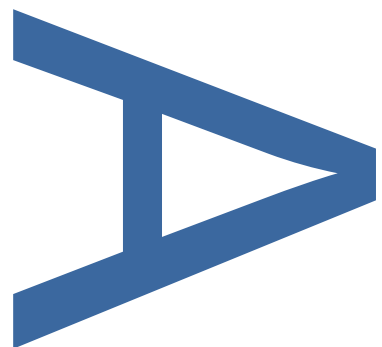
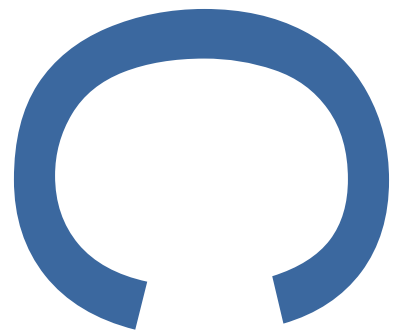


**BARKING POLICE STATION, RIPPLE
ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF
BARKING AND DAGENHAM, IG11 7PE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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

SITE CODE: RPR16

OCTOBER 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 15/00658/FUL

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 443 841

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OCTOBER 2016

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Barking Police Station, Ripple Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by Resco Investments Ltd.
- 1.2 Two trenches (1 & 2), were excavated across the study area which comprised the rear yard of the police station, outside the footprint of the current buildings. Natural deposits consisting of orange sand and gravel were noted in both of the trenches between 7.04 m OD and 7.24 m OD. No brickearth was uncovered. The entire length of Trench 1 was covered by a series of layers, the lower layers likely being alluvial silts, characterised by highly homogenous soft silt with no artefacts recovered, the upper layers consisting of made ground. Trench 2 maintained these layers on the east end, but also saw two north–south aligned features dateable to the medieval period located centrally to the trench, and a very large post-medieval pit or ditch feature that truncated the entire western portion of the trench.
- 1.3 Trenches 1 and 2 were each designed to measure 10m in length by 1.80m wide and 1.20m deep. Trench 1 maintained these original dimensions, while Trench 2 was expanded to the east by 0.70m (to a total of 10.70m in length) and a depth of 1.80m below ground level was reached in the south western portion of the trench.
- 1.4 Two sherds of medieval pottery dated c. AD 1200–1350 were recovered from the fill of a likely ditch feature [18] recorded in Trench 2.
- 1.5 Evidence of Victorian activity on the site is provided by the recovery of significant amounts of pottery, glass, bone, and metal artefacts within a large pit or ditch feature in Trench 2.
- 1.6 Modern activity had not truncated through the underlying archaeological resource, though the evaluation showed that post-medieval activity in the western portion of the site had truncated the natural gravels. The underlying medieval feature and earlier layers show a low level of activity across the site, likely related to light agricultural use.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Barking Police Station, Ripple Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, IG11 7PE. The site consisted of a rectangular plot of land with an access route to the southwest and buildings located at the north-west, north-east, and south-east edges of the site, creating an 'L' shaped yard to the rear. Barring the front facade of the main police station structure, the buildings are scheduled to be demolished. The study area covered approximately 0.11 hectares (ha) and was centred at NGR TQ 44348 84089 (see Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is located within the Abbey and Barking Town Centre Conservation Area and an Area of Archaeological Significance as defined by the Borough's Core Strategy (adopted 2010).
- 2.3 The evidence from nearby excavations suggested that the potential for early medieval archaeology was medium, with a high potential for medieval remains, and a low potential for post medieval features (Waterman 2014).
- 2.4 A planning condition was attached to the site's planning permission as there was potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to survive on the site. The archaeological evaluation works were carried out between 12th and 14th October 2016 and were commissioned by Resco Investments Ltd. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016) and following English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2014).
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Christina Reade and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by John Gould, Historic England, 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 RPR16.

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 A planning application 15/00658/FUL for the ‘Demolition of rear extension and outbuildings, conversion of police station and erection of 5-storey building to rear to provide 24 residential units and use of ground floor of police station for Class A1 (retail) or Class A3 (restaurant/cafe) purposes’ was granted in 2015 through the appeal process by the Barking and Dagenham Development Control Board. The following planning condition has been

attached to the site's planning permission:

Reason Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF

Condition A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the local planning authority.

B) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under Part A, then before development, other than demolition to existing ground level, commences the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

C) No development or demolition shall take place other that in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B).

D) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

A Written Scheme of Investigation will need to be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified archaeological practice in accordance with English Heritage Greater London Archaeology guidelines. They must be approved by the planning authority before any on-site development related activity occurs.

3.4.2 This document forms the post investigation assessment of archaeological work, as defined above.

3.5 Evaluation Objectives

3.5.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016) 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.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 According to the BGS website, the site is located on Ilford Silt Member - Clay And Silt. These are Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by wind blown deposits. This drift geology is often known as brickearth, and was attractive for settlement during the prehistoric and Roman periods as it is free draining. The brickearth forms a cap to the gravel terrace which slopes down from the Ripple Road area towards the Thames and Barking Creek. Excavations at the Gascoigne Estate, to the south of the site, found that the brickearth was present throughout much of the estate, although it had been eroded in the northern part (PCA, ongoing).
- 4.2 Ground Investigations completed on the site by agb Environmental Ltd (2016) comprised a single cable percussive borehole undertaken on 15th August 2016. The ground conditions encountered are summarised as:
- Made Ground to a depth of 1m below ground level (bgl), including a 0.20m of asphalt hardstanding underlain by brown and grey, slightly clayey, sandy gravel of concrete and brick to 0.50mbgl. Below this the Made Ground continued as brown, clayey, silty sand with rare fragments of brick.
 - Taplow Gravel Formation between 1.00 – 6.80mbgl
 - London Clay Formation from 6.80mbgl to greater than 20.00mbgl
- 4.3 Topographically, the site is located at the top of a gentle slope down towards the Thames and Barking Creek, which are the nearest watercourses. An excavation at the Barking Town Centre Regeneration Phase II site, directly to the south and west of the site, found brickearth at between 7.02m OD and 6.78m OD (Taylor 2007).
- 4.4 Modern ground level is at c. 8.25m OD in the northeast of the site falling to c. 8.20m OD in the southeast and 8.14m OD in the west. This slope in the modern surface roughly mirrors the underlying north to south sloping natural topography; recorded at a high of 7.15m OD on the terrace gravel in the northeast of the site (north in Trench 1), 7.04m OD in the southeast (south in Trench 1), and at a max height of 7.24m OD in Trench 2 to the west.

5 NEARBY INVESTIGATIONS

- 5.1 A number of archaeological evaluations have been carried out near to the Barking Police Station Site.
- 5.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at St Ann's in the Gascoigne Estate by PCA in 2003, less than half a kilometre south 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 7.48m OD; sloping to the south. Nine features were recorded in Trenches 1 – 4, but no archaeology was evident in Trench 5. Three of the features appeared prehistoric in date, residual Saxon pottery was recovered, and evidence of 18th–19th-century activity was also recorded.
- 5.3 Three further trenches were excavated on land at Gascoigne East (Area B1) in 2015 (Killock 2015), and another three trenches in Zone 1 in 2016 (Grosso 2016). Each of these noted a sloping natural topography from north downwards to the south and some natural brickearth. No significant features dating to before the post-medieval period were observed.
- 5.4 Natural deposits here were noted between 4.67m OD and 5.66m OD, and in Trenches 10 and 11 this was overlain by a subsoil layer with very few artefacts and with no archaeological features. Evidence of the Victorian and early 20th century terraces may have been encountered in Trench 12.
- 5.4.1 2004 excavations at Icon Warne Works located approximately 1km to the south of the site by MoLAS recovered evidence for prehistoric activity, represented by a burnt flint scatter and a large pit (MoLAS 2004).
- 5.4.2 An evaluation and excavation located less than half a kilometre to the north of the Police Station at North Street/George Street in 1996–1997 by PCA uncovered evidence of human

activity from 750 AD to the present day. The existence of a property boundary aligned at a right angle to North Street and dating to ca. AD 850–1050 led to the suggestion that North Street itself was of Late Anglo Saxon origin and that a proto-urban settlement beyond the documented Saxon monastic settlement may have been established west of North Street (Hawkins et al 2003: 153).

- 5.4.3 At London Road, c. 100m to the north of the site, excavations revealed a Late Saxon phase characterised by pitting and a proposed well which may have been associated with the Saxon phase of the Abbey. There was a clear intensification of archaeological activity moving into the medieval period, with the recovery of several features, including more pits as well as the remains of a chalk wall and a flint-lined storage pit/basement. It is conjectured that this 'structure' may have been part of the western periphery of the old medieval town with the eastern precinct wall running parallel and to the west of North Street (Maher 2014). The post-medieval period, following the Dissolution of the Abbey, was marked by a series of large quarry pits. These were overlain, in the centre of this large site, by brick walls, which could be associated with the Workhouse known to have existed on this site between 1722 and 1841. This building was converted after this date into shops.
- 5.4.4 At the Barking Town Centre Regeneration phase II site, located directly to the south and west of the Police Station, some evidence for Saxon occupation was present. Archaeological cut features dating to the 11th and 12th centuries were found, comprising a number of structures, with associated internal and external pits, aligned with Ripple Road. Later activity attributed to the 13th to 16th centuries suggested that after the disuse/destruction of the earlier medieval buildings, the site was largely utilised for pitting and probable agricultural and horticultural activity (Taylor 2007). The southern part of the Barking Town Centre Regeneration Phase II site, adjacent to Axe Street, revealed some disarticulated human remains associated with the former non-conformist chapels in the area. The burial grounds, dating to between c.1848-1938, were cleared of burials by the London Necropolis Company in 1972 ahead of construction of the library. However, it appears that some residual skeletal material remained and was uncovered during the 2005 watching brief. The cartographic evidence from the late Nineteenth Century shows that the burial grounds of these chapels did not extend into the area of the future police station and/or the proposed development Site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016)

6.1 Prehistoric

6.1.1 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 north-west of the 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. A possible prehistoric pit was found during the excavation works at the Gascoigne Estate, in Phase 1 Zone A2 during July 2016 (PCA forthcoming).

6.1.2 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.

6.1.3 Evidence for later 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 just south of the Police Station site.

6.2 Roman

6.2.1 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.

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

6.2.3 Evidence for Roman activity is sparse within the 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 site. The isolated discovery of a silver denarius of Vespasian in the grounds of the Church of England Primary School, located to the north-west, has also been reported.

6.3 Early Medieval and Medieval

6.3.1 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'.

6.3.2 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 200m 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.

6.3.3 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.

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- 6.3.4 At London Road, c. 100m to the north of the site, excavations revealed a Late Saxon phase characterised by pitting and a proposed well which may have been associated with the Saxon phase of the Abbey. There was a clear intensification of archaeological activity moving into the medieval period, with the recovery of several features, including more pits as well as the remains of a chalk wall and a flint-lined storage pit/basement. It is conjectured that this 'structure' may have been part of the western periphery of the old medieval town with the eastern precinct wall running parallel and to the west of North Street (Maher 2014).
- 6.3.5 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.
- 6.3.6 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.
- 6.3.7 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 13th century.
- 6.3.8 Several sources identify East Street as being associated with a medieval Leper Hospital of St. Lawrence positioned close to one of the entrance gates to the town.
- 6.3.9 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 with another noted on Ripple Road. Investigation at the Ripple Road site has highlighted a possible moat associated with this property.
- 6.3.10 At the Barking Town Centre Regeneration phase II site, located directly to the south and west of the Police Station, some evidence for Saxon occupation was present. Archaeological cut features dating to the 11th and 12th centuries were found, comprising a number of structures, with associated internal and external pits, aligned with Ripple Road. Later activity attributed to the 13th to 16th centuries suggested that after the disuse/destruction of the earlier medieval buildings, the site was largely utilised for pitting and probable agricultural and horticultural activity (Taylor 2007).
- 6.4 Post-Medieval and Modern
- 6.4.1 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 16th century onwards there is evidence for docks and blacksmiths workshops; brewhouses, jute mills and factories; malhouses and maltkilns; and windmills all competing for space.
- 6.4.2 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
- 6.4.3 Despite the Abbey's destruction in 1541, activity continued in and around the site such as the 16th century Grade II* listed Fire Bell Gate and various 16th to 17th century pits and posthole features excavated in the grounds demonstrates.
- 6.4.4 At the London Road site (Maher 2014), the post-medieval period, following the Dissolution of the Abbey, was marked by a series of large quarry pits. These were overlain, in the centre of this large site, by brick walls, which could be associated with the Workhouse known to have existed on this site between 1722 and 1841. This building was converted, after this date, into shops.
- 6.4.5 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.
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- 6.4.6 Features associated with Bifrons Estate were possibly identified during archaeological investigations immediately to the south of the site where 18th and 19th century ditch, drain, posthole and pit features were identified.
- 6.4.7 Sharing the Axe Street frontage at this time with the Bifrons Estate was also a mineral water factory and icehouse.
- 6.4.8 The majority of the entries on the GLHER relating to the post-medieval period are associated with the town's rapid development during this 18th to 19th 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 workhouse on North Street.
- 6.4.9 The southern part of the Barking Town Centre Regeneration Phase II site, adjacent to Axe Street, revealed some disarticulated human remains associated with the former non-conformist chapels in the area. The burial grounds, dating to between c.1848-1938, were cleared of burials by the London Necropolis Company in 1972 ahead of construction of the library. However, it appears that some residual skeletal material remained and was uncovered during the 2005 watching brief. The cartographic evidence from the late Nineteenth Century shows that the burial grounds of these chapels did not extend into the area of the future police station and/or the proposed development Site.
- 6.4.10 Cartographic evidence shows that the area of the Site remained undeveloped until the construction of the police station in 1910. A map from 1805 shows the town still centred along the eastern boundary of the abbey with only a few small structures on the cross roads of what is now East Street, Linton Road and Ripple Road.
- 6.4.11 The 1894-6 OS map shows the area of the future police station enclosed as part of a complex labelled 'Local Board Offices' (the Grade II listed magistrates court LB UID 198248). Although enclosed there are still no buildings or structures visible within the boundary of the Site.
- 6.4.12 In 1906 the freehold title on land to build a new police station was acquired from the owner of an adjacent property, Mr. J. W. Glenney who also stipulated that a seven foot high brick wall (later revised to five feet) would be built between the two properties within three months of purchase. Building commenced in 1908 and the station was opened in September 1910, with married quarters together with section house accommodation for unmarried men being built in 1924. There was extensive refurbishment in 1926 when the section house was rebuilt and the whole station was refurbished in 1938.
- 6.4.13 The police station is depicted on the London Police Divisions and Railways map of c.1910. It shows Barking Police Station with the 'K' or Bow Division. This Division is listed as being 37.3 square miles in area and having an 'authorised strength' of 1,161 in December 1910.
- 6.4.14 The 1920 edition OS Map shows the rapid urban expansion of Barking in the first two decades of the Twentieth Century. A tramway runs along East Street and along the eastern and northern boundaries of the former Abbey precinct. Opposite the police station is a 'picture theatre' and post office and a library, 'club' and public baths are all established within the vicinity of the Site.
- 6.4.15 The first railway line through Barking was the London to Romford line which opened in 1839.
- 6.4.16 However, it was not until 1854 with the establishment of the large Barking Railway Station that an era of increased urbanisation was hastened expanding over much of the surrounding farms and market gardens, a process which continued throughout much of the earlier half of the Twentieth Century.
- 6.4.17 The town continues to expand with a large market complex established to the south-west of the Site in the 1930s. During WWII at least one High-Explosive bomb is documented as having landed within or very near to the Site boundary.
- 6.4.18 Throughout the Twentieth Century Barking Police Station continued in operation until 2013 when it closed, replaced by a large, new police base at Fresh Wharf Estate built in 2011.
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Despite the extensive development which occurred during the Twentieth Century, apart from construction of the police station itself, relatively little disturbance has occurred within the site boundary.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016) which was approved in advance by John Gould, Historic England, archaeological advisers 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.

7.2 The evaluation saw the excavation of two trenches (Figure 2). The trenches were laid out with GPS survey equipment and checked with a CAT scanner prior to and during excavation. The extent of the trenches was constrained by the live services on the site. The trenches were backfilled with the upcast material and compressed by the machine until the surfaces were level.

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

Trench Number	Length	Width	Highest level	Lowest level
1	10m	1.8m	8.25m OD	6.98m OD
2	10.70m	1.8m	8.15m OD	6.26mOD

7.4 Both trenches were designed to be 10m long x 1.8m wide x 1.2m deep. Trench 2 was extended in length by 0.70m due to the potential for further information regarding the archaeological remains. A sondage was conducted in Trench 2 down to a depth of 1.80m below ground level in order to assess the made ground depth; at this point the natural layer was not yet revealed but it was deemed unsafe to excavate further.

7.5 All excavations were supervised by the author and proceeded in 100mm spits using a 360 degree tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. Where modern concrete obstructions and tarmac were encountered a mechanical breaker attached to the excavator was used.

7.6 Trenches were CAT scanned prior to excavation in order to check for buried services which were not marked on the service plan.

7.7 All open trenches were secured with orange mesh fencing to prevent unauthorised access.

7.8 The trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on pro-forma 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 section drawings at a scale of 1:10.

7.9 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.

7.10 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBMs) was established on the site using GPS survey equipment. The TBM was established on a raised concrete slab at the southwest end of the site and had a value of 8.60m OD.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Four Phases of activity were noted during investigations:

Phase 1 represents the natural geology encountered during investigations

Phase 2 represents the early use of the site; that is medieval and potentially earlier.

Phase 3 represents the medieval to post-medieval use of the site

Phase 4 represents the modern hardcore and concrete/tarmac surfacing

8.2 Phase 1

8.2.1 A layer of natural orange sandy gravels [6] extended across the entire length of Trench 1. This deposit was recorded at 7.15m OD in the northeast and 7.04m OD in the southwest. This represented the natural sloping of the area from north to south as evidenced through other nearby excavations (for example, Keith-Lucas 2003, Killock 2015, and Grosso 2016).

8.2.2 In Trench 2 the natural layer was divided into the upper sandy gravel [13], which was equivalent to [6] in Trench 1, and the lower sand [19], as the trench was excavated deeper in parts and the lower sand was revealed more clearly. Layer [13] was recorded at 7.24m OD at its highest point and where it was not cut into by later features. Layer [19] was recorded at between 7.10m OD and 6.94m OD.

8.3 Phase 2

8.3.1 A feature found in Trench [2] provided the only dateable evidence for an earlier use of the site. Feature [18] was likely to be, though not certainly, a north–south aligned ditch. It was recorded at 7.62m OD with a base at 6.78m OD. The fill of this feature [17], was a mid brownish grey silt, similar in character to layer [12] which it truncated, and which is described below.

8.3.2 The artefacts recovered from feature [18] comprise two sherds of pottery:

- one sherd (6g) of Harlow sandy ware (HARM), dated between AD 1200–1500. It is a jug sherd with white slip line and green glaze decoration placing it in the late 12th – early 14th century.
- one sherd (3g) of Mill Green coarseware (MG COAR), dated c. 1270–1400. It is a possible cooking pot with external sooting.

The combination of these provide a spot date for feature [18] of 1270–1350 (C Jarrett, PCA, *pers comm*).

8.3.3 Feature [18] provided a *terminus ante quem* for the layers through which this probable ditch was cut. Layer [12] in Trench 2 lay immediately below, and was a very clean mid greyish brown silt, recorded at 7.70m OD in the south-east and 7.62m OD in the north-west of Trench 2.

8.3.4 Layer [12] in Trench 2 was equivalent to layers [4] and [5] in Trench 1, both of which spanned the entire length of the trench. Layer [4] comprised light orangey-brown sandy silt [4] and was recorded at 7.69m OD in the north-east and 7.65m OD in the south-west. Below this was a layer of mid greyish brown silt [5] which was particularly homogenous and very clean, yielding no finds. This deposit was recorded at 7.44m OD in the north-east and 7.30m OD in the south-west.

8.3.5 None of the above layers ([4], [5], and [12]) provided finds, but are considered to date prior to ca. AD 1300 based on the relative stratigraphy. All were characterised as very clean, soft silt, potentially representative of alluvial deposition later used as agricultural land.

8.3.6 Also in Phase Two was feature [16], which was also a potential north–south aligned ditch parallel to feature [18] but less clearly defined. It was visually similar to feature [18] and the fill [15] was also a mid brownish grey silt. This probable ditch was heavily truncated by the Phase 1 feature [11], meaning that the 7.30m OD max height of the fill [15] was not representative of

its original shape and stratigraphic location. This feature yielded no finds.

8.4 Phase 3

- 8.4.1 A layer of mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt [3] extended across the entire length of Trench 1. This deposit was recorded at between 7.90–7.95m OD and was relatively level. It can be equated with layer [14] in Trench 2. Layer [14] was recorded between 7.80–7.90m OD
- 8.4.2 No finds were recovered from any of the above layers, meaning that independent dating was not possible. However, a terminus post quem for these layers was provided by the large post-medieval feature [11], which was cut into Layer [14], and a terminus ante quem is provided by the medieval feature [18], which was overlain by Layer [14].
- 8.4.3 A large pit or ditch feature [11] had been excavated through the north-west half of Trench 2. It was recorded just below the hardcore at a maximum height of 7.90m OD. The feature was not fully excavated due to health and safety concerns, as, when sondaged, it had not yet terminated at 1.80m BGL (~6.40m OD).
- 8.4.4 Two fills, [9] and [10], were recorded within feature [11]. The upper fill [9] comprised a dark greyish brown mix of clayey silt with occasional inclusions of oyster, mussel, and other shell, charcoal fragments and flecks, glass fragments, CBM fragments, and sub angular stones. Lenses of sandy silt a higher frequency of CBM fragments within it were also noted. This fill had a maximum height of 7.90m OD recorded, and a thickness of greater than 1m. The lower fill [10] was a darker and sandier silt with moderate amounts of CBM, and occasional pot, glass, oyster shell and charcoal fragments. Frequent artefacts were found, a selection of which were collected including bone, iron objects, shell, pottery, CBM, and glass. The ceramic assemblage is indicative of a late 19th century date of deposition.

8.5 Phase 4

- 8.5.1 This phase comprised the modern sand and brick rubble hardcore, recorded as [2] in Trench 1 and [8] in Trench 2, with overlying concrete and asphalt surfacing, recorded as [1] in Trench 1 and [7] in Trench 2.
- 8.5.2 The hardcore was approximately 0.20–0.25m thick in both Trench 1 and Trench 2.
- 8.5.3 A layer of concrete underlay the asphalt surfaces, each of which were between 0.04–0.05m thick in Trench 1, and a maximum thickness of 0.10m each in Trench 2.
- 8.5.4 The total modern overburden is therefore recorded as being approximately 0.45m thick at the western edge of the site and decreased to 0.30m thick in the eastern portion of the site.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The archaeological investigation encountered terrace gravels in Trenches 1 and 2 at heights of 7.15m OD in the north-east of the site, 7.04m OD in the south-east, and 7.24m OD towards the west. This is roughly equivalent to the findings of the ground investigation, which recorded the top of the Taplow Gravel Formation at 1.00 m below ground level. The height variation suggested a downwards slope from north to south, which was roughly mirrored by the modern topography of the site, which sloped downwards slightly towards the Thames and Barking Creek to the south and west, and was consistent with the evidence of other nearby excavations. No brickearth was encountered.
- 9.2 No evidence was found for prehistoric activity.
- 9.3 No evidence was found for Roman activity.
- 9.4 Two medieval pottery sherds were found within the fill of a probable north–south aligned feature, suggesting a date of ca. 1270–1350. This feature overlies a layer, which therefore must be dated earlier, and it is paralleled by a similar feature to the west. In combination, these features suggest a low level of medieval and potentially early medieval activity at the site, likely related to agricultural use.
- 9.5 Post-medieval activity at the site is recorded solely in the western portion, where a large feature dated to the late 19th century, truncated through the natural horizon.
- 9.6 No modern truncations or terracing have been found to impact upon the archaeological resource.

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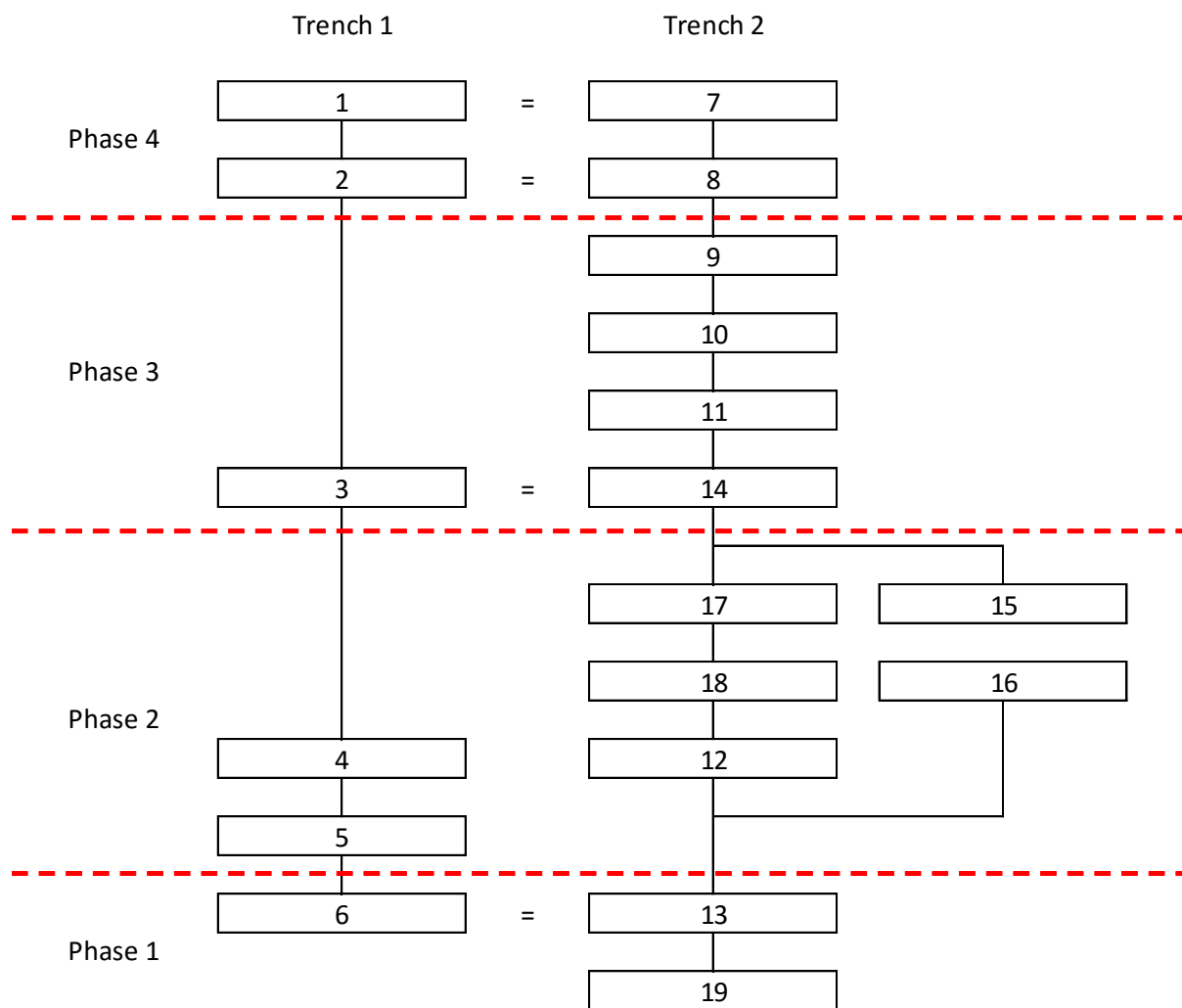
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Resco Investments Ltd for commissioning and funding this investigation.
- 11.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank John Gould of Historic England for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.
- 11.3 The author would like to thank James Webb for his work on site. Thanks are given to Richard Archer for the surveying, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, and Chris Jarrett for his identification of the pottery.
- 11.4 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
1	Tr 1	Tr 1	1	Layer	Asphalt and Concrete	4
2	Tr 1	Tr 1	1	Layer	Hardcore	4
3	Tr 1	Tr 1	1	Layer	Made Ground	3
4	Tr 1	Tr 1	1	Layer	Made Ground / Alluvium	2
5	Tr 1	Tr 1	1	Layer	Made Ground / Alluvium	2
6	Tr 1	Tr 1	1	Layer	Natural Sandy Gravel	1
7	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Layer	Asphalt and Concrete	4
8	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Layer	Hardcore	4
9	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Fill	Upper Fill of Feature [11]	3
10	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Fill	Lower Fill of Feature [11]	3
11	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Cut	Large Ditch(?) Feature	3
12	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Layer	Made Ground / Alluvium	2
13	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Layer	Natural Sandy Gravel	1
14	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Layer	Made Ground / Alluvium	3
15	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Fill	Fill of Feature [16]	2
16	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Cut	Ditch(?) Feature	2
17	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Fill	Fill of Feature [18]	2
18	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Cut	Ditch(?) Feature	2
19	Tr 2	Tr 2	2	Layer	Natural Sand	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-225116

OASIS ID: preconst1-266318

Project details

Project name	Barking Police Station
Short description of the project	Two evaluation trenches were excavated in the rear yard of Barking Police Station revealing medieval and post medieval archaeological remains overlying natural sands and gravels.
Project dates	Start: 12-10-2016 End: 14-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RPR16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING Barking Police Station
Postcode	IG11 7PE
Study area	0.11 Hectares

Site coordinates	TQ 4419 8415 51.537309468952 0.079286524442 51 32 14 N 000 04 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.04m Max: 7.24m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Christine Reade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Resco Investments Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	RPR16
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	RPR16
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive	LAARC

recipient

Paper Archive ID RPR16

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography
1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Barking Police Station, Ripple Road, Barking, IG11 7PE: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Reade, C

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Brockley, London

Description A4 Blue cover

APPENDIX 4: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, facing southwest



Plate 2: Trench 1, facing southeast, northwest facing section



Plate 3: Trench 2, facing southeast, showing line of features [11], [16], and [18]



Plate 4: Trench 2, sondage into feature [11], north-east facing section



Plate 5: Trench 2, south-west facing section of feature [11]



Plate 6: Trench 2, southwest facing section with features [16] and [18]



Plate 7: Trench 2, facing southeast, showing extension

APPENDIX 5: POTTERY REPORT

POTTERY ASSESSMENT (RPR16)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological work produced a total of 25 sherds of pottery, representing 18 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 525g, of which none are unstratified. The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods, more specifically the 19th century and was found in three contexts. The assemblage consists of sherd material, except for one intact vessel and nearly all of the forms are identifiable. The material is in a very good condition, indicating that it was deposited soon after breakage or discard. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA 2014). The assemblage is discussed by context as an index.

POTTERY INDEX

Context [9, spot date: c. 1870–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Continental porcelain	CONP	1710 –1900	Sweetmeat dish	1	1	8	Rim sherd moulded in the shape of a leaf or shell
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700 –1900	Flared bowl	1	1	40	Base, int. Bristol glaze
Slipped redware	PMR SLIP	1800 –1900	Rectangular dish	1	1	41	Rim sherd, everted, rounded bevelled interior with a pie-crust edge. Internal feathered brown slip lines on white slip in the manner of Staffordshire-type slipware. Very unusual.
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805 –1900	Saucer	1	1	4	Rim sherd
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830 –1900	Tea cup	1	1	4	Rim sherd, x1. Int. Red line and x 1 red band with red lines.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830 –1900	Saucer	4	1	61	Complete profile, foot ring. Int. Red line and x2 fender light red lines around the rim. Robust shape
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805 –1900	Domed lid	1	1	30	Top of a domed shaped lid with a handle terminal and blue sponge decoration
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810 –1900		1	1	42	Intact. Black transfer of fine leaf and cable border surrounding 'ATKINSON'S/ROSE/COLD CREAM/24/BOND STREET/LONDON/PRICE 1S'
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1810 –1900	Domed lid	1	1	14	Top of a lid with a brown transfer and green painted infill
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820 –1900	Deep rounded bowl	5	1	211	Rim sherd. Externally collared, the wall has moulded leaves and circles with a moulded leaf border and central flower. Base, foot ring. Internal White slip

Total: 17 sherds, 10 MNV, 455g

Context [10], spot date: c. 1870–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
London-area medieval redware	post- PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	3	3	26	Rim sherds
London-area medieval redware	post- PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	1	1	13	Rim sherd, burnt, vitrified and warped with a slaggy deposit
refined earthenware	white REFW	1805–1900	Egg cup	1	1	18	Pedestal base

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
refined earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	white REFW CHROM	1830–1900	Saucer	1	1	4	Rim sherd with a border of three fine red lines

Total: six sherds, 6 MNV, 61g

Context [12], spot date: 1270–1350

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Harlow sandy ware	HARM	1200–1500	Jug	1	1	6	Body sherd. White slip ?line and green glaze
Mill Green coarseware	MG COAR	1270–1400		1	1	3	Body sherd, external sooting. Possible cooking pot

Total: two sherds, 2 MNV, 9g

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is significant for containing medieval pottery and demonstrating activity for this period on the site, which is associated with the medieval town of Barking. The medieval assemblage can be compared to that recovered from nearby sites, such as Axe Street (Carew *et al* 2009), London Road/North Street, (Jarrett 2014) and Barking Abbey (e.g. Jennings n.d.), all located within 100 m of the study area. The post-medieval pottery is of some interest and relates to activities on the site and possibly 19th-century shops. The potential of the pottery is to date the features it was found in and infer upon site activities occurring there. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage, although should further archaeological work be undertaken on the site then the importance of the material should be reviewed if new finds are recovered.

Reference

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APPENDIX 6: GLASS REPORT

Glass spot dating index (RPR16)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the 19th, possibly early 20th century and consists of only mould made items. All of the eleven fragments of glass (representing 8 vessels (ENV) or items and weighing 727g, of which none are unstratified) is in a good condition and includes two intact vessels. The glass therefore appears to have been deposited soon after being discarded. The material occurs in two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The glass is discussed as an index.

GLASS INDEX

Context [9], spot date: late 19th century

Form	Glass type/colour	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bottle: cylindrical	High-lime low-alkali (HLLA), green tinted	2	1	132	Wall sherds. ?Alcohol storage bottle. 19th century
Bottle: cylindrical	Soda: clear	1	1	56	Base, concave underside with an embossed triangle containing '565'. Late 19th century
Bottle: hexagonal section	HLLA: dark blue	3	1	123	Wide prescription rim, short neck, rounded shoulder, octagonal section with at least two panels having ribbing, the underside of the recessed base has a 'w' in an elongated octagon above '10 oz'. Late 19th century
Bottle: rectangular section	Soda: clear	1	1	189	Intact. Prescription-type rim, cylindrical neck, rectangular section body with angled corners, recessed/grooved base. 19th century
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	HLLA: olive green	1	1	36	Cigar-shaped neck. 19th century
Ink bottle: rectangular	HLLA: green tinted	1	1	69	Almost intact, fire cracked rim, rectangular, bevelled shoulders with a grooved ledge on the long sides, rectangular section with rounded corners, octagonal shaped

Form	Glass type/colour	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
					recessed base. 19th century
Tumbler	Soda: clear	1	1	12	Rim sherd. ? 19th century

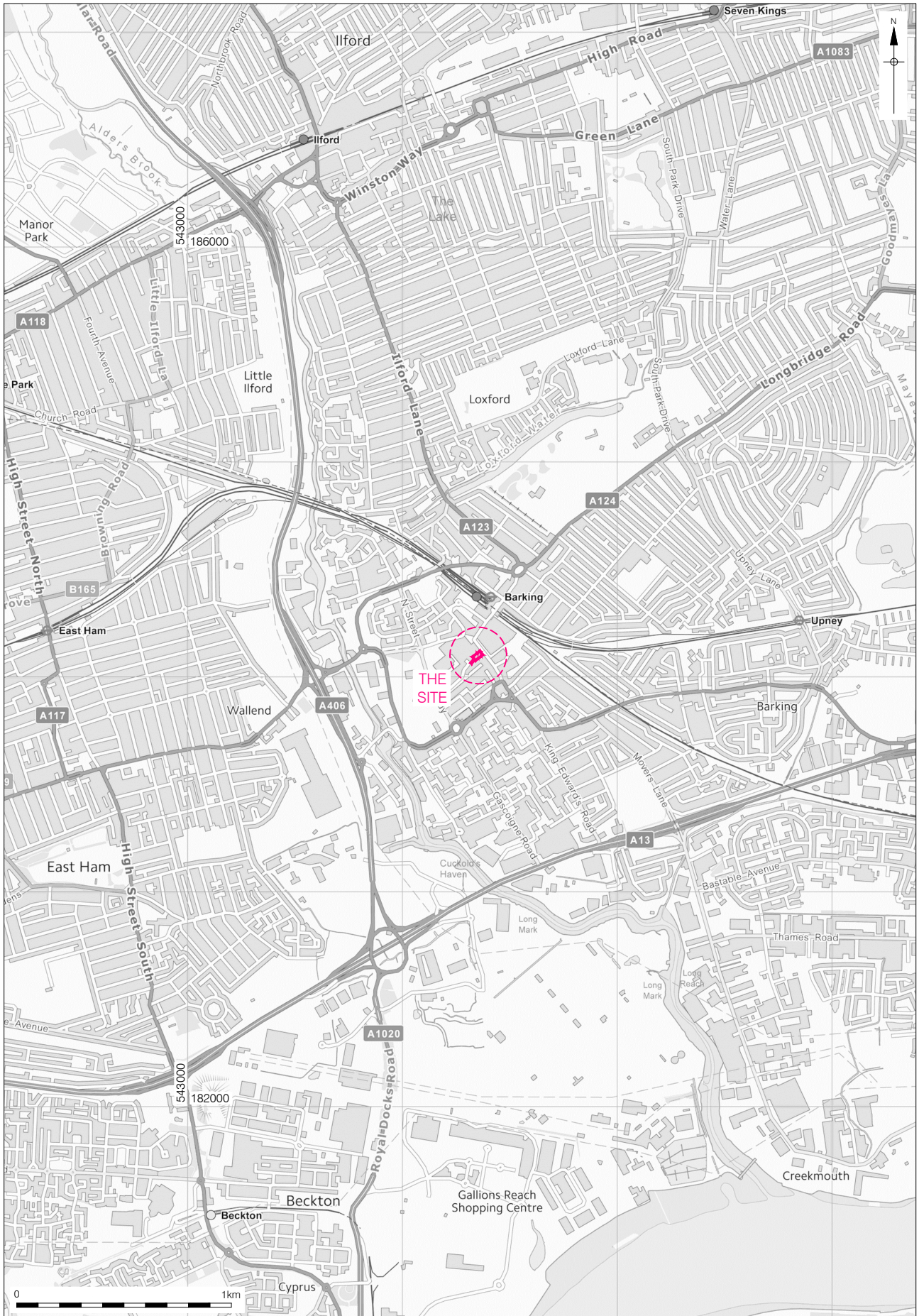
Total: ten fragments, 7 ENV, 617g

Context [9], spot date: 19th century

Form	Glass type/colour	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Tumbler	Soda: clear	1	1	110	Complete profile, fresh breaks, slightly flaring wall and slightly convex base. The exterior wall has engraved leaves and stems, slightly weathered. 19th century

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has some significance at a local level and can inform upon site activities, especially if it is studied holistically alongside the pottery (see Jarrett: Pottery assessment). The assemblage occurs as forms frequently recovered from archaeological excavations in Greater London. The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and does illuminate upon the activities associated with properties (probably shops) located on the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed if further glass is recovered from future archaeological work on the study area.

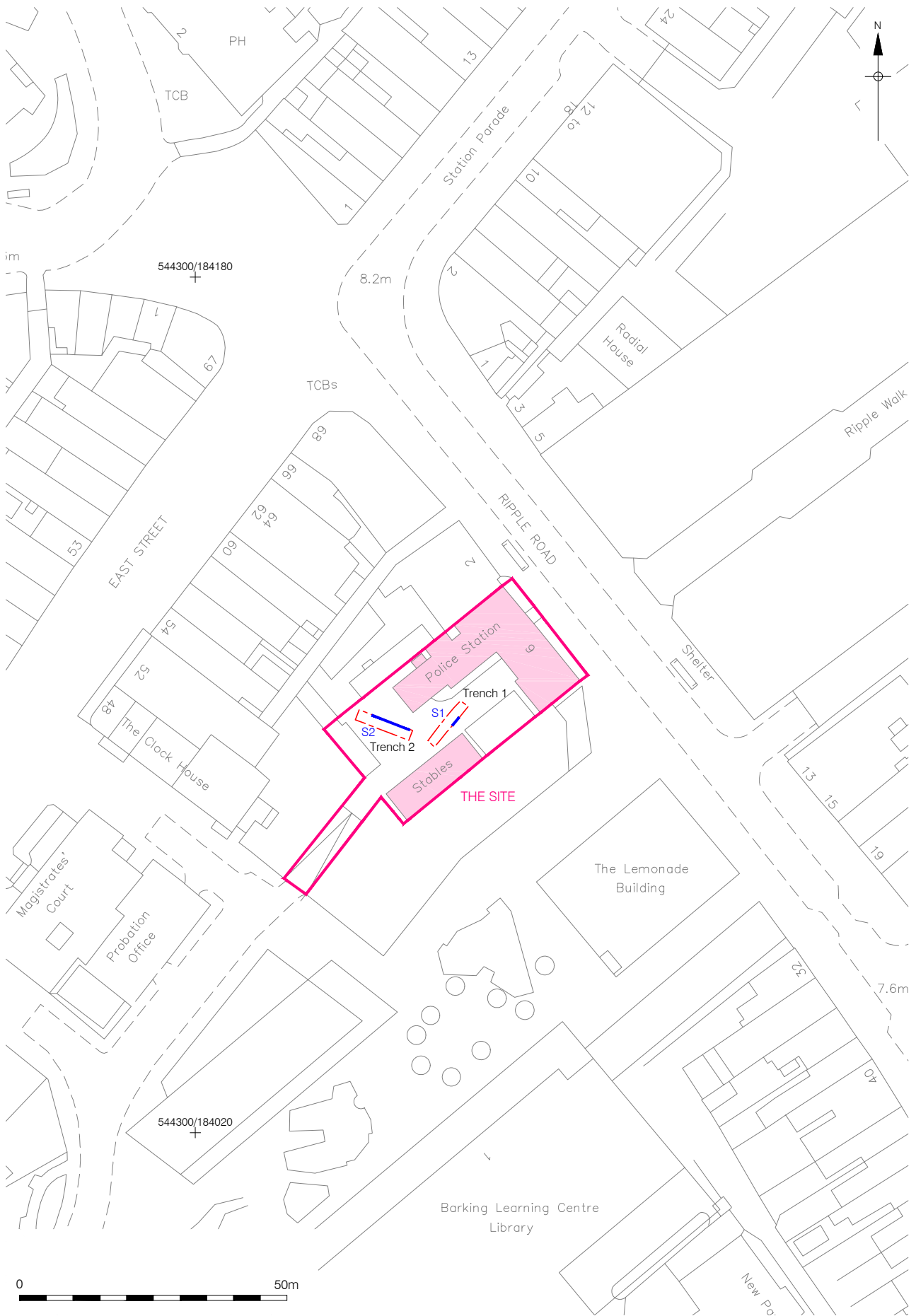


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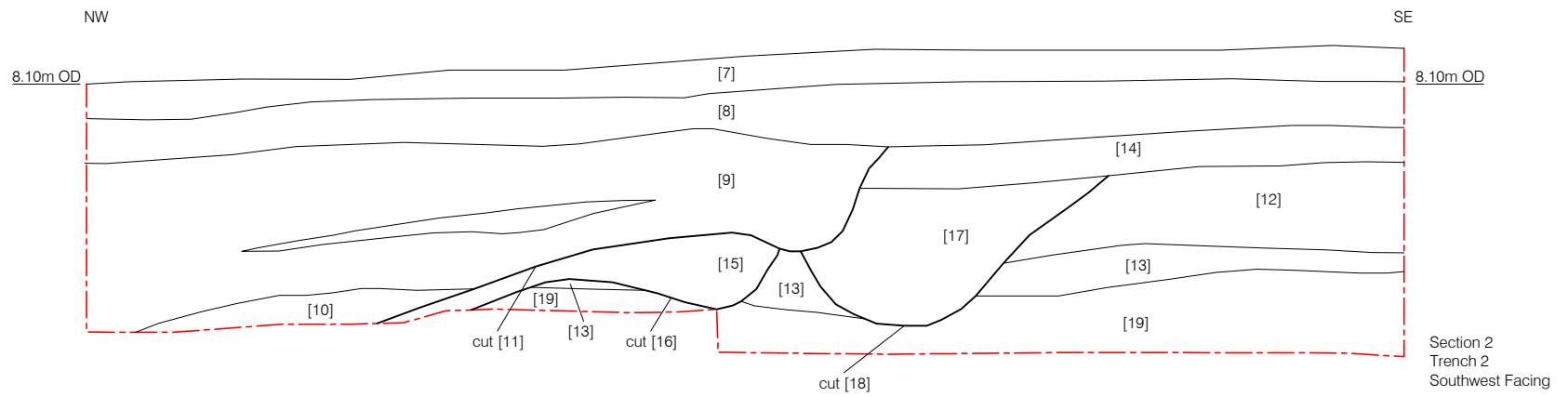
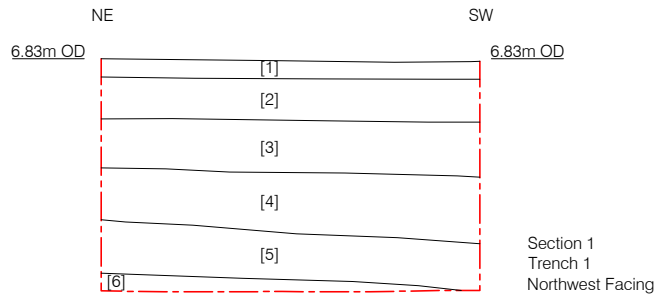
24/10/16 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



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 24/10/16 RM

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:1,000 at A4



PCA

PCA SOUTH

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