

**FORMER CO-OP SITE, HIGH STREET  
NORTH, EAST HAM, LONDON  
BOROUGH OF NEWHAM, E6**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12254**

**SITE CODE: HSN15**

**AUGUST 2015**




**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

FORMER CO-OP SITE, HIGH STREET NORTH,  
EAST HAM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**FORMER CO-OP SITE, HIGH STREET NORTH, EAST HAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF  
NEWHAM E6; AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**Site Code:** HSN15

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

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 42529 83604

**Written by:** Deborah Koussiounelos  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
October 2015

**Project Manager:** Tim Bradley

**Commissioning Client:** Ramboll Environ  
On behalf of  
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on a plot of land at High Street North, East Ham, London Borough of Newham, E6. The site is bounded by St. John's Road to the north, High Street North to the east, retail units and a residential terrace to the west and Barking Road to the south. The site is within the London Borough of Newham and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 42529 83604. The site is located within two Archaeological Priority Areas, East Ham Civic Centre and Manor Park to North Woolwich Roman Road.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out by PCA between 15<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015 in advance of the construction of a proposed residential-led mixed use development comprising two retail units on the ground floor, a gym on the first floor and residential accommodation above, providing approximately 108 units for the private rental sector, with landscaping. There are currently no plans for a basement to form part of this development.
- 1.3 A desk-based assessment for the site had been undertaken by Ramboll Environ (2015) as a supporting document for the planning application. Ramboll has instructed PCA to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site comprising the excavation of five trenches. These were positioned to investigate the environs of the former St John's Church (consecrated in 1863), which formerly occupied the site, and also previously untruncated areas for potential early street frontage and activity associated with prehistoric, Roman and later periods. The project also involved an archaeological watching brief during the geotechnical investigations on the site, comprising of 8 trial pits, 4 boreholes and 2 soakways. The evaluation methodology was presented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2015) which was approved by Historic England on behalf of the London Borough of Newham.
- 1.4 The evaluation demonstrated that no archaeology pre-dating the 19th century survived on the site. Trenches 1 and 2 exposed the remnants of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century St. John's Church, which represented the only archaeological feature seen on site. Trenches 3 and 4 demonstrated the full impact on the archaeological deposits caused by the construction of the Co-op store and its basement to the west and south of the site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by PCA at the former Co-op site, High Street North, East Ham, London Borough of Newham, E6 between 15<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 42529 83604 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site was formerly occupied by a Co-op store, which was demolished between 1989 and 1991. Prior to this, St. John's Church (built in 1863) stood within the site. An associated church hall was built between 1877 and 1896. The site is currently in use as a car park.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by PCA under the supervision of Deborah Koussiounelos and the project management of Tim Bradley. This report was written by Deborah Koussiounelos. The archaeological work was commissioned by Ramboll Environ on behalf of Helical Retail Ltd, and the project was monitored by John Gould, Historic England GLAAS, on behalf of the London Borough of Newham. The client for the development, Helical Retail Ltd, engaged Ramboll Environ as archaeological consultants for the project.
- 2.4 The development site lies within two Archaeology Priority Areas as defined by the London Borough of Newham (East Ham Civic Centre and Manor Park to North Woolwich Roman Road) and adjacent to the East Ham Centre Conservation Area. The Denmark Arms, a Grade II Listed building, also lies adjacent to the site.
- 2.5 The evaluation consisted of five trenches (Figure 2), targeted on identified areas of archaeological potential. This was supplemented by the monitoring of geotechnical investigations of the site, focussing on the interventions located outside the basement footprint of the former Co-op store.
- 2.6 The site was assigned the unique site code HSN15, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (March 2015) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

### **3.3 Local Context & Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Newham**

- 3.3.1 The site is located within the London Borough of Newham, east London, and lies partly within the Greater Thames Estuary Natural Character Area and partly within the Inner London Natural Character Area. Newham's southern, eastern and western borders are defined by the rivers Thames, Roding and Lea respectively. Historically, the river valleys were prone to flooding and developed extensive marshlands whilst the central part of Newham lay on a higher outcrop which proved suitable for settlement and agriculture. The distinction and interaction between these wet and dry landscapes has influenced Newham's historical development and its investigation provides a focus for archaeological interest. Equally, the rapid urban development of the borough in the later 19th century and its changing role in relation to London is another key theme of archaeological and historical interest.
- 3.3.2 The London Borough of Newham has nine Conservation Areas designated for their special historic interest and 27 proposed APAs (as set out in the public consultation document detailing Newham's review of its APAs (2)) which would cover approximately 74% of the borough. The borough also has 116 statutorily listed buildings and a further 192 which are locally listed.
- 3.3.3 The Application Site is located within two APAs, both of which are defined as Tier 2 (further details are provided below), and is adjacent to the East Ham Civic Centre Conservation Area. The adjacent Denmark Arms Public House is a Grade II listed building, dated at c. 1890.
- 3.3.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, which was approved by Historic England on behalf of the London Borough of Newham. This report on the results of the evaluation trenching, together with the previously prepared desk based assessment, will be submitted in support of the forthcoming planning application for the site.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits (Taplow Gravels), London Clay and Lambeth Group Deposits, with Thanet Sands and Chalk Group at depth. There is also overlying 'Made Ground', ranging in thickness between 0.6 and 3.1m, the latter being within backfilled basement areas (Ramboll 2015).
- 4.2 This was broadly reflected during the evaluation. Natural deposits of Taplow Gravel were recorded at heights of between 4.52m OD (Trench 5) and 5.69m OD (Trench 1). These were generally capped by a deposit of brickearth-type material recorded at heights of between 4.92m OD (Trench 5) and 6.12m OD (Trench 3).
- 4.3 The study site levels vary from 7.10m OD to 6.8m OD between its southern and northern edges. No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the immediate vicinity of the site.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

A full archaeological and historical background for the study site is discussed in the desk-based assessment (Ramboll 2015). A summary of information provided within that report is presented below.

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

5.1.1 Research indicates that a Roman Road – the Manor Park to North Woolwich Roman Road APA – might have followed an older route established during prehistoric times, which would have formed a critical route to a River Thames crossing. This route would also be where settlements might have developed and it would have connected the site area to a large Iron Age riverside fort, located on the south bank of the River Thames in Woolwich.

5.1.2 Several Paleolithic finds have been recorded in the area, including axes and flake implements.

5.1.3 Various features dated broadly to late prehistoric times have been excavated in the area, including a gully, five pits and postholes.

5.1.4 During an excavation at Vicarage Infant School undertaken by PCA a layer of brickearth with moderate gravel was recorded and it is likely it was first present in prehistoric times. A drainage ditch dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age was also recorded during the same excavation.

5.1.5 An Early Iron Age cut feature containing pottery sherds was identified during an archaeological evaluation at 137-141 High Street North.

### **5.2 Roman**

5.2.1 The Manor Park to North Woolwich Road was established during Roman times. Excavations at 149-153 High Street North discovered Roman features such as a linear ditch and two pits, indicating that settlements could have been established along this road.

5.2.2 A Roman cemetery is also known to have existed to the west of St. Mary's Church.

### **5.3 Anglo Saxon and Medieval**

5.3.1 In a charter of AD958 a settlement was recorded in the East Ham area as 'Hamme'.

5.3.2 During an excavation at the Vicarage Infant School a large linear cut measuring 22m (north-west) was uncovered and it is thought to be either a drainage or boundary ditch dating to the Early Medieval period.

### **5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern**

5.4.1 There are a series of documented post-medieval features in the area. Of significance is an 18<sup>th</sup>-century gravel quarry excavated at the site of the East Ham Methodist Church, which was dug into natural brickearth and backfilled over a lengthy period. This site also contained rubbish deposits, a number of postholes, an 18<sup>th</sup>-century cess pit, 19<sup>th</sup>-century rubbish pits and a linear feature containing potsherds dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Also, a thick 'ploughsoil' was recorded containing 18<sup>th</sup>-century finds during a watching brief undertaken at Masterman Road.

- 5.4.2 It was only during the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the area becomes urbanized with the opening of Beckton gas works. The Church of St. John the Baptist was built in the application area by 1863 as a chapel-of-ease of St. Mary's. There is no evidence of burials being directly associated with the chapel of ease on the site.
- 5.4.3 The Co-op store was built on the site between 1925 and 1930. The southern block of the Co-op comprised of a deep basement. Between 1976 and 1977 the department store was extended southwards, making it necessary to demolish a row of terrace buildings and St. John's hall.
- 5.4.4 Since demolition of the Co-op in the years between 1989 and 1991 the site has been used as a car park.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to investigate and record the potential archaeological deposits which might have survived within the study site. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the ClfA.
- 6.2 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2015), approved by the London Borough of Newham.
- 6.3 The excavation of all trenches was undertaken using a JCB-type mechanical excavator. A layer of approximately 0.15m thickness of tarmac was broken and removed. The mechanical excavator then used a toothless ditching bucket to remove final modern overburden onto the potential archaeological horizons under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded a safe distance from the edges of the trench. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or natural ground exposed.
- 6.4 The trench dimensions as excavated are detailed below:

Trench	Dimensions	Trench depth from GL	Trench orientation
1	9.6m x 1.80m	Approx 1m	N-S
2	13.5m x 1.90m	Approx 1.2m	E-W
3	15m x 1.80m	Approx 1.2m	NW-SE
4	15m x 1.80m	Approx 0.9m	E-W
5	10.5m x 1.80m	Approx 1m	N-S

- 6.5 Archaeological monitoring and recording was also maintained during the excavation of the geotechnical test pits, also excavated with the JCB.
- 6.6 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.7 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs.
- 6.8 The trenches and test pits were located after excavation by a PCA surveyor using a GPS (Global Positioning System) device.
- 6.9 A temporary bench mark was established on site the value of which was obtained from a GPS device. The value of the TBM was 6.65m OD.

- 6.10 The archaeological works were monitored by John Gould, Historic England, on behalf of the London Borough of Newham and by Andy Shelley, Ramboll, on behalf of the applicant.
- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code HSN15.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AND SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Trench Results**

#### **7.1.1 Trench 1**

7.1.2 Trench 1 revealed part of the foundations of the north wall (nave end) of St. John's Church [16], constructed with re-used ragstone and hassock stones. There were three layers which were cut by its construction cut [17]: Directly cut by the wall was a mid brown sandy clayey silt [19], likely to represent a plough/garden soil, which sealed natural brickearth [20] and below this, a layer of natural gravels [21] at a depth of 5.69m AOD. (Figure 3; Section 1, Figure 5).

#### **7.1.3 Trench 2**

7.1.4 Trench 2 also revealed walls associated with St. John's Church. The foundations of an E-W brick wall [9] were constructed on a foundation [10] comprised of re-used ragstone and hassock, forming part of the south wall (choir end) of the church. This wall was associated with a squared stone base [12] – also constructed with ragstone and hassock – which was built on top of a brick foundation [31], forming part of the eastern side of the south transept. On top and to the west of this brick foundation a bedding layer was recorded, onto which the internal floor the church would have been set. All of these features cut into the natural gravel [8] (Figure 3; Section 2, Figure 5).

#### **7.1.5 Trench 3**

7.1.6 The deposits within Trench 3 were heavily truncated by the Co-op store. Two layers of natural soils, brickearth [6] and gravels [7], were sealed by a layer of possibly post-medieval garden soil [5]. A modern and a late Victorian manhole cut the natural brickearth [6] and the natural gravels [7] and showed signs of contamination. Towards the southeast end of the trench, a small section of a NE-SW late Victorian wall survived, likely to represent part of the row of buildings that are seen in the Ordnance Survey maps after 1896 (Figure 4; Section 7, Figure 5).

#### **7.1.7 Trench 4**

7.1.8 The deposits within Trench 4 were also heavily truncated by modern construction: Only concrete footings and a modern gravel backfill could be seen. These are likely to be the footings of buildings associated with the former Co-op built between 1925 and 1930. No archaeology survived in this trench (Section 6, Figure 5).

#### **7.1.9 Trench 5**

7.1.10 Trench 5 recorded natural gravel [4] sealed by a layer of natural brickearth [3]. Sealing these was a layer of subsoil [2] and above that a layer of topsoil [1]. In the northern section of the trench, a thin layer of gravel [35] was exposed associated with two Reigate stones [36] and levelled by a bedding layer of silty clay [29]. These are likely to represent a path leading to the entrance of St. John's Church (Section 5; Trench 5).

7.1.11 A small fragment of abraded pottery dated from 400-650 was recovered from the upper level of brickearth layer [2]. This was the only pottery sherd found in this trench and it is likely to be residual. It could, however, indicate the presence Early Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site.

## **7.2 Trial Pits and Soakaways**

7.2.1 Eight trial pits and 2 soakaways were excavated by Geotechnical Engineering Ltd. and monitored by PCA. Trial pits 1, 1A, 5, 6, 9, 10 showed no surviving archaeology. These exposed the walls of the Co-op basement and its backfill. Trial pit 4 exposed the eastern face of the eastern wall of the south transept of St. John's Church [38], constructed in the same way as observed in Trenches 1 and 2.

7.2.2 The soakaways reflected the same sequence as the majority of the trial pits: concrete foundations associated with modern backfill of re-deposited sand and gravels cut into the natural deposits and associated with the construction of the Co-op store.

## **8 PHASED DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

8.1.1 Natural deposits of gravel were exposed at 5.69m OD and brickearth at a level of 5.86m OD in Trench 1 (contexts [21] and [20] respectively). In Trench 2 the natural gravel was recorded at 5.57m OD (context [8]), in Trench 3 gravels were exposed at 5.67m OD and natural brickearth at 6.12m OD (contexts [7] and [6]). Trench 4 was heavily truncated and the natural deposits were not exposed. In Trench 5 a natural deposit of gravel was recorded at 4.52m OD and brickearth at 4.92m OD. The gravel was compacted in density, orange to brown in colour and it was mixed with small patches of loose, dark yellowish brown sand and the brickearth consisted of soft, mid brown grey sandy silt.

8.1.2 A layer of reworked natural brickearth [19] was recorded sealing the brickearth at a height of 6.06m OD in Trench 1. This is likely to have been formed by agricultural/horticultural activity occurring on the site prior 19<sup>th</sup> century development. Elsewhere on the site this deposit appeared to have been truncated by later activity.

### **8.2 Phase 2: 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings**

8.2.1 Within Trench 1 part of an E-W foundation [16] made of ragstone and hassock was exposed, associated with the north wall (nave end) of St. John's Church.

8.2.2 In Trench 2 the gravel [8] was cut by structures related to St. John's Church: an E-W brick wall built on top of a stone foundation [10] (south wall, choir end of church), a squared stone base associated with a brick wall foundation [31] (eastern side of south transept) and a bedding for the placement of a floor surface [15]. These structures were found at 6.63m OD and survived to a maximum height of 1.32m.

8.2.3 In Trench 3 a small remnant of a NE-SW late Victorian wall was recorded, probably associated with a row of buildings recorded in the OS maps since 1896.

### **8.3 Phase 3: Modern**

8.3.1 Within Trench 3 the gravels [7] were truncated by modern drains and manholes, one of which showed signs of contamination (Figure 5).

8.3.2 In Trench 4 the natural gravels were completely truncated by modern structures associated with the Co-op store or later activity.





*Plate 1: Trench 1, facing south. 1m scale*



*Plate 2: Trench 2, facing northwest. 1m scale.*



Plate 3: Trench 3, facing southeast.



Plate 4: Trench 4, facing east. 1m scale.



*Plate 5: Trench 5, facing north.*

## **9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **9.1 Research Objectives**

9.1.1 The following paragraphs list and address the research objectives as outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation.

To determine the palaeotopography of the site and the presence of palaeoenvironmental remains

9.1.2 Natural deposits of Taplow Gravel were recorded at heights of between 4.52m OD (Trench 5) and 5.69m OD (Trench 1). These were generally capped by a deposit of brickearth-type material recorded at heights of between 4.92m OD (Trench 5) and 6.12m OD (Trench 3). There was no evidence of any palaeoenvironmental remains in any of the trenches excavated.

To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activities in particular the extent of any remains of the former St. John's Church, its Chapel of Ease and associated church hall, and to determine whether any burials have been interred in the area.

9.1.3 The evaluation has demonstrated that the only archaeological survival in the study site was that of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century St. John's Church. The evaluation of Trench 4 and Test Pits 1, 1A and 5 demonstrated that the western side of the site had been truncated to natural levels by the construction of the Co-op store and associated buildings. As suggested by the previous documentary research, there was no evidence for any burials within the site.

To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

9.1.4 The evaluation of Trench 4 and Test Pits 1, 1A and 5 demonstrated that the western side of the site had been truncated by the construction of the basement of the Co-op store and associated buildings. Also, the evaluation in Trench 3 showed that the Co-op store and associated services may also have impacted the southern area of the site as evidenced by the significant modern drainage and manhole routes identified here.

### **9.2 Conclusions**

9.2.1 The earliest human activity recorded during the evaluation trenching were the remains of St. John's Church seen in Trenches 1 and 2, which cut the natural brickearth ([20] and [24]) and gravel [8] and [21]. There was no evidence of burials either within or outside the church building. With the exception of the residual sherd of Early Saxon pottery recovered from Trench 5, no archaeology pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century was recorded.

9.2.2 Trench 4 and the geotechnical test pits revealed the extent of the impact caused by the construction of the Co-op store, demonstrating that most of the western area of the site has been truncated during its construction. Trench 3 also revealed evidence of significant truncation associated with the modern development of the site, predominantly in the form of drainage and manholes. A small surviving fragment of brick wall may have been associated with the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century terrace housing fronting Barking Road.

- 9.2.3 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by the London Borough of Newham, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited by PCA with LAARC under site code WSR15. Until then the archive comprising all paper, digital and artefactual material will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

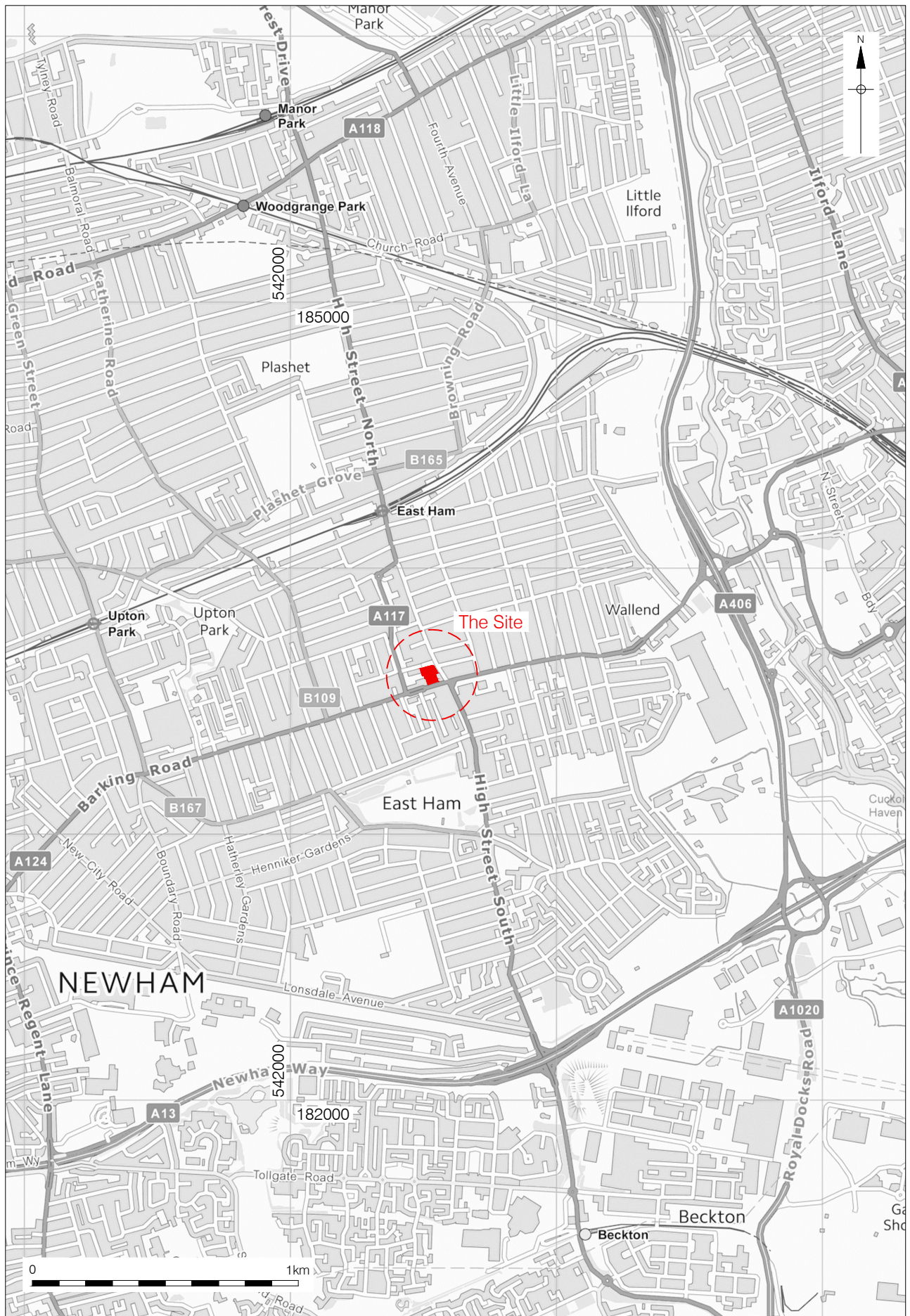
- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank archaeological consultants Phil Emery and Andy Shelley of Ramboll Environ for commissioning the work and for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of the client, Helical Retail Ltd.
- 10.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited also thanks John Gould, Historic England Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Newham, for monitoring the project.
- 10.3 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project management and editing this report, Shane Maher, Ian Cipin, Phil Frickers and Anna Tymcio for their hard work during the evaluation, Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations, and Wayne Richards for help with logistics.

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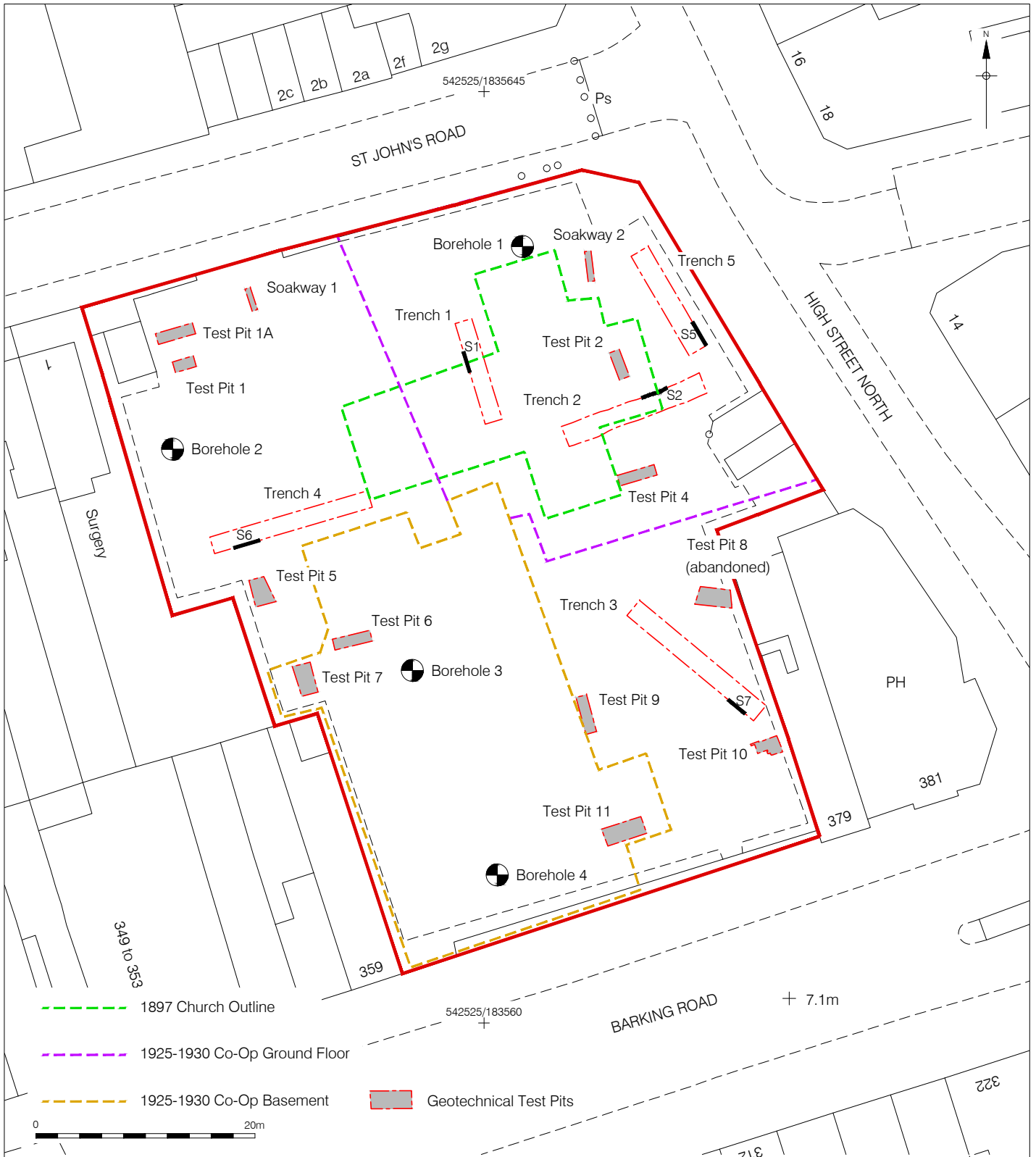
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



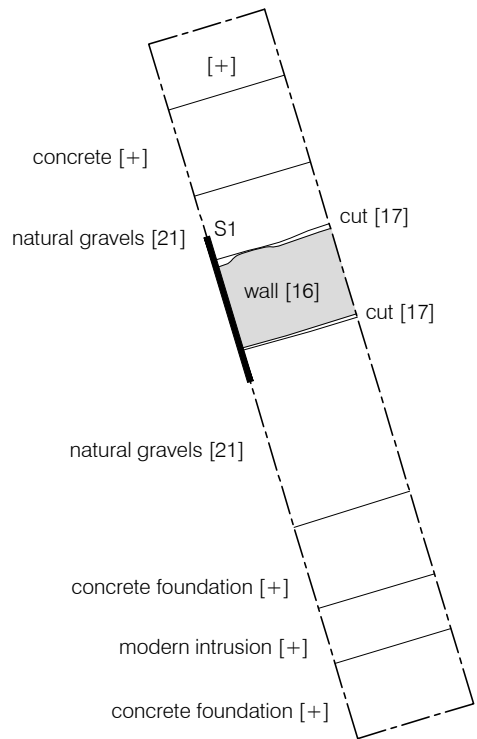


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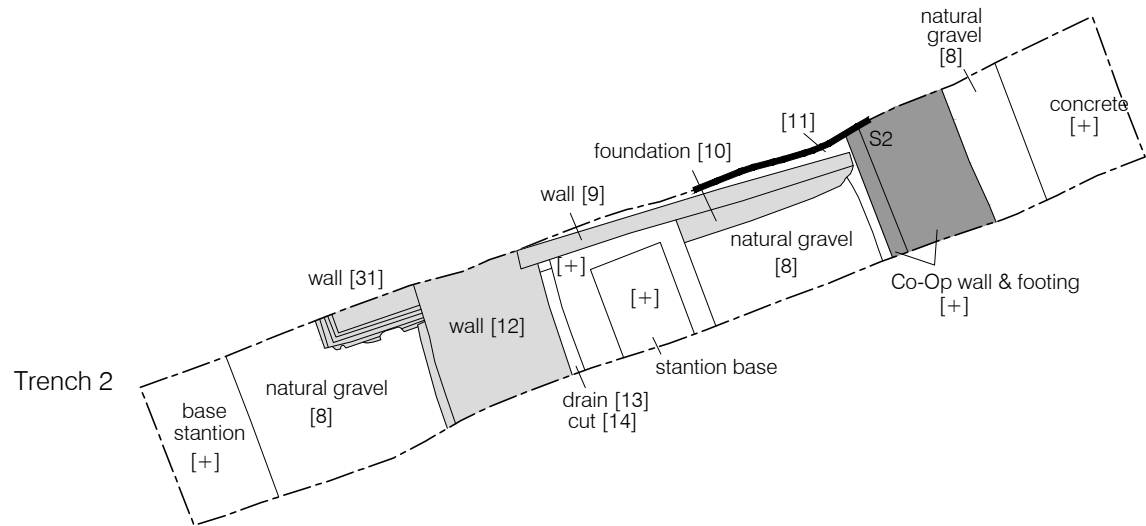
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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:500 at A4




Trench 1



Trench 2

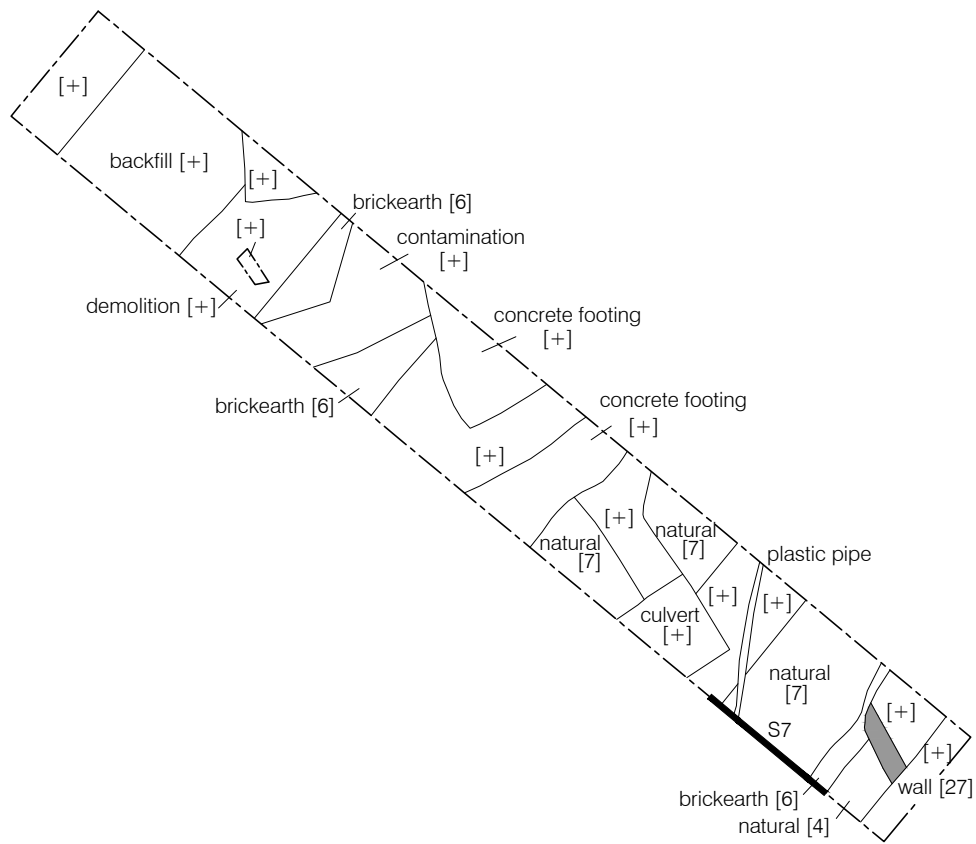
 Church Wall/Foundation

 Co-Op Wall/Foundation



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Figure 3  
Trenches 1 & 2  
1:100 at A4

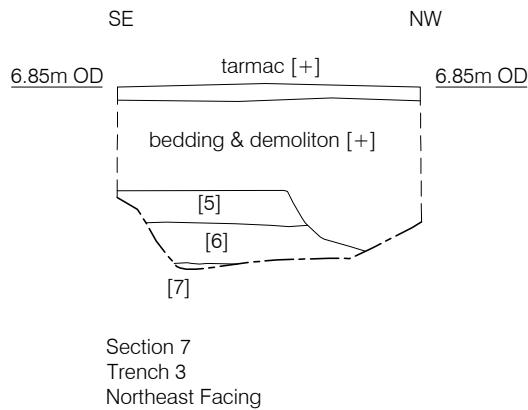
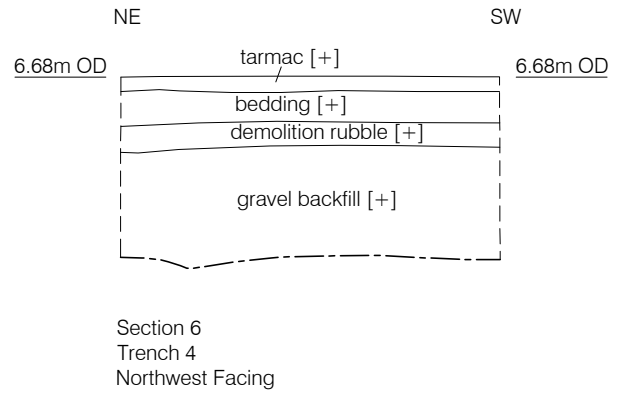
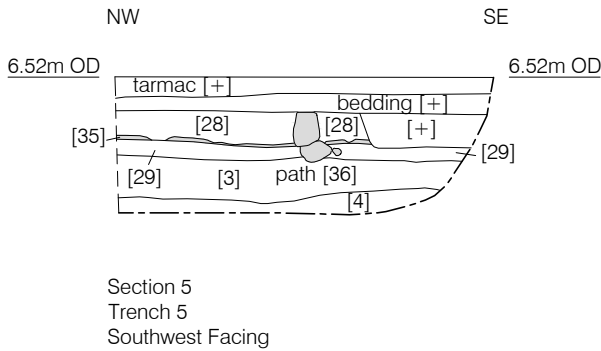
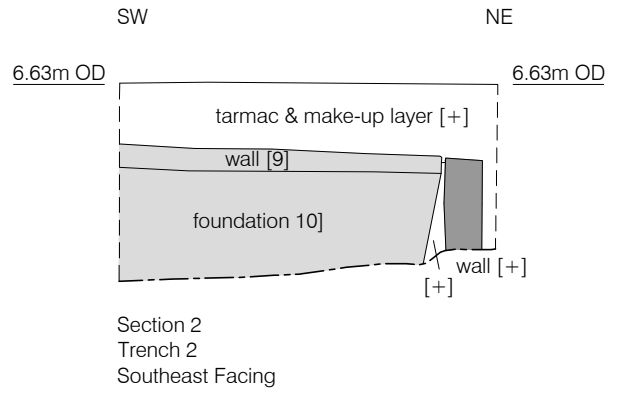
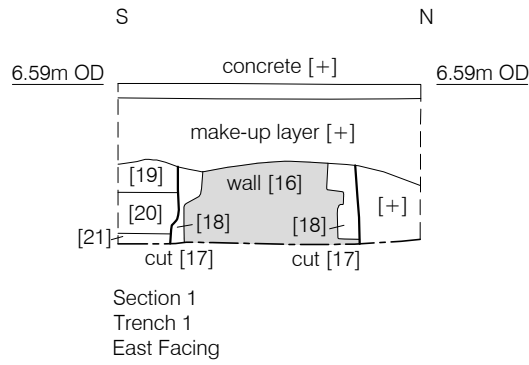


19th Century Wall

0 5m

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Figure 4  
Trench 3  
1:100 at A4



 Church Wall/Foundation/Path

 Co-Op Wall/Foundation

0  2m

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Figure 5  
Sections  
1:50 at A4

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

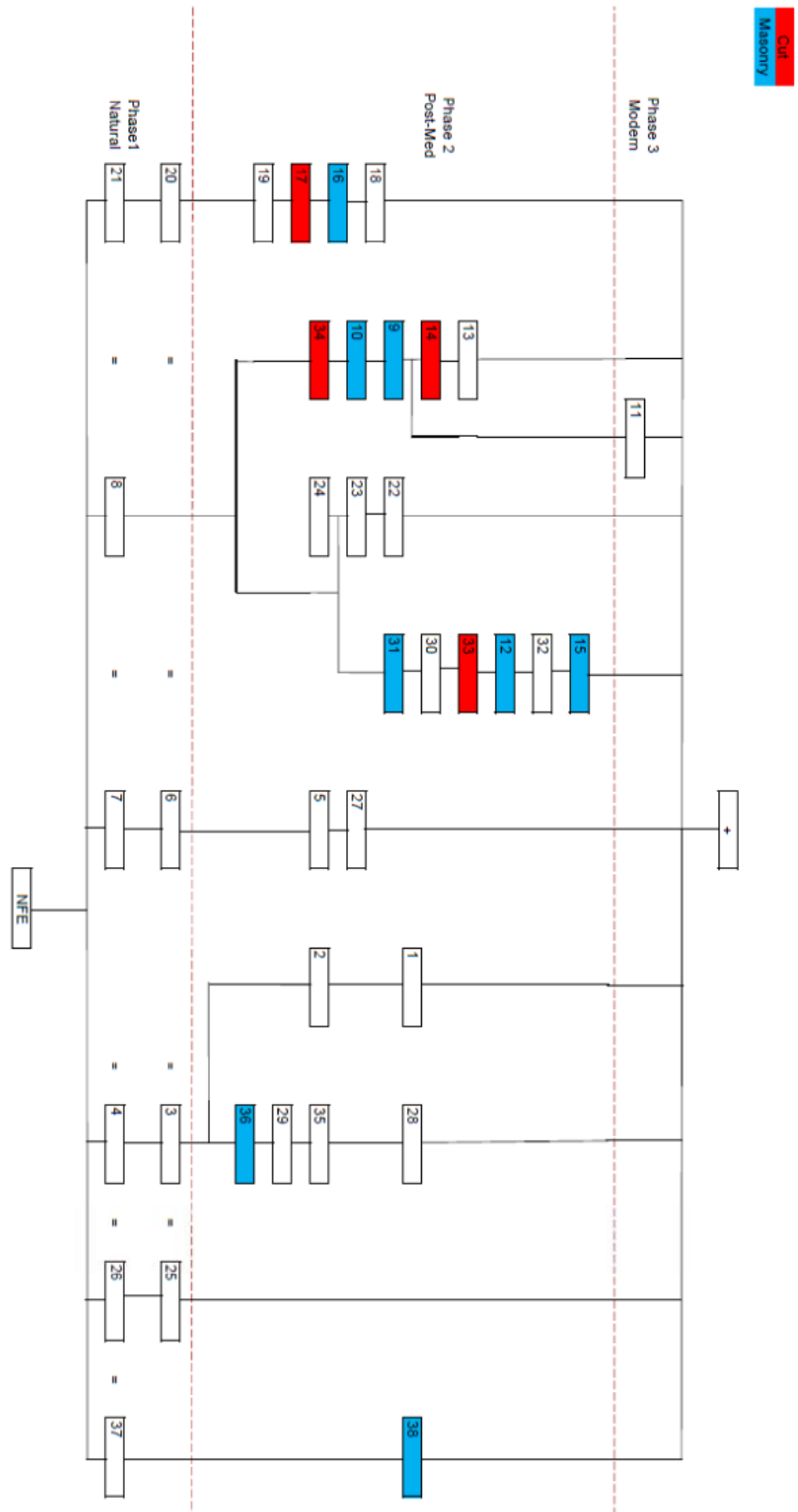
Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
HSN15	1	TR5		8	Layer	Old Topsoil	C19	2
HSN15	2	TR5		8	Layer	Subsoil	C19	2
HSN15	3	TR5		8	Layer	Brickearth	Post-Medieval	2
HSN15	4	TR5	TR5	8	Natural	Natural Gravels	Natural	2
HSN15	5	TR3	TR3	7	Layer	Garden Soil	C19	2
HSN15	6	TR3	TR3	7	Natural	Natural Brickearth	C19	2
HSN15	7	TR3	TR3	7	Natural	Natural Gravels	Natural	1
HSN15	8	TR2	TR2	3	Natural	Natural Gravels	Natural	1
HSN15	9	TR2	TR2	2	Masonry	19C Church Wall	C19	2
HSN15	10	TR2	TR2	2	Masonry	Wall foundation	C19	2
HSN15	11	TR2	TR2		Fill	Construction backfill	Modern	3
HSN15	12	TR2	TR2		Masonry	Stone Base	C19	2
HSN15	13	TR2	TR2		Fill	Fill of [14]	C19	2
HSN15	14	TR2	TR2		Cut	Cut for drain	C19	2
HSN15	15	TR2		9	Masonry	Floor makeup	C19	2
HSN15	16	TR1	TR1	1	Masonry	19C Church Wall	C19	2
HSN15	17	TR1	TR1	1	Cut	Construction cut for foundation (16)	C19	2
HSN15	18	TR1		1	Fill	Fill of [17]	C19	2
HSN15	19	TR1		1	Layer	Agricultural soil	C19	2
HSN15	20	TR1		1	Natural	Natural Brickearth	Natural	1
HSN15	21	TR1	TR1	1	Natural	Natural Gravels	Natural	1
HSN15	22	TR2		3	Layer	Re-deposited soils	C19	2
HSN15	23	TR2		3	Layer	Agricultural Soil	C19	2
HSN15	24	TR2		3	Natural	Natural Brickearth	Natural	1
HSN15	25	TP10		4	Natural	Natural Brickearth	Natural	1
HSN15	26	TP10	TP10	4	Natural	Natural Gravels	Natural	1
HSN15	27	TR3	TR3		Masonry	19C wall	C19	2
HSN15	28	TR5		5	Layer	Made Ground	Modern	3
HSN15	29	TR5		5	Layer	Levelling layer	C19	2
HSN15	30	TR2		9	Layer	Bedding Layer	C19	2
HSN15	31	TR2	TR2		Masonry	19C Church Wall	C19	2
HSN15	32	TR2		9	Fill	Fill of [33]	C19	2
HSN15	33	TR2		9	Cut	Construction cut for stone base (12)	C19	2
HSN15	34	TR2	TR2		Cut	Construction cut for (10)	C19	2
HSN15	35	TR5		5	Layer	Gravel path to church entrance	C19	2
HSN15	36	TR5		5	Masonry	Stones forming path (35)	C19	2
HSN15	37	TP4	TP4	14	Natural	Natural Gravels	Natural	1
HSN15	38	TP4	TP4	14	Masonry	Church Wall	C19	2

**Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

**Phase 2: 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings**

**Phase 3: Modern**

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESMENT, BY KEVIN HAYWARD

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	2271	Medieval glaze peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
9	3032	Complete frogged wide post great fire brick no mortar	1	1664	1900	1750	1900	1850-1900	No mortar
10	3105; 3106; 3101	Reused ragstone and Hassock hard concrete mortar T2	8	50	1660	50	1660	1100-1660+	1850-1950
12	3105; 3106	Ragstone and Hassock	5	50	1660	50	1660	50-1660+	No mortar
16	3105; 3101	Reused Kentish ragstone with hard concrete mortar T2	2	50	1660	50	1660	50-1660+	1850-1950
27	3032R; 3101	Whole frogged red wide 3032 T1 yellow concrete mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1850-1900+	1850-1950
31	3032	Whole frogged post great fire wide brick	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1850-1900	No mortar

### Review

This small building material assemblage (20 fragments 9.7kg) from the former Co-op Store East Ham HSN15 consists mainly of later Victorian Whole Brick samples from [9] [27] [31].

The bricks are well made post great fire bricks with sharp arise, deep wide frog and are quite wide. These date from between 1850 and 1900, and are bonded in the case of [27] by a hard yellow concrete mortar that would only have been manufactured after 1850.

A group of stone fragments from the Lower Greensand of Kent from [10] [12] and [16] may have derived from a stone masonry structure of an earlier indeterminate age. However they appear to have been reused in a white-grey concrete mortar T2 that suggests a function here relating to a much later post medieval date.

The earliest example is a piece of medieval glazed peg tile in the common London fabric 2271 (1180-1450) from [2].

### Recommendations

The building material assemblage very much reflects the later post medieval development of this part of East London. There are no items of intrinsic interest. The value of the assemblage therefore lies merely in its ability to date the Victorian structural development of this part of East London. All the material should be discarded. No further work.

## **APPENDIX 4: FINDS ASSESSMENT, BY CHRIS JARRET**

### **Pottery**

#### **Context [2], spot date: 400-650**

X1 sherd of abraded sand-tempered, very fine with sparse very fine organic inclusions (ESAND), 400-650. 3g.

#### **Context [22], spot date: 1740-1830**

X1 sherd of creamware (CREA), 1740-1830, body sherd, 8g.

X1 sherd of Spanish unsourced amphora (SPOA), 1200-1900 with frequent granite tempering, 32g.

#### **Context [32], spot date c. 1770-1840**

X1 sherd of Essex late medieval fine sandy ware (LMFSX), c. 1350-1500, internal glaze, 4g.

X1 sherd of Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, internal glaze, abraded, 4g.

X1 sherd of late Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR L), c. 1700-1900, collared pipkin rim with an internal glaze and external sooting, 27g.

X1 sherd of pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1740, bowl rim with geometrical design, 2g.

### **Clay tobacco pipe**

#### **Context [2], spot date: c. 1580-1730**

X1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, thick diameter and wide bore, c. 1580-1730

### **Metal**

#### **Unstratified**

A largely intact cast-iron teapot of a cylindrical shape with a strap handle and spout. External cream-coloured enamel with blue enamel on the rim and handle. Internal off-white enamel. 588g. Late 19th-20th century.

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The pottery contains two sherds of interest. Firstly the abraded sherd of Early Saxon pottery found in context [2], which indicates possible activity of this date in the vicinity of the site and secondly the sherd of granite-tempered Spanish amphora, perhaps from a Seville source, found in context [22]. However as singular items they do not infer that much information with regards to activities on the site. The other pottery and the clay tobacco pipe stems are also not of significance, as is the occurrence of a recent enamelled teapot, which

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although of some interest, is unstratified. The main potential of the finds are to date the contexts they were recovered from. It is recommended that there is no further work on the finds and that the cast-iron, enamelled teapot is discarded.

## APPENDIX 5: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-225236**

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### Project details

Project name	Former Co-op, East Ham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the former Co-op site in East Ham, London Borough of Newham. Five trenches were excavated, where the remains of St. John's church were found. The site was heavily truncated by the construction of the Co-op and its basement. No burials were found and no archaeological features or deposits dating earlier than the 19th century were found.
Project dates	Start: 15-09-2015 End: 25-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HSN15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	CHURCH Post Medieval
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM EAST HAM Former Co-op, East Ham
Postcode	E6 2HN
Study area	3872 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 42529 83604 51.532825672351 0.055129725837 51 31 58 N 000 03 18 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.8m Max: 7.1m

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### Project creators

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Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Ramboll
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Deborah Koussiounelos
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ramboll

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#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	HSN15
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

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Entered by Tim Bradley archive@pre-construct.com

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