

TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Land at front of 1-29 Webber House, North Street,
Barking, Essex IG11 8JD

September 2016

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Archaeological Trial Trenching to Land at front of 1-29 Webber House, North Street, Barking, Greater London IG11 8JD

NGR: TQ 4402 8426

Site Code: NST16

1. Summary

Touchstone Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at North Street, Barking, Essex. A Planning Application (15/01778/FUL) to develop the site for residential and commercial use was submitted to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Council, whereby the Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation in the form of Trial Trenching be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (GLAAS 2016) and in discussion with the Archaeological Adviser, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, London Planning & Conservation Department. The results of the excavation of six evaluation trenches revealed a number of archaeological features (c. 18th – 20th Century) and deposits present within the trenches (c. 15th – 20th Century). The natural geology of London Clay and Taplow gravel formation was reached at an average depth of between 1.68m and 2.7m below the modern ground surface with archaeological features cutting into the natural geology. The Archaeological Evaluation has therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification.

2. Introduction

Touchstone Archaeology was commissioned by Mulalley & Co Ltd on behalf of their client to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site. The evaluation was carried out from the 30th August to the 1st September 2016 in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (GLAAS 2016) and in discussion with the Archaeological Adviser, GLAAS.

3. Site Description and Topography

The proposed development site is situated on a north south axis on North Street (TQ44028426), c.150m north of the 7th century Barking Abbey Grounds, c.300m east of the River Roding and c.700m north of the River Thames. The site has been developed as a green space creating a traffic island for the access road to Webber House to the west. It lies on London Clay and Taplow Gravel formation and is at a height of 7.37m OD at the northern end, continuing on a gradient to 7.98m OD at the southern end (Fig.6).

4. Planning Background

The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Council granted planning permission (15/01778/FUL) for redevelopment of the land at North Street, Barking, for the construction of two terraces of two bedroom courtyard cottages and community shop comprising of 16 units set around a tree-lined, cobbled mews.

On the advice of the Archaeological Adviser for GLAAS, a programme of archaeological works in the form of Trial Trenching was attached to the consent:

No development shall commence until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

The results from this evaluation will be used to inform GLAAS and London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The application site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area (DL035949), just c.300m east of the River Roding, a prime location for prehistoric settlement and the site of the major Iron Age settlement of Uphall Camp (408130), an important political centre in the 1st and 2nd centuries. By the 7th century an Abbey (ML0102714) was established

c.150m to the south. It was possibly the first monastery for women and was home to several Royal and noble Abbesses and residents including William the Conqueror on his arrival to England. It would have been one of the most influential buildings in the area and as such it prospered. By the time of the reformation it was still the third richest in the country. The River Roding rises in the north and joins the River Thames in the south and was the source of a flourishing fishing and agrarian settlement and market town. It was home to one of the largest fishing fleets in England and the marshes were a good source of ice, used in the fishing industry. Shipbuilding developed here along with several other industries and the site is of particular interest because it is located on the road that once formed the medieval high street of Barking. Excavations have uncovered features and deposits nearby from the Saxon and Medieval periods (EL013025/13026/8748/15064/15065).

6. Aims and Objectives

According to the Archaeological Specification, the aims and objectives for the archaeological work were to “design an evaluative stage of investigations to consist of a series of trial trenches positioned both to locate the outer edges of the service trench and the survival of pre-C19 archaeological levels along the historic street frontage and within the back yards” (GLAAS 2016).

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Heritage Assets clarifies a developers responsibilities in paragraphs 128 and 141.

Paragraph 128 states:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require

developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Paragraph 141 states:

Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

The aims set out in the GLAAS Specification (2016) for the site required a phased approach to the mitigation of the development site commencing with a WSI followed by a trench plan and an evaluation of 6no Trial Trenches, with the results influencing the possibility of further work on the site such as further mitigation in the form of a watching brief or excavation depending upon the amount and significance of any possible archaeological remains.

7. Methodology

The Archaeological Specification called for an evaluation by trial trenching comprising of six trenches within the footprint of the proposed development. One of the trenches was taken the full width of the plot to establish the position of the 1.0m Thames Water Surface Water Sewer at a depth of 6.0-7.0m depth running along the east boundary. The cut of the sewer was established by the discovery of metal trench protection set around a vent/interceptor/inspection chamber. This area was left unexcavated, the remaining five trenches beginning at the west boundary and finishing at the point where the sewer commenced. Despite this a significant amount of archaeological activity was uncovered within the trenches.

A 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and subsoil to expose the natural geology and/or the archaeological horizon. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification. A

single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. These are used in the report and shown in **bold**. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with IFA standards and guidance (Fig.7).

8. Monitoring

Curatorial monitoring was available during the course of the evaluation.

9. Results

The evaluation has identified the presence of archaeological features of walls and cellars/basements, which appear to be confined to the post medieval to modern period (c.1800AD-2000AD). Pottery dating to the 15th century was found redeposited within the later post-medieval contexts.

The evaluation has succeeded in mapping (and where appropriate, sample excavating) features that mirror the street plan on the OS Maps of 1897,1920 and 1939.

Trench 1

9.1 The plan and sections are recorded in Figures 1 & 3 (see also Plate 5 and 6). The trench lay on a NNW to SSE alignment and measured approximately 7.7m by 1.8m (TQ44008430).

Undisturbed natural geology **(109)** was identified across the trench as dark brown silty sand, consistent with river deposits, with inclusion of moderate round and sub-angular stones (flint) at a depth of approximately 1.68m below the present ground level of 7.35m (5.67m OD).

This was sealed by 0.1m of cellar floor **(107)** of yellowish white mortar, broken tile, large sherds of pot (Low Countries red ware Cauldron c.15th-16th century) and bone fragments. In the north section, 7lm of an east west wall **[105]** were exposed and at the western end of the trench, 1.5lm of a north south wall **[106]**,

built from yellow brick and lime mortar in a random bond of 11 courses. The north south wall was a width of 1.5 bricks; the width of the east west wall was not completely exposed to retain the stability of the trench. The OS Maps show that between 1897 and 1920 (Fig.5 & 6) this area of the PDA was developed into four terraces houses to the north side of Braintree Terrace (later named Bennington Avenue) and that the brick structure is probably the remains of the cellar party wall between the second and third terrace and the west external cellar wall of the third terrace from the north. The foundation cut **[111]** which was not entirely exposed as it went beyond the limit of the trench, was backfilled with medium compacted, light brown sand **(110)**. The cellar/basement was backfilled **(108)** with 0.6m-0.7m of medium compacted, black, sandy silt with inclusions of occasional small stones, clay pipe stems and pottery (Low Countries red ware 15th-16th century). Above this was a demolition layer **(103)** of 0.1m of firmly compacted, yellowish brown sand and mortar with inclusions of gravel and small brick fragments. This was sealed by a levelling deposit **(102)** of 0.35m firmly compacted, black, sandy silt, with inclusions of gravel, mortar, brick fragments, modern pottery, glass and iron nails. Topsoil **(101)** was 0.4m deep, of firmly compacted black loam with occasional small stone inclusions. A modern drain **(104)** was uncovered to the west boundary and was left in situ (Fig 17).

Trench 2

9.2 The plan and sections are recorded in Figures 1 & 3 (see also Plates 7 and 8). The trench lay on a NNW to SSE alignment and measured approximately 7.4m by 1.30m (TQ44018429). Undisturbed natural geology **(210)** of the same type identified in Trench 1 was seen across the trench at a depth of approximately 2.1m below the present ground level of 7.63m (5.53m OD).

Above and mixed with the natural geology was 0.4m – 0.5m of colluvium **(209)**, of medium compaction, dark brown with mid brown and orange lenses and inclusions of bone, oyster shell and small pebbles, sloping down towards the west and interpreted as deposits washed into a historic landscape of marshland from the river c.300m west. Above this was a levelling layer **(207)** of 0.4m –

0.8m of dark brown/black silty soil with stone, tile, pottery (17th-18th century), bone and clay pipe (c.1680 - 1720AD) inclusions sealed by a consolidated but loose layer of coal residue **(203)** 0.05 - 0.15m in depth petering out towards the east. At the same level to the north section was an east west wall **[206]** and to both the east and west of the trench were two north south walls **[204]** **[205]** of yellow/red/pink stock brick (9"x5"x3") with shallow frog and grey mortar in a header bond. A single course of stepped foundation in header bond was set on a concrete and aggregate sub-base of 0.12m. The OS maps (Fig. 5 -7) show that this area of the PDA was developed into a row of five terraces and that the brick structure was probably the foundation of the party wall between the first and second terrace, the west external wall and an east internal wall of the 2nd terraced house from the north. The top of the brickwork was at a depth of 0.7m from ground level and it was covered with a levelling deposit **(202)** and topsoil **(201)** comparable with those found in Trench 1 **(101/102)** (Fig.17).

Trench 3

9.1 The plan and sections are recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plates 9). The trench lay on a NNW to SSE alignment and measured approximately 6.50m by 1.30m. (TQ44018428).

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as a dark brown, sandy silty clay **(307)** with pockets of sand **(309)** and gravel **(308)**, at an undulating depth of approximately 1.9m below the present ground level of 7.76m (5.86m OD).

This was sealed by a levelling layer **(306)**, that became cleaner towards the east and a coal residue lens comparable with those found in Trench 2 **(203/207)**. Above this was a 0.025m friable and delaminated layer of yellow/white mortar **(305)** of sandy limestone mix possibly a surface or mortar base of a floor or foundation. At the same level was a north south aligned brick wall **(304)** of two courses of red and yellow stock bricks (9"x4½"x2½") in header bond with lime mortar. The OS maps (Fig.5 - 7) shows that this area of the PDA was developed into three large buildings and that the brick structure probably formed the

foundation of the west external wall of the first building from the north. Over this was a demolition layer **(303)** of 0.23m, medium compaction, brown soil with inclusion of brick, mortar, bone, slate, pottery (15th-19th/20th century), clay pipe (17th/18th/19th century) and a metal artefact identified as a possible cloak fastener, made of four chains with eyelet fixing of vegetal decoration at each end (Plate 10). This was finished with a levelling deposit **(302)** and topsoil **(301)** comparable with that found in Trench 1 & 2. A modern drain, brick foundation and small paved area were left in situ at the western end of the trench (Fig.17).

Trench 4

9.4 The plan and sections are recorded in Figure 2 (see also Plates 11). The trench lay on a NNW to SSE alignment and measured approximately 12.70m by 1.40m. (TQ44028427).

Undisturbed natural geology **(405)** of the same type identified in Trench 3 was seen across the trench at a depth of approximately 2.7m below the present ground level of 7.94m (5.13m OD).

Sealing the natural geology was the concrete floor of a cellar/basement at 2.6m below ground level, supporting a north south brick wall at both the west and east end of the trench **(404)**. The wall was painted black at the lower level and white at the upper level (8 courses). The top course, visible in plan was an orange/red brick with frog and a mark of two circles laid with yellow mortar in a header bond. The remains of the walls were approximately 2.6m in height; the bond could not be discerned because of the painted surface. The OS maps (Fig.5 - 7) show that this area of the PDA was developed into three large buildings and that the brick structure is probably the remains of the east and west basement walls of the second building from the north. The cellar/basement was backfilled with a demolition deposit **(403)** of large chunks of brickwork and ballast/concrete, large grey stone, slate and a brown glazed drainage pipe set in yellow mortar. The yellow bricks (9"x4"x2½") were marked STAR, the pink bricks (9"x4½"x2½") and the red bricks (8½"x4"x2½"). A concrete base, thought to be a footpath, was immediately east of the east basement wall and this was left in

situ. This was finished with a levelling deposit **(402)** of 0.3m and topsoil **(401)** of 0.30m, comparable with that found in Trench 1, 2 & 3 (Fig.18).

Trench 5

9.5 The plan and sections are recorded in Figures 2 and 5 (see also Plate 12 and 13). The trench lay on a NNW to SSE alignment and measured approximately 11m by 1.40m. (TQ44038425).

Undisturbed natural geology **(503) & (509)** of the same type identified in Trenches 3 and 4 were seen across the trench at a depth of approximately 2.3m below the present ground level of 7.97m (5.64m OD).

Cut into the natural to the east of the north section was a construction trench **(504)**. Sealing the natural geology was a layer of backfill **(505)** of 0.5m to 1.2m, dark brown silty clay soil with red brick and white mortar, pottery (18th century) inclusions. Within the backfill was a substantial deposit of broken and unfired clay pipes with several makers' marks dating from 1760 – 1800 (Plate 14 and 15). To the west was a north south foundation wall **(508)** of two courses, built in stretcher bond from an orange/red brick (9"x4"x2½") with yellow sandy mortar, set on a concrete ballast mix with brick pad-stone, rainwater collar (0.10m Dia.) and a square gulley (0.33m w). Adjacent and at a right angle running east west in the north section was 1.3lm of stepped foundation wall **(507)** 0.35m height, five courses of brick on edge followed by Flemish bond and then stepped back to header bond in red brick (8½"x 2½"x4") with white mortar. Another section of wall **(506)** 1.4lm, very similar in construction is found at the east end of the trench and may be the remains of one continuous wall. The east wall has a return towards the south. The OS map (Fig.5 – 7) show that this area of the PDA was developed into a terrace of ten houses and the brick structures are probably the remains of the party wall between the third and fourth terrace from the north, the external east wall and a later west alteration connected to the modern drainage. The brick features were sealed by the levelling layer **(502)** and topsoil **(501)** found in Trenches 1, 2, 3 & 4. The sewer cut was revealed at the east end

of the trench 0.6m from the end of the wall **(506)**, a vertical metal corrugated trench sheet protected a vent or inspection chamber to the sewer (Fig.18).

Trench 6

9.6 The plan and sections are recorded in Figures 2 & 5 (see also Plate 16 and 17). The trench lay on a NNW to SSE alignment and measured approximately 12.0m by 1.6m. (TQ44038422).

Undisturbed natural geology **(606) & (607)** of the same type identified in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were seen across the trench at a depth of approximately 1.7m below the present ground surface 7.97m (6.24m OD).

Cut into the natural geology at the centre of the trench was a foundation trench cut **(612)** for the north south aligned wall **(604)**. The wall is 0.75m high, constructed of red brick (9") with white mortar laid on a mix of tile, white chalk mortar and yellow mortar. Five courses are stepped out to 18", followed by four courses at 9" set on the east side of the foundation base. This was covered with a layer of backfill **(608)** of dark brown, silty, clay soil with tile and red brick fragments. A vertical cut **(610)** went through the backfill and the natural at the east end of the trench, possibly the cut for the sewer trench. This was backfilled **(611)** with an orangey brown sandy mix with a large deposit of broken red tile.

Above both backfills of **(608)** and **(611)** are the north south, aligned walls **(603)** to the west and **(605)** to the east of the trench. They are constructed of four courses of yellow and pink stock brick, some with the remains of white wash, in English bond and grey mortar. In the south section, at the same depth, are three pad-stones **(609)** of stock brick 0.34m wide by 0.32m high, with white mortar, 0.50m apart, the central pad-stone resting on **(604)**. Another pad-stone is found in the north section 0.23m wide by 0.25m high at the same depth. This is backfilled **(613)** by a dark brown, silty soil with CBM inclusions towards the top of the deposit. The OS maps (Fig.5 – 7) show that this area of the PDA was developed into a terrace of ten houses. The central wall is probably the remains of the original construction. The east and west walls are of a later construction

and probably represent rebuilding. The brick features were sealed by the levelling layer **(602)** and topsoil **(601)** found in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Fig.18).

10. Discussion

The area was developed several times during the 19th and 20th centuries and as a consequence any archaeology that pre-dates the post-medieval period has been destroyed. 15th/16th/17th century pottery was mixed with 18th/19th/20th century pottery in demolition layers and backfill. There were three types of brick construction suggesting three phases of development. The red brick with lime mortar was the oldest and probably relates to the several new streets of detached and semi-detached houses that were laid out in the north of the town in about 1862, shown on the OS map of 1867. A second phase of stock brick with yellow mortar probably relates to the development described as 'continuous terraces of uniform two-storied houses, each with its bay window, small front enclosure, and back yard or garden' for 'white-collar' workers, going daily by train to the city, that can be seen in the OS map of 1897. The yellow brick found only at the far north of the site in Trench 1 would have been the additional development around Braintree Terrace (later named Bennington Avenue), seen in the OS map of 1920. This is consistent with the several demolition layers; the final demolition and levelling layer was to create the traffic island that is currently in situ (Fig. 8-16).

11. Finds

Artefacts retrieved from this evaluation have been processed the following experts consulted:

Pottery

The pottery was sent to our specialist Helen Walker. Her report concluded that:

'The earliest pottery came from layer 107 and comprises joining sherds from a large tripod base in Low Countries red ware. This is almost certainly from a cauldron, a large rounded

vessel with two opposing loop handles. This vessel is extremely abraded with pitted and laminated surfaces, and shows the remains of an internal white slip-coating under a yellow glaze with traces of glaze also on the external surface. Cauldrons are a long-lived form and with only the base present it is not possible to assign a close date, but a 15th to 16th century date is suggested.

The pottery spans the 15th to 20th centuries but with much evidence for pottery dating to the 17th to later 18th centuries. The Low Countries red ware is the most unusual find as this is usually confined to coastal ports such as Maldon, or inland sites with access to coastal trade such as Chelmsford. It is also found at sites where immigrants from the Low Countries lived such as Braintree. Its presence here can be explained by Barking's proximity to the River Thames via Barking Creek and therefore easy access to overseas trade via the River Thames. The pottery assemblage appears entirely domestic and there is nothing to indicate whether the site is of high or low status. No further work is required on this assemblage.'

Clay Pipes

Dr D A Higgins performed a brief photographic analysis of the pipes and concluded that:

Trench 2 **(207)** produced a pipe with a long thin bowl dating to c.1680 -1720.

Trench 3 **(303)** pipes were of mixed 17th and 18th century date. One pipe had a line of leaves disguising the centre join and was later, around the middle of the 19th century.

Trench 5 **(505)** held a large deposit of unfired and broken clay pipes with several makers' marks that appeared to be of consistent date, c.1760-1800 and may represent kiln waste.

Further post-excavation investigation revealed that the maker's marks were - VW, RK, CS, IH and BA or V in two distinct styles, one with a flat spur and one with a pointed spur. A pipe found in Creekmouth, Barking with the initials IH on the foot was dated to 1710-1730 ⁽³⁾. Adrian Oswald's 'Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist' (BAR 14, 1975) noted that the makers mark 'VW' may have belonged to Valentine Watts of Lambeth around

c.1749 who probably took the moulds of RB of Vauxhall and Bedford Square c.1770-80 (Plate 27 & 28).

Metal

Trench 3 **(306)** produced a metal artefact (possibly brass or copper alloy) of four twisted chains of 12.5cm joined at one end to two butterfly shapes with vegetal decoration and eyelet (4cm x 2cm, eyelet dia. 5cm) and at the other end to an eyelet with ribbed decoration (2cm x 13cm, eyelet dia. 5cm), an overall length of 18.5cm, possibly a cloak fastener (Plate 10).

12. Conclusion

The evaluation trenches at the proposed development site have revealed a number of archaeological features in the way of brick foundations, basements and cellars. The contexts contained pottery of mixed dates; the earliest of 15th-16th century and the latest of 19th/20th century date. Clay pipes were found throughout the site. In the early 18th century clay pipes were being made and exported in huge quantities and production is common near ports and large rivers. The pottery and clay pipe dates are consistent with 18th/19th/20th century occupation with deposits from the 16th/17th century redeposited during construction of the houses or imported with levelling layers. From the street layout of the OS maps (Fig.5 - 7) and the surviving brick construction it was possible to establish that there were at least three construction phases.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site and comprised of topsoil **(101)** sealing a post demolition, levelling layer **(102)**, a demolition/backfill layer **(103)** and the natural geology of London Clay and Thanet Gravel formation **(109)**. Between the demolition/backfill and the natural geology was brick structure to all trenches. All features were planned in relation to the trenches, and the excavated features were drawn in section at a scale of 1:20. Therefore, this evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the planning condition and the Archaeological Specification.

13. Acknowledgements

Touchstone Archaeology would like to thank the client, Mulalley & Co Ltd for commissioning the project and for the cooperation and assistance of their Site Manger Kevin Jones. Thanks are also extended to John Gould, Archaeological Advisor, GLAAS, for his help and advice, Dr D A Higgins of the National Pipe Archive for his assistance, Helen Walker for her analysis of the pottery and Jonny Madden of Digitise This for the illustrations. The fieldwork was supervised, the project managed and the report written by Zoe Schofield of Touchstone Archaeology, assisted by fellow archaeologists Bartek and Peter Cichy.

Zoe Schofield

Touchstone Archaeology

18th October 2016

14. References

Institute for Field Archaeologists (IfA), Rev (2008). *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

ECC HER data 2016

Dr D A Higgins – National Pipe Archive (6/10/16)

Helen Walker – NST16 medpotrep (4/10/2016)

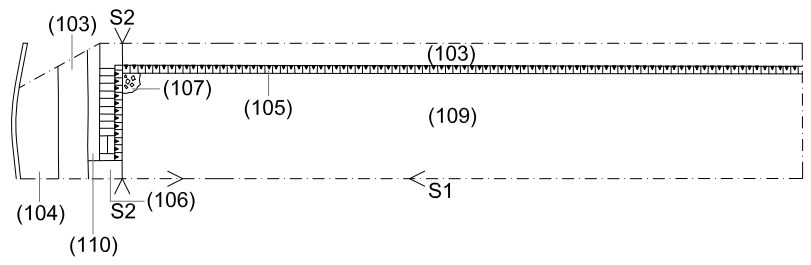
Adrian Oswald's Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist (BAR 14, 1975)

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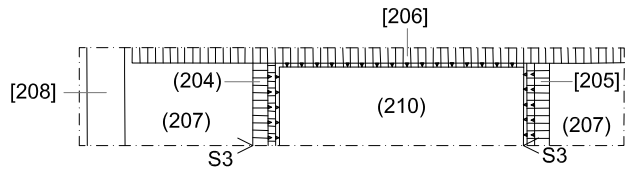
1. <http://www.thamesdiscovery.org/discover/clay-pipes-from-london>
2. <http://www.essexfieldclub.org.uk/archivetext/s/032/o/0213>
3. https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-457-1/dissemination/pdf/vol02/vol02_16/02_16_410_413.pdf
4. (<http://scpr.co/Research.html>)

Site Name/Address: Land at 1-29 Webber House, North Street, Barking IG11 8JD	
Parish: Barking	District: London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
NGR: TQ 44028 84268	Site Code: NST16
Type of Work: Trial Trenching	Site Director/Group: Zoe Schofield/Touchstone Archaeology
Date of Work: 30 th August 2016	Size of Area Investigated: c.100sqm of 1600sqm
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Museum of London	Funding source: Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related EHCR No's:
Final Report: NST16	OASIS number: zoeschof1-265403
Periods Represented: Post Medieval/Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>The evaluation trenches at the proposed development site revealed a number of archaeological features in the way of brick foundations, basements and cellars. From the street layout of the OS maps (Fig.5 – 7) and the surviving brick construction it was possible to establish that there were at least three construction phases.</p> <p>The brick structures had been demolished, backfilled and levelled and the contexts contained pottery of mixed dates; the earliest of 15th-16th Century and the latest of 19th/20th century date. Used Clay pipes were found in most trenches. The earliest clay pipe was c.1680 – 1720 and the latest 19th century. In Trench 5, a large deposit of unfired broken clay pipes with several makers' marks was found dating to c.1760-1800. The pottery and clay pipe dates are consistent with 18th/19th/20th century occupation or with redeposited earth during construction, demolition and levelling. A metal clothing fastener (possibly a cloak fastener c.19th century) was found in Trench 3. Natural geology was revealed to all six trenches at 5.13m – 6.24m OD. The cut for the sewer was also uncovered c.3m from the east boundary.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
<p>Desk Based Assessment North Street, Barking 2016 Trench Plan – North Street, Barking 2015</p>	
Author of Summary: ZOE SCHOFIELD	Date of Summary: 13 th October 2016

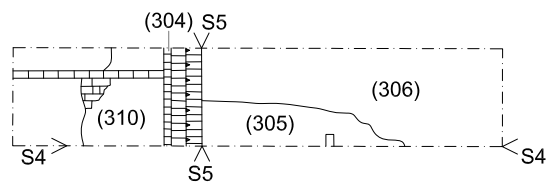
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3



1:100@A4

0m

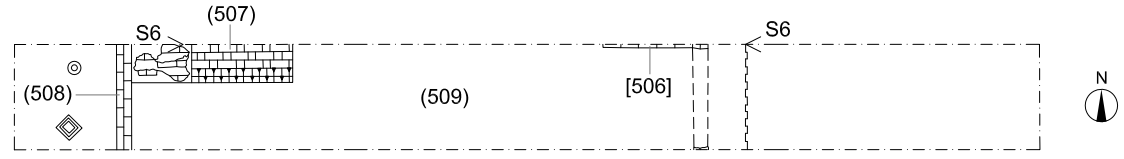
10m

Figure 1: Trench Plans

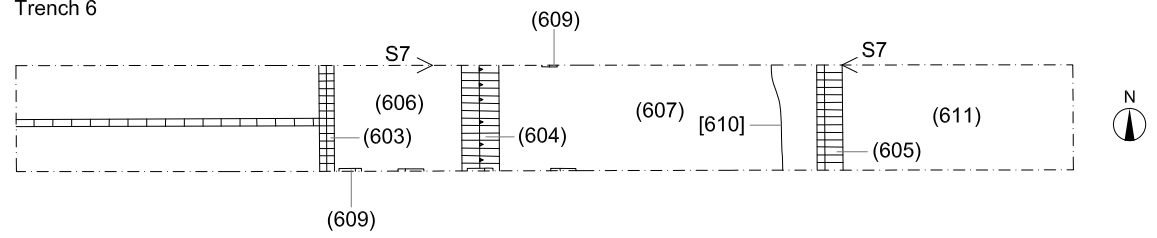
Trench 4



Trench 5



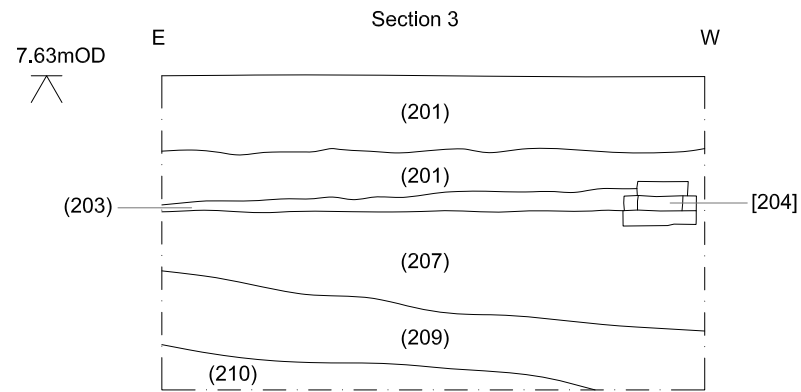
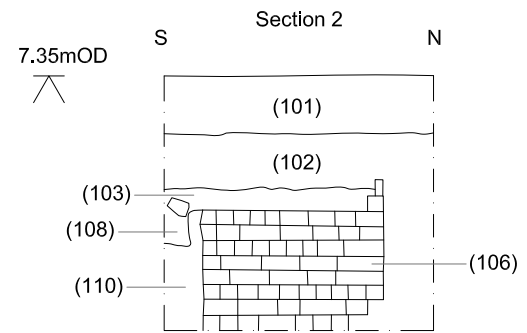
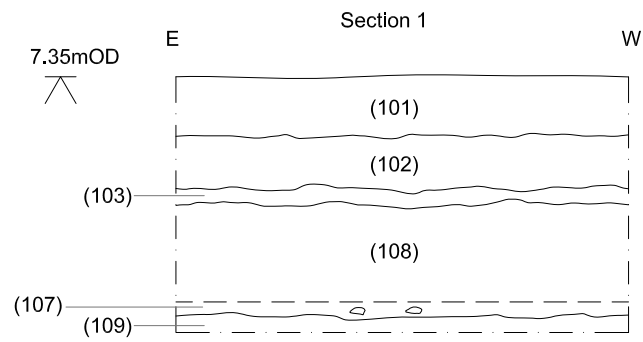
Trench 6



1:100@A4



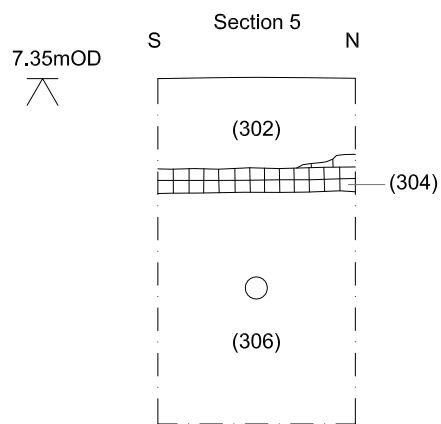
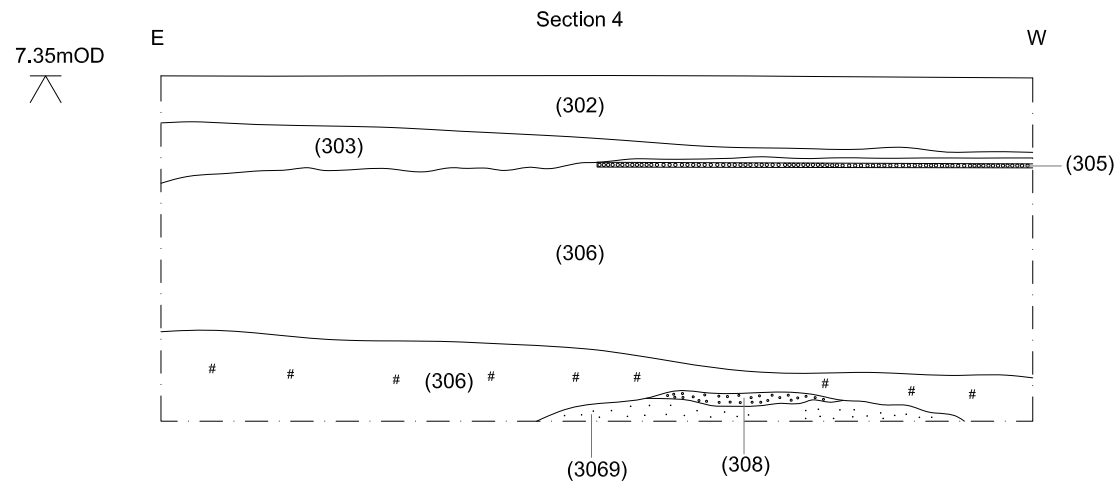
Figure 2: Trench Plans



1:50@A4



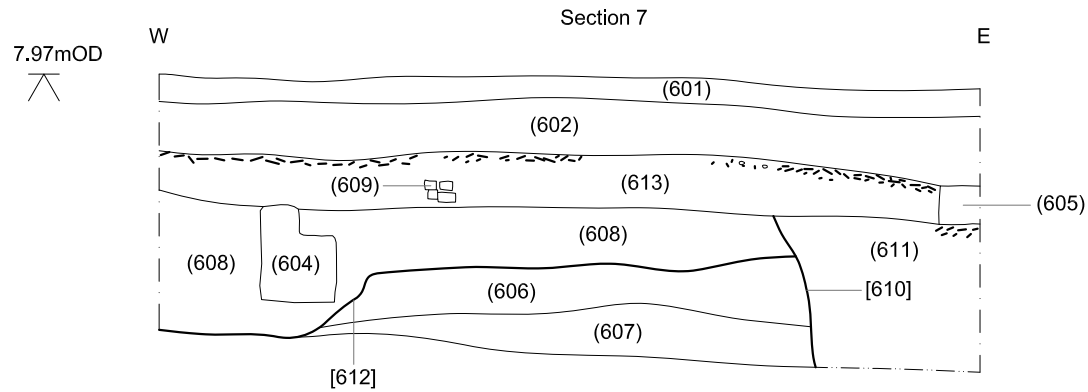
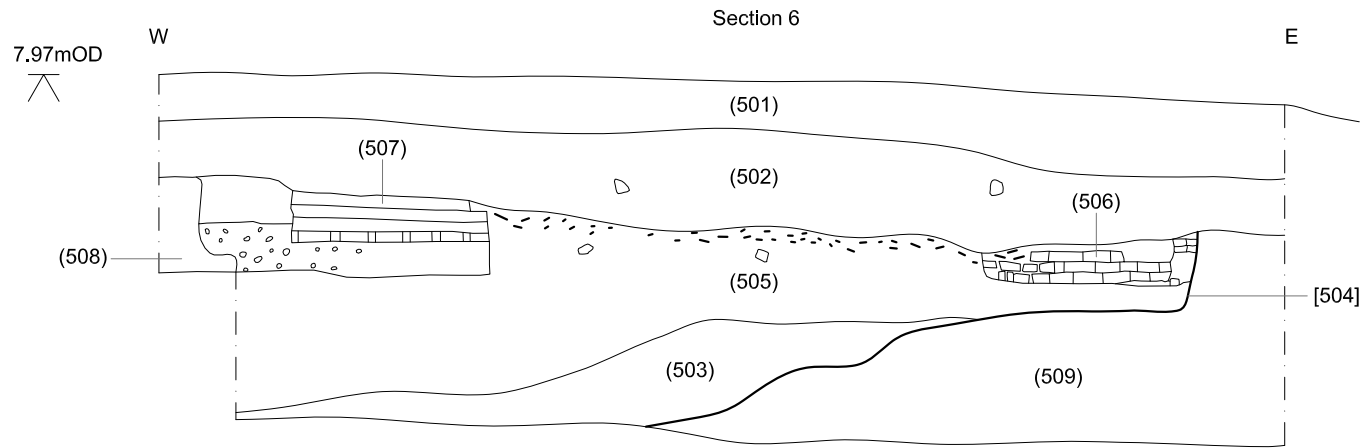
Figure 3: Sections



1:50@A4



Figure 4: Sections

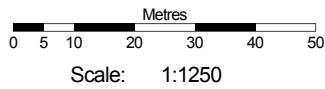


1:50@A4



Figure 5: Sections

Figure 6



Supplied by: National Map Centre
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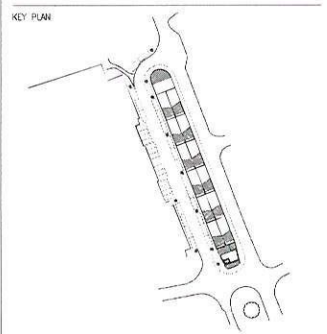
North Street, Barking

Plot centre co-ordinates: 544028,184268
Download file: swat1.zip
Project name: north

Figure 7



ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE. INFORM THE ARCHITECT OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. INTERNAL LAYOUTS INDICATIVE.



- NOTES
1. F.F.L. = STRUCTURAL FLOOR LEVEL = TOP OF SCREEN / PLYWOOD / OSB
 2. F.C.L. = FINISHED CEILING LEVEL = CEILING SOFFIT
 3. S.S.L. = STRUCTURAL SLAB LEVEL
- DIMENSIONS SHOWN STRUCTURE TO STRUCTURE, EG METAL STUD TO METAL STUD OR BLOCKWORK TO BLOCKWORK
- FOR LANDSCAPE INFORMATION REFER TO DRAWING 136_LL

- INTERNAL RWP
- GULLY
- S/P / SS
- TAP
- P.V. PERISCOPE VENT
- OVERFLOW - refer to elevations for positions
- FLOOR TYPE DRAWINGS Refer to drawing 136_D_710
- WALL TYPE DRAWINGS Refer to drawings 136_D_700, 701

BRICKWORK

BLOCKWORK



RECEIVED
23 MAY 2016
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P01	23.05.16	DIRT/ISSUE	AS	DG
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	CHK
PETER BARBER ARCHITECTS				
123 Kings Cross Road LONDON WC1X 9EZ e: info@peterbarberarchitects.com t: 020 7623 4488				
CLIENT LBBD				
PROJECT NORTH STREET LONDON				
DRAWING TITLE PROPOSED GRID SETTING OUT PLAN				
SCALE: 1:100 @ A0 SHEET				
STATUS PRELIMINARY				
DRAWING NO 136_L_080				REV P01

Figure 8



Figure 3: Historic mapping 1897, scale 1:2500

Figure 9



Figure 4: Historic mapping 1920, scale 1:2500

Figure 10

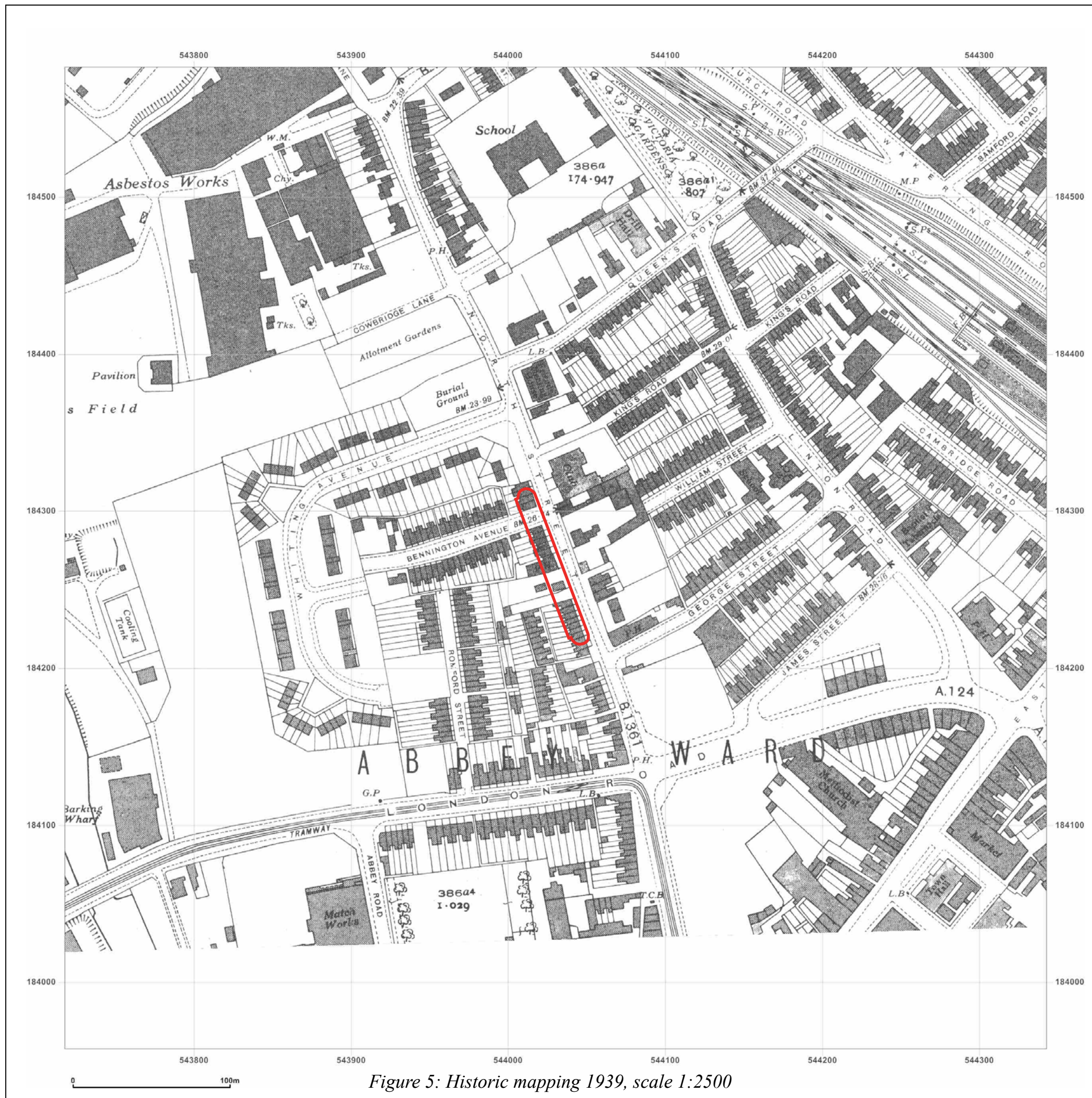


Figure 5: Historic mapping 1939, scale 1:2500

Figure 11

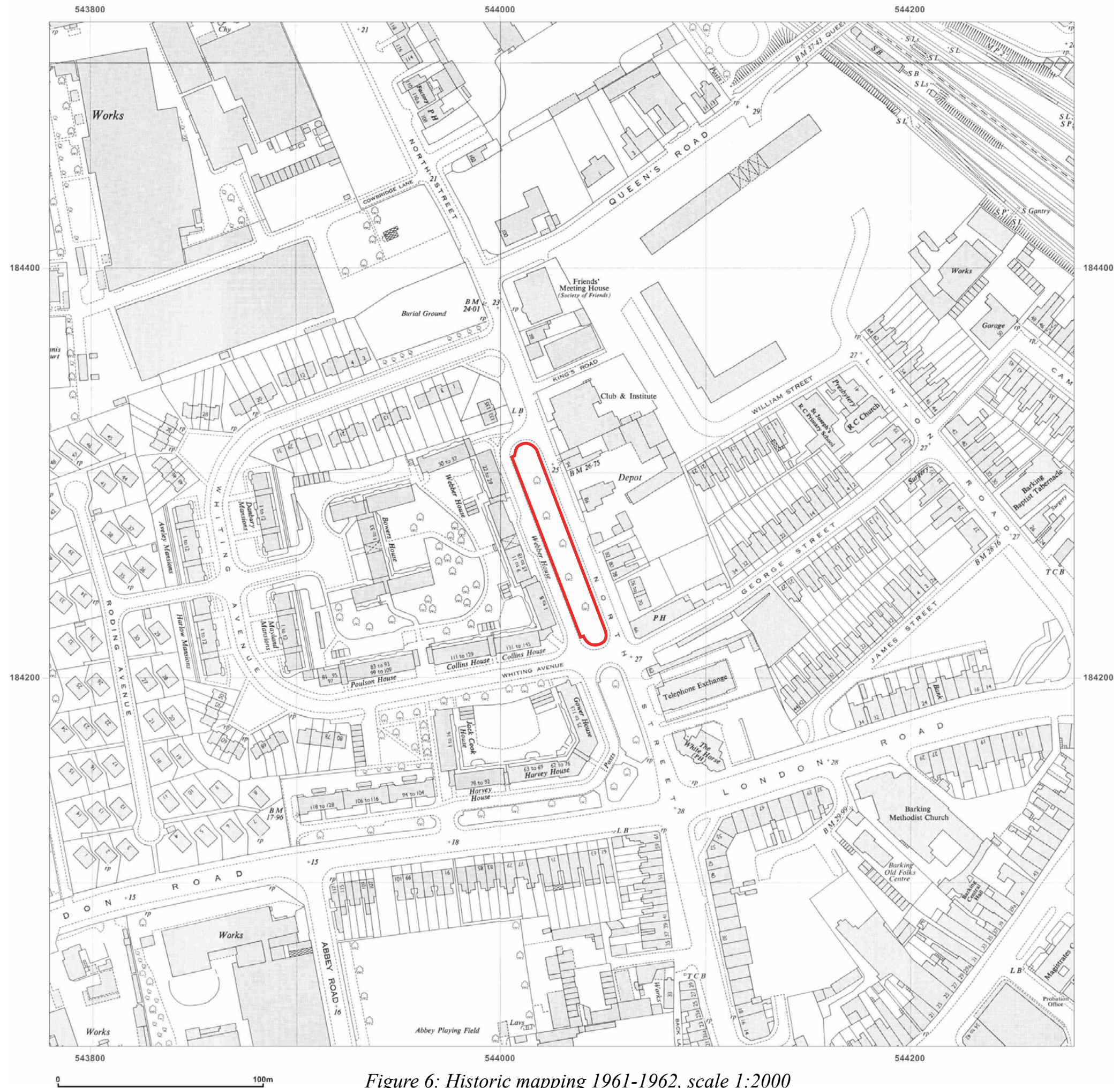


Figure 6: Historic mapping 1961-1962, scale 1:2000

Figure 12

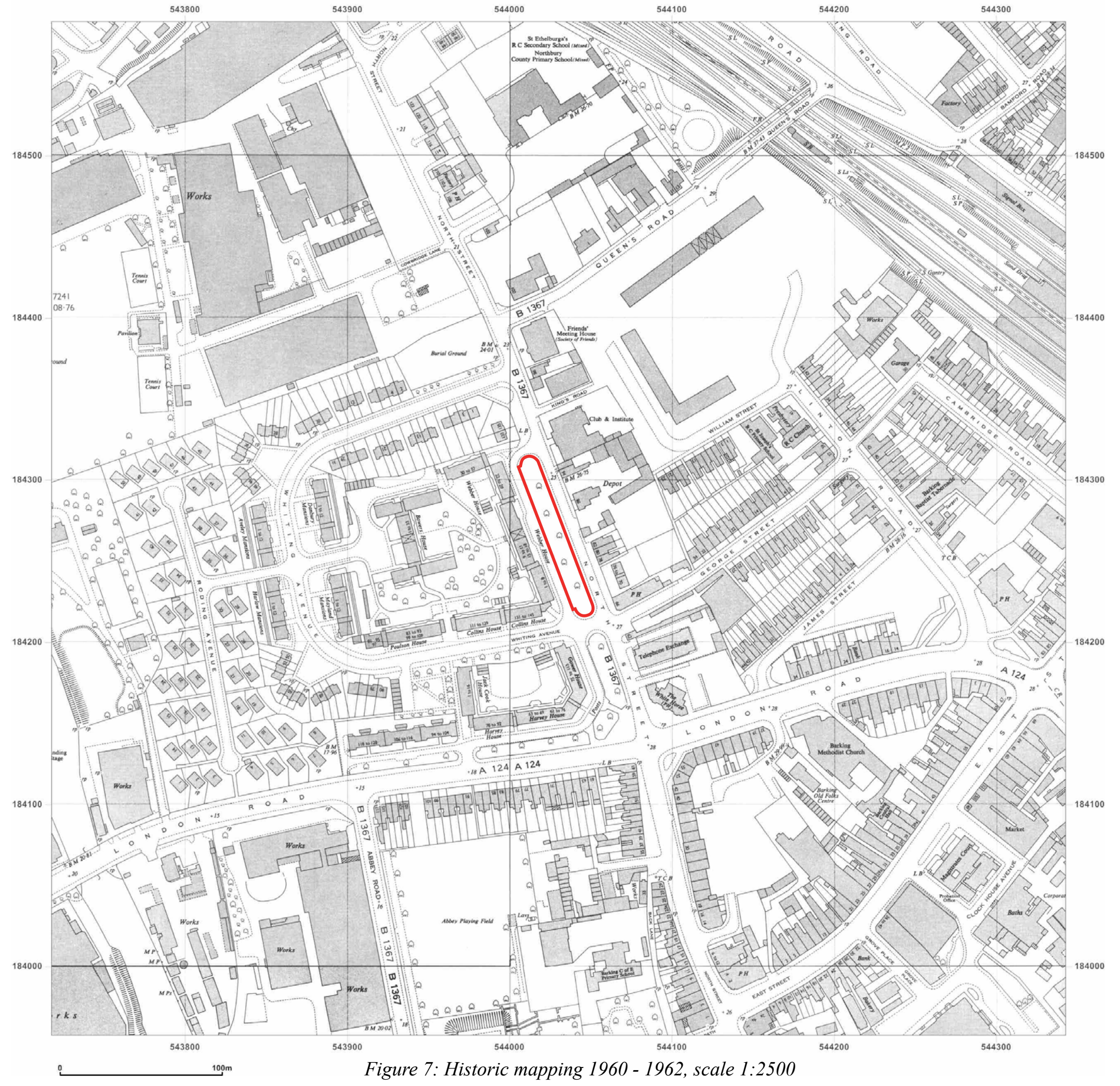


Figure 7: Historic mapping 1960 - 1962, scale 1:2500

Figure 13

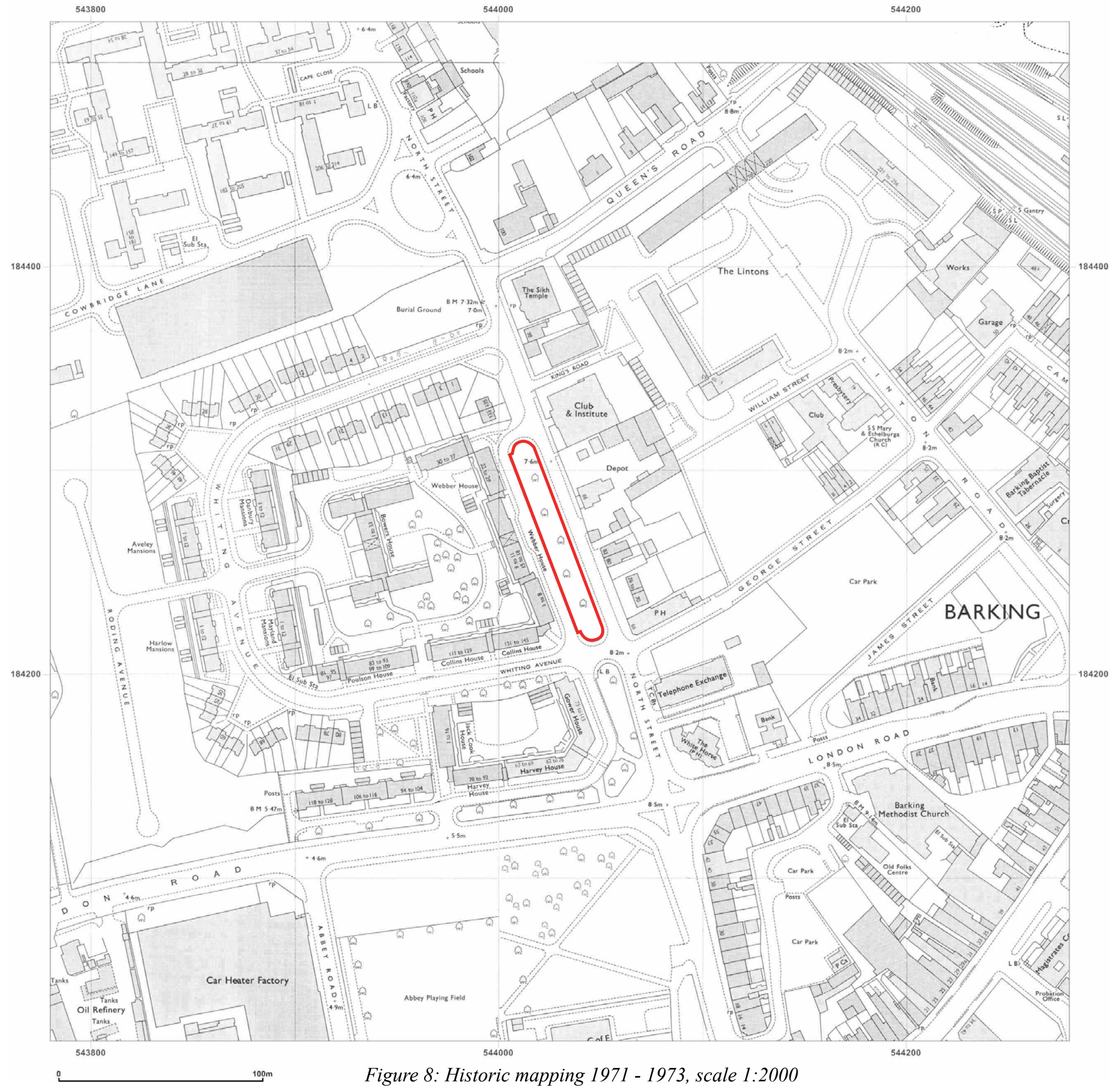


Figure 14

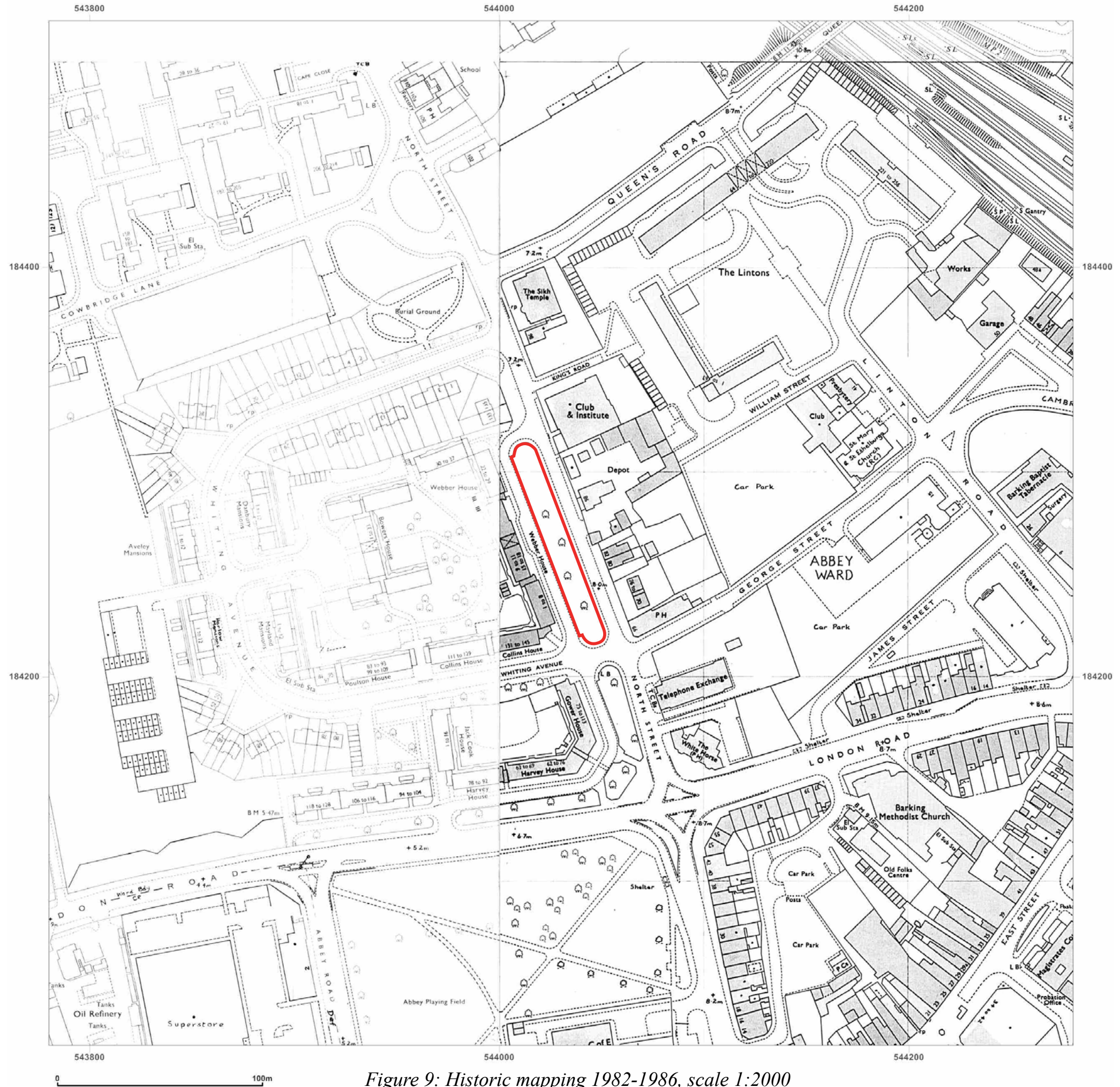


Figure 9: Historic mapping 1982-1986, scale 1:2000

Figure 15

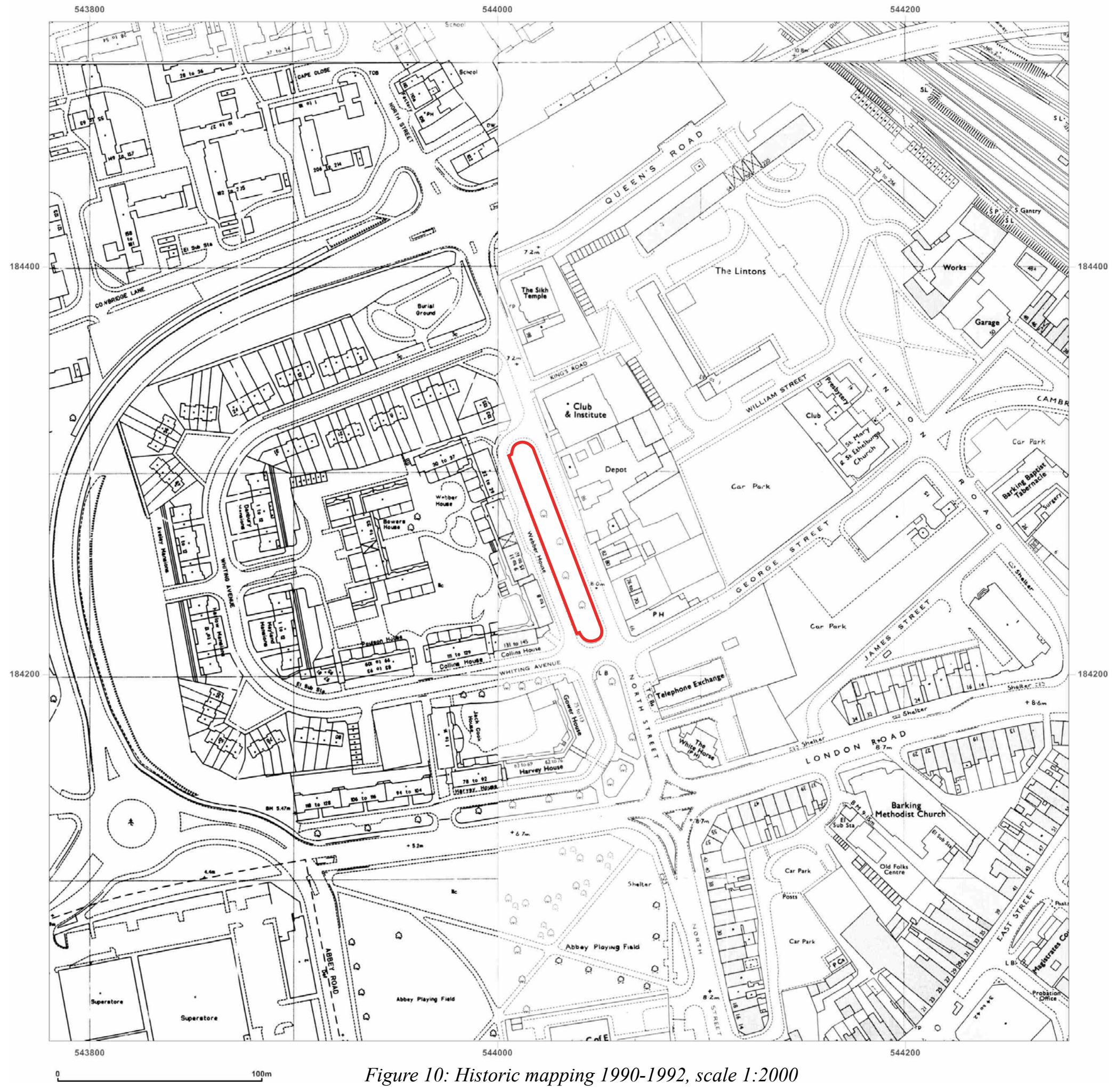


Figure 10: Historic mapping 1990-1992, scale 1:2000

Figure 16

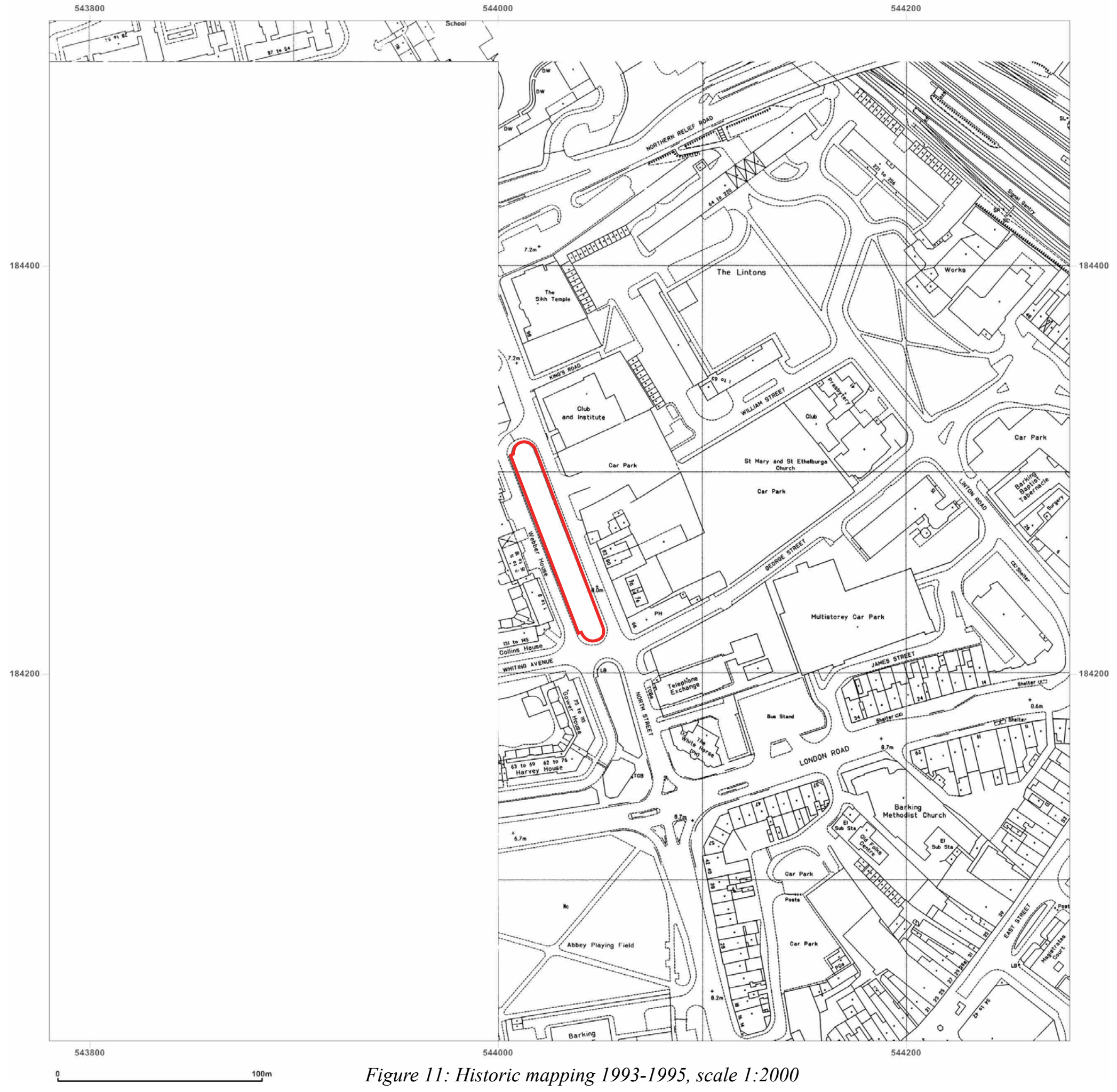


Figure 11: Historic mapping 1993-1995, scale 1:2000

Figure 17

NST16 - Site Matrix

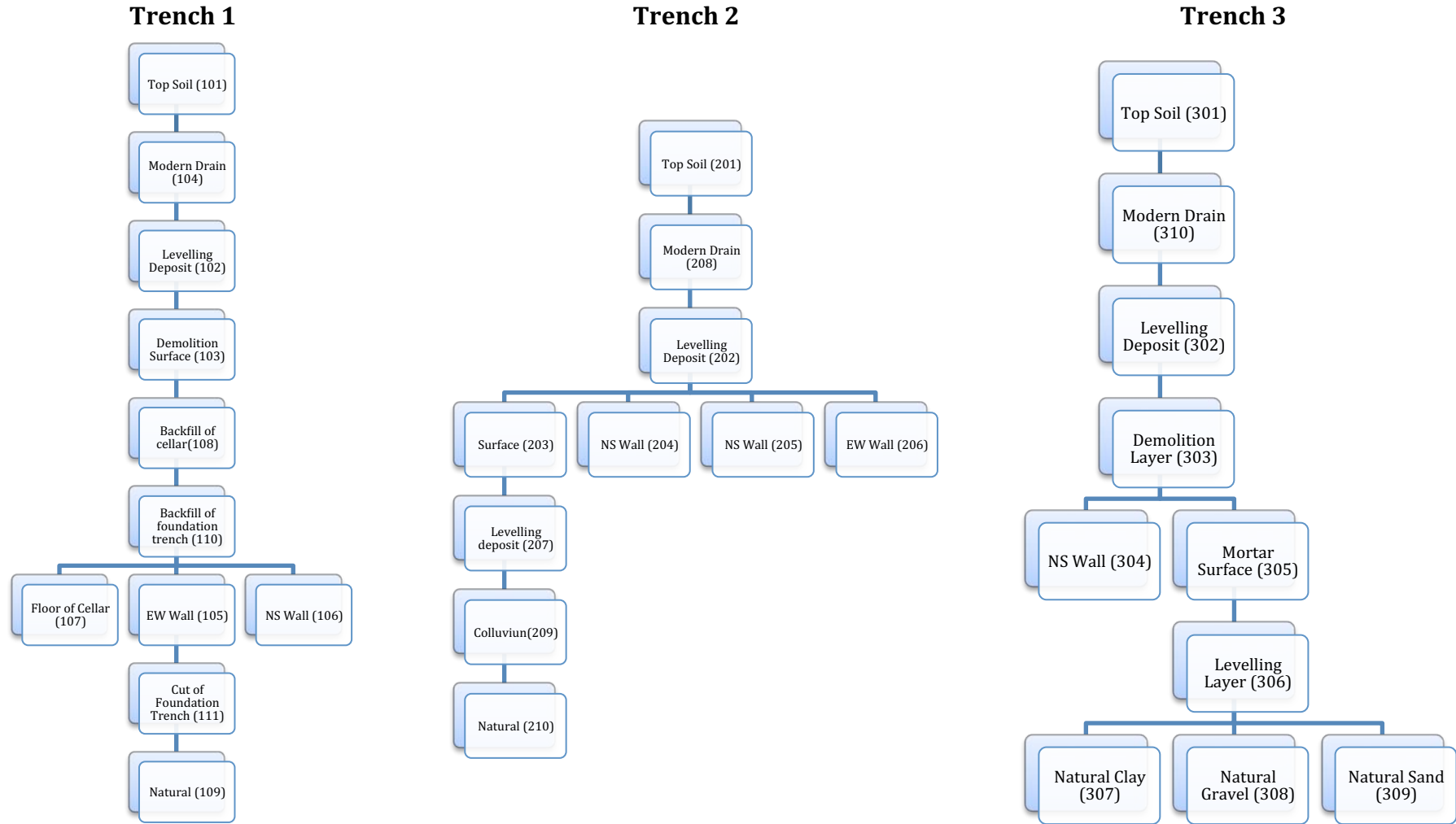
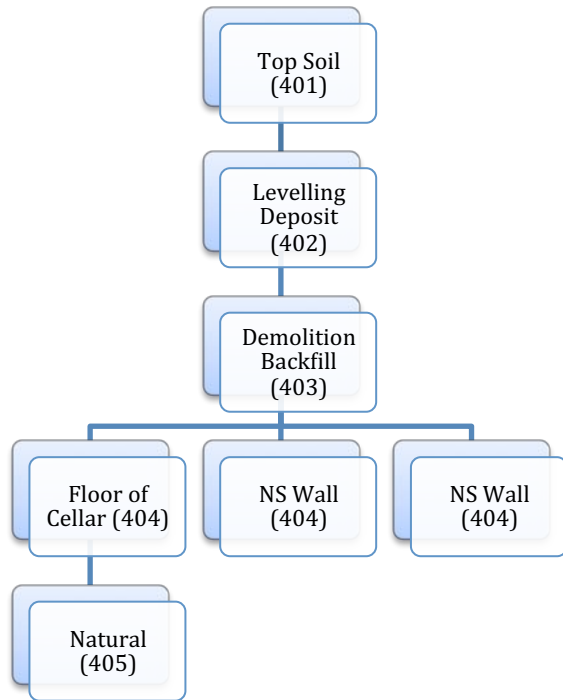
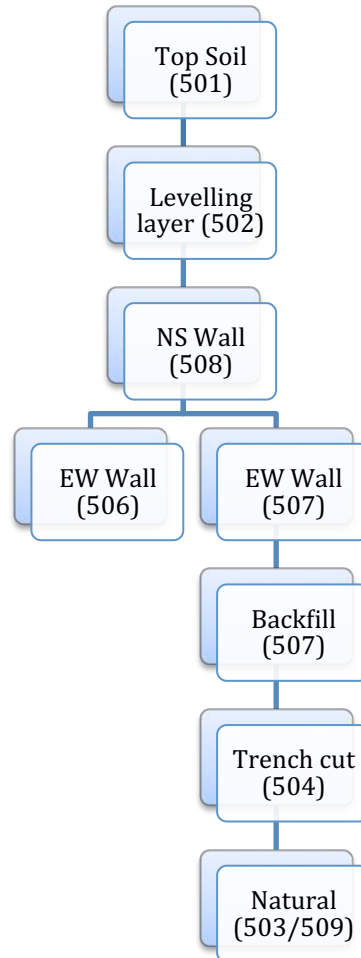


Figure 18

Trench 4



Trench 5



Trench 6

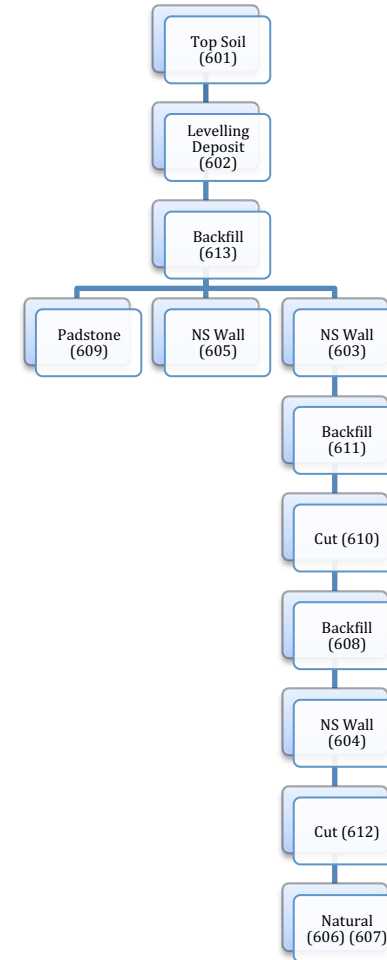


Plate 1. Aerial Photo 1945

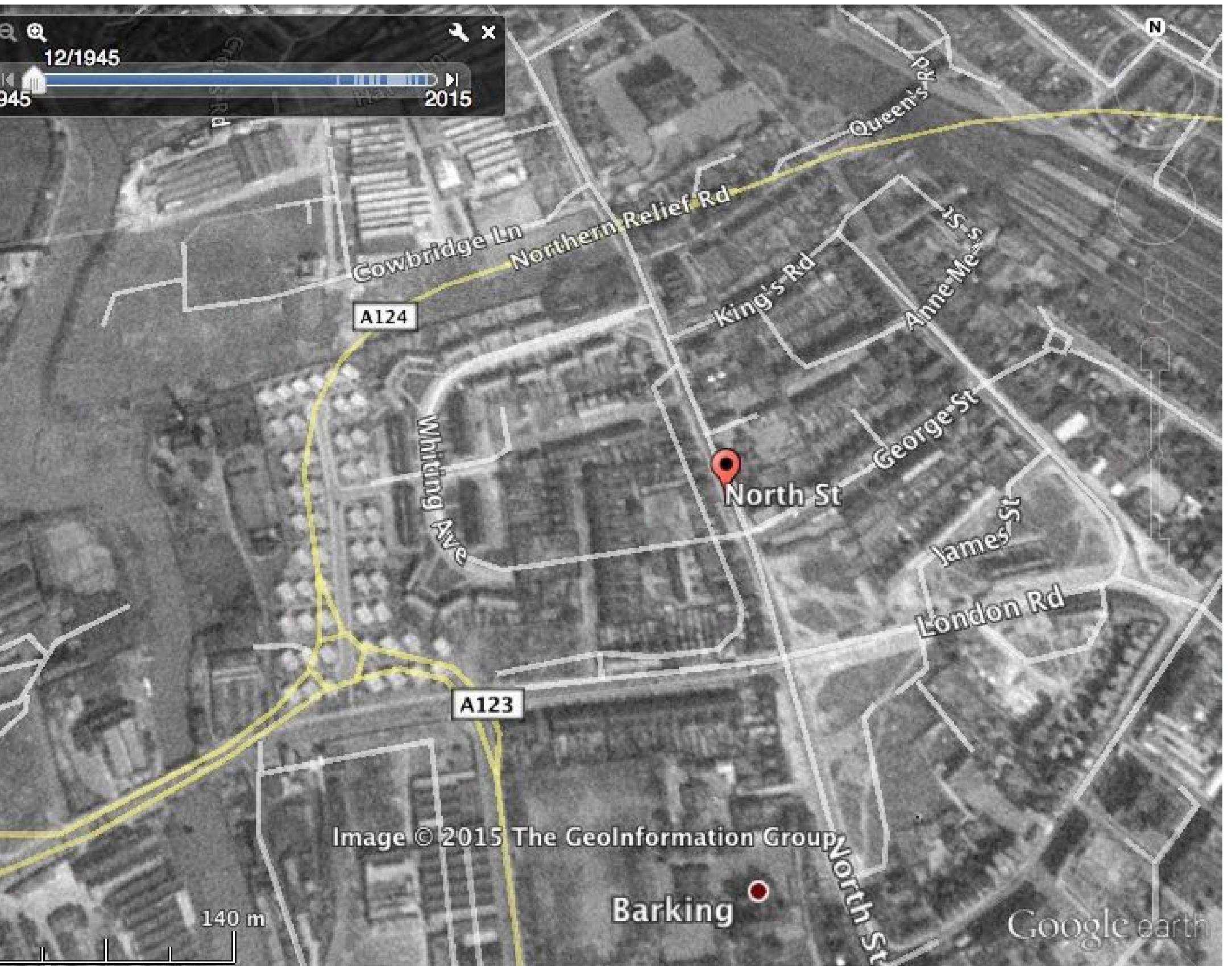


Plate 2. Aerial Photo 2015

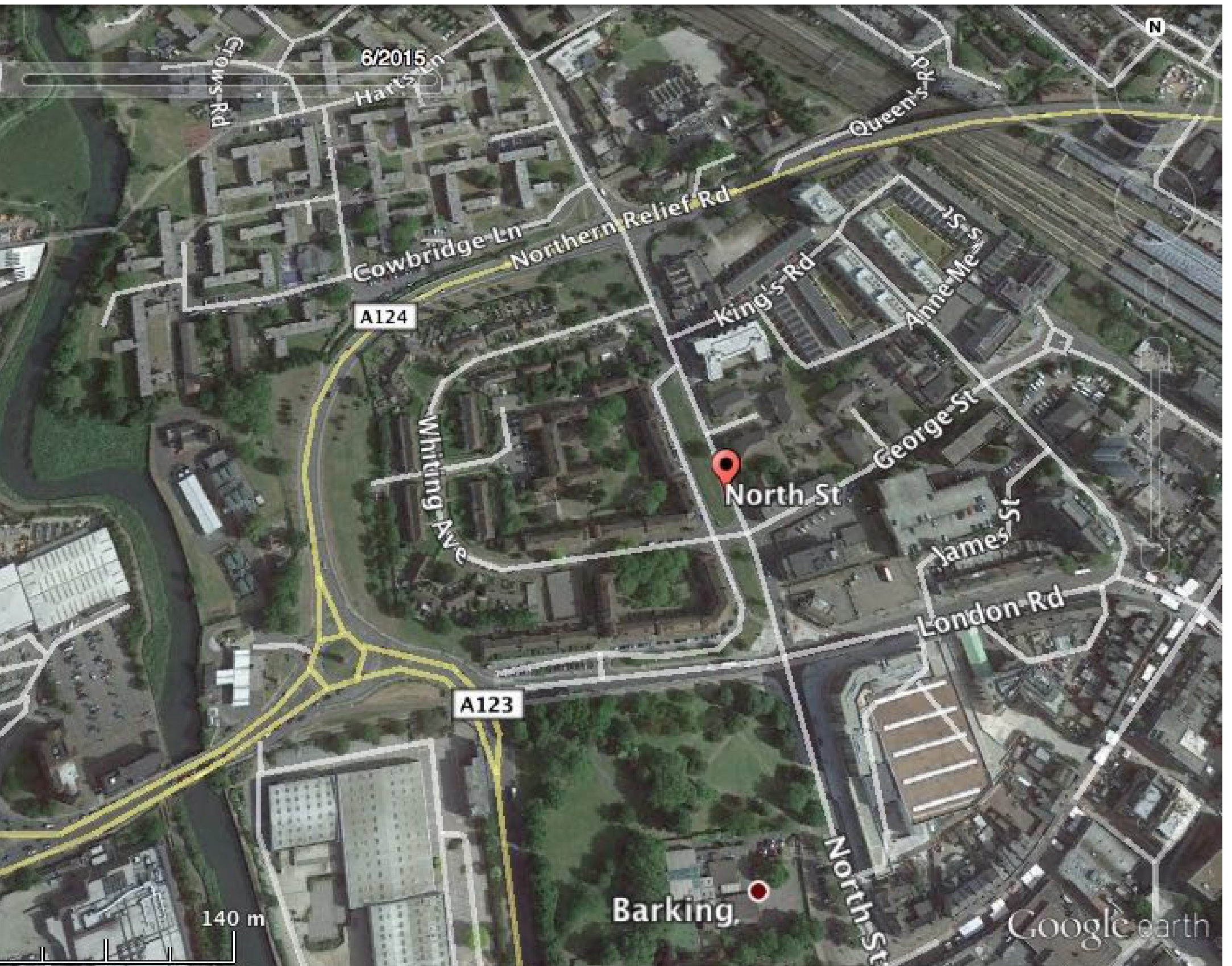


Plate 3. Site facing North



Plate 4. Site facing South



Plate 5. Trench 1 North wall, facing West



Plate 6. Trench 1 West wall facing West



Plate 7. Trench 2 West wall facing West



Plate 8. Trench 2 West and East wall facing West



Plate 9. Trench 3 West wall facing West



Plate 10. Metal Artefact



NST16 - T3 - (303)



Plate 11. Trench 4 West wall facing West



Plate 12. Trench 5 West wall facing West



Plate 13. Trench 5 sewer cut facing East



Plate 14. Trench 5 Clay Pipe Bowls



Plate 15. Trench 5 Clay Pipe Stems



Plate 16. Trench 6 facing West



Plate 17. Trench 6 facing East



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OASIS ID: zoeschof1-265403

Project details

Project name	Trial Trenching to land at front of 1-29 Webber House, North Street, Barking IG11 8JD
Short description of the project	Archaeological Trial Trenching to Land at front of 1-29 Webber House, North Street, Barking, Greater London IG11 8JD
Project dates	Start: 30-08-2016 End: 01-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NST16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/01778/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	1611964 - NMR No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	METAL CLOTHING FASTENER (CLOAK) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING Land at the front of 1-29 Webber House, North Street
Postcode	IG11 8JD
Study area	1600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 44028 84268 51.538411340984 0.077000347476 51 32 18 N 000 04 37 E

Lat/Long Datum	Point
Height OD / Depth	Unknown
	Min: 5.13m Max: 6.24m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Zoe Schofield
Project director/manager	Zoe Schofield
Project supervisor	Zoe Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Zoe Schofield
Physical Archive ID	NST16
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Glass"
Physical Archive notes	Unfired Clay pipes, pottery, metal clothes fastener (cloak) recovered.
Digital Archive recipient	Zoe Schofield
Digital Archive ID	NST16
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	GLAAS
Paper Archive ID	NST16
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Paper Archive notes	Pottery report and Clay Pipe report.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Trial Trenching of land at 1-29 Webber House, North Street, Barking IG11 8JD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, Z
Other bibliographic details	NST16
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Touchstone Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	www.touchstonearchaeology.com
Description	Final report including, photographs, drawings in plan and section, maps, aerial photograph, pottery report and clay pipe report.

URL

www. touchstone archaeology.com

Entered by

Mark Barratt (oasis@historicengland.org.uk)

Entered on

19 June 2017

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