

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT NHS LIFT
HEALTH CENTRE, AXE
STREET, LONDON BOROUGH
OF BARKING
AND DAGENHAM**

OCTOBER 2007

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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BOROUGH OF BARKING & DAGENHAM

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**An Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation at the NHS LIFT
Health Centre, Axe Street, London Borough of Barking and
Dagenham**

Site Code: LFT07

National Grid Reference: TQ 4430 8390

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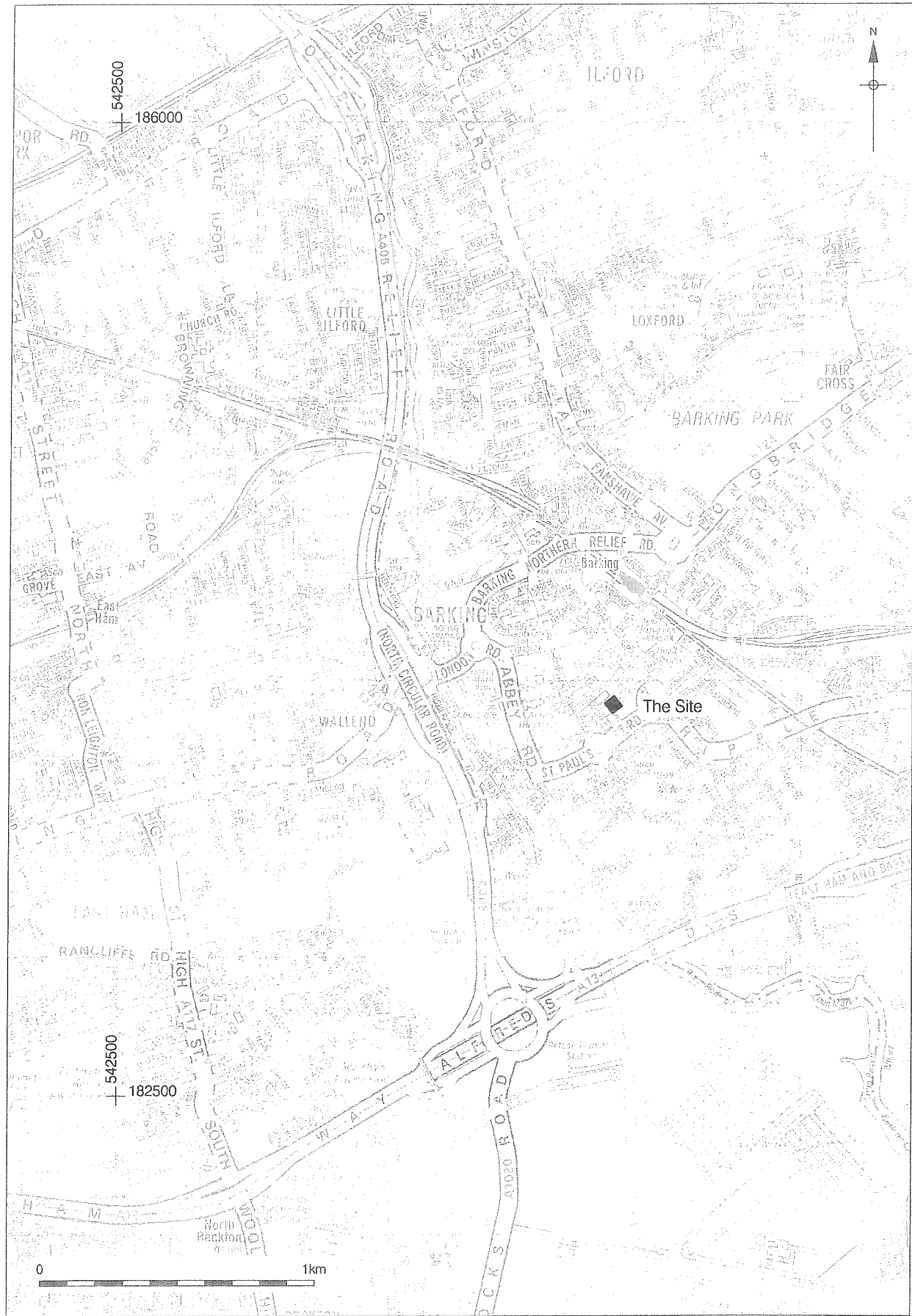
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation and subsequent phase of mitigation conducted at the Miller Construction Site, Axe Street, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (fig. 1). The archaeological investigations, conducted in advance of the redevelopment of the site, consisted of four trenches undertaken between 16th and 18th May 2007 (fig. 2). The mitigation phase of works was conducted concurrently with finding of archaeology in Trench 4, located in the southeast of the site, led to English Heritage requiring the extension of that trench, and full excavation of the archaeology there, as a mitigation.
- 1.2 The evaluation and mitigation found evidence for natural gravels and sands overlain by a naturally deposited brickearth horizon. A number of undated cut features truncated the natural horizon, as did a medieval pit close to the frontage of Axe Street. A ploughsoil horizon, truncated by a late medieval pit, sealed the earlier deposits on site suggesting that the site served an agricultural use during the later part of the medieval period through to the early part of the post-medieval period. Evaluation of the southeast corner of the site exposed the presence of a number of late 19th/early 20th century masonry walls apparently associated with structures fronting Axe Street at the turn of the century.

2 · INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, and subsequent phase of mitigation, was commissioned by Miller Construction and undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of the author, at the Miller Construction Site, Axe Street, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham between 16th and 18th May 2007 (fig. 1). The site is bound to the south by Axe Street, to the west by properties fronting Wellington Street, to the east by a newly built development fronting Axe Street and to the north by Barking Town Hall, and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4430 8390.
- 2.2 The evaluation consisted of four trenches. Trenches 1 and 2 were located in the north and west of the site whilst Trenches 3 and 4 were positioned adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, Axe Street. As a consequence of the discovery of a medieval pit in Trench 4 archaeological mitigation was required by David Divers of English Heritage, and comprised the extension of Trench 4 to facilitate the excavation of the pit and to assess the presence or absence of additional medieval archaeology in the vicinity.
- 2.3 The Miller Construction Site has until recently been covered with tarmac surfaces associated with the its former use as a car park. With the exception of a small structure associated with former car park no other buildings exist on site.
- 2.4 A temporary benchmark was transferred from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located on the southeast corner of the boundary wall surrounding Barking Abbey (7.51m OD).
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the Museum of London under the site code LFT07.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 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 for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.
- 3.3 The condition for this application is:

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 programme 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.

- 3.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in October 1995. The plan contains the following policy, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

POLICY DE36

When any development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or for any sites identified by English Heritage the council will seek to ensure that an early evaluation is carried out, and that the preservation *in situ* is given first consideration. However, if preservation *in situ* is not possible and the nature of the remains does not warrant a planning refusal, the council will require that adequate time, funding and resources are provided to enable archaeological investigation by an acceptable agent to take place during the process of development.

POLICY DE37

The council will seek to ensure that the most important archaeological remains and their setting are preserved *in situ* (if possible for public access and display) and that where appropriate they are given statutory protection.

POLICY DE38

The council will promote cooperation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations in accordance with the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice and the Confederation of British Industry Code of Practice on archaeological investigations.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site lies on 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 the terrace gravel is capped by naturally deposited brickearth (Hutchinson 2004).
- 4.2 Whilst the distribution of the natural brickearth horizon across Barking is largely unknown it has, for example, been recorded during excavations on the Gascoigne Estate to the west of the site (site code BA-GE 86) and was also observed during excavations in 1992 at Vicarage Drive (site code PEMS1992). When encountered the natural brickearth horizon has been found at heights ranging between 6.91m OD to 6.70m OD (Mulligan 2007).
- 4.3 This section of the Roding Valley is considered important as the gravel outcrops are close to the main river channel, providing firm ground and thus a possible landing site, upstream from the River Thames (Hutchinson 2004).
- 4.4 The current ground level of the site is c. 7.50m OD with no obvious differentiation in levels across the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 The distribution of prehistoric finds within Barking indicates that prehistoric activity was concentrated on the higher ground surrounding Barking Abbey, located a short distance to the west of the study site. The lack of prehistoric findspots within the immediate vicinity of the site suggests that the area was not notably utilised during the prehistoric period (Hutchinson 2004).

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 A main Roman road is sited 2 miles north of Barking at Ilford on an east-west alignment. Sporadic Roman finds and features have been found in the vicinity of Barking Abbey and a number of Roman burials were exposed during quarrying in 1963 at the southern end of Ripple Road. The high status of the Roman burials suggests the presence of a nearby settlement although its location is yet to be identified. There is no indication to suggest that the site was utilised during the Roman period (Hutchinson 2004).

5.3 Saxon

- 5.3.1 The name Barking is thought to derive from either the Saxon words "Beorce" and "ing" signifying a meadow planted with birch-trees or from "Burgh-ing" signifying a fortification in the meadow (*Anon.* 1796)
- 5.3.2 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 would appear to have been situated along the eastern side of the Abbey precinct at North Street (Hutchinson 2004). It is probable that the site lay on open ground, situated to the east of the main occupation area, during the Saxon period.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 Documentary evidence indicates that the settlement pattern established in the late Saxon period continued through the medieval period with the main focus of occupation being largely confined to the Abbey and its immediate surroundings (Hutchinson 2004).

5.4.2 Axe Street, previously known as Baker Street, is mentioned as early as 1456 and (Anon. 1966) indeed the name Baker Street may give some indication of the activities carried out along the street frontage during this time.

5.4.3 It is probable that those areas of the site removed from the Axe Street frontage lay in open fields during the medieval period, a pattern that may have continued into the post-medieval period.

5.4.4 Recent archaeological investigations at Clockhouse Avenue / Ripple Road (site code BNA04) to the northeast of the site found evidence of several pits, postholes and a ditch dating to between the 12th and 14th centuries (Mulligan 2005; 2007).

5.5 Post-Medieval

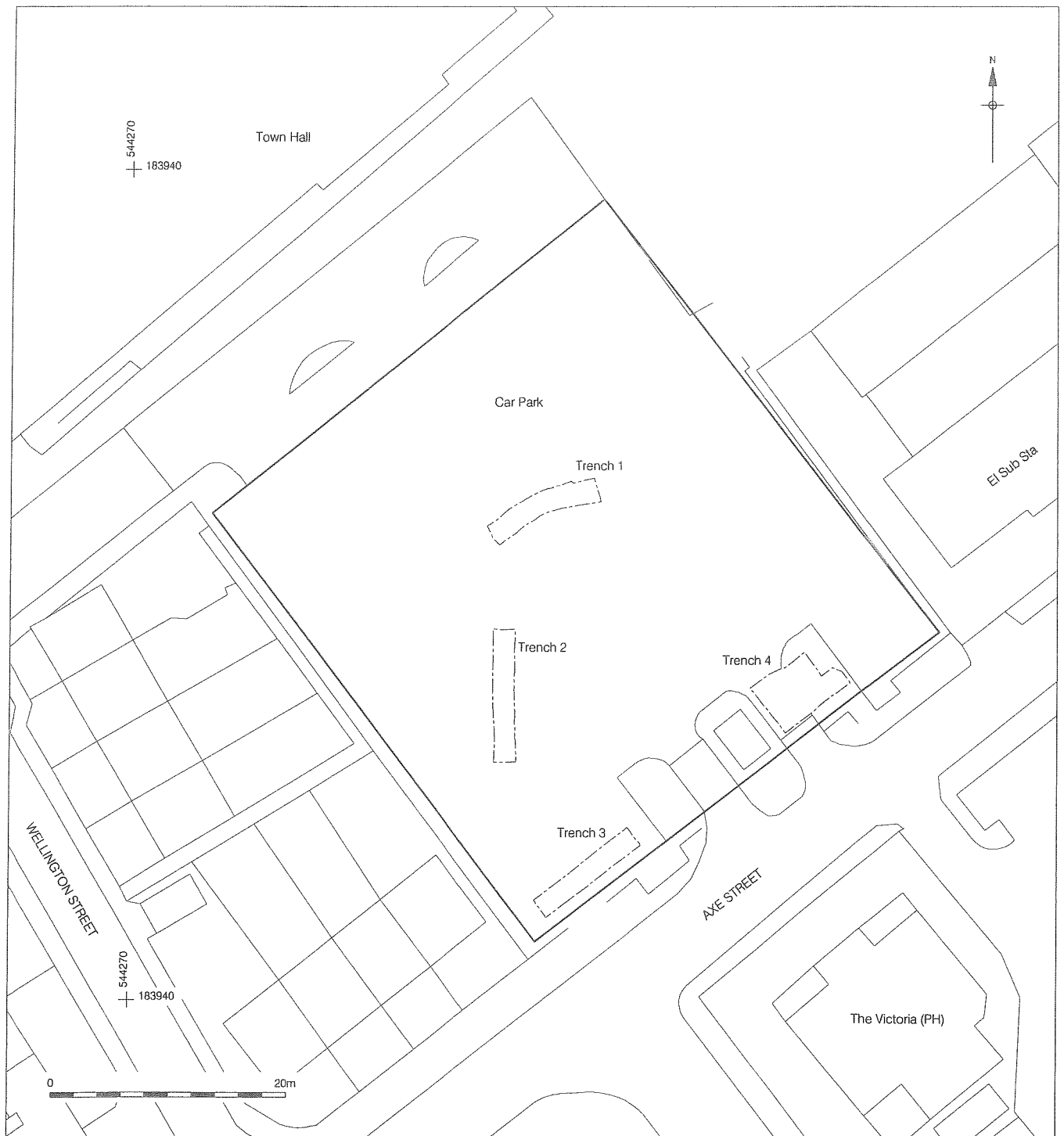
5.5.1 The earliest map of Barking is dated 1653 and shows the town clustered around the Abbey and extending towards the river. The population appears to have remained small until the mid 19th century when the population increased from 1,900 in 1801 to 5,300 in 1851. It should, however, be noted that whilst the population grew during the 19th century very little extension of the 17th century town plan occurred until the early 20th century (Anon. 1966).

5.5.2 Cartographic and documentary evidence indicate that a cemetery, in which people were buried during the period 1848 to c.1938, was located off Axe Street (Hutchinson 2004).

5.5.3 The recent investigations at Clockhouse Avenue / Ripple Road (site code BNA04) found evidence suggestive of the usage of the area for horticultural purposes and gravel extraction during the post-medieval period (Mulligan 2005; 2007).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Four evaluation trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development at the Millers Construction Site, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (Moore 2007). Trenches 1 and 2 were located in the north and west of the site whilst Trenches 3 and 4 were located adjacent to the Axe Street frontage. As a consequence of the discovery of medieval archaeology in Trench 4 a phase of mitigation was required by David Divers of English Heritage. The mitigation was comprised of the extension of Trench 4, which was undertaken concurrently with the archaeological evaluation.
- 6.2 The dimensions of the evaluation trenches and mitigation area are listed below:
- Trench 1 measured 10.00m EW x 1.90m NS x 0.90m depth
 - Trench 2 measured 11.00m NS x 1.90m EW x 0.90m depth
 - Trench 3 measured 10.00m EW x 1.90m NS x 1.20m depth
 - Trench 4 measured 7.00m EW x 4.80m NS x 1.00m depth
- 6.3 The evaluation trenches, and mitigation area, were machine excavated using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued through undifferentiated deposits in spits of no greater than 200mm until the first significant archaeological horizon, or natural horizon, was attained.
- 6.4 Following fill clearance, all faces of the excavation areas 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.
- 6.5 Recording was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified 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.
- 6.6 The locations of the trenches and their baselines were surveyed by total station theodolite. A photographic record was also kept. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods.
- 6.7 A temporary benchmark was transferred from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located on the southeast corner of the boundary wall surrounding Barking Abbey (7.51 OD). The site was given the code LFT07.



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Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:500 at A4

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position in the phased stratigraphic matrix.

7.2 Trench 1

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the excavation of Trench 1 was a naturally deposited sandy gravel horizon [11] encountered at the eastern end of the trench at a height of 6.65m OD. Overlying the natural gravel at the western end of the trench was a mid orange brown, silty clay deposit [10] encountered at a height of 6.85m OD. The deposit represents an naturally deposited brickearth horizon.
- 7.2.2 The natural horizon was truncated by a sub rounded pit or possible posthole [8], which was encountered at 6.82m OD and measured 0.32m EW by 0.30m NS and continued to a depth of 0.20m. The pit contained a mid orange brown, clayey silt fill [7] which, with the exception of fragments of charcoal, contained no cultural material.
- 7.2.3 Two additional cut features, [4] and [6] truncated the natural horizon at respective heights of 6.79m OD and 6.79m OD. The EW orientated features were sub rectangular in plan with steep sides and it is unclear as to what function they may have served although it is possible that they may represent bedding trenches. The features were filled by mid orange brown, sandy clay silt fills [3] and [5] which, with the exception of fragments of bone and charcoal, once again contained no datable material.
- 7.2.3 A mid brown, sandy clayey silt ploughsoil [9] sealed the natural horizon and was encountered at a height of 7.08m OD. Occasional fragments of pottery were retrieved from the layer and these date it to the medieval period.
- 7.2.4 The remainder of the trench was comprised of a dark grey, silt dump layer dating to the latter half of the 20th century and a crushed brick and sand levelling layer that prior to the commencement of ground works on site had been sealed by a tarmac surface contemporary with the site's recent use as a car park. The height of the brick and sand levelling layer and thus the height of the current ground surface in the vicinity of the trench was 7.51m OD.

7.3 Trench 2

- 7.3.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the excavation of Trench 2 was a mid orange brown, silty clay deposit [10] encountered at a height of 6.78m OD. The deposit represents a naturally deposited brickearth horizon.
- 7.3.2 The natural horizon was truncated by rounded, steep sided posthole [16] which was encountered at 6.78m OD and measured 0.12m NS by 0.24m EW and continued to a depth of 0.16m. Contained within the posthole was a mid brownish grey, sandy clay silt fill [15] from which no cultural material was retrieved.
- 7.3.3 A second cut feature [13], measuring 2.00m EW by 0.52m NS and continuing to a depth of 0.82m, truncated the natural horizon at a height of 6.77m OD. Whilst the feature was located partially beyond the limit of excavation, ensuring it was not seen in plan in its entirety, it is probable that it represents a pit. Contained within the cut feature was a mid brownish grey, sandy clay silt fill [12] which with the exception of occasional fragments of charcoal contained no cultural material.
- 7.3.4 A number of features dating to the 20th century, including three pits, a masonry tank and a concrete drain, were also present within the trench.
- 7.3.5 The remainder of the trench was comprised of a dark grey silt levelling layer dating to the latter half of the 20th century and a crushed brick and sand levelling layer which prior to the commencement of ground works on site had been sealed by a tarmac surface contemporary with the sites recent use as a car park. The height of the brick and sand levelling layer and thus the height of the current ground surface in the vicinity of the trench was 7.73m OD.

7.4 Trench 3

- 7.4.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the excavation of Trench 3 was a naturally deposited sandy gravel horizon [21] encountered at a height of 6.80m OD. The upper horizon of the natural gravel had been affected by bioturbation and was assigned a separate context number [23] accordingly. The bioturbated natural gravel was encountered at a height of 6.97m OD.

7.4.2 Truncating the bioturbated natural gravel horizon was a large quarry pit [18] encountered at a height of 6.82m OD and measuring 1.80m NS by 3.36m EW and continuing to a depth of 1.33m OD. The pit contained a mid orange yellow brown, silty sandy clay fill [17] from which no cultural material was retrieved.

7.4.3 A second quarry pit [20] encountered at 6.59m OD and measuring 1.80m NS by 2.92m EW, truncated the natural horizon at the western end of the trench. The pit was filled by a mid orange yellow brown, silty sandy clay fill [19] within which no cultural material was evident. Whilst a physical relationship between pits [18] and [20] existed in plan the homogenous nature of the fills which they contained ensured no stratigraphic relationship could be defined and it is probable that the pits were opened and backfilled at contemporary times.

7.4.4 A mid brown, sandy clayey silt ploughsoil [22], sealing the quarry pits, was encountered at a height of 7.47m OD. Occasional fragments of pottery were retrieved from the layer and it is probable that it dates to the late medieval/post-medieval period.

7.4.5 The remainder of the trench was comprised of a concrete drain and a crushed brick and sand levelling layer which prior to the commencement of ground works on site had been sealed by a tarmac surface contemporary with the sites recent use as a car park. The height of the brick and sand levelling layer and thus the height of the current ground surface in the vicinity of the trench was 7.72m OD.

7.5 Trench 4

7.5.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the excavation of Trench 4 was a naturally deposited sand horizon [43] encountered at a height of 6.55m OD. This horizon was in turn sealed by a naturally deposited sandy gravel horizon [36] encountered at 6.80m OD.

7.5.2 Truncating the natural horizon was a sub round pit [30] with concave sides and a flat base encountered at 7.05m OD. The pit, which was partially located beyond the southern limit of excavation, measured 1.80m NS by 1.44m EW and continued to a depth of 0.65m OD. Contained within the pit was a firm, mid yellow brown, sandy silt fill [31] from which was retrieved small quantities of Saxon pottery but some medieval pottery dates the feature to the medieval period.

- 7.5.3 Sealing the natural horizon in the eastern part of the trench was a mid brown, sandy clayey silt ploughsoil [41]. Post-medieval pottery was retrieved from similar deposits seen in the other trenches and it is probable that the layer dates to the late medieval/early post-medieval period.
- 7.5.4 Truncating the earlier ploughsoil was pit [33] which was encountered at 6.63m OD and measured 3.10m NS by 0.93m EW and continued to a depth of 0.28m. The pit contained a firm, mid yellowish grey brown, sandy silt fill [32] from which fragments of late medieval pottery was retrieved.
- 7.5.5 A layer of dark greyish brown, clayey silt [42] was encountered at a height of 7.25m OD and sealed the earlier deposits within the trench. Whilst it is possible that the layer represents a later phase of ploughsoils on site, it is thought to be more probable that the layer represents a phase of redeposition of the late medieval/early post-medieval ploughsoil during the redevelopment of the Axe Street frontage in the late 19th/early 20th century.
- 7.5.6 Located on the eastern side of the trench was a late 19th/early 20th century soak-away [38] contained within construction cut [40]. The construction cut had been backfilled during construction with a mid brownish yellow, gravely sand fill [39] whilst the soak-away itself had been infilled following its disuse with a dark greyish brown, sandy silt fill [37]. All of the contexts associated with the soak-away were encountered at a height of 6.96m OD.
- 7.5.7 Located in the central northern area was a late 19th/early 20th century cellar [45] contained within construction cut [47]. The construction cut had been backfilled during construction with a mid greyish yellow brown, sandy gravel [46] whilst the cellar itself had been infilled following its disuse with a mid whitish, yellow silt sand [44]. All of the contexts associated with the cellar were encountered at a height of 7.40m OD.
- 7.5.8 Situated on the western side of the trench was a second late 19th/early 20th century cellar [25] contained within construction cut [27]. The construction cut had been backfilled during construction with a mid greyish yellow brown, sandy gravel [26] whilst the cellar itself had been infilled following its disuse with a mid whitish, yellow silt sand [24]. All of the contexts associated with the cellar were encountered at a height of 6.63m OD.

- 7.5.9 Truncating the southwestern corner of the cellar was a sub round robber cut [28] encountered at 6.72m OD. The robber cut contained a dark greyish yellow brown, sandy silt fill [29] from which small quantities of late 18th/19th century pottery, and a residual sherd of late Saxon/early Norman pottery, were retrieved.
- 7.5.10 It should be noted that during the mechanical excavation of Trench 4 and the area of mitigation two fragments of elaborately carved stone, from either tombs or gravestones, were retrieved from the modern overburden.
- 7.5.11 The remainder of the trench as seen in plan was comprised of two NS orientated service trenches. In addition a sequence of 20th century dumped deposits and concrete surfaces were evident in section. The height of the upper most deposit, a concrete layer, and the thus the height of the ground surface in the vicinity of the trench was 7.70m OD.

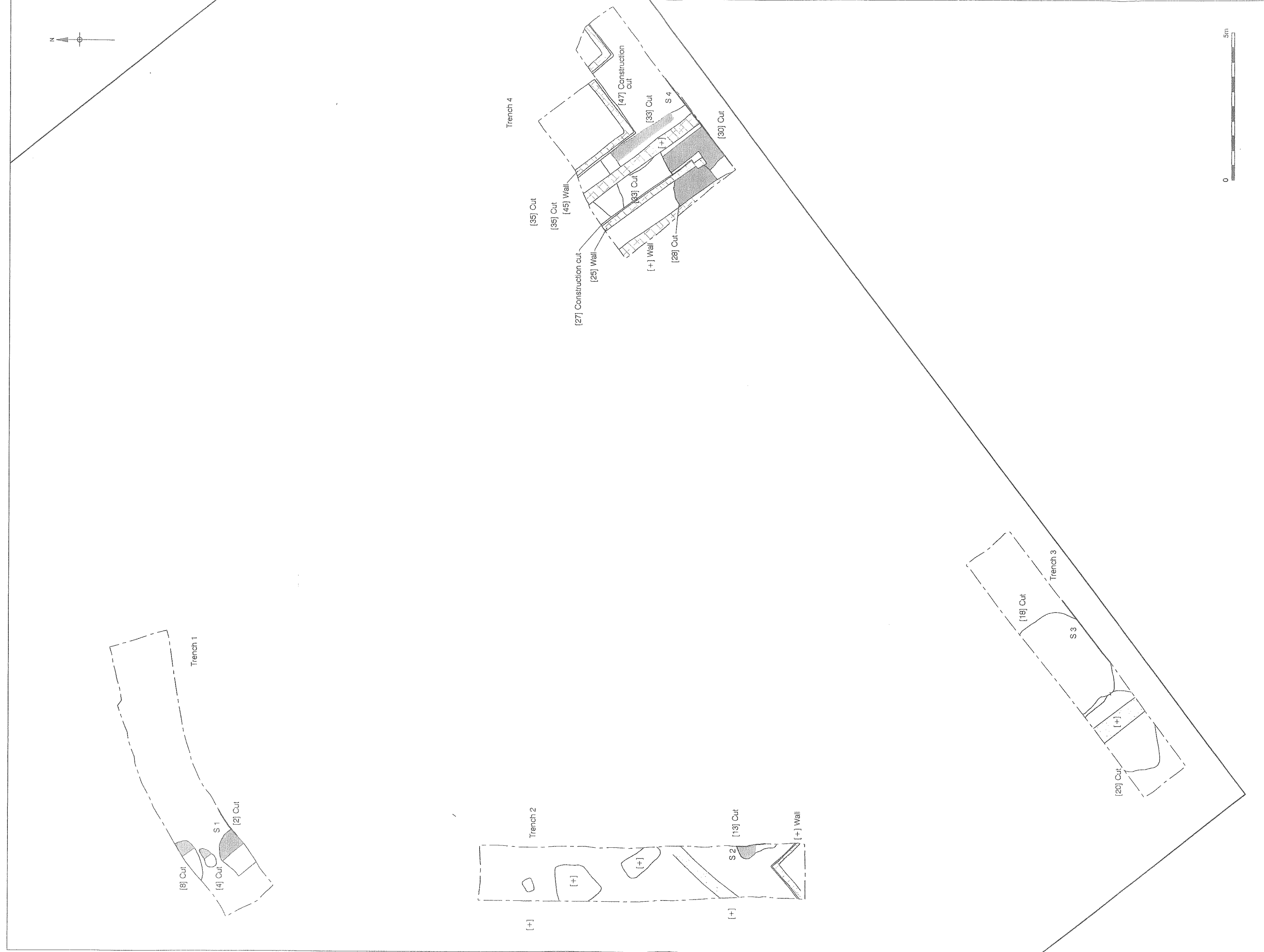


Figure 3
Trench Detail
1:125 at A3

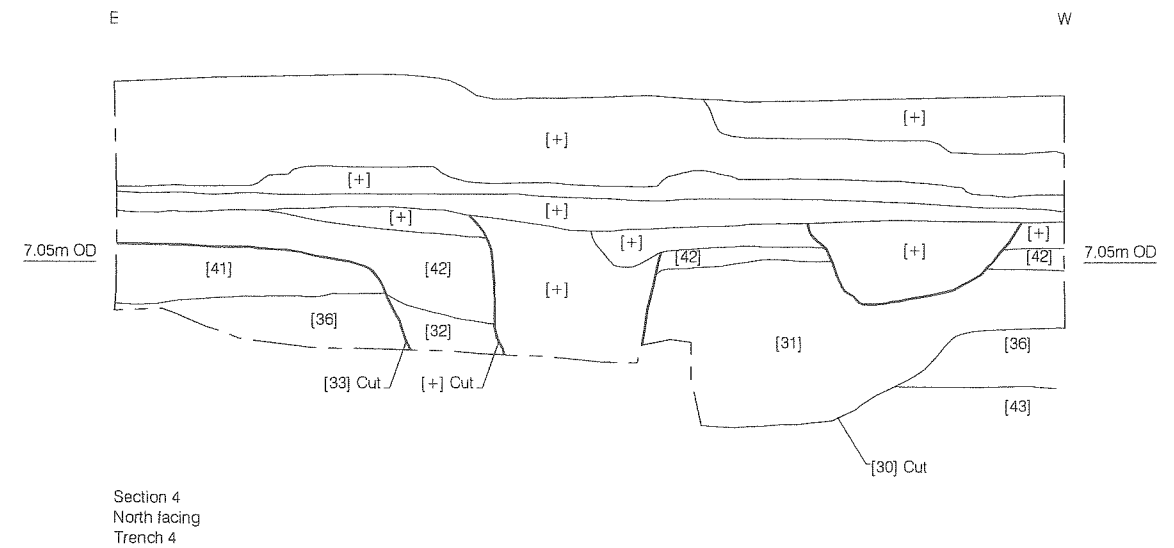
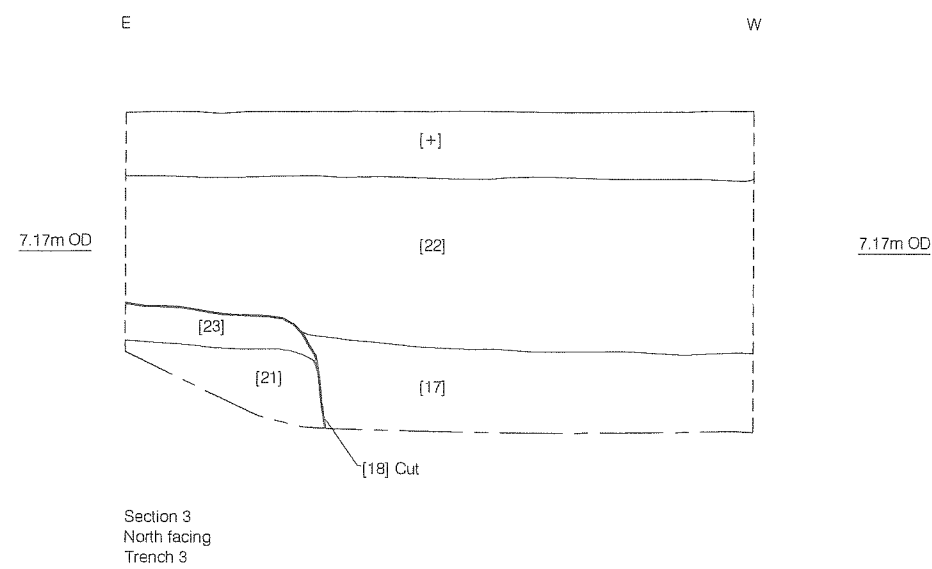
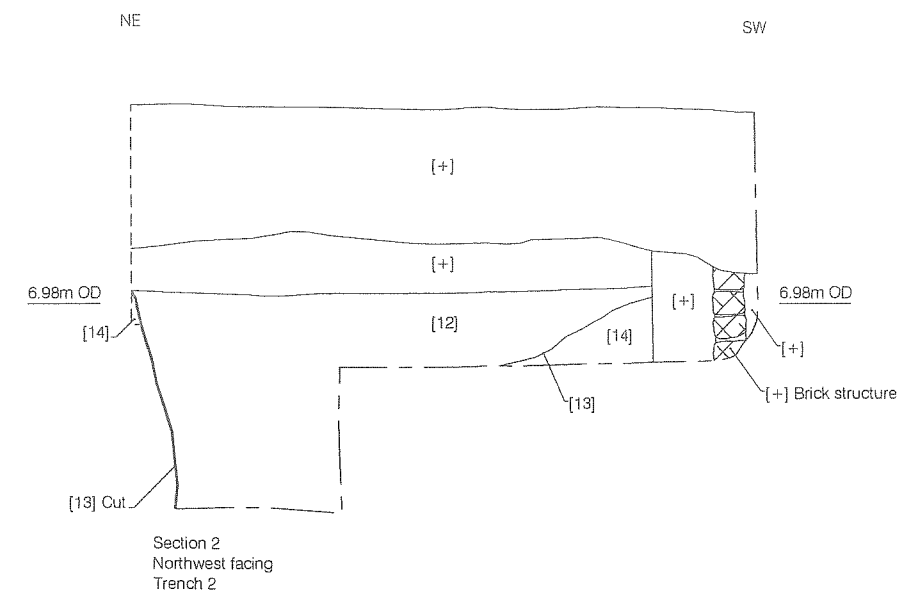
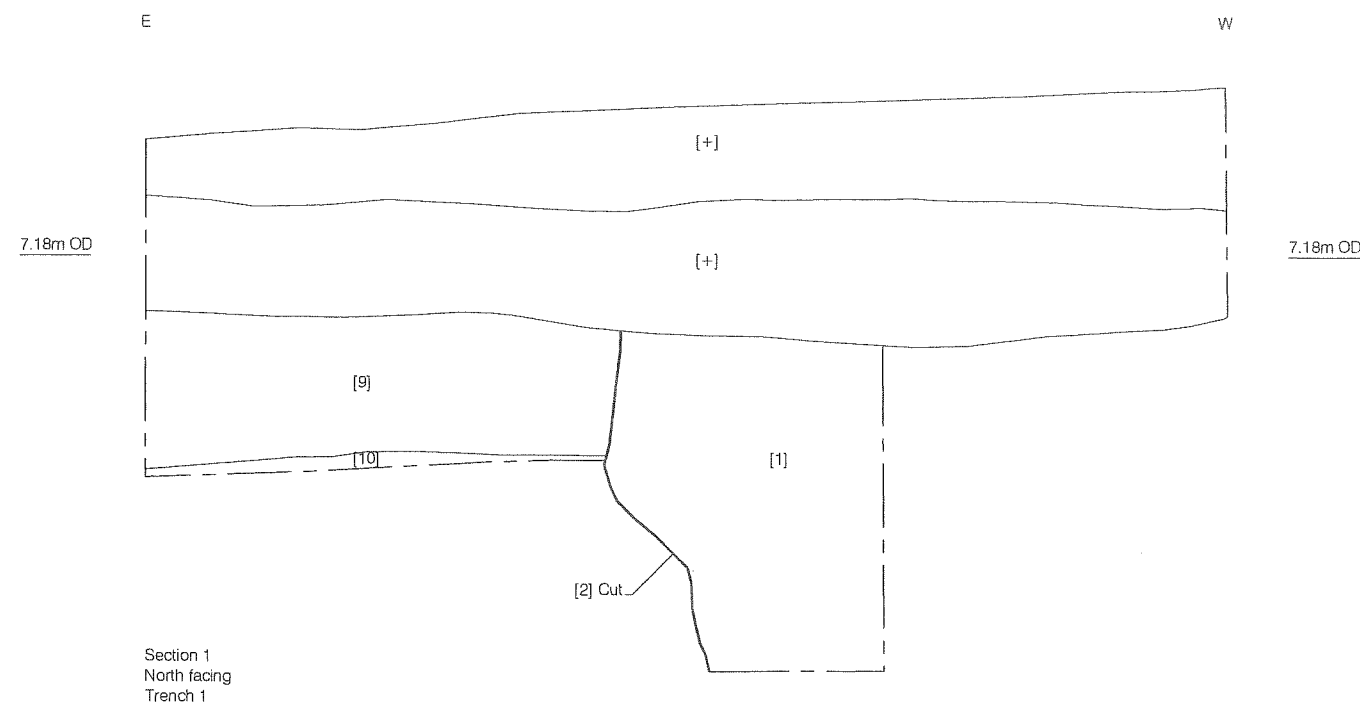


Figure 4
Sections 1-4
1:30 at A3

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The earliest deposit recorded on site was a natural sand horizon overlain by a naturally deposited gravelly sand. Whilst in Trenches 1 and 2 the natural brickearth horizon was seen to survive, along the Axe Street frontage no vestiges of this horizon remained *in situ* and it is probable that the deposit had been quarried away in antiquity. No distinct differences in the Ordnance Datum levels of the natural deposits existed across the site and it would appear that the natural topography on site was generally flat.
- 8.2 Truncating the natural horizon in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were a number of undated pit type features and a posthole. The lack of residual evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity within later features suggests that these features probably date to the medieval or post-medieval period although this proposed dating is by no means certain.
- 8.3 In the southeast corner of the site, adjacent to Axe Street, a pit containing medieval pottery was excavated. The presence of the pit, in addition to the recent excavation of a number of 12th-14th century pits to the northeast of the site (Mulligan 2007), may indicate that a focus of medieval activity existed in a localised area to the north of Axe Street during the medieval period.
- 8.4 Evidence for a homogenous ploughsoil horizon containing fragments of post-medieval pottery was recorded in Trenches 1, 3 and 4. The presence of this horizon suggests that the site was probably sited within an agricultural landscape during the late medieval/early post-medieval period.
- 8.5 A pit, truncating the ploughsoil horizon and containing late medieval pottery, was excavated in Trench 4. The presence of the pit may indicate a change of land use during the late medieval into post-medieval period, potentially focused in a localised area to the north of Axe Street.
- 8.6 Abundant evidence was found for late 19th/early 20th century development of the Axe Street frontage during both the excavation of Trench 4 and the subsequent phase of mitigation. With the exception of a late 19th/early 20th pit recorded in Trench 1 no other evidence for this period was found on site and it would appear that the development of the site at this time was focused in the southeast corner of the site.

- 8.7 The upper deposits within all the areas of excavation were comprised of 20th century dumped levelling deposits, concrete drainage covers and service trenches.
- 8.8 The presence of residual Saxon pottery in later deposits shows the nearby presence of activity from this period.
- 8.9 The archaeological evaluation was intended to assess the presence and survival of archaeological deposits within the footprint of the new development whilst the phase of mitigation was required to assess the extent of medieval activity within the southeast corner adjacent to Axe Street. Both the evaluation and phase of mitigation found a relative lack of evidence for archaeological activity dating to all periods. However, the presence of residual Saxon pottery, and medieval pits in the southeast corner strongly suggests that a focus of activity to the east of the site existed throughout these periods.

9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Paper Records

Contexts	1 - 47
Plans	8 sheets
Sections	5 sheets
Photographs:	
Digital	15 photos

9.2 The finds

Pottery	< 1 box
Ceramic building material	< 1 box
Tobacco Clay Pipe	< 1 box
Bone	< 1 box
Stone building material	1 box

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Miller Construction for funding the archaeological work and David Divers (GLAAS) for monitoring the project.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Rebecca Lythe and Phil Frickers for their assistance during the evaluation. The author would also like to thank Dave Harris for the illustrations and Lisa Lonsdale for the logistics. Furthermore, the author would like to thank Peter Moore for his project management and editing.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

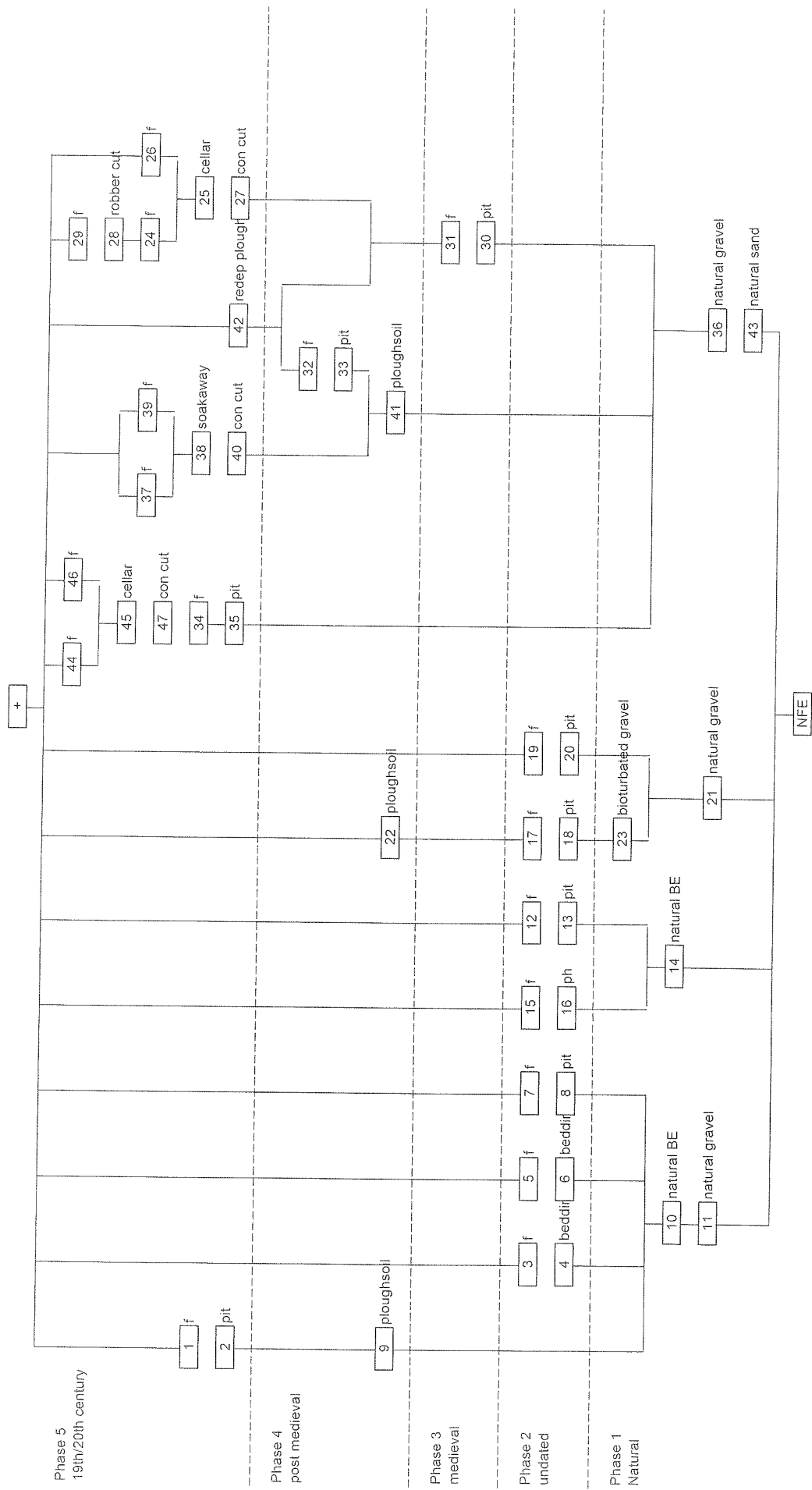
Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
LFT07	1	Tr 1	S. 1	fill	of pit [2]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	2	Tr 1	S. 1	cut	pit	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	3	Tr 1	n/a	fill	of bedding trench [4]	undated	2
LFT07	4	Tr 1	n/a	cut	bedding trench	undated	2
LFT07	5	Tr 1	n/a	fill	of bedding trench [6]	undated	2
LFT07	6	Tr 1	n/a	cut	bedding trench	undated	2
LFT07	7	n/a	n/a	fill	of posthole [8]	undated	2
LFT07	8	Tr 1	n/a	cut	posthole	undated	2
LFT07	9	n/a	S. 1	layer	ploughsoil	medieval	4
LFT07	10	Tr 1	S. 1	layer	natural brickearth	natural	1
LFT07	11	Tr 1	n/a	layer	natural gravel	natural	1
LFT07	12	Tr 2	S. 2	fill	of pit [13]	undated	2
LFT07	13	Tr 2	S. 2	cut	pit	undated	2
LFT07	14	Tr 2	S. 2	layer	natural brickearth	natural	1
LFT07	15	n/a	n/a	fill	of posthole [16]	undated	2
LFT07	16	Tr 2	n/a	cut	posthole	undated	2
LFT07	17	Tr 3	S. 3	fill	of quarry pit [18]	undated	2
LFT07	18	Tr 3	S. 3	cut	quarry pit	undated	2
LFT07	19	Tr 3	n/a	fill	of quarry pit [20]	undated	2
LFT07	20	Tr 3	n/a	cut	quarry pit	undated	2
LFT07	21	Tr 3	S. 3	layer	natural gravel	natural	1
LFT07	22	n/a	S. 3	layer	ploughsoil	post med	4
LFT07	23	n/a	S. 3	layer	natural gravel	natural	1
LFT07	24	Tr 4	n/a	fill	of cellar [25]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	25	Tr 4	n/a	masonry	cellar within [27]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	26	Tr 4	n/a	fill	of c. cut [27]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	27	Tr 4	n/a	cut	construction cut for [25]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	28	Tr 4	n/a	cut	robber cut	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	29	Tr 4	n/a	fill	of robber cut [28]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	30	Tr 4	S. 4	cut	pit	medieval	3
LFT07	31	Tr 4	S. 4	fill	of pit [30]	medieval	3
LFT07	32	Tr 4	S. 4	fill	of pit [33]	Late medieval	4
LFT07	33	Tr 4	S. 4	cut	pit	Late medieval	4
LFT07	34	Tr 4	n/a	fill	of pit [35]	19th/20th century	5

LFT07	35	Tr 4	n/a	cut	pit	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	36	Tr 4	S. 4	layer	natural gravel	natural	1
LFT07	37	Tr 4	n/a	fill	of soak-away[38]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	38	Tr 4	n/a	masonry	soak-away within [40]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	39	Tr 4	n/a	fill	of c. cut [40]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	40	Tr 4	n/a	cut	construction cut for [38]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	41	Tr 4	S. 4	layer	ploughsoil	post med	4
LFT07	42	n/a	S. 4	layer	ploughsoil	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	43	n/a	S. 4	layer	natural sand	natural	1
LFT07	44	Tr 4	n/a	fill	of cellar [45]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	45	Tr 4	n/a	masonry	cellar within [47]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	46	Tr 4	n/a	fill	of c. cut [47]	19th/20th century	5
LFT07	47	Tr 4	n/a	cut	construction cut for [45]	19th/20th century	5

APPENDIX 2: SECTION INDEX

Site Code	Section No.	Scale	Datum	Trench No.	Co-ordinates	Comments	Sheets No.
LFT07	1	1.10	7.18	Tr 1	n/a	north facing	1
LFT07	2	1.10	6.98	Tr 2	n/a	northwest facing	1
LFT07	3	1.10	7.17	Tr 3	n/a	north facing	1
LFT07	4	1.10	7.05	Tr 4	n/a	north facing	2

APPENDIX 3: MATRIX



APPENDIX 5: ARTEFACT SPOT DATING

An Archaeological Evaluation at NHS LIFT Health Centre, Axe Street, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Site Code: LFT 07

Artefact Spot Dating

Frank Meddens, Kevin Hayward, Kevin Rielly October 2007

Pottery Spot Dates

Context No	No of Sherds	Type	Date Range
1	1	London Ware	1180-1300
1	1	Mill Green	1270-1350
1	1	Sunderland slipware	1850-1900
1	1	Refined Victorian Whiteware	1880-1920
9	1	London Ware	1180-1300
9	2	Mill Green	1270-1350
29	1	Late Saxon/Early Norman Shellyware	900-1100
	1	Staffordshire Slipware	18-19 th century
	4	Transfer Printed ware	19 th century
31	2	Late Saxon Shellyware	700-950
31	2	Sandy Shellyware	1000-1100
31	1	French Whiteware import	1180-1300
31	1	Mill Green	1270-1350
32	3	Late Medieval Redware	1550-1700
34	2	Transfer Printed ware	19 th century

Clay Tobacco Pipe Spot Dates

32	2	Stems	
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Ceramic Building Material Spot Dates

1	1	Medieval tile	1300-1500
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1	1	Pan roof tile	1660-1850
25	1	Brick – fabric 3032, poorly made	1664-1800
29	1	Wall tile	19-20 th century

Animal Bone Identification

5	1	Cattle metapodial	
31	1	Cattle rib	
32	2	Cattle longbone	

Worked Stone Identification

+	1	Portland stone tomb/gravestone fragment	
+	1	Portland stone tomb/gravestone fragment – “pineapple” hub	

APPENDIX 5: OASIS REPORT

1 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

1.1.1 Printable version

1.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-27153

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation and Phase of Mitigation at the NHS LIFT Heath, Axe Street, Barking
Short description of the project	The evaluation and phase of mitigation found evidence for natural gravels and sands overlain by a naturally deposited brickearth horizon. A number of undated cut features truncated the natural horizon, as did a medieval pit close to the frontage of Axe Street. A ploughsoil horizon, truncated by a late medieval pit, sealed the earlier deposits on site suggesting that the site served an agricultural use during the later part of the medieval period and early part of the post medieval period. Evaluation of the southeast corner of the site exposed the presence of a number of late 19th/early 20th century masonry walls apparently associated with structures fronting Axe Street at the turn of the century.
Project dates	Start: 16-05-2007 End: 18-05-2007
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LTF07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation

Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Geographical context	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING NHS LIFT Health Centre, Axe Street, Barking
Postcode	IG11

Study area 11111.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 4430 8390 51.5350346645 0.08076916492260 51 32 06 N 000 04 50 E
 Point

Height OD Min: 6.65m Max: 6.85m

Project details

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project design originator Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Joanna Taylor

Type of sponsor/funding body Miller Construction

Name of sponsor/funding body Miller Construction

Physical Archive LAARC
 recipient

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive LAARC
 recipient

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'

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

Paper Archive LAARC
 recipient

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media 'Context
 available sheet','Correspondence','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey',
 ', 'Unpublished Text'

Photograph

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Publication type

Title An Archaeological Evaluation and Phase of Mitigation at the NHS LIFT Health
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Entered by Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)

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2 OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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