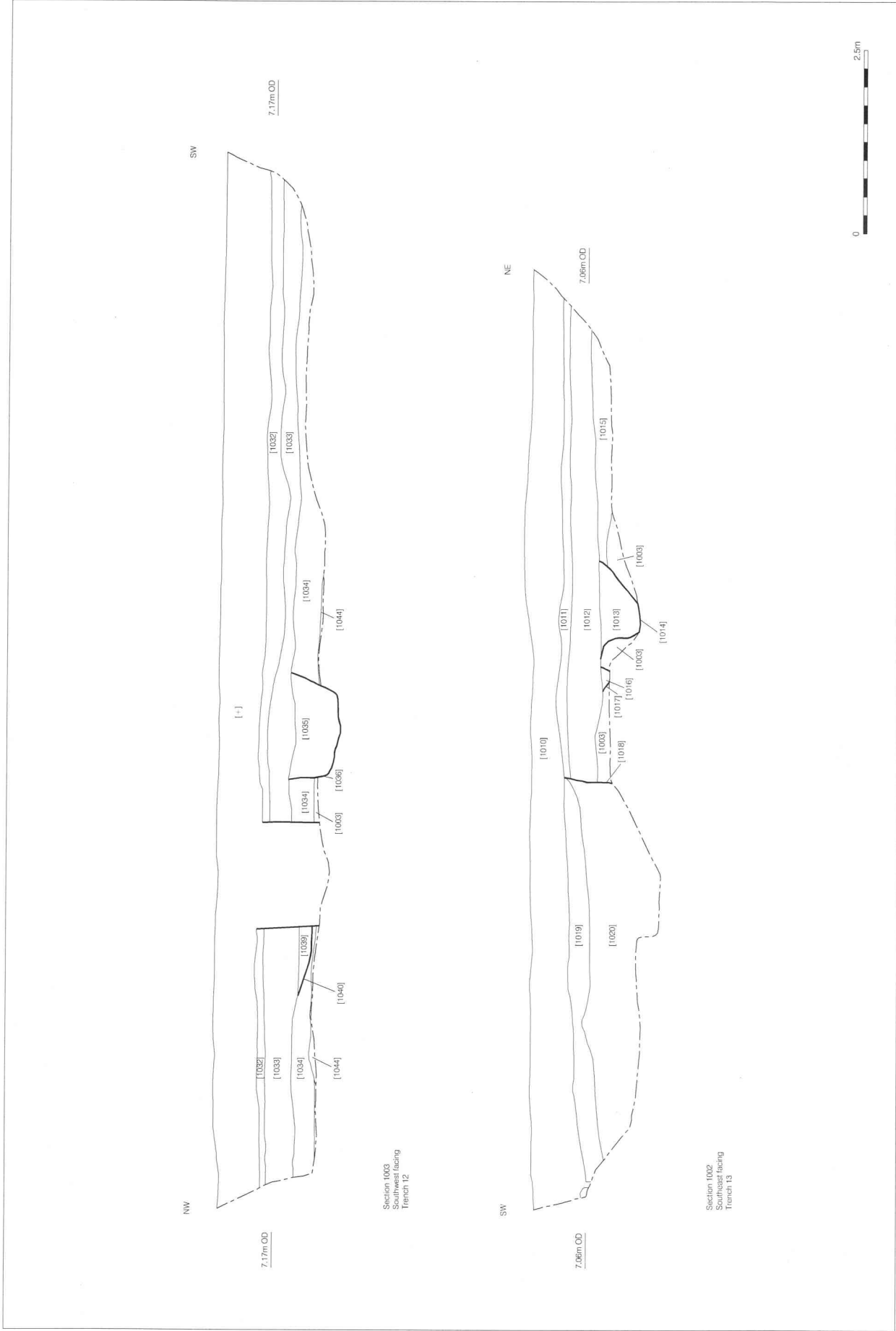
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Figure 3
Trench 12 Detail
1:75 at A4



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Figure 4
Trench 13 Detail
1:75 at A4



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Figure 5
Sections from trenches 12 & 13
1:50 at A3

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Naturally deposited gravels were found in all areas of investigation at heights ranging between 6.55m in the northwest, 6.69m OD in the north and at 6.68m OD to the east
- 8.2 The silty brickearth layers were present in all trenches except Trench 15, where almost all horizons were truncated by service trenches on both side of the trench. The height of these deposits ranged between 6.96m OD to the north and 6.81m OD to the east.
- 8.3 The uppermost levels on the brickearth appear to have been worked since the medieval period and several medieval pits, [1036] and [1040], in Trench 12 cut into this brickearth. In Trench 13 a ditch, pit, postholes and stakeholes were interpreted as being medieval in date. In Trench 14 two pits were also interpreted as being medieval in date.
- 8.4 In the post-medieval period the area seems to have been used for horticultural purposes and gravel extraction.
- 8.5 No cut archaeological cut features were found in Trench 11 due to truncation by previous Public Baths, the western end of Trench 13 where a gravel extraction pit was found, and in Trenches 15 and 16 where modern service trenches had disturbed most deposits in the area.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mike Hutchinson, Mills Whipp Projects Ltd., for commissioning the work on behalf of Redrow Regeneration (Barking) Ltd., and for his support. Thanks especially Bill Herson of Ardmore Group for his help in setting the fieldwork up, providing all attendances and co-operation during that work. Thanks also to David Divers for his helpful comments.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Ashley Pooley and Phil Frickers for their work on the evaluation, Lisa Lonsdale for the logistics, Bernie Sudds for the finds dating and David Harris for the illustrations. Furthermore, the author would like to thank Peter Moore for his project management and editing.

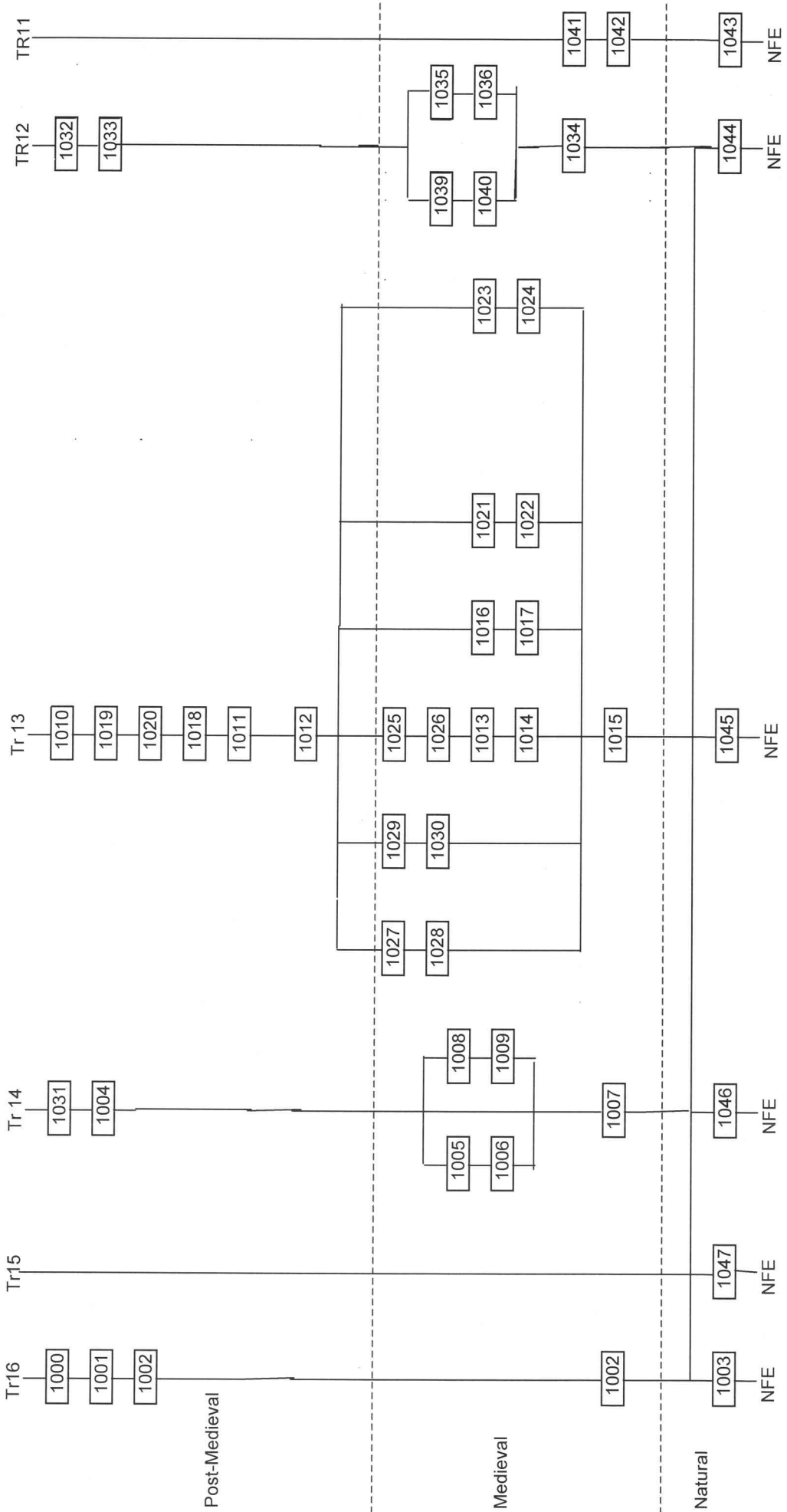
APPENDIX 1 – Context Descriptions

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	M OD
BNA 04	1000	Trench16	1000	Layer	Garden soil	7.54m.OD
BNA 04	1001	Trench 16	1000	Layer	Subsoil	7.04m OD
BNA 04	1002	Trench 16	1000	Layer	Natural Brickearth	6.84m OD
BNA 04	1003	Trench 16	1000	Layer	Natural Gravels	6.74m OD
BNA 04	1031	Trench 14	1001	Layer	Garden soil	7.48m OD
BNA 04	1004	Trench 14	1001	Layer	Plough soil	7.09m OD
BNA04	1005	Trench 14	1001	Fill	Fill of cut 1006	6.84m OD
BNA04	1006	Trench 14	1001	Cut	Cut of Shallow E-W linear	6.84m.OD
BNA04	1007	Trench 14	1001	Layer	Natural Brickearth	6.84m OD
BNA04	1008	Trench 14	1001	Fill	Fill of cut 1009	6.79m OD
BNA04	1009	Trench 14	1001	Cut	Cut of shallow linear	6.79m OD
BNA04	1010	Trench 13	1002	Layer	Modern levelling layer	7.91m OD
BNA04	1011	Trench 13	1002	Layer	Garden soil	7.49m OD
BNA04	1012	Trench 13	1002	Clay	Flood deposit	7.35m OD
BNA04	1013	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Sandy / Silt	6.70m OD
BNA04	1014	Trench 13	1002	Cut	South ditch	6.72m OD
BNA04	1015	Trench 13	1002	Layer	Natural Brickearth	7.02m OD
BNA 04	1016	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Cut 1017	6.88m OD
BNA04	1017	Trench 13	1002	Cut	Cut of Posthole	6.88m OD
BNA04	1018	Trench 13	1002	Cut	Quarry pit	7.36m OD
BNA04	1019	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Rubble fill of cut 1018	7.36m OD
BNA04	1020	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Cut 1018	7.33m OD
BNA04	1021	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Cut 1022	6.72m OD
BNA04	1022	Trench 13	1002	Cut	Posthole	6.72m OD
BNA04	1023	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Cut 1024	6.72m OD
BNA04	1024	Trench 13	1002	Cut	Posthole	6.72m OD
BNA04	1025	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Cut 1026	6.71m OD

BNA04	1026	Trench 13	1002	Cut	Large pit	6.71m
BNA04	1027	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Grey/Brown	6.70m
BNA04	1028	Trench 13	1002	Cut	Grey/Brown	6.70m
BNA04	1029	Trench 13	1002	Fill	Grey/Brown	6.70m
BNA04	1030	Trench 13	1002	Cut	Stake hole	6.70m
BNA04	1032	Trench 12	1003	Layer	Made ground	7.48m
BNA04	1033	Trench 12	1003	Layer	Plough soil	7.42m
BNA04	1034	Trench 12	1003	Layer	Natural Brickearth	7.27m
BNA04	1035	Trench 12	1003	Fill	Brown grey sandy silt	6.96m
BNA04	1036	Trench 12	1003	Cut	Pit	6.95m
BNA04	1037	Trench 12	1003	Fill	Clay/silt	6.95m
BNA04	1038	Trench 12	1003	Cut	Posthole	6.64m
BNA04	1039	Trench 12	1003	Fill	Gray/brown Cut 1040	6.82m
BNA04	1040	Trench 12	1003	Cut	Pit	6.95m
BNA04	1041	Trench11	1004	Layer	Subsoil	6.96m
BNA04	1042	Trench11	1004	Layer	Brickearth	6.86m
BNA 04	1043	Trench 11	1004	Layer	Natural gravel	6.55m
BNA 04	1044	Trench 12	1003	Layer	Natural gravel	6.72m
BNA 04	1045	Trench 13	1002	Layer	Natural gravels	6.70m
BNA 04	1046	Trench 14	1001	Layer	Natural gravel	6.69
BNA04	1047	Trench 15		Layer	Natural gravel	6.68m

APPENDIX 2 – Site Matrix

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
 BNA 04 - MATRIX



APPENDIX 3 – Finds Dating List (Bernie Sudds)

1 BNA 04: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Context	Material	No.	Comment	Spot date
1000	Animal bone	2	Sheep/ goat; rib and long bone	1620 - 1850
	Ceramic building material	2	Pantile	
	Pottery	1	London area post-medieval red earthenware	
1004	Animal bone	1	Ungulate vertebrae?	Post-medieval
	Iron	2	Nail; Large fitting (door?), nail	
	Pottery	2	Flint-tempered ware. Thumb-decorated sherd. Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	
1005	Pottery	1	Mill Green? Abraded	1270 - 1350
1012	Ceramic building material	1	No surfaces	18 th C
	Iron	2	Nail; unidentified object	
	Pottery	2	Tin-glazed plate; London-type ware, abraded	
1016	Animal bone	2	<i>Bos</i> scapula; <i>Avis</i> humerus	-
1020	Glass	2	Press moulded soda glass bottle bases.	L. 19 th C
	Pottery	4	Transfer-printed whiteware plate; Refined white earthenware tea cup; English stoneware x2	
1031	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed bowl/dish	1630 - 1700
1032	Glass	1	Soda glass vessel	19 th C
1033	Pottery	2	London-type ware jug; Essex greyware	1150 - 1350
1035	Animal bone	3	Fragmentary Essex early medieval ware with shell; London-type ware; Un-diagnostic high-fired sherd.	12 th – 13 th C
	Burnt flint	9		
	Fired clay	3		
	Lava quern?	5		
	Pottery	14		
1037	Glass	1	Soda glass vessel	L. 18 th – 19 th C
1039	Burnt flint	2		Prehistoric
1041	Pottery	2	Essex early medieval ware with	1000 - 1225

		shell	
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APPENDIX 4 – OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst1-24889

Project details

Project name Barking Town Centre Regeneration (Phase 2)

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 12th February and the 28th February 2007. The site was positioned between Axe Street to the south and Clockhouse Avenue to the north, with Ripple Road, to the east and the Town Hall to the west. This phase of evaluation (Phase 2) consisted of six evaluation trenches numbered 11 to 16. Archaeological features (ditch, pits, postholes and stakeholes) of medieval date were found in three trenches in the northeast of the site while modern disturbance had removed any archaeology from the northwest and east of the site.

Project dates Start: 12-02-2007 End: 28-02-2007

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes BNA04 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type PIT Medieval

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING Barking Library

Postcode IG11

Study area 11245.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 4435 8400 51.5359204981 0.08153064794510 51 32 09 N 000 04 53 E Point

Height OD Min: 6.55m Max: 6.92m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Mills Whipp

Project design originator Mike Hutchinson

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Denise Mulligan

Type of sponsor/funding body Ardmore Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass'

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital Media available 'Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An archaeological evaluation on land at Barking Town Centre Regeneration, Clockhouse Avenue/Ripple Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Author(s)/Editor(s) Denise Mulligan

Date 2007

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Entered by Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)

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OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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