

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT 423
BARKING ROAD,
PLAISTOW, LONDON
BOROUGH OF NEWHAM,
E13 8AL**

SITE CODE: BKN16

REPORT NO: R12511

JUNE 2016



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

An Archaeological Evaluation at 423 Barking Road, Plaistow, London Borough of Newham, E13 8AL

Site Code: BKN16
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4055 8245
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 423 Barking Road, Plaistow, in the London Borough of Newham, E13 8AL (TQ 4055 8245).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the presence, absence, nature and extent of any archaeological structures and deposits within the confines of the site and to establish the extent of all post post-depositional impacts prior to the commencement of a residential redevelopment.
- 1.3 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of level brickearth, likely sealing terraced gravels. This suggested that the site was situated upon dry ground throughout the Holocene.
- 1.4 The site was mainly composed of post-medieval layers, with occasional cut features. Two post holes were recorded at the base of Trench 1, along with a partially truncated rubbish pit in the section. A partially robbed out wall and associated features was observed running north-west to south-east in Trench 2, likely associated with the building seen on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map. A large post-medieval pit was also recorded. There were no cut features recorded in Trench 3. These post-medieval layers had been sealed by modern levelling layers and concrete when the surrounding development was constructed.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at 423 Barking Road, Plaistow, in the London Borough of Newham, E13 8AL (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology prior to the commencement of a residential redevelopment.

2.2 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 4055 8245. It was bounded to the north by properties fronting Liddon Road, to the north-east and south-west by properties fronting Barking Road, to the south-east by Barking Road (which it fronts), and to the west by properties fronting Rowntree Clifford Close. The site is currently vacant and was recently occupied by East London Garages, a motor vehicle repair centre. The site comprised a two storey brick office building, a vehicle repair and servicing warehouse and areas of external concrete and asphalt hardstanding.

2.3 Planning permission has been granted for:

Demolition of existing Vehicle repair centre/MOT centre, flat above and outbuildings and erection of a three-storey building to provide 8 new residential dwellings (2 x 1 bed , 3 x 2 bed and 3 x 3 bed) together with associated landscaping and access.

2.4 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the Local Plan. The planning consent included an archaeological condition as follows:

No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

Written schemes of investigation will need to be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified professionally accredited archaeological practice in accordance with Historic England's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London. This condition is exempt from deemed discharge under schedule 6 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

2.5 The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Newham recommended that the site should be subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation in the first instance. This report details the findings of the trial trench evaluation.

2.6 The site consisted of an irregular shaped plot situated between a commercial premises to the north-east and a residential building to the south-west. The site was approximately 850m² in size. It was proposed that four trenches of 10m in length and 1.8m in width would be excavated, however, due to space constraints, this was altered. Three trenches were excavated, varying in length from 8m to 13.10m and in width from 1.6m to 1.78m (Figure 2).

2.7 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), the primary objectives of the exercise were:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.

- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any other period
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.8 The investigation was conducted between 24th and 27th May 2016. The site was supervised by, Rosemary Banens, and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) monitored proceedings on behalf of the London Borough of Newham. The project was commissioned and funded by Samson Homes SPV1 Ltd.
- 2.9 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code BKN16.

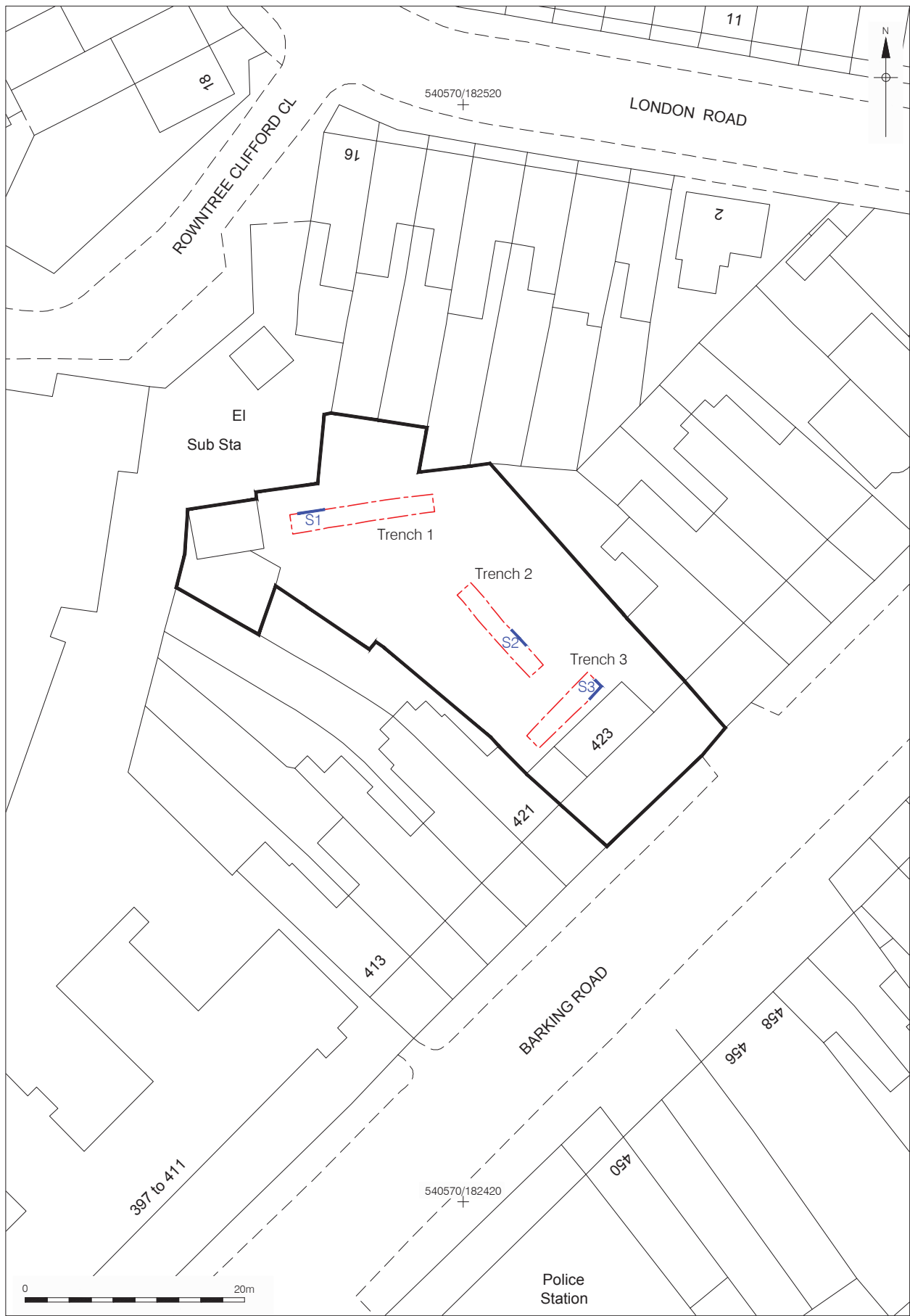


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

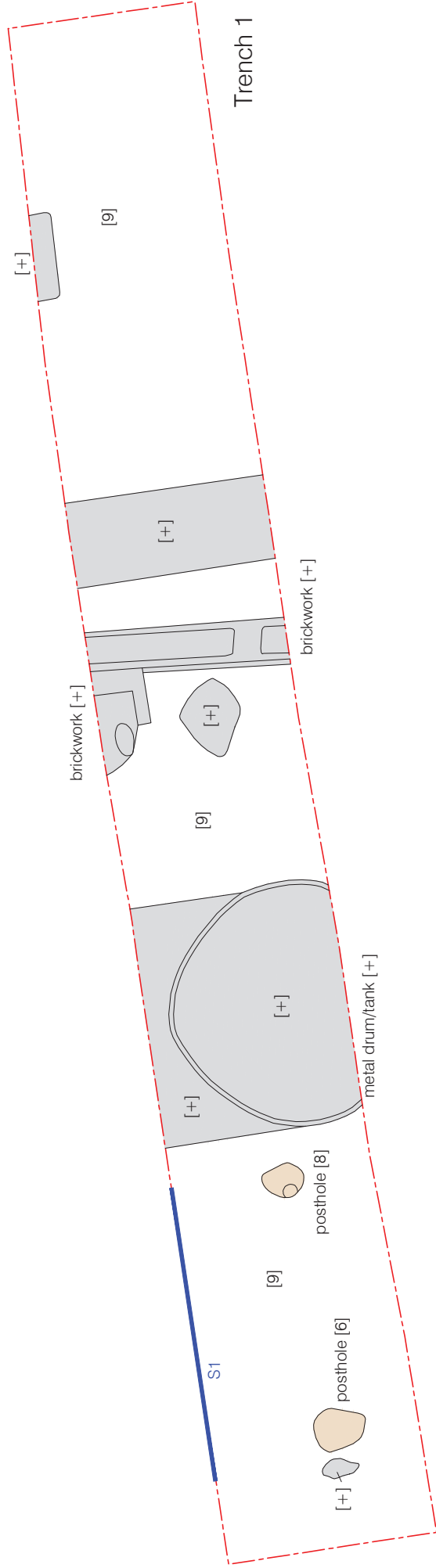
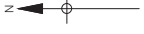


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Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:500 at A4



Trench 1



- archaeological feature
- modern feature [+]



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Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan
1:50 at A4

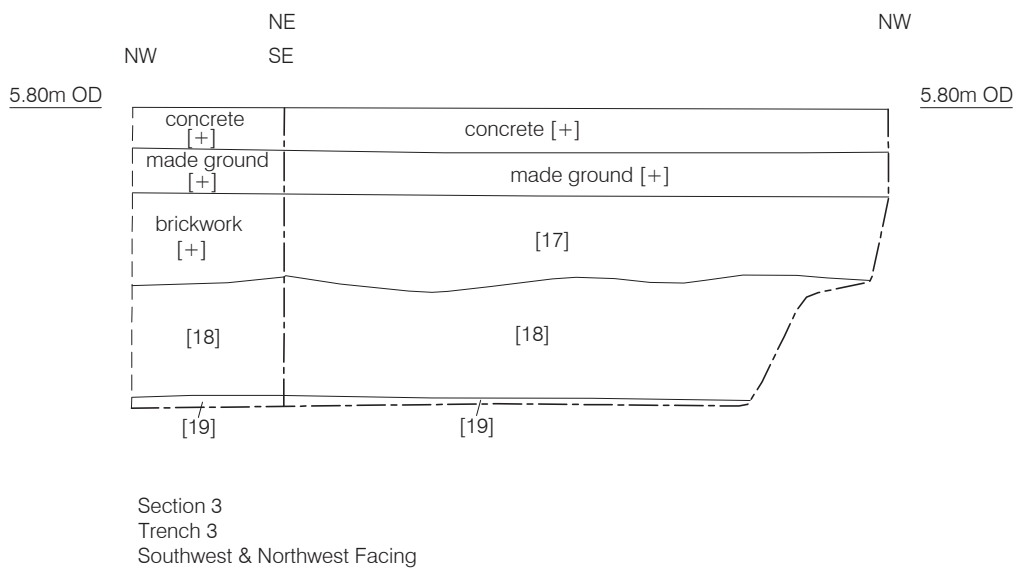
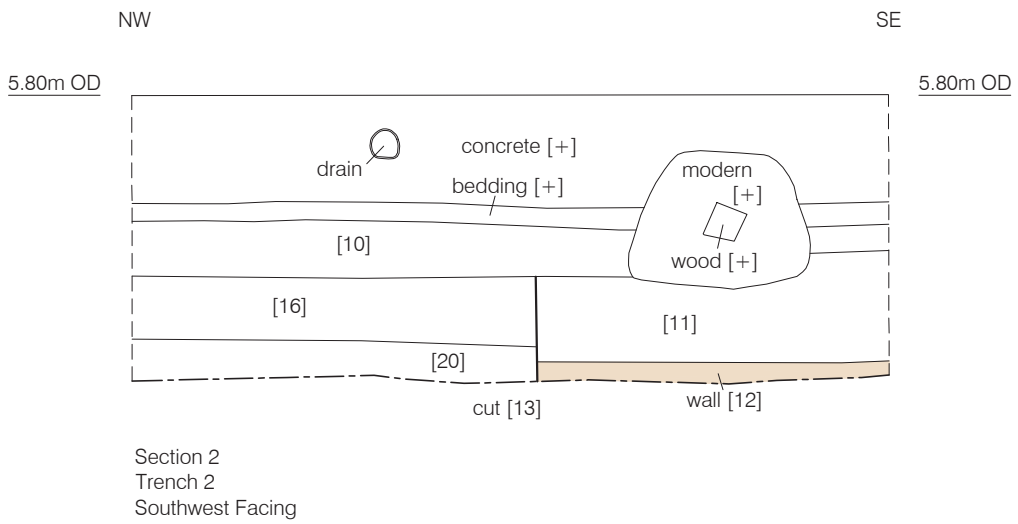
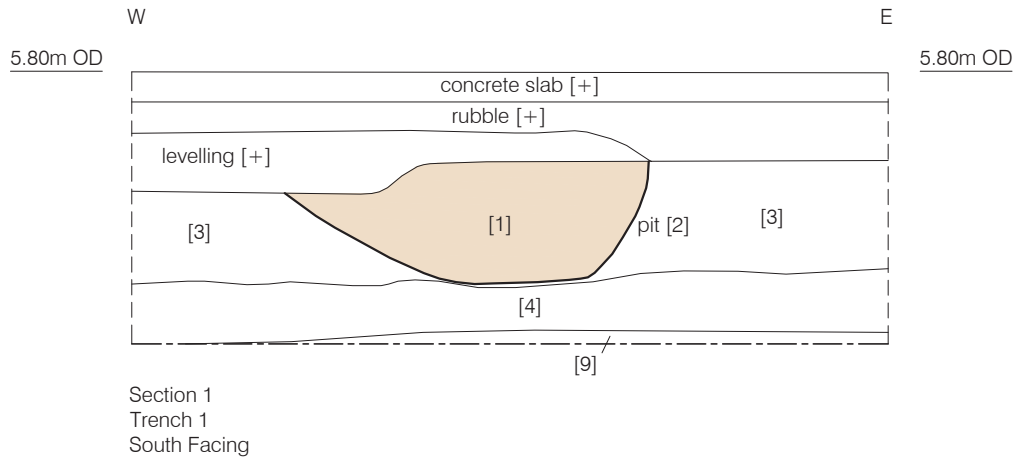


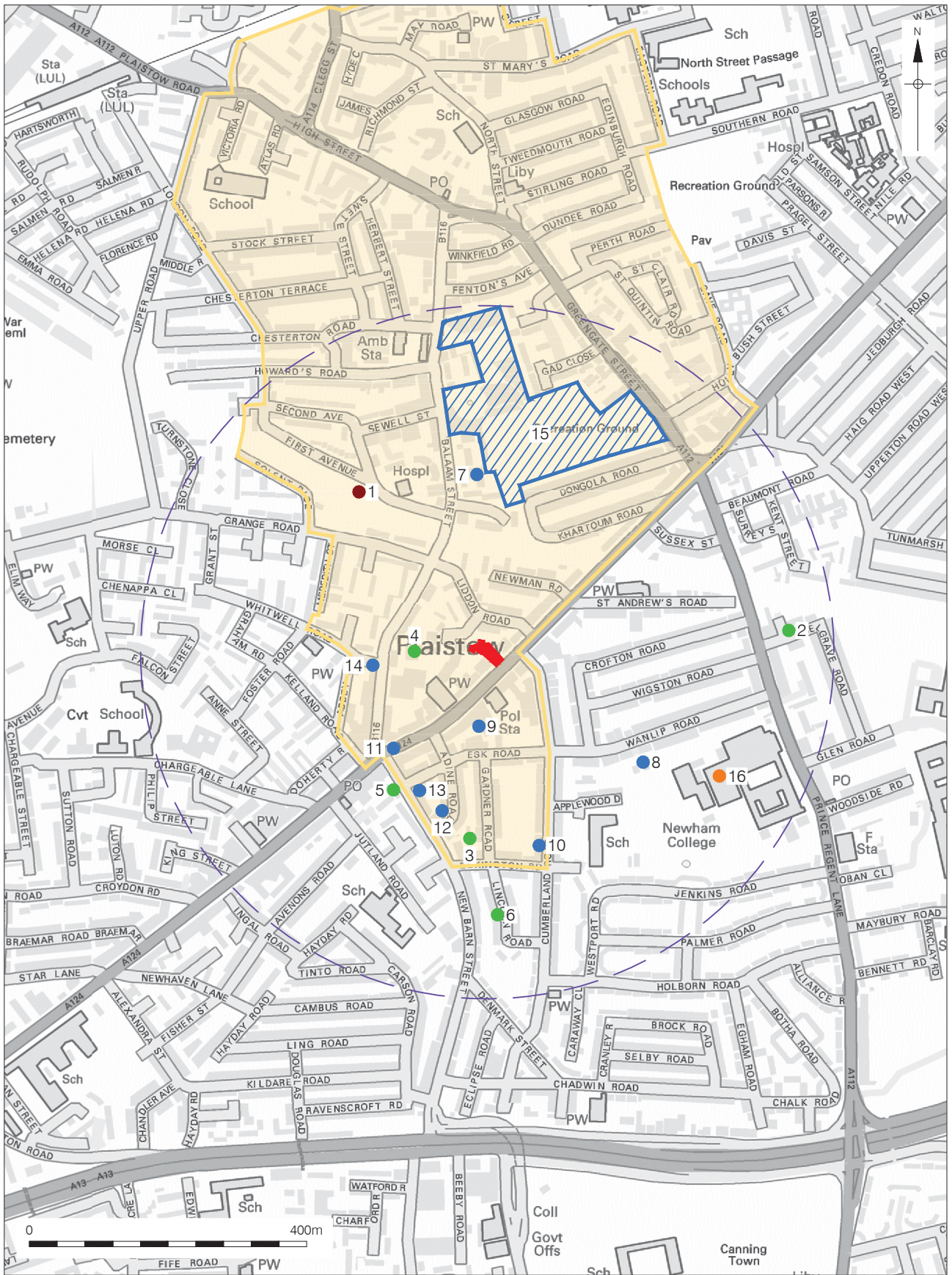
-  archaeological feature
-  modern feature [+]



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Figure 4
Trench 2 Plan
1:50 at A4





- Roman (1) ● Medieval (2-6) ■ Post-Medieval (7-15) ● Unknown (16)
- ▭ Archaeological Priority Area - - - 500m search radius

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Figure 6
 GLHER Locations
 1:8,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 NATIONAL GUIDANCE

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 the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations (for further details and guidance see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>).

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 of July 2011 (<https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan>) 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 GUIDANCE: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

The London Borough of Newham's Core Strategy adopted January 2012 (<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Planning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/CoreStrategy.htm>) contains the following policies relating to the borough's heritage and archaeology:

3.3.1 Saved policies EQ36 and EQ43 (saved February 2012) from the Unitary Development Plan of June 2001 are also relevant to any proposed redevelopment within the confines of the borough (<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Planning/UnitaryDevelopmentPlan/default.htm>):

POLICY EQ36: THE COUNCIL WILL NEGOTIATE WITH A VIEW TO MAINTAINING THE ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEGRITY OF BUILDINGS ON THE LOCAL LIST OF BUILDINGS OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology: Investigation, Excavation and Protection

3.114 Archaeological remains often provide the only evidence of the Borough's past. They are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use. The archaeology of the Borough is a community asset which should be preserved and the needs of development balanced and assessed against this. Early consideration of and consultation on archaeological issues will maximise preservation in accordance with PPG16. The destruction of such remains should be avoided if possible and either left in situ if the remains are of national or particular local interest, or excavated and recorded prior to development, where remains are of lesser importance. Site layouts designed to retain archaeological features intact will be considered favourably by the Council.

3.115 The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS - part of English Heritage) provides impartial advice to Newham Council. Sites of potential archaeological importance, to which this policy relates, can be defined as any site within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA). APAs are defined by GLAAS as areas having particular interest or value (Please refer to Map EQ6), or as sites where it can reasonably be shown from existing sources of information (most notably the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record) that remains of archaeological importance may survive. For further information, please refer to SPG Note 'Archaeological Code of Practice'. An archaeological assessment (either a desk study or a preliminary field investigation) will normally be required for any development involving a site more than 0.4 acres within an APA. The Council will also require such an assessment for smaller sites within the APAs, and sites outside the APAs, where this is clearly justified by the archaeological sensitivity of the site. Developers should undertake early consultation with the Council, and recognised archaeological organisations such as GLAAS, to avoid uncertainty and later delays.

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

The Council will promote co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations in accordance with the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group Code.

- 3.3.2 The site does not contain any listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments. However, it lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Newham, connected with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Plaistow. Consequently, in accordance with national, local and regional guidance, Adam Single of GLAAS requested that an archaeological trial trench evaluation take place prior to its redevelopment, as a planning condition attached to the planning consent.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site is located on Taplow Gravel Formation, sand and gravel of the Quaternary Period, above London Clay bedrock. (BGS Online).
- 4.2 The natural topography of the site is generally flat.
- 4.3 No geotechnical investigations have been carried out on the site.
- 4.4 There were no watercourses in close proximity to the site, which was situated to the east of the River Lea and to the north of the River Thames.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The majority of the archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), with the remainder drawn from the Greater London Historic Environment Record, examining all records within a 500m radius of the site boundary.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The courses of the Rivers Thames, Lea and Roding were commonly exploited by prehistoric communities throughout the Holocene. Dominated by extensive swamps interspersed by braided channels and upstanding eyots, such environments appealed to prehistoric communities thanks to the presence of dry island sites suitable for permanent or temporary settlement beside the rich resources and transport opportunities that were provided by the marsh and the river. Fortuitously for modern scholars, the repeated flooding events that routinely characterised these riverside areas from the Mesolithic period onwards have created rich archaeological and environmental records (Haslam 2015).

5.2.2 Excavations conducted around the A13, c.800m to 1.8k south to south-east of the proposed development site, have revealed extensive evidence of Prehistoric (mainly Bronze Age) activity. A Bronze Age timber structure associated with domestic debris was identified within the peat sequence, beyond the elevated surface of the terrace edge. Further cut features (mostly linear ditches) and a possible weathered sand occupation surface were identified on the gravel terrace.

5.2.3 Although much Prehistoric activity has been recorded in the Borough of Newham, the majority of relevant sites seem to lie south of the study site, closer to the River Thames. This can be seen by the excavations at Royal Docks Community School, Prince Regent Lane (TQ 4130 8110), which revealed a high density and frequency of prehistoric activity. It was found that in prehistory the area had consisted of two islands of high ground (eyots) surrounded by marsh and inlets. A sandy subsoil was identified on the eastern island containing an assemblage of Mesolithic flints and flakes. Overlying this, a layer containing over 1,300 fragments of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools, debris and pottery was identified. A number of features were also located, including a cooking pit filled with and surrounded by burnt flint and a scatter of animal bone, and stakeholes which were interpreted as a possible platform or jetty. It seems therefore that the site functioned as a seasonal/temporary camp situated on an island of dry land. From this position, prehistoric peoples had good access to the River Thames and could exploit the faunal and floral resources of the surrounding marsh lands.

5.2.4 The concentration of Prehistoric activity closer to the Thames is also recorded from excavations by Newham Museum Service, which uncovered a high frequency of prehistoric activity (dated to the middle Bronze Age) along the north bank of the River Thames. Prehistoric timber and brushwood trackways were discovered at Bridge Road, Rainham, Beckton Evelyn Dennington Road development, and Highbridge Road, Barking. A gravel and burnt flint causeway was uncovered at Pooles Lane in Dagenham, and excavations at Fort Street, Silvertown, uncovered a possible timber trackway along the fringe of the interface of an eyot and the marsh. A number of Bronze Age pottery sherds and cattle bones were uncovered nearby, suggesting that a prehistoric settlement may have existed in the vicinity.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Although some Roman evidence has been discovered to the east of the area, it seems unlikely to be present in the study area. The major London to Colchester road ran some distance to the north of the site (c2.5km), following the modern alignment of Romford Road. It is believed to have had subsidiary roads which led towards the marshes and the river Thames, and these are predicted to have followed the lines of Green Street and East Ham High Street (Haslam 2015). There is a single Roman entry within the GLHER 500m search radius. A bronze coin of Magnetius and Decentius c. 351-2AD, apparently minted in Aquileia, was discovered during unspecified sewer works c. 300m north-west of the study site. There is also evidence of a Roman building found adjacent to Newham General Hospital, c.600m to the east of the study site, in 1964.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 The first documentary record of 'Hamme' occurred in 958 AD, when King Edgar granted land to Ealdorman Athelston of East Anglia. Evidence from *Domesday* indicates that the main

focus of settlement lay to the south of the parish, in accord with the Roman pattern of occupation, whilst the northern areas remained thickly wooded (*ibid*). This may be why no evidence of Saxon activity has been found within 500m of the site.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 Following the Norman Conquest there was a great deal of forest clearance within the area, which is presumably why it came to be known as “Ham”, which translates as ‘low-lying pasture’. By the time of the *Domesday* survey, three manors went by that name (*ibid*).
- 5.5.2 In 1086, the manor of Ham, which included Plaistow, had a recorded population of 130, relatively large for the period. By the 12th century there appears the first distinction in documentary references between East and West Ham. In 1327, 101 people were assessed for lay subsidy in the parish, and by 1381, 238 people were paying poll-tax. There were four main settlement areas in the West Ham parish at this time; West Ham Village, Stratford, Plaistow and Hook End. Plaistow village is first mentioned in records of 1414 (Hawkins 2016).
- 5.5.3 The southern part of the West Ham Manor, in the area of the study site, was known as Sudbury in the 12th century, but by the 13th century had been acquired by Stratford Langthorne Abbey.
- 5.5.4 In the 14th and 15th centuries West Ham occasionally suffered from floods, although these were likely to have been less severe than the flooding of East Ham during these periods.
- 5.5.5 A hamlet is said to have been located about a mile south-east of Plaistow village, at the end of Greengate Street, during the medieval period. Although mentioned in documents, there is no trace of it in the modern landscape. Other entries on the GLHER from the medieval period are associated with housing, and have all been demolished. The nearest of these lies c.100m west of the study site, on Balaam Road. Approximately 275m to the south-west of the site lay Cumberland House. Demolished in 1936, it had a barn which was thought to originally store produce from the Stratford Langthorne Abbey.

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 In 1563 West Ham was under the jurisdiction of a court of sewers. At this time, the West Ham Level was divided into six marshes-Trinity Marsh, New Marsh, Middle Marsh, Hendon Hope and Laywick. The site would have lain in Middle Marsh.
- 5.6.2 By the 16th century, progress had already been made in reclaiming the marshes. During much of the post-medieval period, the area continued to be drained in order that the land could be used for agricultural/pasture activities. This use of land continued into the mid 19th century, at which time the development of the docks and railways led to extensive housing being constructed in the area.
- 5.6.3 There are several houses within the GLHER search radius that date to the post-medieval period. They are recorded in documentary evidence from 1742, which describes the number of storeys and rooms in each house. A house on New Barn Street was originally held copyhold from the Manor of Bretts but was enfranchised in 1775, while a house on Whitwell Road was held by the Manor of West Ham.
- 5.6.4 The Chapman and Andre Map of 1777 shows the site lying just to the south of the hamlet of Plaistow. Barking Road is not in evidence at this date. Excavations at 140 Balaam Road recorded late 18th century – 19th century made ground as well as two walls of similar date. Investigations at 28-46 Wanlip Road, c. 220m south-east of the study site, uncovered a post-medieval boundary ditch, agricultural deposits, and other post-medieval deposits. The post-medieval deposits were interpreted as a series of dumps of material used to level up the site for Victorian housing. A well made of yellow stock bricks was recorded at 428 Barking Road, c. 100m to the south-west of the study site, while an evaluation at New Barn Street revealed a drain of unbonded brickwork, overlain by a series of dump layers used to level the site.
- 5.6.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1870 shows that Barking Road has been constructed, and the site lies in an open plot with buildings to both sides, to the north of the road. Plaistow Marsh is marked to the south of Barking Road, and Victoria Dock has been constructed to the far south (Hawkins 2016). However, by the 1893 Ordnance Survey map, there is a rectangular building located on the site with terraced houses present to the east and west of the site. This initial structure appears to have been demolished and redeveloped by 1919, for the Ordnance

Survey of that year depicts the rear building as a glasshouse. The site goes through several building additions and redevelopments, as can be seen on the maps of 1949, 1970, and 1989. The site reaches its current configuration by the 1989 map, and remains unchanged until present. There is no evidence of bomb damage in the immediate vicinity of the site.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Three archaeological trenches, termed Trenches 1 to 3 were excavated (Figure 2). Although the proposed trenches were to be 10m by 1.8m according to the Written Scheme of Investigation, the trench size and locations had to be altered due to space constraints and obstructions (Hawkins 2016). This resulted in Trench 1 measuring 13.1m by 1.6m, Trench 2 measuring 10m by 1.65m, and Trench 3 measuring 8m by 1.8m. They were arranged as shown in Figure 2, to fit within the space of the current buildings and yard area.
- 6.2 The trenches were dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Machining continued in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence or natural geology was reached. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features then continued by hand. Breaking out of the top layer of concrete was required for all trenches.
- 6.3 All archaeological interventions were thoroughly hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20, with sections being drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Trenches were located with a hand held GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016).
- 6.4 Levels were obtained from a Temporary Bench Mark with a value of 5.8m OD. They were established by PCA's surveyor through the use of a hand held GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from this. The location of the TBM can be found in the site archive.
- 6.5 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code BKN16.
- 6.6 As detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), the evaluation was undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage (EH) and the Institute for Archaeologists (GLAAS 2014; EH 2008, 2009; IFA 2014).

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural brickearth, [9] / [19] / [20], was discovered at the base of the sequence in all three archaeological interventions (Figure 3). The presence of brickearth and a lack of alluvium suggest that the site remained predominantly dry throughout the Holocene. The top of the deposit was virtually flat, ranging in height from 5m OD in Trench 2 to 4.9m OD in Trench 1. Although features had been cut into the natural brickearth, none were dated earlier than the post-medieval period.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.2.1 Two post holes, [6] and [8], with post-medieval fill, [5] and [7], were uncovered at the base of Trench 1 (Figure 4). The westernmost post-hole, [6], measured 0.41m by 0.34m, and was 0.25m deep. Its fill only contained two very small pieces of 19th century pottery (Appendix 7), and it was these artefacts that provided a likely date for its formation. Post-hole [8] had a smaller stake-hole cut into the base, although the fill was the same brick rubble (7). This brick rubble dates the backfilling of the posthole to between 1770 and 1900 (Appendix 3), although it is likely that both post-holes were formed at the same time, and thus date to the 19th century. It had a diameter of 0.34m, while the smaller stake-hole had a diameter of 0.12m, and the total depth of the posthole was 0.30m. Both postholes were cut into the natural brickearth [9], although they likely originated higher up and were truncated during machining.

7.2.2 Across Trench 1 was layer [4] which was slightly darker than the natural brickearth, [9], although very similar in appearance. Although the pottery from this layer had a date range of 1000-1225 AD, the building material recovered dates from 1450-1900 AD (Appendices 3, 7). Although the pottery is medieval in date, it is likely that the layer itself is of an early post-medieval period, given the building material, with the pottery possibly residual or redeposited. It is likely to be redeposited brickearth, perhaps used as a ground raising layer. It was approximately 0.2m thick, and had a maximum height of 5.15m OD.

7.2.3 Above this redeposited brickearth was another layer, [3], which was a brown-grey sandy silt with frequent stones and occasional charcoal. This layer spanned the whole trench, and was possibly a post-medieval made-ground layer. It contained various finds, including glass, clay tobacco pipe, and building material, which attribute a 19th century date to the layer (Appendix 3, 5, 6). A pit, [2], visible in the section of Trench 1 (Figure 5), was filled with broken glass bottles and pieces of metal, [1]. It was sealed by a modern levelling layer, and cut into a post-medieval made-ground layer [3]. The highest level of the pit was recorded at 5.5m OD. The bone fragments recovered revealed evidence of butchery, and when combined with the broken glass bottles, it suggested that the pit was used to dump rubbish (Appendix 4). Although the unglazed peg and pan tiles recovered from the fill give a date range approximately 1630-1900, the broken glass beer bottles appear to date from the late 19th century, while the pottery recovered dates from the 19th-20th centuries. This date corresponds with that of the clay tobacco pipe recovered from this feature, which had a bowl moulded in the shape of a woven basket with a rope cordon around the rim. The stem was stamped with the pipe maker name 'VARNEY' (left side) and 'PLAISTOW' (right side) in sans serif lettering and in a perfunctory style usually dated to the 1870s (Appendix 5). It is interesting to note that this is a locally made product, although nothing is known about the pipe maker. While noteworthy, this would appear to be a localised rubbish pit, and no similar features were observed across the site.

7.2.4 Spanning the entirety of Trench 2, was dirty brickearth layer, [16]. Although similar to the natural, [20], in appearance, both pottery and fragments of building material were recovered. While the pottery dated between 1000 AD and 1200 AD, the presence of unglazed peg tiles gave a date of 1480-1900 for the layer (Appendix 3, 7). The layer would thus appear to be early post-medieval in date, with the medieval pottery redeposited or residual. Its composition was comparable to that of layer [4] in Trench 1, and it is possible that they were, in fact, the same layer. The presence of medieval pottery and post-medieval building material in both, along with its similar appearance, would give credence to this hypothesis.

7.2.5 Within Trench 2, was a small fragment of late post-medieval wall running south-west to north-east, [12]. This was covered with backfill [11], all contained within construction cut [13] (Figure

- 5). The wall was three courses high, constructed in what appeared to be English Bond, using yellow frogged bricks measuring 210mm by 100mm by 60mm. The construction cut and associated features measured 3.48m long and at least 0.30m wide, extending from 5.20m OD at the highest point to 4.85m OD at the lowest.
- 7.2.6 Also within Trench 2 was a large circular pit [15] of post-modern date. It was partially covered by concrete, and extended into the south-west section, so the full extent was not visible. The fill, [14], was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. It contained some small fragments of pottery, dating the feature to the mid-late 19th century (Appendix 7). It measured 1.2m by 1.22m, and was sealed by modern levelling layers for the concrete floor.
- 7.2.7 Above the natural brickearth in Trench 3 was a moderately thick layer of grey silty clay, [18]. It spanned the trench, and was 0.41m thick. The finds from this layer, including a piece of curved, nibbed roofing tile, providing a date range of 1630-1900 (Appendix 3). However, this range can be narrowed to 1630-1664, given the date range for the layer above. Layer [18] was sealed by a sandy brickearth layer, [17], which appeared to be redeposited natural. Within this deposit were fragments of abraded intermediate great fire bricks, which give a date of 1664-1725+ to the layer. It was sealed by a levelling layer for the concrete and asphalt above it.

Plate 1: Natural brickearth in the base of Trench 1 (looking east)



Plate 2: Post-hole [6] cut into natural brickearth in Trench 1 (looking south)



Plate 3: Post-hole [8] cut into natural brickearth in Trench 1 (looking east)



Plate 4: Postholes [6] and [8] cut into the natural brickearth in Trench 1 (looking south)



Plate 5: Section of Trench 1 (looking north)



Plate 6: Natural brickearth in Trench 2 (looking north-west)



Plate 7: Post-medieval pit [15] cut into natural brickearth in Trench 2 (looking south-west)



Plate 8: Post-medieval wall [12] and construction cut [13] in Trench 2 (looking south-east)



Plate 9: Section of Trench 2 (looking south-west)



Plate 10: Natural brickearth in Trench 3 (looking south-west)



Plate 11: Section in Trench 3 (looking east)



8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:
- 8.2 To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives:
- 8.2.1 The evaluation determined that brickearth deposited at the end of the Pleistocene was found across the entire site. No riverine alluvium of Holocene date was found. The top of the brickearth was virtually flat, being located between 5m OD and 4.9m OD. This evidence demonstrates that the site was situated upon predominantly dry ground throughout the Holocene epoch.
- 8.3 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity or any archaeological activity pertaining to any other period:
- 8.3.1 No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were discovered, other than residual medieval pottery found in later contexts.
- 8.3.2 The only archaeological phase of activity that was identified during the evaluation dated to the post-medieval period, from 1450-1900. The earliest of these deposits appears to have been a redeposited brickearth layer, which was sealed by later layers. In Trench 1, two post-holes with a post-medieval backfill were recorded cut into the base of the trench, while a small pit filled with broken glass was recorded in section. A large pit and post-medieval wall were recorded in Trench 2, while only layers were recorded in Trench 3. The layers found in the trenches are likely ground raising or levelling layers, given the lack of material recovered from them. It is likely that the pits in Trenches 1 and 2 are rubbish dumps, perhaps associated with the construction of the building seen on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map. The wall observed in Trench 2 was probably from this building, since it followed the alignment of an outer wall running north-west to south-east. It is possible that the brickwork observed and photographed in Trench 3, but not recorded due to safety issues, was also associated with this building.
- 8.4 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource:
- 8.4.1 The upper reaches of the post-medieval period in all three trenches had most probably been partially truncated horizontally when the site was developed in the 20th century. Other truncations, such as a large metal drum and modern walls in Trench 1, extended through the post-medieval deposits down to the natural brickearth, continuing beyond the limit of excavation in some cases. However, for the most part, the deposits of the post-medieval period remained largely undisturbed.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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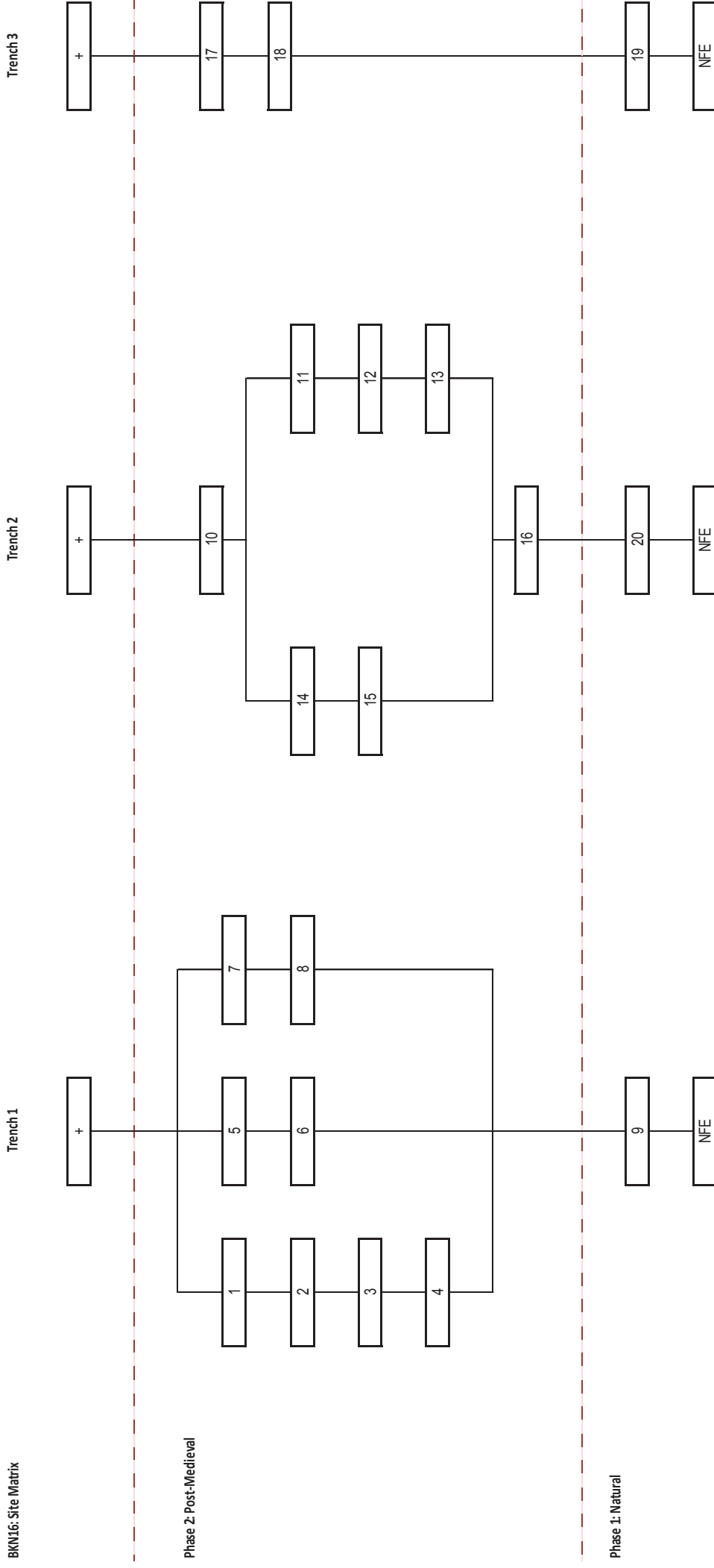
Appendix 1: Context Index

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Trench No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Levels (m OD)		Dimensions			Period	Phase
						Highest	Lowest	Max Length	Max Width	Max Depth/Thickness		
1	Fill	Fill of [2]. Frequent broken glass bottles within fill	1	N/A	1	5.50	5.40	-	1.2m	0.40m	Post-medieval	2
2	Cut	Post-medieval pit	1	N/A	1	5.50	5.10	-	1.2m	0.40m	Post-medieval	2
3	Layer	Post-medieval levelling layer	1	N/A	1	5.50	5.40	13.1m	1.6m	0.35m	Post-medieval	2
4	Layer	Post-medieval layer, 'dirty brickearth'	1	N/A	1	5.15	5.10	13.1m	1.6m	0.20m	Post-medieval	2
5	Fill	Fill of [6]	1	Tr. 1	N/A	4.90	-	0.41m	0.34m	0.25m	Post-medieval	2
6	Cut	Posthole	1	Tr. 1	N/A	4.90	4.66	0.41m	0.34m	0.25m	Post-medieval	2
7	Fill	Fill of [8], frequent brick fragments	1	Tr. 1	N/A	4.90	-	0.34m	0.34m	0.30m	Post-medieval	2
8	Cut	Posthole	1	Tr. 1	N/A	4.90	4.62	0.34m	0.34m	0.30m	Post-medieval	2
9	Layer	Natural brickearth	1	Tr. 1	1	4.90	4.82	13.1m	1.60m	-	Natural	1
10	Layer	Post-medieval levelling layer	2	N/A	2	5.39	5.35	10m	1.65m	0.20m	Post-medieval	2

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Trench No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Levels (m OD)		Dimensions			Period	Phase
11	Fill	Backfill of wall [12]	2	Tr.2	2	5.25	5.20	3.48m	0.30m	0.30m	Post-medieval	2
12	Masonry	Post-medieval brick wall	2	Tr.2	2	4.95	4.92	3.48m	0.30m	0.30m	Post-medieval	2
13	Cut	Construction cut for wall [12]	2	Tr.2	2	5.20	4.85	3.48m	0.30m	0.37m	Post-medieval	2
14	Fill	Fill of [15]	2	Tr.2	N/A	4.91	-	1.20m	1.22m	-	Post-medieval	2
15	Cut	Large post-medieval pit	2	Tr.2	N/A	4.91	-	1.20m	1.22m	-	Post-medieval	2
16	Layer	Post-medieval layer, 'dirty brickearth'	2	N/A	2	5.20	-	10m	1.65m	0.22m	Post-medieval	2
17	Layer	Post-medieval layer	3	N/A	3	5.51	5.50	8m	1.80m	0.33m	Post-medieval	2
18	Layer	Post-medieval layer	3	N/A	3	5.25	5.19	8m	1.80m	0.41	Post-medieval	2
19	Layer	Natural brickearth	3	Tr.3	3	4.92	4.79	8m	1.80m	-	Natural	1
20	Layer	Natural brickearth	2	Tr.2	2	5.00	4.85	10m	1.65m	-	Natural	1

Appendix 2: Site Matrix

BKN16: Site Matrix



Appendix 3: Building Material Specialist Report

Review of Building Material, 423 Barking Road, Plaistow, London Borough of Newham, E13 8AL (BKN16)

Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4055 8245

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276;2279	Post med unglazed peg and pan tiles	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
3	3033	Abraded local sandy red brick	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1450-1900	No mortar
4	3033	Abraded local sandy red brick	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1450-1900	No mortar
7	3039;3035	Abraded local sandy red brick; London stock unfrogged and frogged brick	4	1450	1940	1770	1940	1770-1900	No mortar
10	2276	Post med unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
16	2276	Post med unglazed peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
17	3032nr3033	Abraded intermediate great fire brick	4	1664	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725+	No mortar
18	2276;2279	Post med unglazed peg and pan tiles	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (18 fragments, 2.40 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary late post medieval building material (red sandy, post great fire and London stock bricks, peg and pan tiles).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common post medieval roofing form. Peg tile from the London sandy fabric 2276, attested to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area.

Curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into use only during the mid-17th century (2279 fabric) was recovered from contexts [1] and [18].

Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified; the fine sandy 3033 and the moderate yellowish white silty inclusions 3039. All were manufactured for the city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. These bricks are abraded. This fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.).

A medium size of intermediate great fire bricks (3032nr3033) and local post-Fire yellow brick (3035) late 18th century-mid 20th century estuarine bricks are recovered from the site. The largest proportion of bricks are wide and unfrogged. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

The building material assemblage reflects the later post-medieval (18th -20th centuries) development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

Appendix 4: Animal Bone Specialist Report

Animal bone from 423 Barking Road, Plaistow (BKN16).

Karen Deighton, June 2016

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from context [1] during the course of excavation. These were an ovicaprid scapula (missing the distal epiphysis) and a fragment of cattle sized rib, apparently from a large individual. The rib fragment exhibited butchery evidence consistent with chopping of bone into sections.

Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Specialist Report

Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index (LDW16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than a quarter of a box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, although fragmentary and probably indicates fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (three fragments, comprised entirely of bowl material, of which one was unstratified), were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (prefixed AO). The one bowl shape and the decorative styles all date to the mid-late 19th century, possibly even the early 20th century. The material is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

Unstratified

A left side of a plain bowl fragment. Burnt and smoked. 19th century

Context [1], spot date: c. 1870's

One AO30 bowl type without a heel or spur, dated c. 1840–1910. The front of the bowl is missing. The top of the bowl is moulded in the shape of a woven basket with a rope cordon around the rim. There are horizontal club-like motifs on each side of the bowl base which continues on to the stem. The stem has incuse stamps for the pipe maker name 'VARNEY' (left side) and 'PLAISTOW' (right side) in sans serif lettering and in a perfunctory style usually dated to the 1870's. The pipe maker is unknown and does not appear in the 1861-81 censuses for Plaistow.

Context [3], spot date: mid to late 19th century

A fragment from the front of a bowl with large even sized fluting or scallop decoaration dated to the mid to late 19th century.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance as the material occurs in such a small quantity and without much meaning. The occurrence of the 'VARNEY' and 'PLAISTOW' stamped bowl is of interest for being a locally made product, although disappointingly nothing is known of the pipe maker. The only potential of the material is to provide broad dating to the contexts it was found in and also to make specialists aware of the Varney pipe maker. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipes.

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Appendix 6: Glass Specialist Report

Glass spot dating index (BKN16)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage and appears to date solely to the late 19th – early 20th century. All of the 52 fragments of glass (representing some 26 vessels or items and weighing 5.603kg, of which one fragment, 1 ENV, 5g is unstratified) are in a good condition although in a fragmentary state. The majority of the glass appears to have been deposited soon after breakage or being discarded. The glass occurs in two contexts as a small (under 30 fragments) and medium (31–100 fragments) sized groups. The material is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating index

HLLA glass: high-lime low-alkali glass

Unstratified

Button, opaque black glass, moulded,, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 5g. Circular base (21mm in diameter) with fastening loop scars, hexagonal flat top and bevelled faceted sides, 4mm thick. 19th century

Context [1], spot date: 1868 – early 20th century

Beer bottle: dark olive green/semi dichroic (dark blue) HLLA glass, moulded, base, shallow rounded underside, 16 fragments, 1 ENV, 613g. Late 19th- early 20th century

Beer bottle: dark olive green HLLA glass, three part mould, neck to base, rounded shoulder, flaring wall, embossed on the underside of the concave base 'Y65' and 'A' around a central small boss, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 435g. Late 19th- early 20th century

Beer bottle: dark olive green HLLA glass, moulded, base, embossed on the lower wall 'BARRETT & ELMERS LTD LONDON', 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 270g. C. 1868-1913

Beer bottle: dark olive green HLLA glass, moulded, the wall fragments are embossed within an oval or circle containing '... WINE Co', while the underside of the concave base is embossed around the edge '+ BREFFIT'S + LONDON' with a central number '8656', 3 fragments, 3 ENV, 257g. C. 1860's-90's

Beer bottle: dark olive green HLLA glass, moulded, concave base embossed on the underside 'AQ ', 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 278g. Late 19th- early 20th century

Beer bottle: dark olive green HLLA glass, moulded, base fragments with a concave underside embossed with a large 'A' and a central small boss (two different moulds) 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 516g. Late 19th- early 20th century

Beer bottle: dark olive green HLLA glass, moulded, base sherds with concave undersides with three small raised dots or bosses (the central one being larger) in a central line, 6 fragments, 6 ENV, 1.482kg. Late 19th- early 20th century

Beer bottle: dark olive green HLLA glass, moulded, base sherds with concave undersides with three small raised dots or bosses (the central one being larger) in a central line and the letters 'O I T' evenly spaced around the edge, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 345g. Late 19th- early 20th century

Beer bottle: dark olive green HLLA glass, moulded, six rims with short, straight-sided brandy or wine type finish and an internal screw thread finish (dated c. 1880 onwards) and five examples additionally have a relatively deep bevelled cordon below and conical necks. Body sherds and concave base sherds, 11 fragments, 5 ENV, 1.112kg

Bottle: green tinted SODA glass, moulded, wall section, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 13g. Late 19th-early 20th century

Cylindrical (?beer) bottle: brown HLLA glass, moulded, wall section, 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 60g. Late 19th- early 20th century

English cylindrical wine bottle: olive green HLLA glass, moulded, wall section, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 92g. Late 19th- early 20th century

English cylindrical wine bottle: green tinted HLLA glass, moulded, shoulder and wall parts, 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 122g. Late 19th- early 20th century

Total: 49 fragments, 25 ENV, 5.595kg

The large number of fragmentary beer bottles recovered from context [1] was difficult to assign to individual vessels, therefore the ENV was calculated according to the number of bases (21 examples) as opposed to the smaller number of c. 1868 onward dated rims with internal screw threads (six examples). It is possible that the beer bottle shapes contained other alcoholic drinks.

Context [3], spot date: 19th century

Window pane: clear HLLA glass, thin walled, flat fragments, possibly machine made, two fragments, 3g.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The large quantity of glass beer bottles recovered from context [1] is of interest, particularly as the marks on the base, which are more likely to relate to the glass bottle maker, may relate to a number of different clients who filled it with the drink they manufactured. Additionally, the bottle embossed 'BARRETT & ELMERS LTD LONDON' relates to another glass company, working at various addresses in east London (Goswell Road, Hackney, and Dace Road, Old Ford, London, EC3). In 1868, in an earlier incarnation of the company, John Adams and Henry Barrett 1868 were the first to patent the internally stoppered bottle in England (Grace's Guide 2016). The other glass maker that can be recognised in the assemblage is Breffitts, a trade name for a company that was used possibly from the 1860s to 1890s, and the company originated as Edgar Breffitt & Co., Castleford, Yorkshire, England, which operated c. 1844-1913 (Lockhart et al 2015). That vessel is the only example with part of a surviving name for part of a probable wine merchant (i.e. WINE Co). The implication is that the large number of beer bottles and other items may have been derived from a late 19th century public house or drinking establishment. However, it has not been possible to determine if such an establishment is documented on the site. The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

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Appendix 7: Pottery Spot Dates

Pottery spot dating index (BKN16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The assemblage dates to the early medieval and particularly that of the 19th century. Only one of the sherds shows evidence for abrasion/lamination, although the material is mostly in a fragmentary state, with only one vessel having a complete profile. Generally the condition of the pottery indicates that it was deposited under secondary and tertiary depositional circumstances. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Only six contexts produced pottery and the sizes of the groups are only small (fewer than 30 sherds).

In total the assemblage consists of twelve sherds, 11 ENV, 202g (of which one sherd, 1 ENV, 57g was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) typology (form and fabric series). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating index

SC: sherd count, ENV: Estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

Unstratified

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	1	1	57	Complete profile, handle missing. External red Chinoiserie petal border above a Greek-key border. Late 19th/20th c

Context [1], spot date: (c. 1880+) late 19th - 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	1	1	103	Ginger beer

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	1	1	2	bottle Flat ware base, brown transfer with maker's mark of '... BROS x' in a ribbon above '[ENGLA]ND'
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	2	1	5	Cylindrical mug with a green oriental design

Total: four sherds, 3 ENV, 110g

Context [4], spot date: 1000–1225

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell	EMSHX	1000–1225	1	1	12	-

Context [5], spot date: mid19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	2	2	2	Plates including an example with the Willow pattern

Context [10], spot date: mid19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800–1900	1	1	12	Bowl or dish

Context [14], spot date: mid-late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	2	2	5	Plates with the Willow and geometrical patterns

Context [16], spot date: 1000–1200

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Essex early medieval sandy ware	EMSX	1000–1200	1	1	4	-

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of little significance and demonstrates medieval and post-medieval activity on the study area, which is mostly of a 19th century date. The two sherds of early medieval pottery occurs as small fragments and merely indicates the presence of a possible settlement in the near vicinity. The 19th century part of the assemblage is completely domestic in its nature and contains only a single alcohol storage vessel (a stoneware ginger beer bottle), which contrasts noticeably with the large quantity of glass beer bottles (see Jarrett: Glass spot dating index). The pottery has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014. [Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes](http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm).
<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>. Accessed May 2016.

Appendix 8: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-254096

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 423 Barking Road, Plaistow, London Borough of Newham, E13 8AL
Short description of the project	This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 423 Barking Road, Plaistow, in the London Borough of Newham, E13 8AL (TQ 4312 8273). The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of level brickearth, likely sealing terraced gravels. This suggested that the site was situated upon dry ground throughout the Holocene period. The site was mainly composed of post-medieval layers, with occasional cut features. Two post holes were recorded at the base of Trench 1, along with partially truncated rubbish pit in the section. A partially robbed out wall and associated features were observed running north-west to south-east in Trench 2, likely associated with the building seen on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map. A large post-medieval pit was also recorded. There were no cut features recorded in Trench 3. These post-medieval layers had been sealed by modern levelling layers and concrete when the current building was constructed
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2016 End: 27-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BKN16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM EAST HAM 423 Barking Road, Plaistow
Postcode	E13 8AL
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4055 8245 51.522952259783 0.026153216765 51 31 22 N 000 01 34 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.9m Max: 5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Adam Single
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Rosie Banens
Type of sponsor/funding body	House builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Samson Homes SPV1 Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	BKN16
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BKN16
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BKN16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 423 Barking Road, Plaistow, London Borough of Newham, E13 8AL
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Banens, R
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London

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