

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (PHASE 2) AT BARKING  
LIBRARY, BARKING TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION, CLOCKHOUSE  
AVENUE,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM.**

**Site Code: BNA 04**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4435 8400**

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## **CONTENTS**

1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction	5
3	Planning Background	6
4	Geology and Topography	7
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	8
6	Archaeological Methodology	10
7	Archaeological Phase Discussion	11
8	Interpretations and Conclusions	25
9	Bibliography	26
10	Acknowledgements	27

## **Figures**

1	Site location	4
2	Pile Locations	22
3	Project Level	23
4	Sections	24

## **Appendices**

1	Context Index	28
2	Finds Assessment	30
3	OASIS Report Form	40

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1** An archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Peter Mills, Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of UC (Barking) Limited, on land at Barking Town Centre Library, as part of the Barking Town Regeneration Project, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Essex (fig1). The site is centred on the National Grid Reference TQ 4436 8400.
- 1.2** The watching brief comprised the observation and recording of pits dug for piles and pile caps and service trenches (drainage) across the site. The areas to the south and west showed large-scale horizontal truncation of the natural gravels. To the east and north of the site an undisturbed layer of weathered brickearth capped the natural gravels.
- 1.3** Part of the southeast of the site lay within the grounds of the Park Hall Meeting House and cartographic and documentary evidence the presence of a cemetery north of the Meeting House in use c. 1848 - 1938. It is believed that much of the cemetery was removed by the Necropolis Company in the 1970's although disarticulated human bone and fragmentary coffin furniture was recovered. Elsewhere occasional post-medieval intrusions were recorded.



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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:10,000



## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1** An intermittent archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited from 18<sup>th</sup> February to 24<sup>th</sup> June 2005 at Barking Town Library as part of the Barking Town Regeneration Project (fig1). The site was bordered to the southwest by the Town Hall, to the northwest by Clockhouse Avenue, to the southeast by Axe Street and to the northeast by Ripple Road.
- 2.2** An archaeological condition on the planning permission was for a watching brief to be undertaken at the location of pile pits and service trenches to assess the extent and survival of local soil horizons, to identify any intact burials, and record any archaeological remains. The work followed on from an earlier watching brief carried out between 12<sup>th</sup> March and 26<sup>th</sup> March 2004 which identified an undisturbed soil horizon above natural brickearth (Pickard, 2004).
- 2.3** The watching brief was commissioned by Peter Mills, Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of UC (Barking) Limited. Peter Moore managed the project for Pre-Construct Archaeology and the archaeological monitoring was carried out variously by Dougie Killock, Chris Pickard, Mary Ellen Crothers and the author. The work was monitored by Peter Mills on behalf of the client and successively by Nick Truckle and David Divers of English Heritage (GLAAS) on behalf of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.
- 2.4** The south eastern area of the site lay within the limits of the former Plymouth Brethren cemetery, which lies to the north of a still extant Meeting Hall. The watching brief appears to confirm that the site was cleared of burials, although occasional fragments of human bone and coffin furniture were in fact recovered.

### 3 PLANNING AND BACKGROUND

3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.

3.3 The condition for this application is:

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

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

#### **POLICY DE36**

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

#### **POLICY DE37**

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

#### **POLICY DE38**

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

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1** The subject site lies on the floodplain gravel, which forms a terrace of higher ground overlooking the River Thames and River Roding. Approximately 500m to the west of the site the terrace is cut by the River Roding which forms a shallow alluvial filled valley draining south into the Thames at Barking Reach. The geological survey indicates that immediately to the east of the site the terrace gravel is capped with brickearth. A detailed distribution plan of the brickearth is not available and its location across Barking is not known. It was, for example, recorded during excavations on the Gascoigne Estate approximately 250m west of the site (site code BA-GE 86) and was also observed during excavations in 1992 at Vicarage Drive (site code PEMS 92). The brickearth appears to have been completely truncated to the west and the south of the study site with brickearth remaining in some areas to the north and the east at a level of between 6.91m to 6.70m OD
- 4.2** This section of the Roding Valley is considered important as the gravel outcrops are closest to the main river channel so providing the nearest firm ground and thus a possible landing site, upstream from the River Thames. In the vicinity of the site some prehistoric land use has been observed and the Saxon Barking Abbey and associated settlement were established.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**5.1** An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Barking Town Centre Regeneration was prepared by Mills Whipp Partnership. The following discussion draws heavily from this document.<sup>1</sup>

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

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

### **5.3 Roman**

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

### **5.4 Saxon**

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

### **5.5 Medieval**

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

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<sup>1</sup> Barking Town Centre Regeneration, Clock house Avenue, Barking and Dagenham. London Archaeological Desktop Assessment Unpublished report Mills Whipp Projects

## **5 6 Post- Medieval**

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

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1** Ground reduction and excavation of pile pits/pads and service trenches throughout the area of the proposed development took place under archaeological observation.
- 6.2** Sample sections were drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 where appropriate.
- 6.3** Heights above sea level were derived from a temporary benchmark of 7.61m OD, which had been located on the site.
- 6.4** The site was, with the Phase 1 Evaluation, given the site code BNA 04

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION (FIGURES 2-4)**

### **7.1 Pile Cap 4A**

Natural orange brown sandy gravel was observed at 1.10m below the modern ground surface at 6.51m OD. A layer of weathered brickearth [10], 0.40m thick, sealed this at 6.91m OD. This was sealed by modern crushed rubble. No archaeological deposits were observed.

### **7.2 Pile Cap 4B (Fig 4)**

Natural gravel was located at 1.00m below the modern ground surface at 6.61m OD. A thin layer of brickearth 0.20m thick sealed this at 6.81m OD. A layer of late post-medieval topsoil sealed this and was itself cut by a large late post-medieval ditch [173]. The fill of this ditch was [172] and with the exception of some burnt flint, was devoid of finds. The ditch was aligned northeast-southwest and was 2.40m in width and 1.30m in depth. A layer of modern crushed rubble sealed the ditch

### **7.3 Pile Cap 4C**

Natural sandy gravel [104] was located at 0.90m below the modern ground surface, at 6.71m OD. A deposit of weathered brick earth [101], located at 0.40m below the modern ground surface, capped this. This was in turn sealed by a layer of topsoil [100], that contained brick fragments. The topsoil was truncated by modern power cables and was capped with rubble crushed. No archaeological deposits were observed.

### **7.4 Pile Cap 4D**

The sequence in PC 4D exactly mirrored that in PC4C.

### **7.5 Pile Cap 4E**

Natural sandy gravel [104] was located at 0.90m below the modern ground surface, at 6.71m OD. A layer of natural brick earth [101], 0.30m thick, sealed this layer at 6.81m OD. A layer of modern crushed rubble sealed the brickearth. No archaeological deposits were observed.

#### **7.6 Pile Cap 4F**

Natural sandy gravel [104] was located at 0.90m below the modern ground surface, at 6.71m OD. This was sealed by a layer of natural weathered brickearth [101] 0.30m thick at a depth of 6.80m OD. This was, in turn, sealed by a layer of topsoil [100]. No cut features were observed in this pile pit.

#### **7.7 Pile Cap 4G**

Natural sandy gravel [104] was located at 0.90m below the modern ground surface, which was located at 6.71m OD. This was sealed by a layer of natural weathered brickearth [101], which in turn was sealed by a layer of top soil [100]. No cut features were observed in this pile pit.

#### **7.8 Pile Cap 4H**

Natural sandy gravel [104] was located at 0.90m below the modern ground surface, which was located at 6.71m OD. This was sealed sequentially by a layer of natural weathered brickearth [101] and topsoil [100]. No archaeological deposits were observed.

#### **7.9 Pile Cap 3 and 4H**

These piles were not excavated.

#### **7.10 Pile Cap 5**

This pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. Natural gravel [104] was located at 1.60m below ground level at 6.01m OD. This was sealed by a thick layer of modern concrete and no archaeological deposits were observed.

#### **7.11 Pile Cap 5A**

This pile is located in the northwest of the site. This pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. Natural gravel [104] was located at 1.60m below ground level at 6.01m OD. A thick layer of modern concrete sealed this and no archaeological deposits were observed.



#### **7.12 Pile Cap 5B**

This pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface and consisted of a very loose backfill though no cut was seen. A layer of crushed rubble sealed this. No natural gravel was located in this pile.

#### **7.13 Pile Cap 5C**

This pile was located to the west of the site and was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. Natural gravel was located at 0.90m below the current ground level at 6.71m OD. This was sealed by modern 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground.

#### **7.14 Pile Cap 5D**

This pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. No natural gravel was located in this pile. The ground here was very disturbed and may relate to its proximity to the existing structure or may be backfill from a gravel extraction pit of late 19 to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **7.15 Pile Cap 5E**

This pile is located in the southwest area of site. This pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. No natural gravel was located in this pile. The earliest deposit was a mid brown silt sand with frequent small stones. This was sealed by a layer of clinker, which in turn was sealed by a layer of dark brown garden soil with frequent root disturbance.

#### **7.16 Pile Cap 5F**

This pile was located in the southwest area of site and excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. No natural gravel was located in this pile. The earliest deposit was a mid brown silt sand with frequent small stones. This was sealed by a layer of clinker, which in turn was sealed by a layer of dark brown garden soil with frequent root disturbance.

#### **7.17 Pile Cap 5G**

This pile was located in the southwest area of site and was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. No natural gravel was located in this pile. The earliest deposit was a mid brown silt sand with frequent small stones. This was sealed by a layer of clinker, which in turn was sealed by a layer of dark brown garden soil with frequent root disturbance.

#### **7.18 Pile Cap 6**

This pile was located in the southeast corner of site. It was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. This pile revealed a very disturbed area and may possibly be the back fill from a trench dug by London Necropolis Company Limited while clearing the site of human remains prior to the construction of the library in the 1970s. Some human bone was recovered from this area along with possible coffin furniture and a fragment worked marble possibly from a gravestone. No intact burials were evident.

#### **7.19 Pile Cap 6 A**

This pile was located in the southeast corner of site and was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. Natural gravel [104] was located at 6.70m OD. This was then capped with brickearth [101], which, in turn was sealed by modern crushed rubble. No cut features were observed in this pile.

#### **7.20 Pile Cap 6 B (Fig 4)**

This pile was located in the southeast corner of site. The pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. Natural gravel [104] was located 0.90m below the current ground surface at a depth of 6.70m OD. This was sealed by a layer of brickearth [101] at a depth of 7.01m OD and was then cut by pit [171], seen in the southeast corner of this pile. No dating evidence was recovered from this pit. It was sealed with a modern layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century soil and concrete.

#### **7.21 Pile Cap 8 (Fig 3)**

This pile was located in the northwest corner of site. The top of the natural gravel [104] was located at 6.51m OD and was sealed by a layer of brickearth [101], 0.30m in thickness, with a top height of 6.81m OD. This was cut by a large feature [137] with three fills. The primary fill [135], was a light brown silty sand with occasional ceramic

building material (CBM), oyster shell and bone. It also contained pottery of 16<sup>th</sup> century date. Bone from this deposit included both cattle and pig, and was probably food waste. The secondary fill [136] comprised a dark brown silty soil with frequent charcoal burned tile and wood. Pot was also recovered from this fill and was dated to the 16th century. The top fill [140] was a silt sand and gravel mix and may represent the deliberate infilling of a concavity to the surface in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was sealed by a thick layer of topsoil [100], 0.50m in thickness, which in turn was sealed, by a layer of modern crushed rubble.

#### **7.22 Pile Cap 8A**

This pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. It contained made ground. No natural gravel was located in this pile possibly due to its close proximity to the existing structure.

#### **7.23 Pile Cap 10**

This pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface and was filled by loose modern made ground. No natural gravel was located in this pile possibly due to its close proximity to the existing structure.

#### **7.24 Pile Cap 11**

This pile was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the current ground surface. No natural gravel was located in this pile. The earliest deposit was mid brown silt sand with frequent small stones, this was overlain by a layer of clinker. A layer of modern crushed rubble capped the sequence.

#### **7.25 Pile Cap 13 (Fig 3)**

This pit was excavated to a depth of 1.90m below the modern ground surface. Natural gravels [104] were observed at 1.36m OD. These were sealed by a thin band of fine gravel and capped with a layer of brickearth [101].

The brickearth was truncated by cut [134] which was interpreted as a large gravel extraction pit the base of which was not observed. It contained at least three fills, of which the primary fill [133] was light brown silt clay sand and was interpreted as slumping of the natural brickearth. This was sealed by [132], a mid brown sand silt with frequent small stones. The top fill [131] was a dark brown sand silt with occasional oyster shell, CBM, and small stones. No finds were recovered from any fill.

Fill [132] was truncated by a vertically sided cut, possibly a pit, containing three fills, although as with [134] the base was not observed. The primary fill [129] was a dark grey sand, which was followed by fill [128] a grey green silty sand. Fill [127] a late post-medieval backfill was mid brown with frequent stones.

Cutting through the top fill was a large timber beam encased in loose stony concrete was set into this fill. This was probably associated with a shallow cut [130] containing a single fill [126] composed of very loose mid brown silt sand. A layer of made ground sealed this and was capped by a layer of crushed concrete.

#### **7.26 Pile Cap 15.**

This pit was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below the modern ground surface. No natural gravels were observed at this level. The earliest deposit [154] was a light brown sand silt and gravel mix 0.64m in thickness. This was then sealed by an undated cobbled surface [154]. A layer of light brown sand silt [151] with frequent post-medieval CBM, and oyster shell, and occasional metal, glass and small stones sealed the surface. This layer was cut by [150] a large pit with three fills [149] [148] [147]. The primary fill [149] was a red burnt or heated gravel sealed by a thin band of black charcoal [148]. A layer of clinker [149] sealed this. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these fills or underlying feature.

#### **7.27 Pile Caps 29 and 32**

Both of these pile caps were excavated as one trench to a depth of 2.00m below the current ground level. This exposed concrete piles belonging to the existing structure and made ground, but no archaeological deposits.

#### **7.28 SW 3A (Fig 4)**

A trench was excavated to form a long north-south beam slot with piles on both sides and was located to the east of the existing structure. It was excavated to a depth of 2.00m below the current ground surface. Trench SW3A revealed natural gravel [104] at 0.80m below ground level at a depth of 6.71m OD. This was cut by a shallow feature [114], which may be a palaeochannel. It had two fills: primary fill [115] was a light grey clay silt with medium stones; sealed by fill [113] a firm mid brown grey clay silt. No cultural material was recorded in this feature. It was sealed by brickearth [101] encountered at a height of 6.91m OD (see figure **3A**).

At separate location the gravel [104] was cut through by a two modern intrusions. The first cut [158] was vertically sided with the base not being observed. It contained three fills [155] [156] and [157] all of which were silty sands with varying amounts of pebbles. No dating evidence was obtained and its purpose was not determined. This was then sealed by made ground and cut through by a possible wall robber trench marked by a 'U' shaped trench. It contained a single fill [159] composed of a mid brown sand silt with frequent small stones. No dating evidence recovered from this fill.

At the northern extent of this trench on the south facing section a large cut [166] with multiple fills, which smelt heavily of diesel. This is likely to be late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

#### **7.29 SW 4A (Fig 3)**

This was a similar beam slot to SW3A and ran parallel to it. Features [114] and [160] were located in this beam slot. Natural gravel was recorded at 6.71m OD. The brickearth [101] was recorded at 6.91m OD

#### **7.30 Foundation Pad P1**

This Pile Pad was excavated to a depth of 1.70m below current ground surface. Natural gravels were located in this pad. at 1.40m below ground level at a height of 6.21m OD. The backfill of an existing service trench sealed it. A layer of crushed rubble then sealed this.

#### **7.31 Foundation Pad P1 A**

This Pile Pad was excavated to a depth of 1.70m below current ground surface. Natural gravels were located in this pad at 1.22m bgl at a depth of 6.39m OD. A layer of dark brown garden soil, of possible late medieval or early post-medieval date, sealed it. This was sealed by made ground.

#### **7.32 Foundation Pad P1 B**

This Pile Pad was excavated to a depth of 2.30m below current ground surface. Natural gravels [104] were located in this pad at a depth of 6.21m OD. This was sealed by a layer of brickearth [101] followed by a layer dark brown garden soil [100] with frequent root disturbance. Piling mat then sealed this.

### **7.33 Foundation Pad P1 C**

This Pile Pad was excavated to a depth of 3.00m below current ground surface. Natural gravels [104] were located in this pad at 1.20m below ground level at 6.41m OD.

Gravel [104] was cut by the construction cut [106] for a post-medieval soakaway. The fill of the soakaway [105] was dark brown grey silt sand with moderate marine shell and moderate lumps of decayed chalk and medium sub rounded stones. Pottery recovered from this feature is broadly dated 1835-1900. A thin layer of clinker sealed this, which was overlain by concrete and cobbles. Over this was made ground and a layer of crush.

### **7.34 Foundation Pad 1D**

Pile Pad 1D was excavated to a depth of 2.50m below current ground surface. Natural gravels [104] were located in this pad at 1.40m below ground level at 6.21m OD. A layer of dark brown garden soil with frequent root disturbances sealed this. A layer of clinker, which is then sealed, by a layer of crushed rubble overlay it. No archaeological deposits were observed.

### **7.35 Foundation Pad P2**

This Pile Pad was excavated to a depth of 2.70m below current ground surface. Natural gravels [104] were located in this pad at 1.50m below ground level at 6.11m OD. This was cut by [112] an intrusion of indeterminate function. The fill [111] was composed of pebble ridden clay silt with occasional cbm flecks. This was sealed by a layer of demolition rubble [110] that in turn was overlain by a layer of clinker and crushed concrete.

### **7.36 Foundation Pad P2 A**

Pile Pad P2A was excavated to a depth of 2.20m below current ground surface. Natural gravels [104] were located in this pad at 5.51m OD. This was overlain by a layer of clinker and crushed concrete.

### **7.37 Foundation Pad P2 B**

This Pile Pad was excavated to a depth of 2.70m below current ground surface. Natural gravels [104] were located at 1.90m below ground level at a depth of 5.81m

OD. This was then sealed by a layer brickearth [101]. This was overlain by a layer of clinker, which was sealed by a layer of crushed concrete.

### **7.38 Foundation Pad P2 C**

This Pile Pad was excavated to a depth of 2.20m below current ground surface. Natural gravels [104] were located in this pad 1.66m below ground level at 5.95m OD. This was sealed by a layer of natural brickearth [101] at 6.61m OD and was overlain by a deposit clinker [147]. The sequence was completed by a layer of crushed concrete.

### **7.39 Foundation Pad P4**

Pad P4 was excavated to a depth of 1.80m. Natural gravels [104] were located at 1.30m below the present ground level at 6.31m OD. This was cut by [125] a possible large gravel extraction pit. The fill of pit [124] was a mid grey brown clay silt and occasional small rounded and sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained a small amount of finds including pottery that dates the feature to between 1580-1800. Towards the west the pit was truncated by cut [123] a shallow shell midden. The midden fill [122] was a loose pale brown grey sandy silt with 50% shell.

The gravel pit was truncated to the east by a construction cut [121] for a brick wall [117]. The wall survived six courses high as stretchers over two foundation courses of headers. Butted up against the inside of the wall was a fill of clinker. The external west face was lined with silty clay [118]. A layer of clinker [147] sealed the exposed surfaces.

### **7.40 Service Trench Drainage**

Two parallel service trenches for drainage were excavated to the east of the site. They consisted of a large trench for a manhole at the eastern extent (Ripple Road) with another manhole 40m to the west. The manhole trench to the east was excavated to a depth of 3.50m below the present ground level and revealed major truncation of the natural gravels [104] by basements at 4.11m OD. The basements were the remains of street front properties now demolished.

Below these basements a linear feature with a black gravel fill aligned east west may be the remains of an old channel at a depth of 4.61m OD. This trench was too deep and unsafe to enter and measured sketches were drawn. The height at the top of this trench was at 7.61m OD.

A large post-medieval ditch was seen in drainage run 27m west of the manhole trench. The ditch was aligned north south and had an OD height at the top of the cut of 7.21m, the base of the ditch was at a depth of 4.61m OD. The remainder of the trench was truncated by services aligned north south.

#### **7.41 Tower Crane Pad North**

Two tower crane pads were excavated to the north and south on either side of the library structure. The crane pad to the north was excavated to a depth of 2.20m below the present ground level. Natural gravel [104] was located at a depth of 6.41m OD. A layer of brickearth [101] capped the gravel. Made ground and then a layer of crush sealed this. The north side of this trench was severely truncated by modern services

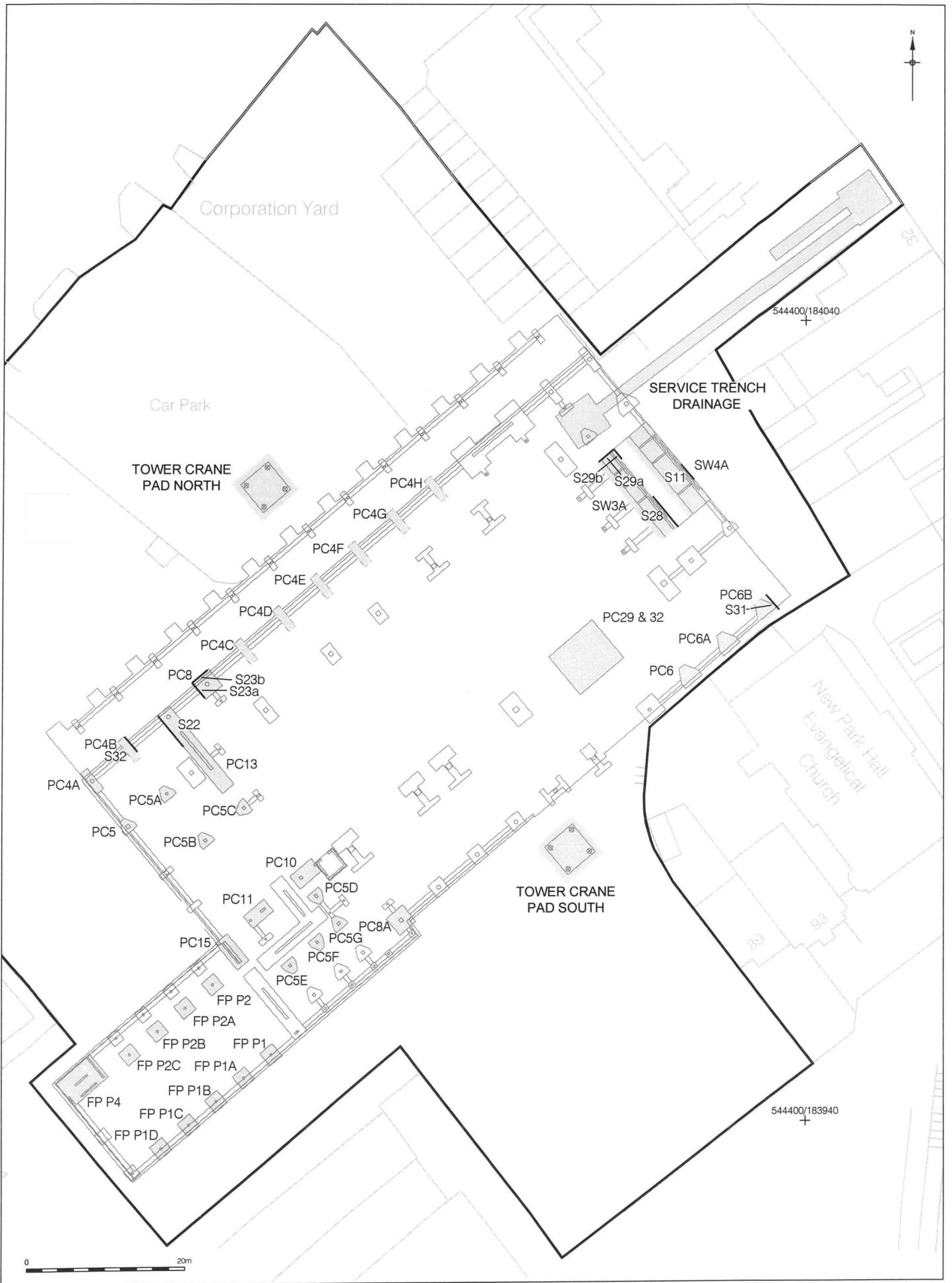
#### **7.42 Tower Crane Pad South**

The crane pad to the south was excavated to a depth of 2.50m below No natural gravels were located in this pad. The earliest deposit [146] comprised light brown silty sand with occasional small stones and was located at the base of the trench at a 5.11m OD. This was overlain by [145] dark brown sandy silt with occasional oyster shell. This was sealed by [144] light brown silt sand with occasional clay pipe, CBM, and fragments of pot and was sealed by layer [143] comprised of broken red brick and late post-medieval CBM. It is probable that all of these deposits were fills of a large gravel extraction pit, The putative pit was sealed by a thin layer [142] of concrete. The concrete was overlain by [141]; a dark brown sandy silt with frequent cbm and small stones followed this. Above this was layer of made ground consisting of bedding layer and concrete capped by paving stones.



### **Ground reduction**

**7.43** A wall [174] was uncovered during ground reduction in the south east of the site. The wall was aligned north south and turned east at the northern end where it went beyond the site limit of excavation. This has been interpreted as the boundary wall of the church associated with the Plymouth Brethren. The wall appeared to be trench built and the cut was not observed. The area to the west and north of this wall has suffered severe truncation and appeared to be made up of dumped deposits from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



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Key



New foundations



Areas Discussed

FP = Foundation Pad

PC = Pile Cap

Figure 2  
Location of Trenches and Sections  
1:625

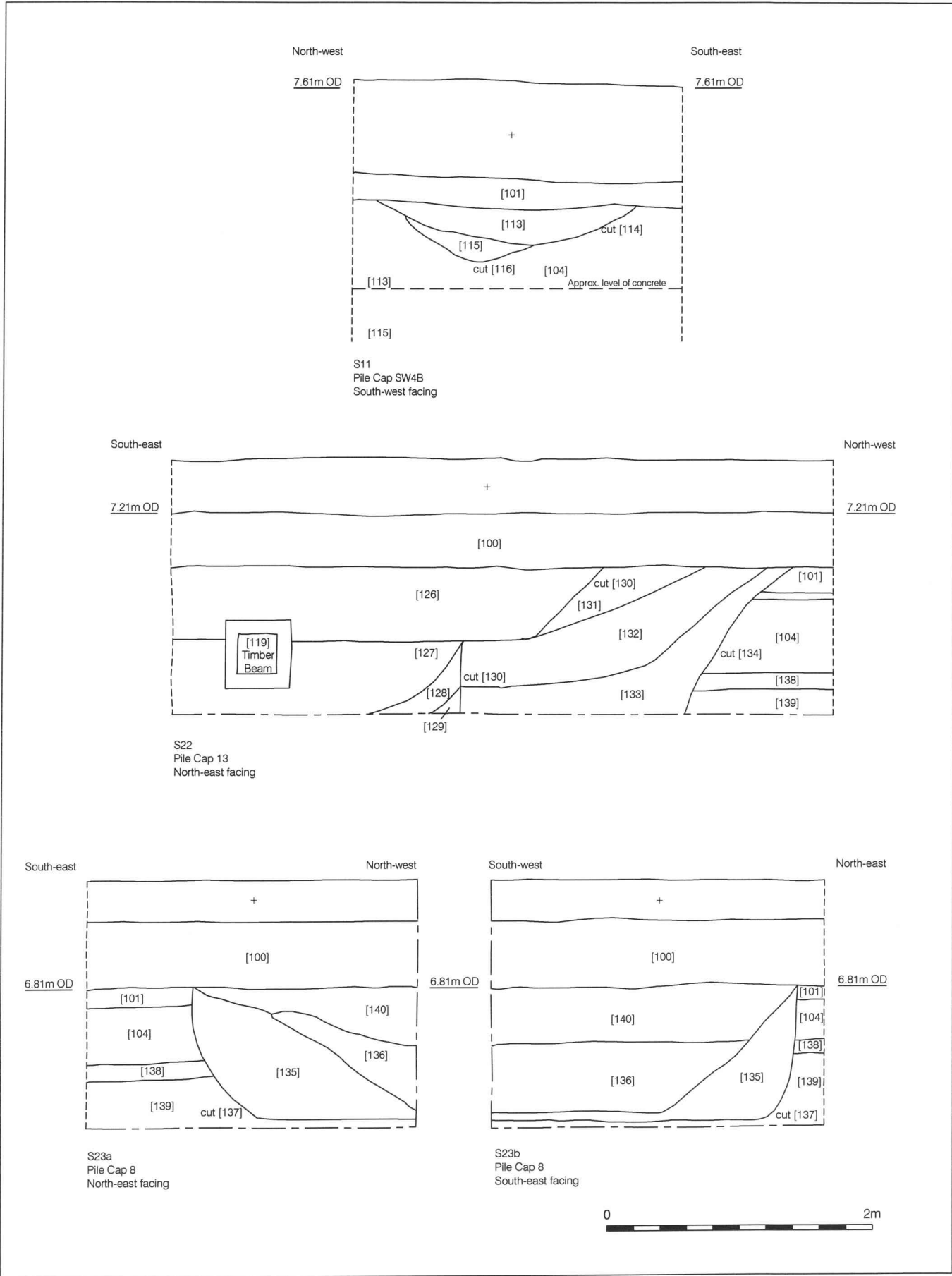


Figure 3  
Sections 11, 22, 23a and 23b  
1:40

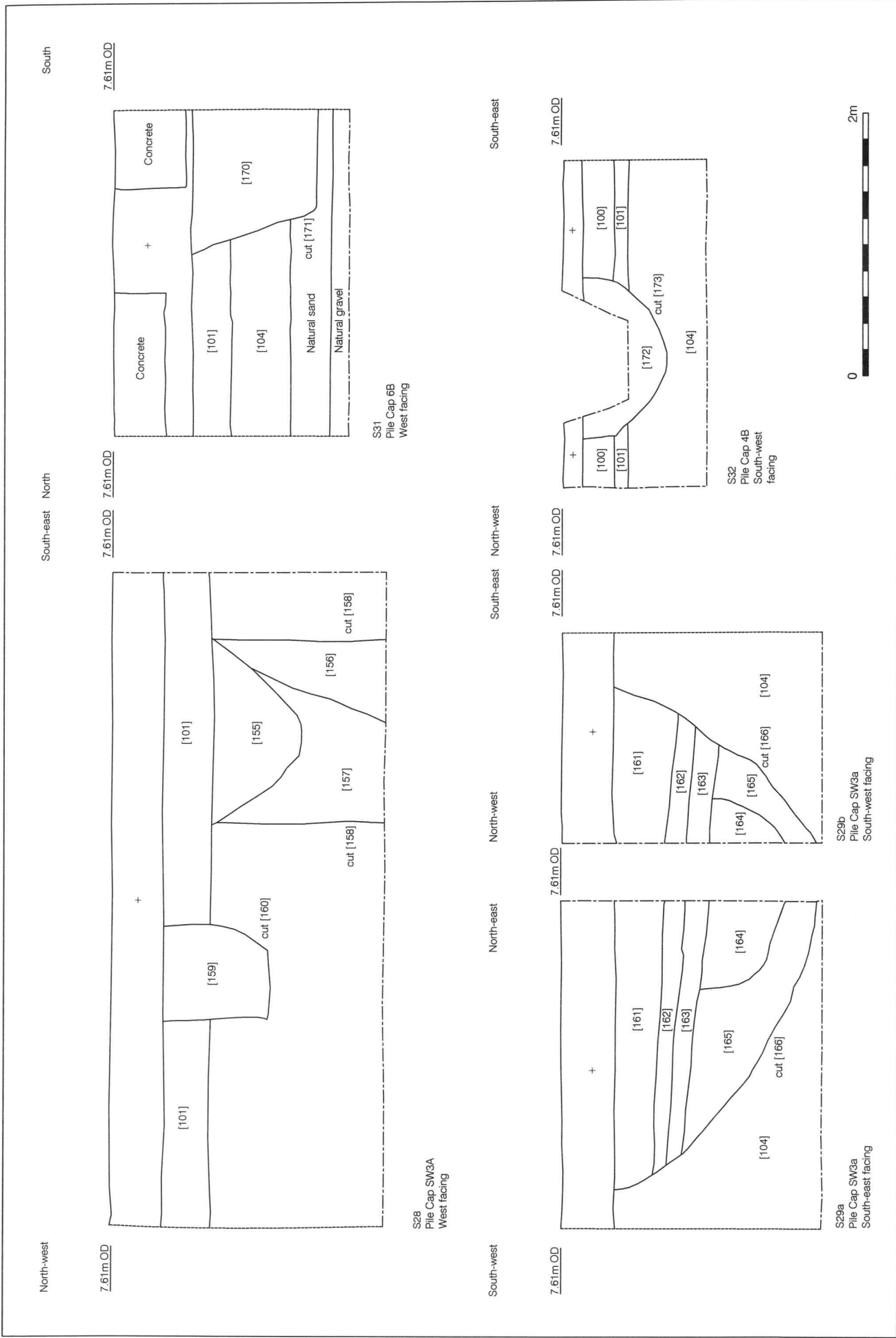


Figure 4  
 Sections 28, 29a, 29b, 31 and 32  
 1:40

## **8 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1** The earliest deposits encountered comprised of natural sandy gravel. These deposits were observed in all pile caps except PC5, PC5 A, PC5 B, PC8, PC7, PC7 A, PC7 B, PC 8, and PC6 to the southeast of the site and PC5C, PC13, PC5 F, PC5 G, SW5, PC3 PC11, PC15 to the west.
- 8.2** An east west feature in section was located truncating the gravel and sealed by the brickearth to the east of the site. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill of this feature but was interpreted as a palaeochannel.
- 8.3** The natural brickearth was truncated by a number of features. A late post-medieval / early post-medieval east west ditch was recorded to the east of the site. A single shard of early post-medieval Essex ware was recovered from the fill. An early post-medieval feature in the northwest corner also produced a slipped red ware with yellow glaze pot sherd dated 1480 to 1650. and a sherd of local Essex red earthenware 1500 –1600.
- 8.4** A large late post-medieval north south ditch was seen on the eastern side of the site and appeared to be a boundary ditch which ran at the back of the existing properties on Ripple Road. A late post-medieval soakaway and the foundations of 19th century structures were located to the west of the site.
- 8.5** To the south of the site the area had been severely truncated and was made up of late 19th to mid 20th century dump deposits. This may be the result of gravel extraction in the area. To the south east of the site the area that was formerly within a Plymouth Brethren cemetery appears to have been cleared of human burials by London Necropolis Company although there were occasional disarticulated human bones recovered from this area along with some coffin furniture and no intact human burials appear to remain on site.
- 8.6** A robbed wall was uncovered during ground reduction in the south east of the site. This has been interpreted as the boundary wall of the church associated with the Plymouth Brethren. The area to the west and north of this wall has suffered severe truncation and appeared to be made up of dumped deposits from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Peter Mills, Mills Whipp Partnership and Urban Catalyst for commissioning the project. The author would like to thank Mary Ellen Crothers for her work on site and Peter Moore for his project management. Thanks also to Adrian Nash for the Illustrations and Gary Brown for the report editing

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT TYPE	TRENCH	COMMENTS
100	Layer	topsoil
101	layer	sub soil [weathered brick-earth
102	fill	PC103 fill of ditch [103]
103	cut	PC103 cut of post med ditch
104	layer	PC103 natural orange gravel
105	fill	TP106 fill of cut [106]
106	cut	cut of well/soakaway
107	fill	fill of cut [108]
108	cut	cut of large pit
109	layer	TP107 garden soil
110	layer	TP112 demolition layer
111	fill	TP112 fill of [112]
112	cut	TP112 cut of pit
113	fill	PC103 fill of [114]
114	cut	PC103 cut of shallow ditch/pit
115	fill	PC103 fill of [116]
116	cut	PC103 cut of shallow ditch/pit
117	masonry	TP114 wall in section [12]
118	fill	TP114 backfill of foundation cut [119]
119	cut	TP114 construction cut for [117]
120	fill	TP114 fill of cut [121]
121	cut	TP114 cut in section [12]
122	fill	TP114 fill of cut [123]
123	cut	TP114 cut of shell midden
124	fill	TP114 fill of cut [125]
125	cut	TP114 fill of cut [130]
126	fill	PC13 fill of cut [130]
127	cut	PC13 fill of cut [130]
128	fill	PC13 fill of cut [130]
129	fill	PC13 fill of cut [130]
130	cut	PC13 cut of gravel extraction pit
131	fill	PC13 fill of cut [134]
132	fill	PC13 fill of cut [143]
133	fill	PC13 fill of cut [134]
134	cut	PC13 cut of ditch nw/se
135	fill	PC8 fill of cut [137]
136	fill	PC8 fill of cut [137]
137	cut	PC8 cut of early post medieval pit
138	layer	PC8 layer yellow sand
139	layer	PC8 layer natural gravel sealed by [138]
140	fill	PC8 fill of cut [137]
141	layer	CRANE layer late 19th century
142	surface	CRANE concrete surface
143	layer	CRANE demolition layer
144	layer	CRANE layer 19th century
145	layer	CRANE layer 19th century
146	layer	CRANE layer in base of trench



147	fill	PC15	fill of cut [150]
148	fill	PC15	fill of cut [150]
149	fill	PC15	cut of pos gravel extraction pit
150	cut	PC15	layer 19th century
151	layer	PC15	layer
152	surface	PC15	cobbled surface
153	masonry	PC15	red brick
154	layer	PC15	layer sealed by cobbled surface
155	fill	SW3A	fill of cut [158]
156	fill	SW3A	fill of cut [158]
157	fill	SW3A	fill of cut [158]
158	cut	cut of pit	fills [155] [156] [157]
159	fill	SW3A	fill of cut [160]
160	cut	SW3A	cut of linear feature
161	fill	SW3A	Fill of cut [166]
162	fill	SW3A	thin band dirty gravel
163	fill	SW3A	thin band grey green sand
164	fill	SW3A	mid brown gravel
165	fill	SW3A	black brown gravel
166	cut	SW3A	cut of pit ,fills [161] [162] [163] [164] [165]
167	fill	PC29+32	fill of cut [168]
168	cut	PC29+32	cut 20th century
169	layer	PC29+32	layer sealing fill [167]
170	fill	PC6B	fill of cut [171]
171	cut	PC6B	cut of pit ,fill [171]
172	fill	PC4B	fill of cut [173]
173	cut	PC4B	cut of east west late post medieval ditch
174	masonry		wall in south eastern area
175	cut		cut for wall ,possibly boundary wall of church

**APPENDIX 2 FINDS SUMMARY**

BNA 04 – Finds catalogue

Chris Jarrett: pottery and clay tobacco pipe, John Brown: ceramic building material, Ellie Sayer: human bone, Ellie Sayer and Chris Jarrett: animal bone

Unstratified [0]

Pottery

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
PMSRG		1	1	S	1480- 1650	Flat rim.	Y
ENGS	BOT	1	1		1700- 1900	Shoulder	Y
ENGS	BOT	3	3		1700- 1900	Bases, x2 stamped 'BOURNE DENBY' in oval stamp.	Y
ENGS	BOT BL	1	1		1700- 1900	Simple rim with flat top.	Y
ENGS	BOT GING	4	4		1700- 1900	X1 shoulder impressed 'R. WHITE' and '(REG <sup>d</sup> ) R. WHITE LONDON' in sans serif letters on the base. x2 base sherds with impressed stamp of 'R. WHITE' above circular stamp of St George and the dragon above 'GINGER BEER' in a ribbon. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C.	Y
ENGS	BOT INK	3	2		1700- 1900	Tall ink bottles with spouts. X1 complete profile. Stamped 'LOVATT & LOVATT LTD'	Y
ENGS	PLUG	1	1		1700- 1900	Complete profile.	Y
YELL		1	1		1800- 1900	Body sherd	Y
YELL	BOWL	1	1		1800- 1900	Simple rim	Y

Clay tobacco pipe

Form	Fragment	Date	Comments	Discarded
Stem		1 19th	Stem, small illegible, rectangular stamp on both	N

Bone

Species	Bone type	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
<b>Bos</b>	femur	1		Y
<i>Ovis</i>	femur	1	Stained	Y
Ungulate	pelvis	1	Saw mark	Y

Unstratified [0], south east

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
ENGS	BOT GING	3	3		1700- 1900	Base sherds, x2 stamped with 'R. WHITE', 'NO DEPOSIT CHARGED' and St George and the dragon in	Y

either a shield or circular border with  
'TRADE MARK'. x1 body sherd with  
circular St George and dragon stamp.

Unstratified [0], PC 3

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
terracotta	1	1800 - 1900	19th terracotta fragment, decorated	Y

Unstratified [0], PC 4

Animal bone

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
Bos	? humerus	1	Juvenile	Y

Unstratified [0], PC 5

Pottery

Fabric	Form	SC State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
ENGS	BOT GING	1	1700- 1900	Collared rim, stamped on the shoulder 'R. WHITES'.	Y
TGW H	BOWL DRN	1	1780- 1900	Body sherd with panel of geometrical flowers.	Y
TPW	CUP TEA	2	1780- 1900	Rim sherd. Landscape design.	Y
TPW	PLATE	1	1780- 1900	Rim sherd. Geometrical design.	Y
TPW	PLATE	2	1780- 1900	Rim sherd, base sherd. Eton college design	Y
REFW	BOWL SRN	1	1800- 1900	Base sherd, footring	Y
YELL	BOWLDISH	1	1800- 1900	Base sherd	Y
ENGS BRST	BOT	2	1835- 1900	Shoulder, body sherd.	Y

Clay tobacco pipe

Part	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
Bowl	1	19th c.	Mostly stem	Y
Stem	6	19th c.	Thick and medium	Y

Animal bone

Species	Form	Fragment count	State	Comments	Discarded
<b>Bos</b>	Metatarsals	2	A		Y

Unstratified [0], PC 8

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	DEC	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
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Flemish	Floor tile	glazed	1	1300 - 1500
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Glass

Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
BOT MIN	1	19th c.	Complete, clear glass miniature ?ink bottle, possible internal ink deposit.	N

Unstratified [0], PC 16

Pottery

Fabric	Form	SC	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
TPW	PLATE	3		1780 - 1900	Rim sherd and body sherd with Wild Rose and Nuneham Courtney design. Base sherd with willow pattern.	Y
LOND WSD	JUG	1		1240 - 1350	Small body sherd, white-slip decoration	Y
REFW	CUP	1		1800 - 1900	Rim sherd with blue sponge leaf decoration.	Y
YELL	BOWL FLAR	1		1800 - 1900	Simple rim, banded slip decoration	Y
YELL	BOWL MRN	1		1800 - 1900	Rim sherd with external oval panels.	Y

Bone

Species	Bone type	Fragment Count	State	Comments	Discarded
<b>Bos</b>	Metatarsal or metacarpal	1	A		Y

Clay tobacco pipe

Part	Fragment count	Date	Comments	Discarded
Stem	2	18th and 19th c	Thick and thin	Y

Unstratified [0], PC 23

Human bone

Bone type	Fragment count	ENV's	Comments	Discarded
Adult, right innominate.	1		?Female.	N

Unstratified [0], PC 29

Clay tobacco pipe

Part	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
Stem	2	18th c.	Thick	Y

Human bone

Bone type	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
2nd metacarpal	1		N

Femur, neonates	1	N
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Animal Bone

Species	Bone type	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
Ungulate	tibia	1		Y

Pottery

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
TPW	PLATE	2	2		1780 - 1900	Body sherds, Willow and Asiatic pheasant designs	Y
LONS		1	1		1670 - 1900	Body sherd	Y

Unstratified [0] PC 100

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
3035	Brick	1	1770 - 1940	Terracotta fragment	

Human bone

Form	Fragment count	State	Comments	Discarded
Juvenile fibula	1	A		N
Juvenile tibia	1	A		N

Unstratified [0], PC 103

Bone

Fabric	Form	Fragment Count	Comments	Discarded
<i>bos</i>	metacarpal	1		Y

Clay tobacco pipe

Form	Fragment Count	Date	Comments	Discarded
Stem	1	19th c.	Thin	Y

Unstratified [0], TP 104

Pottery

Fabric	Form	S C	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discard ed
EXSH		1	1		1000- 1300	Small body sherd.	Y
EXGR		1	1		1150- 1300	Small body sherd	Y
EXIR		4	4		1250- 1500	Small body sherds	Y
PMRE		1	1		1480- 1600	Small body sherd, finger impressions	Y
PMFR		1	1		1580- 1900	Body sherd, glazed on both surfaces	Y

TGW C	1 1	1630- 1800	Small body sherd	Y
SWSG	1 1	1720- 1780	Small body sherd	Y

Clay tobacco pipe

Form	Fragment count	Date	Comments	Discarded
Stem	4	17th-18th c	Thick	Y

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	DEC	Fragment count	ENV's State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile		11		1200 1800		Y

Glass

X1 small fragment of pale green window glass

Burnt flint

X2 small fragments of ?prehistoric burnt flint, discarded.

X1 small piece of flint that has the appearance of being a core, but probably a natural stone.

Animal bone

Species	Form	Fragment count	State	Comments	Discarded
Unidentified	pelvis	1	A		Y

Unstratified [0], TP 105

Pottery

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	Date range	Comments	Discarded
PMR	FLP	1	1	1580- 1900	Rim sherd	Y

Clay tobacco pipe

Part	Fragment count	Date	Comments	Discarded
Stem	2	19 <sup>th</sup> C.	x1 thin, x1 relief moulded with leaves and the name 'TESTER': Lydia Tester, 1832-40, Sam Tester, 1828, both Little Grays Inn Lane.	N

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile/Brick/pan tile	8	1200 - 1800		Y

Context [5]

Building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
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3110 Portland	Moulded stone	1	1800 - 1900	Post-medieval, ?19th century	
3114 marble	Moulded stone	1	1800- 1900	Post-medieval, 19th? Neoclassical leaf moulding from marble fireplace?	

Context [100]

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile or brick	5	1200 - 1800		Y

Context [102]

Pottery, spot date: 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
SSAND		1	1	A	600- 800	Small body sherd	N
LMF		1	1		15th/16 <sup>th</sup> C.	Body sherd, unglazed.	N

Animal bone

Species	Form	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
Ungulate	humerus	1		Y

Context [103]

Pottery, spot date: 1580-1700

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
PMBL	MUG	1	1		1580 - 1700	Small body sherd, glazed inside and out	N

Context [105]

Pottery, spot dated: 1835-1900

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
ENGS		1	1		1700 - 1900	Base sherd	N
TPW	PLATE	1	1		1780 - 1900	Rim sherd, Willow pattern	N
REFW	CUP	1	1		1800 - 1900	Body sherd with purple sponge flowers	N
ENGS BRST	BOT	2	2		1835 - 1900	Base sherd	N

Clay tobacco pipe

Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
Nib	2		X1 with red wax	N
Stem	5	19th c.	Thin	N

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile	1	1200 - 1800		

Animal bone

Species	Bone type	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
SARS	Rib	2		Y

Context [107]

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile	1	1200- 1800		Y

Context [109]

Pottery: spot dated 1775-1825

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
SUND	BOWLDISH	1	1		1775- 1825	Base sherd, brown mottled clear-glaze	

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile	1	1200 - 1800		Y

Context [113]

Pottery, spot dating: 1200-1300

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
EXSS		1	1		1000 - 1300	Very small body sherd	N
HARR		1	1		1200 - 1350	Very small body sherd	N

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile	1	1200- 1800		Y

Context [113]

Pottery, spot date: 1000 - 1300

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
EXSH		1	1		1000 - 1300	Very small body sherd	N

Context [122]

Pottery, spot date: 1770 - 1820

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	Date range	Comments	Discarded
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PEAR BW	SAUC	1	1	1770- 1820	Base sherd, floral design	N
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Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
PMED	Pan tile, roof	1	1630 - 1850		Y

Context [124]

Pottery, spot date: 1580-1800

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
EXCS		1	1		1000- 1350	Small body sherd	N
RBOR		1	1		1580- 1800	Small body sherd,	N

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile	3	1200- 1800		Y

Animal bone

Fabric	Bone type	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
SARS		1	Unidentified fragment.	Y

Context [135]

Pottery, spot date: 1480-1600

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
DUTSG	BOWLDISH	1	1		1450- 1650	Base sherd with pulled foot, int. sgraffito design.	
PMSRY	BOWL HCN2	2	1		1480- 1650	Collared rim, rod handle.	
LMF		1	1		16th c.	Body sherd	
LMFH		1	1		16th c.	Body sherd, high-fired, oxidised.	

Ceramic building material

Fabric	Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
MEDPMED	Tile	9	1200 1800	Peg tile, rounded hole	Y

Animal bone

Species	Form	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
	Humerus	1	? Canine	
	Radius	1	? Canine	
BIRD		1	Long bone	Y

<b>Bos</b>			1 Long bone	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Femur		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Femur/humerus		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Humerus		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Mandible		3 With teeth	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Maxilla		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Metacarpal		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Metatarsal		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Radius		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Radius		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Radius and ulna		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Rib		1 Juvenile	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Rib		5	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Scapula		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Scapula		1 Juvenile	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Tarsal		1	Y
<i>Bos</i>	Tibia		1	Y
LARS	Pelvis		1 Juvenile	Y
Pig	Mandible		1 With teeth	Y
SARS	Horn		1	Y
SARS	Humerus		2	Y
SARS	Pelvis		1	Y
SARS	Pelvis		1 Juvenile	Y
SARS	Radius		1 Burnt	Y
SARS	Rib		7	Y
SARS	Scapula		2	Y
SARS	Ulna		2	Y
SARS	Unidentified		4	Y
Ungulate			4 Long bone	Y

Context [136]

Pottery, spot date: 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
LMF		2	1		16th c.	Base sherd, jar or cistern. Calcareous inclusions	N

Context [140]

Pottery

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
ENGS	JAR	1	1		1835- 1900	Rim sherd, salt jar. Fluted body.	N
BRST	STOR						

Context [144]

Pottery, spot dating: 1780-1900

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
RAER		1	1		1480- 1610	Body sherd	N

PMR	JAR TRN	1	1	1580- 1900	Rim sherd, external lid seating.	N
TPW		1	1	1780- 1900	Small body sherd.	N

Clay tobacco pipe

Part	Fragment count	State	Date range	Comments	Discarded
Stem	1		19th c.	Thin	N

Glass Form	Fragment count	Date range	Comments	Discarded
VESS	1	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Clear glass fragment. Moulded design of square panels with flowers.	

Context [159]

Pottery, spot dating: 1800-1900, possibly 20<sup>th</sup> century

Fabric	Form	SC	ENV's	Date	range	Comments	Discarded
EXCS		1	1	1100	1350	Small body sherd	N
LONS	BOT	1	1	1670	1900	Base sherd, stamped '[WH]ITE LONDON'	N
REFW	TILE	1	1	1800	1900	Edge, geometrical design	N

Animal bone

Species	Fragment count	Comments	Discarded
Unidentified	1	Unidentified, no cavity. Sawn at both ends	Y

### APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

1.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-9122

#### Project details

Project name	BARKING TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION, CLOCKHOUSE AVENUE, BARKING AND DAGENHAM
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Peter Mills, of Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of Urban Catalyst (Barking) Limited, on land at Barking Town Centre Library, as part of the Barking Town Regeneration Project, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Essex (fig1). The site is centred on the national grid reference TQ 4436 8400. The watching brief took place between 7th April and May 23rd June 2005, was conducted by the author and project managed by Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. 1.2 The watching brief comprised the observation and recording of pile pits for the new structure and service trenches (drainage) across the site. The areas to the south and west showed large scale horizontal truncation of the natural gravels, possibly due to gravel extraction. To the east and north of the site an undisturbed layer of weathered brick earth capped the natural gravels.</p>
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2005 End: 23-06-2005
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BNA04 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	SMR enhancement

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING Barking Library

Postcode	IG11 7MB
Study area	11246.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 4435 8400 Point
Height OD	Min: 7.00m Max: 5.11m

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**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Denise Mulligan
Sponsor or funding body	District Council

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Entered by	denisemulligan (@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	11 July 2005

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**OASIS:**

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