

BATTERY WHARF, 98-100 ABBEY

ROAD,

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING

AND DAGENHAM, IG11 7BT

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SEPTEMBER 2008

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**BATTERY WHARF, 98-100 ABBEY ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND
DAGENHAM, IG11 7BT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at Battery Wharf, 98-100 Abbey Road,
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, IG11 7BT**

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4417 8332

Site Code: ABJ 08

Written and Researched by Paw Jorgensen

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September 2008**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Battery Wharf, 98-100 Abbey Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 4417 8332. The field evaluation was undertaken between 8th and the 12th of September 2008, and the commissioning client was Praba Development Ltd.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of two trial trenches, designed to investigate the site's archaeological potential. The location of one of the trenches was designed to target a structure depicted within the confines of the site on the 1st edition OS map. A method statement prepared prior to the evaluation (Mayo 2008) noted the potential for prehistoric remains atop the higher terrace gravels in the eastern side of the site.
- 1.3 One cut feature, an east-west aligned ditch dating to the medieval period, was identified and recorded during the excavation of Trench 1. This ditch was contemporaneous with other archaeological features known to exist in the vicinity of the study site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 8th-12th of September 2008, in response to the planned development of Battery Wharf, 98-100 Abbey Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (Fig.1). The site itself has previously been occupied by a warehouse structure and is bounded to the south and west by housing, to the north by industrial units and to the east by Abbey Road.
- 2.2 The commissioning client was Praba Developments Ltd. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation under the supervision of Paw Jorgensen and the project management of Chris Mayo. The purpose of the evaluation was to investigate the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site and to determine the potential impact the planned development would have on such remains. David Divers of English Heritage monitored the evaluation on behalf of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.
- 2.3 Geotechnical surveys were undertaken by Murray Rix prior to commencement of the archaeological investigation, and the results of these are incorporated into this report (Murray Rix 2008).
- 2.4 The evaluation followed an approved method statement (Mayo 2008), which had acknowledged the potential for prehistoric deposits on the site. Additionally, the 1st edition OS map (1864) shows one structure occupying the northeastern corner of the site. The proposal was for the excavation of two trenches measuring 10.0m by 2.0m (Trench 2) and 15.0m by 2.0m (Trench 1). Trench 2 had to be stepped due to the overall depth exceeding 1.20m from ground level.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code ABJ 08.

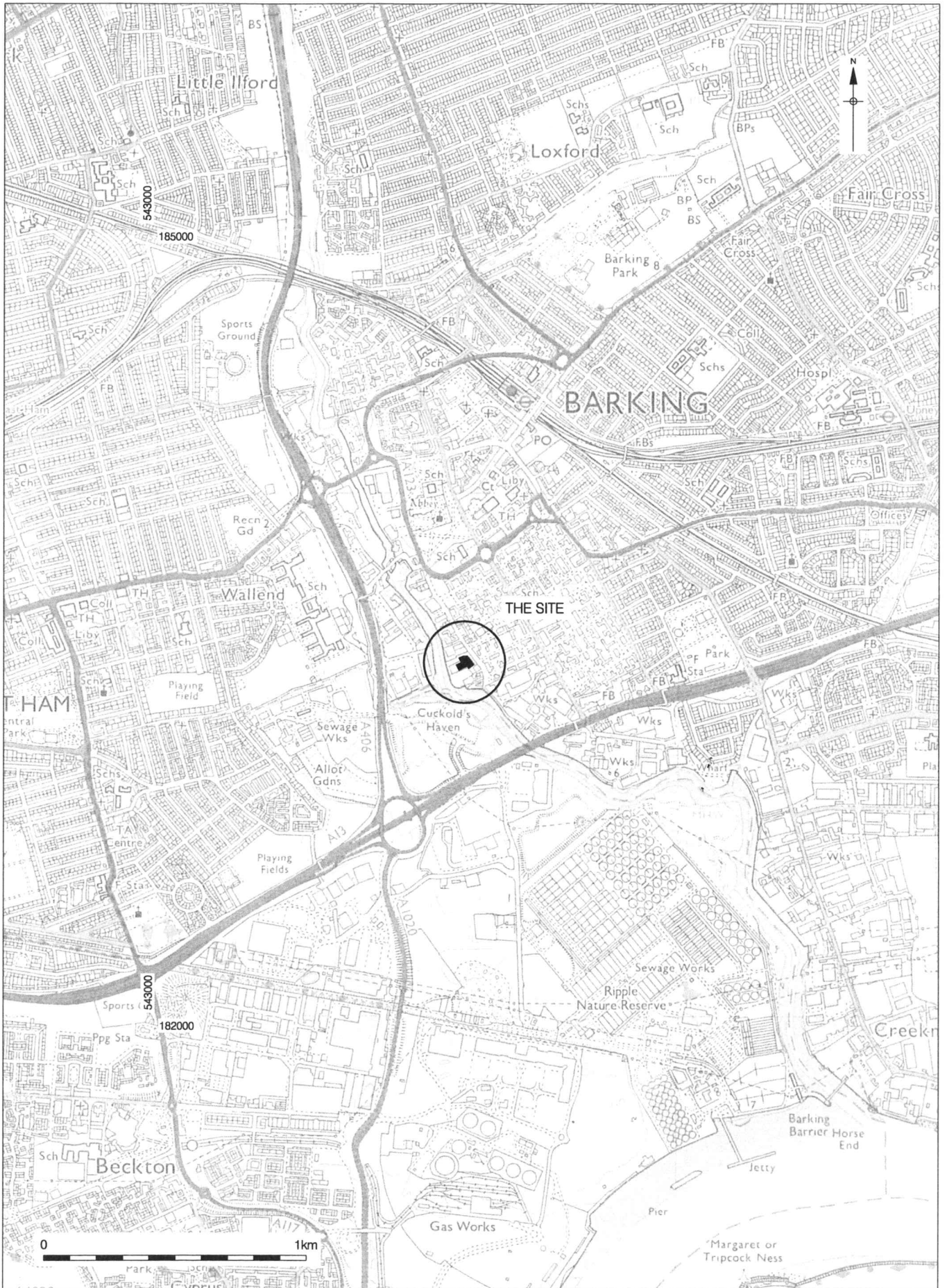
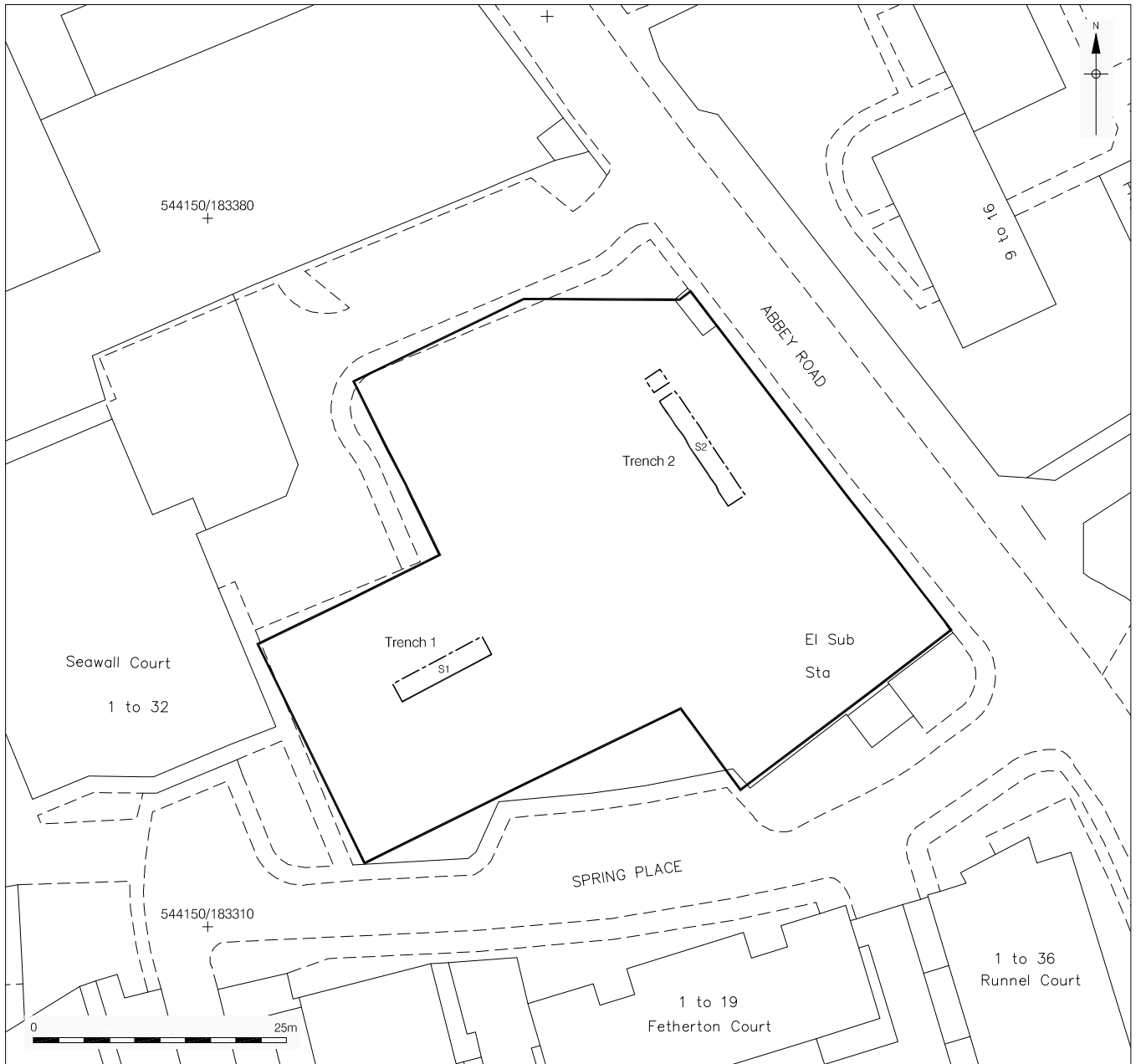


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 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 will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The current London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Unitary Development Plan, adopted in 1995, has the following policies relating to archaeology (London Borough of Barking and Dagenham 1995):

DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ARCHAEOLOGY

Context

Archaeology is a reminder of the continuum of development and culture that has allowed society to progress to its present situation. Archaeological heritage may be used to answer socio-economic questions about past cultures. Knowledge of the past enriches peoples lives - for the lay person it puts the present in context; for the local person it puts the place in which they live in a historical context; and for the expert it may be of academic interest and importance.

Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) highlights the importance of archaeological remains "for their own sake", as well as their obvious roles in education, leisure and tourism. In particular, it gives special emphasis to preservation in situ as the first option. It also suggests that a non-intrusive evaluation is carried out before considering development proposals. The archaeological heritage of the Borough has considerable potential. It includes historic centres and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and findspots and areas of geology and topography especially attractive for early settlement.

Development on sites of archaeological significance

Policy DE36

When any development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance (as shown on map 9) or for any site identified by English Heritage the council will seek to ensure that an early evaluation is carried out, and that 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 investigations by an acceptable agent to take place during the process of development (see appendix 16).

Justification

- 36.1 The archaeology of the Borough is a community asset. Its preservation is a legitimate objective against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed.
- 36.2 Where development may affect land of archaeological significance or potential, the Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals. This does not only include fieldwork but also the analysis and preservation of results, where appropriate. A preliminary site evaluation to the specifications laid down by the Council, or an acceptable agent would be required. PPG16 states that the needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled, and potential conflict reduced if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the Local Planning Authority at an early stage. It is, therefore, in the interests of prospective developers to include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.
- 36.3 The developer shall ensure that an archaeological evaluation and if necessary excavation is carried out (after site clearance and before any development) on a site by an archaeological organisation to be approved by the Local Planning Authority. The specification and programming for archaeological work shall be matters for negotiation between the developer and the approved archaeological organisation, but all such work shall be carried out to the general satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

Policy DE37

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

Justification

- 37.1 This will ensure the protection of valuable archaeological heritage, and will be furthered by a commitment to encourage and develop the educational, recreational and tourist potential of archaeological sites and monuments through management and interpretation.

Co-operation between interested parties

Policy DE38

The council will promote co-operation 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.

Justification

- 38.1 The support and co-operation of all parties involved in a development is necessary for the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage and for its interpretation and presentation to the public.

Planning applications and archaeological sites

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.

Justification

39.1 It would be preferable if English Heritage were informed when a significant inquiry is made into redevelopment of a site. Early notification allows more time for archaeologists to investigate the worthiness of the site, for negotiation about the site, and for the possible resultant excavation.

Protection of ancient monuments

Policy DE40

The council will protect scheduled ancient monuments and no development will be allowed if the monument or its setting are adversely affected.

Justification

40.1 In order to safeguard the future of ancient monuments, development which has an adverse impact will be resisted.

3.4 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined in the Borough's UDP, focussed on the floodplain of the River Roding. No Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie neither within the confines of the site or adjacent to it. However, the Scheduled Monument around Barking Abbey is located just over 400m north of the site.

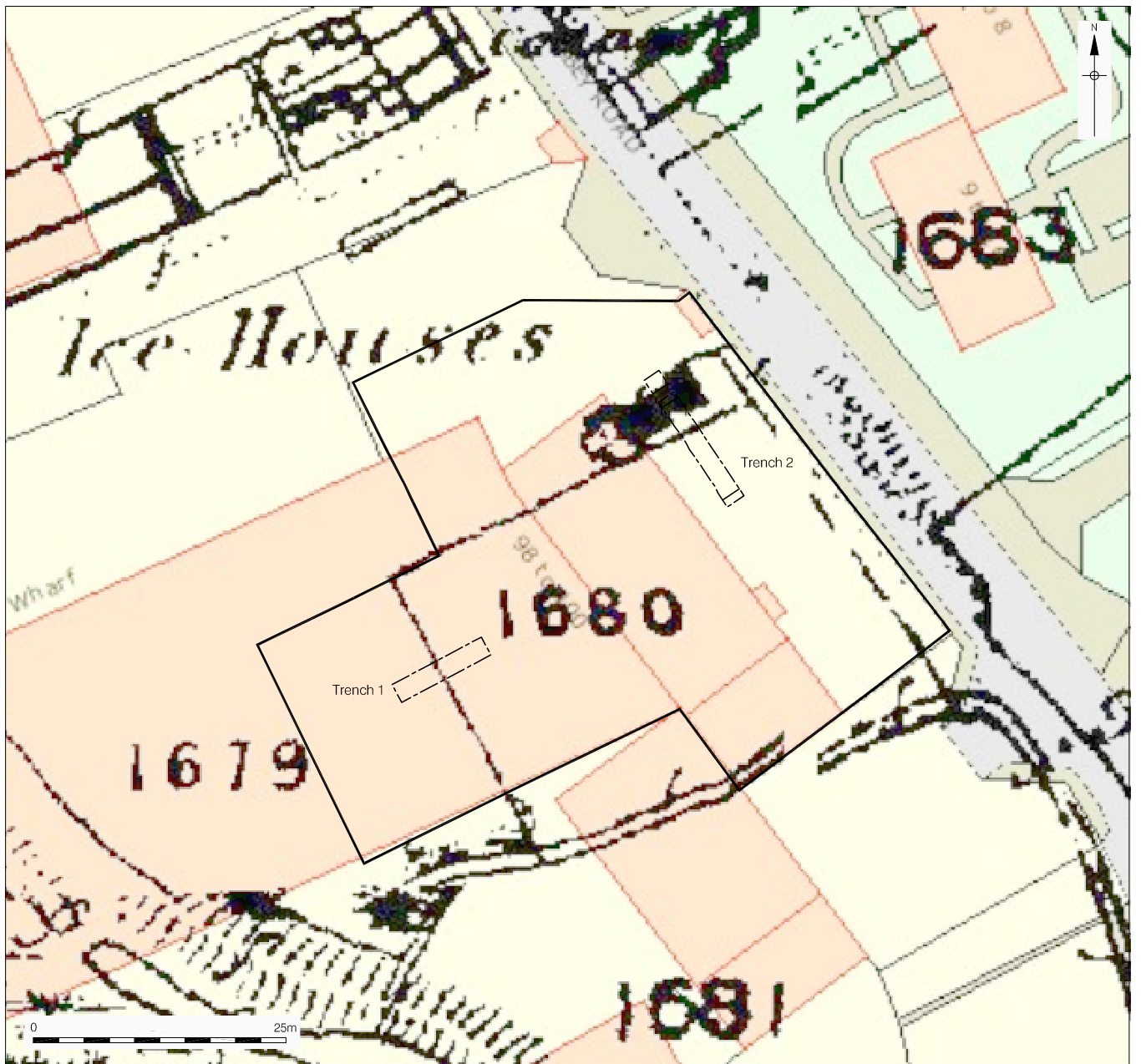
3.5 The development had been granted full planning permission (reference 06/00675/FUL/LBBD), which included the following condition:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Chapman and Andre map of 1774 indicates that the area of the study site was located within northwestern part of the Barking marshes. During the medieval period the area of the marshes covered the land defined by Ripple Road to the north, the Thames to the south, the Roding to the west, and Back River to the east; an area of approximately 1300 acres (Powell 1966).
- 4.2 Little is known about the history of the area prior to the Norman Conquest (1066 AD) and Domesday (1086). There is some evidence to suggest that the upper marshes were occupied by Yew forest during the late Iron Age (Vickers 1992). It is traditionally believed that Erkenwald, the Abbot of Chertsey founded Barking Abbey as a Benedictine nunnery in 666 AD and then established his sister Ethelburga as the first Abbess (Howson 1984).
- 4.3 The Viking raids of 870 AD are thought to have destroyed the abbey. A charter of King Athelstan dated 936 for the rebuilding of the abbey. Some time during the mid to late 10th century the abbey was placed under royal patronage by King Edgar (957-75) (Vickers 1992).
- 4.4 The Domesday survey (1086) recorded that Barking Abbey held the manor of Barking. Amongst the land held by the abbey were 100 acres in the Barking marshes to support 114 sheep. Also mentioned in Domesday Book were two mills and a fishery (Powell 1966).
- 4.5 According to Sturman (1961) the earliest records pertaining to the reclamation of land for cultivation within the Barking marshes date to the 13th century although it is possible that this process started in pre-Norman times. The process of reclamation involved the construction and maintenance of river wall embankments in order to prevent the inning (area of reclaimed land) from flooding (Sturman 1961).
- 4.6 Although the Domesday Book recorded a fishery in Barking in 1086 it is likely that this was restricted to fishing in the River Roding. It was not until the early to mid 14th century that fishing started to become the most important industry in Barking. Throughout the 14th century saltwater fishermen from Barking were frequently prosecuted by the authorities of the City of London, conservators of the Thames, for the illegal use of kiddle nets with too fine a mesh (Riley 1886).

- 4.7 Large portions of land had been partially reclaimed by the beginning of the 14th century when attempts were made to bring the innings under cultivation. Despite the river wall embankments the marshes would often flood causing “extensive and costly” loss of crops, as was the case in 1409. In order to facilitate the maintenance and repair of the embankments commissions of walls and ditches were appointed by the crown. It was the responsibility of these commissions to ensure that the tenants and landowners contributed to the maintenance the sea defences. Until the formation of the commission the embankments and ditches had been maintained by the Abbess owing to Barking Abbey being the single largest owner of Barking marshland. Until the dissolution of the abbey in 1539 it had owned 1012 acres of the 1276 acres of land that comprised the east of Barking Levels (Pugh 1966).
- 4.8 In the 17th century the marshes of Barking and Dagenham covered 1070 acres and were predominantly utilised for grazing sheep and cattle. By the 1650s most of the marshland had been divided into long parcels each generally surrounded by a drainage ditch (Sturman 1961).
- 4.9 By the 1660s the Barking fishing fleet consisted of 14 fishing smacks crewed by 70 men and boys. This number had grown to 70 vessels in 1814 where after it rapidly increased to at least 220 vessels by 1850. In 1847 work commenced on several icehouses that were to be used for storing ice harvested from the marshes for packing fish (Powell 1966). One of these icehouses is shown in the vicinity of the study site on the 1st edition OS (Figure 3).
- 4.10 The Barking fishing industry began a rapid decline by the late 1850s and by 1863 it had been reduced to 22 smack owners. This decline was facilitated by the extension of the railways to east coast ports closer to the fishing grounds, which made it possible to transport the fish to the market without delays caused by weather conditions. The decline was further accelerated in December 1863 when, fishing off the Dutch coast, the Barking fleet was severely damaged by a gale (Powell 1966).
- 4.11 Following the decline of the fishing industry various new industries moved to the area including a jute-spinning factory along what is now Abbey Road and several chemical factories, tar distilleries, and fertiliser works (Powell 1966).



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Figure 3
Trench Location overlaying 1864 OS Map
1:625 at A4

5 GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey Map for the area (Sheet 257 Romford) indicates that the site is located near a boundary of London Clay, Ilford Silt, River Terrace Deposits and Alluvium underlain by London Clay (Murray Rix 2008).
- 5.2 In July of 2008 Murray Rix carried out a geotechnical investigation at 100 Abbey Road. The study consisted of three boreholes to a depth of 16m with soil samples taken at regular intervals. On the basis of the soil samples it was concluded that the stratigraphy within the western portion of the site (just west of Trench 1) comprised approximately 0.15m thick reinforced concrete slab over 2.05m of made ground overlying 1.60m of slightly sandy silty clay underlain by gravel at roughly 1.05m OD. A borehole constructed in the southeastern portion of the site (south of Trench 2) showed a 0.25m thick reinforced concrete slab over 0.55m thick layer of made ground overlying a 0.80m thick deposit of very silty clay underlain by gravel at 1.19m OD (Murray Rix 2008).
- 5.3 The ground level in the western portion of the site had been raised some time during the 20th century in order to create a loading platform to facilitate the loading and off-loading of lorries. This raised platform was accessed by means of a reinforced concrete ramp along the northern boundary of the site. The current ground level within the western half of the site varied from 4.92m OD in the east to 4.83m OD to the west. In the eastern or lower part of the site the elevation levels varied from 2.81m OD to the north to 2.83m OD to the south.
- 5.4 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2006 on the surrounding properties to the north, west, and south of the current site revealed evidence for prehistoric, Roman, late Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval utilisation of the area (SAS 2006).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of two trenches measuring 10.0m by 2.0m at base (Trench 1) and 15.0m by 2.0m at the base (Trench 2) was outlined in the method statement (Mayo 2008) (Fig 2). Trench 1 was located in the western portion of the site in order to evaluate the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential while Trench 2 was located in the eastern part of the site parallel to Abbey Road, in order to target the structure indicated on the 1st edition OS map (see Figure 3). Trench 1 had to be extended in width to accommodate stepping that was necessary due to the depth. As such the trench subsequently measured 10.0m by 4.0m at top and 10.0m by 2.0m at base approximately. The excavated dimensions of Trench 2 were as designed.
- 6.2 In both trenches the concrete slab covering the site was broken out after which the trenches were excavated with a 20 ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation progressed through modern material until the top of either the natural geology or archaeological horizons were discernable.
- 6.3 In Trench 2, a baulk had to be left to protect live services originating from a sub-station at the NE corner of the site (Figures 2 and 4).
- 6.4 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. The trenches were surveyed using a GPS surveying system at which time two temporary benchmarks were also established at a height of 4.86m OD and 3.34m OD in the western and eastern portions of the site respectively. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in colour and monochrome slide and digital formats.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural gravel was identified in Trench 1 at a level of 1.75m OD and at the slightly higher depth of 1.79m OD in Trench 2. The consistency of the gravel varied marginally between a moderately compacted mid reddish brown slightly clayey sandy gravel [3] and a moderately compacted mid yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy gravel [5]. The gravel was composed of small to medium rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and flint nodules in a moderately dense to dense slightly clayey sand matrix. A 0.78m thick alluvial deposit [2] comprising soft light brownish grey slightly sandy silty clay overlaid the gravel in Trench 1 (Figures 4 and 5).

7.2 Phase 2: Medieval

7.2.1 The excavation of Trench 2 revealed, at a maximum height of 1.94m OD, a linear east-west aligned ditch [7] that had been cut into the gravel. The ditch had a width of 0.75m and extended both east and west beyond the limits of excavation. The sides sloped down moderately onto a flat base over the course of 0.20m. A depth of at least 0.23m could be observed from the section. Filling the ditch was a deposit consisting of friable bluish grey to reddish brown silty clay [6] with very occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles. Excavation of the fill yielded two sherds of medieval pottery (1200-1400).

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.3.1 A 0.22m thick layer of topsoil overlaid the ditch in Trench 2 at a maximum height of 2.00m OD. In Trench 1 a similar layer of topsoil was observed above the alluvium, though this layer measured between 0.40m to 0.60m in thickness and was seen at a maximum height of 3.18m OD. In both trenches the topsoil consisted of friable light yellowish brown to mid brown slightly sandy clayey silt with very occasional inclusions of small rounded flint pebbles. Overlying the topsoil in both Trench 1 and Trench 2 was a layer of modern made ground sealed by a reinforced concrete slab at a level of 4.88m OD and 2.79m OD respectively.

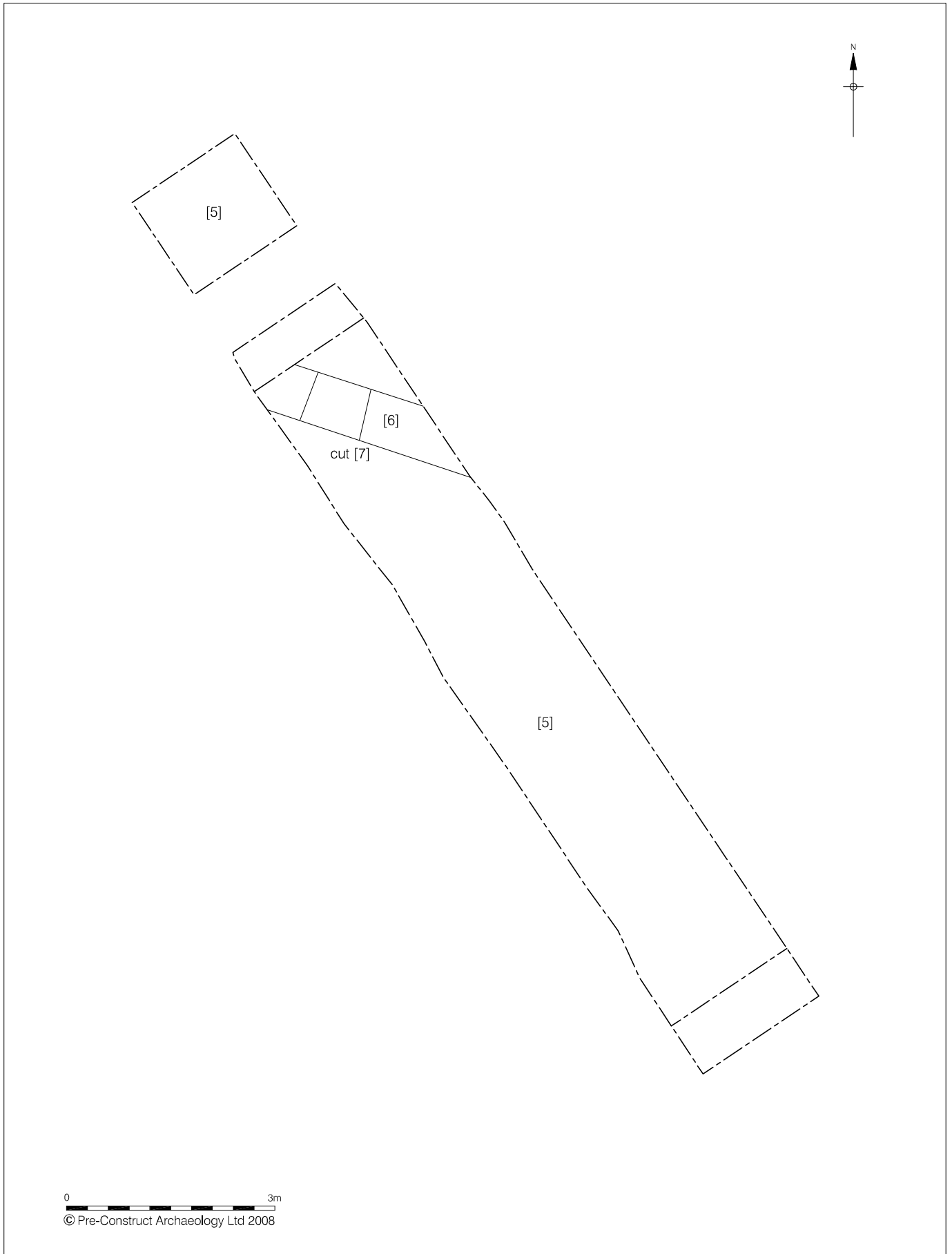
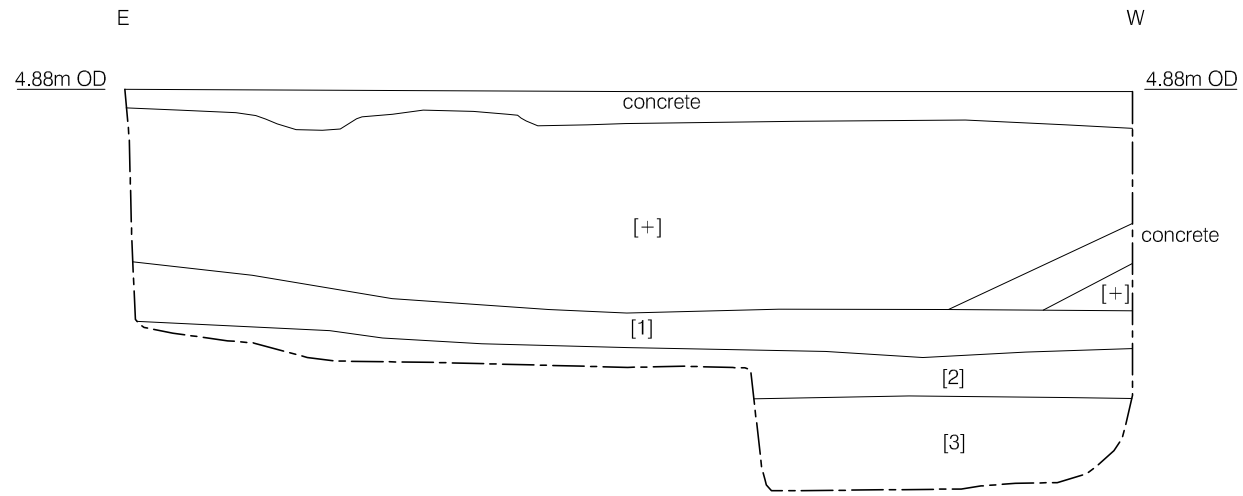
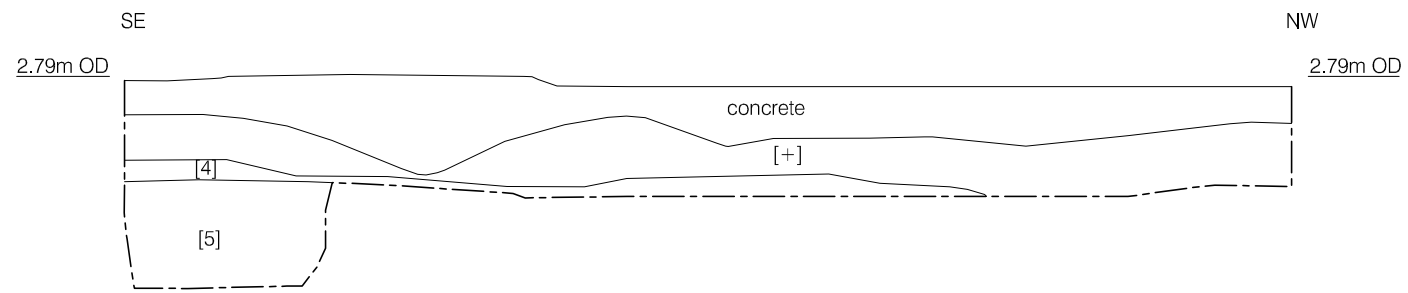


Figure 4
Plan of Trench 1
1:75 at A4



Section 1
Trench 1
North Facing



Section 2
Trench 2
Northeast Facing



Figure 5
Sections 1 and 2
1:75 at A4

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation

- 8.1.1 Both the trenches revealed natural deposits that were consistent with the underlying geology of this area, albeit at a level higher than expected. The natural gravel did not appear to have suffered significant truncation by historic and modern development on site.
- 8.1.2 The temporally diagnostic finds from the ditch observed in Trench 2 date to some time between 1200 and 1400 AD. It roughly corresponds to the location and alignment of the northern boundary of parcel 1680 shown on the 1st edition OS map dating to 1864 (see Figure 3). Historic documents indicate that drainage ditches had outlined the majority of the marsh parcels by the 1650s. It is possible that the ditch is the truncated remains of an earlier boundary ditch. The pottery sherds recovered from the fill of ditch [7] were contemporaneous with sherds recovered during an earlier archaeological evaluation carried out in 2006 by Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS 2006) on the neighbouring properties to the north, west, and south of the study site. The 2006 evaluation recorded a north-south aligned ditch measuring approximately 4.30m in width and of an indeterminate length. This ditch contained three fill deposits all of which dated to the medieval period.
- 8.1.3 Overlying the ditch [7] in Trench 2 and the alluvial deposit [2] in Trench 1 was a layer of topsoil. This appeared to have been truncated horizontally by modern development within the site. This was represented by the made ground deposit raising the ground level in the western half of the site in order to construct a loading platform and. A reinforced concrete slab forming the current ground surface sealed the made ground.

8.2 Conclusions

- 8.2.1 It has been shown by the evaluation that at least one archaeological feature from the medieval period is present on the site, and that historic and modern development within the confines of the site has only minimally, if at all, truncated the underlying gravels.

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 9.1 The evaluation method statement posed a number of research objectives for the work. These can now be addressed as follows:
- 9.2 To determine the palaeotopography of the site. Do deposits relating to the River Roding floodplain survive at the site, and what sort of potential do they hold for further understanding the area's geoarchaeology?
- 9.2.1 The site under evaluation has been seen to be underlain by a topographically level natural gravel horizon, at approximately 1.77m OD. An investigation on the immediately adjacent sites by SAS (2006) revealed, in the closest trench to the Battery Wharf site, natural ground at approximately 1.6m OD. This represents a consistent, if gentle, fall from east to west towards the River Roding.
- 9.2.2 Alluvial clay deposits were seen overlying the gravel, but these were organically sterile.
- 9.3 To assess the presence or absence of any prehistoric remains, which may be expected atop the higher terrace gravels in the eastern side of the site if not previously truncated. If present, what is their nature and date?
- 9.3.1 No prehistoric remains of any description were revealed during the evaluation.
- 9.4 To investigate the presence or absence of remains associated with the Ice Houses shown on the 1st edition OS map. To ascertain the nature, usage and preservation of any such remains.
- 9.4.1 Despite the precise location of Trench 2 to overlay the structure shown on the 1st edition OS map (Figure 3), no remains were found other than a medieval linear feature. No widespread truncation or robbing was evident.
- 9.4.2 This suggests that either the structure shown on the OS map was inaccurate, or that the structure was lightweight with no ground level foundations, perhaps a timber shed. The label shown on the OS map, 'Icehouses', most likely relates to structures not located on this site, perhaps further to the north along Abbey Road.
- 9.5 To establish the presence or absence of any other archaeological remains, for example Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity. What is the nature, date and preservation of these remains?
- 9.5.1 An approximately E-W aligned linear feature was found in Trench 2, dated by pottery within its fill to the late medieval period. It most likely represents a land boundary. No other archaeological features or finds were revealed.
- 9.6 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

9.6.1 Despite the seemingly large-scale 20th century usage of the site, no evidence of truncation, either horizontal or vertical, was found during the evaluation. This is shown in part by the fact that an *in situ* buried topsoil horizon was seen in both trenches.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Praba Developments Ltd for funding this archaeological evaluation, Andrew Cooke of Dovetail Architects for commissioning it and David Divers of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the site and editing this report, Nathalie Barrett for surveying, Hayley Baxter and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for dating the pottery from site, Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support, and Malgorzata Trelka, and Veysel Apaydin for their work on site.

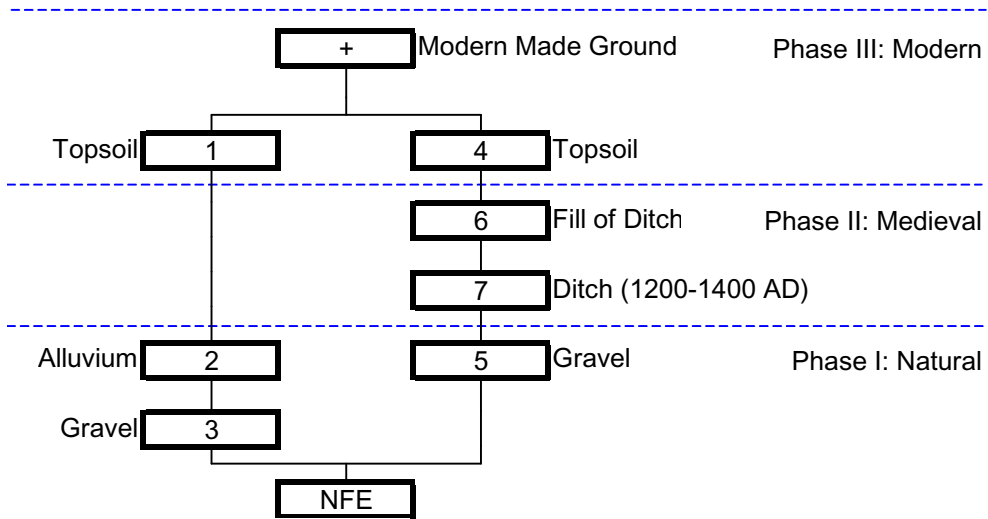
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description
1	1	N/A	1	III	Deposit	Topsoil
2	1	N/A	1	I	Deposit	Alluvium
3	1	N/A	1	I	Deposit	Gravel
4	2	TR1	2	III	Deposit	Topsoil
5	2	TR1	2	I	Deposit	Gravel
6	2	TR1	2	II	Deposit	Fill of [7]
7	2	TR1, 7	2, 3	II	Cut	Medieval Ditch (1200-1400 AD)

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-48574

Project details

Project name	Battery Wharf, 98-100 Abbey Road
Short description of the project	The evaluation consisted of two trial trenches, designed to investigate the site's archaeological potential. The location of one of the trenches was designed to target a structure depicted within the confines of the site on the 1st edition OS map. One cut feature, an east-west aligned ditch dating to the medieval period, was identified and recorded during the excavation of Trench 1. This ditch was contemporaneous with other archaeological features known to exist in the vicinity of the study site.
Project dates	Start: 08-09-2008 End: 12-09-2008
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ABJ08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Environmental assessment
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY SHERDS Medieval
Survey techniques	Archaeology

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING Battery Wharf, 98-100 Abbey Road, Barking
Postcode	IG11 7BT
Study area	2000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4417 8332 51.5298557873 0.07865842155140 51 31 47 N 000 04 43 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
----------------------	-------------------------------

Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Name of sponsor/funding body	Praba Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Battery Wharf, 98-100 Abbey Road, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, IG11 7BT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jorgensen, P.
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	Unpublished developer report.

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