

**ST JOSEPH'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, THE BROADWAY,
BARKING, ESSEX IG11 7AR**

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING & DAGENHAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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Borough: Barking & Dagenham	Site Code: N/A
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**INVESTORS
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Essex, IG11 7AR, London Borough of Barking & Dagenham</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<i>In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Essex, IG11 7AR. The assessment was carried out on behalf of the client in support of a proposed planning application to construct new single-storey classrooms.</i>			
<i>On the basis of the known archaeological evidence, the site has only a low potential for Romano-British remains and a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeology. It has a high potential for Anglo-Saxon and later remains. The site has been subject to two previous archaeological investigations, but they revealed only 19th century or negative evidence. Mid Saxon loom weights are recorded to have been found within the centre of the site, whilst its northern boundary was formed by the medieval road or tenement of Heath Street. Documentary, pictorial and cartographic sources consistently confirm that the site has been occupied by a high density of residential dwellings partially constituting the town centre of Barking until the post World War II period. The structures were all demolished and razed to make way for the development of St Joseph's Primary School, which dates to the 1960s.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>13/06/2011 – 17/06/2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>4411</i>	Site code	<i>-</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological desk-based assessment</i>		
Site status	<i>Archaeological Priority Zone & Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Primary school & grounds</i>		
Planned development	<i>New single-storey classrooms</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>Barking & Dagenham</i>	<i>Barking</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>GLHER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IG11 7AR</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 1.29 ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 4413 8375</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 10m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>n/a</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Diocese of Brentwood</i>		
Full title	<i>St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Essex, IG11 7AR, London Borough of Barking & Dagenham. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment</i>		
Authors	<i>Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3836</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2011</i>		

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BARKING, ESSEX IG11 7AR**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Essex, IG11 7AR. The assessment was carried out on behalf of the client in support of a proposed planning application to construct new single-storey classrooms.

On the basis of the known archaeological evidence, the site has only a low potential for Romano-British remains and a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeology. It has a high potential for Anglo-Saxon and later remains. The site has been subject to two previous archaeological investigations, but they revealed only 19th century or negative evidence. Mid Saxon loom weights are recorded to have been found within the centre of the site, whilst its northern boundary formed the medieval road or tenement of Heath Street. Documentary, pictorial and cartographic sources consistently confirm that the site has been occupied by a high density of residential dwellings partially constituting the town centre of Barking until the post World War II period. The structures were all demolished and razed to make way for the development of St Joseph's Primary School, which dates to the 1960s.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Essex, IG11 7AR (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham; NGR TQ 4413 8375; Figs. 1 & 2). The assessment was commissioned by Living Architects on behalf of the Diocese of Brentwood. It was carried out on behalf of the client in support of a proposed planning application to construct new single-storey classrooms (Fig. 13).

1.2 The assessment was conducted according to a specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) prepared by AS (dated 17th May 2011). It was undertaken according to the guidelines of the English Heritage (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs) (revised 1998) (in particular AGP 1; *Desk-based Assessments*). It was conducted according to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008). Documents such as the IfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008) and *Understanding Historic Buildings, a*

guide to good recording practice, English Heritage 2006, were also used to guide the project as necessary, when considering any buildings currently present within/adjacent to the site.

1.3 The archaeological desk-based assessment sought to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site. It also considered the site within its wider archaeological context. The likely extent, nature, condition and importance of the archaeology have been described. The context of future development proposals for the site is examined and areas of significant previous ground disturbance identified. The assessment also addressed the presence of other heritage assets surrounding the site and indirect impacts thereon. The aim of the report was to determine the location, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of the site's historic environment from documentary sources. It also sought to appraise the context in which the archaeological evidence rests and highlight any research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site.

Planning Context

1.4 The report was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies. PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site of St Joseph's Primary School is situated within Barking (London Borough of Barking and Dagenham) and formerly lay within the county of Essex. Dagenham lies c. 6km to the east, East Ham 2.5km to the south-west and Creekmouth 2.5km to the south-south-east (Fig. 1). The site lies 200m to the south-south-west of Barking's modern town centre. The A13 (T) trunk-road that traverses the southern extent of Barking lies 800m to the south of the site, with the A406 (T) trunk-road situated 250m to the west of the site. The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) associated with Barking Abbey, the remains of which lie 200m to the north of the site. It also lies within the Abbey and Barking Town Centre Conservation Area (CA), and lies to the immediate south of the designated Central Area Open Space associated with the Abbey. Barking Abbey is also a scheduled ancient

monument (SAM), the extent of which reaches to the northern boundary of the site.

2.2 The St Joseph's Primary School site comprises an irregular plot of land covering an area of approximately 1.29 hectares (Fig. 2). It is bound to the north by the scheduled ancient monument of Barking Abbey, which is a designated open space containing the Grade II listed remains of the Abbey, the Grade II* listed Barking Fire Bell Gate, Grade I listed St Margaret's parish church and its associated graveyard. The eastern boundary of the site is demarcated by the Broadway. To the west and south of the site lies St Paul's Road, which forms a roundabout with the Broadway beyond the south-eastern corner of the site. The site is occupied by a range of modern structures forming St Joseph's Primary School and its associated nursery. The majority of the site comprises grass playing fields and gardens, with the school buildings and hardstanding playground situated at the centre of the site.

3 METHOD OF WORK

Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (1994, revised 2008). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment:

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds in the area is the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the GLHER database was searched for all known entries within a 250m radius of the site. Entries within this approximate 250m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1, and plotted in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 5.

3.2 Historical & cartographic documents

3.2.1 The principal sources for maps and primary documentary sources were the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) and the Barking Archives and Local Studies Centre based at Valence House Museum (VHM). All available material regarding the study area and the buildings was consulted, has been listed in Appendix 1, and where relevant, reproduced as Figs. 4 - 12.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources for secondary material were the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) and Barking Archives and Local Studies Centre based at Valence House Museum (VHM), as well as the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

3.5 Site inspection

3.5.1 In the course of the archaeological desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the site was undertaken on Tuesday 14th June 2011. The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the impact assessment, in particular, with a view to gauging likely survival or condition of the archaeological remains, and
- to consider the significance of the above ground structures, historic buildings and historic landscape features, their settings and potential impacts for the proposed development.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

4.1 The topography of the St Joseph's Primary School site is dominated by its overwhelmingly urban location. The site lies 2.5km to the north-north-west of the River Thames, and only 70m to the east of the valley of the Barking Creek, which is the southern extent of the River Roding before it flows into the River Thames (Fig. 1). The area of the site thus has a gently undulating relief at approximately 10m AOD and slopes very slightly down towards the west and the Barking Creek. The solid geology of the site comprises Eocene London Clay and forms part of the Lambeth Group close to its lower boundary with the Woolwich and Reading Beds (BGS 1978). It is overlain by alluvium and drift deposits of river terrace sands and gravels above the Thames floodplain, and which are associated with the post-glacial course of the River Thames and past changes in sea-level.

4.2 Information regarding the soil types likely to be encountered at the site was not readily available, as the site lies within a built-up area unclassified by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). However, extensive previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the immediate area of the site, particularly within the area of Barking Abbey to the north and at the Abbey Retail Park, which lies to the north-west. The majority of previous groundwork has revealed substantial truncation in the vicinity of the site and extensive 19th and 20th century activity such as the riverside and wharves identified during an evaluation at Hewett's Quay and only 90m to the south-west of the site (Hounsell, Grant & Murray 2002). Although the Hewett's Quay site exhibited widespread levelling deposits and recent demolition layers, alluvial clays were present to the west and included evidence of truncated late medieval activity adjacent to the Abbey Road frontage.

4.3 Barking Abbey was excavated in 1910 and thus the stratigraphy encountered during the majority of its previous archaeological investigations is relatively unknown. The area of the Abbey has revealed a large quantity of archaeological remains dating from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Anglo-Saxon and later findspots were encountered at the Abbey Retail Park, but the fieldwork reports dating from the 1995 development of the retail units were not available for consultation. The GLHER database also revealed that the site itself was partially subject to previous archaeological intervention (GLHER ELO9030), although only negative evidence and no findspots are recorded. The monitoring of geotechnical test pits is recorded as having taken place at St Joseph's Roman Catholic School and along the centre of the site's southern boundary in 1994, but the works did not disturb any archaeological deposits.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Prehistoric activity on the gravel terraces of the River Thames is well documented, and the area surrounding the site is likely to have been occupied from the earliest Palaeolithic period onwards. The Barking region has produced many Palaeolithic artefacts, on the whole from the river floodplain and Taplow gravels of the terraces. Two lower Palaeolithic primary flakes were discovered in 1888 approximately 40m to the south of the site and along the southern frontage of what is now St Paul's Road, the thoroughfare was not constructed until the post World War II period (GLHER MLO5914). A Palaeolithic cleaver was also found at Wanstead Flats Manor Park and over 1km to the north-west of the site (GLHER MLO7972). Known Mesolithic and Neolithic remains are minimal from the local area, although the creeks and marshland are known to have had a presence in this part of East London during this period. A wooden marshland trackway excavated at Tesco in Barking may have origins in the Neolithic period (Meddens 1995).

5.1.2 Dredging of the Thames in the 19th century led to the recovery of many Bronze Age artefacts in the wider area, many thought to have been deposited ritually. Middle Bronze Age trackways, which crossed the terrace edges of the marshlands heading towards the River Thames, are being increasingly found in the former East London marshes and are known at Barking's Tesco (MacGowan 1994). A Bronze Age pit was recorded during an excavation at Abbey Road Retail Park and 150m to the north-west of the site (GLHER MLO73902). It was dated by three sherds of Bronze Age pottery, and other pits contained struck flints.

5.1.3 Further Bronze Age activity is attested by an excavation undertaken at the Church of England Primary School 150m to the north of the site, which revealed a sherd of Bronze Age pottery stratified below medieval deposits (GLHER MLO68390). The early Iron Age period in southern Essex is characterised by dramatic changes, most notably the abandonment of the circular enclosures, which had been such prominent features in the landscape

(Brown & Massey-Ryan 2005). Three features interpreted as prehistoric were recorded during an evaluation at St Ann's on the Gascoigne Estate and 200m to the east of the site comprising a probable tree throw with possible Iron Age pottery, an undated pit and a ditch containing struck flint (GLHER MLO76247).

5.2 Romano-British

5.2.1 The military activity associated with the Roman invasion of Britain left little archaeological evidence in southern Essex (Brown & Massey-Ryan 2005). Barking lies some distance from known urban Roman settlements, such as London and Chelmsford, but the fertile floodplains and its location near a junction of differing soils, allowing a greater quantity of mixed farming, continued to see high level activity. Roman activity has been recorded in the wider vicinity of the site and Roman utilisation of the rivers, creeks, marshes and terraces is well-known. Roman activity, mainly in the form of ditches was located at Abbey Road Retail Park and only 120m to the north-west of the site (GLHER MLO73903). Two of the ditches extended from the north-east towards the River Roding, before turning away from each other to run parallel with the river suggesting a route way, and were maybe linked to an unknown Roman settlement. Archaeological investigations indicate that much of the Roman evidence from the lower-lying areas of Barking is sealed below a layer of peat which accumulated due to a rise in river levels in the post-Roman period (Perring & Brigham 2000).

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

5.3.1 During the later Saxon and medieval period, the importance of Barking stemmed from its large monastic house, Barking Abbey, at the centre of a large estate and which lay only 150m to the north of the site. Barking was probably one of Essex's earliest Saxon settlements, its name originates from *Berecingas* (AD 695) which is believed to mean 'dwellers among the birch trees' (WA 2000, 6). Other variants of the name of Barking include: *Berecingum* (AD 795); *Byrcingum / Bercinge* (AD 1000); *Berekingum* (AD 1198) and *Bereking* (AD1228). The town developed alongside Barking Abbey which was founded by Eorcenwold in c. AD 666 (GLHER MLO13784). The Barking Creek was another early source of prosperity for the town, allowing access for barge traffic and the passage of goods up from the Thames to the south as the River Roding was one of the few navigable rivers along the Thames (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham 2009).

5.3.2 The Abbey was one of the largest and earliest conventual houses near London, belonging to nuns of the Benedictine order. It is believed to have been sacked by the Danes in AD 870 and subsequently rebuilt by King Edgar in the later 10th century. In 1066 William the Conqueror moved his headquarters to Barking Abbey, whilst the Tower of London was being built (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham 2009). Most of the Abbey, apart from the gatehouse, was demolished shortly after its dissolution in 1539. Excavations have not discovered the Saxon church at the Abbey, but excavations in and around the precinct have uncovered parts of the middle to late Saxon monastery (MacGowan 1987) suggesting a wealthy estate centre

of substantial size with iron, bronze and textile production, and quantities of imported pottery from the Continent suggesting a possible port via the River Roding to the Thames (Wade 1997).

5.3.3 The area surrounding the site therefore contains a significant number of Anglo-Saxon findspots. Excavations adjacent to Barking Abbey have revealed a kiln base made of unfired clay with a neatly laid Roman tile pressed into it, which gave an archaeomagnetic date of 920 +/- 50 years (GLHER MLO59591). The original excavations at Barking Abbey were undertaken by Sir Alfred Clapham in 1910 in advance of the construction of Abbey Road (GLHER MLO25595). He also made a survey of the churchyard wall of the parish church of the Abbey (St Margaret's) and noted part of the shaft of a Saxon cross. Excavations at Abbey Road Retail Park have revealed extensive 10th - 12th century evidence including a boundary ditch and pits which suggested industrial activity (GLHER MLO73905). A 9th century ditch and two pits are also known from the Abbey Road Retail Park (GLHER MLO77764). A sherd of residual pottery recovered from a post-medieval feature is also known from St Ann's on the Gascoigne Estate and 150m to the east of the site (GLHER MLO77715).

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Following its dissolution in 1539, the Barking Abbey buildings were demolished to such an extent by the King's Surveyor during 1540 - 41 that the Abbey remained virtually unknown until it was excavated by Sir Alfred Clapham in 1910 in advance of the construction of Abbey Road. Although very few records of the Abbey survive in the documentary record (GLHER MLO6673), extensive medieval evidence is known from the Abbey site as a result of the 1910 and numerous subsequent excavations (Appendix 1 below). The remains of Barking Abbey and old churchyard walls are a Grade II listed structure dating to the 12th century and are regarded as one of the most important nunneries in the country (GLHER MLO78421).

5.4.2 The excavation at the Church of England Primary School 150m to the north of the site has also revealed the walls of the infirmary chapel, the base of a column, an altar and a skeleton found beneath the site of an altar within the infirmary chapel (GLHERs MLO68391, MLO68392, MLO68393 & MLO68394). The extant St Margaret's Church is a Grade I listed parish church; it was built in the 13th century and later, with most of the surviving elements being 15th century (GLHER MLO78423), whilst the abbey complex also includes the Grade II* listed late 15th - early 16th century Barking Fire Bell Gate (GLHER MLO78422). The Abbey remains, St Margaret's Church, gate house and Church of England Primary School all lie within the scheduled ancient monument of Barking Abbey, which extends to the northern boundary of the site.

5.4.3 The late medieval extent of Barking is extensively documented in the Rental of the Manor of Barking dating from 1456 (Page & Horace Round 1907). The survey records much of the medieval town layout and reveals that Abbey Road was originally *Manbryggestrete* or *Le Fishamles*, and later known

as *Fisher Street* (GLHERs MLO24846 & MLO26354). In 1465 *Shoprowe* adjoined the churchyard of St Margaret's facing the Market Place, but was not mentioned in the subsequent Survey of the Manor of Barking dating from 1609 (GLHER MLO24814). The 1465 manorial survey of Barking also refers to *Barrend* (East Street), which contained a *Lepersgarden* (GLHER MLO40726), and *Hethestrete* (Heath Street); presumably named after the heath to the south, but was removed for improvements in the mid 1960s (GLHER MLO58235).

5.5 Post-medieval & later

5.5.1 Archaeological work in the area of Barking Abbey and Abbey Road have also revealed extensive evidence for post-medieval, early modern and modern activity (Appendix 1 below). Features revealed along the Abbey Road include two wells, one of which was sealed by a World War II air raid shelter (GLHERs MLO26303 & MLO26306), a short stretch of road or courtyard (GLHER MLO26305) and the remains of industrial buildings (GLHERs MLO55952 & MLO76495). An excavation at the eastern end of St Margaret's parish church revealed a brick-built tomb constructed directly on to natural sand and gravel and dated to the mid 17th century (GLHER MLO57076). An unknown square or rectangular building, attached to St Margaret's Church on the south side, is also recorded (GLHER MLO40096)

5.5.2 Fishing continued to be an important industry in Barking until the mid-19th century, when the growth of the railways opened up the East Coast fishing ports to the London market. The early post-medieval period was a time of expansion of this industry of trade and in early 16th century the waterfront areas of Barking fitted and repaired royal ships (WA 2000, 8). Documentary sources state that the area created by backfilling part of the River Roding 140m to the west of the site was used as dry docks in the 18th and 19th centuries (GLHER MLO26302). The post-medieval and early modern town of Barking was thus focussed on its frontage along the Barking Creek, which is still known as Town Quay and Hewett's Quay, and in the immediate vicinity of the site, rather than the modern town centre centred on East Street and Ripple Road.

5.5.3 Documentary sources dated to 1595 indicate that a block of eight post-medieval shops stood to the south of the court house forming a courtyard 140m to the north of the site (GLHER MLO38420), and within what is now designated as Central Area Open Space. Further demolished structures included the original large residence of Bifrons House, which stood along what is now St Paul's Road and 100m to the east of the site (GLHER MLO8022). Local history sources confirm that the basic layout of the town remained fairly intact until the 20th century and was significantly altered in the post World War II period when slum housing and factories were demolished, and new roads constructed (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham 2009). Extant listed buildings in the vicinity of the site include an Art Deco style shop built in 1931 and a late Victorian/Edwardian terrace, all of which stand along East Street (GLHERs MLO99065 & MLO99058).

6 THE SITE

6.1 Although no relevant documents directly concerning the site were found in either were the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) and the Barking Archives and Local Studies Centre based at Valence House Museum (VHM), extensive information is known about the site. As mentioned previously, the site lies to the immediate south of the Central Area Open Space and the scheduled ancient monument (SAM) associated with Barking Abbey, and thus lay in very close proximity to the nationally-important Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval religious site. The site also lies to the immediate south of the southern part of the Central Area Open Space subject to a recent desktop study undertaken by Valence House Museum (Watson 1997), which was focussed on the current area of open space situated between the extant St Margaret's Church and the site's northern boundary.

6.2 The GLHER database records that mid Saxon "doughnut shaped" loom-weights were found within the site and within the footprint of the main school building in 1967 during the digging of the school foundations (GLHER MLO13956). Only verbal communication for the finds are recorded and their current location is unknown, but it is possible that the findspot signifies Saxon occupation evidence associated with the 7th century Barking Abbey. Conversely the aforementioned desktop study for the area to the immediate north of the site describes the 'story of Saxon spindle whorls discovered at the site of St Joseph's School' as 'unsubstantiated' (Watson 1997). The same desktop study also records that Saxon and medieval remains from the immediate area, unless disturbed by the foundations of 20th century factories, are commonly found almost immediately beneath concrete flooring of factories along Abbey Road (*ibid.*).

6.3 The site also lay in a prominent location throughout the medieval period and lay to the south of Barking Abbey, which was rebuilt by King Edgar in the later 10th century, and the Grade I listed St Margaret's Church. A reconstruction sketch of the Abbey by Sir Charles Nicholson, which shows the abbey at its peak in approximately 1500, clearly depicts the site beyond the southern extent of the abbey lands and occupied by a high density of medieval dwellings constituting the town of Barking (Plate 1; Evans 1991). That the site lay beyond the estate of Barking Abbey is confirmed by the 1653 plan of Barking (Fig. 4; Section 7.1 below), which shows that the abbey lands did not extend any further south than the southern wall of the churchyard. The earliest known recording of the site of the abbey church undertaken by Smart Lethuillier in 1724 and regarded its southern extent as the stone churchyard wall, which lies 70m to the north of the site (Watson 1997).

6.4 The GLHER database also reveals that the northern boundary of the site was formed by, and consisted of, a medieval road or tenement, later *Heath Street*, which was held by Stratford Langthorne Abbey in 1453 (GLHER MLO14024). The northern boundary of the site has retained the shape of *Heath Street's* course, which is clearly depicted albeit unlabelled, on the 1653 plan of Barking (Fig. 4; Section 7.1 below). A 1609 survey of Barking town documents the occupation and ownership of *Heath Street*, *Hithe Street* or

High Street (Hart 1950), although it is not possible to identify which of the properties lay along the street's southern frontage and within the site itself. That *Heath Street* was alternatively known as the *High Street* confirms that the site formed part of the medieval, post-medieval and early modern town centre of Barking, which was focussed on its frontage along the Barking Creek.

6.5 Post-medieval, early modern and early 20th century cartographic sources (Section 7 below) confirm that the site was occupied by a high density of medieval and later dwellings constituting the town of Barking. *Heath Street* remained situated at the northern boundary of the site until at least the 1960s, although its eastern section had been removed to make way for the construction of *St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School* by 1969 (Fig. 12; Section 7.9 below). The northern section of the site was thus formerly occupied by a large number of properties fronting onto *Heath Street*. The centre of the site was traversed by the north-north-west to south-south-east aligned *Hart Street*, which ran perpendicular to *Orchard Avenue* situated in the site's western section. In the eastern section of the site lay *Bifrons Square* and its associated properties. Early 20th century cartographic sources (Section 7.7 below) indicate that the course of *Heath Street*, *Hart Street*, *Orchard Avenue* and *Bifrons Square* remained intact, as did the structure along their frontages, until at least 1938.

6.6 The development and subsequent redevelopment of the site is consistent with local history sources, which record that the basic layout of the town remained fairly intact until the 20th century (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham 2009). In the late 19th century Barking contained a large quantity of overcrowded slum properties. The 1861 census, for example, lists James Morgan, the owner of 'Morgan's Fleet' of vessels, as employing 100 men and 120 boys, but sharing his home in *Heath Street* with his wife, three children, two domestic servants and seven live-in apprentice boys (Curtis 2006). In 1877 the Medical Officer reported on the adverse conditions he found in various properties in *Heath Street*, *Bifron Square* and *Wellington Buildings*; the former two of which lay within the site (*ibid.*). Common problems within the slums were the lack of water supply, shared rubbish disposal, unventilated drains and sewer pipes with joints that were not sealed, all of which contributed to the smallpox epidemic occurring in Barking in the late 19th century and as late as 1902.

6.7 The poor condition of the slum properties within Barking town centre and the site itself is shown by an undated, albeit presumably early 20th century photograph of *Heath Street*, which consisted of a low-lying and dilapidated structure (Plate 2). Barking Council took steps to replace some of the worst slum housing with artisan dwellings built from 1902 onwards for local industrial labourers and included the eastern section of *St Paul's Road*, which defined the eastern section of the site's southern boundary from at least 1897. However, the majority of properties within the site particularly those along *Heath Street* and within *Bifron Square* remained intact until the post World War II period. *Bifron Square*, for example, remained overcrowded and in poor

condition in the 1930s, with a large number of brick-built and temporarily constructed outbuildings (Plate 3).

6.8 The GLHER database records that an archaeological excavation was undertaken within the site during 1986 and close to its northern boundary of its central western section (GLHER MLO23001). The work was conducted for the Passmore Edwards Museum apparently along Abbey Road, although the grid reference pin points (NGR TQ 4408 8375) the excavation area to within the footprints of structures formerly located along the southern frontage of *Heath Street*. Although the report was not available for consultation, the excavation revealed a "deeply cellared site and cut by a series of drains" which cut through a dump of building material, soil, sand and gravel. The dump contained finds dated to the 19th century; a date consistent with the structure known to have stood in that location.

6.9 The site was therefore occupied by a large number and high density of dwellings constituting the town of Barking and situated along *Heath Street*, *Hart Street*, *Orchard Avenue*, *Bifrons Square* and later St Paul's Road. This is confirmed by an aerial photograph apparently dated to 1933 (Plate 4), yet its date and depiction of the bend and western extent of St Paul's Road contradicts cartographic evidence, which ascertains that St Paul's Road's western extent was not developed until the post World War II period. Nevertheless, the 1933 aerial photograph contrasts sharply with a later aerial photograph taken in 1972 (Plate 5). By 1972, the bend and western extent of St Paul's Road had been constructed along the western southern boundary of the site and the whole site had been razed to make way for the development of the extant school building in the central eastern section of the site.

6.10 The redevelopment of the site took place in the post World War II period and cartographic sources more accurately date it to the early 1960s. By 1961, all the boundaries of the site were defined by Heath Street, St Paul's Road and Gascoigne Road to the east, yet the site was still occupied by a small quantity of terraced comprising Nos. 101 – 109 (odd) St Paul's Road and Nos. 2 – 8 (even) Gascoigne Road (Fig. 11; see Section 7.8, below). By 1969, the main building for *St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School* had been constructed in the central eastern section of the site, just as it was depicted by the 1972 aerial photograph (Fig. 12; Section 7.9 below). The 1972 aerial photograph also reveals that *Heath Street* was removed at some point between 1969 and 1972, although the northern boundary of the site still echoes its course (Plate 5).

6.11 The site lies to the immediate south of the designated Central Area Open Space associated with the Abbey, yet is regarded as part of the Abbey Green area dominated by the public open space and remains of Barking Abbey. The Central Area Open Space, which extends to the site's northern boundary, was initiated by the council in 1943, as part of a scheme for the Roding Valley, but the Abbey Green area was not opened officially until 1975 (Watson 1997). The appraisal for the Abbey and Barking Town Centre Conservation Area, of which the site forms a part, reveals that the St Joseph's Primary School is listed as a neutral contributor, which '*neither negatively or*

positively contribute to the setting on the conservation area, but should be retained and if possible enhanced also' (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham 2009).

6.12 Despite the large amount of extensive previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the immediate area of the site, particularly within the area of Barking Abbey to the north, at the Abbey Retail Park and within the site, relatively little is known of the site's stratigraphy. Much of the site will have been truncated by groundworks associated with the high density of dwellings known to have stood within the site, as confirmed by the deep cellaring, drains and dump material encountered during the excavation undertaken during 1986 within the site and close to its northern boundary (GLHER MLO23001; Section 6.8 above). The monitoring of geotechnical test pits undertaken at St Joseph's Roman Catholic School and along the centre of the site's southern boundary in 1994 did not disturb any archaeological deposits (GLHER ELO9030), yet apparently revealed deposits dated solely to the 19th century (Watson 1997), as found along the site's northern boundary.

7 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

7.1 Plan of Barking, 1653

7.1.1 The earliest cartographic source to depict the site comprises a plan of Barking, which dates to 1653 (Fig. 4). In 1653, the site lay to the south of the Abbey and Abbey Church (St Margaret's) that dominated the post-medieval town of Barking. At the northern boundary of the site lay an un-named road known to consist of *Heath Street*, whilst the western boundary of the site consisted of the original course of Abbey Road. In 1653 the southern frontage of *Heath Street* and the eastern frontage of Abbey Road were occupied by a number of standing structures, which appeared to be consistent with those depicted in the c.1500 reconstruction sketch of the abbey and were thus possibly medieval structures. The remainder of the site in 1653 was undeveloped and divided into plots associated with the aforementioned properties, whilst the site's south-eastern section comprised two plots of land owned by Mr Clarke and covering an area of 2 acres 1 rood and 3 perches.

7.2 Chapman & Andre's map of Essex, 1777

7.2.1 Chapman and Andre's map of Essex dates to 1777 (Fig. 5). Although drawn to a very small-scale it reveals that by the early modern period the town centre of Barking remained focussed on its frontage along the Barking Creek and in the immediate vicinity of the site. As previously, the northern and western boundaries of the site were demarcated by *Heath Street* and Abbey Road respectively and their associated frontage properties. By 1777, however, the eastern section of the site had been defined by a road, later known as Gascoigne Road, and properties situated along its western frontage. The remainder of the site was still undeveloped and occupied mainly by back yard plots. To the east of the site lay the manor of *Bifrons*, which was

owned by Bamber Gascoigne in 1777 and later lent its name to *Bifrons Square* that lay in the site's eastern section.

7.3 Parish of Barking tithe map, 1840s

7.3.1 The parish of Barking tithe map dates to the 1840s (Fig. 6). It confirms that the northern, western and eastern boundaries of the site were demarcated by *Heath Street*, *Abbey Road* and *Gascoigne Road* respectively, as well as their associated frontage properties. The tithe map is also the earliest cartographic source to depict the presence of *Bifron Square* within the eastern section of the site, although it was not labelled as such in the 1840s. Although the accompanying tithe apportionment was not available, the tithe map confirms that almost all of the properties situated within the site consisted of high density and presumably over-crowded and poorly kept dwellings, which were known as slum properties occupied by the local labour force. The southern section of the site, however, remained undeveloped and consisted of plots of land to the rear of the back yard plots.

7.4 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1877

7.4.1 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1877, depicts only limited change to the site and its surrounding area (Fig. 7). In 1877 the site was still occupied by small residential dwellings fronting *Heath Street*, *Abbey Road* and *Gascoigne Road*, whilst *Bifron Square* within the eastern section of the site had been enlarged and was clearly labelled as *Bifron Place*. The most significant development of the site in the mid 19th century was the establishment of *Hart Street*, which traversed the centre of the site and was fronted to the east by uniform terraces of the aforementioned Victorian artisan dwellings built to replace some of the slum properties. As previously, most of the southern section of the site remained undeveloped and consisted of plots of land to the rear of the back yard plots.

7.5 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1897

7.5.1 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1897, depicts extensive change and alteration to the site in the 22 years following the previous cartographic source (Fig. 8). In 1897 the majority of dwellings fronting *Heath Street*, *Abbey Road* and *Gascoigne Road* remained unaltered although the former properties with large footprints and thus resembling communal tenements had been replaced by Victorian terracing. The former *Bifron Place* had also been re-named *Bifron Square* by 1897. *Hart Street*, which traversed the centre of the site in 1877, had been supplemented with more uniform terraces of Victorian artisan dwellings along its western frontage. Running perpendicular to *Hart Street* in the western section of the site by 1897 was *Orchard Avenue* and its eastern frontage of terraced housing. The 1897 map also reveals that *St Paul's Road* was also established along the eastern section of the site's southern boundary with additional Victorian terracing within the site along *St Paul's Road's* northern frontage.

7.6 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1920

7.6.1 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1920, depicts only limited early 20th century change or alteration to the site and its surrounding area (Fig. 9; Ref. LMA/4223/01/204). In 1920 the structures fronting *Heath Street*, *Abbey Road*, *Gascoigne Road*, *Bifrons Square*, *Hart Street*, *Orchard Avenue* and *St Paul's Road* remained unaltered. Additional terracing had been established along *St Paul's Road*, *Hart Street* and *Orchard Avenue* by 1920, which further reduced the amount of undeveloped land and year back yards situated within the site. The 1920 map also confirms that the early 20th century town of Barking remained focussed on its frontage along the *Barking Creek* and in the immediate vicinity of the site, rather than upon *East Street* and *Ripple Road*, which form the modern town centre.

7.7 4th edition Ordnance Survey map, 1938

7.7.1 The 4th edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1938, was drawn to a significantly smaller scale than previous cartographic sources. It does not depict any significant development to the site in the inter war period (Fig. 10). In 1938 the structures fronting *Heath Street*, *Abbey Road*, *Gascoigne Road*, *Bifrons Square*, *Hart Street*, *Orchard Avenue* and *St Paul's Road* remained unaltered. As previously, the 1938 map confirms that the site lay at the heart of the early 20th century town of Barking.

7.8 Ordnance Survey map, 1961

7.8.1 The 1961 Ordnance Survey map depicts extensive change and alteration to the site and its surrounding area (Fig. 11), which is consistent with the post World War II redevelopment of Barking town centre. In 1961 the site still lay to the south of *Barking Abbey*, although the former area of residential properties situated between the site and the *Abbey* had been replaced with modern factories, works and depots. In contrast, by 1961 the former structures fronting *Heath Street*, *Abbey Road*, *Gascoigne Road*, *Bifrons Square*, *Hart Street*, *Orchard Avenue* and *St Paul's Road* and situated within the site had almost exclusively been demolished and razed. By 1961, all the boundaries of the site were defined by *Heath Street*, *St Paul's Road* and *Gascoigne Road*. The site was still occupied by a small number of terraced houses comprising Nos. 101 – 109 (odd) *St Paul's Road* and Nos. 2 – 8 (even) *Gascoigne Road*. In 1961, there was no evidence for the development of the extant *St Joseph's Primary School*.

7.9 Ordnance Survey map, 1969

7.9.1 The final historic cartographic source to depict the site comprises the 1969 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 12). In 1969 the former properties of Nos. 101 – 109 (odd) *St Paul's Road* and Nos. 2 – 8 (even) *Gascoigne Road*, which survived in 1961, had been demolished. The boundaries of the site were still defined by *Heath Street*, *St Paul's Road* and *Gascoigne Road*. The 1969 map is the earliest cartographic source to depict the development of *St Joseph's Primary School* and depicts the main building for *St Joseph's Roman*

Catholic Primary School in the central eastern section of the site. Whilst the majority of the site had not been redeveloped in the post World War II period, in addition to the main school building, the site was also occupied by an area of car parking associated with the school in its north-eastern corner and a C-shaped playground at the centre of the site.

8 SITE VISIT

8.1 A physical walkover of the site was undertaken on Tuesday 14th June 2011 in order to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment, and to consider the significance of above ground structures. The site visit confirmed that the site was occupied by St Joseph's Primary School and its associated grounds. The northern boundary of the site is demarcated by metal railings and forms the southern extent of the scheduled ancient monument associated with Barking Abbey and the designated Central Area Open Space (DP 1). Access to the school was via separate vehicular and pedestrian access via the Broadway. The south-eastern corner of the site is formed by the roundabout between the Broadway and St Paul's Road (DP 2).

8.2 The central section of the site is occupied by the main St Joseph's Primary School building, which comprises a c.1960s one and two storey structure (DP 3). There was no evidence to suggest that the building was basemented. The western frontage of the main school building overlook an extensive adjoining area of hardstanding recreation area and playground also located at the centre of the site (DPs 4 & 5). A late 20th century, single-storey nursery building is also situated within the central southern section of the site, close the site frontage with St Paul's Road (DP 6). A further standing structure, consisting of a recently established prefabricated temporary classroom, is situated in the eastern section of the site and beside the main school building's eastern frontage (DP 7). Standing buildings within the site are thus located solely towards the centre of the site.

8.3 The majority of the site has only been partially redeveloped since the demolition of former dwellings in the post World War II period. An area of hardstanding car parking for 19 cars is located in the north-eastern corner of the site (DP 8). Further areas of hardstanding playground extend as far as the grassed playing field located in the western section of the site (DP 9), whilst areas of raised beds and grass were located against the western frontage of the main school building and within the site's northern section, and in the south-eastern corner of the site (DPs 10 & 11). The location of the mid Saxon loom weights found in 1967 during the digging of the school foundations was within the hardstanding to the west of the main building and directly south of the grass area in the site's northern section (DP 12). The 1886 excavation within the site, which found only 19th century deposits, was undertaken close to its northern boundary (DP 9), whilst the 1994 monitoring of geotechnical test pits was conducted along the centre of the site's southern boundary (DP 3).

9 CONSTRAINTS

9.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) – The site lies to the immediate south of the scheduled ancient monument of Barking Abbey.

9.2 Areas of Archaeological Priority - The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone for Barking Abbey as set out in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Unitary Development Plan.

9.3 Listed Buildings - There are no Listed Buildings located within the site, although St Margaret's Church, the remains of Barking Abbey and Barking Fire Bell Gate are all listed buildings situated to the north of the site.

9.4 Conservation Areas (CA) - The site lies within the Abbey and Barking Town Centre Conservation Area (CA).

9.5 Historic Parks & Gardens - The site does not lie within a designated historic park and garden, although to the immediate north lies the designated Central Area Open Space.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Archaeological potential

10.1.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment of land at St Joseph's Primary School was undertaken in support of a proposed planning application to construct new single-storey classrooms (Fig. 13). The development proposals will cause extensive disturbance to the underlying stratigraphy, and thus it is necessary to consider the extent of archaeology that may be revealed by associated groundworks. Based on the known archaeology, the site has a significant potential for archaeological remains, as follows:

- *Prehistoric – moderate.* Two lower Palaeolithic primary flakes discovered in 1888 approximately 40m to the south of the site.
- *Romano-British - low.* Limited Romano-British evidence known in the area.
- *Anglo-Saxon – high.* Site lies to the south of Barking Abbey founded in AD 666 and mid Saxon "doughnut shaped" loom-weights are recorded as being found within the site.
- *Medieval – high.* The medieval road and tenement of Heath Street, mentioned in 1453, formed the northern boundary of the site and likely medieval dwellings were located along the northern and western boundaries of the site.
- *Post-medieval – high.* Extensive evidence for post-medieval structures in the northern and western sections of the site, and 19th century deposits encountered within the site during previous archaeological work.
- *Early modern - high.* Cartographic sources confirm that the site was occupied by a high density of dwellings in the early modern period.

- *Modern - high.* Potential for modern occupation evidence associated with the high density of dwellings, their demolition and the subsequent construction of St Paul's Road and St Joseph's Primary School.

10.1.2 The Barking region has produced many Palaeolithic artefacts, including two lower Palaeolithic primary flakes discovered in 1888 approximately 40m to the south of the site and along the southern frontage of what is now St Paul's Road; the thoroughfare was not constructed until the post World War II period. A Bronze Age pit containing three pottery sherds was also recorded during an excavation at Abbey Road Retail Park and 150m to the north-west of the site, whilst further Bronze Age activity is attested by an excavation undertaken at the Church of England Primary School 150m to the north of the site. The site therefore has a moderate potential for further prehistoric remains, in particular those dating to the Palaeolithic and Bronze Age periods.

10.1.3 Although Barking lies some distance from known urban Roman settlements, Roman activity, mainly in the form of ditches was located at Abbey Road Retail Park and only 120m to the north-west of the site. It has been suggested that two of the ditches ran parallel with the river and formed a route way, which may have been linked to an unknown Roman settlement. The site, however, has only a low potential for Roman remains as it is suggested that much of the Roman evidence from the lower-lying areas of Barking is sealed under a layer of peat, which accumulated due to a rise in river levels in the post-Roman period.

10.1.4 The site, in contrast, has a high potential for Anglo-Saxon remains given its position only 150m to the south of Barking Abbey, which was founded by Eorcenwold in c. AD 666. Extensive Anglo-Saxon evidence is known to the north of the site in the area of the Abbey remains. The Saxon church at the Abbey is yet to be discovered. Excavations at Abbey Road Retail Park have also revealed extensive 10th - 12th century evidence. The site itself includes a findspot for mid Saxon "doughnut shaped" loom-weights found within the footprint of the main school building in 1967 during the digging of the school foundations. It is possible that the findspot signifies Saxon occupation evidence associated with the 7th century Barking Abbey, however a recent desktop study dismisses the find as 'unsubstantiated'.

10.1.5 Extensive medieval evidence associated with Barking Abbey is also recorded to the north of the site, although the 1653 map of Barking reveals that the site did not form part of the medieval or post-medieval abbey lands. Further medieval remains attest to the original location of the town centre focussed on its frontage along Barking Creek and in the immediate vicinity of the site. The site thus has a high potential for archaeological remains associated with the medieval layout of the town, as suggested by the c. 1500 reconstruction sketch of the Abbey by Sir Charles Nicholson and the 1653 plan of Barking. The site is known to incorporate the medieval road or tenement of *Heath Street*, which formed the northern boundary of the site until the 1960s. Medieval structures within the site were situated along the southern frontage of *Heath Street* and the eastern frontage of Abbey Road, which demarcated the site's western boundary.

10.1.6 The site also has a high potential for post-medieval and early modern remains associated with the density of medieval and later dwellings constituting the town of Barking. Cartographic sources have revealed that late 19th century structures were built along *Hart Street* at the centre of the site, *Orchard Avenue* to the west and *Bifron Place*, later *Bifron Square*, in the site's eastern section. Subsequent early 20th century dwellings were laid out along the same streets and the eastern section of St Paul's Road. The site also has a high potential for 19th century deposits, cellaring, drains and dump deposits, as encountered within the site during previous archaeological work. There is also a high potential at the site for modern occupation evidence associated with the high density of dwellings, their demolition in the post World War II period and the subsequent construction of St Paul's Road and St Joseph's Primary School.

10.2 Previous ground disturbance

10.2.1 Documentary, pictorial and cartographic sources consistently confirm that the site has been subject to extensive previous ground disturbance from at least the post-medieval period onwards (Fig. 14). The site lay at the heart of the post-medieval, early modern and early 20th century town of Barking. Much of the site will have been truncated by groundworks associated with the high density of dwellings known to have stood within the site, as confirmed by the deep cellaring, drains and dump material encountered during the excavation undertaken during 1986 within the site and close to its northern boundary.

10.2.2 The most extensive previous ground disturbance at the site will date to the post World War II period and consist of demolition layers and truncation caused by the construction of St Joseph's Primary School, associated nursery and the western extent of St Paul's Road in the 1960s. Possible areas of undisturbed stratigraphy are limited to the southern and south-eastern sections of the site, as well as the former courses of *Abbey Road*, *Orchard Avenue* and *Hart Street* (Fig. 14).

10.3 Impact of the proposed development

10.3.1 The proposed planning application for St Joseph's Primary School is to construct new single-storey classrooms (Fig. 13). The proposed structures will all be located within the southern section of the site and thus beyond the designated Central Area Open Space and the scheduled ancient monument (SAM) associated with Barking Abbey, yet still within the Abbey and Barking Town Conservation Area. The proposed development will consist of an L-shaped block of five classrooms situated within the south-eastern section of the site, as well as a second block of two classrooms located in the site's central southern section. Both proposed blocks of classrooms will be located within areas of relatively undisturbed stratigraphy and thus within areas of significant archaeological potential for remains pre-dating the 19th century (Fig. 14).

10.3.2 The appraisal for the Abbey and Barking Town Centre Conservation Area reveals that the St Joseph's Primary School is listed as a neutral

contributor to the setting of the area, and thus and developments to the school should enhance, rather than detract, from its contribution.

11 CONCLUSION

11.1 On the basis of the known archaeological evidence, the site has only a low potential for Romano-British remains and a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeology. It has a high potential for Anglo-Saxon and later remains. The site has been subject to two previous archaeological interventions, but they revealed only 19th century or negative evidence. Mid Saxon loom weights are recorded to have been found within the centre of the site, whilst its northern boundary formed the medieval road or tenement of Heath Street. Documentary, pictorial and cartographic sources consistently confirm that the site has been occupied by a high density of residential dwellings constituting the town centre of Barking until the post World War II period. The structures were all demolished and razed to make way for the development of St Joseph's Primary School, which dates to the 1960s.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS would like to thank Mr. Mike Irwin of Living Architects for commissioning and funding the assessment on behalf of the Diocese of Brentwood. AS is also grateful to Ms. Aileen Donnelly at the Diocese of Brentwood and Mrs Emlin Bunn, Headmistress of St Joseph's Primary School for their help and assistance with the site visit.

Thanks are also due to the staff at the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) and the Barking Archives and Local Studies Centre based at Valence House Museum. AS is also grateful to Ms. Krysia Truscoe at the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) for all her help and advice.

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<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

The National Archives website;
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (GLHER)

GLHER	NGR TQ	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
MLO73902	4395 8380	A Bronze Age pit was found during an excavation at Abbey Road Retail Park dated by three sherds of Bronze Age pottery, and other pits that contained struck flints were possibly stratigraphically dated to this period
MLO76247	4435 8377	Three features interpreted as prehistoric were found during an evaluation at St Ann's on the Gascoigne Estate comprising one probable tree throw with possible Iron Age pottery fragments, one undiagnostic but intentionally dug pit and an east to west ditch containing struck flint
MLO68390	4410 8390	Excavation undertaken at the Church of England Primary School revealed a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery stratified far below medieval deposits
MLO5914	442 837	Two lower Palaeolithic primary flakes discovered in 1888
MLO7972	4282 8514	Palaeolithic clever found at Wanstead Flats Manor Park
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
MLO73903	4394 8380	Roman activity, mainly in the form of ditches was located at Abbey Road Retail Park, two of which ran from the north-east towards the River Roding, before turning away from each other to run parallel with the river suggesting a route way, and maybe linked to an unknown Roman settlement
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1150)		
MLO59591	4390 8380	Excavation adjacent to Barking Abbey revealed a kiln base made of unfired clay with neatly laid Roman tile pressed into it gave an archaeomagnetic date of 920 +/- 50 years
MLO73905	4395 8380	Activity on the site dating to the 10th -12th century was uncovered during an excavation at Abbey Road Retail Park and was characterised by a boundary ditch and a number of pits which suggested industrial activity was taking place
MLO77764	4396 8380	A 9th century ditch and two pits were located at Abbey Road Retail Park
MLO13784	4420 8380	The earliest documentary reference to Barking dates from 735 and described events of 666 referring to the establishment of the village
MLO25595	4406 8387	Excavations at Barking Abbey were undertaken by a Clapham in 1910 in advance of road construction and who also made a survey of the churchyard wall of the parish church of the Abbey (St Margaret's) and noted part of the shaft of a Saxon cross
MLO77715	4435 8377	The Saxon period on land at St Ann's on the Gascoigne Estate was represented by a piece of residual pottery recovered from a post-medieval feature, indicating the proximity of Saxon archaeology
MLO13956	4416 8377	Mid Saxon "doughnut shaped" loom-weights were noticed in 1967 during the digging of the school foundations

Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)		
MLO24846	4404 8365	Abbey Road was mentioned as Le Fishamles in the 1456 Rental of Barking Abbey
MLO55964	4398 8384	A watching brief during the repair of Abbey Road revealed fragments of chalk wall footings almost certainly of medieval date c. 0.2m deep and which for part of the Barking Abbey complex
MLO58310	4402 8390	Medieval precinct walls of Abbey
MLO59593	4390 8380	Excavation adjacent to Barking Abbey revealed two medieval garderobes as well as further medieval evidence
MLO59593	4390 8380	Excavation adjacent to Barking Abbey revealed a major north to south running medieval wall
MLO26354	4428 8333	Documentary evidence dated 1456 refers to Fish Row which may be identical with the later Fisher Street and which became part of Abbey Road in the late 19th or early 20th century
MLO76477	4402 8394	A trench was excavated from the north wall of the North Transept to the north wall of the Chapter House and in the ruins of the cloister, exposed in situ wall footings with some of the laid-out walls appear to retain a core of historic fabric
MLO66248	4395 8377	A number of medieval to post medieval dumped deposits were located at Abbey Road
MLO68208	4395 8380	Medieval ditches and pits were located at the Abbey Retail Park
MLO99284	44315 83899	Undated cut features and two medieval pits were recorded during an evaluation on Axe Street and during the late medieval to post medieval period the site appears to have been in agricultural use, but by the 19th century masonry structures fronting Axe Street had been built
MLO99285	44371 83885	A number of late 13th to mid 16th century pits, used for the dumping of domestic rubbish, were recorded during an excavation on Axe Street, as well as two 17th or 18th century features
MLO24814	4410 8391	Documentary sources (1456) stated that Shoprowe adjoined the churchyard of St Margaret's facing the Market Place, but was not mentioned in the survey of 1609
MLO6673	4400 8393	Documentary sources dated 1417 refer to the existence of an anchorite nun at Barking Abbey and from this it has been suggested that there was a special hermitage at the Abbey
MLO67341	4400 8390	Resistivity survey found several high resistance anomalies in the Abbey area, which are thought to represent elements of the Abbey N of the cloisters
MLO13459	4413 8389	Broadway storehouse/celarium in the highway adjoining the market place, mentioned in 1456 and 1609
MLO68391	4410 8390	Excavation at the Church Of England Primary School revealed the walls of the infirmary chapel
MLO68392	4410 8390	Excavation at the Church Of England Primary School revealed the base of a column

MLO68393	4410 8390	Excavation at the Church Of England Primary School revealed the site of an altar
MLO68394	4410 8390	Excavation at the Church Of England Primary School revealed a skeleton (presumably human?) found beneath the site of an altar within the infirmary chapel
MLO13924	4416 8397	The survey of Barking in 1609 refers to the "house of St Lawrence Spittel in East Street (alias Bar End) opposite the Bull" as "a medieval lazar house"
MLO40726	4416 8397	The manorial survey of Barking in 1456 refers to an area of land in Barrend (East Street) as Lepersgarden
MLO14024	4412 8378	Documentary evidence first attests the existence of a tenement, later Heath Street, held by Stratford Langthorne Abbey in 1453
MLO58235	4401 8371	Heath Street was first documented as Hethestrete in 1477 and presumably named from the heath to the south, but was removed for improvements in the mid 1960s
MLO76489	4400 8360	Four evaluation trenches were excavated at Hewetts Quay and revealed severe truncation of the upper layers with little in the way of stratified deposits pre-dating the 19th century other than pottery sherds dated to the 12th - 14th century
MLO26070	4390 8375	Documentary evidence dated 1321 detailing accounts for the reeve of Westbury and Dagenham list the running expenses of a large water mill belonging to Barking Abbey at Town Quay
MLO78423	44069 83894	St Margaret's Church is a Grade I listed parish church; it was built in the 13th century and later, with most of the surviving elements being 15th century
MLO78422	44095 83947	Barking Fire Bell Gate, is a Grade II* listed late C15-early 16th century two storey gateway
MLO78421	44011 83928	Remains of Barking Abbey and old churchyard walls are a Grade II listed structure dating to the 12 th century and later and are those of one of the most important nunneries in the country, which was founded in 666 AD by St Erkenwald, dissolved in 1539, destroyed in 1541 and excavated in 1910
MLO14956	4400 8393	A gold ring was discovered in the ruins of the Abbey in the 1730s
MLO59888	4407 8395	A watching brief at the Church Of England School revealed a layer of medieval roof tile and chalk rubble; it is likely to have been a demolition layer relating to the Abbey
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
MLO26303	4398 8368	Excavations on Abbey Road revealed two wells, one of which was sealed by a World War II air raid shelter
MLO26304	4398 8368	Excavations on Abbey Road revealed a short "stretch of road or court yard constructed of re-used stone presumably derived from the demolition of Barking Abbey" and a 16 th century a building
MLO26305	4398 8368	Excavations on Abbey Road revealed a short stretch of road/courtyard
MLO26307	4398 8368	Excavations on Abbey Road revealed a wooden lined cess pit containing pottery from the 17th & 18th centuries

MLO26308	4398 8368	Excavations on Abbey Road revealed a "mortared surface with major post holes around its edges containing a wooden anvil which carried a metal plate, suggesting a blacksmith's shop"
MLO26309	4398 8368	Excavations on Abbey Road revealed a "sequence of posts & planks set on edge running in the same direction as the road, which is thought that the pier is of 18th century date"
MLO26310	4398 8368	Excavations on Abbey Road revealed a "substantial metalled surface possibly a roadway" which ran north-east/ south-west, which is presumed to be 17th/18th century in date"
MLO27519	4400 8369	Look out erected behind the Still for Henry Earle to view ships on the Thames & River Roding
MLO55952	4398 8368	Excavations on Abbey Road revealed the foundations & floors of a building with a hearth which hints at the building having had an industrial function"
MLO58229	4403 8365	Manbryggestrete was first recorded in 1456, became Fisher Street by 1609 and later became a continuation of Abbey Road in 20 th century
MLO5904	4400 8369	J Frogley in "The History of Barking" states that "the Still" flourished during the fishery days but was "doomed" after the fishing boom was over
MLO64060	4410 8350	Two storey brick malthouse, originally built 1866 for Randell & Co, maltsters
MLO8000	4406 8357	Documentary sources state that a windmill was "recently built" in 1738 and is shown on the Chapman and Andre's map of 1778
MLO58231	4431 8390	Bakers Street was recorded as Baker(y) Streete in 1456 and Le Axe Streete alias Baker Streete in 1609
MLO38420	4413 8393	Documentary sources dated 1595 indicate a block of 8 shops to the south of the court house forming a courtyard
MLO23001	4408 8375	Excavations conducted along Abbey Road (originally Fisher Street) revealed a "deeply cellared site and cut by a series of drains" which cut through a dump of building material , soil, sand and gravel etc
MLO57076	4408 8391	Excavation at the eastern end of St Margaret's parish church revealed a brick built tomb constructed directly onto natural sand and gravel with surrounding pottery all of mid 17th century date
MLO40096	4410 8390	Unknown square or rectangular building, attached to St Margaret's Church on the south side
Early modern & later (1750 – present)		
MLO26306	4398 8368	Excavations revealed a World War II air raid shelter that sealed a 17th or 18th century barrel well
MLO26301	4398 8368	Cartographic evidence in 1653 shows an island in the middle of the River Roding, but by the mid 18th century the area was filled in & a larger quay/ harbour area created in the area now known as Town Quay
MLO26302	4398 8368	Documentary sources state that the area created by backfilling part of the River Roding was used as dry docks in the 18th & 19th centuries
MLO8013	4396 8392	Abbey road was initially constructed by the owner M.J.

		Berry in 1891 and was completed by the council in 1910; its construction led to the discovery of the great drain of Barking Abbey and truncated archaeological deposits
MLO73361	4396 8376	An 18th to 19th century cobbled surface was located at Abbey Retail Park during a watching brief
MLO35464	4431 8383	Documentary sources state that the main factory building had a roof slated on the south aspect which was roofed with glass on the northern aspect. Wagons were able to deliver supplies reload within the building itself
MLO10912	4428 8382	Documentary sources state that the remnants of the Bifrons' estate was sold to White & Sons of Camberwell, who used the site to open a factory making and bottling ginger beer & mineral water
MLO76495	4405 8380	Barking Abbey excavations revealed a sand and gravel matrix resembled churned-up natural deposits, and overlay a layer incorporating 19th century pottery hence the interpretation of the three contexts as a product of landscaping after the construction of the factory buildings in the early 20th century
MLO8021	4422 8376	Drawing made shortly before demolition showed a 3 story building of mid 18c date, with bow fronted 2 story wing at each end along what is now St Paul's Road
MLO8022	4432 8376	The name of the original Bifrons House was being used for a large house about 100 yards further east, in the mid c19 and along what is now St Paul's Road
MLO99065	4415 8396	Nos. 2a – 4a East Street is an Art Deco style shop built in 1931
MLO99058	44176 84014	Nos. 1 – 11 East Street are a late Victorian/Edwardian terrace built 1906-7, which may have been rebuilt 1928/9
Undated		
ELO2716	4395 8378	A watching brief was carried out at Abby Road involved the monitoring of four boreholes to the south of the development area, but no archaeological deposits were recorded
ELO9006	44100 83650	Backlog report of an archaeological desk-based assessment for Nos. 98 – 178 Abbey Road and land behind for which no further information is known
ELO9009	44100 83650	Backlog report of an archaeological desk-based assessment for Abbey Road/St Paul's Road for which no further information is known
ELO9030	44146 83719	Monitoring of geotechnical test pits took place at St Joseph's Roman Catholic School, but the works disturbed no archaeological deposits

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1653	Plan of Barking	4	-	VHM
1777	Chapman & Andre's map of Essex	5	-	VHM
1840s	Parish of Barking tithe map	6	3 chains to 1 inch	VHM
1877	Essex sheet LXXIII.12; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	7	25":1 mile	VHM
1897	Essex sheet LXXIII.12; 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map	8	25":1 mile	VHM
1920	New series Essex sheet LXXXVI.7; 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	9	25":1 mile	LMA
1938	New series Essex sheet LXXXVI NE; 4 th edition Ordnance Survey map	10	6":1 mile	VHM
1961	Plan TQ 4483 NW; Ordnance Survey map	11	1:1,250	VHM
1969	Plan TQ 4483 NW; Ordnance Survey map	12	1:1,250	VHM
2001	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 162; site location	1 & 3	1:25,000	AS
2011	Detailed site location plan	2	1:1,250	Client
2011	Proposed development plan	13	1:200	Client
2011	Areas of archaeological potential	14	1:1,250	AS

Documents consulted at the LMA;

London Gas Museum Ordnance Survey map 1920 Ref. LMA/4223/01/204

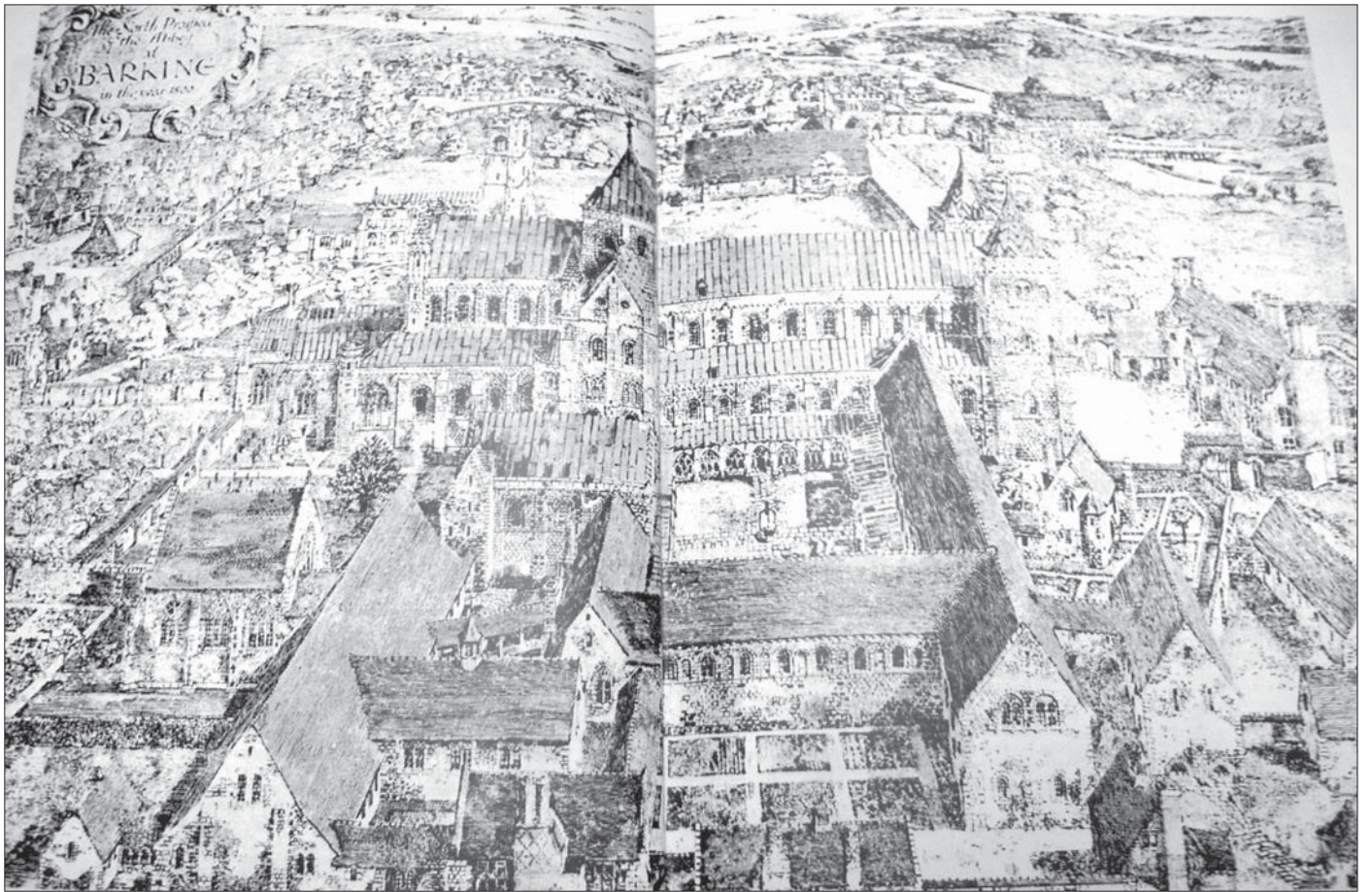


Plate 1 Reconstruction sketch of Abbey c. 1500

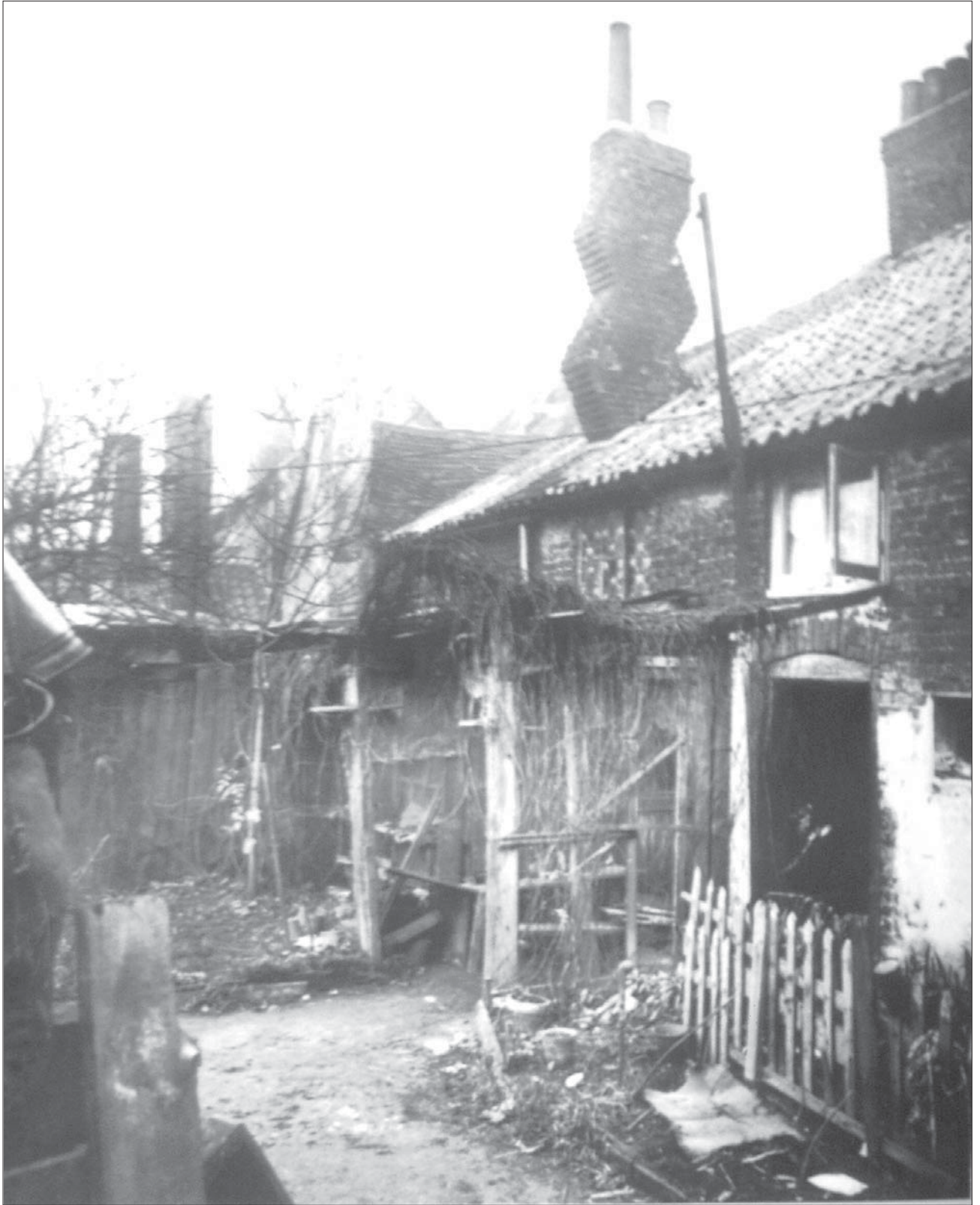


Plate 2 Undated photograph of Heath Street slums



Plate 3 Photograph of Bifron Square during the 1920's



Plate 4 Aerial photograph, 1933

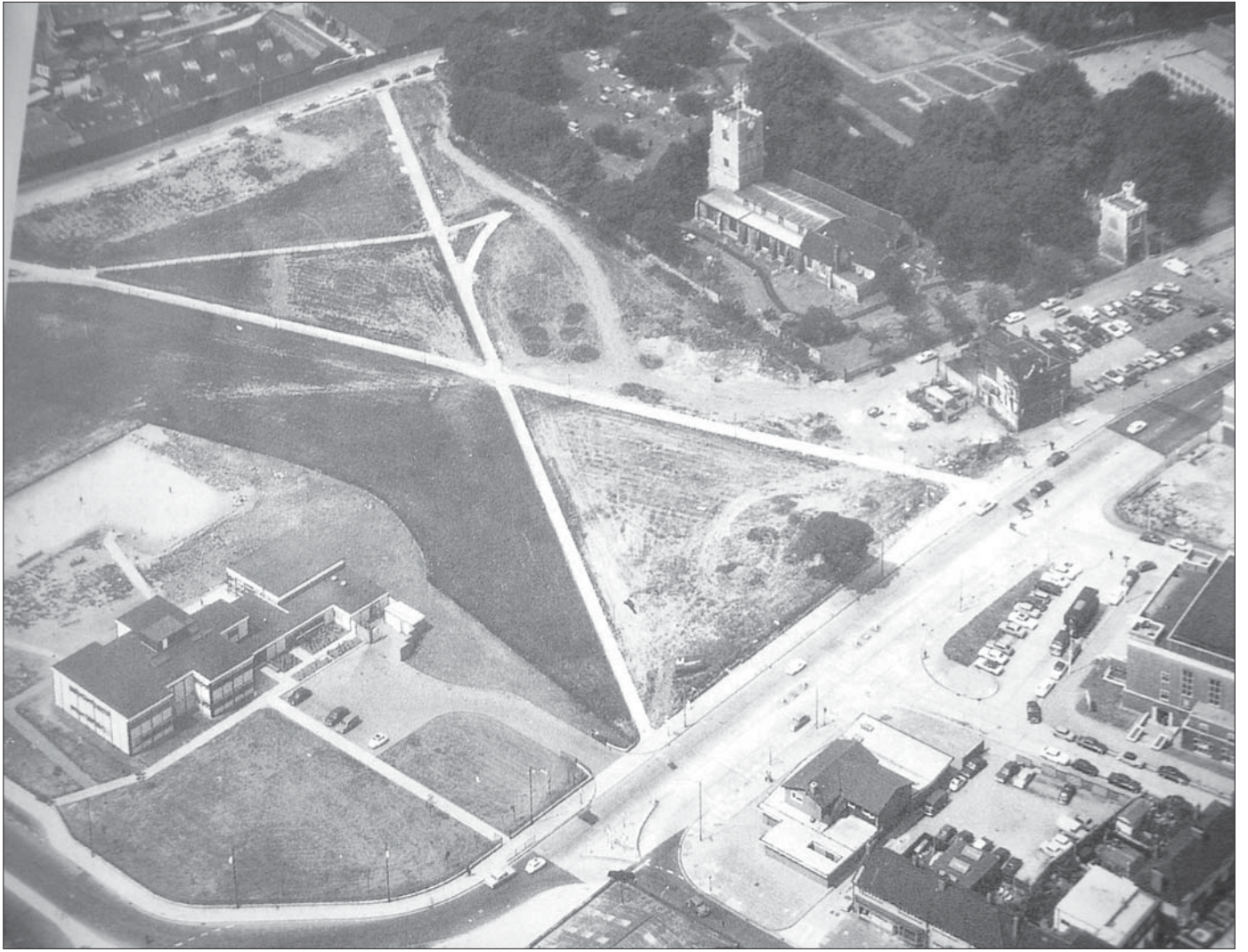


Plate 5 Aerial photograph, 1972

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1
Northern boundary of the site demarcated by railings and forming the southern extent of the SAM associated with Barking Abbey



DP 2
South-eastern corner of the site formed by the roundabout between the Broadway and St Paul's Road, view south-east



DP 3
Eastern frontage of the main school building, which comprises a c. 1960s one and two storey structure, view south-west



DP 4
Western frontage of the main school building, with an extensive area of hardstanding recreation area and playground



DP 5
Western frontage of the main school building, with further extensive areas of hardstanding recreation area and playground



DP 6
Late 20th century nursery building situated within the central southern section of the site, view south



DP 7
Recently established prefabricated temporary classroom situated in the eastern section of the site and beside the main school building



DP 8
Area of hardstanding car parking for 19 cars located in the north-eastern corner of the site, view north-east



DP 9
Further area of hardstanding playground with grassed playing field located in the western section of the site, view west



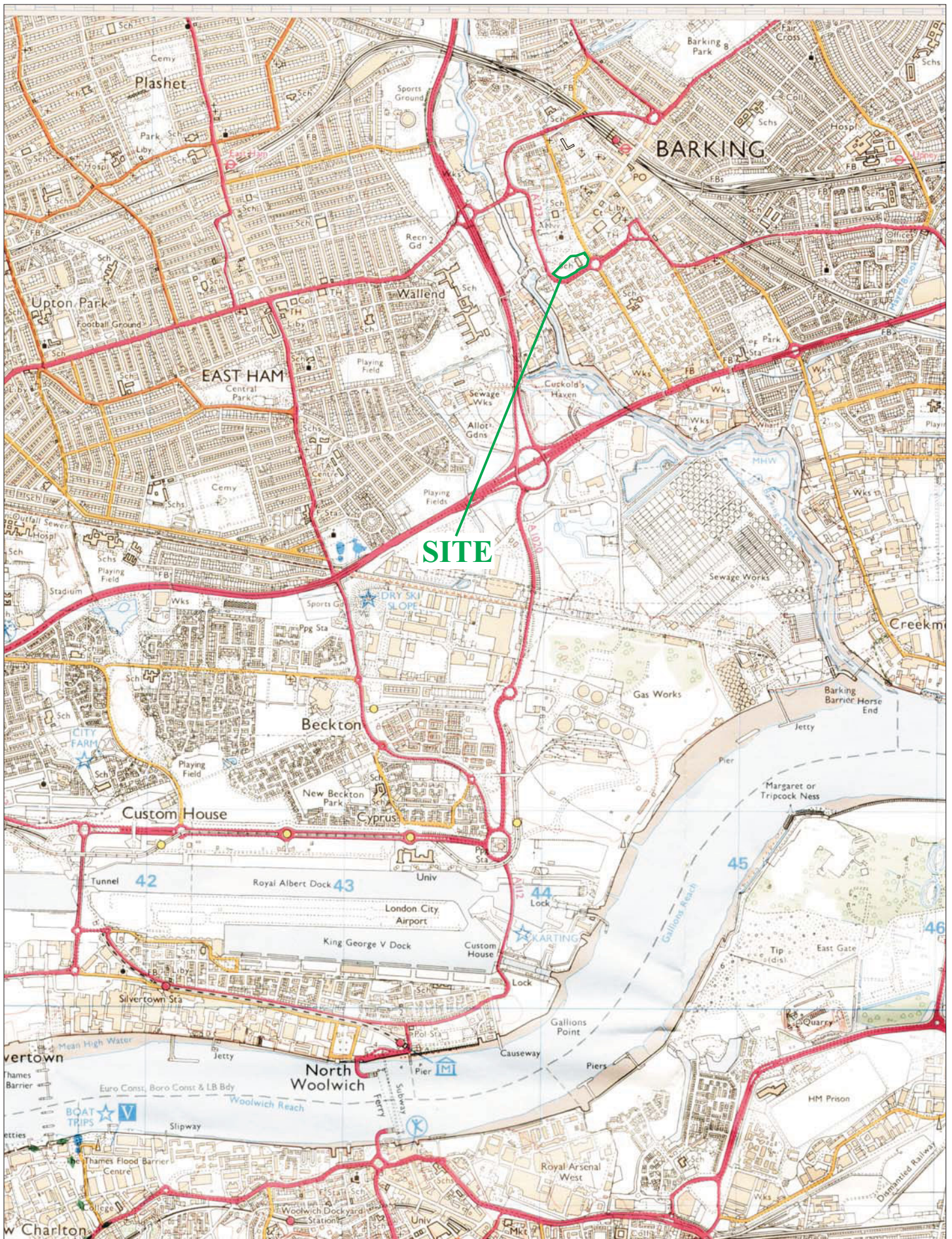
DP 10
Area of raised beds and grass located against the western frontage of the main school building and within the site's northern section



DP 11
Further area of raised beds and grass located in the south-eastern corner of the site, view south-east

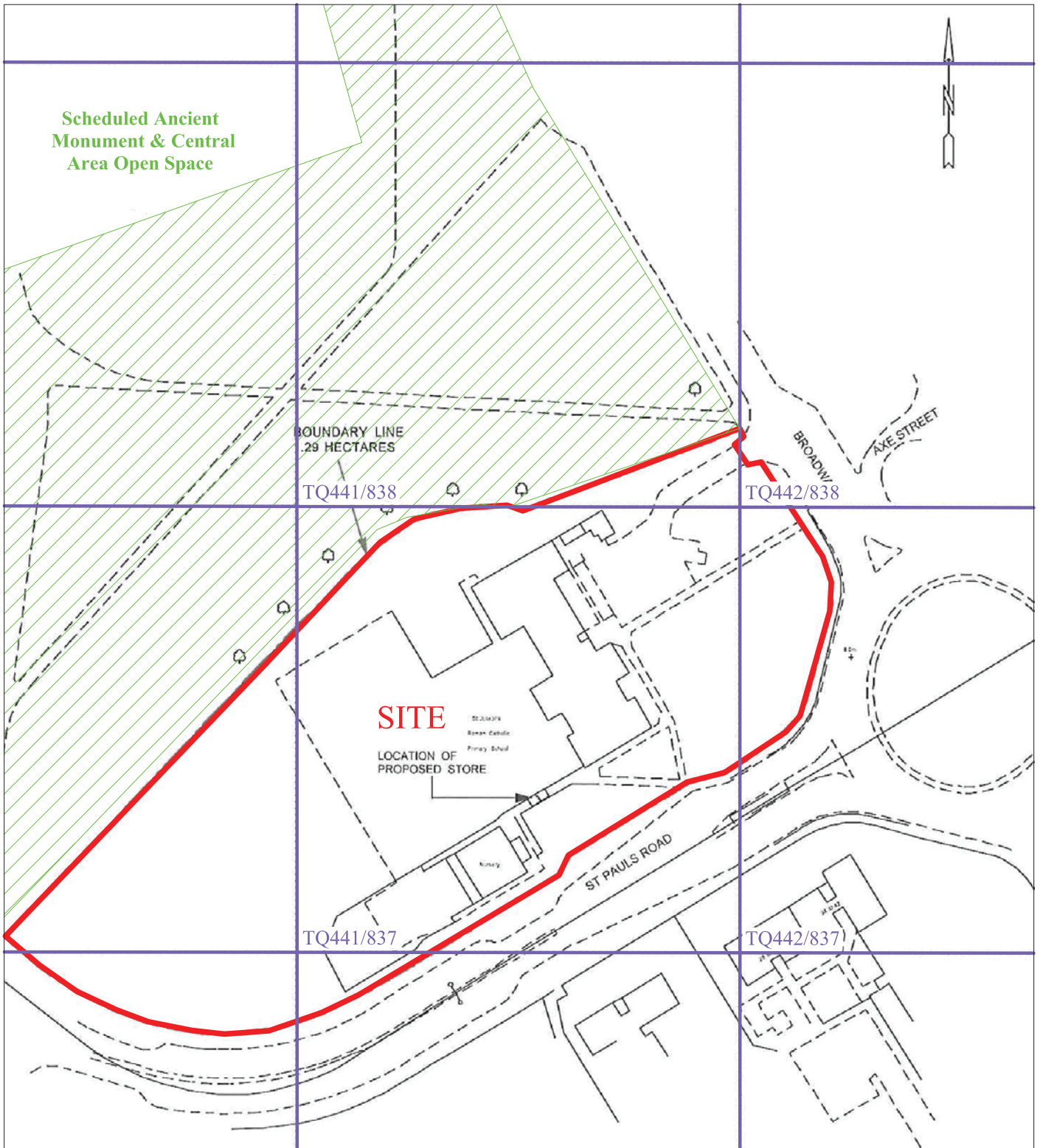


DP 12
Grass area of the school grounds in the site's northern section from which Saxon loom weights were found, view east



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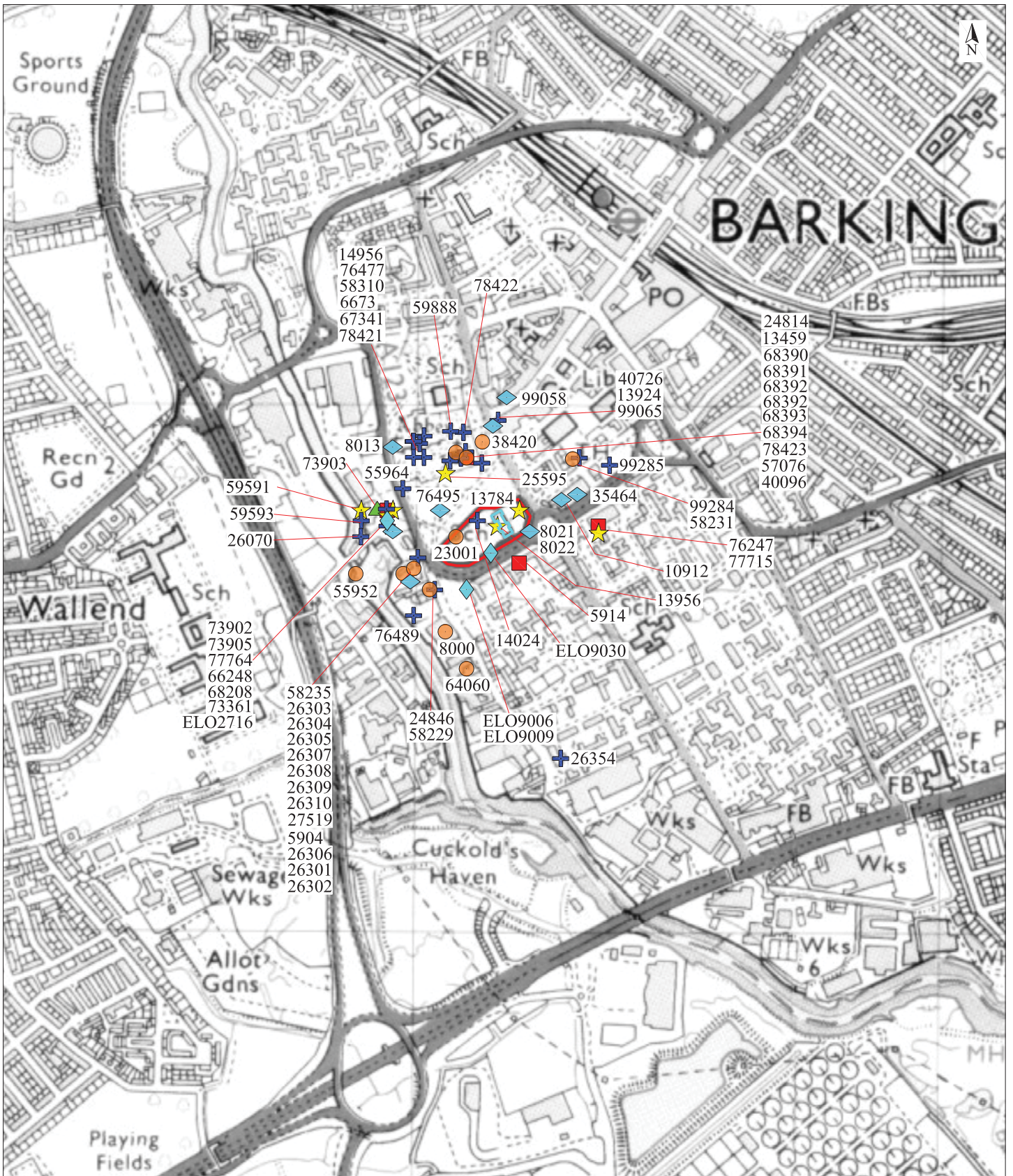
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



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0 100m

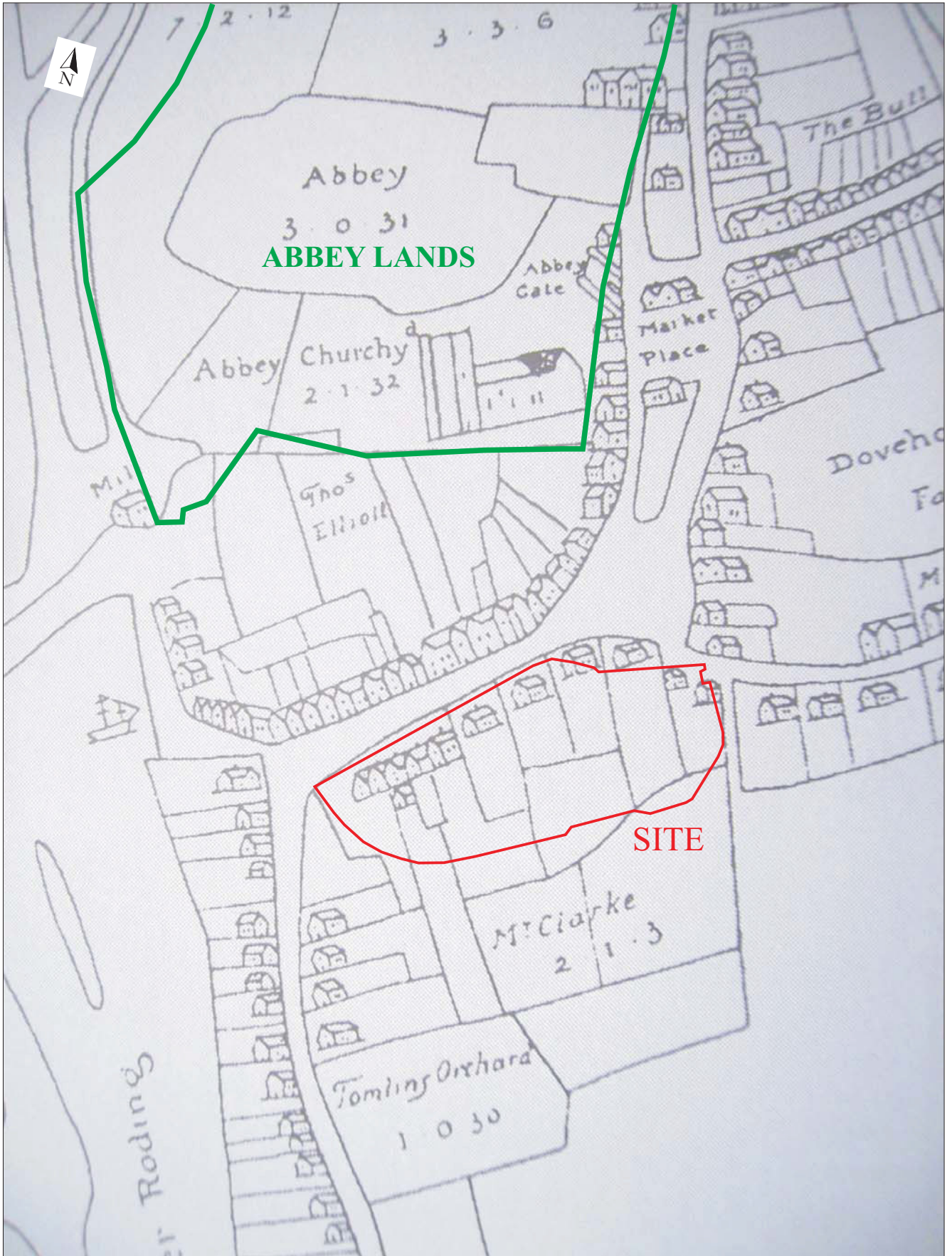
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



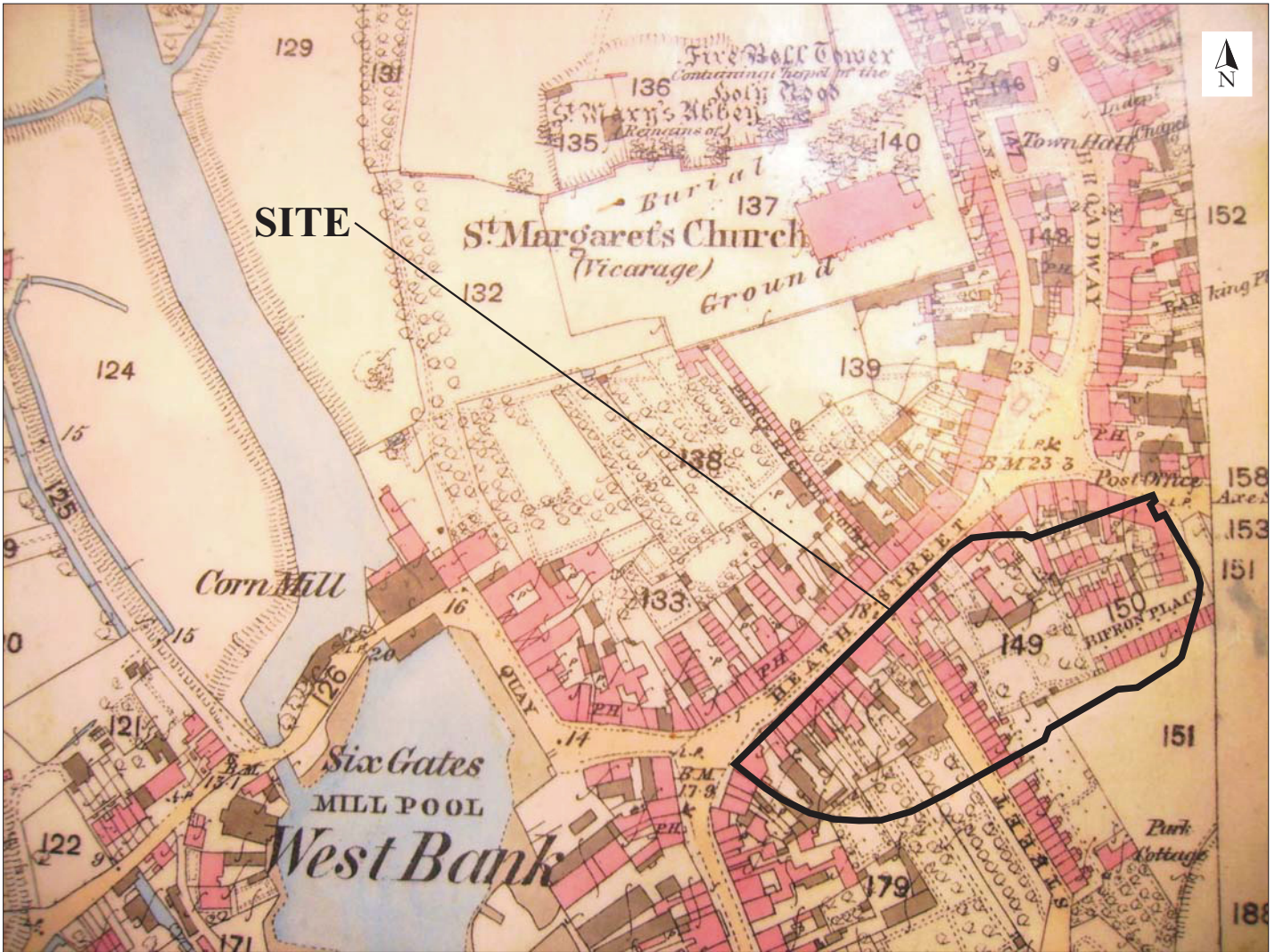
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Plan of Barking 1653
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Chapman & Andre's map, 1777
Not to scale



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Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1840's
Not to scale



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1877
Not to scale



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Fig. 8 OS map, 1897
Not to scale



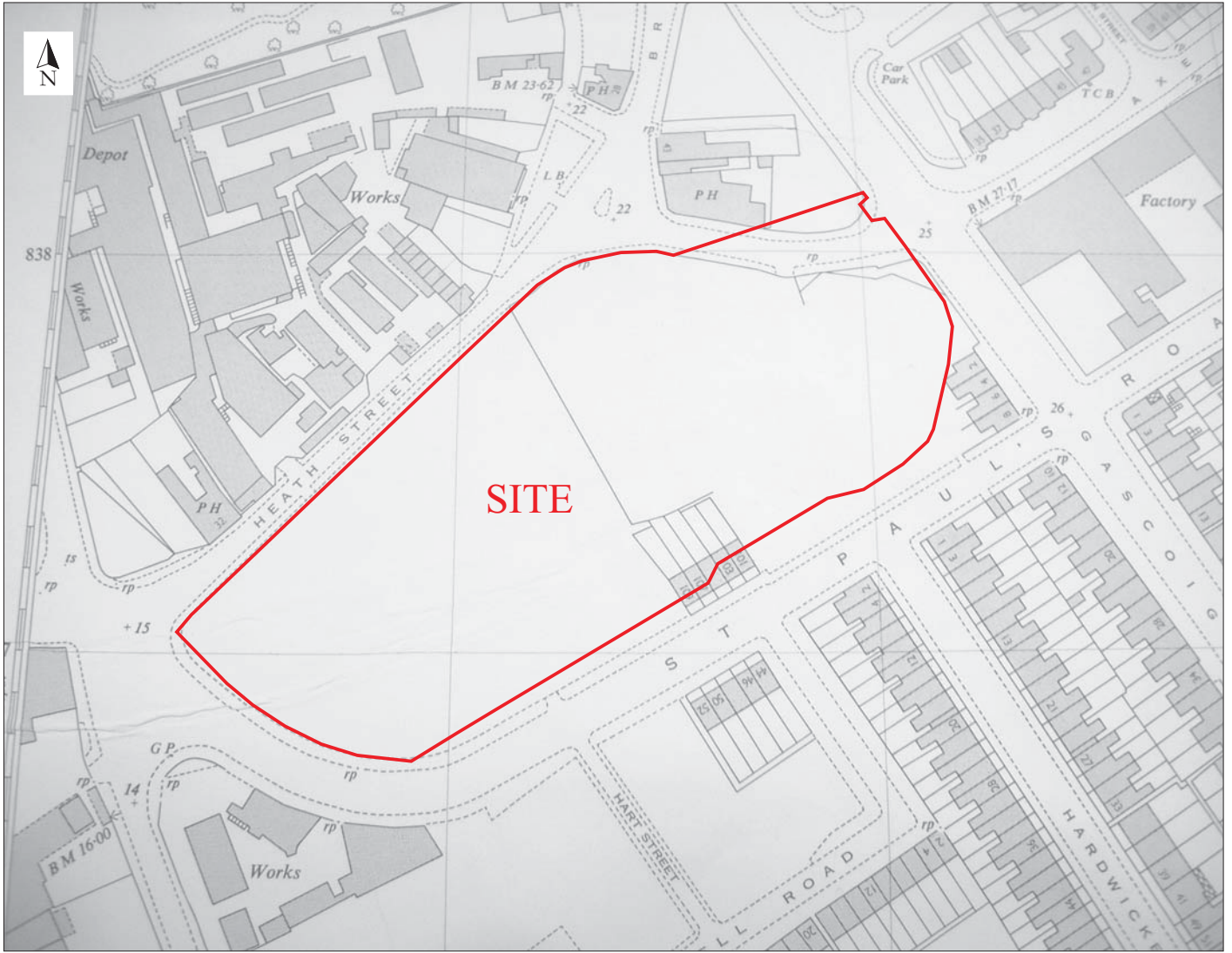
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Fig. 9 OS map, 1920
Not to scale



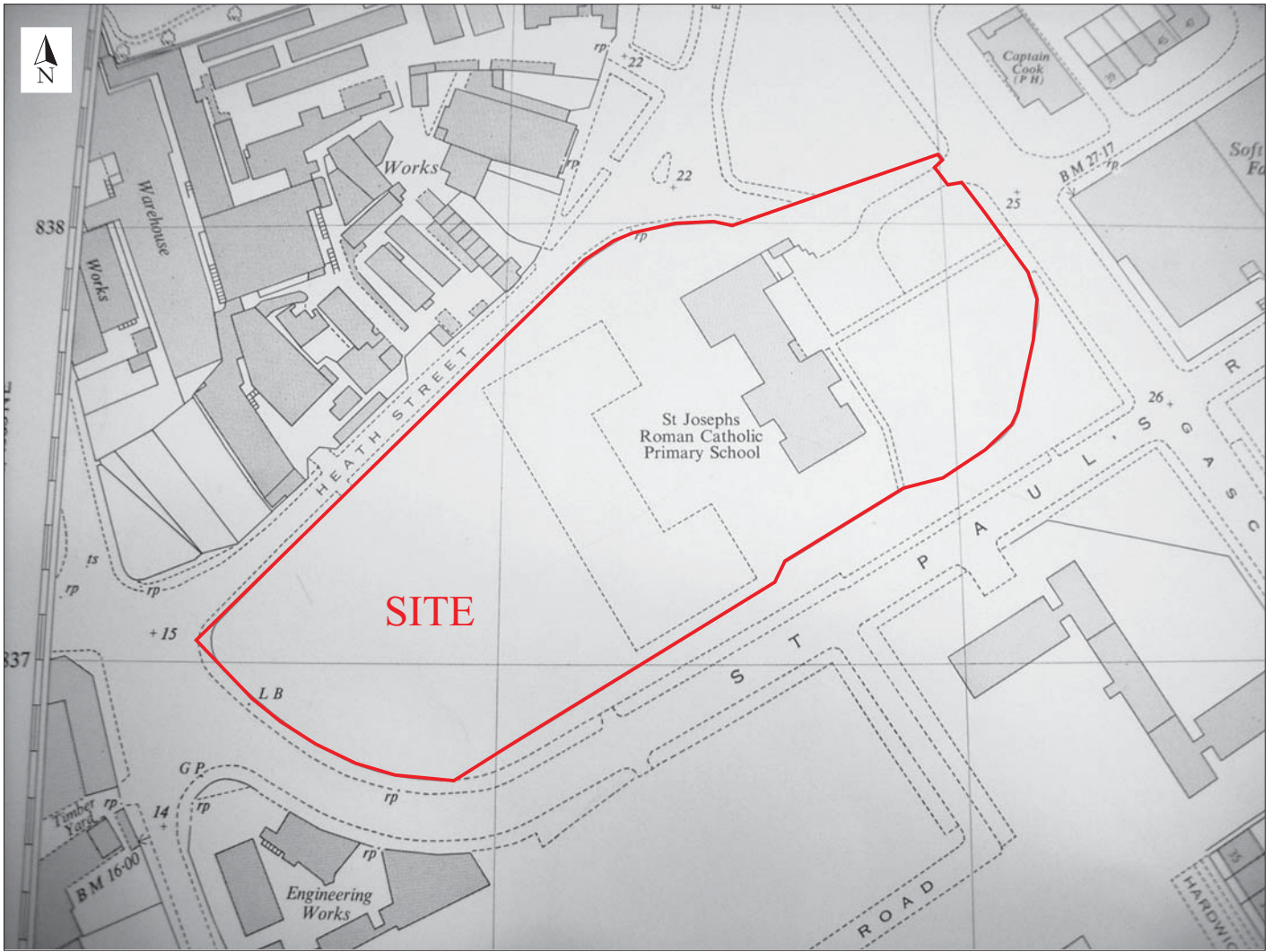
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Fig. 10 OS map, 1938
Not to scale



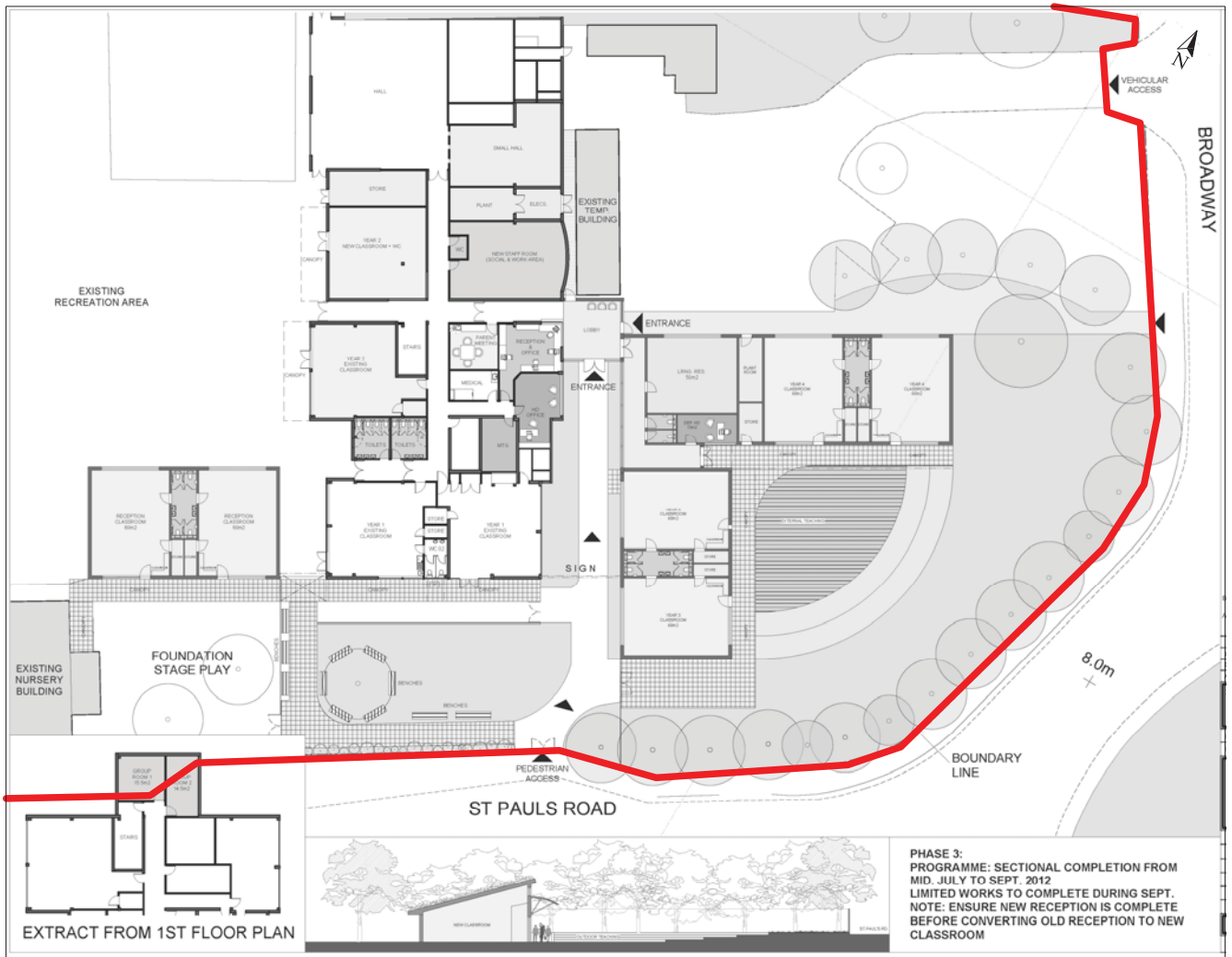
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Fig. 11 OS map, 1961
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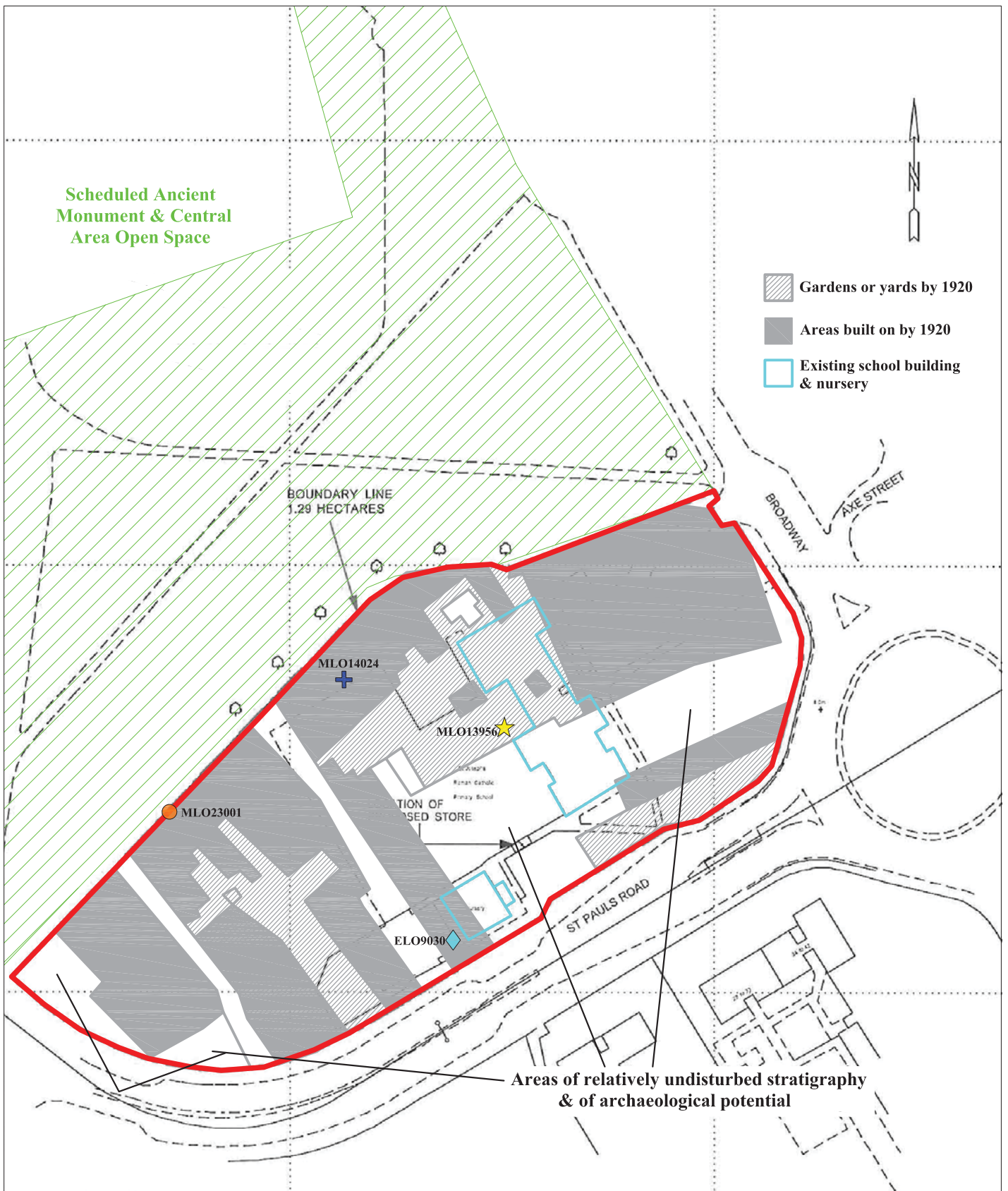
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Fig. 12 OS map, 1969
Not to scale



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Fig. 13 Proposed development plan

Scale 1:600 at A4



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0 100m

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Fig. 14 Areas of archaeological potential
 Scale 1:1250 at A4