# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT VOSA 16, DRAPER'S FIELD, LEYTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF WALTHAM FOREST E15 2AQ

## LONDON BOROUGH OF WALTHAM FOREST

**SITE CODE: ODF11**

**REPORT NO: R11113**

**NOVEMBER 2011**

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

# An Archaeological Watching Brief at VOSA 16, Draper's Field, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest E15 2AQ

**Written by Phil Frickers**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**October 2011**

**NGR: TQ 3837 8553**

**Report Number: R11113**

**Project Manager: Helen Hawkins**

**Site Code: ODF11**

**LAG No.: LAG31/222**

**Commissioning Client: Atkins Ltd**

**Contractor:**

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**October 2011**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

# Site Name

VOSA 16, Draper's Field, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest E15 2AQ

# Type of project

Archaeological Watching Brief

Quality Control

| Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code | | | K2608 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | Name & Title | Signature | Date |
| Text Prepared by: | P Frickers | | 10.11.11 |
| Graphics Prepared by: | H Baxter | | 10.11.11 |
| Graphics Checked by: | J Brown | Josephine Brown | 21.11.11 |
| Project Manager Sign-off: | H Hawkins | | 21.11.11 |

| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 1 (GLAAS Comments) | 25.11.2011 | HH | HH |
| | | | |

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**CONTENTS**

# 1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at VOSA Area 16, Draper's Field, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E15 2AQ. The work was carried out by BAM plc between 26th September 2011 and 5th October 2011.

1.2 Five drainage trenches and eight manholes were excavated and monitored in the northwest area of the site.

1.3 Truncated fluvial sands and gravels were found, which in places were sealed by alluvial sandy clay. This was in turn sealed by a deposit of made ground below the works for the recent playing field. The natural deposits were truncated by the construction of the playing field.

1.4 Part of one large cut was seen, which possibly related to 19th century brick making on the site. The site was extensively truncated by levelling and terracing, presumably for the construction of the sports ground. .

# 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Atkins Ltd to carry out archaeological monitoring of intrusive service trenching. The following is a report of work carried out at VOSA Area 16 Draper's Field, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest E15 2AQ, between 26th September and 5th October 2011. The field work was supervised by Phil Frickers and the site project managed by Helen Hawkins of PCA. The work was undertaken following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (PCA 2011), and the site works were monitored by Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) on behalf of the London Borough of Waltham Forest.

2.2 The archaeological works related to condition no.16 of planning application 2011/0623 for the VOSA Area 16 Draper's Field. A watching brief was specified by GLAAS to monitor and record all intrusive service trenching.

2.3 The consented works comprised:

*Temporary Athletes' Village Operational Support Area (VOSA) to provide back of house services during the London Olympic and Paralympic Games 2012 (from 1st September 2011 - 31st December 2012), comprising: erection of a 13 metre high tented warehouse building; an administration building; WC building; 1 x pedestrian & 1 x vehicle accrediation area structures; refrigeration storage unit; 28 shipping containers and an Outer Perimeter Fence (OPF) and demarcation fence. Provision for 24 parking spaces, 44 parking spaces for buggies and, associated alterations and landscaping*

2.4 The work followed the methodology set out in the GLAAS Standards for Archaeological Work (2009): 2. Written Schemes of Investigation, 3. Fieldwork, 4. Reporting, Dissemination and Publication.

2.5 The site is bordered to the south by Temple Mills Lane, to the east by High Road, Leyton, to the west by the Olympic development and to the north by housing units. It is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3827 8553.

2.6 The site records will be archived at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code ODF11.

# 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 Archaeology in the London Borough of Waltham Forest: Waltham Forest Unitary Development Plan: First Review 2006

Archaeological Heritage

BHE17

**The Council will ensure the preservation, protection and where possible the enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough.**

**8.86** The history of Waltham Forest dates from the time of the earliest settlements in the Forest. Archaeology is an important way in which greater knowledge about the history of the borough can be discovered. However, the opportunity to carry out archaeological investigations usually only arises during the course of new development when foundations are exposed.

**8.87** The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service has defined a number of Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) which have been identified as having particular archaeological interest. Some of the APZs are extensive and include the whole of the Lee Valley, the valleys of The Ching and The Fillebrook Rivers and areas around former Saxon and

Mediaeval settlements such as Chingford, Walthamstow, Leyton, Highams Park and Leytonstone.

**8.88** The Council will seek to encourage the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough. When any development involving a site of 0.16 hectares or more is proposed within the archaeological priority zones (as shown on the Proposals Map and Schedule 36), or for any site identified by a recognised archaeological authority, the archaeological significance of the site will be considered. The Council may require a preliminary archaeological site evaluation before development proposals are considered.

**8.89** The Council will seek to ensure that the most important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved in situ, and if necessary, are made available for public viewing.

**8.90** Sites of archaeological significance or potential not requiring preservation in situ shall have provision made for preservation by record through an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and excavation to be undertaken by a professionally qualified archaeological consultant or specialist archaeological organisation before and during the process of development. Such provision shall also include the subsequent analysis, interpretation and in appropriate cases, presentation to the public of the archaeological results and finds.

**8.91** There are also a number of less extensive APZs. For proposed developments involving a site of 0.16 hectares or more within the APZs, the Council will liaise with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) in order to assess the archaeological significance of the site. Where appropriate, a preliminary archaeological site evaluation or desk-based assessment may be required by the Council before such proposals are considered.

**8.92** The most important archaeological remains and their setting should be permanently preserved. Developers can help to achieve this by, for example, preparing sympathetic designs and using foundations which avoid disturbing remains altogether. If the physical preservation of remains is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of “preservation by record” may be an acceptable alternative.

**8.93** The Council will promote co-operation between landowners, developers, and archaeological organisations in accordance with the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice which it recognises and endorses.

3.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Borough's UDP.

3.4 The archaeological works relate to condition no.16 of planning application 2011/0623 for the VOSA Area 16 Draper's Field. A watching brief was specified by GLAAS to monitor and record all intrusive service trenching.

**Site Works**

3.5 Localised excavation was carried out of new service runs and insertion of new manholes. There was no general site topsoil strip.

**Aims and Objectives**

3.6 The main purpose of the watching brief was to identify the thickness, type and date of the below ground deposits on the site and assess the nature of deposits surviving.

3.7 The watching brief sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.

# 4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The underlying solid geology is thought to consist of Palaeocene Lambeth Group (Woolwich and Reading Beds) mottled clay with sand and pebble beds overlain by Quaternary Taplow gravel river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey Sheet 256).

4.2 The site slopes gently down from south to the north. At the north end of the site a typical present ground level value is 6.30m OD. Leyton High Road, immediately east of the site, is three to four metres above this level suggesting the site has been terraced into the landscape.

# 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 This section is largely based on the *Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Values* (2007) written by ARUP Archaeological Consulting for Stratford City Development Ltd. The Stratford City site is located directly to the south-west of the Draper's Field site.

**5.2 Prehistory**

5.2.1 There is evidence that the landscape of Stratford and Leyton has been a site of human activity since the Palaeolithic period. The River Lea was the main watercourse through the area, which, together with its tributaries, has moved across the landscape over time. Where elevated areas are preserved beneath the present ground surface, there exists a high probability for locating former occupation and living horizons of prehistoric date.

5.2.2 Palaeolithic material has been located within gravel deposits lying below the modern floodplain, including hand axes and flint tool flakes labelled as coming from the Temple Mills area. Two hand axes were recovered from the bank to the north of the railway yards in the vicinity of the site.

5.2.3 Excavations at the Stratford Box during the CTRL works, located immediately to the south of the site, revealed a series of river channels and recovered material dating from the middle Bronze Age and included timber structures of this date and from the Iron Age. Several burials and other prehistoric activity have been found in recent excavations to the west of Carpenter's Road, to the southeast of the subject site. It is likely that prehistoric people settled on elevated land and exploited the resources of the surrounding area.

### 5.3 Roman

5.3.1 During the Roman period the River Thames would have served as the main transport and trade route for Londinium while the River Lea would have granted access to the city's hinterland. It is also possible that the London to Colchester Roman Road crossed the area. Excavations in Romford Road and to the west of the site have revealed evidence of earlier Roman road surfaces and associated ditches. Approximately 1km to the south of the subject site, Roman burials have been found in recent excavations.

### 5.4 Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 Timber features associated with river channels, such as the Channelsea, were recorded during the excavations at the Stratford Box. These included a well-preserved Saxon age wattle hurdle and timbers that may have formed part of a bridge. A number of timbers, assumed to be post-medieval, were dated to the Saxon period.

5.4.2 At the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), the Manor of Ham (meaning 'low lying pasture'), positioned to the south of the subject site and believed to be the core of what are now East Ham and West Ham, was owned by '*Alestan*', a freeman of Essex. It was listed in the Domesday Survey for 1086. The old English *Stroeford*, which means 'the place where a Roman Road crosses a river' was recorded as a place name in 1087.

5.4.3 The Bow and Channelsea bridges were built between 1100 and 1118, connected by a causeway that took traffic over the Lea and the Channelsea Rivers. This causeway became the road now known as High Street/Broadway and settlements quickly developed along either side. Stratford was the final village before London for drovers bringing cattle from Essex, instigating the development of thriving butchery, tanning and leather working industries in the area. The village became an early industrial centre processing corn from the 11th century and in the 13th and 14th centuries fulling mills became established, all making good use of the many watercourses for washing, power and transport.

5.4.4 Stratford Langthorne Abbey was founded in 1135 and its location and continual expansion had a direct influence on the people and use of the land in the vicinity.

5.4.5 John de Preston, a citizen and corder of London, founded the Manor of Chobham to the south of the site around AD 1329-31. It was named after Thomas de Chobham who held the title between 1343 and 1356. The estate was bought and sold many times, being held variously with Ruckholts Manor in Leyton, the manors of Burnells and West Ham in West Ham and as part of the Henniker family estate. Given its status as a land holding, and the absence of obvious documentary evidence for a rich high status dwelling, it is likely that it consisted of a centralised manorial farming complex with a layout of domestic and agricultural structures evolving over time.

### 5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Early in the 17$^{th}$ century the area was divided into four administrative wards, one of which was Stratford. Post-medieval industrial development including the manufacturing of gunpowder and textiles, porcelain and printing resulted in a growth of the size of the settlement.

5.5.2 Chobham Manor is illustrated on John Rocque's map published between 1744-46. A pathway leading from the manor to the eastern bank of the Channelsea River is clearly shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of mid-19$^{th}$ century date and follows the alignment of a field boundary shown on Rocque's map, suggesting the path may have been present at this earlier time.

5.5.3 The 1844 London Metropolitan Building Act restricted toxic and noxious industries within London, resulting in many of these being relocated to the Stratford region. Concurrent with this expansion was the demolition of many of the mills that housed the earlier works and raising of ground levels within marshy areas with the dumping of rubbish. The drainage system of the wider area was rebuilt towards the end of the 19$^{th}$ century as sewers were laid and the old channels and ditches filled in. Undated river channels were uncovered during works by the London Borough of Newham in c.1976 to the immediate south east of the site.

5.5.4 As Stratford was becoming a focus for industrial activity during the early-19th century the requirement for transport became paramount. By 1839 the Eastern Counties Railway (ECR) established a small repair depot at Stratford Station. In 1839/40 a major junction of the ECR was constructed and the Engineering works were relocated to the north of the site in 1847. The construction of locomotives commenced in 1851 with 500 having been completed by 1890 and a further 500 in the 9 years following. In 1862 the ECR became a part of the Great Eastern Railway GER. The GER High Meads Loop was constructed here during the mid-19th century.

5.5.5 At some time between 1896 and 1920, the expansion of the railways resulted in the demolition of the buildings of Chobham Manor. By 1920, the railway depot, including the new facility at Temple Mills, occupied 133 acres and employed several thousand workers. The depot was located to the south of the Draper's Fields site.

### 5.6 Modern

5.6.1 Stratford and Leyton were heavily bombed during World Wars I and II. This included an intense aerial attack in 1940 resulting in mass evacuation, and V1 and V2 rocket attacks in 1944-45. The area to the east of the site was hit by at least 61 bombs and a V2 rocket.

5.6.2 The site occupies the former Drapers Ground, a disused brickfield laid out in 1894 as a playing field for their school by the Drapers Company. The site was used as a sports field until the present day.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Eight new manhole locations were monitored (Manholes MH16-2J, K, L, M, I, H, G and F). Five drain runs in the north-east of the site were also monitored (A, B, C, D and E). Locations are shown on Figure 2; dimensions are given in Table 1.

| Location | Length | Width | Depth |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drain Run A | 30m | 2.2m | 2.40m |
| Drain Run B | 38m | 2.2m | 1.35m |
| Drain Run C | 23m | 2.2m | 1.20m |
| Drain Run D | 24m | 1.5m | 2.20m |
| Drain Run E | 22m | 1.5m | 2.10m |
| MH16-2M | 6.50m E-W | 5.95m N-S | 2.40m |
| MH16-2I | 2.80m | 2.80m | 1.90m |
| MH16-2H | 2.80m | 2.80m | 1.90m |
| MH16-2L | 4.4m | 4.4m | 1.40m |
| MH16-2K | 4.4m | 4.4m | 1.45m |
| MH16-2J | 4.4m | 4.4m | 1.20m |
| MH16-2F | 1.00m N-S | 0.80m E-W | 0.80m |
| MH16-2G | 4.00m | 4.00m | 1.40m |

Table 1: Location dimensions

6.2 Excavation of trenches was by 360 mechanical excavator. Manholes M, L, K and J and drain runs A B and C were stepped to achieve depths of up to 2.40m bgl. Drain runs C, D and E were were dug with the assistance of trench boxes to their base of up to 2.20m in depth. This methodology limited the observation of deposits in the drain runs.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 A general sequence was seen across the site comprising natural deposits, redeposited material; and made ground. Manhole references have been abbreviated to their final letter only.

7.2 The earliest deposit seen on site was natural yellowish brown sand [6] seen at a depth of 4.00m OD in manhole M. This layer, together with orangey brown coarse sands and gravels, and light yellowish brown sandy gravels [5], [8] and [14] is considered to be probable Holocene fluvial deposits. The fluvial deposits were present at a variety of depths up to 5.20m OD,and across all the interventions. Some ferrous staining was present from water action with minerals.

7.3 In the east of the site (Manhole I, drain runs D and E) a localised area of yellow/orangey brown natural clay [15] was observed, present at a level of 4.40m OD. This was present in the base of the trench and had a thickness of at least 0.35m. The relationship between [15], [14] and [6] was unclear due to the nature of the excavation.

7.4 An area of light yellowish brown sandy clay [4], perhaps 55m x 10m, was present down the western edge of the site, in A, B, C, M, L and K. This layer was up to 0.35m thick and it was located at 5.15m OD. This layer seemed to have been truncated away to the east and the trenches were not deep enough to reveal it to the south. This is considered to be an alluvial layer.

7.5 A layer of redeposited gravel [7] was seen on the site in B, C and K above the in situ natural deposits. The gravel contained modern inclusions.

7.6 Towards the northwest corner of the site, part of a large cut [12] was encountered during excavation of drain run A. This cut measured c. 6m x 6m and continued south-west of the trench. The pit was up to 700mm deep. It was partly backfilled by brick dust [10]. This cut may represent quarrying relating to the former use of the site as a brickfield.

7.7 In Manhole F, the earliest deposit seen was a layer of contaminated clay [16] which was interpreted as made ground as it contained brick fragments. It was at least 0.50m thick and was found throughout the trench.

7.8 A layer of made ground [2], [3], [9], [13], [17] and [18] was noted across the whole site. This layer measured 600mm on the western side of the site up to a depth of 1 metre where observation of the excavation stopped in the east. Victorian pottery and bottles were recovered from these contexts. The layer truncated the natural layers beneath and probably relates to the construction of the playing field in 1894.

7.9 Layer [1] was a levelling layer associated with the use of the postwar playing field and was found in all the interventions. Terram was laid on top of layer [1] and then a layer of imported topsoil formed the pitches.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Sandy gravels, presumably a Holocene fluvial deposit, were seen at the base of the sequence over most of the observed excavations.

8.2 In places in the northwest corner of the site clayey sand alluvial layers survived showing fluvial

and alluvial deposition.

8.3 A large cut noted in the north-west of the site probably relates to the use of the site for brickfields in the 19th century.

8.4 A layer of post-medieval dumping and levelling/terracing, probably relating to the 1894 construction of the football pitch, truncated the natural deposits. This deposit increased in thickness towards the east.

8.5 Makeup layers, a terram layer and imported topsoil for the recent playing field complete the sequence for this site. Recently a further layer of terram and a layer of gravel chipping had been laid over the pitches.

8.6 The main potential for archaeological survival on the site was deemed by GLAAS to have been in the north-west corner of the site. As the interventions here demonstrated extensive truncation and previous disturbance of the natural deposits, it was agreed with GLAAS that no further monitoring was required for the drain runs and manholes located in the rest of the site.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 PCA would like to thank Rob Woodside of Atkins for commissioning this project and Adam Single of English Heritage for monitoring it.

9.2 PCA would also like to thank BAM in particular Alan McWilliams for his assistance during the groundworks.

9.3 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for project management and editing and Hayley Baxter for the illustrations.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkins Ltd 2011 *ODA Area 16 – Drapers Field Invitation to tender for provision of archaeological services*

PCA 2011 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at the VOSA 16, Draper's Field, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest* unpublished client report

## Appendix 1: Context Index

| Site Code | Context | Type | Location | Section | Dim N-S m. | Dim E-W m. | Dim Depth m. | Highest Level (mOD) | Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ODF11 | 1 | Layer | M, I, H, L,K, J, F, G, A, B. C. D and E | 1, 3, 4 | 40 | 80 | 0.25 | 5.95 | 3 |
| ODF11 | 2 | Layer | M, D | 1 | 10 | 10 | 0.25 | 5.70 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 3 | Layer | A, B, C, M, K, F, J, L | 1 | 75 | 80 | 0.35 | 6.15 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 4 | Layer | A, B, C, M, L, K | 1 | 55 | 10 | 0.35 | 5.15 | 1 |
| ODF11 | 5 | Layer | A, B, C, D, E, M, I | 1, 3 | 20 | 35 | 0.80 | 4.80 | 1 |
| ODF11 | 6 | Layer | M | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0.05+ | 4.00 | 1 |
| ODF11 | 7 | Layer | B, C, K | 2 | 25 | 15 | 0.45 | 5.70 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 8 | Layer | B, K | 2 | 25 | 10 | 0.10+ | 5.25 | 1 |
| ODF11 | 9 | Layer | A | - | 10 | 5 | 0.30 | 5.85 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 10 | Fill | A | - | 6 | 6 | 0.40 | 5.55 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 11 | Fill | A | - | 6 | 6 | 0.30 | 5.15 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 12 | Cut | A | - | 6 | 6 | 0.70 | 5.55 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 13 | Layer | D, E, I | 3 | 10 | 20 | 0.70 | 5.65 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 14 | Layer | D | - | 10 | 10 | 0.25+ | 4.70 | 1 |
| ODF11 | 15 | Layer | D, E, I | 3 | 10 | 10 | 0.35+ | 4.40 | 1 |
| ODF11 | 16 | Layer | F | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0.50+ | 4.80 | 2 |
| ODF11 | 17 | Layer | E | - | 3 | 10 | 0.25 | 5.65 | 2 |

| Site Code | Context | Type | Location | Section | Dim N-S m. | Dim E-W m. | Dim Depth m. | Highest Level (mOD) | Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ODF11 | 18 | Layer | E | - | 3 | 10 | 0.90+ | 5.40 | 2 |

## Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-114164

### Project details

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | An Archaeological Watching Brief at VOSA 16, Draper's Field, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest E15 2AQ |
| Short description of the project | An Archaeological watching brief was carried out at Draper's Field on drainage works to establish the presence or absence of archaeology. The site was previously used as a playing field and a brickfield, and both activities had severely trnucated the natural deposits. The only archaeological feature identified was a large cut in the north-west of the site which may represent a 19th century quarry pit for brickmaking. |
| Project dates | Start: 26-09-2011 End: 05-10-2011 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | ODF11 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Other 14 - Recreational usage |
| Monument type | PIT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | 'Watching Brief' |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

## Project location

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON WALTHAM FOREST LEYTON Draper's Field (VOSA 16) |
| Postcode | E15 2AQ |
| Study area | 11125.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 383700 855300 51.5511717528 -0.00404194825684 51 33 04 N 000 00 14 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 5.95m Max: 5.95m |

## Project creators

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator | Atkins |
| Project design originator | Rob Woodside |
| Project director/manager | Helen Hawkins |
| Project supervisor | Phil Frickers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Olympic Delivery Authority |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Olympic Delivery Authority |

## Project archives

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Archive ID | ODF11 |
| Digital Contents | 'none' |
| Digital Media available | 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Text' |
| Paper Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Paper Archive ID | ODF11 |
| Paper Contents | 'none' |
| Paper Media available | 'Context sheet','Map','Matrices','Report','Section' |

**Project bibliography 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological Watching Brief at VOSA 16, Draper's Field, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest E15 2AQ |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Frickers, P. |
| Date | 2011 |
| Issuer or publisher | PCA |
| Place of issue or publication | London |




Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

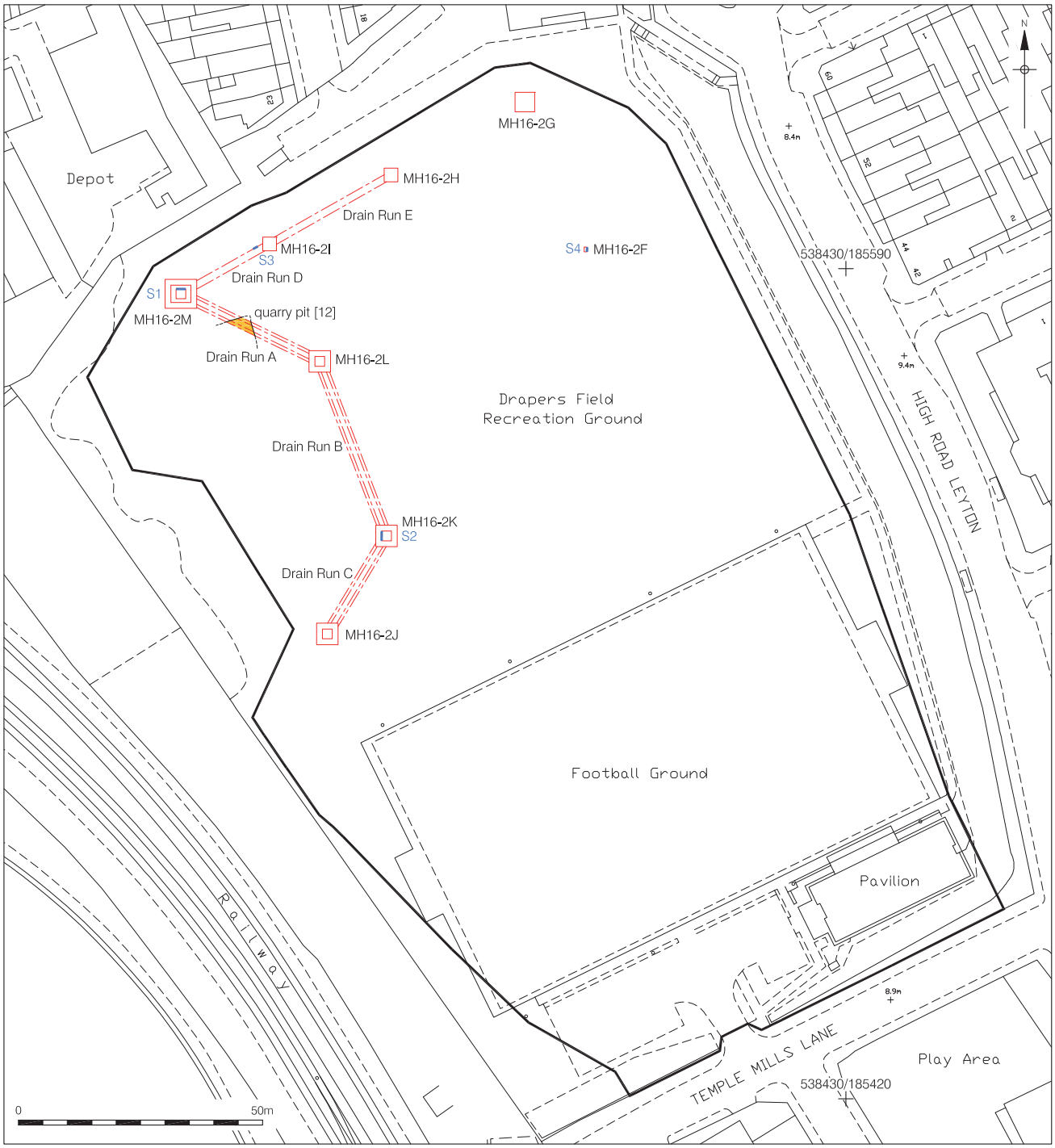




Figure 2
Areas of Watching Brief
1:1,250 at A4

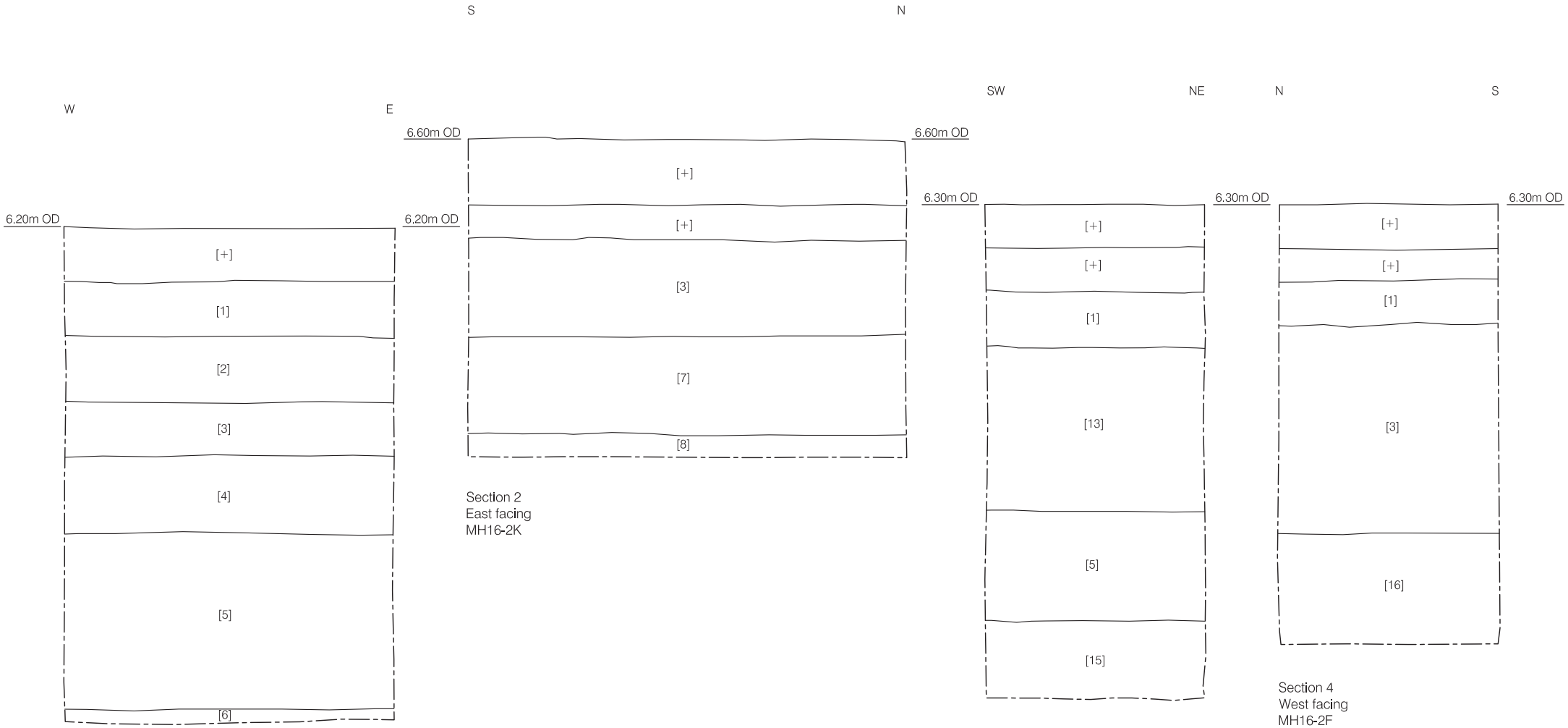




Figure 3
Sections 1 - 4
1:25 at A4

# P C A

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