

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT CHOBHAM
FARM, LEYTON ROAD,
STRATFORD – ZONE 1,**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM**

REPORT NO: R11690

APRIL 2014



**An Archaeological Evaluation at Chobham Farm, Leyton Road, Stratford –
Zone 1, London Borough of Newham**

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3853 8518 (538531, 185163)

Site Code: CHO14

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	7
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	8
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	12
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	14
8	TRENCH SUMMARY	18
9	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	31
10	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	32
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	33

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT INDEX	34
APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX	44
APPENDIX 3 – OASIS FORM	45

PLATES

PLATE 1 – EAST FACING VIEW OF TRENCH 1 (1M SCALE)	26
PLATE 2 – NORTH FACING SECTION IN TRENCH 1 (1M SCALE)	26
PLATE 3 – NORTH FACING VIEW OF TRENCH 2 (1M SCALE)	27
PLATE 4 – EAST FACING SECTION IN TRENCH 2 (1M SCALE)	27
PLATE 5 – EAST FACING VIEW OF TRENCH 3 (1M SCALE)	28
PLATE 6 – EAST FACING VIEW OF TRENCH 4 (1M SCALE)	28
PLATE 7 – NORTH FACING VIEW OF CONCRETE SLAB [29] AND ASSOCIATED WALLS [28] AND [30] IN TRENCH 4 (1M SCALE)	29
PLATE 8 – EAST FACING VIEW OF TRENCH 6 (1M SCALE)	29
PLATE 9 – SOUTH FACING SECTION IN TRENCH 6 (1M SCALE)	30

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – SITE LOCATION	5
FIGURE 2 – TRENCH LOCATION	6
FIGURE 3 – PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH 1	20
FIGURE 4 – PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH 2	21
FIGURE 5 – PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH 3	22
FIGURE 6 – PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH 4	23
FIGURE 7 – PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH 6	24
FIGURE 8: PLAN OF TRENCHES 1-4 AND 6 OVERLAIN ON THE FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1867	25

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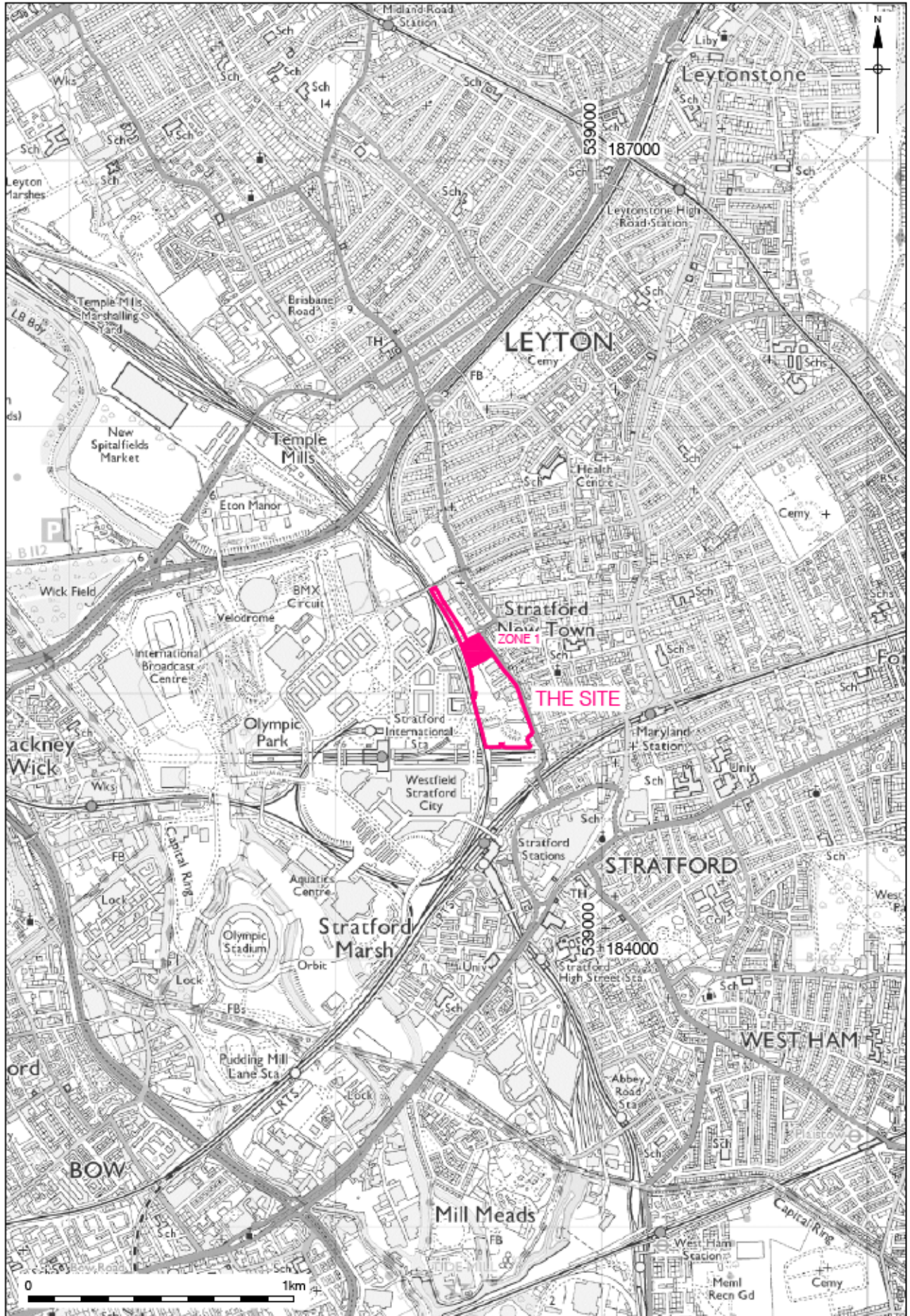
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd upon land within the Zone 1 site at Chobham Farm, Leyton Road, Stratford. The field evaluation was undertaken between 24th March and 2nd April 2014. The commissioning client was Hill Partnerships on behalf of East Thames Group.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of five trenches, which were located to determine the presence or absence of any archaeologically significant remains, particularly any evidence of a Roman road or roadside settlement or the post-medieval railway depot and lines known to have previously occupied the site.
- 1.3 The evaluation indicated that the few extant archaeological deposits, principally wall foundations and garden features, were remnants of 19th and 20th century residences. The scarcity of archaeological features was a result of significant building and demolition impacts on the site during the latter part of the 20th and early 21st centuries. These impacts were represented principally by the extent of the modern made ground, the presence of modern masonry features and the radical amount of terracing and landscaping involved in creating the service roads in the western part of the site
- 1.4 There was no evidence of features or deposits relating to either a Roman road or associated settlement or the railway depot and lines.

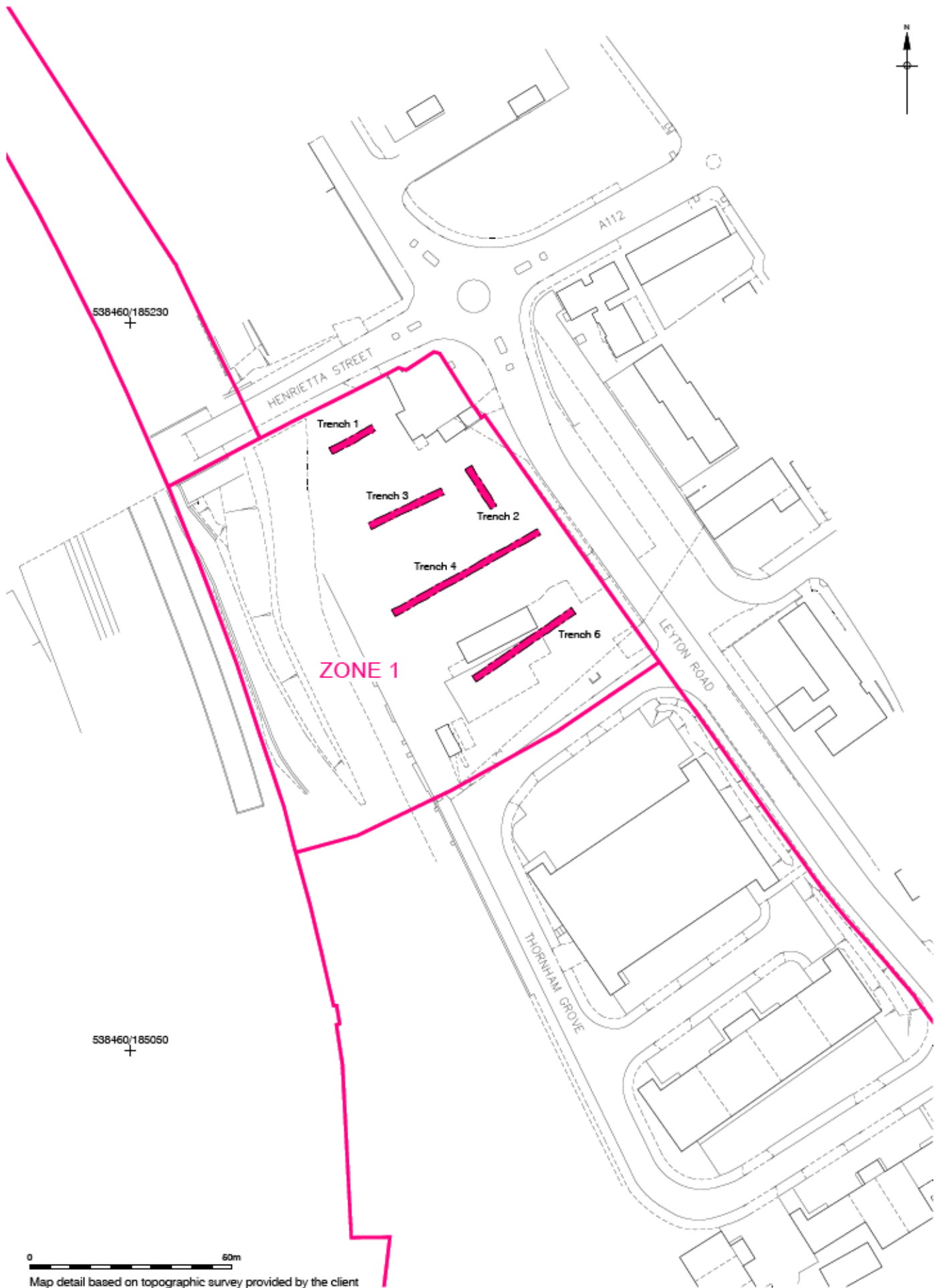
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological site investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 24th March and 2nd April 2014, prior to the redevelopment of land at the Zone 1 site at Chobham Farm, Leyton Road, Stratford, London Borough of Newham (Figure 1). The Zone 1 site was unoccupied having been previously cleared to provide a car park facility for the 2012 London Olympic Games. Henrietta Street bordered the site to the north, Leyton Road to the east, the Zone 2 site to the south and railway lines defined the site's limits to the west. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 3853 8516 and it covers an area of approximately 8,500 square metres.
- 2.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of five trenches (Figure 2: Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6) which were situated to establish the presence or absence of any archaeologically significant remains, particularly any evidence of a Roman road or roadside settlement or the post-medieval railway depot and lines known to have previously occupied the site.
- 2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology previously carried out a Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement for the site (PCA 2011).
- 2.4 The commissioning client was Hill Partnerships on behalf of East Thames Group with the archaeological evaluation being undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Helen Hawkins. The evaluation was monitored by Adam Single, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Newham.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.6 The site was allocated the site code: CHO14.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



0 60m
Map detail based on topographic survey provided by the client
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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Zone 1 development was granted planning permission under application number 12/90458/FUMODA. The permission included the following archaeological planning condition:

AZ.97 Archaeology

The Development shall not be commenced until a programme of archaeological investigation and work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of archaeological work shall include:

- A written scheme of investigation for any undisturbed area of the Site, not previously investigated during the archaeological investigations pursuant to the Olympic Consents, but which are to be disturbed as part of the Development has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority for approval. An undisturbed area shall include any area where the depth of excavation or foundations is greater than that assumed within the written scheme of investigations previously approved pursuant to the Olympic Consents.
- A watching brief for previously disturbed areas of the Site;
- Measures to be taken if significant archaeological finds are discovered.

The Development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this Condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that archaeological remains are properly investigated and recorded and to ensure that the development is in compliance with London Plan policy 7.8 (Heritage assets and archaeology) and LB Newham saved UDP policy EQ43 (Archaeology).

- 3.2 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by Newham Council's Unitary Development Plan.
- 3.3 The Chobham Farm site does not lie within a Conservation Area.
- 3.4 The site does not contain any Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments, nor will its development significantly affect the setting of any such heritage assets.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain 1:50 000 scale map of the area (Sheet 256, 'North London') indicated that the Chobham Farm site was located upon a geological interface with alluvium in the west and Kempton Part Gravel in the east. The interface deposit sealed the Upnor, Woolwich and Reading Formation of the Lambeth Group, which is composed of mottled clay with sand and pebble beds.

4.1.2 A deposit modelling exercise comprising a synthesis of available historic borehole, test pit, and archaeological investigations was carried out for the site as part of the Environmental Statement. The resulting deposit model indicated that a horizon of made ground was present across the site, sealing varying sequences of flood plain, terrace gravel, and terrace or Woolwich and Reading clay deposits.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The central and eastern part of the Chobham Farm site, the car park area, was on ground that gradually sloped from north to south at approximate heights of 9.80m OD in the northern part of the site falling to c.8.60 m OD to the south. Conversely the western part of the site, the 'basement' area, sloped radically from c. 9.25m OD to the east to c. 5.50m OD in the west as a result of terracing and landscaping to provide service roads in that area (Plate 10).

4.2.2 The nearest watercourse to the Chobham Farm site is the River Lea which is located approximately 960m to the west.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the Chobham Farm site. The information was principally taken from the Environmental Statement by Pre-Construct Archaeology¹. This summary highlights the general trends and opportunities for archaeology in the area but should not be taken as being a comprehensive analysis.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 There is a small amount of evidence recorded within 500m of the Chobham Farm site that possibly dates to the prehistoric period. Two short end scrapers, dating to the late Neolithic-Bronze Age, were recovered from a pit on The Grove. There was also evidence from the Stratford Box site where waterlogged timbers of Bronze Age and middle to late Iron Age date were discovered, with those of Bronze Age date having been recovered from the interface between alluvial clay and the gravels.,

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The Roman city of Londinium was founded within a decade of the conquest in AD 43, now the approximate location of the City of London. As such the site lies roughly 5km to the northeast of the city, close enough to have been notably influenced by its development into a major city and port by the 2nd century AD.

5.3.2 The River Lea is likely to have been used as a transport route for agricultural produce into London. During the Roman period small, nucleated settlements and an organised system of larger villa estates, typically located along the major roads, acted both as markets and as producers supplying the city, particularly with agricultural produce. The prosperity of these settlements appear to have followed the general socio-economic trends that characterise the Roman period; prosperity in the early 2nd century followed by a general decline in the late 2nd to early 3rd century and a brief revival in the 4th century.

5.3.3 Archaeological work has been able to establish that that a Roman settlement existed on the western side of the river at Old Ford. The presence of a number of early Roman burials suggest occupation there over a considerable period, while the large quantity of butchered cattle bones and a possible tile kiln recorded here suggest that the settlement may have played a role in provisioning *Londinium*.

5.3.4 The name of Stratford means 'fording place on the old street', a likely reference to a Roman road or causeway across the local marshes. Evidence associated with a likely Roman road forms the most notable type recorded within the study area, with several sites displaying features or horizons associated with a road. A prior study indicated that the projected line of a northeast–southwest oriented Roman road appears to cross the study site.

5.3.5 Whilst no direct occupational evidence from the Roman period has been recorded within the study area a number of findspots of Roman evidence are shown on the HER, with pottery, including a Samian platter, and a tegula having been recovered in the wider area.

5.4 Saxon/Early Medieval

¹ PCA 2012

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- 5.4.1 The study site was located within the parish of West Ham during the Saxon/Early Medieval period. This is likely to have been formed from the manors of Ham and possibly part of Leyton, meaning 'low-lying pasture' and 'settlement on the Lea' respectively, as mentioned in Domesday Book.
- 5.4.2 Whilst it is likely that the roads of the Roman era were not maintained into this period, it is probable that the aforementioned Roman crossing over the marshes of the Lea would have remained in use.
- 5.4.3 The River Lea incorporated several tributary channels, collectively known as the Stratford Back rivers, and Domesday Book also mentions a number of mills along the Lea and its tributaries; however the location of these mills is generally uncertain. Evidence of activity relating to these waterways has previously been recorded within the study area. Archaeological investigations in the Stratford Box found evidence of a mid-Saxon stone and timber bridge or jetty, with re-used Roman brick tile, built on the edge of a channel and also a likely associated wattle hurdle/panel. Numerous other worked timbers were also recorded, with radiocarbon dates ranging from AD570 to AD1000. Further waterfront activity was observed on the Gibbins Yard site, where substantial driven timbers, in the form of stakes or piles, were encountered, along with leather waste and late Saxon pottery.
- 5.5 Medieval
- 5.5.1 During the medieval period the higher land on the sides of the Lea Valley would have remained the most suitable place for settlement activity, with dry fertile land and easy access to the resources of the rivers and marshlands, and the nearest notable settlement lay to the south at Stratford.
- 5.5.2 The area in the west of the study area would have been largely marshlands, with episodic flooding making settlement or cultivation difficult. However a combination of drainage, river walls, and embankments would have been used to reclaim or utilise the area, with most reclamation believed to have occurred in the later medieval period. This would have provided notable economic benefits, providing pasture for livestock and fertile land for agriculture.
- 5.5.3 In 1329-31 John de Preston purchased a number of tenements and created the estate which would become Chobham's Manor. In 1335 it was sold to John de Sutton of Wivenhoe, who in turn sold it to Thomas de Chobham in 1343. Despite his name holding the long term association with the manor, Chobham only owned it until 1356 when it was bought by Adam Fraunceys, a merchant who also bought Ruckholt to the north. Following the death of Fraunceys' son, Sir Adam, in 1417, the holding of Chobham's Manor passed to Hugh Burnell, Lord Burnell, and the Abbot of Stratford, who were the lords of the larger manors of Burnells and West Ham. Until the end of the 16th century Chobham's Manor subsequently descended with Ruckholt.
- 5.5.4 Examples of medieval activity have been recorded in the study area: two sites on The Grove revealed pit activity, with those on the former site containing pottery within a sandy-clay, whilst a rubbish pit was present on the latter site.
- 5.5.5 A medieval plough soil horizon, and an associated post-medieval ditch and made ground deposits, was recorded during works on the Great Eastern Road.
- 5.6 Post-Medieval & Modern
- 5.6.1 In the early post-medieval period the Lea Valley remained a rural landscape of pastures and meadow. Rocque's map of 1745 indicated that the site lay within the field systems to the north of Stratford. Several roads crossed the site, including that which would become Leyton Road.

-
- 5.6.2 In 1853 the estate comprised about 80 acres. Soon after this much of it was acquired by the Great Eastern Railway for the extension of their works and sidings. The remainder seems to have been developed later, with the historically associated names remembered in Henniker, Chobham, and Major Roads. Chobham's House, which was at the west end of the present Chobham Road, still existed in the 1860s.
- 5.6.3 Work in the Stratford Box recorded the structural remains of a railway marshalling yard and associated infrastructure. Evidence of timbers used to form a likely revetment for construction work during the embankment or bridge associated with the railway were uncovered by the Channelsea River. 20th century rail lines and foundations, were also uncovered at Gibbins Yard
- 5.6.4 Investigations within the southern area of the overall Chobham Farm site as part of the Stratford City Development uncovered a significant amount of evidence of the structures of the Stratford Locomotive Works. Features included troughs, a railway turntable, walls, floors, a manhole and associated chamber, and drains and pipes, interpreted as being what would be expected from a traverser and associated shed, with perhaps a series of earlier turntable mechanisms.
- 5.6.5 An evaluation undertaken to the immediate south of the site prior to the construction of Bridge 23 on Angel Lane, also revealed foundations associated with structures of the Stratford Locomotive Works dating from c. 1860-1900, potentially additions to the foundations could have been made up until 1940.
- 5.6.6 A map dating to 1867 showed the Zone 1 area of the site had been developed with residential properties as part of Stratford New Town. The railway companies instituted this development after 1847 to house their workers.
- 5.6.7 By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1894-96 the site had been almost entirely developed. Stratford Works had grown, with many of the buildings having been expanded or replaced, and facilities have extended northwards along the railway line.
- 5.6.8 By 1947 the Stratford Locomotive Works were employing 2032 staff members. While the Ordnance Survey map of 1951-52 showed no notable change to the Stratford Works themselves it did show the impact of World War Two bomb damage to the rest of the site. A significant number of properties that were previously present on Leyton Road were now missing.
- 5.6.9 The 1975-77 Ordnance Survey map showed significant changes to the study site. The buildings of the Stratford Locomotive Works had been replaced by part of an unspecified 'depot' and another named building surrounded by open land, and almost all of the properties in the northern area of the site have now been demolished and the plots left vacant though the road alignments of the site had been retained.
- 5.6.10 The Ordnance Survey of 1982-88 continued to show that further changes had occurred upon the study site. A number of new developments were present in the northern area, though many parts continued to remain as open land. Henrietta Street to the north of the site had been established by this time and Station Road which was adjacent to the southern site boundary had been removed.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of seven trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Chobham Farm site². The aims of the evaluation were:
- To determine the natural topography of the site and establish the palaeo-environmental potential
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity
 - To establish the presence or absence of Roman and Saxon activity. Is there any evidence for a Roman road or roadside settlement?
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site. What is the evidence for the railway depot and lines which previously occupied the site?
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.2 The proposed trenches were located with regard to two parameters in order to help fulfil the aims of the evaluation:
- The trenches would provide good coverage of the Zone 1 site within the proposed development footprint
 - The trenches would be positioned in order to allow a comprehensive east-west transect across the site to pick up the natural profile expected to fall from west-east.

² Mayo 2013

- 6.3 However upon arrival on the site it was immediately evident that the western part of Zone 1, the 'basement' area, sloped radically away from the relatively flat car park area towards the railway lines. This was the result of terracing to provide service roads in the 'basement' area (Plate 10). The upshot of this combined with the presence of a live water main running down the western part of the car park area meant that the proposed locations of Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 7 were no longer possible. Furthermore due to the presence of a standing building, Wheelers Public House, in the northeast corner of the site, excavating the full extent of Trench 2 was not possible.
- 6.4 It was therefore determined that five trenches could be excavated in the car park area of the site (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 - Figure 2). The tarmac capping the trenches was broken out and was retained separately from other spoil. Following breaking out all trenches were excavated by a 13 ton machine under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches.

Trench Number	Orientation	Length at top (m)	Width at top (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	E-W	11.80	1.80	1.20
2	N-S	12.00	1.80	1.20
3	E-W	20.00	1.80	1.40
4	E-W	41.25	1.80	1.30
6	E-W	30.00	1.80	1.00

- 6.5 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The locations of the trenches were surveyed using an EDM. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in a digital format.
- 6.6 A temporary benchmark at a height of 9.10m OD was established on site using the EDM for levelling purposes.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 - Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in two of the five trenches was naturally deposited silty clay and gravel. This layer was characterised in Trenches 2 and 4 as fairly loose mid orange brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded gravel and occasional sandy lenses, referred to as Layer [24] and Layer [32] in each trench respectively. Layer [24] was encountered at a maximum height of 8.34m OD in Trench 2 and Layer [32] was recorded at 8.11m OD in Trench 4.

7.1.2 The character of these deposits broadly agreed with those found during previous geotechnical investigations at the Chobham Farm site.

7.2 Phase 2 – Post-Medieval (Interface deposit)

7.2.1 Within all five trenches, the earliest deposits in Trenches 1, 3 and 6 and sealing natural silty clay and gravels in Trenches 2 and 4 were layers composed of fairly firm but friable mid-light yellowish grey brown clay silt with occasional brick or CBM flecks and fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional-moderate small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. The following table summarises the heights at which these deposits were encountered:

Trench	Context number	Highest level (m OD)	Lowest level (m OD)	Maximum Depth (m)
1	44	8.54	8.44	-
2	23	8.60	8.56	0.30
3	68	8.26	8.12	-
4	38	8.67	8.60	0.48
6	6	8.15	7.75	-

7.2.2 The presence of CBM flecks and fragments indicated that the clay silt which may have originally been naturally deposited had been severely trampled and altered by repeated building works on the site essentially forming an interface layer between the natural silty clay and gravel and later deposits.

7.3 Phase 3 – Late Post-Medieval/ Early Modern (19th- early 20th century)

7.3.1 A variety of features were subsequently seen to truncate the interface layers; many of these were masonry structures that appeared to be principally related to the residential properties that were extant on the site from the mid 19th century until the middle of the 20th century.

7.3.2 These structures comprised an underground brick tank [50] with four associated drains radiating from it in Trench 1; a potential brick floor slab [22] in Trench 2; two walls, [54] and [56] associated with a concrete floor slab [55] and a further garden wall [60] in Trench 3; and two walls, [28] and [30], associated with a concrete surface [29] in Trench 4. The character, dimensions and heights these structures were encountered at are summarised in the following tables:

Context	Trench	Brick Type	Spot Date	Orientation
50	1	Peg tile: 2276 and Brick: 3032	1850-1900	N/A
22	2	Brick Type: 3034nr3036	1810-1900	N-S (only seen in east facing section)
54	3	Brick Types: 3035; 3032 and 3033	1810-1940	E-W
56	3	Brick Type: 3036	1850-1940	N-S
55	3	-	-	N/A
60	3	Brick type: 3035nr3034	1810-1940	E-W
28	4	-	-	N-S
29	4	Brick type: 3032nr3038	1850-1940	N/A
30	4	Brick Type: 3036	1800-1900	E-W

Context	Trench	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
50	1	Tank: 0.40 Drain: 1.43	Tank:0.40 Drain: 0.47	Tank: 1.70+ Drain: 0.10	8.77
22	2	3.60	N/A (only seen in section)	0.24	8.84
54	3	0.15	1.93	0.39	8.79
56	3	1.75	0.27	0.31	8.79
55	3	1.80	3.10	-	8.47
60	3	0.85	0.39	0.30	8.35
28	4	1.70	0.35	-	8.35
29	4	1.70	1.25	0.02	8.38
30	4	0.22	2.20	0.14	8.28

7.3.3 Also truncating clay silt interface layers [44] and [38] were cuts [48] and [70] which contained north-south aligned ceramic drainpipes that are considered to be related to the 19th-20th century residential properties that used to be extant at the Chobham Farm site.

7.3.4 A number of small pits and possible postholes were also found within Trenches 3, 4 and 6. The dimensions and heights are illustrated in the table below:

Context	Trench	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
66	3	1.45	1.30	-	8.26
67	3	1.65	2.05	-	8.26
40	4	-	1.90	0.35	8.57
4	6	-	1.06	0.48	8.15
8	6	0.30	0.30	0.14	7.89
10	6	0.25	0.15	0.02	7.89
12	6	0.30	0.25	0.13	7.89
14	6	0.20	0.20	-	7.90
20	6	0.25	1.10	-	7.97

7.3.5 Pottery recovered from fill [3] of pit [4], fill [7] of posthole [8], fill [9] of posthole [10], fill [19] of pit [20] and fill [65] of pit [66] dated to the 19th-20th century and therefore indicated that these features related to the residences on the site during that period probably being in the yard or garden areas of those properties. The fills typically varied from being loose very dark brown silty clay to firm light yellowish brown sandy clay.

7.4 Phase 4 – Modern

7.4.1 Potential modern truncations were identified in Trench 4 cutting natural clay and gravel [32] and in Trench 6 cutting interface layer [6]. These possible pits, [34] and [36] in Trench 4 and [16] and [18] in Trench 6, are likely to have been the result of ground works following the demolition of the properties prior to the mid 20th century. The dimensions of the pits and heights they were encountered at are listed in the following table:

Context	Table	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
34	4	0.25	2.15	0.15	7.96
36	4	0.90	1.85	-	7.96
16	6	0.50	0.85	-	7.75
18	6	0.45	0.95	-	7.90

7.4.2 Possible pits [16] and [18] were filled with fairly firm dark grey brown sandy clay, [15] and [17], and pits [34] and [36] were filled respectively by loose grey white gravel [33] and fairly firm black sandy clay [35].

7.4.3 Late post-medieval and early modern features in Trench 1 and 2 were sealed by 0.72m-0.75m thick layers of made ground, [43] and [21], which were fairly firm but friable mottled mid grey brown and black silty clay and sandy silt with frequent rubble and occasional rebar, cabling and plastic pipe inclusions. These made ground deposits were encountered at heights of 9.20m OD in Trench 1 and 8.94m OD in Trench 2. These layers of made ground were subsequently truncated by construction cuts [46] and [27] containing modern manholes [45] and [26]. The manholes were constructed of re-used frogged type 3032 brick and their dimensions and the heights they were encountered at are shown in the following table:

Context	Trench	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Depth seen (m)	Height (m OD)
45	1	-	0.70	0.63	9.19
26	2	1.10	1.10	0.40	8.71

7.4.4 A small fragment of wall [31] was also found in Trench 4, it measured 0.42m north-south by 0.56m east-west by 0.34m deep and was recorded at a maximum height of 8.85m OD. Due to the highly fragmentary character of this masonry the original function of this structural remnant was unclear.

7.4.5 Overlying the earlier deposits in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 6 were layers of modern made ground: [42] in Trench 1; [52], [58] and [61] in Trench 3; [37] in Trench 4 and [5] in Trench 6. Typically the made ground comprised compact mottled mid-dark grey brown and black coarse sandy clay silt with frequent inclusions of rubble and modern materials.

7.4.6 The final features encountered on site comprised a reinforced concrete slab [41] and a modern truncation [2] filled with firm very dark grey brown silty clay [1]. Concrete slab [41] ran 7m east-west and 1.80m north-south and 0.15m thick at a height of 9.32m OD overlay the central part of Trench 1. The modern 'pit' was only seen in the south facing section of Trench 6 and ran 2.50m east-west, 0.33m deep and was found at a height of 8.15m OD.

7.4.7 All of the trenches were sealed by a 0.10-0.20m thick layer of tarmac and an associated levelling deposit of sand and gravel [+].

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3 and Plates 1 & 2)

8.1.1 The base of Trench 1 revealed a clay silt interface layer [44] which was truncated by the cut for a drainpipe [48] which had been backfilled by clay silt [47] and by construction cut [51] for underground tank and drain structure [50] which was backfilled and effectively waterproofed by clay [49]. Both the drainpipe and the tank structure were overlain by modern made ground [43] which was subsequently truncated by construction cut [46] for manhole [45]. The manhole was sealed beneath a further layer of made ground [42] which was overlain in the central part of the trench by a reinforced concrete slab [41] and finally sealed by the tarmac surface of the car park and its associated sand and gravel levelling layer [+].

8.1.2 Drainpipe cut [48] and underground tank and drain structure [50] both dating to the 19th - early 20th century constituted the only significant discrete archaeological features in Trench 1.

8.2 Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 4 and Plates 3 & 4)

8.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was natural clay and gravel [24] which was sealed by interface layer [23]. Interface layer [23] was overlain by 19th - early 20th century brick floor [22] which was subsequently sealed by made ground [21]. The northern end of Trench 2 was in turn cut by manhole [26] and its associated construction cut [27] which was backfilled by sandy gravel [25]. All deposits and features in Trench 2 were ultimately capped by a sand and gravel levelling layer and the tarmac surface of the present car park [+].

8.2.2 Potential brick floor surface [22] dating to the 19th – mid 20th century constituted the only significant discrete archaeological feature in Trench 2.

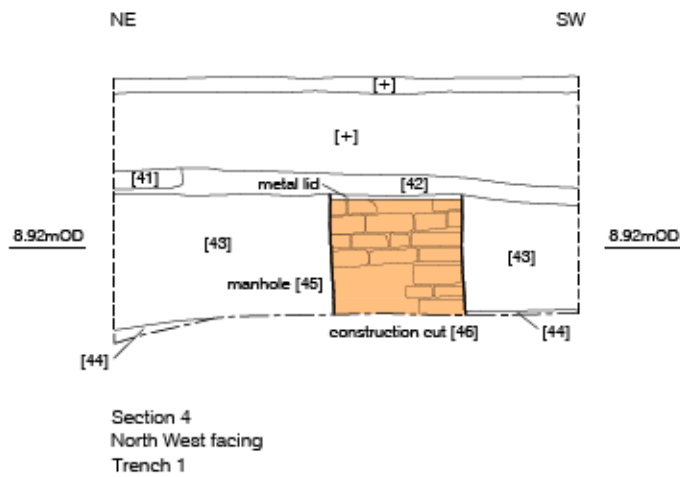
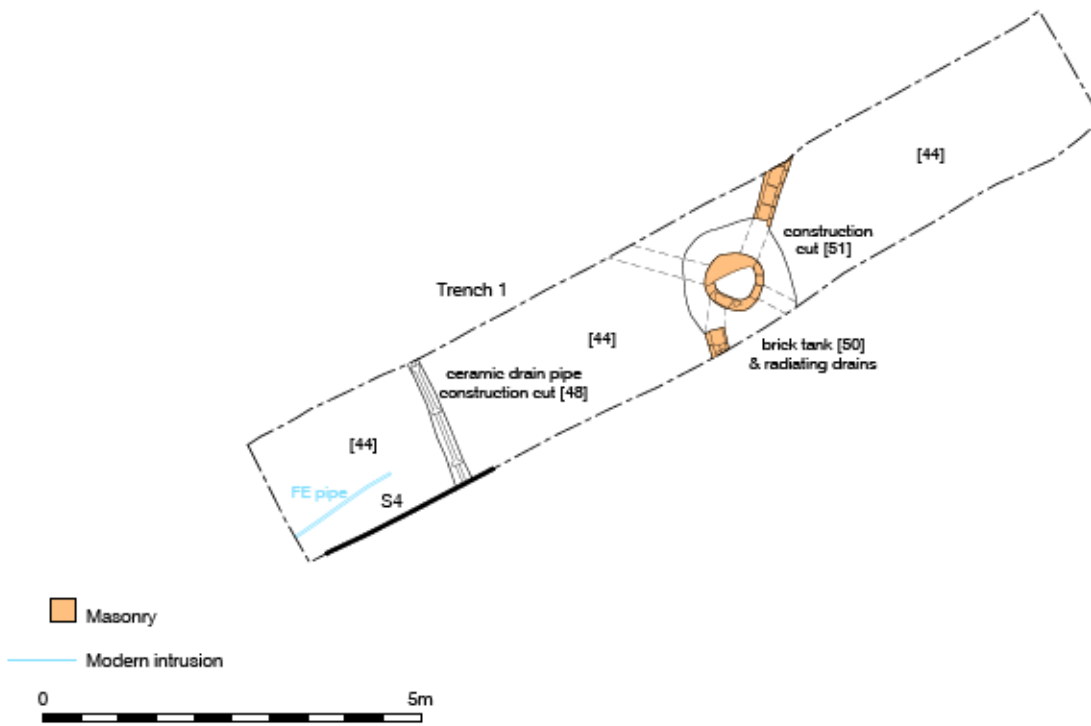
8.3 Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 5 and Plate 5)

8.3.1 The earliest deposits and features found in Trench 3 were the silty clay interface layer [68], a 19th-20th century garden wall [60] and a concrete slab [55] with two associated walls [54] and [56]. Truncating interface layer [68] were garden features [67] and [66] filled by silty sands [64] and [65] respectively. Garden wall [60] was backfilled by dump layer [59] and concrete floor [55] by coarse sandy gravel [53]. All deposits were sealed by made ground deposits [57], [52], [63], [61] and [58]. A concrete block [62] was encountered between made ground deposits [63] and [61] but it was unclear whether it was *in situ* or rubble within one of the made ground deposits. All made ground deposits were finally sealed by a modern sand and gravel levelling layer and the tarmac of the car park [+].

8.3.2 A number of 19th- early 20th century structures were encountered in Trench 3 comprising a garden wall [60] and a concrete slab [55] with two associated walls [54] and [56].

8.4 Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 6 and Plates 6 & 7)

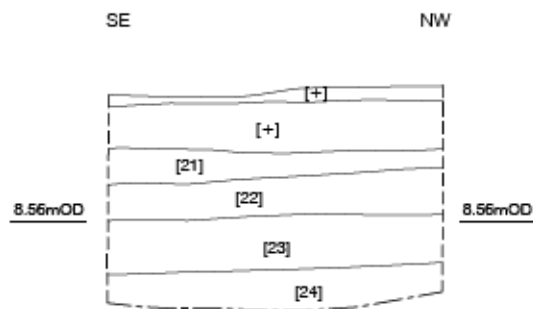
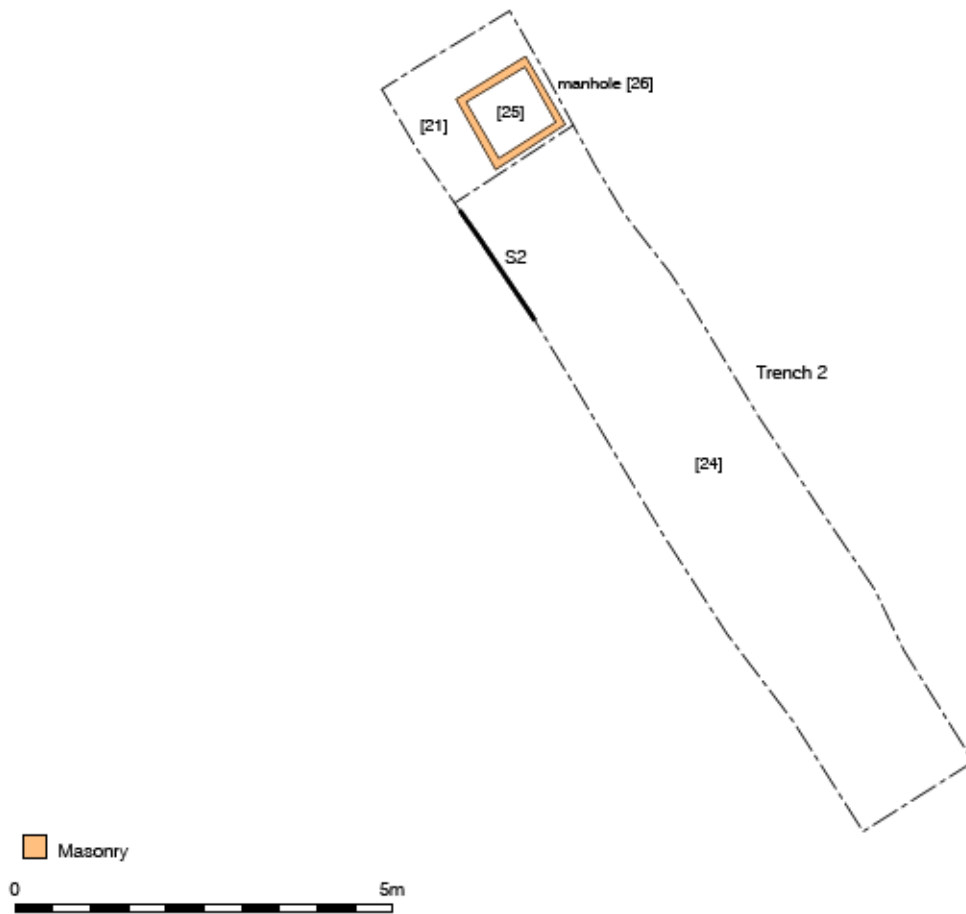
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- 8.4.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 4 was natural clay and gravel [32] which was sealed by an interface layer [38]. Interface layer [38] was truncated by drainpipe construction cut [70] which was filled by gravelly clay [69] which was subsequently cut by possible post-medieval-early modern pit [40] filled by silty clay [39]. Mid 19th century-mid 20th century walls [28] and [30] and concrete slab [29] were encountered in the western part of the trench. Natural clay and gravel [32] was also truncated by modern pit [36] filled by sandy clay [35] that was itself subsequently cut by pit [34] and filled by gravel [33]. Furthermore overlying interface layer [38] was small masonry fragment [31]. All of these deposits were sealed by modern made ground [37] followed by the sand and gravel levelling layer and the car park's tarmac surface [+].
- 8.4.2 Late post-medieval-early modern walls [28] and [30], concrete surface [29], pipe trench [70] and pit [40] were the discrete archaeological features recorded in Trench 4.
- 8.5 Trench 6 (Figures 2 & 7 and Plates 8 & 9)
- 8.5.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 6 was post-medieval interface layer [6] which was truncated by late post-medieval-early modern pits [4] and [20], filled by sandy silty clay [3] and sandy clay [19], and also by post holes [8], [10], [12] and [14] which contained fills [7], [9], [11] and [13] respectively. The interface layer [6] was also cut by modern pits [16], filled by sandy silt and clay [15], and [18], filled by sandy clay and gravel [17]. All of the cut features were in turn overlain by modern made ground [5] which was truncated by a modern cut [2] filled by silty clay [1]. Ultimately all deposits were sealed beneath the tarmac of the present car park and its associated sand and gravel levelling layer [+].
- 8.5.2 Postholes [8], [10], [12] and [14] and pits [4] and [20], all considered to be garden features relating to the 19th-20th century residential properties on the site were the only discrete features encountered in Trench 6.



0 2m

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Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1 & Section 4
Plan 1:100 & Section 1:40 at A4



Section 2
North East facing
Trench 2



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Figure 4
Plan of Trench 2 & Section 2
Plan 1:100 & Section 1:40 at A4

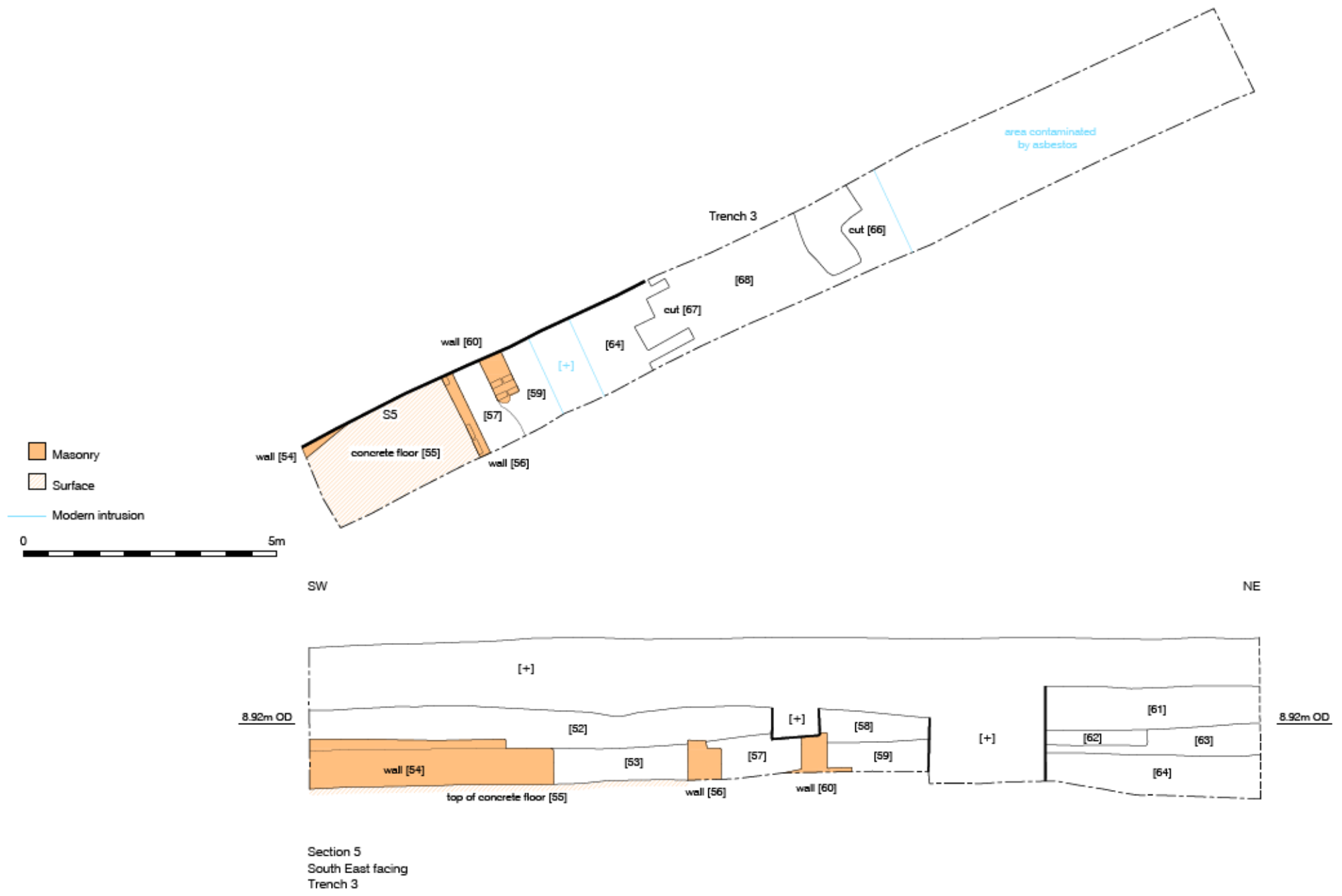
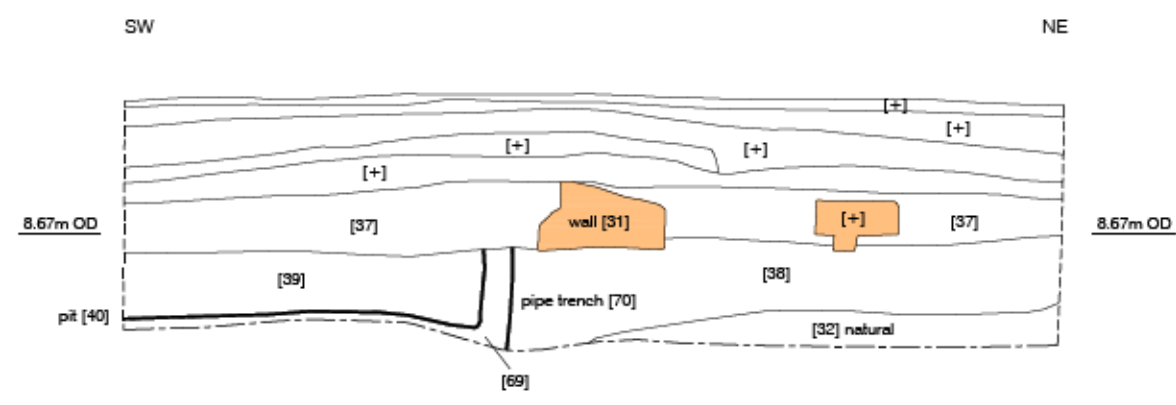
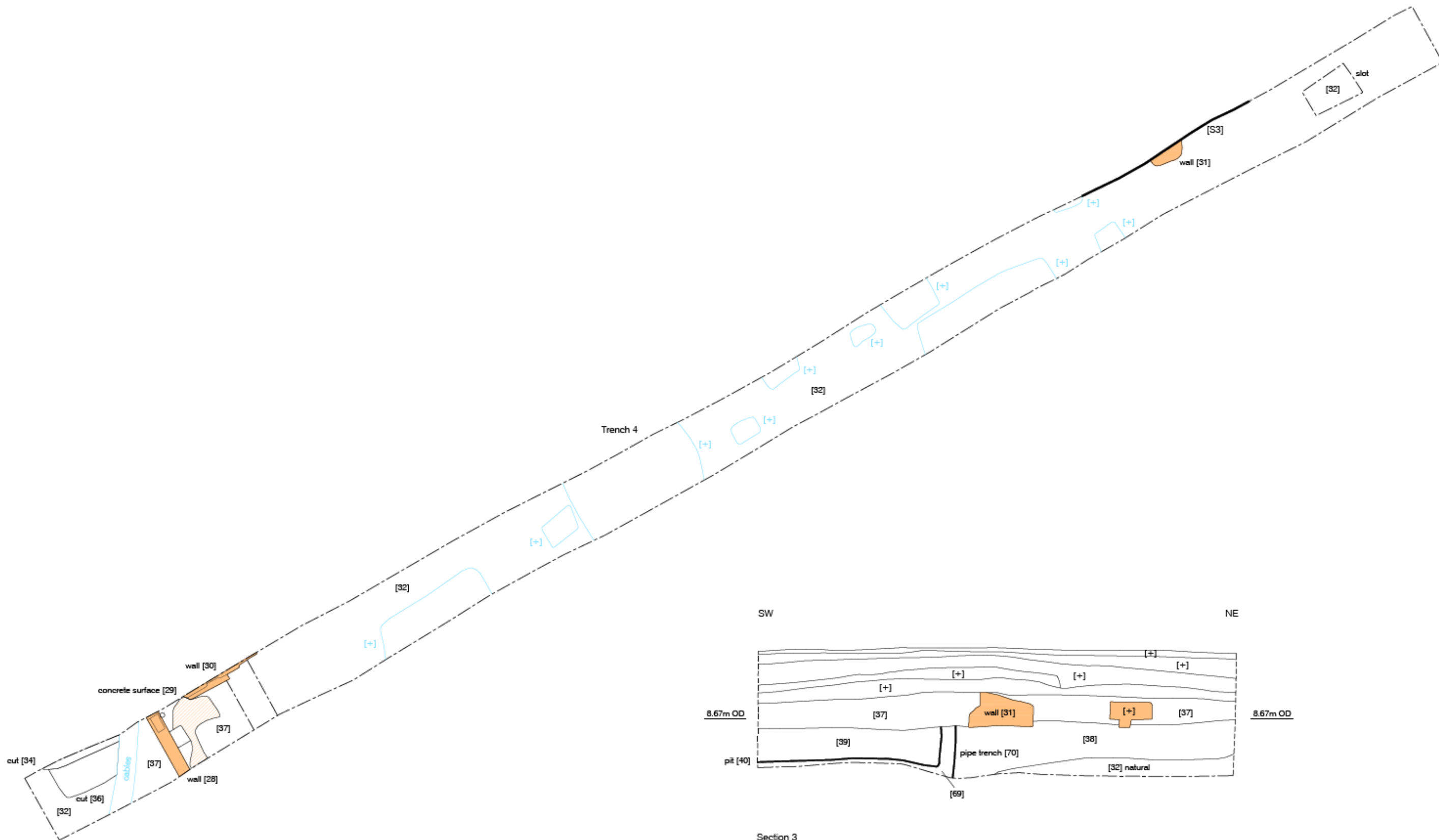


Figure 5
Plan of Trench 3 & Section 5
Plan 1:100 & Section 1:40 at A4



Section 3
South East facing
Trench 4

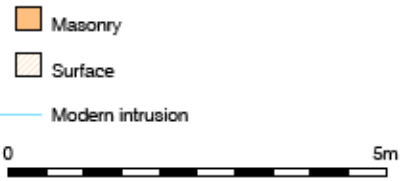
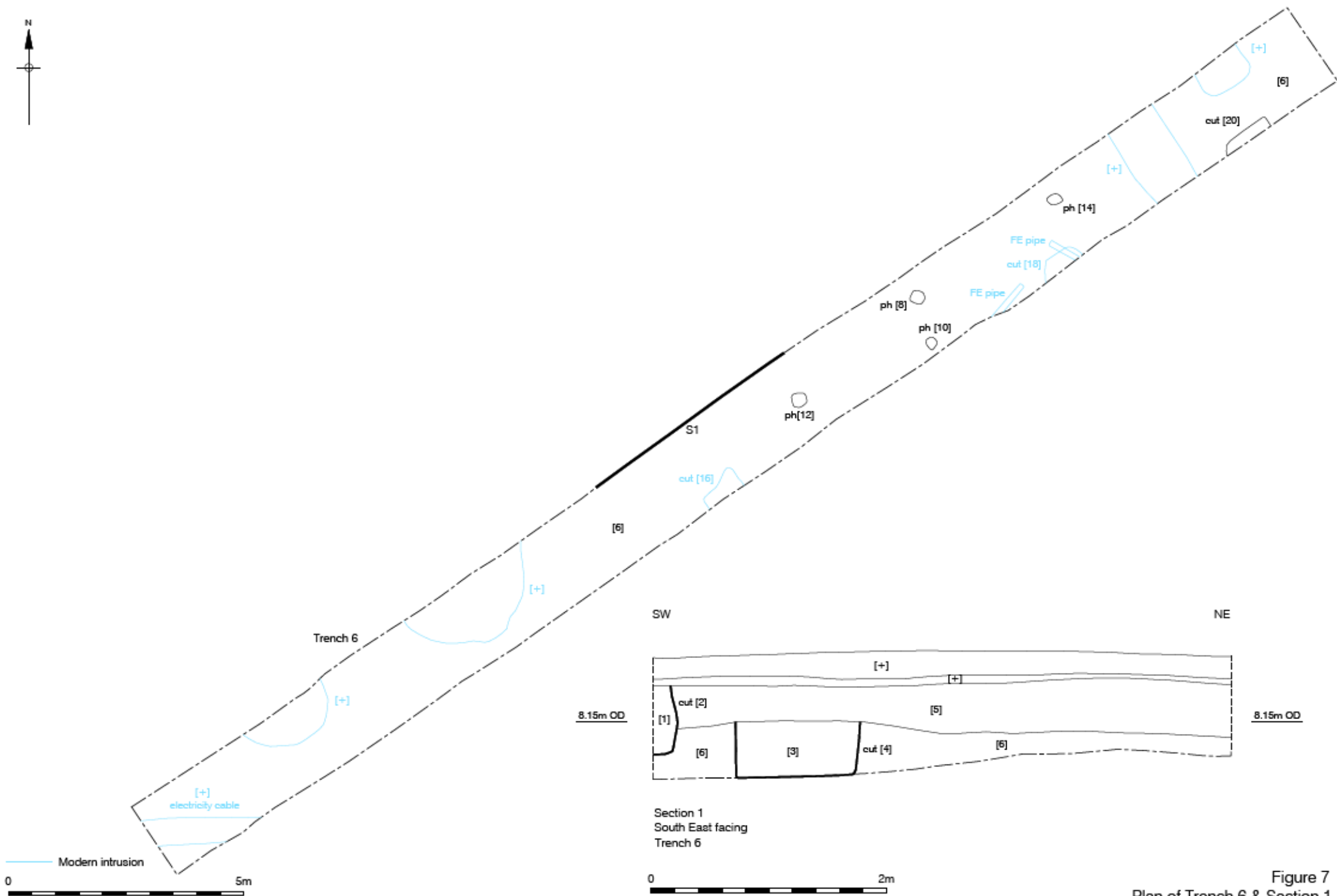


Figure 6
Plan of Trench 4 & Section 3
Plan 1:100 & Section 1:40 at A3



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Figure 7
Plan of Trench 6 & Section 1
Plan 1:100 & Section 1:40 at A4



Figure 8
Plan of Trenches 1-4 & 6
overlay onto First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1867
1:625 at A4

Plate 1 – East facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale)



Plate 2 – North facing section in Trench 1 (1m scale)



Plate 3 – North facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale)



Plate 4 – East facing section in Trench 2 (1m scale)



Plate 5 – East facing view of Trench 3 (1m scale)



Plate 6 – East facing view of Trench 4 (1m scale)



Plate 7 – North facing view of concrete slab [29] and associated walls [28] and [30] in Trench 4 (1m scale)



Plate 8 – East facing view of Trench 6 (1m scale)



Plate 9 – South facing section in Trench 6 (1m scale)



Plate 10 – North facing view of 'Basement' Area in the western part of the site



9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretation

- 9.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Chobham Farm site³, were to define the natural topography of the site, establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, particularly relating to a Roman road or roadside settlement that potentially existed in the vicinity of the site and any evidence of the railway depot and lines. The final aim of the evaluation was to identify the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 9.1.2 The natural topography of the site as established by the presence of natural silty clay and gravel within the trenches indicated that the car park area of site was originally situated on fairly level ground at heights between 8.11m OD and 8.32m OD.
- 9.1.3 The only discrete archaeological features encountered during the evaluation were either masonry features such as wall foundations, an underwater tank, and concrete surfaces or garden features, such as pits and postholes, all of which dated from the mid 19th century to the middle of the 20th century and are therefore considered to be surviving elements of the residential properties that occupied the site at that time.
- 9.1.4 The paucity of archaeological deposits at the Chobham Farm site was undoubtedly the product of later modern intrusions upon the site which were primarily represented by modern structures such as manholes and the extensive depth of modern made ground deposits.

9.2 Conclusions

- 9.2.1 This evaluation has demonstrated that the few archaeological deposits extant on site date to the very late post-medieval/early modern period and all are considered to be remnants of the 19th and 20th century residences that once stood on the site. This situation resulted from significant building and demolition impacts to the site during the latter part of the 20th and early 21st centuries. These impacts were represented principally by the extent of the modern made ground, the presence of modern structures such as the manholes and a reinforced concrete slab and the severe amount of terracing and landscaping that created the service roads in the western part of the site.

³ Mayo 2013

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hill Partnerships for commissioning the evaluation on behalf of East Thames Group and Adam Single of English Heritage for monitoring the site on behalf of the London Borough of Newham.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for project managing the site and editing this report, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Kevin Hayward for assessing the CBM and brick samples, Chris Jarrett for assessing the pottery, Richard Archer for survey work on site, Chris Cooper for Logistics and Amelia Fairman, John Joyce, Deborah Koussiounelos and Guy Seddon for all of their hard work on site.

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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
1	Tr. 6	-	1	Fill	Fill of [2]	Firm very dark greyish brown silty clay	Only seen in section	-	2.50	0.33	8.15	-	Modern	4
2	Tr. 6	-	1	Cut	Modern truncation	Fairly shallow, flat based modern truncation	Only seen in section	-	2.50	0.33	8.50	7.83	Modern	4
3	Tr. 6	-	1	Fill	Fill of [4]	Loose, very dark brown sandy silty clay	Only seen in section	-	1.06	0.48	8.15	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
4	Tr. 6	-	1	Cut	Pit	Vertical sided, flat based pit	Only seen in section	-	1.06	0.48	8.15	7.67	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
5	Tr. 6	-	1	Layer	Made Ground	Firm black silty clay	-	1.80	29.80	0.42	8.45	-	Modern	4
6	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	1	Layer	Subsoil/Interface layer	Fairly firm light yellowish brown sandy clay	Not bottomed	1.85	29.80	-	7.03	-	Post-Medieval	2
7	Tr. 6	-	-	Fill	Fill of [8]	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent angular gravel	-	0.30	0.30	0.14	7.89	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
8	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Cut	Possible Posthole	Sub-square concave possible post-med posthole	-	0.30	0.30	0.14	7.89	7.75	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
9	Tr. 6	-	-	Fill	Fill of [10]	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent subrounded pebbles	-	0.25	0.15	0.02	7.89	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
10	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Cut	Possible Posthole	Squared flat based possible post-med posthole	-	0.25	0.15	0.02	7.89	7.87	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
11	Tr. 6	-	-	Fill	Fill of [12]	Soft light greyish brown sandy clay	-	0.30	0.25	0.13	7.89	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
12	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Cut	Possible Posthole	Sub-square concave possible post-med posthole	-	0.30	0.25	0.13	7.89	7.76	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
13	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Fill	Fill of [14]	Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small pebbles	Not bottomed	0.20	0.20	-	7.90	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
14	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Cut	Possible Posthole	Sub square possible post-medieval posthole	Not bottomed	0.20	0.20	-	7.90	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
15	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Fill	Fill of [16]	Loose dark brown sandy silt and clay	Not bottomed	0.50	0.85	-	7.75	-	Modern	4
16	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Cut	Modern truncation	Semi-circular modern	Not bottomed	0.50	0.85	-	7.75	-	Modern	4

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
						truncation								
17	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Fill	Fill of [18]	Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay and gravel	Not bottomed	0.45	0.95	-	7.90	-	Modern	4
18	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Cut	Modern truncation	Semi-circular modern truncation	Not bottomed	0.45	0.95	-	7.90	-	Modern	4
19	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Fill	Fill of [20]	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent rounded pebbles	Not bottomed	0.25	1.10	-	7.97	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
20	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Cut	Possible pit	Semi-circular possible post-med pit	Not bottomed	0.25	1.10	-	7.97	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
21	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	2	Layer	Made Ground	Fairly firm but friable mottled black/dark grey brown mixture of silty clay and sandy silt	-	12.00	1.80	0.75	8.94	8.65	Modern	4
22	Tr. 2	-	2	Masonry	Potential floor slab	Frogged orange brick floor slab	Only seen in section	3.60	-	0.24	8.84	8.76	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
23	Tr. 2	-	2	Layer	Subsoil/Interface layer	Firm light-mid grey brown clay silt	-	12.00	1.80	0.30	8.60	8.56	Post-Medieval	2

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
24	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	2	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose mid reddish grey brown silty clay and gravel with sandy lensing	Not bottomed	12.00	1.80	-	8.34	8.18	Natural	1
25	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	-	Fill	Fill of [26]	Fairly firm light-mid greyish brown sandy gravel	Not bottomed	0.84	0.84	-	8.67	-	Modern	4
26	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	-	Masonry	Manhole	Frogged red brick modern manhole	Not bottomed	1.10	1.10	0.40+	8.71	-	Modern	4
27	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	-	Cut	Cut for [26]	Construction cut for manhole [26]	Not bottomed	1.10	1.10	0.40+	8.65	-	Modern	4
28	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Wall	Wall associated with concrete [29] and wall [30]	Not bottomed	1.70	0.35	-	8.35	8.19	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
29	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Concrete surface	Concrete surface associated with wall [28] and [30]	-	1.70	1.25	0.02	8.38	8.36	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
30	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Wall	Wall associated with wall [28] and concrete surface [29]	-	0.22	2.20	0.14	8.28	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
31	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	3	Masonry	Wall	Fragment of modern wall	-	0.42	0.56	0.34	8.85	8.58	Modern	4

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
32	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	3	Layer	Subsoil/Interface layer	Loose dark yellowish brown clay and gravel	Not bottomed	41.00	1.70	-	8.11	-	Natural	1
33	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Fill	Fill of [34]	Loose greyish white gravel	-	0.25	2.15	0.15	7.96	-	Modern	4
34	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Cut	Modern truncation	Linear modern cut	-	0.25	2.15	0.15	7.96	7.81	Modern	4
35	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Fill	Fill of [36]	Soft black sandy clay	Not bottomed	0.90	1.85	-	7.96	-	Modern	4
36	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Cut	Possible pit	Semi-circular possible modern pit	Not bottomed	0.90	1.85	-	7.96	-	Modern	4
37	Tr. 4	-	3	Layer	Made Ground	Soft very dark greyish brown sandy clay	-	41.00	1.80	0.28	8.96	-	Modern	4
38	Tr. 4	-	3	Layer	Subsoil/Interface layer	Firm dark yellowish brown silty clay	-	41.00	1.70	0.48	8.60	-	Post-Medieval	2
39	Tr. 4	-	3	Fill	Fill of [39]	Fill of [39]	Only seen in section	-	1.90	0.35	8.57	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
40	Tr. 4	-	3	Cut	Pit	Flat based possible post-med pit	Only seen in section	-	1.90	0.35	8.57	8.22	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
41	Tr. 1	-	4	Masonry	Concrete surface	Modern reinforced concrete slab	-	1.80	7.00	0.15	9.32	-	Modern	4

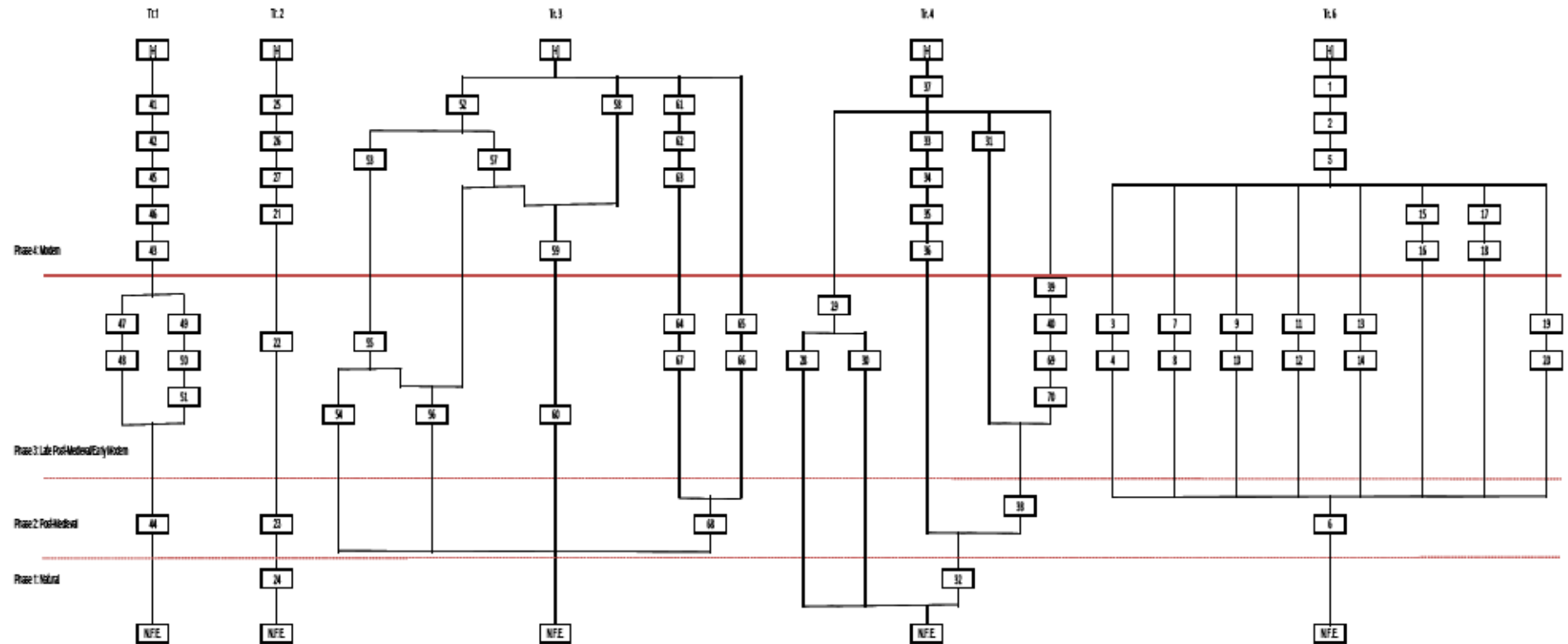
Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
42	Tr. 1	-	4	Layer	Made Ground	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	-	1.80	11.80	0.15	9.32	9.24	Modern	4
43	Tr. 1	-	4	Layer	Made Ground	Fairly firm and friable mottled mid grey brown and black clay silt with occasional sandy lenses	-	1.80	11.80	0.72	9.20	9.15	Modern	4
44	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	4	Layer	Subsoil/Interface layer	Fairly firm and friable mid-light grey brown clay silt	Not bottomed	1.80	11.80	-	8.54	8.44	Post-medieval	2
45	Tr. 1	-	4	Masonry	Manhole	Frogged red brick modern manhole	Only seen in section	-	0.70	0.63+	9.19	-	Modern	4
46	Tr. 1	-	4	Cut	Cut for [45]	Construction cut for manhole [45]	Only seen in section	-	0.70	0.63+	9.19	-	Modern	4
47	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [48]	Fairly firm mid-dark grey brown clay silt	Not bottomed	1.80	0.10	-	8.44	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
48	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Drain pipe cut	Construction cut for a ceramic drainpipe	Not bottomed	1.80	0.10	-	8.44	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
49	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Backfill in [51]	Firm light yellow brown clay	Not bottomed	1.80	0.72	-	8.59	8.53	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
50	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Masonry	Brick tank with associated drains	Frogged red and yellow brick tank with associated red brick and tile drains	Not bottomed	0.40	0.40	1.70+	8.77	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
51	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Cut for [50]	Sub circular construction cut with 4 radiating linear branches for structure [50]	Not bottomed	1.80	0.72	1.70+	8.51	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
52	Tr. 3	-	5	Layer	Dumped deposit	Compact dark brown-black coarse sandy silt	Only seen in section	-	3.65	0.32	9.06	-	Modern	4
53	Tr. 3	-	5	Layer	Dumped deposit	Loose mid grey yellow coarse sandy gravel	Only seen in section	-	1.04	0.27	8.75	-	Modern	4
54	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	5	Masonry	Wall	Wall associated with concrete surface [55]	-	0.20	1.93	0.39	8.79	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
55	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	5	Masonry	Concrete surface	Concrete surface associated with walls [54] and [56]	Not bottomed	1.80	3.10	-	8.47	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
56	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	5	Masonry	Wall	Wall associated with concrete surface [55]	-	1.75	0.27	0.31	8.79	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
57	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	5	Layer	Made Ground	Loose dark black brown coarse sandy silt	-	1.80	0.74	0.32	8.34	-	Modern	4
58	Tr. 3	-	5	Layer	Made Ground	Compact dark brown black coarse sandy silt and rubble	Only seen in section	-	0.87	0.26	9.04	-	Modern	4
59	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	5	Layer	Dumped deposit	Loose mid grey brown silty sand	-	1.80	0.81	0.24	8.80	-	Modern	4
60	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	5	Masonry	Wall	Possible garden wall	-	0.85	0.39	0.30	8.85	-	Post-Medieval/ Early Modern	3
61	Tr. 3	-	5	Layer	Rubble layer	Fairly compacted mid yellow grey sandy rubble	Only seen in section	2.00	1.70	0.35	9.22	9.20	Modern	4
62	Tr. 3	-	5	Masonry	Concrete	Uncertain whether this concrete block is an in situ pad or within the matrix of [61]	Only seen in section	-	0.80	0.12	8.87	-	Modern	4
63	Tr. 3	-	5	Layer	Made Ground	Loose-firm black clinker	-	2.00	1.70	0.25	8.92	8.75	Modern	4

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
64	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	5	Layer	Dumped deposit - fill of [67]	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	-	2.00	1.70	0.36	8.70	8.68	Post- Medieval/ Early Modern	3
65	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	-	Fill	Fill of [66]	Loose mid mauve silty sand	Not bottomed	1.45	1.30	-	8.26	-	Post- Medieval/ Early Modern	3
66	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	5	Cut	Pit	Irregularly shaped possible post- med pit	Not bottomed	1.45	1.30	-	8.26	-	Post- Medieval/ Early Modern	3
67	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	-	Cut	Garden Feature	Irregularly shaped possible garden feature	Not bottomed	1.65	2.05	-	8.26	-	Post- Medieval/ Early Modern	3
68	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	-	Layer	Subsoil/Interface layer	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay	Not bottomed	1.60	5.75	-	8.26	-	Post- Medieval	2
69	Tr. 4	-	3	Fill	Fill of [42]	Firm light yellowish brown clay and gravel	Only seen in section	-	0.44	0.53	8.53	-	Post- Medieval/ Early Modern	3
70	Tr. 4	-	3	Cut	Pipe trench	Pipe trench	Only seen in section	-	0.44	0.53	8.53	8.00	Post- Medieval/ Early Modern	3

APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3 – OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-176785

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Chobham Farm, Leyton Road, Stratford - Zone 1
Short description of the project	The evaluation consisting of 5 trenches indicated that the few extant archaeological deposits, principally wall foundations and garden features, were remnants of 19th and 20th century residences. The scarcity of archaeological features was a result of significant building and demolition impacts on the site during the latter part of the 20th and early 21st centuries. These impacts were represented principally by the extent of the modern made ground, the presence of modern masonry features and the radical amount of terracing and landscaping involved in creating the service roads in the western part of the site
Project dates	Start: 24-03-2014 End: 02-04-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CHO14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	WATER TANK Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	CONCRETE SLAB Post Medieval
Monument type	CONCRETE SLAB Modern
Monument type	MANHOLES Modern
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	POSSIBLE BRICK FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAINS Post Medieval
Monument type	PIPES Modern
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern

Significant Finds	BRICKS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICKS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Car park (flat)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM STRATFORD Chobham Farm, Leyton Road - Zone 1
Study area	8500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3853 8518 51.5479869681 -0.00187334217468 51 32 52 N 000 00 06 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.11m Max: 8.32m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Hill Partnerships Ltd
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	James Langthorne

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	CHO14
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CHO14
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	CHO14
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Chobham Farm, Leyton Road, Stratford - Zone 1
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
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