
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**ST JOSEPH'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, THE BROADWAY,
BARKING, GREATER LONDON**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TQ 4413 8375	Report No: 3958
London Borough of Barking & Dagenham	Site Code: SJO 11
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4471
Signed:	Date: November 2011



This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION***
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS***
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 5 METHODOLOGY***
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 9 DISCUSSION***
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)***
- 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS***
- 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS***

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Greater London</i>		
<p><i>In October 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the site of St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Greater London (NGR TQ 4413 8375). The evaluation was commissioned by Living Architects on behalf of the Diocese of Brentwood and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new two classroom unit (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Planning Ref. 10/00343/FUL). A further application has been made for another classroom extension in the western part of the site which is anticipated to have similar condition attached to any approval.</i></p> <p><i>The site had a high potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. Such remains could have been related to Barking Abbey and its grounds, as well as to the medieval and later development of the town.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed many features, particularly in Trenches 1 and 2, and evidence of extensive occupation from the medieval period onwards. The earliest features were recorded in Trench 1 and were medieval: Pit F1019 (14th – mid 16th C), Pit 1021 (12th – mid 14th C) Pit F1026 (12th – mid 14th C) and Ditch F1036 (13th – 15th C). These features also contained CBM but no other finds. The undated features were also most common in Trench 1 (Pits 1011, 1017, ?1019 & 1028, and Post Holes 1013, 1015 & F1038). The remaining features were post-medieval and mostly modern.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	24-28/10/2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	4411	Site code	SJO 11
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Within Archaeological Priority Zone and Abbey and Barking Town Centre Conservation Area		
Current land use	School grounds		
Planned development	2 new classroom units		
Main features (+dates)	Pits		
Significant finds (+dates)	12 th – 16 th century pottery		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	London Borough of Barking & Dagenham	Barking
HER/ SMR for area	Greater London HER		
Post code (if known)	IG11 7AR		
Area of site	1.29ha		
NGR	TQ 4413 8375		
Height AOD (min/max)	6.50/8.00		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Advice from EH GLAAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Diocese of Brentwood		
Full title	St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Greater London. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	3958		
Date (of report)	November 2011		

ST JOSEPH'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, THE BROADWAY, BARKING, GREATER LONDON

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the site of St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Greater London (NGR TQ 4413 8375). The evaluation was commissioned by Living Architects on behalf of the Diocese of Brentwood and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new two classroom unit (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Planning Ref. 10/00343/FUL). A further application has been made for another classroom extension in the western part of the site which is anticipated to have similar condition attached to any approval. The evaluation covered this area also.

The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone associated with Barking Abbey (founded c. AD 666), the remains of which lie 200m to the north of the site. The scheduled ancient monument of Barking Abbey is a designated open space containing 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. 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.*

The northern boundary of the site 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. The site has been subject to two previous archaeological investigations, but they revealed only 19th century remains or negative evidence. Despite this, the site had a high potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed many features, particularly in Trenches 1 and 2, and evidence of extensive occupation from the medieval period onwards. The earliest features were recorded in Trench 1 and were medieval: Pit F1019 (14th – mid 16th C), Pit 1021 (12th – mid 14th C) Pit F1026 (12th – mid 14th C) and Ditch F1036 (13th – 15th C). These features also contained CBM but no other finds. The undated features were also most common in Trench 1 (Pits 1011, 1017, ?1019 & 1028, and Post Holes 1013, 1015 & F1038). The remaining features were post-medieval and mostly modern.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the site of St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Greater London (NGR TQ 4413 8375; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Living Architects on behalf of the Diocese of Brentwood and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new two classroom unit (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Planning Ref. 10/00343/FUL). A further application has been made for another classroom extension in the western part of the site which is anticipated to have similar condition attached to any approval. The evaluation covered both the areas.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a requirement of LB Barking & Dagenham, as advised by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS; Archaeological Advisors to LB Barking & Dagenham) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 15/09/2011) and approved by EH GLAAS. The evaluation covered both the consented classroom and the area of the proposed classrooms for which planning permission is being sought, as agreed with EH GLAAS. The project adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *AGP No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*. The project also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of late Iron Age and Roman occupation. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) 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 trunk-road that traverses the southern extent of Barking lies 800m to the south of the site, with the A406 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 bounded 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 playground (hard standing) situated at the centre of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 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 (British Geological Survey 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.

3.2 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 (Soil Survey of England and Wales 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the area has been prepared by AS (Higgs 2011) which summarizes the historical/archaeological background to the site. In summary:

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.

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 at 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.

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'.

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 focused 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.

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.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by EH GLAAS and were situated within footprints of the proposed new classrooms. The alignment of Trench 3 was slightly altered due to machine access difficulties, although it remained within the footprint.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 1-2)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 11): North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.09 – 0.16m	L1001	Made ground. Dark bluish dark grey crushed tarmac with sand.
0.16 – 0.30m	L1002	Made ground. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent gravel and moderate chalk flecks.
0.30 – 0.43m	L1003	Made ground. Dark brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent gravel, chalk flecks and CBM fragments.
0.43 – 0.55m	L1004	Made ground. Dark brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent gravel and moderate chalk flecks and CBM fragments.
0.55 – 0.65m	L1005	Mid orange, compact, crushed CBM (bricks fragments).
0.65 – 0.86m	L1006	Greyish white and red, compact, crushed chalk and mortar with bricks fragments.
0.86 – 0.98m	L1007	Light brownish yellow, loose, silty sand with frequent gravel.
0.98 – 1.18m	L1008	Light greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal and chalk flecks and CBM fragments.
1.18m +	L1037	Fill of F1036. Light brownish grey, compact, silty sand with frequent gravel.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 12): South-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.09 – 0.18m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.18 – 0.26m	L1002	Made ground. As above.
0.26 – 0.52m	L1063	Made ground. Greyish white, compacted, mortar and chalk with occasional CBM fragments.
0.52 – 0.80m	L1064	Made ground. Dark blackish grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent chalk and moderate charcoal and CBM fragments.
0.80 – 1.25m	L1065	Fill of F1031. Mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate gravel and flints and oyster shells.
1.25 – 1.42m	L1066	Fill of F1031. Mid orangey brown, compact, silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and moderate gravel.
1.42m+	L1067	Fill of F1031. Mid brownish grey, compact, silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal flecks.

Description of deposits: Numerous layers of made ground of early modern and modern date (19th – 20th century) sealed earlier remains at c.0.80 – 1.40m below existing ground level. In Section 1A the basal layer was L1008, a light greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal and chalk flecks and CBM fragments. In Section 1B the basal layer

was L1096, was a dark brown compact silty sand with infrequent small pebbles. No finds were present. The natural geology was present at 1.20 – 1.60m below existing.

Description of features: Fifteen features were present within the trench; a possible basement (M1031), another basement or pit (F1023) for brick well (M1040), six pits (F1011, F1017, ?F1019, ?F1021, F1026, F1028), three post holes (F1013, F1015 & F1038), a ?ditch (F1036) and the remains of two walls (M1061 & M1062). Most of the features extended beyond the boundaries of the trench.

Ditch F1036 was possibly linear located in the north-eastern end of the trench (DP 3), aligned north-north-west/south-south-east. It measured 1.80+ x 1+ x 0.26m and had moderate to steep sides and flattish base. Its single fill, L1037, was a light brownish grey, compact, silty sand with frequent gravel. Late medieval pottery (13th -15th century; 98g) was recovered from the fill.

Post Hole F1038 was located adjacent to F1036 (DP 3). It was a small (0.21 x 0.19 x 0.24m) circular feature filled with L1039, a light brownish grey, compact, silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1026 (DP 4) was located to the immediate north of F1036 and F1038. It was circular (1.38 x 0.66+ x 0.80m+). It had vertical sides whilst its base was not revealed due to significant depth of the feature. F1026 contained a single fill (L1027) of mid brownish grey, firm, sandy silt with frequent gravel. Late medieval pottery (12th-mid 14th century; 33g) was recovered.

Pit F1028 was oval (0.78 x 0.48 x 0.22m; DP 5). It had vertical sides and flattish base. Its single fill, L1029, was a dark orangey brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate rounded flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1011 was also oval (1.54 x 0.45+ x 0.45m; DP 5), and adjacent to F1028. It had moderate to steep sides and irregular concave base. It contained a single fill (L1012) consisting of dark greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent gravel. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Two possible post holes were adjacent. Both features (F1013 and F1015; DP 2) were circular and had moderately steep sides and concave bases. F1013 measured 0.32 x 0.36 x 0.10m whilst F1015 measured 0.34 x 0.24 x 0.14m. Their fills (L1014 and L1016, respectively) consisted of dark greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent gravel. No finds were present.

Three features were situated close to each other, located in the central part of the trench: F1017, F1019 and F1021. F1019 and F1021 were located in such close proximity that initially they appeared as a one linear feature. Pit F1017 was oval (0.56 x 0.38 x 0.06m; DP 6), and it had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt. No finds were present. ?Pit F1019 was possibly oval (0.94+ x 0.84 x 0.21m; DP 6), and it had fairly steep sides and concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt. Late medieval/early post-medieval pottery

(14th – mid 16th century; 9g) and CBM (8g) were recovered from the feature. Pit F1021 was also possibly an oval feature (1.18 x 1.04+ x 0.10m; DP 6). It had gently sloping sides and irregular base. Its fill, L1022, was a dark grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate flint gravel. It contained medieval (12th – mid 14th century; 4g) and CBM fragments (15g). F1021 cut F1023.

A large rectangular feature (F1023; 1.45 x 0.85+ x 0.70m+; DP 8-9) was present in the central/western part of the trench. It had vertical sides and its base was not reached due to substantial depth of the feature. In its northern part F1023 contained two fills. The upper fill, L1025, was a mid yellowish grey, friable sandy silt with moderate flint gravel. It contained 15th – 16th century pottery (136g), CBM (635g) animal bone (19g), shell (38g) and slag (6g). The lower fill, L1024, was a mid brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate gravel. It contained post-medieval pottery (15th – 16th pottery including residual high medieval pottery; 93g), CBM fragments (737g), animal bone (45g), slag (71g) and shell (114g). F1023 may have been a pit or the re-cut of a basement (fill L1030). The latter was a mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay with large chalk elements, possibly crushed brick-shaped construction blocks. The fill contained late medieval/early post-medieval pottery (late 15th – early 17th century), CBM fragments (7706g), animal bone (63g), residual struck flint (32g), shell (171g), slag (125g) and worked stone (301g). L1030 may have been a construction backfill.

Within the central part of F1023, and within L1030, a brick, circular structure was present (DP 8-9). M1040 was constructed with red bricks (0.210 x 0.110 x 0.060m) bonded with creamy light yellow, sandy mortar. The circular wall had vertical sides. Its external diameter measured 1.50m, whilst internally it measured 1.08m. The structure was damaged but it partially survived at c.0.60m below existing ground level and was at least 1.60m deep. M1040 may have been a well, which at some point has been filled with L1041, a dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with CBM fragments.

F1034 was ill-defined as it was barely contained within the trench (1.60+ x 0.30m+). Its fill, L1035, was a dark greyish brown, compact, clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks, and it was not excavated.

F1031 was a large, rectangular feature (1.60+ x 1.65+ x 1.50m+; DP 10) located in the south-western end of Trench 1. It had vertical sides and its base has not been recognised. F1031 may have been a basement or a large pit. Six deposits contained in F1031 are presented below.

<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Depth below ground level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Finds</i>
L1064	0.52 – 0.80m	Made ground. Dark blackish grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent chalk and moderate charcoal and CBM fragments.	-
L1065	0.80 – 1.25m	Mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate gravel and flints and oyster shells.	-
L1066	1.25 – 1.33m	Mid orangey brown, compact, silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and moderate gravel.	-
L1067	1.33 – 1.47m	Mid brownish grey, compact, silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal flecks.	-
L1068	1.47 – 1.59m	Light brownish grey, loose, silty sand with frequent gravel.	-
L1033	1.25 – 2.00m	Dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate gravel and charcoal flecks.	Late 15 th – 16 th C pottery (1863g), CBM (14140g), animal bone (1581g), residual struck flint (15g), chalk (1355g), shell (139g), cu fragment (1g), slag (260g)
L1032	2.00m+	Mid yellowish grey, compact, sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal flecks.	15 th – 16 th C pottery (55g), CBM (218g)

Two walls were recorded (DP 12). M1061 measured 0.44 x 0.29m and was constructed of mid to dark red bricks (0.110 x 0.06m) bonded with dark creamy yellow, sandy mortar. No construction cut was visible. The wall was probably aligned north-north-west/south-south-east and may have related to Basement F1031. M1062 was also constructed of mid to dark red bricks (0.110 x 0.06m) but with light grey, chalky, mortar. It measured 0.58 x 0.45m. This wall may have been aligned as M1061. It cut L1063 and L1064. No construction cut was visible.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 13-14)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 17): Central part of the trench, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 8.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.15 – 0.19m	L1070	Dark orange brown, compact, silty sand with frequent gravel.
0.19 – 0.33m	L1071	Greyish white, compact, crushed chalk and mortar with occasional CBM fragments.
0.33 – 0.36m	L1073	Light brownish yellow, loose, chalky sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.36 – 0.50m	L1076	Mid yellowish grey, compact, silty sand with moderate flint gravel and occasional CBM fragments.
0.50 – 0.86m	L1078	Mid greenish brown, compact, silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and moderate flint gravel.
0.86 – 1.03m	L1079	Mid brownish grey, compact, silty sand with frequent gravel.
1.03 – 1.07m	L1081	Dark bluish grey, compact, silty sand with moderate gravel.
1.07 – 1.24m	L1083	Light yellowish grey, friable, silty sand with frequent chalk and pebbles.
1.24 – 1.33m	L1085	Dark grey, compact, silty sand with moderate gravel.
1.33 – 1.45m	L1086	Redeposited natural mid brownish orange, compact, silty clay.
1.45m +	L1054	Upper fill of F1052. Mid to dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate gravel.

Description of deposits: Similar to Trench 1 numerous layers of made ground were present, and they sealed archaeological remains which were encountered at c. 1.20 – 1.40m below existing ground level.

Description of features: The remains of possible building (M1069), a ?hearth (F1047), a pit (F1050) and two other buildings (M1056 & M1060) were revealed within the trench.

F1052 was a large (8.75+ x 1.60+ x 0.28; DP 14, 16) rectangular feature occupying the central part of the trench and aligned north-west/south-east. It had gently sloping sides and flattish base. It contained two fills: L1053 and L1054. The upper fill, L1054, was a mid grey, compact, sandy silt with moderate gravel. It contained residual ?Iron Age pottery (5g) and CBM (37g),

animal bone (18g) and slag (48g). The lower fill, L1053, was brownish yellow, loose, silty sand. No finds were present within this fill. F1052 may have been the remains of a building. It was truncated by F1055 and F1058, construction cuts for later walls, and also modern services. F1052 was also cut by F1050 and F1047.

?Hearth F1047 (0.41 x 0.16+ x 0.22m; DP 16) was a circular feature with steep sides and its base was not revealed. Its principal fill, L1048, was a mid brownish orange, firm, silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks. The upper central fill, L1049, was a dark brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent coal fragments and charcoal flecks. L1049 contained late 17th – 18th century pottery (26g) and coal (32g).

Pit F1050 was oval (0.48 x 0.34 x 0.12m; DP 15) and cut F1052. It had gently sloping sides and irregular base. Its fill, L1051, was a dark orange brown, firm, clayey silt. No finds were present.

Walls M1056 and M1060 (DP 14) were aligned north-north-west/south-south-east with M1060 turning 90° to east-north-east with. **M1056** measured 5.25+ x 0.75m (partially truncated) and was constructed of red bricks bonded with light grey, cement, mortar. A linear construction cut, F1055, was evident. Its backfill, L1056, was a mid brownish grey, firm, sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

M1060 (2.50+2+ x 0.75+ 0.45m) was also constructed of red bricks (0.021 x 0.105 x 0.55m) bonded with light grey, cement, mortar. It was truncated at its north-western end. A linear construction cut, F1058, was evident. Its backfill (L1059) consisting of dark grey, loose, sandy silt, and contained modern pottery and residual mid 16th – 17th century pottery.

Brickwork M1069 was present within the central section of the trench, on the north-western side (Sample Section 2A; 0.34 x 0.36m; DP 17). It was constructed of mid to dark red bricks (0.210 x 0.110 x 0.06m) bonded with dark yellow, sandy mortar.

For safety reasons L1088 could not be investigated. It appeared to be of an irregular shape and consisted of mid to dark brown, compact, sandy silt.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 19-20)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 21): North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	M1042	Modern yard surface. Layer of pavement stones.
0.06 – 0.17m	L1043	Light orangey yellow, loose, coarse sand.
0.17 – 0.37m	L1044	Mid brownish yellow, loose, silty sand with frequent gravel.
0.37 – 0.59m	L1045	Dark bluish grey silt and crushed tarmac with moderate gravel.
0.59 – 0.74m	L1046	Dark greenish grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional gravel.
0.74m +	L1010	Natural mid yellow, compact, clay and mid to dark yellow, loose, sandy gravel.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 22): South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	M1042	Modern yard surface. As above, Sample section 3A.
0.06 – 0.21m	L1043	As above, Sample section 3A.
0.21 – 0.27m	L1044	As above, Sample section 3A.
0.27 – 0.73m	L1045	As above, Sample section 3A.
0.73 – 0.84m	L1046	As above, Sample section 3A.
0.84m +	L1010	Natural clay and gravel. As above, Sample section 3A.

Description of deposits: The trench was located within paved school's playground and therefore the uppermost deposits were modern and related to the construction of the school. Made ground layers overlay the natural geology.

Description of features: A modern wall (M1090) and modern ditch were revealed within the trench.

Wall M1090 (2.10+ x 0.48m: DP 20) was aligned north/south. It was constructed of dark red bricks bonded with mid grey cement mortar. Its linear construction cut (F1088; 2.10+ x 0.80m) was evident along both sides of the wall. The cut was filled with dark brownish grey, compact, clayey silt, and no finds were present. The wall was not excavated as it was modern and related to the construction of the school.

Ditch F1091 was present linear feature (1.90+ x 1.15m), aligned west-north-west/east-south-east. It contained two fills. The upper fill, L1093, consisted of crushed and compacted CBM (bricks). L1092, the lower fill, was a dark brownish grey, compact, clayey silt. The ditch was modern.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The recognition of archaeological features or finds was inhibited within the south-eastern end of Trench 2 where a modern basement/pit filled with

large amounts of rubbish and building materials was present. The danger of falling objects within a relatively deep trench did not allow the investigation of the area.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The north-eastern part of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt (0.08 – 0.30m thick). The area of Trench 3 was overlain by modern pavement (M1042). The evaluation revealed numerous deposits of made ground above the natural geology. These deposits were substantial, particularly within Trenches 1 and 2. The natural geology was present at 1.20 – 1.60m below ground level (Trenches 1 and 2) and at 0.70 – 0.80m within Trench 3. It comprised mid to dark yellow, loose, sandy gravel (Trenches 1 and 2) and mid yellow, compact, clay and gravel (Trench 3).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Date
1	1011	Pit	Undated
	1013	Post hole	Undated
	1015	Post hole	Undated
	1017	Pit	Undated
	1019	?Pit	Undated
	1021	?Pit	12 th -mid 14 th C
	1023	?basement or pit	Post-medieval
	1026	Pit	12 th – mid 14 th C
	1028	Pit	Undated
	1031	?basement	Post-medieval
	1036	?ditch	13 th – 15 th C
	1038	Post hole	Undated
	1040	Well	Post-med / modern
	1061	Wall	Post-med / modern
	1062	Wall	Post-med / modern
2	1047	?hearth	Post-medieval
	1050	Pit	Undated
	1056	Wall	Post-med / modern
	1060	Wall	Post-med / modern
	1069	Wall	Post-med / modern
3	1090	wall	Modern
	1091	Ditch	Modern

9.2 The site had a high potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. Such remains

may relate to Barking Abbey, as well as the medieval and later development of the town.

9.3 In the event the evaluation revealed many features, particularly in Trenches 1 and 2, and evidence of extensive occupation from the medieval period onwards.

9.4 The earliest features were recorded in Trench 1 and were medieval: Pit F1019 (14th – mid 16th C), Pit 1021 (12th – mid 14th C) Pit F1026 (12th – mid 14th C) and Ditch F1036 (13th – 15th C). These features also contained CBM but no other finds. The undated features were also most common in Trench 1 (Pits 1011, 1017, ?1019 & 1028, and Post Holes 1013, 1015 & F1038)

9.5 The remaining features were post-medieval and mostly modern. There is no evidence of any standing structures on the earliest known map of the area (dated 1653). Modern masonry remains include those of two buildings (M1050 and M1060; Trench 2) and three walls (M1062, M1069, and M1090). The buildings were likely those fronting Biffon Place, later Biffon Square and were erected somewhere between 1840 and 1877, when they appear on (the latter) OS map. Wall M1062 (Tr. 1) and M1069 (Tr. 2) were likely constructed in late 19th – early 20th century, and M1090 (Tr. 3) was 20th century.

9.6 The evaluation did not reveal Anglo-Saxon or early medieval remains, and the medieval and post-medieval remains are likely associated with 'backyard' activity. The site retains potential for further archaeological remains, in particular medieval and post-medieval archaeology, and still retains potential for Anglo-Saxon and earlier medieval remains.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Living Architects for commissioning the project on behalf of Diocese of Brentwood. AS would also like to thank the school for their assistance during the execution of the works.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Jane Sidell and Mr Adam Single of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. Mansfield

English Heritage (London Region), 1998, *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*.

Higgs, K., 2011, *St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, Essex, IG11 7AR, London Borough of Barking & Dagenham. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, AS unpublished report No. 3836

Hounsell, D., Grant, J. & Murray, J., 2002, *Hewett's Quay, Barking; an archaeological evaluation & excavation interim report*. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT, now AS) unpublished report No. 1126

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994, (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. IfA, Reading

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (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 cleaver 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 metallised 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

SJO 11: St Joseph's School, Barking

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.B (g)
1019	1020	1	Pit	14th-mid 16th	(1) 9g	8	
1021	1022	1	Pit	12th-mid 14th	(1) 4g	15	
1023	1024	1	Basement	15th-16th (includes residual high med)	(6) 93g	737	
	1025			15th-16th	(14) 136g	635	
	1030			late 15th-early 17th	(24) 313g	7706	
1026	1027	1	Pit	12th-mid 14th	(4) 33g		
1031	1032	1	Basement	15th-16th	(6) 55g	218	
	1033			late 15th-16th	(175) 1863g	14140	
	1068			15th-16th	(28) 458g	317	
1036	1037	1	Ditch	13th-15th	(9) 98g		
1040		1	Brick Structure			2500	
1047	1049	2	Pit	late 17th-18th	(2) 26g		
1052	1054	2	Pit	residual Iron Age?	(1) 5g	37	
1058	1059	2	Wall	mid 16th-17th	(2) 102g		

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 274 sherds weighing 3.298kg from nine features or structures. The pottery is overall in fairly good condition with moderate to slight abrasion and includes large diagnostic pieces. The pottery was examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded by context on Excel database, which is included with the archive.

Possibly the earliest sherd is a residual flint and sand tempered sherd from Pit F1052. Faint scratch or comb marks on the outside suggest it may be Iron Age, although it is quite well fired and could be an early medieval sherd. An early medieval flint and sand tempered sherd came from Ditch F1036. Pits F1021 and F1026 contained only South Essex shelly and sandy wares which were the most common pottery in late 12th-13th century contexts at Barking (Vince 1998). Ditch F1036 (L1037) contained mainly South Essex shelly and sandy wares and London type ware with red slip Rouen style decoration suggesting a 13th century date. Pit F1019 contained a single sherd of late medieval green glaze with horizontal rilled decoration which may be a London-type ware.

F1031 (1032, 1033, 1068) contained the largest number of sherds (208/2.523kg) which were dominated by early post-medieval red earthenware which broadly date between the later 15th and 17th centuries. This is a miscellaneous group likely to derive from a number of sources. Much of the fabric is quite similar to London-type ware which was also present within the basement, and from which many London red wares developed. Some of the decoration, however has similarities to Essex wares and may be provenanced to there. The lack of Coarse Border ware which in London dominates assemblages of the mid 14th to mid 15th centuries and the presence of Raeren stonewares indicate the assemblage is unlikely to be earlier than c.1480 (Vince 1985, 68). Approximately 25% of the early post-medieval red wares contain white slip decoration in geometric designs which also feature on late Colchester-type wares. One slip decorated jug fragment has a clay plug upper handle attachment similar to those found on Colchester wares (Cottar 2000, 120). In Central Essex post-medieval red earthenware is known as Fabric 40 and this ran concurrently with the coarser late medieval Colchester-type wares (Fabric 21), until replacing them around the mid 16th century. Prior to this, in the first half of the 16th century, Fabric 40 wares used slip-painted designs of the Fabric 21 type East Anglian red ware tradition (Cottar 2000, 189). It is therefore likely that the assemblage dates between c.1480 and 1550.

The situation is similar for F1023 (L1024, 1025, 1030) but also contained a black glazed red earthenware which, if not intrusive, provides a later date (c. late 16th-17th C.). Wall F1058 also contained slightly late pottery in the form

of a Frechen stoneware mug, and Pit F1047 contained a small fragment of tin glazed earthenware.

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of three flakes (47g) of struck flint contained as slightly patinated, residual material in F1023 (L1030) and F1031 (L1033). The three flakes are hard-hammer struck and have broad, irregular profiles suggesting they were struck in the Bronze Age, if not later.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 362 fragments (26, 167g) of moderately-abraded post-medieval CBM. The assemblage includes peg tile and brick manufactured in the 15th to 16th centuries, predominantly contained in the fills of two basements: F1023 and F1031. A single complete brick was also removed as a sample from an extant brick structure: M1040.

Both the peg tile and brick were manufactured in a single fabric that would have been produced in the local area. The fabric is oxidised red-orange throughout with inclusions of common, well sorted fine quartz (0.1-0.2mm, occasionally to 0.5mm), sparse white/oxidised clay pellets (0.25-1mm), sparse fine mica and occasional flint (<5mm, except in bricks <20mm). The fabric is typically very hard fired with slightly abrasive, slightly irregular 'lumpy' surfaces. The 15th-16th century CBM recorded at 96 North Street, Barking was manufactured in a closely comparable fabric (Peachey 2008).

The peg tile in this assemblage has width a 150-155mm and thickness of 12-14mm, and typically has become slightly warped during firing. This type of tile was manufactured with two tapering holes (15mm wide at top) at one end to allow the tile to be hung on a roof frame, and exhibits a sanded base and lengthways striations on the upper surface where the tile was formed in a mould. The form and characteristics of this peg tile are closely comparable to the 15th-16th century peg tile that was recorded at 96 North Street, Barking (Peachey 2008). The peg tile fragments included two large concentrations in F1023 and F1031, with sparse further fragments contained in Pits F1019, F1021 and F1052. F1023 (L1024, L1025 and L1030) contained a total of 69 fragments (3826g) of peg tile, with c.70% by weight contained in L1030. Basement F1031 (L1032, L1033 and L1068) contained a total of 205 fragments (14151g) of peg tile, with c.96% contained in L1033. These infill deposits probably represent debris from collapsed or demolished structures that formerly occupied the site, but would only account for a relatively small proportion of the construction materials used in a complete roof.

The bricks in the assemblage include two closely related types, both of which exhibit forms and characteristics that suggest they were manufactured as

'place' bricks between the 15th and early 17th centuries (Ryan 1996, 95). As with the peg tile, comparable types of brick were recorded at 96 North Street, Barking (Peachey 2008). The former type is limited to a single complete brick (2500g) sampled from Brick Structure M1040. The brick has dimensions of 230x115x60mm with a slightly rough base, slightly irregular faces and arrises and lengthways striations on the upper surface. In contrast, the latter type is a little less regular with dimensions of ?x110x50mm, a rough base, sunken margins, rounded arrises, slightly irregular faces and occasional straw marks. A concentration of 78 fragments (5052g) of this type of brick was contained in F1023 (L1030), with further fragments contained in F1023 (L1024) and F1031 (L1033).

Bibliography

Peachey, A. 2008 'The Ceramic Building Materials' in Stone, P. *96 North Street, Barking: Research Archive Report*. Archaeological Solutions Ltd Report No. 3068

Ryan, P. 1996 *Brick in Essex: From the Roman Conquest to the Reformation*. Privately Published, Colchester.

The Animal Bone

Julia E. Cussans

A total of 56 bones were recovered from six contexts relating to three features. Contexts L1024, L1025 and L1030 came from F1023. Contexts L1033 and L1068 both came from F1031 and L1054 came from pit F1052. Taxa present, in order of abundance, were cattle, sheep/goat, pig, bird (probably goose) and cat. Nearly half of the bones were assigned only as large or medium mammal. Bone preservation was variable but mostly good; a few bones showed signs of weathering, canid gnawing and abrasion. The single cat bone was notable for its fresh appearance.

The largest bone assemblage (33 fragments) came from L1033, where all taxa except cat were represented. A number of bones from this deposit (including one bird bone) showed signs of butchery including both knife and large blade chop marks. At least one cattle 1st phalanx showed signs of extra bone growth that may be associated with excessive strain on the foot joints. A pig mandible from this deposit was identified as being female. A pig maxilla from L1030, the second largest deposit, was also identified as female; no male pigs were identified. All other contexts contained only a small number of fragments.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. St Joseph's Primary School, Barking.
Trench 1. Looking south-south-west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



DP 3. Ditch/Pit F1036 and Posthole F1038.
Looking south-south-east.



DP 4. Pit F1026. Looking south-west.



DP 5. Pits F1028 and F1011. Looking south-west.



DP 6. Pits F1023A, F1019 and F1017.
Looking north-north-east.



DP 7. Pits F1021 and F1023A.



DP 8. Well M1040. Looking north-north-west.



DP 9. Well M1040. Looking north-north-east.



DP 10. Basement F1031. Looking north-east.



DP 11. Trench 1, north-east end. Sample section 1A. Looking south-east.



DP 12. Trench 1, south-west end. Sample section 1B. Looking north-west.



DP 13. Trench 2. Looking south.



DP 14. Trench 2. Looking south-east.



DP 15. Pit F1050. Looking north-west.



DP 16. Pit F1052. Looking south-east.



DP 17. Trench 2, central part. Sample section 2A. Looking north-east.



DP 18. Trench 2. Looking east-south-east.



DP 19. Trench 3. Looking south-south-west.



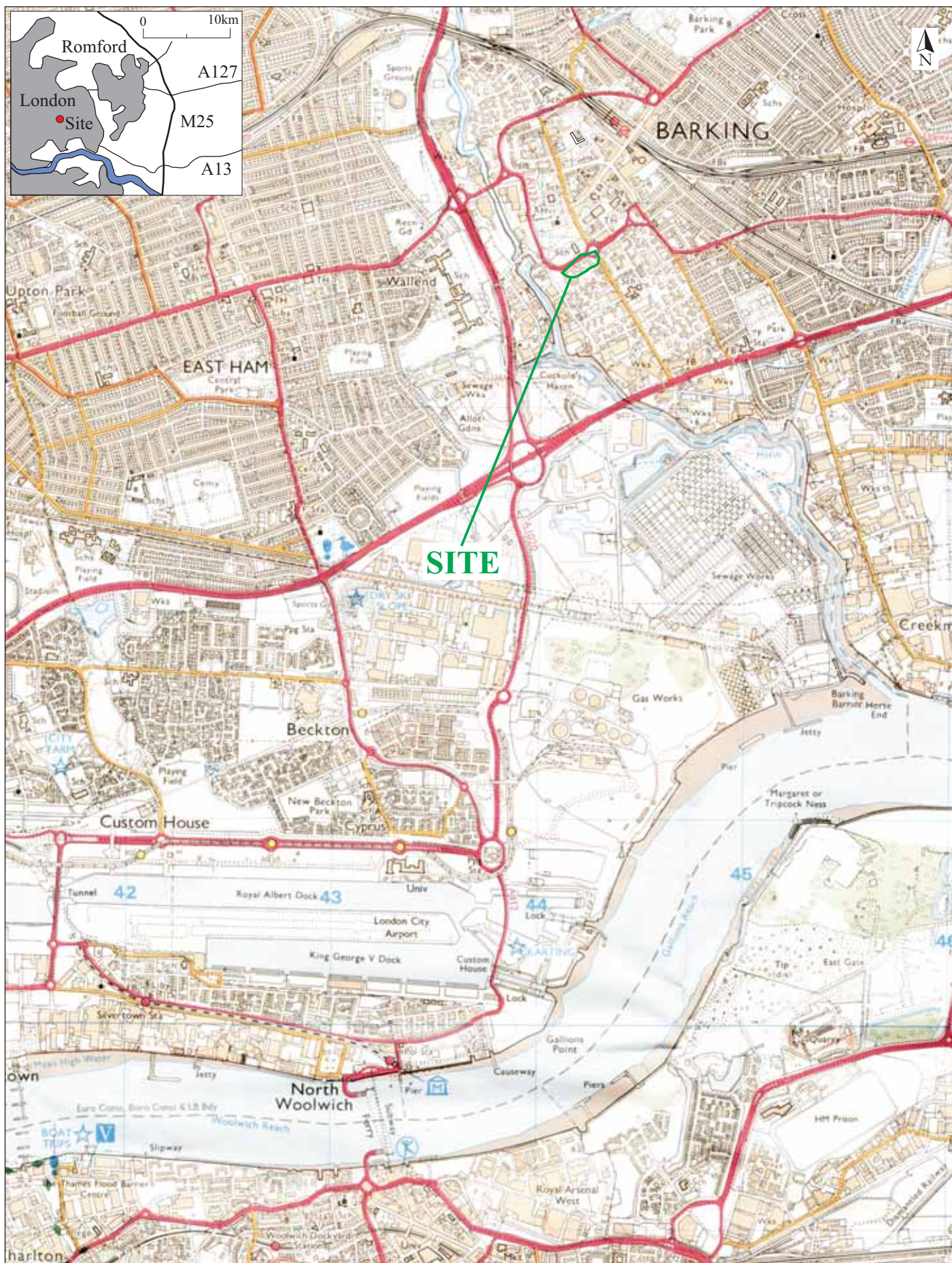
DP 20. Trench 3. Looking south-west.



DP 21. Trench 3, north-east end. Sample section 3A. Looking south-east.

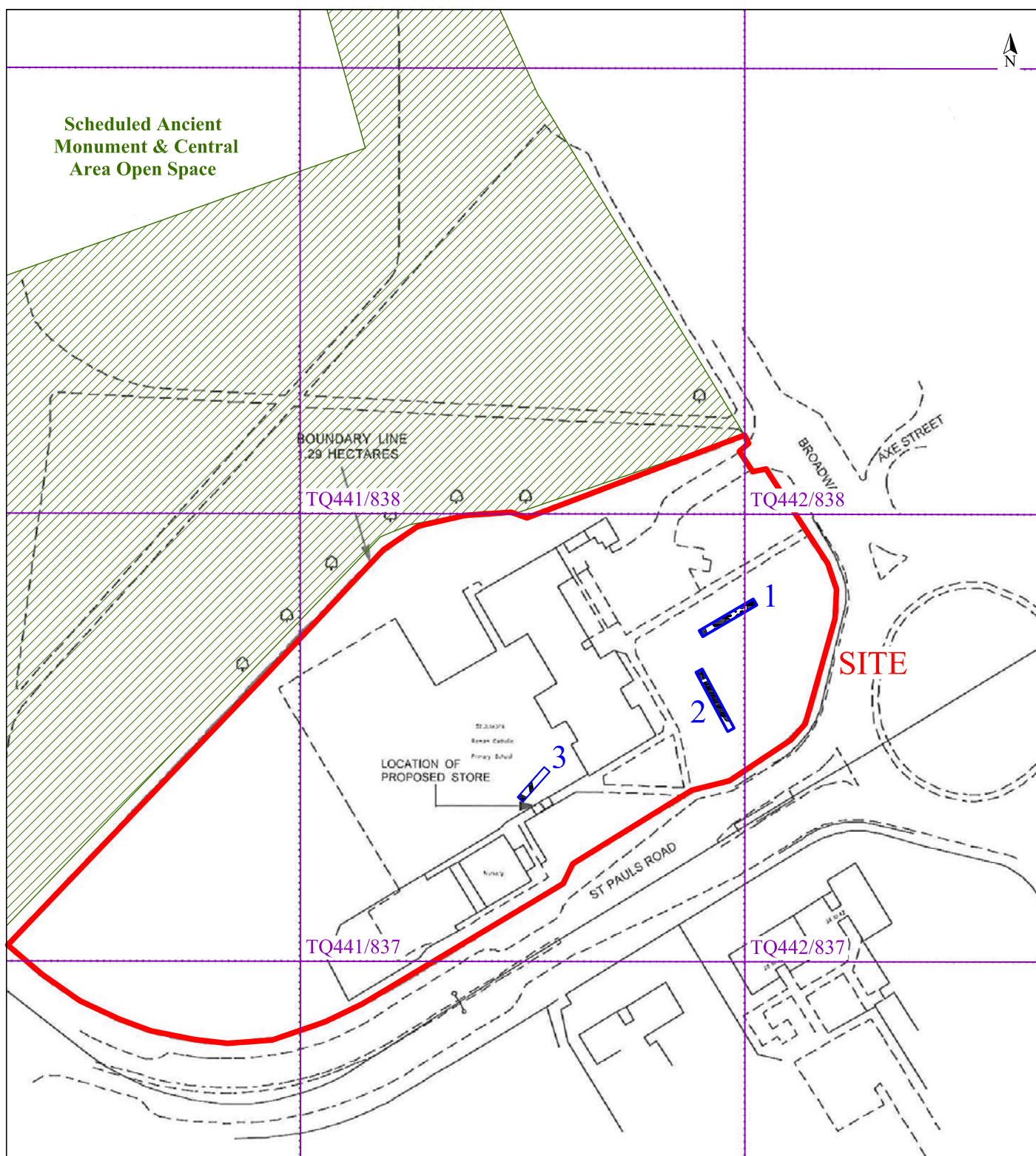


DP 22. Trench 3, south-west end. Sample section 3B. Looking south-east.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Licence number 100036680

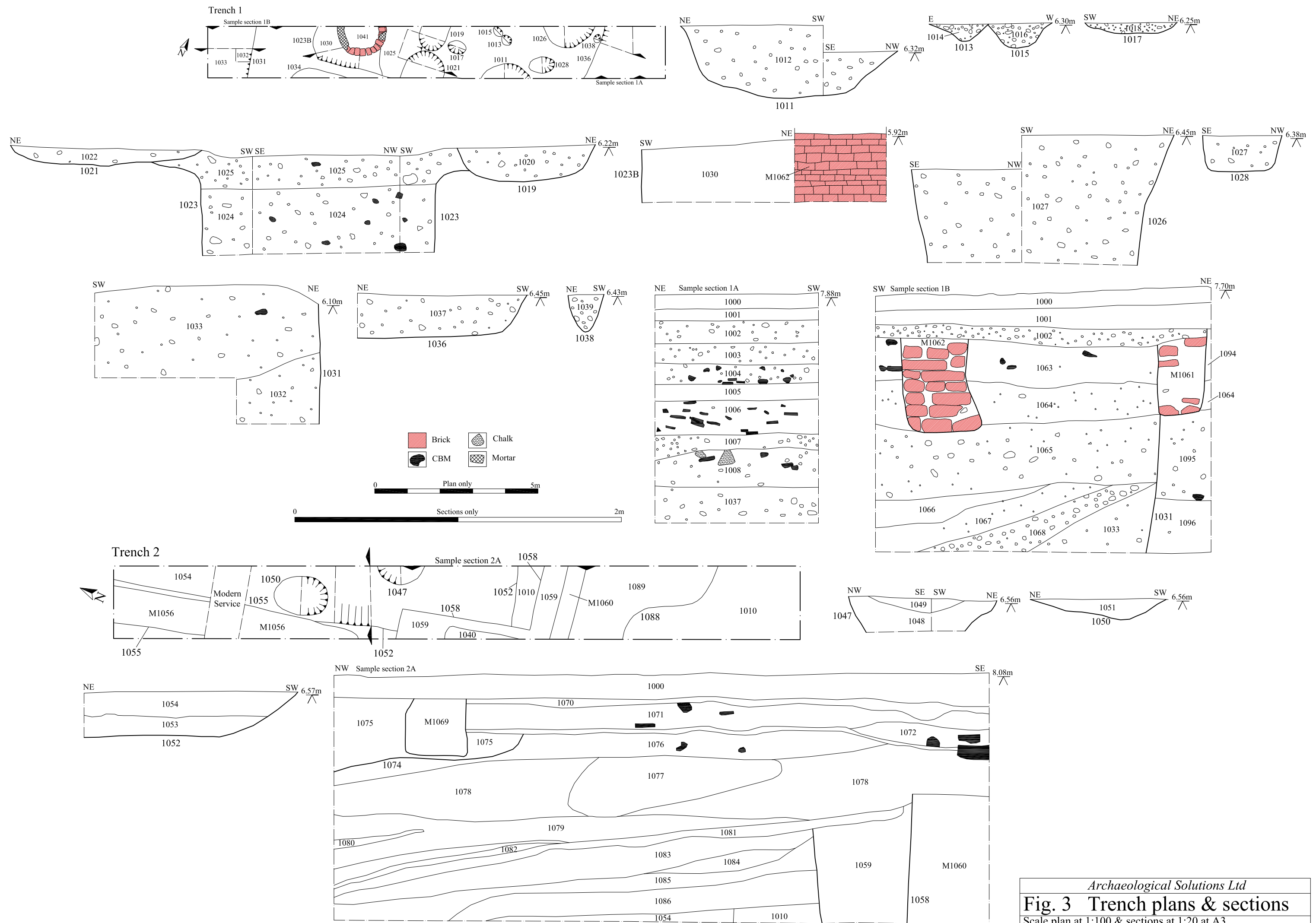
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



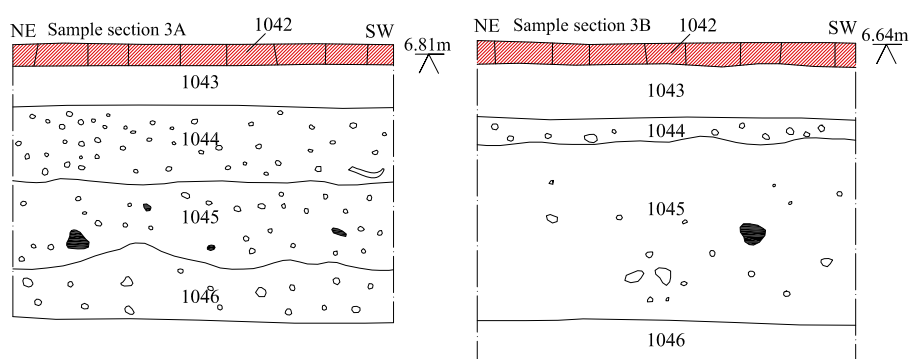
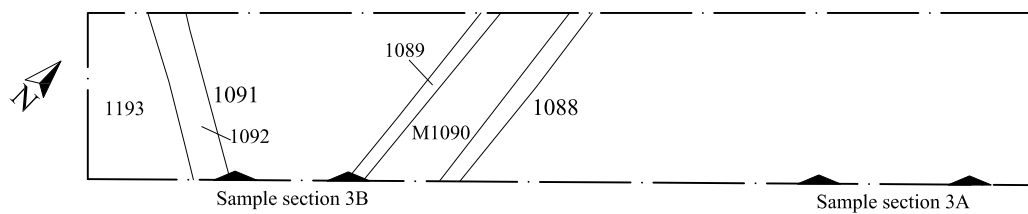
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

0 100m

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



Trench 3



0 Plan only 5m

0 Sections only 2m