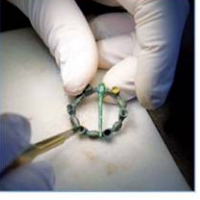
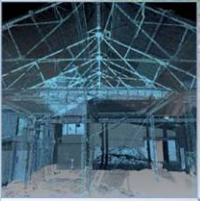
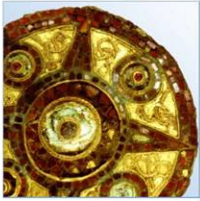


THE LINTONS, LINTON ROAD, BARKING LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM

An Archaeological Excavation Report

Planning Application Number: 07/1359/REG3
National Grid Reference Number: TQ 4414 8438
AOC Project no: 30255
Site Code: LI08
Date: January 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

THE LINTONS, LINTON ROAD, BARKING, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING & DAGENHAM

An Archaeological Excavation Report

On Behalf of: Halcrow Group Ltd
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National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 4414 8438

AOC Project No: 30255

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Date of Excavation: 1st December – 9th December 2008

Date of Report: January 2009

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

Between 1st December 2008 and 9th December 2008 AOC Archaeology Group conducted an archaeological excavation at The Lintons, Linton Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking & Dagenham on behalf of Halcrow Group Ltd. The excavation was primarily required to determine the presence of any cremation burials, as a single cremation burial was present during an evaluation carried out by AOC Archaeology in May 2008. The excavation consisted of an “L” shaped area measuring 274m².

The excavation revealed no further cremation burials, but did reveal domestic post-medieval activity relating to terraced housing, as seen on the 1896 OS Map.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is a report on an Archaeological Excavation carried out at The Lintons, Linton Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking & Dagenham (Figure 1). The work was carried out on behalf of Halcrow Group Ltd.
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 4414 8438 and is within land bounded by the Northern Relief Road to the northeast, to the southeast by a railway line, to the southwest by William Street and industrial buildings to the northwest (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The site is roughly rectangular, aligned northwest – southeast and measures approximately 2.56 hectares.
- 1.4 Currently the site is vacant with standing buildings recently demolished. The proposed development is for three residential blocks and the new Barking Business Centre.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the David Divers of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 A full planning application was made in December 2007 for the erection of four 5- and 18-storey buildings plus basements on the site known as the Lintons. The development will comprise offices, a café and 70 1- and 2-bedroom flats (Planning Application No. 07/01359/REG3/LBBD). A new access road to service these new properties will also be constructed. Planning permission was granted, with conditions.
- 2.3 Condition 8 stated that:

No development shall commence until a written scheme and programme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and the development shall not be carried out except consistently with and in conformity with such approved scheme and programme.
- 2.4 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of a Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2008a). The second stage was an assessment of the archaeological potential by means of evaluation trenching (AOC 2008b). The evaluation demonstrated that archaeological remains did survive on site, the most significant of which was a cremation burial. The presence of these remains led to the decision by the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham that an archaeological excavation be conducted prior to further development being undertaken on site.
- 2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008c) was prepared to set out the methodology for the archaeological excavation.

3. GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 257), indicates that the underlying solid geology is London Clay, which is overlain by drift geology of River Terrace deposits.

- 3.2 The site lies on a relatively flat area of land on the eastern flood plain of the River Roding, The terrace gravels lie at 8.40mOD in the east of the site, dropping to 6.43mOD in the west, over a distance of some 200m. This is sealed by up to 0.30m of brickearth that has been variably truncated.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following information is drawn from the previous Desk-based Assessment (AOC 2008a).

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 4.1 The area now covered by the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham has yielded evidence of prehistoric human activity in the form of flint artefacts and stone tools, from as early as the Lower Palaeolithic period (c.500,000-15,000 BP) (MoLAS 2000).
- 4.2 An excavation c.300m southwest of the site uncovered two partial trackways with a possible Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age date (c.1000-400 BC).
- 4.3 Earthworks on the site of Uphall Camp in Ilford are the remains of a hillfort dating to the Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43). Excavations at the site revealed round houses, 'granaries', rectangular buildings, enclosures & ditches; and fragments of a Middle Iron Age (400-100 BC) burial were also found. Earlier activity on the site was evident from recovered Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) & Bronze Age (2200-700 BC) artefacts. The proximity of the hillfort to the River Roding has led to the suggestion that the river frontage was used as a landing stage/port. Recent evidence suggests that the hillfort was sporadically rather than continually occupied.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.4 There are a number of Roman settlements in and near the site of Barking town, and another near Carswell, at Barkingside c.7km to the north (Powell 1966). A Roman road linking the major Roman settlements of London and Colchester passed through Chadwell Heath, close to Barking (Curtis 2006:11).
- 4.5 There are two recorded artefact findspots close to the application area, both of Roman coins that now only survive as documentary evidence; the closest of these findspots is recorded less than 40m from the eastern site boundary.
- 4.6 The re-use of Roman bricks in the construction of Barking Abbey may indicate Roman occupation in the area.

The Early Medieval (AD 410-1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066-1550)

- 4.7 Barking was amongst the earliest Saxon settlements established in Essex (Curtis 2006, 12).
- 4.8 The name 'Barking' derives from the Anglo-Saxon name '*Berecingum*' where the termination '*ingum*' derives from the Old English *-ingas*, meaning 'people or followers of...' which was added to the name of the local tribal chieftain- in this case Berica, meaning 'Berica's People' (Field 1980, 26).
- 4.9 The manor of Barking is recorded in Domesday in 1086 as being 30 hides held by the abbey. The manor probably included Dagenham, as well as Barking and Ilford (Powell 1966).
- 4.10 The Venerable Bede records that the Benedictine abbey of Barking was founded c.666 AD by St Erkenwald, with his sister St Ethelburga as the first abbess (Powell 1966). The site of the abbey is a designated Scheduled Monument and lies 250m to the south-west of the proposed development

site. Excavations have uncovered structural remains relating to the church, chapel, chapter house, calefactory and infirmary. Excavations in the grounds of The Church of England School, North Street, uncovered a layer comprising medieval roof tile and chalk rubble, which has been interpreted as a demolition layer relating to the Abbey.

- 4.11 Bede's references to the 'narrowness' of the site suggests that the present site of the abbey, which does not fit this description, is not the original one (Powell 1966). It has been suggested that the original site of the Abbey was in Brickfield since the name may refer to the scatter of Roman tile that may have been used in its construction (GLSMR).
- 4.12 A number of other buildings and features associated with the abbey are also close to the application area, many of which were mentioned in the Circuit of Barking Abbey Water Supply dated 1462 (GLSMR), including; the prioress's house and garden, the bakehouse, a barn, the slaughterhouse, the kitchens, a guest hall and various associated outbuildings.
- 4.13 Human remains discovered approximately 200m south of the site, during the construction of houses in London road have been interpreted as possible evidence for a cemetery belonging to the Abbey.
- 4.14 The site may originally have been part of the estates of the abbey. Documentary evidence refers to 'teinteuroft' and 'teynterfelde' indicative of the textile industry. Barking Abbey is known to have produced wool from its estates in the 14th century and an area of 4 acres and 31 rods was specifically mentioned as the tenter field (GLSMR).
- 4.15 The abbey was eventually demolished following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1541, the site being used as a quarry and a farm. The Church of St Margarets now stands on the site.

Post-Medieval (c. AD 1550 – 1900)

- 4.16 Several post-medieval buildings are known to have stood within the site or just outside boundaries (within c.25m). Four of these are religious buildings including a church on Linton Road, a mid-nineteenth century Church School, a small church on William Street built in 1857 and later used as a Roman Catholic school and a Quaker meeting house where the Sikh Gurdwara now stands, which documentary sources suggest dates from the late 16th or early 17th centuries.
- 4.17 There was also a churchyard on Queens Road in the north-western corner of the site, and an area of land, purchased for use as a cemetery by the Society of Friends in 1672, less than 100m east of the site.
- 4.18 Documentary evidence mentions the Manor of Malymaynes, Jenkins farm and an 'antique house' within the site boundary, although it is not clear exactly where these features are located and an arbitrary NGR point has been assigned.
- 4.19 An archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks at Barking library c. 350m south-east of the site, recorded a number of post-medieval features. These include a late medieval / early post-medieval ditch, containing a single sherd of post-medieval Essex-ware; an early post-medieval feature, producing a sherd of slipped red-ware with yellow glaze (dated 1480-1650) and a sherd of Essex red earthenware (dated 1500-1600); a large late post-medieval boundary ditch and soakaway; and the foundations of 19th century structures. The southeast area of the library site was formally within a Plymouth Brethren cemetery, but this appears to have been cleared of human burials by the London Necropolis Company. Occasional disarticulated human bones have been recovered along with some coffin furniture but no intact human burials were discovered.

- 4.20 A house of correction had been established by 1609 at a site on East Street c. 300m south of the site. It was extended between 1686-8, repaired in the early 18th century and, when examined in the late 17th century, the building comprised a 'fore gaol' for men and a 'back gaol' for women. In 1791-2 a new house of correction was built on North Street, c.50m southeast of the site, to serve a wider area. Conditions were improved considerably with the provision of separate yards and work-rooms for men and women and an infirmary. In 1819, the house of correction in North Street was considered to be overcrowded and was sold off before being demolished soon after 1834 (Powell 1966).
- 4.21 The Barking Magistrates Court is a designated Grade II Listed Building located approximately 250m to the south of the proposed development site. It was built in a Flemish-Renaissance design in 1893-4 and originally housed Public Offices and a Free Library.
- 4.22 Documentary evidence suggests that the site of a bowling green once played on by King Charles I was located within the boundaries of the proposed development site. However, 17th century cartographic sources show a bowling green situated further to the east and this may in fact represent the actual feature.

Modern Period (1900+)

- 4.23 The Grade II Listed Booking Hall at Barking Station is located c. 200m to the east of the site, which was built between 1959-61 to coincide with the electrification of the railway (Cherry, O'Brien & Pevsner 2005:133).
- 4.24 During the Second World War Barking was subject to numerous bombing raids, suffering considerable damage to the built environment. There were a total of 638 properties completely destroyed by bombing, while 6,835 were seriously damaged and a further 11,747 slightly damaged (Curtis 2006, 123).
- 4.25 A period of redevelopment was undertaken throughout the borough in the years following the Second World War to replace bomb damaged and sub-standard Victorian dwellings, many of which were still without bathrooms (Curtis 2006, 124).
- 4.26 One such development was The Lintons Estate, which, until very recently, occupied the site. It was constructed during 1960-63 and housed approximately 700 occupants. This estate represented an early example of using pre-cast factory-made components, which characterised the 1960's concrete 'prefab' style. It comprised 3 residential blocks; one 15 storey high rise block and two medium rise blocks of 7 storeys, which formed a U-shape with a green space in the centre (Cherry, O'Brien & Pevsner 2005:135; Halcrow Masterplan).

Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 4.27 In May 2008 AOC Archaeology Group carried out an Archaeological Evaluation at The Lintons, consisting of seventeen trenches (AOC 2008b). Several features of significance were identified. These were two pits and a ditch recorded in Trench 3, in the west of the site and an un-urned cremation observed in Trench 14, on the highest part of the site in the west. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features, although a struck flint found during the course of the evaluation, and the degree of build-up of sub-soil sealing these features suggests a prehistoric date for their origin. The remaining evaluation trenches indicated that the majority of the site has been heavily impacted by 19th and 20th century activity on site. Activity during this late post-medieval/modern period is directly associated with Victorian terraced housing, and the 1960s Lintons Estate, known to have once been present on site.

5. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

5.1 The aims of the Excavation were defined as being:

- To 'preserve by record', i.e. sample excavate and record any archaeological remains surviving within the site.
- To retrieve ecofactual and environmental samples from archaeological features and deposits.
- To enable GLAAS to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirements in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation as part of the planning process.

5.2 The specific aims of the Excavation were:

- To determine the presence of any additional cremation burials within the area of excavation.
- To determine if there is any discernable distribution pattern associated with any additional cremation burials identified.
- Where possible, to recover pottery, or any other dateable material, in order to confidently establish in which period the cremation burials were deposited.
- For a specialist to assess any cremated remains recovered for their potential to assist in the scientific dating of the remains.
- To determine the presence of any prehistoric features associated with the cremated remains.
- To determine whether there is any direct settlement associated with the cremations, or are they isolated on the area of higher ground in the east?
- To determine the presence of any features post-dating the cremated remains.

5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation consisted of the excavation of an area measuring 274m². The area excavated was moved northwards due to the presence of a water pipe. (Figure 3).

6.2 All machining on site was carried out by a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide smooth bladed ditching bucket under the constant supervision of the archaeological project officer.

6.3 The site code **LII 08** was obtained for the project, and used for all fieldwork.

6.4 The excavation area was accurately located to the National Grid and levels calculated using a temporary benchmark with a value of 7.72mOD.

6.5 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).

6.6 A continuous unique numbering system was employed continuing on from the numbering system used during the evaluation stage.

6.7 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7. RESULTS

7.1 The excavation revealed River Terrace deposits (1803) consisting of mid brown orange sandy gravel with areas of reddish brown and grey white sandy gravel. The natural geology was located between 7.36m OD and 7.66m OD.

7.2 In the west of the excavation area this was overlain by a large patch of fine yellow sand (1846) 0.15m thick visible in the southeast facing section of the southwest area. (Section 12, Figure 4).

7.3 Overlying this was a 0.30m thick layer of subsoil (1802) which consisted of mid orange brown clay sand. This survived well in the south-western part of the site, but was heavily truncated in the north-eastern half of the site by modern activity. Several features, including a ditch, eleven pits and three postholes were cut through the subsoil and into the natural gravels (Figure 3). All the artefacts recovered are of late post-medieval date.

Ditch



Plate 1 – Ditch [1845] (B)



Plate 2 – Ditch [1845] (C)

7.4 Ditch [1845] was located in the centre of the area and aligned northeast – southwest. It was linear in plan and 24m long. Three slots were excavated through the ditch along its length. The ditch had been heavily truncated by modern activity, only surviving to a maximum depth of 0.46m. Its width varied between 1.24m and 1.66m. It had a single fill along its length (1844), a mid grey brown orange sandy silt. The details of each slot are given in the table below.

Slot	Cut Description	Fill	Fill Description
[1845] A	1.66m wide, 0.46m deep. Shallow sides, flat base.	(1844) A	Mid grey brown orange sandy silt. Contained ceramic building material (CBM).

[1845] B	1.24m wide, 0.24m deep. Shallow sides, uneven base.	(1844) B	Mid grey brown orange sandy silt. No finds.
[1845] C	1.30m wide, 0.18m deep. Shallow sides, slightly concave base.	(1844) C	Mid grey brown sandy silt. No finds.

Pits

- 7.5 The pits are described in order from southwest to northeast across the excavation area.
- 7.6 Pit [1848] was located at the southwest of area, was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.5m long within the excavation area, 0.3m wide and 0.6m deep. It was rounded in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (1847) was mid brown grey sandy silt with frequent sub-angular pebbles which contained a piece of corroded metal and a clay pipe stem.
- 7.7 Pit [1828] was located at the southwest of the area, aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.2m long, 0.8m wide and 0.56m deep. It was oval in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, (1827), was mid grey silty sand with frequent rounded and sub-angular pebble and flint inclusions which contained pottery, metal, CBM and glass.
- 7.8 Pit [1805] was located in the centre of the area, aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1.9m long, 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. It was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (1804) was dark black grey clay silt sand which contained post-medieval pottery, glass, metal and slate.
- 7.9 Pit [1826] was located in the centre of the excavation area, was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1.18m long, 0.98m wide and 0.53m deep. It was roughly oval in plan and had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, (1825) was a light grey brown sandy silt which contained frequent tin buckets, tins and boxes.



Plate 3 – Pits [1824] & [1826]

- 7.10 The north-western edge of Pit [1826] was cut by Pit [1824] which was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1.64m long, 0.96m wide and 0.32m deep. Its fill (1823) was light grey brown sandy silt which contained frequent pottery, glass, metal and CBM.

- 7.11 Pit [1832] was located towards the east of the area and measured 0.6m long, 0.45m wide and 0.35m deep. It was roughly circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (1831) was mid grey brown sandy silt with poorly sorted gravel inclusions which contained no finds. It was truncated on its eastern edge by Pit [1830].
- 7.12 Pit [1830] was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 2.42m long, 1.33m wide and 0.46m deep. It was sub-rectangular in plan with moderately steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, (1829) was dark grey brown sandy silt which contained frequent metal objects such as buckets.
- 7.13 Pit [1811] was located towards the north of the area, aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.6m long, 1m wide and 0.60m deep. It was pear-shaped in plan with near vertical sides, a concave base and contained five fills. The primary fill (1810) was mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular pebbles 0.18m thick. Above this was (1809), black mottled dark brown grey clay silt sand 0.25m thick which contained pottery, bone and glass. Overlying this was (1808), dark orange brown clay sand which contained moderate sub-angular pebbles and was 0.15m thick. Above this was a 0.12m thick layer of mid brown grey clay sand silt (1807). The uppermost fill was (1806), a 0.25m thick layer of mottled black grey clay sand with moderate inclusions of gravel which contained pottery, metal and glass.
- 7.14 Pit [1822] was located towards the north of the area, was aligned north-south, measured 1.8m long and 0.6m wide, with only 0.10m surviving in depth. It was sub-rectangular in plan with a flat base. Its fill (1821) was dark black grey silty sand and contained a small amount of pottery and CBM.
- 7.15 Pit [1833] was located near the north-west edge of the area and measured 2.1m long, 2m wide and 0.65m deep. It had steep sides and an undulating base. It contained five fills. The earliest fill (1840) was a 0.28m thick layer of dark grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones which contained no finds. The next fill (1839) was a 0.05m thick layer of re-deposited natural which consisted of friable mid orange yellow sand with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones which contained no finds. The next fill (1838) was a 0.30m thick layer of light yellow grey silty sand which contained post-medieval pottery and an almost complete large post-medieval pot. This was overlain by (1837), a 0.15m thick layer of loose dark black grey sandy silt which contained charcoal, ash, pottery, metal, CBM and glass. The uppermost fill (1836) was a 0.20m thick layer of mottled yellow grey silty sand which contained pottery.



Plate 4 – Pit [1833] & Brick Foundation [1841]



Plate 5 – Pit [1833] with Post-medieval pots

- 7.16 Pit [1833] was recut by [1834] and capped with a fill of mottled yellow-brown-grey clay sand (1835). Into this fill a square cut was made, [1842], and a series of unfrosted bricks [1841] laid, to cover an area 0.60m square and 0.07m deep. This was presumably to cap the pit and provide a stable base on the contemporary land surface.
- 7.17 Pit [1814] was located near the north of the area, aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.75m long, 1.04m wide and 0.72m deep. It was roughly rectangular in plan with vertical sides, had an uneven base and contained two fills. The lower fill (1813) was dark grey brown sandy silt which contained frequent domestic waste. The upper fill (1812) was light grey brown sandy clay with poorly sorted gravel inclusions.

Postholes



Plate 6 – Postholes [1816], [1818], [1820]

- 7.18 Three postholes were located near the northeast of the area on a northwest–southeast alignment. All three postholes were highly truncated by modern activity. Their details are listed in the table below.

Posthole	Description	Fill	Fill Description
[1816]	Circular, vertical sides, concave base. 0.20m diameter, 0.09m deep.	1815	Dark grey brown sandy silt. No finds.
[1818]	Circular, vertical sides, flat base. 0.24m diameter, 0.12m deep.	1817	Dark grey brown sandy silt. No finds.
[1820]	Circular, vertical sides, flat base. 0.20m diameter, 0.10m deep.	1819	Dark grey brown sandy silt. No finds.

7.19 The subsoil and features were truncated by modern activity such as concrete beams, frogged brick walls and drains. In the east of the area and visible in section was an area of mottled black purple grey clay which was 0.6m thick. A 0.35m thick layer of demolition material (1801) overlay the subsoil across the site and consisted of dark black brown clay silt sand with frequent brick and concrete rubble.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence of any additional cremation burials within the area of the excavation.
- 8.2 No additional cremation burials were present.
- 8.3 The archaeological excavation did reveal, however, evidence of late post-medieval activity across the site. The artefact assemblage has little significance or potential for further work.
- 8.4 The east-west aligned ditch is likely to be a property ditch defining the backyards of properties along Kings Road (Figure 4 – 1896 OS Map). The three postholes at the east of the site probably represent the remains of a fence-line or small structure in one of the back garden plots. The domestic waste in the pits across the site likely to derive from the Victorian terraced housing as seen on the 1896 OS Map (Figure 4).
- 8.5 The lack of additional cremation burials in the excavation area is not likely to relate to modern truncation as this was mainly limited to the east of the excavation area; subsoil did survive to the west of this. The cremation burial found during the evaluation was overlain by a layer of subsoil. On the current evidence it appears to have been an isolated cremation within the local landscape.
- 8.5 Further works on site are not likely to produce any further significant results. However, the final decision will rest with the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham and its archaeology advisor, David Divers of GLAAS.
- 8.6 If no further fieldwork is undertaken, it is recommended that publication of the results is through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix B) with a short summary submitted to the *London Archaeologist* roundup 2008.

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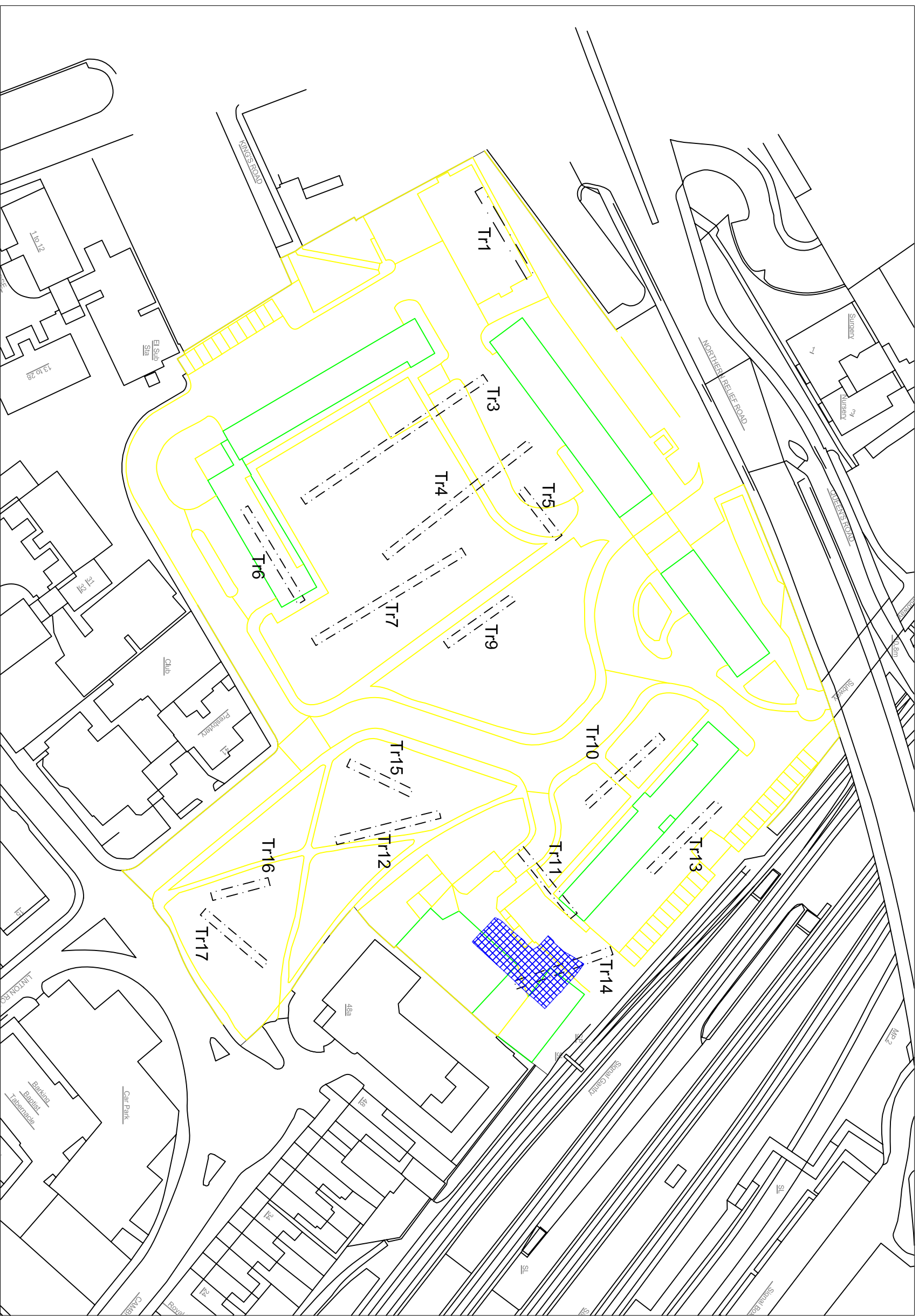
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT



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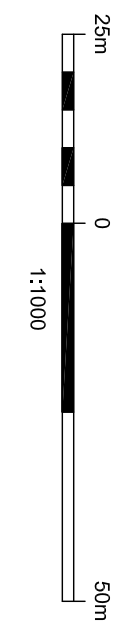


Figure 1: Site Location



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Figure 2: Detailed Site and Excavation Area Location Plan



- Site Outline**
- Previous Development Landscape Features
 - Demolished Buildings
 - Evaluation Trenches
 - Excavation Area

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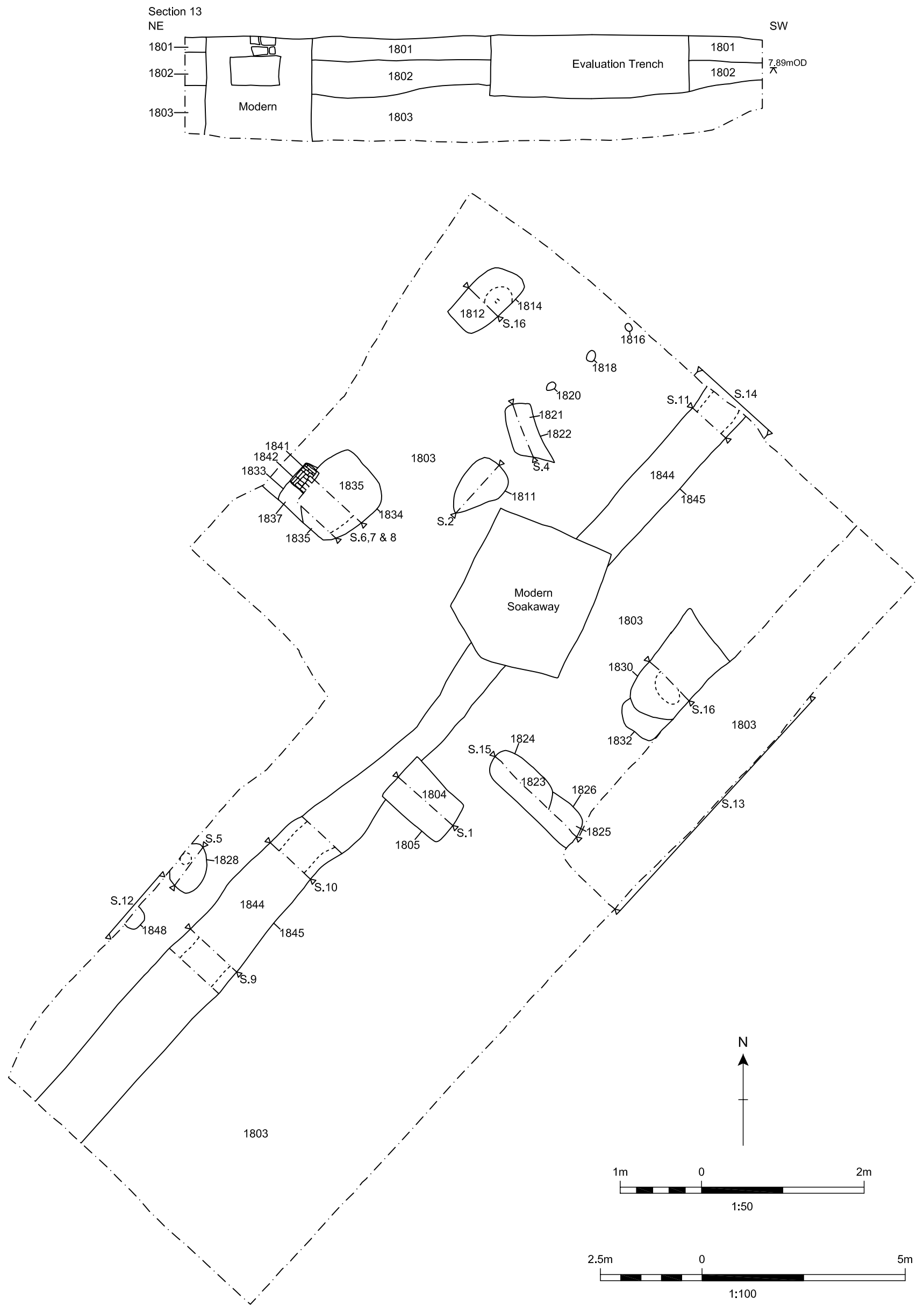


Figure 3: Excavation Area Plan (1:100) & Sample Section (1:50)

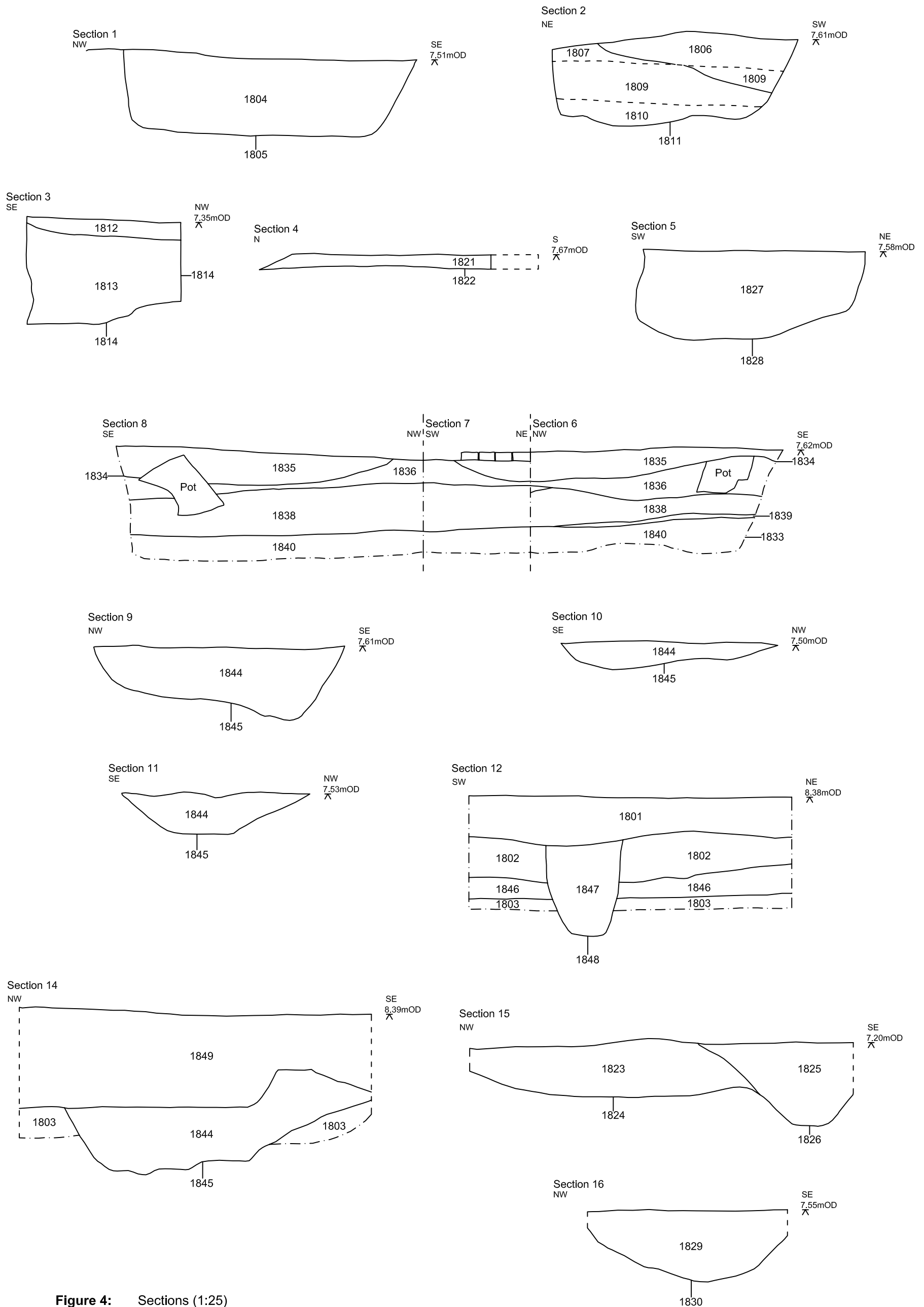
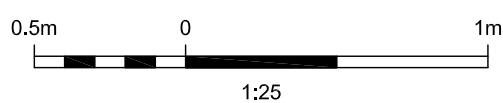


Figure 4: Sections (1:25)



THE LINTONS, LINTON ROAD, BARKING, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING & DAGENHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

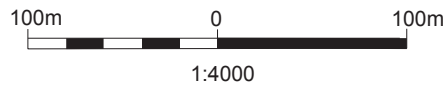
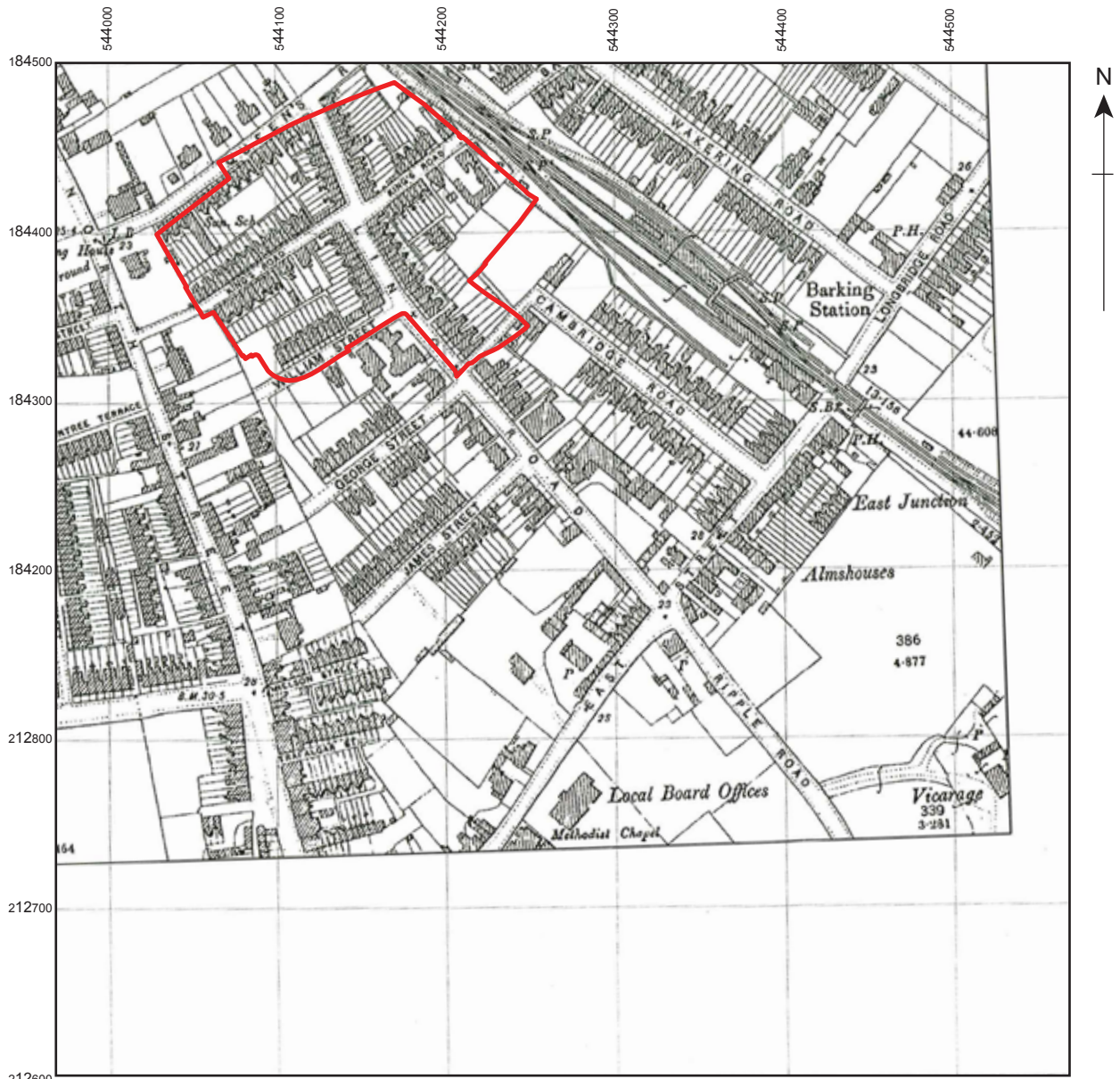


Figure 5: 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1896

Appendices

Appendix A Context Index

Context	Extent	Depth	Description
1801	Site	0.35m	Demolition / Made Ground
1802	Western Area Spur	0.3m	Subsoil
1803	Site	NFE	Natural
1804	1.9m x 1.2m	0.5m	Fill of Pit [1805]
1805	1.9m x 1.2m	0.5m	Pit
1806	1.3m x 1m	0.25m	Fill of Pit [1811]
1807	1m x 0.70m	0.12m	Fill of Pit [1811]
1808	1m x 0.60m	0.15m	Fill of Pit [1811]
1809	1.6m x 1m	0.25m	Fill of Pit [1811]
1810	1.6m x 1m	0.18m	Fill of Pit [1811]
1811	1.6 x 1m	0.6m	Pit
1812	1.75m x 1.04m	0.12m	Fill of Pit [1814]
1813	1.75m x 1.04m	0.59m	Fill of Pit [1814]
1814	1.75m x 1.04m	0.72m	Pit [1814]
1815	0.2m x 0.2m	0.09m	Fill of Posthole [1816]
1816	0.2m x 0.2m	0.09m	Posthole
1817	0.24m x 0.24m	0.12m	Fill of Posthole [1818]
1818	0.24m x 0.24m	0.12m	Posthole
1819	0.2m x 0.2m	0.1m	Fill of Posthole [1820]
1820	0.2m x 0.2m	0.1m	Posthole
1821	1.8m x 0.6m	0.1m	Fill of Pit [1822]
1822	1.8m x 0.6m	0.1m	Pit
1823	1.64m x 0.96m	0.32m	Fill of Pit [1823]
1824	1.64m x 0.96m	0.32m	Pit
1825	1.18m x 0.98m	0.53m	Fill of Pit [1826]
1826	1.18m x 0.98m	0.53m	Pit
1827	1.2m x 0.8m	0.56m	Fill of Pit [1828]
1828	1.2m x 0.8m	0.56m	Pit
1829	2.42m x 1.33m	0.46m	Fill of Pit [1830]
1830	2.42m x 1.33m	0.46m	Pit
1831	0.6m x 0.45m	0.35m	Fill of Pit [1832]
1832	0.6m x 0.45m	0.35m	Pit
1833	2.1m x 2m	0.65m	Pit
1834	2.1m x 1.70m	0.25m	Capping Cut through Pit [1833]
1835	2.1m x 1.70m	0.25m	Fill of Pit
1836	2.1m x 2m	0.2m	Fill of Pit [1833]
1837	2.1m x 2m	0.15m	Fill of Pit [1833]
1838	2.1m x 2m	0.3m	Fill of Pit [1833]
1839	2.1m x 2m	0.05m	Fill of Pit [1833]
1840	2.1m x 2m	0.28m	Fill of Pit [1833]
1841	0.6m x 0.6m	0.07m	Brick Surface / Foundation
1842	0.6m x 0.6m	0.07m	Cut for Brick Foundation [1841]
1843	N/A	N/A	VOID
1844 (A)	24m x 1.66m	0.46m	Fill of Ditch [1845] (A)
1844 (B)	24m x 1.24m	0.25m	Fill of Ditch [1845] (B)
1844 (C)	24m x 1.3m	0.18m	Fill of Ditch [1845] (C)
1845 (A)	24m x 1.66m	0.46m	Ditch (Slot A)
1845 (B)	24m x 1.24m	0.25m	Ditch (Slot B)

1845 (C)	24m x 1.3m	0.18m	Ditch (Slot C)
1846	2m wide in section	0.15m	Natural Sand
1847	0.5m x 0.3m	0.6m	Fill of Pit [1848]
1848	0.5m x 0.3m	0.6m	Pit
1849	15m wide in section	0.6m	Made Ground

Appendix B Finds Reports

Paul Fitz and Les Capon

POTTERY

The pottery has been identified by fabric and date, and the data is available on an Excel spreadsheet (LII08pottab.xls)

The pottery from the evaluation trenches consisted of the following:

Context	Quantity	Fabric	Form and comments	Context Date
3/012	1	white chinaware		1780-1900
4/004	2	cream ware	dinner plate	1740-1880
7/006	2	blue/white transfer- print ware	willow pattern plate	1780-1900
	1	white glazed china		
	1	decorated white earthenware		
	1	course redware		
	1	blue oriental chinaware		
	4	English stoneware		
7/008	2	blue/white transfer–print ware		1780-1900
12/007	4	blue floral transfer- print ware	plate	1780-1900
	6	purple-blue transfer printware	Tea cup, painted over transfer deco('partridge in a pear tree')	
	4	china		
	8	white glazed earthenware		
	1	white tin glazed ware		
	1	terracotta	flowerpot	

The pottery from the excavation consists of domestic wares, and derives from six pits. The assemblage is described according to each pit. There are no outstanding pieces; all commonly present in late 19th-century and early 20th century domestic settings. The entire assemblage gives an impression of domestic functionality, containing mass-produced tablewares with transfer printed decoration, as well as storage jars and bottles. The presence of flowerpots proves limited plant cultivation and gardening. No further work is recommended on the pottery, although the complete jars may merit photography.

Pit 1805, Fill 1804

The assemblage from this pit dates from 1800-1870, and contains two complete stoneware bottles and part of a third (one manufactured by Doulton), four fragments of blue/white transfer printed ware, part of a china saucer with a thin gold band, a piece of a white-glazed earthenware handled drinking mug) and two pieces of Sunderland ware. These are all domestic items associated with food storage and tablewares. Also within the pit are fragments of flowerpots.

Pit 1811, Fill 1806

The fill of this pit was again dominated by tablewares and storage vessels. Six pieces were from china tea cups, a fragment of blue/white transfer printed ware are tablewares, whereas eight sherds from a grey stoneware ginger pop bottle, part of a stoneware demijohn or ale jar and one complete dark brown glazed stoneware bottle (Doulton, Lambeth) are storage vessels. The likely date of the assemblage is 1800-1900.

Pit 1814, Fill 1813

This large assemblage is dominated by transfer printed wares manufactured between 1825 and 1900. The transfer-printed wares are mostly tablewares, consisting of plates, saucers, cups and serving dishes. A total

of 53 sherds are decorated with blue/green and black designs. Other tablewares and forms are represented by two fragments in Mocha ware, 17 pieces of china, one of porcelain, three sherds of a blue and white 'Wedgwood'-style milk jug, two pieces of brown-glazed teapot ware and a china teapot lid.

Also in the assemblage is part of a blue floral transfer-print vase, a decorative rather than functional object.

Evidence of food preparation and storage is present. The 14 pieces of Sunderland ware are from a mixing bowl or similar, as are white-glazed Ironstone earthenware, whereas the stoneware is part of a bottle and an unidentified earthenware fabric with an olive green glaze is part of a large storage vessel.

Pit 1824, Fill 1823

Just one sherd of pottery was present, a piece of white glazed earthenware dating from 1800-1900.

Pit 1828, Fill 1827

The fill of this pit contained two pieces of tableware; one sherd of hand-painted and glazed floral pattern china and 1 sherd of blue/white transfer printed ware. Storage vessels are represented by a sherd of coarse redware that that appears to be painted black externally and a sherd of white glazed earthenware. One piece of an English stoneware may be part of a blacking bottle. The assemblage also contains two pieces from a terracotta flowerpot.

Pit 1833, Fills 1836, 1837 and 1838

There is mixing of pottery between three of the layers, indicating either rapid infilling, or gradual addition of the fills whilst the pottery was being dumped. The largest sherds belonged to two large earthenware storage pots with handles and an internal olive-glaze (in 1836 and 1838). The exact function of these large vessels, with a rim diameter of 350mm and 400mm is uncertain, but are not thought to be planters due to the internal glaze.

Ten sherds of a Sunderland ware bowl represent a mixing bowl, which is evidence for food preparation. Six sherds from glazed earthenware may also be a mixing bowl. Tablewares are also present in the pit: parts of a green and white transfer-printed saucer, 10 sherds of blue transfer-printed ware (inc 'watery flower blue'), dating from 1830-1900, 2 pieces of black transfer-printed ware, 5 sherds from painted china bowls, 2 blue banded glazed earthenware sherds, and 2 sherds from a blue transfer pearlware cup. 1 sherd of mocha ware was also present.

One sherd from a flowerpot was also present.

METALS

Four metal objects were collected during the excavation. These consist of two items of domestic origin, both copper alloy and from the same context (1813). One is a complete clothing pin, the other a thimble, also complete but distorted. These most likely derive from a household on or near the site and may date to the late 19th century.

Two other objects are iron. One is little more than fragments of rust, (12/008), the other a shaft bolt fitting from a wooden object (1847).

No conservation is necessary on the objects though the copper alloys and irons need to be stored in separate air-tight Stewart boxes with adequate silica gel.

ANIMAL BONE

Only 4 contexts from both phases of works yielded small amounts of animal bone: 12/007, 1806, 1813, and 1827. The assemblage is too small to warrant any assessment other than a fragment count for the archive finds register. This is most likely to derive from domestic refuse waste.

Context	No of fragments
12/007	1
1806	4
1813	10
1827	1

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Five contexts contained 20 pieces of tobacco pipe. The stem fragments are of low interest. However, there are six bowls present which give a date range of 1850-1910 for their manufacture.

Context	Part	Type	Quantity	Date	Marks and Decoration
3/012	stem		1		
7/006	stem		1		
1813	bowl	33	2	1840-1910	wheatsheaves along the front bowl seam
	bowl	30	1	1850-1910	
	stem		1		Initialed spur C?Y
1827	stem		10		
	bowl	30	2	1850-1910	ribbed wheatsheaf seams front and back
	bowl	33	1	1840-1910	Initialed spur P B
1847	stem	1			

The pipe bowls are contemporary with the pottery in the features from which they derive. The initials PB may belong to Paul Balme, a manufacturer based in Mile End. The other initials are unknown to the author.

SLATE PENCIL

Context (1813) has one tip end of a slate pencil.

GLASS VESSELS

The assemblage as a whole indicates a late 18th/early 19th century date. The assemblage contains typical household items, including sauce bottles, wine bottles and tableware. Fragments of ornaments are present in one context (1813). One item that does not fit with the domestic assemblage is the Elliman's horse embrocation. This indicates either the occupation of one of the house holders, or that at least one of the 19th century properties formerly on the site kept horses. Ellimann published a book on the subject in 1902.

Context	Form	Fragments	Comments
7/006	Wine bottle	3	Green glass, two body sherds, one neck
12/007	bottle	1	Body sherd from Mathers upright turtle infant feeder "feeding bottle for the million"
	Moulded bottle	1	Indistinct letters
	Tonic bottle	1	Clear glass
1804	bottle	complete	Elliman's (of Slough) horse embrocation
	Sauce bottle	complete	Lea & Perrin's Worcester sauce (1890s)
	Sauce bottle	complete	Long neck
	Perfume bottle	complete	Slight damage
	Medicine bottle	complete	Two, one decorated
	Cake stand	1	Base only
1806	bottle	complete	Blue tint
1813	ornament	2	White glass

1837	Wine bottle	1	base
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OYSTER SHELL

Two pieces of oyster shell were collected from contexts 3/012 and 7/006. They have since been discarded.

STONE

A piece of burnt stone was collected from context 1836.

SLAG

A piece of slag was collected from context 12/007.

BUILDING MATERIALS

See also (bmtab.xls).

The assemblage is quite small and reflects the pottery assemblage which falls within the same date range. The assemblages consist of brick and roof/floor tile. It is not recommended for retention.

Context	Form	Dimensions	Comment
3/012	Peg tile		3 fragments
7/006	Roof tile		1 piece
1806	Red brick	? x 105mm x 60mm	Shallow frogged, covered in blacking fluid or pitch.
1813	Pan tile		1 piece
1827	Red brick	? x ? x 60mm	Frogged, 1 piece
	Pan tile		1 piece
1836	Red brick	? x ? x 60mm	1 piece
	Yellow brick	? x 105mm x 65mm	Coarse, overfired
1837	Pan tile		1 piece
	Floor/ hearth tile	Red, depth 27mm	1 piece
1843	Peg tile		5 pieces
	Brick		1 fragment

Prehistoric Flintwork

Chris Butler

Two pieces of worked flint in a mottled grey coloured flint, together with a single piece of un-worked fire-fractured flint, were recovered from the evaluation trenches (Table 1).

Table 1: The Flintwork

3/012	Flake fragment (5gms)
7/006	Soft hammer-struck flake (5gms)
14/008	Fire fractured flint (6gms)

The two pieces of worked flint both exhibit evidence for platform preparation, and have other attributes of a systematic flintworking technique, and are therefore likely to be Mesolithic in date. Neither piece has any evidence for additional retouch or utilisation.

Appendix C OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-44093

Project details

Project name	The Lintons, Linton Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Short description of the project	During December 2008 AOC Archaeology carried out an excavation at The Lintons, Linton Road, Barking. This following on from a 17 trench evaluation during May 2008 which revealed a single un-urned cremation burial, two pits, a ditch and two pieces of struck flint, all sealed by a subsoil. The remains of Victorian terraced housing was also present. The excavation revealed no further cremation burials, but did reveal evidence of domestic Victorian rubbish pits and a possible post-medieval property boundary ditch.
Project dates	Start: 19-05-2008 End: 10-12-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LII 08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Area of Archaeological Significance Priority Zone
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	CREMATION GRAVE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CREMATION Uncertain
Investigation type	'Part Excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING The Lintons, Linton Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Postcode	IG11 8
Study area	0.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	NGR - TQ 4414 8438 LL - 51.5393891671 0.07866020626230 (decimal) LL - 51 32 21 N 000 04 43 E (degrees) Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.44m Max: 8.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	EH GLAAS
Project design originator	Ian Hogg, AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard

Project supervisor	Chris Pole
Project supervisor	Leigh Savage
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Halcrow Group Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Human Bones','Worked stone/lithics'
Physical Archive notes	At AOC Archaeology until transfer
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey','Text'
Digital Archive notes	At AOC Archaeology until transfer
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '
Paper Archive notes	At AOC Archaeology until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Title	An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of The Lintons, Linton Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brown, C
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology London
Description	A4, 54 Pages, 10 figures

Project bibliography 2

Title	The Lintons, Linton Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pole, C
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology London

Description A4 20 Figures

Project bibliography 3

Title The Lintons, Linton Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

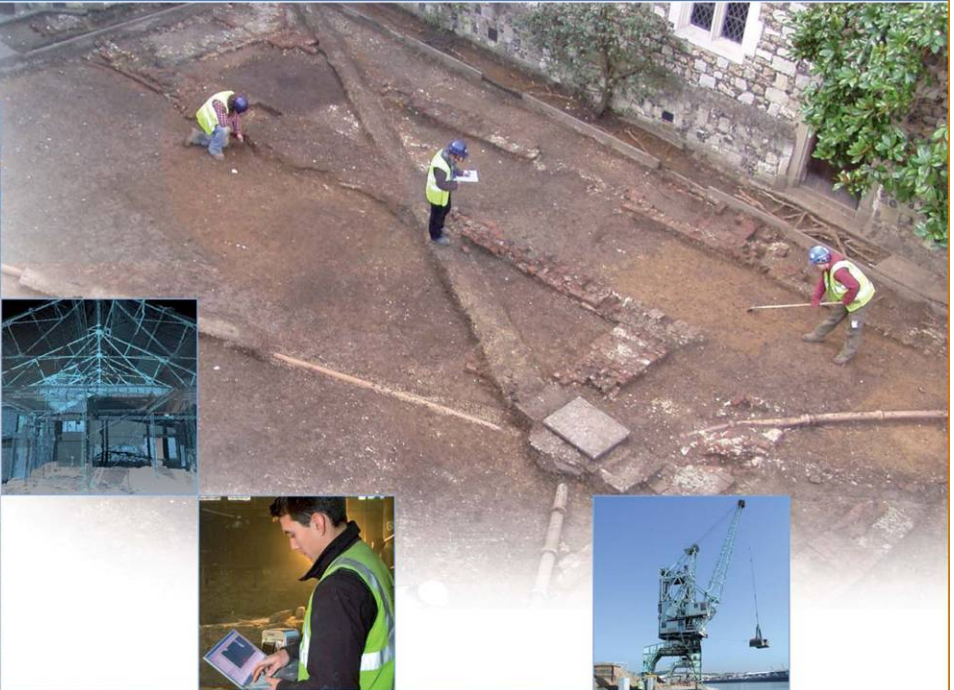
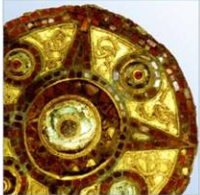
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