Assessment of Archaeological Investigations, Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

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July 2007

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Assessment of Archaeological Investigations, Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Site Code: BNA04

National Grid Reference: TQ 4435 8400

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1 ABSTRACT (figs 1 & 2)

1.1 This document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted as part of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4435 8400.

1.2 Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects and Nigel Rose Management (Ardmore Group), on behalf of Redrow Group Services, to undertake a multi-phased programme of archaeological work. This document details a phase of archaeological mitigation undertaken as part of Regeneration Phase II, conducted between 31st July and 15th August 2007, and references an associated archaeological evaluation conducted beforehand (see Mulligan 2007). Archaeological work conducted as part of Regeneration Phase I has been detailed previously and does not form part of this assessment report (see Mulligan 2005; Pickard 2004).

1.3 The evaluation and mitigation of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II demonstrated the presence of *in situ* Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity on site. Whilst the evidence for Saxon occupation was minimal, archaeological cut features dating to the 11th/12th centuries comprised a number of structures, with associated internal and external pits, aligned with Ripple Road. Later activity attributed to the 13th/14th centuries, the 15th/16th centuries and the 17th-20th centuries suggested that after the disuse/destruction of the earlier medieval buildings the site was largely utilised for pitting and probable agricultural/horticultural activity.

2 INTRODUCTION (figs 1 & 2)

2.1 This document assesses the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted as part of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The regeneration site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4435 8400.

2.2 The development site consists of a block of land bound by Axe Street to the south, Clockhouse Avenue to the north-west and Ripple Road to the north-east. The regeneration works incorporate an area measuring c.1.6ha and the site is divided in to two areas corresponding to two phases of regeneration, e.g. Phase I and Phase II (Hutchinson 2004; Moore 2007). Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase I consisted of the southern portion of the site, adjacent to Axe Street (see Mulligan 2005; Pickard 2004) whilst Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, the archaeological investigation of which is detailed in this report, comprised the north and north-west of the site adjacent to Clockhouse Avenue and Ripple Road.

2.3 Within the defined boundary of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Area Phase II, two areas of archaeological mitigation were undertaken. The first, Trench 17, was located adjacent to the north-west boundary of the site whilst the second, Trench 18, was located in the north adjacent to Ripple Road. Prior to the mitigation, an evaluation was undertaken across the extent of the Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II and Trenches 12 and 13, e.g. the trenches where archaeological deposits were present, are referenced in the assessment (see Mulligan 2007).

2.4 The evaluation and mitigation of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II demonstrated the presence of *in situ* Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity. Whilst the evidence for Saxon occupation was minimal, archaeological cut features dating to the 11th/12th centuries comprised a number of structures, with associated internal and external pits, aligned with Ripple Road. Later activity attributed to the 13th/14th centuries, the 15th/16th centuries and the 17th-20th centuries suggested that after the disuse/destruction of the earlier medieval buildings the site was largely utilised for pitting and probable agricultural/horticultural activity.

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 BNA04.

2.6 This report outlines the results of the Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II archaeological investigations and assesses their importance. Recommendations for further analysis are also made, along with proposals for the publication of the results.

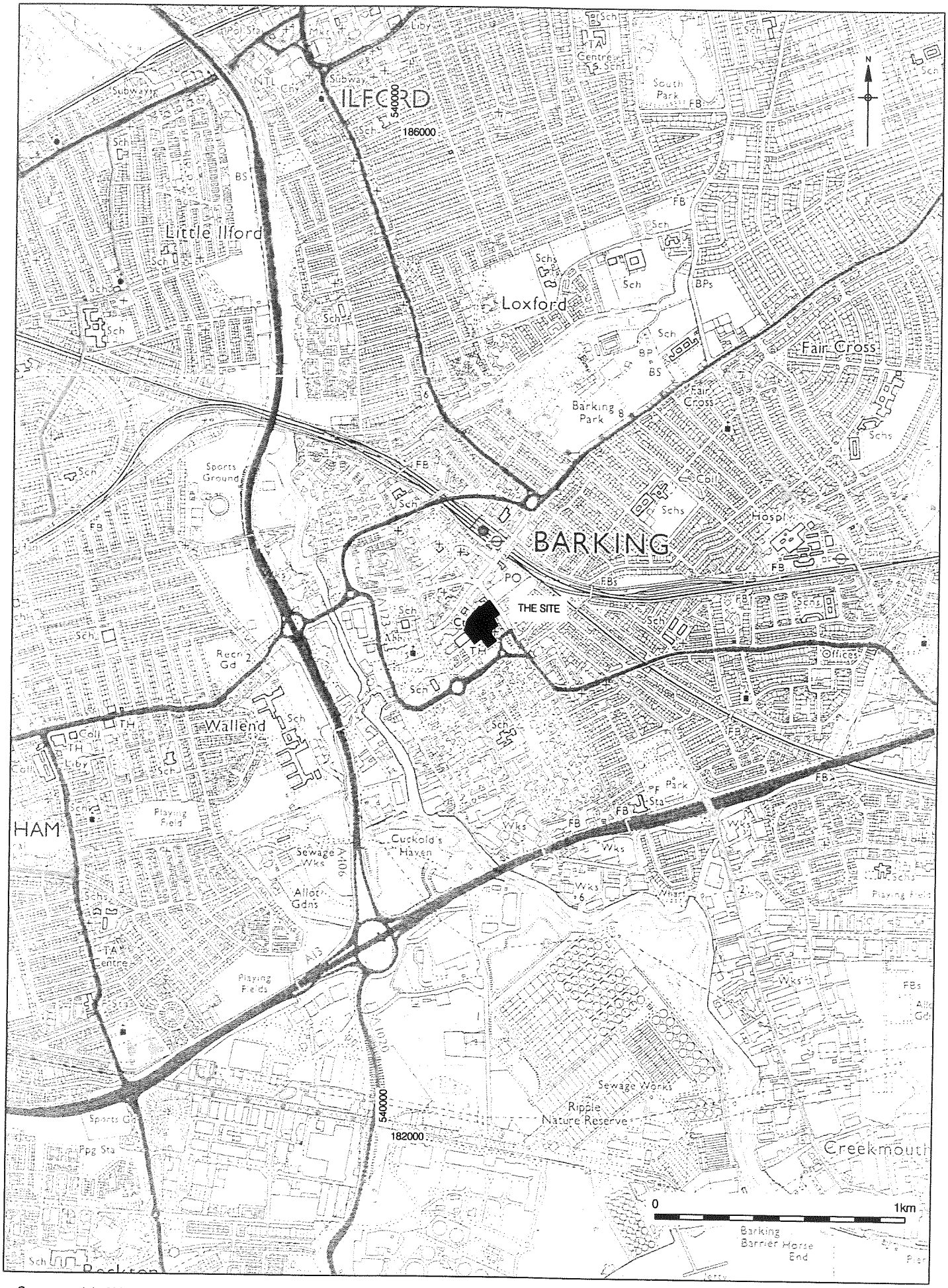


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

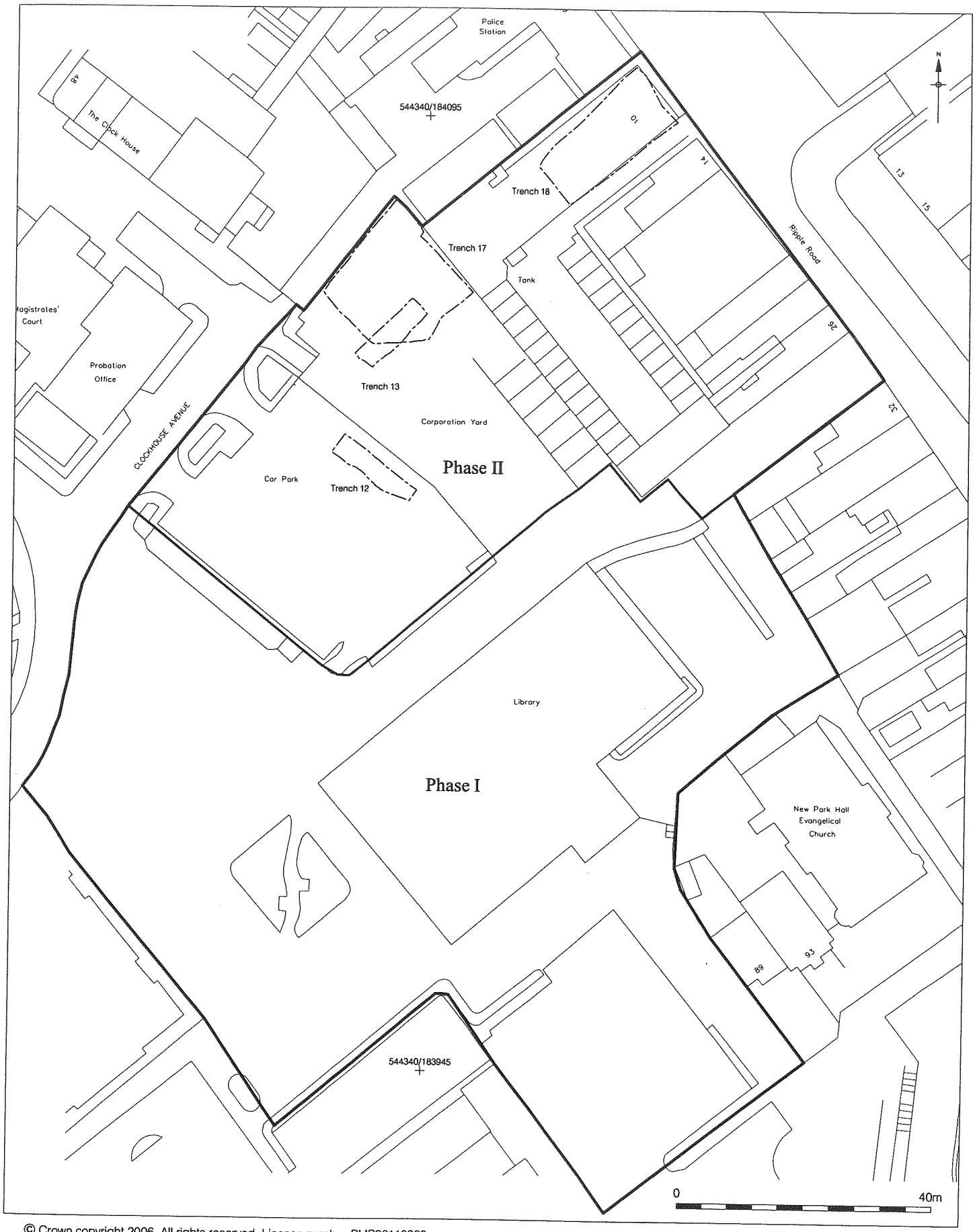


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is located within one of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's Archaeological Priority Zones (APZ) and as a consequence a Desk-Based Assessment was compiled prior to its regeneration (Hutchinson 2004). The following is a summary of the Borough's Unitary Development Plan, initially approved in 1995, re-approved in 2004 and soon to be replaced by a new Local Development Framework in 2008 (LDF):

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham UDP

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 fist 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.

POLICY DE39

The council will notify English Heritage of planning applications found to correlate with sites as shown on the archaeological constraints map, as early as possible.

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 (Geological Survey Sheet 257: British Regional Geology 1976 50). Approximately 500m to the west of the site the gravel terrace is cut by the River Roding, which forms a shallow alluvial filled valley draining south into the Thames at Barking Reach.

4.2 The site occupies an area of higher ground which may be considered important as the gravel outcrops are close to the main river channel thus providing the nearest firm ground and landing areas up stream from the River Thames (Hutchinson 2004).

4.3 Ordnance Datum heights on the natural gravel have been obtained during previous archaeological investigations on site and in its vicinity:

- Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase I: 5.62m OD (Pickard 2004; but probably reflective of a truncated horizon)
- Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II evaluation: 6.74m OD – 6.55m OD (Mulligan 2007)
- Axe Street (adjacent south-west): 6.90m OD (Taylor 2007a)
- Gascoigne Estate (150m south): 7.48m OD – 6.80m OD (Keith-Lucas 2003)

4.4 The geological survey indicates that immediately to the east of the site the terrace gravel is overlain by a naturally formed brickearth horizon. A detailed distribution plan of the brickearth is not available and its location across Barking is largely unknown, however, natural brickearth was encountered during the Phase II evaluation of the site and was encountered between 7.02m OD and 6.86m OD, with archaeological features present in the areas of higher ground, e.g. the north-west of the site (Mulligan 2007). In addition the natural brickearth horizon was encountered at 6.78m OD during recent investigations to the south-west of the site, adjacent to Axe Street (Taylor 2007a).

4.5 During the mitigation natural brickearth was encountered at a high of 7.31m OD in the north-west of the site indicating a downward slope from north to south in the natural topography.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based assessment (DBA), which comprehensively documented the known archaeological and historical background of the site, was prepared in 2004 (Hutchinson 2004). The following discussion summarises the findings of that report and is supplemented with archaeological results obtained during recent work both on site and in the vicinity.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The DBA recorded that within the 500m radius of the site the only indication of prehistoric activity was a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery. Whilst the DBA demonstrated a dearth of prehistoric material it did indicate that beyond 500m radius evidence of prehistoric activity, particularly that associated with peat horizons formed from the Mesolithic/Neolithic through to the Bronze Age, was significantly more plentiful. Of particular note was the suggestion that the area occupied by Barking Abbey, to the west of the site, may have been utilised during the prehistoric eras (Hutchinson 2004).

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 There is no evidence to suggest that the site, or its vicinity, were subject to usage during the Roman period for no known Roman roads or settlements are located nearby and no Roman findspots exist in the 500m radius of the site. However, as with the prehistoric period, there is evidence to suggest that the area occupied by Barking Abbey may have experienced some usage during this period (Hutchinson 2004).

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 The first documentary reference to Barking dates to AD 735 and refers to the establishment of a village and abbey in AD 666. During the 9th century the abbey was destroyed by the Danes however, by the 10th century it had been rebuilt and was considered to be one of the most powerful religious houses in the country. Excavations at Abbey Road have indicated that a port was situated on the River Roding adjacent to the abbey (Hutchinson 2004).

5.4.2 A second, secular, Saxon settlement is thought to have existed to the north and east of the abbey along present day North Street, c.300m north-west of the site. Excavations in this area have found evidence of Saxon occupation and elements of the existing street plan in this area of Barking may have originated during the latter part of the Saxon period (Hutchinson 2004).

5.4.3 Whilst Saxon occupation within Barking is well documented, findspots within a 500m radius are minimal and consist of Middle Saxon loom weights observed during construction work at St Paul's School and a possible Saxon chalk wall at East Street (Hutchinson 2004). The general absence of Saxon material within the vicinity suggests that the site was located beyond the two main *foci* of settlement.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Documentary evidence indicates the settlement pattern established during the Late Saxon period continued throughout the medieval period with occupation being largely confined to the abbey and the areas to its north and east. However, archaeological evidence does exist to suggest that during this period the settlement may have expanded south of the main market area, e.g. closer to the study area (Hutchinson 2004).

5.5.2 Archaeological investigations conducted in the south of the site (Phase I) demonstrated that large areas had suffered extensive truncation during the 19th and 20th centuries and, perhaps as a direct consequence of the level of truncation, only one feature of late-medieval date was recorded (Moore 2007; Mulligan 2005; Pickard 2004). However, the Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II evaluation demonstrated that medieval features including a ditch, pits, postholes and stakeholes, representative of low-level usage during the medieval period existed *in situ* (Mulligan 2007).

5.5.3 Recent archaeological investigations to the south-west, adjacent to Axe Street, found evidence of medieval pitting and it was suggested that the low-level presence of medieval material supported the premise that a focus of activity existed to the east of the site during the medieval period (Taylor 2007a).

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 The earliest map of Barking is dated 1653 which shows c.170 houses clustered around North Street, Heath Street, East Street, the wharf and the market place. The south of the town, and the site, is shown as being occupied by marshland and it is not until the late 19th century that development of the site is recorded.

5.6.2 During the evaluation of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, post-medieval ploughsoil horizons and occasional pits were recorded (Mulligan 2007). In addition, recent archaeological investigations conducted to the south-west, adjacent to Axe Street, found evidence of post-medieval ploughsoils and, low densities of, pitting which together were considered to support the premise that the site was situated within an agricultural area to the west of the main settlement (Taylor 2007a).

5.6.3 The buildings existing on site in 1894 included a mortuary, fire station, meeting rooms, rope works, Park Hall and terraced houses, indicating that the area of land occupied by the site had become a municipal focal point by the late 19th century (Hutchinson 2004).

5.6.4 The 1915 Ordnance Survey indicates that by this time public baths, a small library, a Club House and more terraced housing had been built and the rope works had been replaced by an Electricity Works. Despite the development on site the central part remained relatively undeveloped aside from a cluster of small buildings (Hutchinson 2004).

5.6.5 Demolition, clearance and construction was undertaken on site during the post-WWII years through to the last decade of the 20th century and undoubtedly impacted on any underlying archaeological sequence (Hutchinson 2004).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY (fig 2)

6.1 The archaeological mitigation, conducted as part of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, included excavation and watching brief, undertaken between 31st July and 15th August 2007 (Mahar 2007). The archaeological mitigation was necessitated following the results of an evaluation conducted earlier in 2007 which had demonstrated that archaeological features and deposits dating to the medieval and post-medieval period remained *in situ*. The assessment report references and incorporates the archaeological sequences recorded in evaluation Trenches 12 and 13 (for a detailed discussion of the Phase II evaluation, including the evaluation trenches not referenced in this report, see Mulligan 2007).

6.2 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological works 'Method Statements' were compiled which detailed the methodology to be employed (Hutchinson 2007; Moore 2007). The methodology employed in the mitigation is detailed below.

6.3 Prior to the archaeological investigation, all above ground structures were demolished and removed. Following this, the removal of below ground obstructions, e.g. modern services and foundations, was undertaken under the supervision of an attendant archaeologist so as to minimise disturbance to the archaeological horizon (Mulligan 2007). Modern obstructions were left *in situ* until the completion of the archaeological programme.

6.4 The removal of none archaeological deposits was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator under the observation of an attendant archaeologist, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. The upper horizons were reduced in c.200mm spits until the uppermost archaeological, or natural, horizon was reached.

6.5 Following machining, all faces of the excavation area were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. If archaeological features were encountered hand excavation commenced and when not present the area was promptly recorded, allowing development works to continue. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

6.6 As a consequence of the unsuitability of soil conditions for organic survival, no environmental samples were taken during the archaeological investigations.

6.7 A 5m site grid, from which all archaeological contexts were located, was established and located to the National Ordnance Grid using a Total Station Theodolite.

6.8 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.

6.9 A full photographic record, including black and white prints, colour transparencies and digital, was maintained throughout the investigations.

6.10 A temporary benchmark was transferred from a nearby Ordnance Survey Benchmark from which all archaeological Ordnance Datum heights were thus calculated.

6.11 The site was given the site code BNA04.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each mitigation context and its position in the phased stratigraphic matrix. Whilst Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when considered relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence, for the most part this information can be accessed in Appendix 1.

7.1.2 Whilst the archaeological evaluation of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II has previously been documented, the results are nonetheless referenced, though not fully detailed, in this report. The archaeological phases referred to in this report supersede those applied to the 2007 evaluation and phase alterations can be found in Appendix 2. Ordnance Datum levels are also detailed in Appendix 2, however, dimensions and soil descriptions are not reiterated (see Mulligan 2007 for extended discussion of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II evaluation).

7.1.3 When reference is made in the discussion to the specialist appendices the applicable context/s are denoted "*".

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Natural gravel, [1003], [1044] and [1045], was identified during the evaluation of the site and was encountered at c.6.70.

7.2.2 The gravel was overlain by a naturally deposited brickearth horizon [1015] and [1161], which was encountered in all areas of investigation and was present at heights between 7.02m OD and 7.32m OD characteristic of a north-south downward slope.

7.3 Phase 2: Saxon (fig 3)

7.3.1 Truncating the brickearth in Trench 17 was a sub-rectangular pit, [1149], which measured 1.51m north-south by 0.88m east-west by 0.23m depth and was encountered at 7.33m OD. The pit contained fill [1148] within which were fragments of daub and fragments of pottery dated between the 5th and 8th centuries (Appendices 3 and 6). The pit represents the only certain and *in situ* evidence of Saxon activity on site.

7.3.2 A possible pit or ditch, [1014], recorded during the evaluation, was also attributed to Phase 2 as a consequence of its stratigraphic position, e.g. it was truncated by Phase 3a contexts. The

pit was encountered at 6.72m OD and contained fill [1013] from which no cultural material was retrieved.

7.4 Phase 3a: 11th/12th century (fig 4)

Mitigation Trench 17 and evaluation Trenches 12 and 13

7.4.1 A subsoil horizon, *[1034], encountered at levels of between 6.96m OD and 7.27m OD, was recorded as sealing the natural brickearth during the Phase II evaluation. Pottery dating to between the 11th and early 13th centuries was retrieved from the subsoil horizon, whilst a fragment of late 19th/20th century glass is considered intrusive (Appendices 3 and 4). This layer was not recorded during the investigation of the site and it is probable that it represents an isolated area of soil in the central west of the site.

7.4.2 In the east of Trench 17 nine postholes ([1137]; [1139]; [1141]; [1143]; [1145]; [1157]; [1170]; [1172]; [1174], filled respectively by *[1136]; [1138]; [1140]; [1142]; [1144]; [1156]; [1169]; [1171]; [1173]) formed two parallel lines on a north-south orientation. The group of postholes were assigned 'structure number' [1110] and spanned a distance of 5.51m north-south by 2.72m east-west. Pottery in use between the 11th and early 13th centuries was retrieved from one of the posthole fills (Appendix 3).

7.4.3 A short distance to the east an additional group of four postholes (comprising postholes *[1164]; [1166]; [1168]; [1176], filled respectively by *[1163]; [1165]; [1168]; [1175]) formed a second north-south aligned structure, with possible evidence of an east-west orientated return. The group of postholes were assigned 'structure number' [1111] and covered an area measuring 5.08m north-south by 1.46m east-west. Pottery dating to between the 12th/early 13th century and also to the post-medieval period was attributed to one of the postholes, however, it is considered that the latter fragments of pottery are intrusive (Appendix 3).

7.4.4 Located in a central-north position between the two structures were pits [1151] and [1155], filled respectively by *[1150] and *[1154], whilst in a central location was pit [1180], filled by [1179]. Pottery dated between the 11th and early 13th century and building material in use from the early 12th century through to the 18th century, was retrieved. The pits probably represent the use of open land, possibly a yard area, located between the structures, for rubbish disposal. Fragments of cattle bone were retrieved from the central-north pit fills (Appendix 8).

7.4.5 In the north of Trench 17 two additional postholes ([1273] and [1275] filled respectively by [1272] and [1274]) may represent a third north-south aligned structure. In addition five postholes ([1017]; [1022]; [1024]; [1028]; [1030], filled respectively by *[1016]; [1021]; [1023]; [1027]; [1029]) in evaluation Trench 13 and one posthole, [1038] filled by [1037], in evaluation Trench 12 potentially represent either southern continuations or, alternatively, separate structures. Cattle and goose bone was retrieved from a posthole fill (Appendix 8). Enclosed by

the evaluation Trench 13 postholes was pit [1026], filled by [1025], which may represent a storage pit in use within the structure.

7.4.6 The significant amount of structural activity attributed to Phase 3a within evaluation Trenches 12 and 13 and mitigation Trench 17 represents the development of the central west of the site during the 11th/12th century.

Trench 18

7.4.7 In the east of Trench 18 a north-west/south-east alignment of postholes with a right angle return at its southern limit, were present. The group of postholes were assigned 'Structure number' [1113] and consisted of: [1224]; 1226]; [1228]; [1230]; [1232]; [1234]; [1236], filled respectively by: [1223]; [1225]; [1227]; [1229]; [1231]; [1233]; [1235]. The structure measured 5.60m north-west/south-east by 3.08m north-east/south-west. Although not attributed to the structure during the excavation it is probable that posthole [1240], filled by [1239], represents an internal post within it. Also located within the structure were three pits ([1129]; [1135]; [1242], filled respectively by *[1128]; *[1134]; [1241]) probably representative of internal storage features. Building material in use from the early 12th to 18th century and burnt stone was retrieved from the internal pits, whilst in addition, chicken and goose metatarsals were present (Appendices 6, 7 and 8). The structural alignments conform to that of Ripple Road, located to the north-east, and it is probable that the structure represents the use of the street frontage during the 11th/12th century.

7.4.8 Immediately to the south-east, and again respecting the alignment of Ripple Road, were an additional four postholes ([1256], [1258], [1260]; [1262], filled respectively by [1255], [1257], [1259]; [1261]). The postholes were assigned structure number [1112] and covered an area measuring 2.62m north-west/south-east by 2.00m north-east/south-west. Located within the building was pit [1264], filled by [1263], which again is probably representative of an internal storage pit. The structural alignments conform to that of Ripple Road, located to the north-east, and again it is probable that the structure represents the use of the street frontage during the 11th/12th century.

7.4.9 The presence of postholes [1252] and [1254], filled respectively by [1251] and [1253], may indicate that a north-west/south-east orientated fence line connected, or alternatively separated, the two structures. The presence of an animal burrow, [1138] filled by [1137], eludes to the external nature of the land to the south-west of the fence.

7.4.10 To the south-west of the two structures were a number of postholes (consisting of [1200]; [1202]; [1212]; [1222]; [1247]; [1269], filled respectively by: [1199]; [1201]; *[1211]; [1221]; [1248]; [1268]), however no definable structural arrangement could be discerned and it is probable they represent the fragmentary remains of either land divisions or small structures to the rear of the street frontage. Three iron casket mounts, building material in use before the

18th century and burnt stone was retrieved from one of the postholes (Appendices 5, 6 and 7). In addition, the presence of pit [1208], filled by [1207], may represent yard/external land usage in this area.

7.4.11 The significant amount of structural activity attributed to Phase 3a within Trench 18 represents the development of the north-east of the site, adjacent to a probable precursor of Ripple Road, during the 11th/12th century.

7.5 Phase 3b: 13th/14th century (fig 5)

7.5.1 The presence of a north-east/south-west orientated ditch [1120], filled by *[1219], indicates that by the 13th/14th century structure [1112] was no longer in use and the land occupying the western frontage of Ripple Road had been sub-divided. Two additional ditches, [1120] and [1210] filled respectively by [1215] and *[1209], were located further to the south, the latter of which may represent a continuation of the ditch which truncated the Phase 3a structure. Whilst it is possible that structure [1113] may have remained in use during Phase 3b, given that a) it was not spatially effected by the Phase 3b ditches and b) there was an absence of cultural material datable to the 13th/14th century, would suggest that it too was no longer standing by this date. Pottery datable to the 13th/14th century and building material in use between the 12th and 18th centuries was retrieved from the ditch fills (Appendices 3 and 6).

7.5.2 Located to the south-west of the northern ditch was pit [1103], filled by *[1102], representative of pitting to the north-west of the land boundary. It would appear that the land boundary did not remain in use for an extended period of time for intercutting pits [1105] and [1107], filled by *[1104] and *[1106], also date to the 13th/14th century and truncated the ditch infill. Pottery dated between the 13th and 14th centuries, daub and cow and sheep bone was retrieved from the pits (Appendices 3, 6 and 8).

7.5.3 Four additional pits, [1109], [1196], [1198] and [1250] filled respectively by *[1108], *[1193]/*[1194]/*[1195], [1197] and *[1249], truncated, or were located in close proximity, to the pits discussed above and together represent a concentrated focus of pitting activity to the south-west of Ripple Road. Pottery in use during the 13th century through to the 15th century, building material in use between the 12th and 18th centuries, burnt stone and cattle size bone was retrieved from the pits (Appendices 3, 6, 7 and 8).

7.5.4 No archaeological material dated to the 13th/14th century was recorded in Trench 17 and it would appear that the area was largely abandoned at this time. However, the presence of a pit [1036] filled by *[1035], recorded during the Phase II evaluation suggests that, whilst limited, some usage of the central-west area was being undertaken. Pottery dated to the 13th century, burnt stone and sheep bone was retrieved from the pits (Appendices 3, 6 and 8).

7.6 Phase 4: 15th/16th century (fig 6)

7.6.1 During Phase 4 two major land boundaries, once again respective of the alignment of Ripple Road, were established on site, superseding the earlier Phase 3a and 3b land divisions. In Trench 17 ditch [1160], containing fills *[1158]/*[1159]/*[1183]/[1267] (recorded in 'slots' and therefore representative of the same episode of deposition) traversed the northern part of the investigation area on a north-west/south-east alignment, e.g. equivalent to the Ripple Road alignment. To the north of the ditch were intercutting pits [1147] and [1153], filled by *[1146] and *[1152], whilst to the south was pit [1182], filled by *[1181]. Residual 11th to 14th century pottery and late 15th to 16th century pottery, building material in use between the 13th and 17th centuries, an iron nail and cow and horse bone was retrieved from the fills (Appendices 3, 5, 6 and 8).

7.6.2 In Trench 18, ditch [1117], containing fills [1116]/*[1188]/[1189]/[1190]/*[1191] (again recorded in 'slots' and therefore representative of the same episode of deposition), was located centrally to the area of excavation on a north-east/south-west alignment, e.g. perpendicular with Ripple Road. To the north of the ditch was posthole [1206], filled by *[1203], [1204] and *[1205], the solitary nature of which makes interpretation difficult. Pottery in use between the 15th and 16th century and building material in use between the 15th and 17th century were contained within the fills (Appendices 3 and 6).

7.7 Phase 5: 17th-20th century (fig 7)

7.7.1 The remainder of the archaeological deposits and features recorded during the Phase II evaluation and mitigation were attributed to between the 17th and 20th centuries and are detailed below.

7.7.2 In Trench 18 two large pits (comprising pit [1119] filled by [1118]; *[1184]; [1185]; [1186]; [1187] and pit [1243] filled by *[1244]) were interpreted as quarry pits, representative of gravel quarrying to the south of Ripple Road. The fills within the quarry pits contained pottery in use between the 16th and 19th century, a possible Roman *tessarae*, metal slag, burnt stone, residual lithic flakes, demonstrative of possible prehistoric activity in the area, and animal bone (Appendices 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8). In addition a tree throw [1178], filled by *[1177], containing residual 13th to 16th century pottery, building material in use between the 12th and 18th century and animal bone, was recorded (Appendices 3, 6 and 8).

7.7.3 Ploughsoil horizons *[1012], *[1031], *[1033], *[1162] and *[1270] sealed the earlier archaeological horizons. Pottery dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th century and residual Saxon and medieval wares, building material in use between the 12th and 18th century, residual flint

flakes, again demonstrative of possible prehistoric activity in the area, and animal bone was retrieved from the ploughsoil horizon (Appendices 3, 6, 7 and 8).

7.7.4 Post-dating the ploughsoils were a number of dump layers, [1010], [1011], *[1032], [1245] and [1271], representative of ground raising during the late 19th/20th century. The presence of a pit, [1018] filled by [1019]/*[1020], within a stratified dump sequence recorded during the Phase II evaluation suggests the dump layers were deposited over an extended period of time with land occasional utilised during the intervening time. 19th century pottery and late 19th/20th century glass was retrieved (Appendices 3 and 4)

7.7.5 The upper deposits within all areas of investigation was comprised of modern levelling layers and concrete surfaces. The level of the ground surface prior to the regeneration of the site was c. 0.50m above the archaeological horizon, as machined to during the course of the investigations.

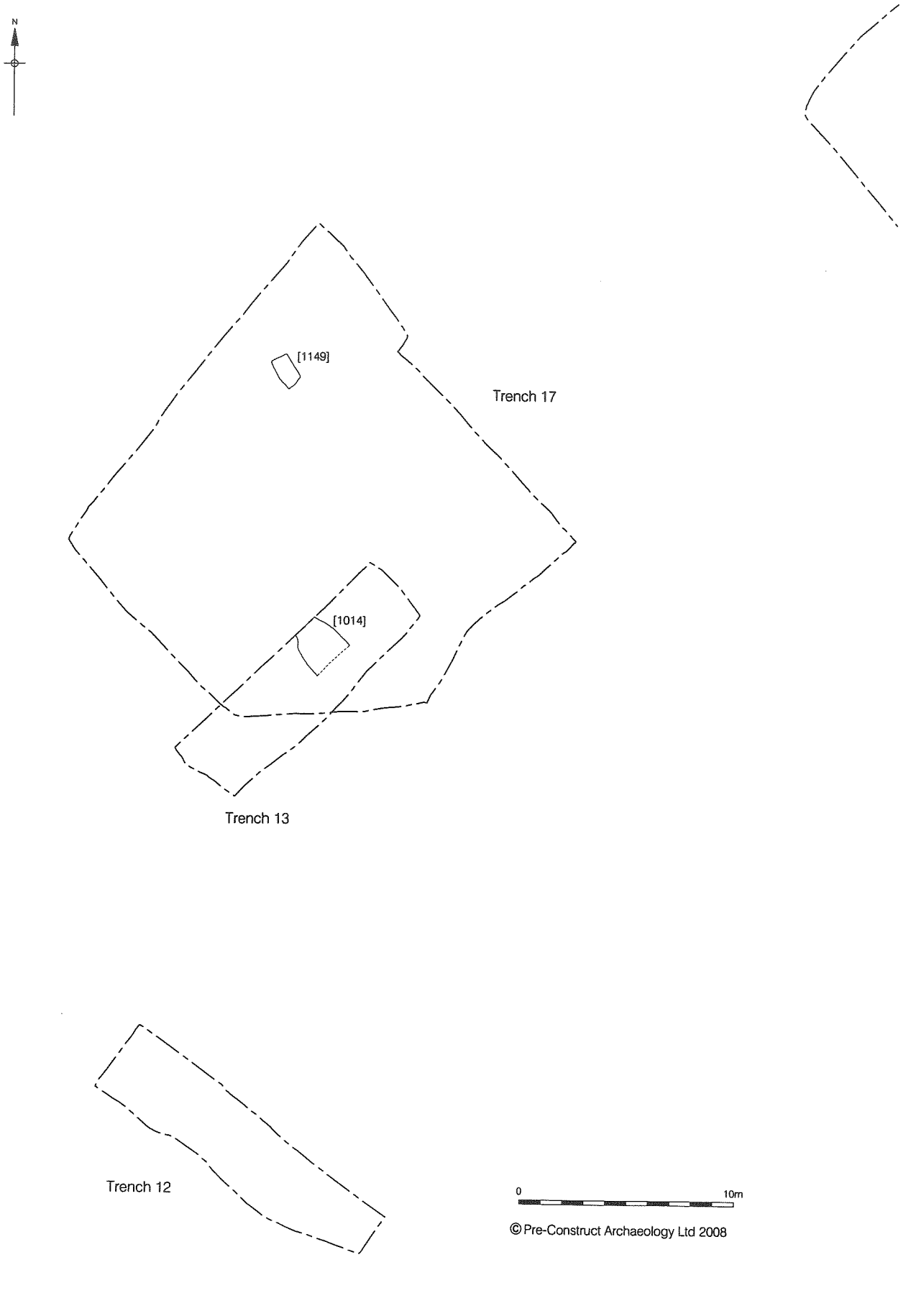


Figure 3
Phase 2: Saxon
1:250 at A4

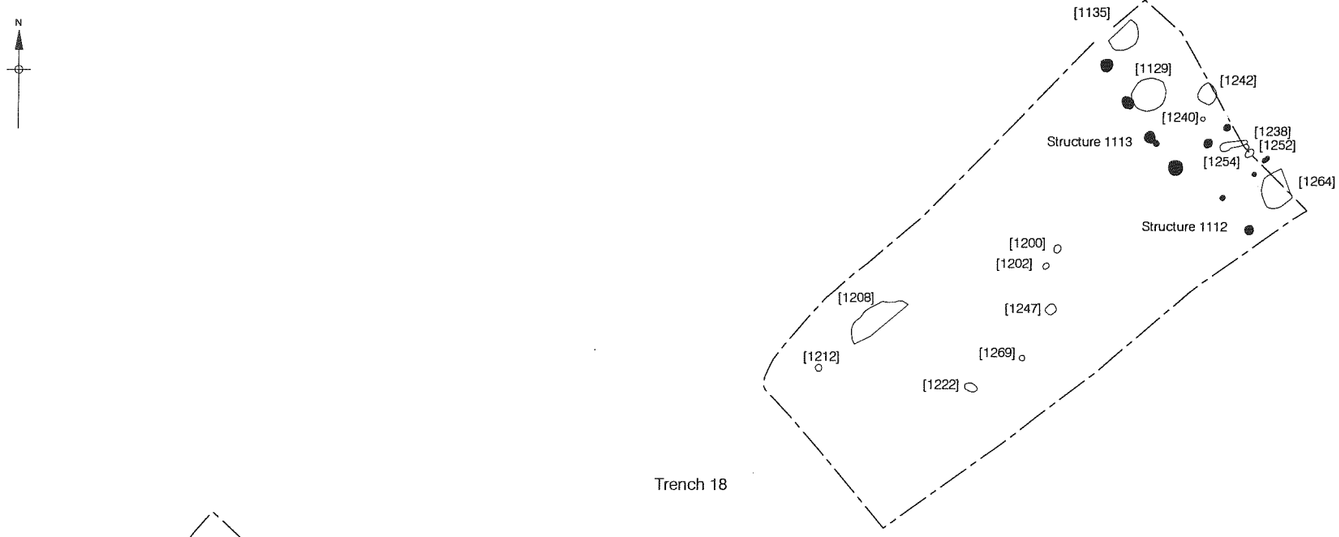


Figure 4
Phase 3a: 11th-12th century
1:250 at A3

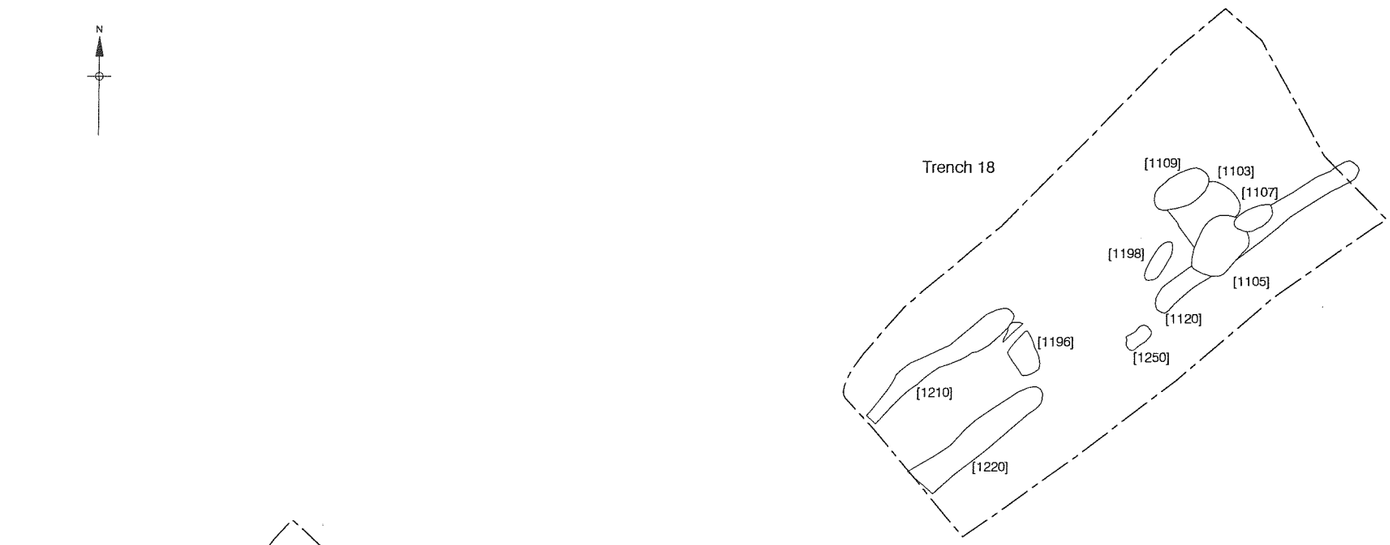
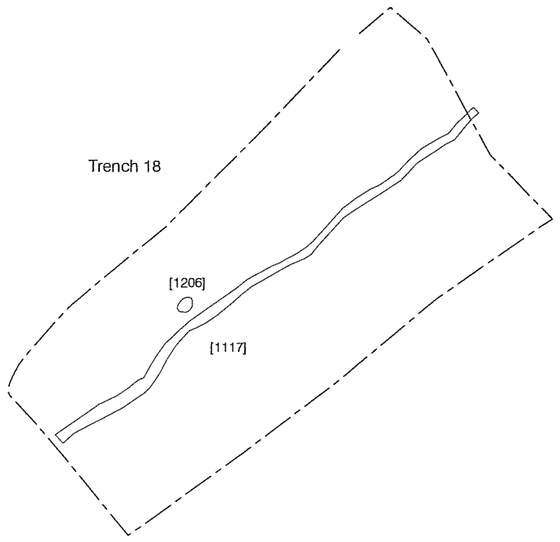
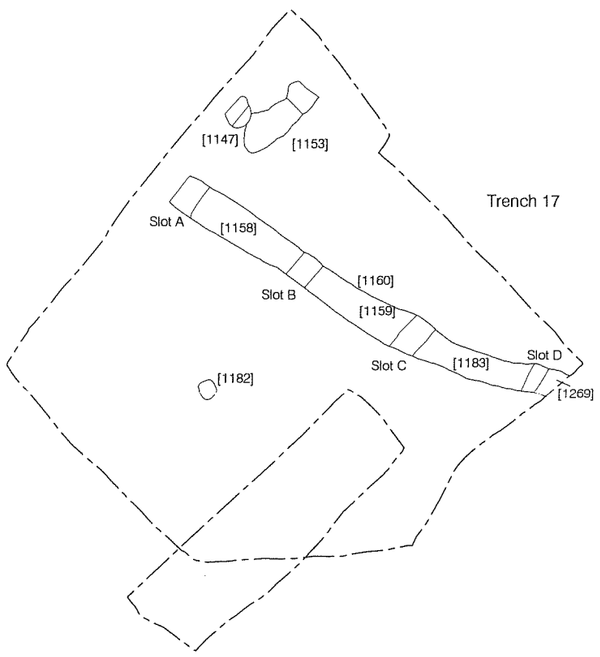


Figure 5
Phase 3b: 13th-14th century
1:250 at A3





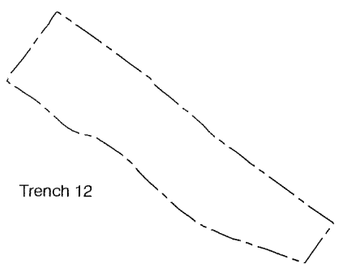


Figure 6
Phase 4: 15th-16th century
1:1250 at A3

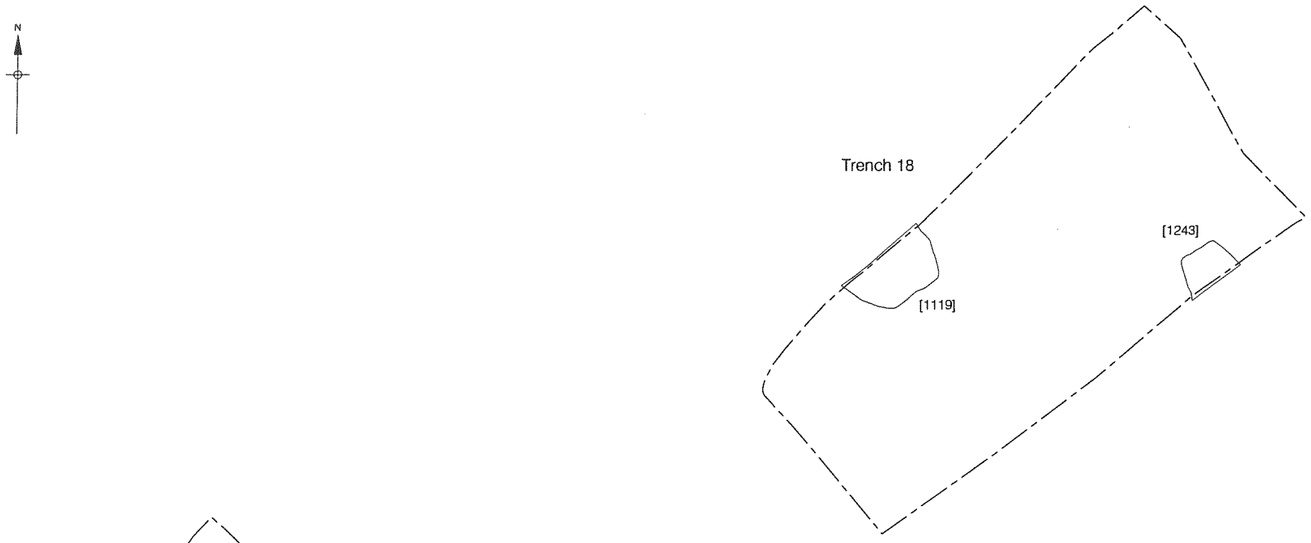


Figure 7
Phase 5: 17th -20th century
1:250 at A3

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 Original research objectives

8.1.1 Specific research objectives for the site were lain out in the Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II Method Statement compiled in 2007 (Moore 2007). These are discussed below:

- *To establish the presence or absence of any prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval archaeological activity on the site and, if present, to establish its nature / To establish the extent and nature of the medieval features found in the Phase II evaluation / To establish if the nature of activities in this area changed over time*

  Whilst a number of residual flints and Roman building material was collected during the investigations no *in situ* material was found to indicate prehistoric or Roman activity on site.

  The evaluation and mitigation of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II demonstrated the presence of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity on site. Whilst the evidence for Saxon occupation (Phase 2) was minimal, archaeological cut features dating to the 11th/12th centuries (Phase 3a) and comprised a number of structures, with associated internal and external pits, aligned with Ripple Road. Later activity attributed to the 13th/14th centuries (Phase 3b), the 15th/16th centuries (Phase 4) and the 17th-20th centuries (Phase 5) suggested that after the disuse/destruction of the Phase 3a buildings the site was largely utilised for pitting and probable agricultural/horticultural activity. Whilst no conclusions have as yet been formed with regards the Phase 3a structures, aside from that they were most probably short-lived constructed from timber and daub, it is possible that analysis of finds distributions, particularly between internal and external pits, may clarify on their usage.

- *To establish the presence or absence of a burial ground extension from Axe Street*

  No evidence of a burial ground extension, either *in situ* or residual, from Axe Street was found.

8.2 Additional Research Questions

- *What are the implications of the presence of Saxon archaeology on site when considering the Saxon period in Barking?*
- *To what extent can analysis of find type and distribution clarify on the type and usage of the Phase 3a structures?*

- *Is there any evidence to indicate that the Phase 3a buildings were domestic in nature? If not, what evidence exists to suggest their usage?*
- *Are the bird metatarsals within a pit associated with structure [1113] of significance?*
- *What conclusions can be formed by the absence of structures on site from Phase 3b onwards?*

9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Paper Records

9.1.1 Phase II Evaluation

Contexts	47 sheets
Plans	13 sheets
Sections	23 sheets

9.1.2 Phase II Mitigation

Contexts	153 sheets
Plans	109 sheets
Sections	8 sheets

9.2 Photographs (Inclusive of those generated during Regeneration Phase I)

Colour Slides (medium format)	3 films
Black and White Prints (medium format)	3 films
Black and White Prints (35mm)	2 films
Colour Slide (35mm)	2 films
Digital	1 folders

9.3 Finds (Inclusive of those collected during Regeneration Phase I)

Small finds/metal objects	2 boxes
Animal bone	1 box
Ceramic building material	1 box
Pottery	2 boxes
Glass/lithics/Clay tobacco Pipe	1 box

10 IMPORTANCE OF RESULTS AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

10.1 Importance Of The Results

10.1.1 The archaeological investigations undertaken as part of Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II have demonstrated the presence of an archaeological sequence dating to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Of particular note is the presence of a Saxon feature/s indicating the site's utilisation by nearby Saxon communities and also the structural development to the south of Ripple Road during the 11th/12th century. The apparent reversion to open land during the latter part of the medieval period, and throughout the post-medieval period, demonstrates the short lived nature of initial medieval development in this part of Barking.

10.2 Further work

10.2.1 It will be necessary to undertake spatial analysis of finds distributions by phase, with particular attention paid to the internal and external pits assigned to Phase 3a.

10.2.2 Whilst the bone assemblage is small and quite poorly preserved some interesting patterns of distribution are evident, particularly the presence of goose and chicken metatarsals within the internal pits of structure [1113], and further consideration through both time and space should be undertaken and integrated into the interpretation of the site.

10.2.3 Furthermore, analysis of the spatial distribution of building material types should be undertaken. This should elucidate on the distribution of daub, lava stone etc.

10.2.4 Comparison of the results obtained during the Phase II investigations with sites both in the immediate vicinity, and the wider Barking area, should be undertaken to place the site within its wider archaeological context.

10.2.5 Future work/research objectives have also been identified by the appropriate specialists included in the report (see appendices) and are listed below:

<u>Post-Roman Pottery</u>

- What can the stratigraphic sequence inform about the ceramic profile of Barking?
- Are different types of wares present in specific forms?

<u>Glass</u>

- No further work required.

Metal Finds

- The iron casket mounts should be included in any further publication on the site. For this purpose the three pieces should be x-rayed and drawn for illustration; further parallels to their design should be sought.

Building Material

- Comparison with unpublished and published work on building material assemblages from Barking needs to be made in order to see what focus the Abbey had on building material supply.

Lithics

- The struck flint indicates prehistoric activity at the site and has the potential to contribute to a wider appreciation of prehistoric landscape use. It should therefore be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork

Animal Bone

- The information compiled in this report should feature in any post assessment document. However it will not be necessary to comment further on the collection.

10.3 Publication

10.3.1 The archaeological results will be published in London Archaeologist. A proposed outline of the publication is detailed below:

Archaeological Investigations at Barking Town Centre Regeneration

- Introduction to the Project
- Historical and Archaeological Background
- Archaeological Sequence: Saxon; 11th/12th century; 13th/14th century; 15th/16th century; post-medieval
- Discussion
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

11 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mills Whipp Projects and Nigel Rose Management (Ardmore Group), on behalf of Redrow Group Services, for commissioning the work and David Divers (GLAAS) for monitoring the investigations.

11.2 The author would like to thank Shane Mahar for supervising the archaeological investigations, and undertaking the primary stages of the post-excavation work, and in addition thanks are due to the field staff that worked on the project. The author would also like to thank Lisa Lonsdale for the logistics, Nathalie Barratt for the surveying and Josephine Brown for the illustrations. Furthermore, the author would like to thank Peter Moore for his project management and Frank Meddens for the post-excavation management.

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Appendix 1: Mitigation Context Index

Context	Plan	Type	Description	Date	N/S	E/W	Depth	Phase	High
1102	n/a	Fill of [1103]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	1.88	2.73	0.32	3b	6.99
1103	1103	Pit	Sub round, concave sides, flat base	Med	1.88	2.73	0.32	3b	6.99
1104	n/a	Fill of [1104]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	1.91	2.71	0.44	3b	7.01
1105	1105	Pit	Sub round, concave sides, flat base	Med	1.91	2.71	0.44	3b	7.01
1106	n/a	Fill of [1107]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	1.08	1.58	0.23	3b	7.01
1107	1107	Pit	Sub round, concave sides, flat base	Med	1.08	1.58	0.23	3b	7.01
1108	n/a	Fill of [1109]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	1.48	2.37	0.31	3b	7.01
1109	1109	Pit	Sub round, concave sides, flat base	Med	1.48	2.37	0.31	3b	7.01
1110	1110	Structure	[1137]; [1139]; [1141]; [1143]; [1145]; [1157]; [1170]	Med	5.51	2.72	n/a	3a	7.26
1111	1111	Structure	[1164]; [1166]; [1168]; [1176]	Med	5.68	1.46	n/a	3a	7.21
1112	1112	Structure	[1256]; [1258]; [1260]; [1262]	Med	2.01	2.62	n/a	3a	6.99
1113	1113	Structure	[1224]; [1226]; [1228]; [1230]; [1232]; [1234]; [1236]	Med	5.61	3.08	n/a	3a	7.04
1114 - 1115	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
1116	1117	Fill of [1117]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Late Med	0.56	21.27	1.01	4	7.13
1117	1117	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, irregular base	Late Med	0.56	21.27	1.01	4	7.13
1118	1119	Fill of [1119]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	Post-Med	2.28	3.96	0.71	5	7.09
1119	1119	Quarry Pit	Sub round, vertical sides, base NP	Post-Med	2.28	3.96	1.42	5	7.09
1120	1120	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	Med	1.21	10.01	0.13	3b	7.02
1121 - 1127	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
1128	n/a	Fill of [1129]	Friable, mid grey brown, clay silt	Med	1.33	1.42	1.02	3a	6.97
1129	1129	Pit	Round, vertical sides, flat base	Med	1.33	1.42	1.02	3a	6.97
1130 - 1133	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
1134	n/a	Fill of [1135]	Friable mid grey brown, clay silt	Med	1.33	0.84	0.74	3a	6.99
1135	1135	Pit	Round, vertical sides, flat base	Med	1.33	0.84	0.74	3a	6.99
1136	n/a	Fill of [1137]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Med	0.21	0.31	0.29	3a	7.26
1137	1110	Posthole in [1110]	Round, concave sides, pointed base	Med	0.21	0.31	0.29	3a	7.26
1138	n/a	Fill of [1139]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand	Med	0.21	0.31	0.27	3a	7.23
1139	1110	Posthole in [1110]	Round, concave sides, pointed base	Med	0.21	0.31	0.27	3a	7.23
1140	n/a	Fill of [1140]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand	Med	0.26	0.24	0.28	3a	7.24
1141	1110	Posthole in [1110]	Round, concave sides, pointed base	Med	0.26	0.24	0.28	3a	7.24
1142	n/a	Fill of [1143]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand	Med	0.28	0.29	0.21	3a	7.25
1143	1110	Posthole in [1110]	Round, concave sides, pointed base	Med	0.28	0.28	0.21	3a	7.25
1144	n/a	Fill of [1145]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand	Med	0.28	0.28	0.21	3a	7.25
1145	1110	Posthole in [1110]	Round, concave sides, pointed base	Med	0.28	0.28	0.21	3a	7.25
1146	1147	Fill of [1147]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand	Late Med	0.96	1.16	0.38	4	7.35
1147	1147	Pit	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Late Med	0.88	1.16	0.38	4	7.35
1148	n/a	Fill of [1149]	Friable, light grey brown, silt sand	Saxon	1.51	0.88	0.23	2	7.33
1149	1149	Pit	rectangular, concave sides, flat base	Saxon	1.51	0.88	0.23	2	7.33
1150	1150	Fill of [1151]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	Med	1.91	3.01	0.36	3a	7.35
1151	1151	Pit	Irregular, concave sides, irregular base	Med	1.91	3.01	0.36	3a	7.35
1152	1152	Fill of [1153]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	Late Med	1.46	3.46	0.05	4	7.31
1153	1153	Pit	Irregular, concave sides, irregular base	Late Med	1.46	3.46	0.05	4	7.31
1154	1155	Fill of [1155]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	Med	1.58	1.16	0.42	3a	7.35
1155	1155	Pit	Irregular, irregular sides, irregular base	Med	1.58	1.16	0.42	3a	7.35
1156	n/a	Fill of [1157]	Soft, mid yellow brown, silt sand	Med	0.32	0.31	0.32	3a	7.24
1157	1110	Posthole in [1110]	Round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.32	0.31	0.32	3a	7.24

1158	1160	Fill of [1160]	Friable, mid brown grey, sand silt	Late Med	5.56	1.56	0.52	4	7.33
1159	1160	Fill of [1160]	Friable, mid brown grey, sand silt	Late Med	5.13	1.65	0.44	4	7.23
1160	1160	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	Late Med	5.56	1.65	0.66	4	7.33
1161	n/a	Natural Brickearth	Firm, light yellow brown, silt sand	Natural	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	7.31
1162	n/a	Subsoil	Friable, mid grey brown, sand silt	Post-Med	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	7.59
1163	n/a	Fill of [1164]	Soft, mid yellow brown, silt sand	Med	0.36	0.44	0.21	3a	7.21
1164	1111	Posthole in [1111]	Round, steep sides, flat base	Med	0.36	0.44	0.21	3a	7.21
1165	n/a	Fill of [1166]	Soft, mid yellow brown, silt sand	Med	0.37	0.32	0.19	3a	7.19
1166	1111	Posthole in [1111]	Round, steep sides, flat base	Med	0.37	0.32	0.19	3a	7.19
1167	n/a	Fill of [1168]	Soft, mid yellow brown, silt sand	Med	0.46	0.44	0.21	3a	7.21
1168	1111	Posthole in [1111]	Round, steep sides, flat base	Med	0.46	0.44	0.21	3a	7.21
1169	n/a	Fill of [1170]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand	Med	0.51	0.58	0.06	3a	7.25
1170	1110	Posthole in [1110]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.51	0.58	0.06	3a	7.25
1171	n/a	Fill of [1172]	Friable, light grey brown, silt sand	Med	0.17	0.17	0.23	3a	7.19
1172	1110	Stakehole in [1110]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.17	0.17	0.23	3a	7.19
1173	n/a	Fill of [1174]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand	Med	1.21	1.01	1.21	3a	7.19
1174	1110	Stakehole in [1110]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	1.21	1.01	1.21	3a	7.19
1175	n/a	Fill of [1176]	Soft, mid yellow brown, silt sand	Med	0.28	0.31	0.18	3a	7.21
1176	1111	Posthole in [1111]	Round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.28	0.31	0.18	3a	7.21
1177	n/a	Fill of [1178]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Post-Med	1.24	1.41	0.23	5	7.11
1178	1178	Treethrow	Irregular, gradual sides, flat base	Post-Med	1.24	1.41	0.23	5	7.11
1179	n/a	Fill of [1180]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Med	0.62	0.68	0.45	3a	7.11
1180	1180	Posthole	Round, gradual sides, concave base	Med	0.62	0.68	0.45	3a	7.11
1181	n/a	Fill of [1182]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Late Med	0.77	0.75	0.29	4	7.15
1182	1182	Posthole	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Late Med	0.77	0.75	0.29	4	7.15
1183	1160	Fill of [1160]	Loose, mid grey brown, clay silt	Late Med	4.44	1.41	0.54	4	7.23
1184	n/a	Fill of [1119]	Firm, mid orange brown, silt sand	Post-Med	1.48	1.91	0.54	5	6.88
1185	n/a	Fill of [1119]	Loose, mid orange brown, sand silt	Post-Med	0.79	1.41	0.51	5	6.33
1186	n/a	Fill of [1119]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	Post-Med	0.59	n/a	0.17	5	5.86
1187	n/a	Fill of [1119]	Friable, light orange brown, silt sand	Post-Med	0.22	n/a	n/a	5	5.76
1188	1117	Fill of [1117]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Late Med	0.36	4.21	0.11	4	7.01
1189	1117	Fill of [1117]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Late Med	0.51	5.85	0.11	4	7.01
1190	1117	Fill of [1117]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Late Med	0.52	5.18	0.09	4	7.06
1191	1117	Fill of [1117]	Friable, mid brown, sand silt	Late Med	0.56	3.17	0.11	4	7.13
1192	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
1193	n/a	Fill of [1196]	Loose, mid brown grey, sand silt	Med	2.18	1.12	0.71	3b	7.07
1194	n/a	Fill of [1196]	Firm, mid brown grey, sand silt	Med	1.84	1.01	0.45	3b	6.37
1195	n/a	Fill of [1196]	Loose, mid orange brown, silt sand	Med	2.21	1.17	0.22	3b	5.92
1196	1196	Pit	Sub round, vertical sides, concave base	Med	2.18	1.12	1.38	3b	7.07
1197	n/a	Fill of [1198]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.61	0.87	0.31	3b	6.99
1198	1198	Pit	Sub oval, steep sides, flat base	Med	0.61	0.87	0.31	3b	6.99
1199	n/a	Fill of [1200]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.31	0.35	0.08	3a	6.99
1200	1200	Posthole	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Med	0.31	0.35	0.08	3a	6.99
1201	n/a	Fill of [1202]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.21	0.33	0.15	3a	6.99
1202	1200	Posthole	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.21	0.33	0.15	3a	6.99
1203	n/a	Fill of [1206]	Friable, mid grey brown, sand silt	Late Med	0.54	0.66	0.16	4	7.04
1204	n/a	Fill of [1206]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	Late Med	0.31	0.26	0.11	4	6.91
1205	n/a	Fill of [1206]	Firm, mid red brown, sand clay	Late Med	0.31	0.11	0.12	4	6.93
1206	1206	Posthole	Sub round, concave sides, flat base	Late Med	0.54	0.66	0.16	4	7.04
1207	1208	Fill of [1208]	Friable, mid grey brown, clay silt	Med	0.94	2.73	0.31	3a	7.07
1208	1208	Pit	Sub rectangular, concave sides, flat base	Med	0.94	2.73	0.31	3a	7.07
1209	1210	Fill of [1210]	Friable, mid grey brown, clay sand silt	Med	1.02	7.64	0.91	3b	7.07

1210	1210	Ditch	Linear, concave sides, flat base	Med	1.02	7.64	0.91	3b	7.07
1211	n/a	Fill of [1212]	Friable, mid grey brown, clay sand silt	Med	0.26	0.27	0.27	3a	7.05
1212	1212	Posthole	Round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.26	0.27	0.27	3a	7.05
1213 - 1214	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
1215	1120	Fill of [1120]	Friable, mid grey brown, clay sand silt	Med	10.01	1.21	0.13	3b	7.02
1216 - 1218	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
1219	1220	Fill of [1220]	Friable, mid grey brown, clay sand silt	Med	1.37	6.11	0.14	3b	7.09
1220	1220	Ditch	Linear, concave sides, flat base	Med	1.37	6.11	0.14	3b	7.09
1221	n/a	Fill of [1222]	Friable, mid brown grey, sand clay silt	Med	0.55	0.32	0.13	3a	7.04
1222	1222	Posthole	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Med	0.55	0.32	0.13	3a	7.04
1223	n/a	Fill of [1224]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.47	0.53	0.28	3a	6.97
1224	1113	Posthole in [1113]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.47	0.53	0.28	3a	6.97
1225	n/a	Fill of [1226]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.52	0.42	0.37	3a	6.98
1226	1113	Posthole in [1113]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.52	0.42	0.37	3a	6.98
1227	n/a	Fill of [1228]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.36	0.36	0.31	3a	6.98
1228	1113	Posthole in [1113]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.36	0.36	0.31	3a	6.98
1229	n/a	Fill of [1228]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.24	0.22	0.24	3a	7.01
1230	1113	Posthole in [1113]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.24	0.22	0.24	3a	7.01
1231	n/a	Fill of [1232]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.57	0.58	0.25	3a	6.99
1232	1113	Posthole in [1113]	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Med	0.57	0.58	0.25	3a	6.99
1233	n/a	Fill of [1234]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.32	0.36	0.28	3a	7.04
1234	1113	Posthole in [1113]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.32	0.36	0.28	3a	7.04
1235	n/a	Fill of [1235]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.24	0.26	0.11	3a	6.94
1236	1113	Posthole in [1113]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.24	0.26	0.11	3a	6.94
1237	n/a	Fill of [1238]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.39	1.14	0.17	3a	6.69
1238	1238	Animal Burrow ?	Irregular, concave sides, concave base	Med	0.39	1.14	0.17	3a	6.69
1239	n/a	Fill of [1240]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.17	0.18	0.13	3a	6.97
1240	1240	Posthole	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.17	0.18	0.13	3a	6.97
1241	n/a	Fill of [1242]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.72	0.78	0.21	3a	7.01
1242	1242	Pit	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Med	0.72	0.78	0.21	3a	7.01
1243	1243	Pit	Sub round, gradual sides, concave base	Post-Med	1.61	2.44	0.54	5	6.96
1244	n/a	Fill of [1243]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	Post-Med	1.61	2.44	0.54	5	6.96
1245	n/a	Dump Layer	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	Post-Med	n/a	2.01	0.21	5	7.58
1246	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
1247	1247	Posthole	Sub round, concave sides, flat base	Med	0.38	0.44	0.11	3a	6.98
1248	n/a	Fill of [1248]	Loose, mid brown grey, sand silt	Med	0.38	0.44	0.11	3a	6.98
1249	n/a	Fill of [1250]	Loose, mid brown grey, sand silt	Med	0.61	1.18	0.16	3b	6.96
1250	1250	Pit	Irregular, concave sides, irregular base	Med	0.61	1.18	0.16	3b	6.96
1251	n/a	Fill of [1252]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.22	0.19	0.18	3a	6.96
1252	1252	Posthole	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.22	0.19	0.18	3a	6.96
1253	n/a	Fill of [1254]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.26	0.42	0.08	3a	6.95
1254	1254	Posthole	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.26	0.42	0.08	3a	6.95
1255	n/a	Fill of [1256]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.19	0.32	0.15	3a	6.93
1256	1112	Posthole in [1112]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.19	0.32	0.15	3a	6.93
1257	n/a	Fill of [1258]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.18	0.15	0.12	3a	6.91
1258	1112	Posthole in [1112]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.18	0.15	0.12	3a	6.91
1259	n/a	Fill of [1260]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.22	0.21	0.14	3a	6.99
1260	1112	Posthole in [1112]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.22	0.21	0.14	3a	6.99
1261	n/a	Fill of [1262]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.36	0.35	0.31	3a	6.96
1262	1112	Posthole in [1112]	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.36	0.35	0.31	3a	6.96
1263	n/a	Fill of [1264]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	1.37	1.26	0.39	3a	7.02
1264	1264	Pit	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Med	1.37	1.26	0.39	3a	7.02
1265 - 1266	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
1267	1160	Fill of [1160]	Loose, mid brown grey, sand silt	Late Med	1.32	1.38	0.5	4	7.12
1268	n/a	Fill of [1269]	Loose, mid brown grey, sand silt	Med	0.25	0.24	0.14	3a	6.95
1269	1269	Posthole	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Med	0.25	0.24	0.14	3a	6.95

1270	n/a	Ploughsoil	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	Post-Med	n/a	n/a	0.54	5	7.81
1271	n/a	Dump Layer	Soft, dark black brown, silt sand	Post-Med	n/a	n/a	0.07	5	7.89
1272	n/a	Fill of [1273]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.26	0.26	0.13	3a	7.07
1273	1273	Posthole	Sub round, steep sides, concave base	Med	0.26	0.26	0.13	3a	7.07
1274	n/a	Fill of [1275]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	Med	0.34	0.31	0.14	3a	7.07
1275	1273	Posthole	Sub round, concave sides, concave base	Med	0.34	0.31	0.14	3a	7.07

Appendix 2 Evaluation Context Index (Trenches 12 and 13)

Context	Plan	Trench	Type	Description	Date	Old Phase	New Phase	High
1003	1000	Trench 12/13	Layer	Natural gravel	Natural	1	1	6.74
1010	1002	Trench 13	Layer	Dump Layer	Post-Med	5	5	7.91
1011	1002	Trench 13	Layer	Ploughsoil	Post-Med	5	5	7.49
1012	1002	Trench 13	Clay	Dump	Post-Med	5	5	7.35
1013	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1014]	Saxon?	2	2	6.7
1014	1002	Trench 13	Cut	Ditch	Saxon?	2	2	6.72
1015	1002	Trench 13	Layer	Natural Brickearth	Natural	1	1	7.02
1016	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1017]	Medieval	3	3a	6.88
1017	1002	Trench 13	Cut	Posthole	Medieval	3	3a	6.88
1018	1002	Trench 13	Cut	Pit	Post-Med	5	5	7.36
1019	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1018]	Post-Med	5	5	7.36
1020	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1018]	Post-Med	5	5	7.33
1021	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1022]	Medieval	3	3a	6.72
1022	1002	Trench 13	Cut	Posthole	Medieval	3	3a	6.72
1023	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1024]	Medieval	3	3a	6.72
1024	1002	Trench 13	Cut	Posthole	Medieval	3	3a	6.72
1025	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1026]	Medieval	3	3a	6.71
1026	1002	Trench 13	Cut	Pit	Medieval	3	3a	6.71
1027	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1028]	Medieval	3	3a	6.7
1028	1002	Trench 13	Cut	Stakehole	Medieval	3	3a	6.7
1029	1002	Trench 13	Fill	Fill of [1030]	Medieval	3	3a	6.7
1030	1002	Trench 13	Cut	Stakehole	Medieval	3	3a	6.7
1032	1003	Trench 12	Layer	Dump Layer	Post-Med	5	5	7.48
1033	1003	Trench 12	Layer	Ploughsoil	Post-Med	5	5	7.42
1034	1003	Trench 12	Layer	Subsoil?	Medieval	3	3a	7.27
1035	1003	Trench 12	Fill	Fill of [1036]	Medieval	3	3b	6.96
1036	1003	Trench 12	cut	Pit	Medieval	3	3b	6.95
1037	1003	Trench 12	Fill	Fill of [1038]	Medieval	3	3a	6.95
1038	1003	Trench 12	Cut	Posthole	Medieval	3	3a	6.64
1044	1003	Trench 12	Layer	Natural Gravel	Natural	1	1	6.72
1045	1002	Trench13	Layer	Natural Gravel	Natural	1	1	6.7

Appendix 3: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

This report only considers pottery from Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II. A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (3 boxes). The pottery dates from the Saxon to the 19th century, but is predominantly 13th and 14th century in character. Some sherds show evidence for abrasion, but the majority of the pottery was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The pottery is on the whole fragmentary and ranges from sherd material to identifiable forms but only post-medieval wares have complete profiles. The ceramics were recovered from 36 contexts, mostly as small sized groups of pottery (under 30 sherds) but there are three medium sized groups (30-100 sherds).

All the pottery (221 sherds, none unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service, but where a suitable code was not available, then Passmore Edwards/Newham Museum Service codes are used and prefixed with an asterix. The pottery is discussed by type and distribution.

The Pottery Types

The assemblage can be broken down into periods as five sherds dating to the Saxon period, 204 are of a medieval date and eleven sherds are post-medieval wares.

Saxon

Chaff-tempered ware (CHAF), 400-750, one sherd, form: jar with internal carbonised deposit.
Mixed sand, flint and grits (ESFG), 400-600+, two sherds, form: unidentified.
Ipswich-type ware, intermediate ware (IPSM), 730-850, one sherd, form: closed.
Unidentified sand tempered ware (XX), 400-800, two sherd, form: unidentified.

Medieval

Early medieval coarse wares

Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell (EMSHX: Essex fabric 12a) (), 1000-1225, fifteen sherds, forms: unidentified.
Essex early medieval sandy ware (EMSX), 1000-1200, five sherds, forms: unidentified, one sherd with parts of rosette stamps.
Shelly-sandy ware, Essex type (SSWX: as SESH), 1100-1250, two sherds, form: jar.
Sandy variant of SSWX (variable sand/shell ratio) (SSWXS), 1100-1280, two sherds, form: jar.

Wheel-thrown coarse wares

Reduced coarse ware (RCWX: Essex fabric 20), 1175-1400, four sherds, form: jar, jug.

Glazed wares

Essex calcareous red earthenware (ESCA), 1200-1500, sixteen sherds, form: jar.

Harlow sandy ware (HARM: Essex fabric 21D), 1200-1500, one sherd, form: jug.

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, 29 sherds, form: jug.

London-type ware baluster jug (LOND BAL), 1180-1350, three sherds.

London-type ware with white slip decoration (LOND WSD), 1240-1350, two sherds, form: jugs.

Mill Green ware (MG), 1270-1350, 22 sherds, form; jug; large rounded.

Mill Green coarseware (MG COAR), 1270-1400, two sherds, form: jar.

Mill Green ware squat jug (MG SQU), 1290-1350, four sherds.

Mill Green ware with white slip decoration (MG SQU), 1290-1350, form; jug; large rounded.

Essex miscellaneous sandy orange ware (Essex fabric 21), 1200-1550, 93 sherds, forms: jar, jug, pipkin. Some of these sherds are of the late medieval-early post-medieval transitional high-fired tradition and equate to Passmore Edwards/Newham Museum service codes *LME, *LMFE and *LMS.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval fine redware, Essex (PMFR), 1580-1700, two sherds, form: unidentified.

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, one sherd, form: unidentified.

*Speckle-glazed ware (SPEC), 1680-1740, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Delftware

English tin-glazed ware (TGW), two sherds, forms: bowl or dish, plate.

Stonewares

English stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1900, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Westerwald stoneware (WEST), 1590-1900, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Industrial finewares

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, one sherd, form, tea cup.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, one sherd, form: plate with Asiatic Pheasant design.

Plain yellow ware (YELL), 1820-1900, one sherd, form: bowl or dish.

Distribution

Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the date range of the latest pottery type, the pottery types in each deposit and a spot date for the group. The pottery occurs in Phases 2 to 5.

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Pottery types present	Latest dated pottery type	SD

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Pottery types present	Latest dated pottery type	SD
1012	5	2	SOWX, TGW	1570-1900	1570-1900
1020	5	4	ENGS, REFW, TPW, YELL	1820-1900	1830-1900
1031	5	1	TGW	1570-1900	17TH C
1033	5	1	RCWX	1175-1400	1175-1350
1035	3	13	EMSHX ESCA, LOND	1200-1500	1200-1225
1102	2	19	LOND, LOND WSD, SOWX	1240-1550	1240-1350
1104	2	5	MG, SOWX	1270-1550	1270-1350
1106	2	27	EMSHX, ESCA, LOND BAL, MG, MG SQU, MG WSD, RCWX, SOWX	1290-1550	1290-1350
1108	2	32	EMSHX, LOND, LOND WSD, MG, MG COAR, SOWX	1270-1550	1270-1350
1136	2	1	EMSX	1000-1200	1000-1200
1146	2	2	EMSX, LOND	1080-1350	1080-1350
1148	2	1	CHAF	400-750	400-750+
1150	2	2	EMSX	1000-1200	1000-1225
1152	2	3	ESCA, SOWX	1450-1550	L 15TH C
1154	2	1	EMSHX	1000-1225	?1000-1225
1158	3	3	EMSX, SOWX	1450-1550	?L15TH C
1159	3	2	SOWX	1450-1550	?L15TH C
1162	2	11	ESCA, IPSM, SOWX, MG WSD. SOWX, SPOT, SWSX	1450-1550	?15TH C
1163	2	4	LOND, PMR, SOWX,	1580-1900	1580-1900
1164	2	2	EMSHX, SSWX	1100-1250	1100-1225
1183	3	6	SOWX	1450-1550	15TH/16TH C
1188	3	1	SOWX	1200-1550	1200-1550
1191	3	3	ESCA, SOWX, SSWXS	1200-1550	15TH/16TH C
1193	2	6	?LOND, SOWX, SSWX	1200-1550	1200-1250
1194	2	2	HARM, RCWX	1200-1500	1200-1400
1195	2	2	SOWX	1200-1550	1200-1500
1209	2	4	LOND, MG COAR, SOWX	1270-1550	1270-1350
1244	2	51	ESCA, LOND, MG, SOWX, WEST	1590-1900	?1590-1900
1249	2	1	MG	1270-1350	1270-1350
1270	3	2	PMFR	1580-1700	1570-1700

Table 1. BNA04: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase and trench the context occurs in, the number of sherds, date range of the pottery and a suggested deposition date.

Significance of the collection

The pottery has significance at a local level. The ceramics indicate intensive activity on the site in the medieval period and sporadic land use in the post-medieval period. The ceramic profile of the site is mostly in keeping with Barking, but despite intensive archaeological investigations in the town, largely concentrated around the Abbey, the medieval and early post-medieval ceramic sequence is poorly understood and little has been published. The pottery is almost certainly derived from activity on the site and is probably associated with medieval activity linked with the town.

Potential

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. A number of vessel require illustration. The assemblage has some scope to further understand the ceramic profile of Barking.

Research aims

A number of research aims can be suggested for the pottery assemblage:

- What can the stratigraphic sequence inform about the ceramic profile of Barking?
- Do different types of wares produce specific forms?

Recommendations for further work

A pottery publication report should be written detailing the types of pottery present and how they relate to the ceramic sequence of Barking. The two sherds of unidentified sand-tempered Saxon ware needs further identification. Up to ten vessels require illustration.

Appendix 4: Glass Assessment

Sarah Carter

Only 4 fragments of glass were recovered from contexts assigned during archaeological investigations conducted during Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II. All date to the L19th – 20th century.

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	NO FRAGS	COLOUR	FORM	TECHNIQUE	COMMENTS	DATE
BNA04	1020	1	pale green	bottle	machine-made	Base of lemonade bottle embossed with "WHITE"	L19th - 20th C
BNA04	1020	1	pale green	bottle	machine-made	base of small medicinal bottle	L19th - 20th C
BNA04	1032	1	pale green	bottle		1 fragment of bubbled glass from a soda bottle	L19th - 20th C
BNA04	1034	1	green	bottle		fragment of wine bottle glass	19th - 20th C

Table 1: Distribution of glass

There are no recommendations for future work.

Appendix 5: Metal Finds Assessment

Märit Gaimster

Few metal finds were retrieved from the excavation; they comprise a post-medieval nail along with some undiagnostic slag fragments and three pieces of iron strap fittings from medieval contexts (Table 1). The latter are likely to represent casket mounts. Casket or chest strap mounts, both in copper-alloy and iron, are well-known from medieval sites and frequently have a D-shaped section to fit against a flat surface (cf. Egan 1998, fig. 54 no. 192).

context	description	pot date	recommendation
1183	iron nail; incomplete; fill of ditch [1160]	pmed	
1211	iron strap fittings; three pieces; D-shaped section with flattened ends; L 60 and 120mm; fill of posthole [1212]	medieval	x-ray
1244	slag; fill of pit [1243]	pmed	

Table 1: metal finds

Recommendations

The iron casket mounts represent a characteristic finds category from the late medieval period, and should be included in any further publication on the site. For this purpose the three pieces should be x-rayed and drawn for illustration; further parallels to their design should be sought.

References

G. Egan, 1998. The medieval Household c.1150 – c.1450. Medieval finds from excavations in London: 6. HMSO London.

Appendix 6: Building Material Assessment

Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

One hundred and twenty five examples (5.4kg) of building material were retained from a watching brief and excavation conducted between July and August 2007 at a Multi-Period (Saxon – post-medieval) site in Barking Town Centre (BNA04) NGR TQ 4435 8400.

This material was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the medieval ceramic building material fabrics and forms
- Identify (under binocular microscope) the main stone fabrics.
- Date the building material on fabric and form and how it may relate to the occupation phases In particular, to determine, whether there is evidence for Saxon occupation at this site.
- Make recommendations for further work as well as rationalisation of the existing assemblage.

Methodology

The building material was examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

Ceramic Building Material Form and Fabric

An overview of the ceramic building material from Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II by fabric and form serves to provide valuable dating evidence in the phase summary at the end of this review.

Medieval Ceramic Building Material

Peg Tile: Fabric 2271; 2586; 2587

A large part of the assemblage (37 examples; 14 contexts 2.6kg (47% all by weight)) is characterised by medieval and some post-medieval peg-tiles. Although they are all in a fragmentary condition there is no evidence for reuse. Of particular mention is the common occurrence [1108; 1159; 1183; 1184) of the light brown medieval iron oxide fabric 2587 with large lumps of red iron oxide, clay inclusions and black iron oxide. This fabric has a restricted period of use (1250 and 1450). Furthermore the presence of glazing on this fabric [1159]; [1183] as well as the related fabric 2586 [1106] is a further indication of peg tile roofs use around this site before 1450.

Mention should also be made of the peg tiles constructed using the sandy fabric 2271 (an early version of the very common 2276). The examples from Barking are often thin (11mm thick) with a reduced core. Although they have a wide date range (1180 and 1800), their association with 2587 would indicate medieval rather than post-medieval use.

Pan Tile: 2279

Very rarely present, just one example [1012] of the common sandy fabric 2279 used between 1630 and 1850.

Brick: 3033

All that is present are two tiny fragments of the orange fabric (1450-1700). The absence of bricks (whole or even small parts) will be commented on in the phase summary.

Floor Tile: 2497

A single glazed Flemish tile of the common fabric 2497 can be date to the late medieval to early post-medieval period [1350-1550]. However, this example is unstratified making it difficult to relate it to the underlying sequence at Barking.

Daub: 3102

15 examples 654g of inclusion rich porous daub. Inclusions consist of burnt flint – with which it is found in association with in a Saxon pit [1134]. Found in medieval pits [1104] too. With an absence of brick and ashlar from BNA04 – this may have been an important component in the construction of possible medieval buildings [1111] - [1115].

Stone – Geological Description and Source

(66 examples 1.7kg)

Flint 3117 Upper Chalk, Upper Cretaceous Local Source. 29 examples 600g

German Lavastone 3123 Tertiary Volcanics, Andernach Region, Rhineland, Germany 34 examples 700g

Kent Ragstone 3105 Lower Greensand, Lower Cretaceous Maidstone area of Kent 1 example 7g

Portland Stone (Whit Bed) 3114 Upper Jurassic, Isle of Portland, Dorset 1 example 420g

Coal 3120 Upper Carboniferous, Kent, Midlands, Northern England or Wales 23g

With only five lithologies represented, this small stone assemblage of quernstone, potboiler, tombstone and *tessarae* contains a surprising amount of information.

Flint appears, in association with Daub and/or German Lavastone, in the Saxon and medieval phases as burnt cracked potboilers rather than building material with which it is mainly associated.

Small lumps of weathered German Lavastone quern material are found. Only occasionally can the thickness of these rotary querns be given, with one edge estimated at 29mm. These querns are relatively narrow has the hard vesicular lava material is particularly suitable for grinding grain into coarse flour. Their use in medieval contexts is not unusual for the London area, and the possibility exists that they are weathered remnants from earlier Saxon occupation. Large assemblages of Lava quern from *Ludenwic* (Freshwater 1996) have been identified.

Rather unusual is the Kent Ragstone *tessarae* identified from [1244] a fill of a medieval pit. It is possible this comes from a Roman tessellated pavement or maybe a tessellated pavement from nearby Barking Abbey.

Apart from the coal, a gravestone ornament made from Portland Stone - Whit Bed has been identified from an unstratified context. The proximity of the Churchyard at Barking Abbey seems the obvious provenance and the piece itself is modern, machine cut (probably after 1850) with Portland Stone a very common gravestone during the Victorian – 20th century.

Phase Summary

- The quantity of iron oxide glazed roofing peg tile (fabric 2587) (1250-1450) from medieval and post-medieval contexts may be accounted for by structures [1111]-[1114], interpreted as being medieval buildings.
- However, the near-absence of brickwork is notable suggesting the structures were constructed using daub.
- Daub has been identified from this assemblage and may be an important building material.
- The stone assemblage contains no construction material (rubble or ashlar). Instead, a sizeable quantity of weathered German lava quernstone fragments are represented in the medieval sequence. These may be residual, deriving from Saxon occupation. As mentioned above, German lavastone is a common quern material in the Saxon period for London (Freshwater 1996).
- The types of material identified burnt flint, daub, German lava querns (for processing grain into coarse flour) are all indicative of a rural setting certainly during the Saxon phase.
- Medieval occupation continues only with the addition of peg tiles but not stone or building walling materials suggesting some continuity in this rural function.
- St Margaret's Church Graveyard could be the source of the unstratified (but Victorian-Post Modern) machine cut decorative tomb fragment made from Portland Stone – a common material choice for grave slabs during this period.

Recommendations

It is recommended that only the lavastone querns, unstratified funerary piece and a small selection of the medieval glazed peg-tiles be retained. In addition, comparison with unpublished and published work on building material assemblages from Barking needs to be made in order to see what focus the Abbey was on building material supply.

Context	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
1104	26	0	1666	0	1666
1106	1	1180	1800	1180	1800
1108	1	1250	1450	1250	1450
1134	4	0	1800	1180	1800
1148	3	50	1100	50	1100

Context	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
1150	4	0	1800	1180	1800
1158	2	50	1800	1180	1800
1159	5	1180	1800	1180	1800
1162	8	0	1800	1180	1800
1177	5	0	1800	1180	1800
1181	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
1183	10	1250	1450	1250	1450
1184	3	0	1800	0	1800
1194	3	0	1800	0	1800
1203	3	1450	1700	1450	1700
1205	2	50	1900	50	1900
1211	1	0	1800	0	1800
1219	1	1180	1800	1180	1800
1244	1	50	1666	50	1666

Table 1: Dating table

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Appendix 7: Lithic Assessment

Barry Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the site recovered three struck flint flakes and just under 0.5kg of burnt stone fragments. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work that could be conducted.

Quantification

Context	Feature	Date	Flake	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wtg)
1035	P1036	Med		9	97
1134	P1135	Med		1	26
1162	SS	-	2	4	148
1184	Qu1119	Post-Med	1	1	110
1194	P1196	Med		4	43
1211	PH1212	Med		1	41

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material

Description

Twenty-four fragments of burnt stone weighing 486g were recovered from nine separate contexts. It all consisted of flint that had been variably burnt but mostly quite heavily, to the extent that it had become 'fire crazed' and shattered, and had attained a grey-white colour. It was consistent with flint that had been placed in a hearth, and some of the larger pieces appeared to have been deliberately burnt. A variety of reasons have been forwarded for the deliberate production of burnt stone, including for cooking and a variety of craft and industrial processes (e.g. Hedges 1975; Barfield and Hodder 1987; Barfield 1991; Jeffery 1991). It was found in small quantities from a variety of features types and there was no evidence for hearths or *in situ* burning, instead it appeared to have been residually incorporated into the features, perhaps from a general 'background' spread of waste material. Burnt flint is most commonly recovered from prehistoric contexts, sometimes in great quantities, and the material here may have also originated from the prehistoric occupation at the site as evidence by the struck flint flakes (see below).

Struck Flint

Three struck flakes were recovered. These included a laterally split (siret) decortication flake of 'bullhead bed" flint and a flake fragment of opaque grey flint, both from the sub-soil (context [1162]). From quarry [1119] was a thick double struck flake with a wide and obtuse striking platform. It was made of translucent brown flint and retained c.50% weathered cortex on its dorsal face. The flakes were in a reasonable condition and were probably recovered from close to where they were originally discarded. The variety of flint colours and the weathered cortex suggests the raw materials were obtained from river gravel deposits. None of the flakes were particularly diagnostic but they do indicate prehistoric activity at the site.

Significance

The struck flint, and to a lesser extent the burnt flint, indicate prehistoric activity at the site, although the assemblages were too small to indicate the chronology or nature of that occupation.

Recommendations

Due to the size of the assemblages' no further analytical work is recommended. The struck flint does indicate prehistoric activity at the site and has the potential to contribute to a wider appreciation of prehistoric landscape use. It should therefore be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

Bibliography

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Appendix 8: Bone Assessment

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

Just 47 bones were recovered from the various incursions at this site, with 11 fragments from the watching briefs and 36 from the later excavation. The archaeological deposits containing animal bone date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. All the bones were recovered by hand and these assemblages are in a generally moderate to poor state of preservation. This present report is limited to a description of the bones retrieved during Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

Subtracting the collections prior to Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, as well as those from unphased deposits, the current total is just 28 bones.

Phases 3a and 3b

The medieval assemblage incorporates a very sparse scatter of bones amongst 6 pits. Most of the fills date to the 13th/14th centuries, with the exception of [1150], pit [1151] (11th/12th) and 1244, pit [1243] (probably post-medieval). The combined collection is largely composed of cattle and sheep bones, these including a variety of skeletal parts.

Postholes [1129] and [1135] provided just three bones, a chicken fragment from the former and two goose bones from the latter feature. Oddly, all these bones were metatarsals, the goose examples a possible pair and the chicken bone from a cockerel. Both birds were adult.

Phase 4

This slightly larger collection was taken from just 5 deposits, with a general late 15th/16th century date. Most were retrieved from the fills of ditch [1160] (7 bones) and from feature [1161] (6 bones). There is a continued dominance of cattle and sheep/goat, again represented by a variety of parts. One deposit, pit fill [1183] in pit [1161] provided a 1st and two 2nd phalanges that may be part of the one hoof. This phase also produced a few horse bones, with one bone, a 1st phalange from layer [1162] showing chop marks close to the distal end. These are likely to represent skinning cuts. Notably, this was the only bone in this collection on which butchery marks were observed.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

There is very little to recommend regarding this rather sparse and poorly preserved bone collection. The state of the bones have acted against the preservation of butchery marks (with one notable exception) and very few of the bones were measurable. It can also be suggested that the assemblage is likely to be biased towards the larger species as such bones are generally more able to survive in adverse preservation conditions. In addition, there were no sample assemblages, thus excluding one of the major food groups, fish. The dating evidence, in contrast, is quite good, particularly for the medieval pits.

The skinning mark on the early post-medieval horse bone is of interest, suggesting perhaps that it derived from a knackers yard and/or a tan-yard making use of horse skins. As such industries tend to be on the fringes of settlements, it can be proposed that this bone, or indeed the pit fill assemblage, must be redeposited.

The information compiled in this report should feature in any post assessment document. However it will not be necessary to comment further on the collection.

Appendix 9: OASIS Report

OASIS ID: preconst1-44956

Project details

Project name	Assessment of Archaeological Investigations, Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II. London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
Short description of the project	The evaluation and mitigation of Barking Regeneration Phase II demonstrated the presence of *in situ* Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity on site. Whilst the evidence for Saxon occupation was minimal, archaeological cut features dating to the 11/12th centuries comprised a number of structures, with associated internal and external pits, aligned with Ripple Road. Later activity attributed to the 13th/14th centuries, the 15th/16th centuries and the 17th-20th centuries suggested that after the disuse/destruction of the medieval buildings the site was largely utilised for pitting and probable agricultural/horticultural activity.
Project dates	Start: 31-07-2007 End: 15-08-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BNA04 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Part Excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II
Study area	14223 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4435 8400 51.5359204981 0.08153064794510 51 32 09 N 000 04 53 E Point
Height OD	Min: 6.84m Max: 7.31m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Mills Whipp
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects and Nigel Rose Management (Ardmore Group)
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Shane Maher
Type of sponsor/funding body	Redrow Group Services
Name of sponsor/funding body	Redrow Group Services

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Assessment of Archaeological Mitigation (including evaluation), Barking Town Centre: Regeneration Phase II, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Taylor, J
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London

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