# LAND AT RATHBONE MARKET, CANNING TOWN, E16 1EH: PHASE 1

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**Site Code: RBO10**

**Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Newham**

**Planning Application Number: 08/02263/LTGDC/LBNM**

**May 2011**

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

# LAND AT RATHBONE MARKET, CANNING TOWN, E16 1EH: PHASE 1

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

| **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** | |
|---|---|
| Project Number | K2312 |
| Report Number | R11043 |

| | Name & Title | Signature | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
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# LAND AT RATHBONE MARKET, CANNING TOWN, E16 1EH: PHASE 1

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Site Code:** | **RBO10** |
| **Local Planning Authority:** | **London Borough of Newham** |
| **Planning Application Number:** | **08/02263/LTGDC/LBNM** |
| **Central National Grid Reference:** | **TQ39618162** |
| **Written By:** | **Phil Frickers and Rebecca Haslam**<br>**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2011** |
| **Project Manager:** | **Chris Mayo (MIfA)** |
| **Commissioning Client:** | **CgMs Consulting** |


| | |
|---|---|
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**May 2011**




PCA Report Number: 11043

# CONTENTS



**FIGURES**



**APPENDICES**

# 1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of the first phase (henceforth termed Phase 1) of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Rathbone Market, Canning Town, London Borough of Newham, E16 1EH (Figure 1). The work was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd from the 31st August to the 7th September 2010 and 22nd and 23rd March 2011.

1.2 Three trenches were excavated during this phase of work.

1.3 Fluvial sand and gravel were found at the base of the sequence, which was sealed by alluvial clays and silts, capped by a deposit of peat. This was in turn sealed by alluvial clay. A deposit of made ground was found above this, which was capped by modern rubble.

# 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at Rathbone Market, Canning Town, E16 1EH in the London Borough of Newham. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, the field investigation was supervised by Phil Frickers and the site was project managed by Chris Mayo of PCA. The work was undertaken following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs (Gailey, 2010), and the site works were monitored by Jane Sidell of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) on behalf of the London Borough of Newham.

2.2 The results detailed in this document form Phase 1 of the archaeological evaluation at the site; the fieldwork that will form Phases 2 and 3 will be carried out in the future and will form part of a separate report.

2.3 Three trenches were excavated during Phase 1 (Figure 2). Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated between 31st August and 7th September 2010 prior to demolition of the existing market. Trench 3 was excavated post-demolition on the 22nd and 23rd March 2011.

2.4 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Newham in their Unitary Development Plan (Gailey 2010).

2.5 The site has been the subject of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Gailey 2007) which contains a full background.

2.6 The site is bordered to the north by Barking Road, to the south by Newham Way, to the east by Aviary Close and to the west by retail units. It is centred at National Grid Reference TQ39618162.

2.7 The site records will be archived at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code RBO10.

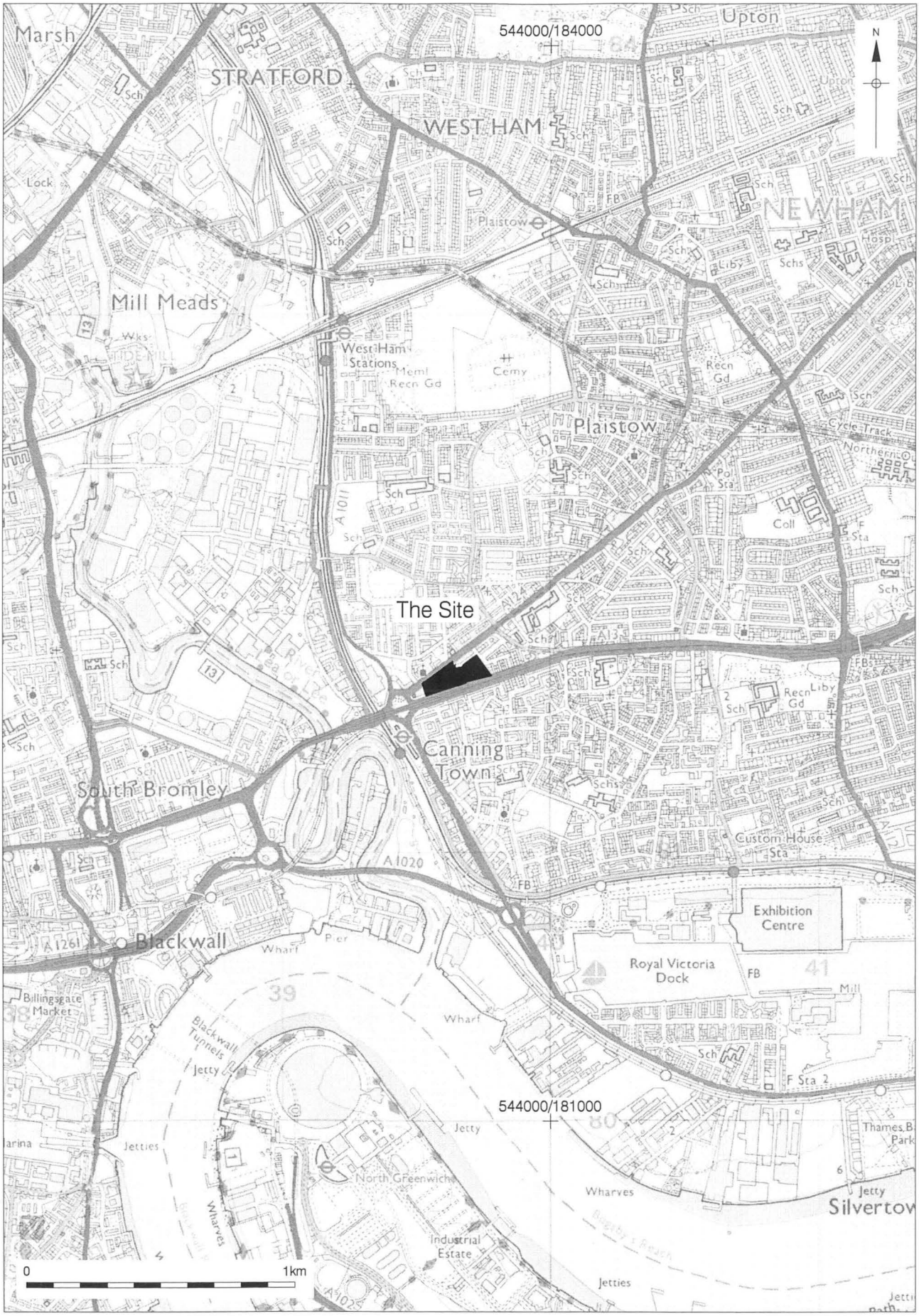





Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

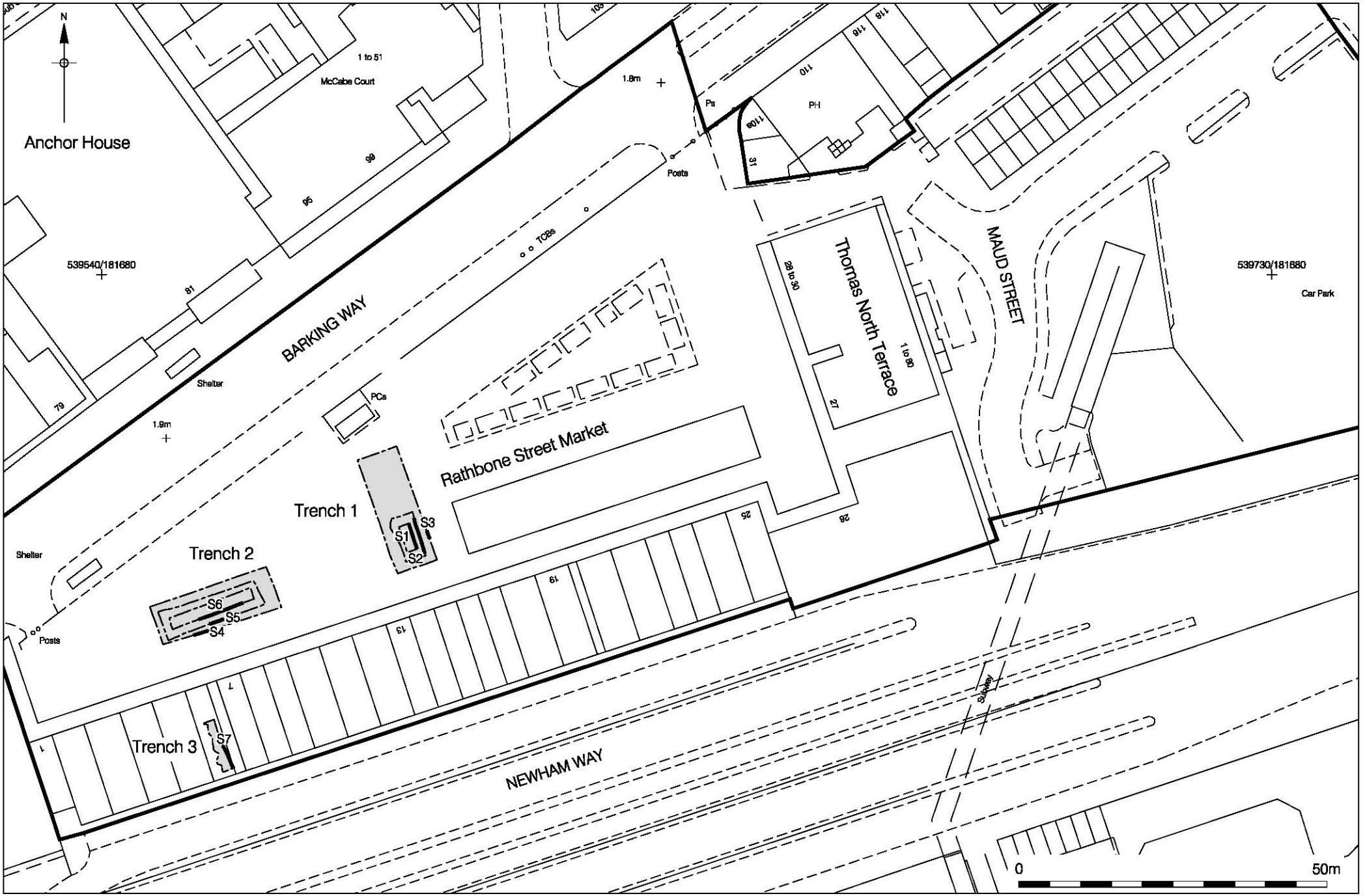





Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

# 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

## 3.1 National Policy

3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) "Planning for the Historic Environment", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.1.2 In short, government policies provide a framework which:

- Protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Protect the settings of these sites;
- Protect nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments;
- Has a presumption in favour of *in situ* preservation;
- In appropriate circumstances, requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions; and
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit *in situ* preservation

3.1.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

## 3.2 Local Policy

3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Newham, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. These objectives are summarised in the Borough's draft "Unitary Development Plan", 2001 (http://apps.newham.gov.uk/environment/udp/Chapters%20PDF/%203%20Environment%20Quality.pdf), which states:

> **Archaeology: Investigation, Excavation and Protection**
>
> Para. 3.114
> **"**Archaeological remains often provide the only evidence of the Borough's past. These are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use. The archaeology of the Borough is a community asset which should be preserved and the needs of the development balanced and assessed against this. Early considerations of and consultation on archaeological issues will maximise preservation in accordance with 'PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning'. The destruction of such remains should be avoided if possible and either left in situ if the remains are of national, or particular local interest, or excavated and recorded prior to development where remains are of lesser importance. Site layouts designed to retain archaeological features intact will be considered favourably by the Council."
>
> Para. 3.115
> **"**The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS-part of English Heritage) provides impartial advice to Newham Council. Sites of potential archaeological importance,

to which this policy relates, can be defined as any site within and Archaeological Priority Area (APA). APAs are defined by GLAAS as areas having particular interest or value (please refer to Map EQ6), or as sites where it can be reasonably shown from existing sources of information (most notably the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record) that some remains of archaeological importance may survive. For further information please refer to the SPG Note No. 19 'Archaeological Code of Practice'. An archaeological assessment (either a desktop or a primary field investigation) will normally be required for any development involving a site more than 0.4 acres within an APA. The Council will also require such an assessment for smaller sites within the APAs, and sites outside the APAs, where this is clearly justified by the archaeological sensitivity of the site. Developers should undertake early consultation with the Council, and recognised archaeological organisations, to avoid uncertainty and later delays."

POLICY EQ43:
THE COUNCIL WILL PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE BOROUGH. DEVELOPERS OF SITES OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A WRITTEN REPORT, AS PART OF THE APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMISSION, ON THE RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OR FIELD EVALUATION CARRIED OUT BY A SUITABLY QUALIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR; AND WHEN REMAINS OF IMPORTANCE ARE IDENTIFIED, THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK PRESERVATION OF THE REMAINS IN SITU. ON OTHER IMPORTANT SITES, WHERE THE BALANCE OF OTHER FACTORS IS IN FAVOUR OF GRANTING PLANNING PERMISSION BY MEANS OF THE IMPOSITION OF CONDITIONS ON THE GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION, AND POSSIBLY BY LEGAL AGREEMENTS, THE COUNCIL WILL ENSURE THAT ADEQUATE PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE PROTECTION, EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF REMAINS, AND THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF THE RECORDS OF EXCAVATION, PROVIDING A WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, INCLUDING RECORDS OF FINDS.

Para. 3.116
The council will promote co-operation between land owners, developers and archaeological organisations in accordance with the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group Code.
The site is located within an 'Archaeological Priority Area' as defined by the London Borough of Newham. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development area.

# 4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The underlying solid geology is thought to consist of Eocene London Clay overlain by Holocene gravel, sand and alluvium (British Geological Survey Sheet 256).

4.2 The site slopes gently towards the south, from a maximum height of 1.90m OD in the northwest corner to a minimum of 1.60m OD within the south of the site on Maud Street.

# 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from "Archaeological Desk Based Assessment on Land at Rathbone Market, Canning Town, London Borough of Newham" (Gailey, 2007).

## 5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The remains of a fossil forest, with associated floral and faunal remains including an elephant's tooth, were found at East India Dock to the southwest. Palaeolithic implements were also found on the east bank of the River Lea in the Plaistow area.

5.2.2 No Mesolithic or Neolithic remains have been unearthed in the vicinity.

5.2.3 The terrace gravels and the overlying silts, clays and peats of the Rivers Thames and Roding represent a series of palaeoenvironments that possessed considerable biodiversity, capable of providing rich resources to past populations. Characterised by relatively dry gravel eyots interspersed with channels and marshes, this environment provided areas of dry land suitable for settlement in close proximity to the bountiful plant and animal life that could be found in the adjacent wet areas. The archaeological record suggests that environments of this nature were often exploited by man throughout prehistory and it is therefore not surprising that evidence of Bronze and Iron Age activity has been found near the site. Notable structures include several timber trackways, which were presumably constructed across the marshes for ease of access, perhaps to fishing and hunting grounds. Other Bronze and Iron Age artefacts recovered from the area include wood, burnt flint and pottery from Butchers Row to the northeast, a "broadward" spearhead from Plaistow marshes, a sword that was recovered from Bow Creek, a socketed axe from Canning Town and a gold "stater" coin of Cunobelinus, unearthed in the Plaistow area.

## 5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Two drainage or boundary ditches and a cremation burial of Roman date were found at Cumberland School, Alexandra Street, to the northeast. No other Roman remains have been found in the vicinity of the site.

## 5.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 No Anglo-Saxon remains have been unearthed in the Canning Town area. Although some medieval remains have been unearthed to the southwest and east, it is likely that the site itself was situated in marginal wetland at this time.

**5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern**

5.5.1 The following statements are based on cartographic evidence, outlined in detail in the desk based assessment (Gailey, 2007).

5.5.2 The site continued to be situated in marshy environment throughout the early post-medieval period up to at least 1777, remaining in open land until the 1860s when it was eventually developed.

5.5.3 Canning Town began to grow in the early 1850s, accommodating workers from the mills and manufacturing industries distributed along Bow Creek and the Victoria Dock.

5.5.4 Rathbone Street and Swanscombe Street, which respectively crossed the centre and western sections of the site from north to south, had been constructed by 1869. Terraced housing fronting these streets therefore took up the bulk of the western half of the site at this time. By 1896 the entire site had been developed for residential purposes.

5.5.5 A block of shops fronting Barking Road had been cleared and replaced with a “Picture Theatre” by 1916.

5.5.6 The western section of the site was affected by bombing during World War II and was therefore subjected to clearance shortly afterwards, followed by some rebuilding in the 1950s. A second pocket of bomb damage may be situated to the east of Rathbone Street, which was left as open land.

5.5.7 The Rathbone Market was constructed by the architect T. E. North between 1961 and 1963 in the western section of the site. All residential housing had been cleared from the area by this time. Thomas North Terrace, a ten storey block of flats, was built to the immediate east, a public convenience was constructed to the east of Maud Street and a block of commercial units were erected to the north of this road.

5.5.8 By 1975, the properties situated along Aviary Street had been demolished and the eastern corner of the site became a car park.

# 6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gailey, 2010), the trenches were arranged in order to fully investigate the underlying drift geology and the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains.

6.2 Phase 1 of the evaluation comprised the excavation and investigation of three trenches designed to assess the archaeological sequence at the site (Figure 1). Further trenches will be excavated in the future, during Phases 2 and 3. The trenches that were dug during Phase 1 had the following dimensions:

| Trench | Dimensions (m) | Max depth (m) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 19.5 x 7 | 3.08 |
| 2 | 19.5 x 7 | 4.32 |
| 3 | 8.60 x 2.0 | 2.0 |

6.3 The trenches were excavated with a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation progressed through modern material until the top of the natural geology was discernable. Trenches 1 and 2 were stepped at a gradient of 1:1 to reach the natural geology. The evaluation programme was designed so that the third trench was excavated following piling and bulk excavation of made ground from the site as part of the development; Trench 3 was therefore excavated from a reduced ground level within the newly installed piled foundations.

6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in colour, monochrome slide and digital formats.

6.5 The trenches were surveyed using a GPS surveying system and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. A temporary benchmark was also established using the GPS in the northern portion of the site, which had a value of 4.18m OD.

# 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The character of this site consisted almost entirely of a sequence of natural deposits.

### 7.2 Trench 1: Phase 1- Holocene Fluvial and Alluvial Deposits

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was a loose mid orange brown sandy gravel, [1], seen in the base of the trench at a height of -0.75m OD. The sandy gravel presumably represents a relatively high energy fluvial deposit that may have formed in a fast flowing river channel.

7.2.2 A layer of light blue-grey clayey sand, [2], sealed the gravel, which sloped down gently from north to south. The top of this was observed at a level of -0.55m OD. The layer was interpreted as river alluvium, indicative of a reduction in the energy levels of the fluvial system.

7.2.3 Above this was a layer of dark reddish brown peat, [3], up to 0.50m in thickness. This shelved off almost completely at the south end of the trench. The maximum height at which this was seen was -0.10m OD. Peat-like deposits typically form in marsh-like facies, suggesting that water levels had dropped in this area of the site by the time this layer formed. This would have enabled vegetation to grow, which is essential to the formation of peaty deposits.

7.2.4 The whole trench was then covered by a layer of mid blue-grey alluvial clay, [4], indicative of a series of flooding episodes or a low energy aquatic environment. It therefore indicates a subsequent rise in water levels. The layer was up to 0.70m thick; the top was fairly flat with a maximum height of +0.20m OD.

7.2.5 The sequence of fluvial and alluvial deposits described above is illustrated in Figure 3, Sections 1 and 2.

### 7.3 Trench 2: Phase 1- Holocene Fluvial and Alluvial Deposits

7.3.1 The earliest deposit seen in Trench 2 was a layer of blue-grey clayey sand, [6], seen only at the east end of the trench. The top of the layer was found to be at a height of -1.70m OD. It most probably formed in a riverine environment, indicating that this section of the site was submerged when this layer was deposited.

7.3.2 Above this at the west end of the trench was a thick layer of peat, [7], the top of which sloped up steeply from east to west in the western side of the trench and sloped steeply from west to east in the eastern side of the trench. The top of this deposit probably slopes in this way as it was recut at some point after it formed by a channel, which silted up with alluvial clay [8] (described subsequently, see Figure 3, Section 6). The top of the deposit was observed at a maximum height of -0.61m OD, whilst two metres further east it was found at a level of -1.57m OD. A sondage was excavated at the extreme west end of the trench. This showed peat still present at a depth of -3.81m OD. The lack of gravel at this depth in sharp contrast to the sequence found in Trench 1, suggests that Trench 2 may be situated above an old river channel, which had silted up, hence the presence of the thick layer of peat. The channel did not contain flowing water when this deposit formed as it would need to be dry enough to allow vegetation to grow and wet enough to preserve the resulting organic remains in order to

enable peat to form. It was therefore probably marshy at this time.

7.3.3 Sealing these deposits was a thick layer of blue-grey alluvial clay, [8], which was up to 1.60m thick, indicative of an aquatic environment. The top was fairly flat and was observed at a maximum height of -0.09m OD, whilst the sides and base of the deposit sloped dramatically. The deposit probably silted up within a smaller, later river channel that cut through peat layer [7]. This is clearly illustrated in section (Figure 3, Sections 5 and 6).

**7.4 Trench 3: Phase 1- Holocene Fluvial and Alluvial Deposits:**

7.4.1 This trench contained several layers of fine natural sand, [20], [19], [18] and [17], which probably represent a series of fluvial channel deposits (Figure 3, Section 7). The base of the trench was at a height of -2.92m OD, and these sand layers filled the section to a height of -1.70m OD.

7.4.2 A layer of mid blue-grey alluvial clay, [16], sat directly above these sands with no peat in between (Figure 3, Section 7). This suggests that this area of the site remained underwater, although the energy levels of the fluvial system must have dropped somewhat in this location in order to enable these finer particles to settle. It is probable that this deposit represents silting up of the channel. Nominally the top of this deposit was -0.90m OD, the level form which the trench was initially excavated.

**7.5 Trench 1: Phase 2- Late Post-Medieval Ground Reclamation**

7.5.1 The alluvial layers described above were sealed by [5], a thick layer of dumped mid brown clayey-silt up to 1.20m in thickness, the top of the deposit being at a height of +1.48m OD. This was interpreted as ground-raising material, dumped in order to reclaim the site from the river (Figure 3, Sections 2 and 3).

**7.6 Trench 2: Phase 2- Late Post-Medieval Ground Reclamation**

7.6.1 Mirroring the sequence in Trench 1, a thick layer of mid brown clayey-silt, [9], sealed the alluvial deposits in Trench 2 (Figure 3, Section 5). This dumped layer was up to 1.40m thick with a top height of +1.37m OD. It was interpreted as a layer of made ground, dumped in order to reclaim this wet land from the river.

**7.7 Trench 1: Phase 3- 20th Century**

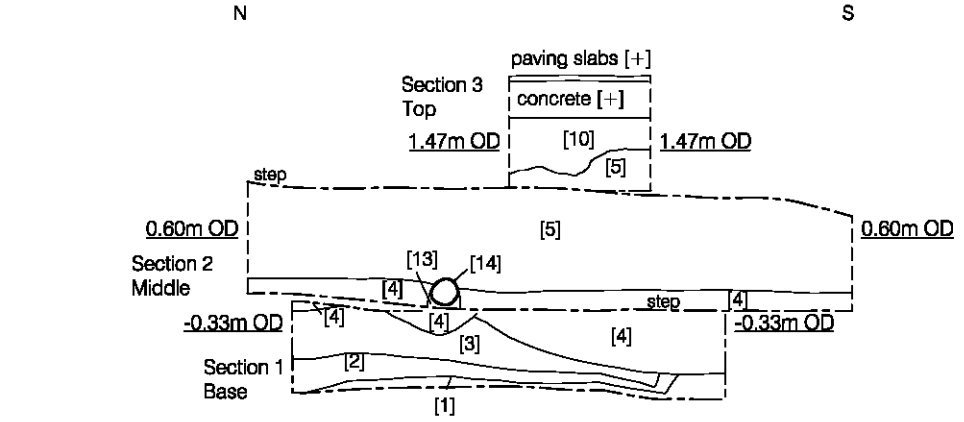
7.7.1 A modern ceramic pipe, [14], was found in alluvial layer [4]. No obvious construction cut to ground level was visible suggesting that the pipe had been tunnelled through this deposit in horizontal bore hole [12] (Figure 3, Section 2).

7.7.2 Above this was a layer of modern demolition rubble [10], which extended upwards to ground level, the top being at a height of +2.12m OD (Figure 3, Section 3).

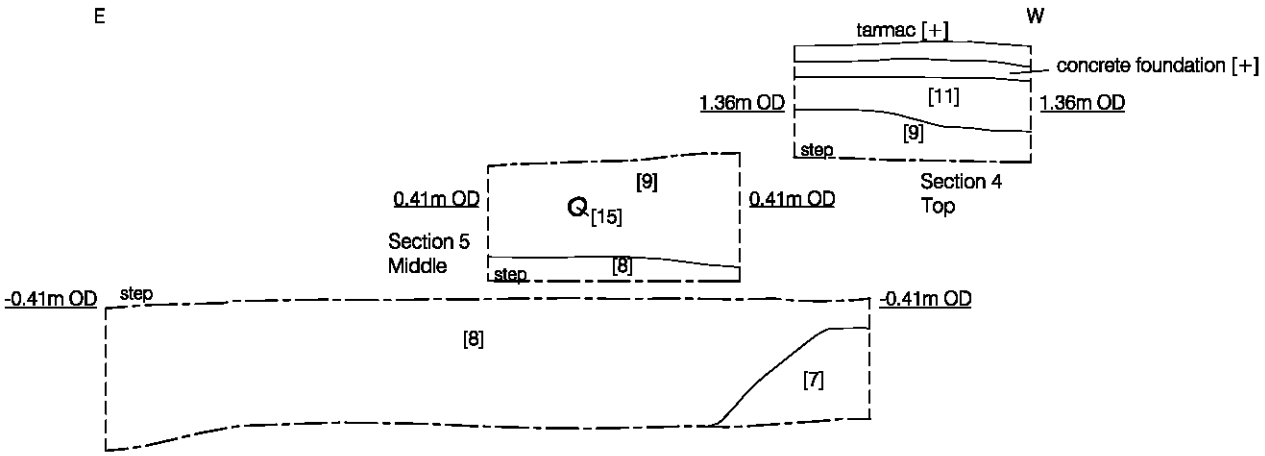
**7.8 Trench 2: Phase 3: 20th Century**

7.8.1 At the top of the sequence, a modern ceramic pipe, [15], was observed, which was sealed by a layer of modern demolition debris, [11] (Figure 3, Section 4). This deposit extended up to the very top of the trench, where it was observed at a maximum height of +2.51m OD (modern

ground level).

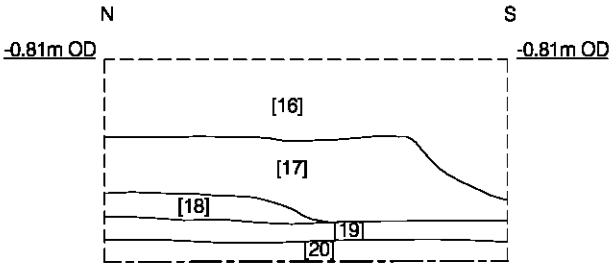



Sections 1 - 3
Trench 1
West Facing




Section 6
Base

Section 6
Trench 2
North Facing




Section 7
Trench 3
(only shows the bottom portion
containing clay and natural sand)
West Facing

0 4m



Figure 3
Sections 1 - 7
1:75 at A4

# 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Sandy gravel, presumably a Holocene, fluvial deposit, was only seen once on the site towards the east. Elsewhere at the base of the sequences were layers of fine sand and clayey sand which also demonstrated fluvial and alluvial deposition in an aquatic environment of varying energy levels.

8.2 Peat sealed these deposits towards the east, suggesting that the site dried out somewhat, enabling vegetation to decompose in a marshy environment. Further west, where the gravel seemed to drop away rapidly, a thickness of three metres of peat was recorded. This is considered to represent the filling of a large antiquated natural channel, which may have been aligned approximately N-S.

8.3 The last natural deposit was a substantial layer of blue-grey alluvial clay, the result of flooding episodes from the nearby Rivers Thames and Lea. A similar deposit also appears to infill a small natural channel that cuts through the peat in Trench 2.

8.4 Human activity was marked by the thick layer of dumped clayey silt laid, no doubt, to reclaim a previously marshy area adjacent to the rivers.

8.5 Finally on this site was a layer of modern demolition. This is considered to have originated from intense bombing which the area suffered during the Second World War or from the subsequent demolition of the surviving buildings prior to the construction of Rathbone Market in the 1960s.

8.6 At this stage it is intended that the environmental samples which were recovered from the alluvial sequence during this Phase 1 evaluation will be assessed once the later phases of archaeological work at the site are complete. At that point, once further samples may have been obtained, the site will be environmentally assessed as a whole to provide a more meaningful dataset.

# 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 PCA would like to thanks Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting for commissioning this project and Jane Sidell of English Heritage for monitoring it.

9.2 We also thank the demolition contractor for their assistance during the first stage of fieldwork and Sisk for their assistance during the second stage.

9.3 The authors would like to thanks Mike Bazley of PCA for his work on-site, Sophie White for logistics, Nathalie Barrett for survey and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

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# APPENDIX 1: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-100824

**Project details**

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | An archaeological Evaluation on Land at Rathbone Market, Canning Town, E16 1EH: Phase 1 |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Rathbone Market, Canning Town, London Borough of Newham, E16 1EH. The work was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd from the 31st August to the 7th September 2010 and 22nd and 23rd March 2011. Three trenches were excavated during this phase of work. Fluvial sand and gravel were found at the base of the sequence, which was sealed by alluvial clays and silts, capped by a deposit of peat. This was in turn sealed by alluvial clay. A deposit of made ground was found above this, which was capped by modern rubble. |
| Project dates | Start: 31-08-2010 End: 23-03-2011 |
| Previous/future work | No / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | RBO10 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing |
| Current Land use | Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport |
| Monument type | NONE |
| Significant Finds | NONE |
| Methods & techniques | 'Sample Trenches' |
| Development type | Housing estate |
| Development type | Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.) |
| Development type | Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.) |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (e.g. As a condition) |

**Project location**

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON NEWHAM CANNING TOWN Rathbone Market |
| Postcode | E161EH |
| Study area | 5575.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 3961 8162 51.5157268429 0.01228241420130 51 30 56 N 000 00 44 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: -1.70m Max: -0.75m |

**Project creators**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. |
| Project brief originator | GLAAS |
| Project design originator | Suzanne Gailey |
| Project director/manager | Chris Mayo |
| Project supervisor | Phil Frickers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Consultancy |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | CgMs |

**Project bibliography 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Rathbone Market, Canning Town, E16 1EH: Phase 1 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Frickers, P. and Haslam, R. |
| Date | 2011 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. |
| Place of issue or publication | Brockley, London |
| Description | A4, ring bound document with a white ring-bound spine and a blue cover. |

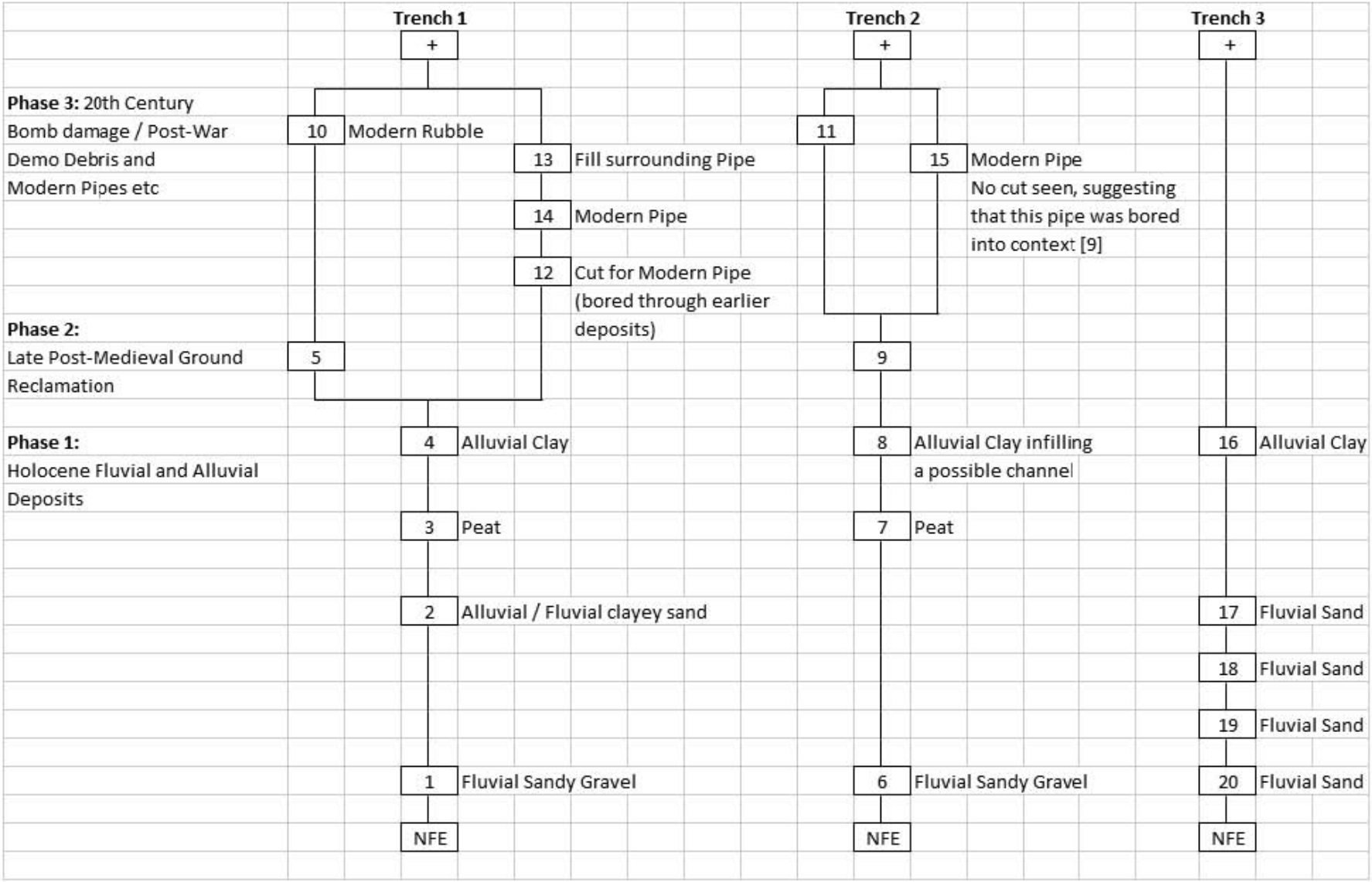
| | |
|---|---|
| Entered by | Rebecca Haslam (rhaslam@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 12 May 2011 |

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

| Site Code | Context No. | Type | Description | Trench No. | Plan No. | Section / Elevation | Dimensions N-S (m) | Dimensions E-W (m) | Dimensions Depth / Thickness (m) | Highest Level (mOD) | Lowest Level (mOD) | Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBO10 | 1 | Layer | Mid yellowish orange sandy gravel of fluvial origin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19.5 | 7 | 0.25 | -0.75 | -0.84 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 2 | Layer | Light blue grey clayey sandy alluvium | 1 | N/A | 1 | 19.5 | 7 | 0.28 | -0.55 | -0.88 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 3 | Layer | Dark reddish brown peat-like deposit | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 0.48 | -0.1 | -0.73 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 4 | Layer | Mid blue grey alluvial clay | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19.5 | 7 | 0.77 | 0.2 | 0.07 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 5 | Layer | Mid brown clay dump layer | 1 | 1 | 2, 3 | 19.5 | 7 | 1.27 | 1.48 | 1.22 | 2 |
| RBO10 | 6 | Layer | Light blue grey clayey silty sandy alluvium | 2 | N/A | 6 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | -1.7 | -1.7 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 7 | Layer | Dark reddish brown peat-like deposit | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 19.5 | 3.2 | -0.61 | -3.81 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 8 | Layer | Mid blue grey alluvial clay | 2 | 2 | 5, 6 | 7 | 19.5 | 1.57 | -0.09 | -0.19 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 9 | Layer | Mid brown clayey silt dump layer | 2 | 2 | 4, 5 | 7 | 19.5 | 1.6 | 1.37 | 1.16 | 2 |
| RBO10 | 10 | Layer | Demolition debris | 1 | N/A | 1 | 19.5 | 7 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.25 | 3 |
| RBO10 | 11 | Layer | Demolition debris | 2 | N/A | 4 | 7 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 0.71 | 1.66 | 3 |
| RBO10 | 12 | Cut | Modern cut for a ceramic pipe, which appears to have been bored through earlier deposits | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 3 |
| RBO10 | 13 | Fill | Fill of [12], surrounding pipe [13] | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 3 |
| RBO10 | 14 | Pipe | Ceramic Sewage or water pipe | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 3 |

| Site Code | Context No. | Type | Description | Trench No. | Plan No. | Section / Elevation | Dimensions N-S (m) | Dimensions E-W (m) | Dimensions Depth / Thickness (m) | Highest Level (mOD) | Lowest Level (mOD) | Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBO10 | 15 | Pipe | Ceramic Sewage or water pipe | 2 | N/A | 5 | N/A | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.51 | 0.31 | 3 |
| RBO10 | 16 | Layer | Mid blue grey alluvial clay | 3 | N/A | 7 | 8.5 | 2 | 0.7 | -0.89 | -1.19 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 17 | Layer | Loose light grey sand | 3 | N/A | 7 | 8.5 | 2 | 0.85 | -1.7 | -2.32 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 18 | Layer | Loose mid grey brown sand | 3 | N/A | 7 | 8.5 | 2 | 0.25 | -2.24 | -2.52 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 19 | Layer | Loose light orange brown sand | 3 | N/A | 7 | 8.5 | 2 | 0.25 | -2.48 | -2.54 | 1 |
| RBO10 | 20 | Layer | Loose mid grey sand | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8.5 | 2 | 0.27 | -2.7 | -2.74 | 1 |

## APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



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