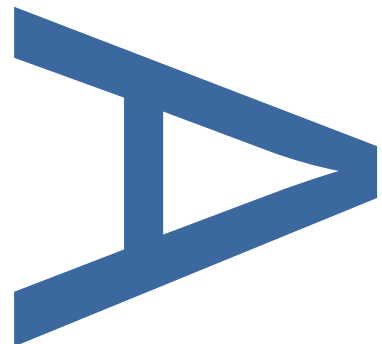
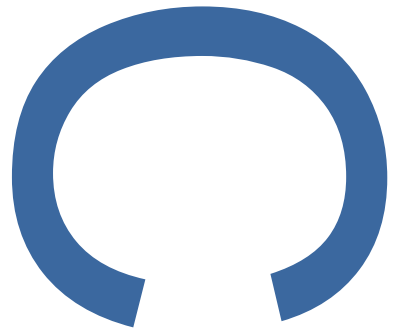


**ABBAY HOUSE, BAKER'S ROW,
WEST HAM, LONDON BOROUGH
OF NEWHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM**

SITE CODE: BAK17

FEBRUARY 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**ABBEY HOUSE, BAKER'S ROW, WEST HAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: BAK 17

Central NGR: TQ 39107 83423

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Newham

Planning Reference:

Commissioning Client: CgMS

Written/Researched by: Alistair Douglas
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins (MCIfA)

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD
Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: hhawkins@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	A Douglas		3.2.2017
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		3.2.2017
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	3.2.2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		3.2.2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the result of an archaeological evaluation on land at Abbey House, Baker's Row, West Ham, London Borough of Newham. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by CgMS.
- 1.2 A test pit (Test Pit 1) and two evaluation trenches were excavated (Trenches 1, and 2) to a depth of up to c. 2.40m below current ground level. Natural brickearth was recorded in both of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) and the test pit (Test Pit 1). Gravel deposits underlying the brickearth were exposed only in Trench 1.
- 1.3 The natural brickearth was overlain by a sequence of prehistoric, Medieval and early post-Medieval and later post-Medieval archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 The prehistoric archaeological deposits included an archaic sub-soil, pits and possible postholes excavated in Trenches 1 and 2, as well as a linear gully unearthed in Trench 1. A sherd of flint tempered pottery and a small assemblage of worked flints also attest to late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity.
- 1.5 In the Medieval period the site was located in the northeast sector of the precinct of Stratford Langthorne Abbey, close to the great (or inner gate house). Features dating to the Medieval period included a gulley in Trench 1 and probable rubbish pits in Trenches 1 and 2. A small assemblage of Medieval pottery probably derives from the Abbey.
- 1.6 Early post-Medieval deposits included demolition material that was probably related to the destruction of nearby abbey buildings in the decades after the suppression of the monastery in c. 1540.
- 1.7 The early post-Medieval deposits were overlain by a sequence of horticultural soils that were probably formed in the 17th and 18th century when the site seems to have been given over to market gardening.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Abbey House, Baker's Row, West Ham, London Borough of Newham E15 3NF. The fieldwork was carried out between 9th January 2017 and 18th January 2017.
- 2.2 The site was a rectangular shaped parcel of land with a block of flats (Abbey House) occupying the central area. The site comprises a three-story block of flats, Abbey House, with a surfaced car park to the east and an open grass/scrub area to the west. A small brick structure is also located within the eastern site boundary. The site is bounded by Baker's Row to the north, Abbey Road to the south, terraced housing to the east and Abbey Road DLR station and depot to the west. The site covered an area of 2110.5m² and is centred at NGR TQ 39107 83423 (Figure 1).
- 2.3 The evaluation comprised two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2), one in a grassy area to the west of Abbey House (Trench 1) and the other in a car park to the east of Abbey House (Trench 2). In addition a Test Pit (Test Pit 1) was located c.11m to the north of Trench 1 (see Figure 2).
- 2.4 A Scheduled Ancient Monument, part of Stratford Langthorne Abbey (SM1003775), lies c. 15m to the north of the site on the opposite side of Baker's Row.
- 2.5 The site is located within the Stratford Langthorne Abbey Archaeological Priority Area (APA). This is classed as a Tier 1 APA because it includes a Scheduled Monument with known associated archaeological remains in its vicinity.
- 2.6 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Alistair Douglas and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by Adam Single of Historic England, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham and Ashley Bryant of CgMS.
- 2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.8 The site was allocated the unique site code BAK 17.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 This report details the results of a pre-determination evaluation to inform a planning application. The evaluation was required because of the site's proximity to a Scheduled Monument (SM1003775), and its location with a APA as defined in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted 2012).
- 3.2 The full development plan framework is laid out in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Bryant 2016).

4 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

4.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016) addressed the following primary objectives:

- To determine the natural topography of the site
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and/or Roman activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity particularly relating to the medieval abbey and its environs.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The geological and topographical background cited below was obtained from the DBA and from the PCA archaeological evaluation.

5.2 Geology

5.2.1 As shown in British Geological Survey Online (2016) the site was underlain by London Clay, which was overlain by Alluvium deposits (Clay, Silty, Peaty and Sandy) in the west of the site and Kempton Park Gravels (Sand and Gravel) in the east.

5.2.2 In the evaluation natural gravel (context [31]) was encountered in Trench 1 at between 2.21m OD and 2.14m OD. This was comparable with levels on the underlying gravels encountered opposite the site on the north side of Bakers Row where the level was at c.2.27m OD (Cowie 2013). In Trench 1 the gravel was overlain by a stiff orange brown silty sandy clay (brickearth type) deposit (context [30]) at 2.41m OD. A similar orange brown silty sandy clay (context [120]) was encountered in Trench 2 at between 1.98m OD and 1.84m OD. A reddish brown brickearth type deposit (context [27]) was also observed in the basal deposit recorded in Test Pit 1 at c.2.54m OD.

5.3 Topography

5.3.1 Ground level on the site was at 4.18 m OD (Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) 1) falling to the east to 3.69m OD (TBM 3). This fall in the ground level appeared to mirror the natural slope of the drift geology from east to west.

5.3.2 The site lies approximately 340m to the northeast of the Channelsea River which is one of several river channels within the Lea Valley, on the floodplain towards the eastern side of the valley.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological and historical background is set out in the DBA (Bryant 2016) and in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (Hawkins 2016) and is summarised briefly below.

6.2 Prehistoric

6.2.1 No Palaeolithic evidence is recorded on the GLHER on the site or in the near vicinity of the site.

6.2.2 A Neolithic hand axe was found at Manor Road, in 1917 c. 60m to the southeast of the site.

6.2.3 At the excavation of Stratford Market Depot c. 250m to the northeast of the site earliest evidence for prehistoric activity was a small but significant assemblage of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age worked flints.

6.2.4 The earliest evidence for actual settlement at Stratford Market Depot dated to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age and included postholes and a curving ditch suggestive of a roundhouse and a neonate skeleton. Middle to Late Iron Age activity was represented by pit features including a possible cooking pit. The prehistoric pottery assemblage included a significant amount of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age flint-tempered ceramics, a very limited amount of middle Iron Age pottery and a larger range of Late Iron Age pre-Roman material.

6.2.5 A number of residual prehistoric struck flint and a small sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from medieval deposits during the excavations prior to the construction of the Abbey Road DLR Station immediately to the west of the site (Cowie, 2013).

6.3 Roman

6.3.1 The Roman road from *Londium* to *Camulodunum* (Colchester) passed approximately 900m to the northwest of the site and crossed the Lea Valley at Old Ford, Bethnal Green emerging at Stratford.

6.3.2 At Stratford Market Depot evidence of early Roman postholes (1st-2nd century) was represented by ditches thought to represent enclosures and postholes forming possible fence lines. Nearby settlement was suggested by two adult inhumations and a comparatively large pottery assemblage that spanned the entire Roman period.

6.3.3 Late Roman period (3rd-4th century) activity at Stratford Market Depot was evidenced by a putative clay-and-timber building represented by two beamslots. Further evidence of late Roman occupation of the possible surfaces and 'plough' soil.

6.4 Early Medieval and Medieval

6.4.1 Evidence for Saxon/Early Medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is slight. However, the occasional residual sherd of Saxon pottery dated c.AD 400-850 and AD850-1000 was noted in the excavation of Stratford Market Depot and a spearhead of Saxon type was discovered in excavations immediately to the west of the site (LT94).

6.4.2 A series of ditches aligned and parallel with the course of the Channelsea and a number of intercutting ditches containing 12th/13th century pottery were recorded along the western edge of the site (Cowie 2010). This evidence supports the suggestion that the area of the site was located on agricultural land and within a field system that originated in the pre-Conquest period.

6.4.3 At the time of the Domesday Survey the study site was located within the manor of Ham, which was considered to be a very large settlement with a population of 260 households. As no distinction was made between East and West Ham this may reflect a dispersed population. The settlement was also recorded as having eight mills and it is possible that many of the river channels in the area may have been adapted as mill streams in the Late Saxon period (Bryant 2016).

- 6.4.4 West Ham would have originally developed around the parish church of All Saints c.500m to the northeast of the site.
- 6.4.5 The abbey of Stratford Langthorne was founded in 1135 as a house of the Order of Savigny. However in 1147 the Savigniac order was subsumed into the Cistercian Order.
- 6.4.6 There are no surviving upstanding remains of the abbey complex, which are now largely covered by Abbey Road station, depot buildings and railway lines. A series of archaeological interventions have taken place across the abbey precinct since the 1970s, which have uncovered remains of the monastic church, claustral range, an infirmary and a large cemetery. The focus of these Medieval remains is to the west of the site on the opposite side of the Abbey Road DLR Station.
- 6.4.7 The abbey complex was enclosed by a probable moat comprising an inner and outer ditch to the north, east and south, and to the west by the Channelsea. The eastern section of this moated boundary crosses the east of the site.
- 6.4.8 The site appears to have been located within the northeast of the abbey precinct near the northeastern gateway, with the boundary ditch crossing along the eastern site boundary. This area may have been used as gardens or agricultural land, within the vicinity of a chapel and adjacent to the abbey cemetery.
- 6.4.9 Remains of a gatehouse were excavated north of Baker's Row, c. 20m north of the site. The gatehouse remains are part of the Scheduled Monument of Stratford Langthorne Abbey.
- 6.4.10 Excavations between 2007-2009 prior to construction of Abbey Road DLR Station, which encompassed the western site boundary, identified a number of 12th-15th century pits and gullies to the immediate west/southwest of the site that are likely to be bedding trenches within the monastic garden (Cowie, 2010).
- 6.4.11 At the time of the Dissolution, documentary evidence dating to 1539 indicated a number of other buildings within the abbey precinct, which included a western range comprising an abattoir c. 130m south of the site, and a bakehouse c.200m southwest of the site. A tannery is also thought to have existed in the northeast corner of the abbey precinct c. 100m northwest of the site. Documentary evidence also identifies a moated house called the Lodge on the south side of the precinct, which survived until 1747 when it was called Abbey House c. 200m south of the study site (Bryant 2016).
- 6.5 Post-Medieval and Modern
- 6.5.1 Stratford Langthorne Abbey was dissolved on 18th March 1538 and the abbey lands were parcelled out various lay land-owners. However, the pattern of later land ownership in the vicinity of the abbey precinct has not been the subject of detailed study. The demolition of the church is thought to post date 1580 because of the presence London-area post-medieval redware in the robbing of a grave in the crossing.
- 6.5.2 The gatehouse survived the dissolution of Stratford-Langthorne abbey and was modified and extended in the 16th and 17th century. The former gatehouse was finally demolished in c.1825
- 6.5.3 A Post-Medieval drain was excavated crossing the western site boundary and a number of a number of 16th-18th century pits were excavated close to the western site boundary (Cowie 2013).
- 6.5.4 There is no cartographic or archaeological evidence confirming that the site itself was developed with buildings during the Post-Medieval period. However, the abbey chapel thought to be located within the vicinity of the study site, may have persisted into the Post-Medieval period.
- 6.5.5 John Rocque's 1766 Map of London shows the site on the southwestern edge of the development of 'West Ham Abbey', fronting 'Abby Lane'. The site is likely to be occupied by a mixture of gardens and agricultural land, adjacent to buildings. The surrounding land is marsh, with the core settlement of West Ham located some distance to the northeast.
- 6.5.6 The 1777 Chapman and Andre Map of Essex show the site largely unchanged.

- 6.5.7 The 1799 Ordnance Survey Drawing shows details of the field system. The site appears to be largely occupied by a garden, possibly used for growing vegetables.
- 6.5.8 The West Ham Tithe Map record the site as being occupied by a garden fronting Abbey Road, with the site boundary slightly overlapping into an adjacent garden in the south and a market garden in the east. The site is bordered to the east by a new railway line, which was constructed in 1846.
- 6.5.9 The site appears unchanged in the 1863 Ordnance Survey. The remains of the abbey moat along the eastern site boundary are indicated on the same Ordnance Survey. The surrounding area has been significantly developed with industrial buildings and housing. A row of terraced housing was built on the opposite site of what was Abbey Road, to the north of the site.
- 6.5.10 No further changes occur to the site in the 19th century. Two rows of housing were built adjacent to the eastern site boundary, and a new road was constructed to the south (modern day Abbey Road).
- 6.5.11 The 1916 Ordnance Survey shows the site is in use as an allotment and a new boundary crossing the site in the west. The road bounding the site to the north was renamed Baker's Row, and the road to the south is named Abbey Road. The surrounding area east of the railway was more densely developed with housing.
- 6.5.12 The site remains unchanged by 1920.
- 6.5.13 By the 1950s the site was developed with Abbey House and another small structure in the east of the site.
- 6.5.14 No further significant developments occur to the site to present day. Land immediately west of the study site was significantly developed with Abbey Road DLR Station and railway.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation (Hawkins 2016) was to determine the presence or absence of surviving archaeological deposits at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeology.

7.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) and a test pit (Test Pit 1). Trench 1 was located in the grassed area to the west of Abbey House and was excavated as a stepped trench to a maximum depth of 2.05m. Trench 2 was located in the car park to the east of Abbey House and was excavated as a stepped trench to a maximum depth of 1.76m. Test Pit 1 was located c. 11m to the north of Trench 1 and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.85m. The table below details all trenches dimensions including orientation:

Trench Number	Length	Width	Highest Level	Lowest level	Trench Orientation
1	22m	4.0m	4.19m OD	2.14m OD	N-S
2	21m	4.5m (max)	3.60m OD	1.76m OD	N-S
TP1	2.50m	2.50m	4.19m OD	2.34m OD	N-S

7.3 The trenches were set out using a GPS prior to excavation

7.4 The excavation of all evaluation trenches was undertaken using a JCB mechanical excavator. The mechanical excavator used a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil was mounded at a safe distance from the edges of the trenches.

7.5 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or undisturbed natural ground exposed.

7.6 Trenches were CAT scanned after each spit was removed in order to check for buried services which were not marked on the service plan.

7.7 All open trenches were secured with Heras fence panels to prevent unauthorised access.

7.8 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examining and recording both in plan and in section. Test Pit 1 was recorded from ground level without entering the trench.

7.9 All archaeological features (stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were excavated with hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded as to characterise their form, function and date.

7.10 The recording system adopted during the evaluation was fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.

7.11 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.

7.12 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code BAK 17.

7.13 Three temporary benchmarks was established;

7.14 TBM 1 4.18m OD.

7.15 TBM 2 3.72m OD

7.16 TBM 3 3.69m OD

7.17 All trenches were backfilled and compacted but without reinstating the tarmac in the car park area.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Seven phases of activity were recorded during the evaluation:

- Phase 1 represents the natural geology
- Phase 2 represents the prehistoric period – late-Neolithic/early Bronze Age
- Phase 3 represents the Medieval period
- Phase 4 represents the period 1540-1600
- Phase 5 represents the period 1600-1770
- Phase 6 represents the period 1770-1850
- Phase 7 represents the post 1850 deposits

8.2 Phase 1 (Figures 3 and 4)

8.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was terrace gravel [31] observed in the base of later medieval cut features ditch [11] and pit [7] (see below). The level on the natural gravel in Trench 1 was between 2.21m OD and 2.14m OD.

8.2.2 The terrace gravel in Trench 1 was overlain by a stiff, orange brown silty sandy clay (brickearth type) deposit. The exposed area of brickearth, context [30] measured 14.70m N-S by – 2.0m E-W and was c. 0.20m thick (see Figures 3 and 4). The level on the brickearth was at 2.41m OD.

8.2.3 A brickearth type deposit [120] was also recorded in the south of Trench 2. The area of exposed brickearth measured 2.10m N-S by 1.60m E-W and at least 0.14m deep (see Figures 3 and 4). The level on the brickearth in Trench 2 was at 1.98m OD.

8.2.4 Natural brickearth was also encountered in Test Pit 1 at c. 2.54m OD.

8.3 Phase 2 (Figures 3, 5, 11 and 12)

8.3.1 In Trench 1 the brickearth was overlain by moderately compacted, mottled yellow/brown silty clay [1] with moderate inclusions of small-medium pebbles, occasional flecks of charcoal and very occasional; flecks of daub. Layer [1] measured 1.40m by 1.10m and 0.16m thick and probably represents an archaic soil horizon disturbed by bioturbation. The top of the layer was at 2.51m OD. A single sherd of flint and grog tempered pot was recovered from context [1] (see Appendix 3). Five struck flints were also recovered from context [1] and although they are fairly different in shape and size they are all broadly dated to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (see Appendix 8).

8.3.2 On the west side of Trench 1 a N/S aligned linear feature [13] (fill [12]) was recorded. The cut measured 5.30m N-S by 1.04m E-W and 0.12m deep but was truncated to the north by later activity and continued to the south beyond the limits of the excavation. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a concave break of slope and a flat base. Loose mid-grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal filled the feature. A single fragment of unworked burnt flint was recovered from context [12] (see Appendix 8) along with a fragment of cattle bone (see Appendix 7). The feature [13] may represent a ditch and is dated to the prehistoric era largely on stratigraphic grounds.

8.3.3 In the south of Trench 1, truncating layer [1], was possible posthole [17] (fill [16]). This circular feature, 0.18m in diameter and 0.16m deep was characterised by vertical sides falling to a flat base. A mid grey silty clay filled the putative posthole. The only find was two fragments of animal bone identified as dog (see Appendix 7).

8.3.4 Located a metre to the north of posthole [17] another larger possible post pit [15] (fill [14]) was excavated. The pit was ovoid in shape and measured 0.60m x 0.42m x 0.16m deep. The pit was characterised by near vertical/steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. Retrieved from the mid grey silty clay fill was a flint blade (see Appendix 8).

8.3.5 In Trench 2, overlying the natural brickearth (see Phase 1) was very firmly compacted mottled yellow/brown-grey silty sandy clay [119] (see Figs 3 and 5). The layer in plan measured 5.50m N-S by 1.60m E-W and c. 0.20m deep. The highest level was at 2.26m OD. Although no dating material was recovered from this deposit its stratigraphic position suggests a prehistoric origin for the formation of this archaic sub-soil.

- 8.3.6 Truncating the layer [119] was a probable rectangular shaped pit [105] (fill [104]) that measured 0.80m N-S by 0.18m E-W and 0.18m deep but continued east beyond the edge of excavation. The cut was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base. Brown, silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal filled the pit.
- 8.3.7 The layer [119] was also truncated by a possible posthole [109] (fill [108]). The posthole circular in shape that measured c. 0.34m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. Light grey sandy silt filled the posthole.
- 8.3.8 Overlying the natural brickearth in Test Pit 1 was a layer of mid-yellow/brown silty clay [26] c. 0.05m thick. The deposit [26] was interpreted as part of the archaic soil horizon revealed in Trench 1 and 2. The level on the top of the layer was at c.2.59m OD.
- 8.4 Phase 3 (Figures 3, 6, and 11)
- 8.4.1 In Trench 1, was a mid-brown silty clay [40] which was 0.35m thick and recorded only in section 8, (see Fig 11) overlying the prehistoric archaic soil [1] (see Phase 2). The level on the top of the layer was at 2.95m OD. The stratigraphic position of context [40] suggests that the top of this deposit formed ground level during the Medieval period.
- 8.4.2 In Trench 1, were three cut features recorded in plan that probably date to the Medieval period. Located in the south of the trench was a rectangular shaped pit [7] (fill [6]) that measured 1.0m N-S by 0.20m E-W and 0.10m deep and continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the east. The cut was characterised by near vertical sides falling to a flat base. A greenish grey sandy silty clay with occasional fragments of animal bone filled the pit. It may be that the pit was for waste, possibly cess disposal.
- 8.4.3 In the north of Trench 1 a N/S orientated linear feature [11] (fill [10]) was excavated. The feature measured 8.90m long by 1.0m wide and 0.51m deep (maximum) but continued to the north and south beyond the edge of the excavation. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base that inclined to the south falling from 2.21m OD to 2.14m OD. A mid-brown/grey silty clay with occasional broken pieces of slate filled the ditch. A single fragment of cattle bone was the only recovered find.
- 8.4.4 Ditch [11] truncated a small pit [33] (fill [32]). The sub-circular cut measured 0.40m x 0.20m x 0.13m deep and was characterised by sloping sides falling to a slightly concave base. The fill was loose brown/grey fine sandy clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. The function of the pit is uncertain.
- 8.4.5 In the north of Trench 2 mid brown silty clay layer [115] was recorded. The layer measured 2.20m N-S by 1.60m E-W and was at least 0.39m thick and continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the north, west and east. The highest level was at 2.65m OD. This deposit is phased to the medieval period on stratigraphic grounds and is thought to represent ground level at this time.
- 8.4.6 In the east and central part of Trench 2 a sub-rectangular shaped probable rubbish pit [107] (fill [106]) was excavated. The cut measured 1.08m N-S by 0.60m E-W by 0.30m deep but it continued to the east beyond the edge of excavation. The cut was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base and was filled with silty sand with flecks of charcoal. Medieval unglazed peg tile as well as animal bone identified as sheep/goat was recovered from the pit.
- 8.4.7 In the north and west of Trench 2 a dark grey/reddish brown sandy silty clay deposit with inclusions of fragments of chalk, charcoal, daub and cbm, was recorded. The deposit measured 1.80m N-S by 0.54m E-W and was at least 0.20m deep but was truncated by modern activity to the north, south and east and continued beyond the limits of the trench to the west. This deposit is thought to be a fill and was not fully excavated. However a few sherds of pottery were recovered that were spot dated to 1175-1225 (see Appendix 3).
- 8.4.8 No Medieval deposits or features were identified in Test Pit 1.
- 8.5 Phase 4 (Figures 3, 7 and 11)
-

- 8.5.1 In the north of Trench 1 was a spread of demolition debris (context [39]) composed of thick lenses of crushed Reigate stone, chalk lumps and crushed yellow mortar. The layer [39] measured 7.40m N-S by 1.70m E-W and 0.25m thick (maximum) and continued beyond the edge of excavation to the north, west and east. This debris of masonry is thought to represent the demolition of monastic buildings after the Dissolution.
- 8.5.2 In the south of Trench 1 a large pit [8] (fill [9], [2]) was recorded in plan and section. The cut in plan measured 1.10m x 1.10m but the basal fill recorded in the west facing section indicated a feature at least 7.0m in length and the north facing section showed a cut 0.75m deep. The basal fill was green/grey sandy silty clay [9] 0.10m thick. Pottery recovered from context [9] was dated 1270-1350. The upper fill was loosely compacted sandy silty clay with very frequent inclusions of chalk fragments and lumps, crushed yellow mortar and occasional pieces of broken tile. Pottery found in context [2] is dated 1350-1600 (see Appendix 3) and the glazed and unglazed peg tile 1180-1800 (see Appendix 6).
- 8.5.3 Pit [8] was truncated by another pit [19] (fill [18]) recorded only in plan. Cut [19] measured 0.93m by 0.60m by 0.10m deep and was characterised by sloping sides falling to a flat base. The fill was sandy silty clay that produced post-Medieval peg tile dated 1480-1900 and Medieval pot dated 1170-1400. Both pits [19] and [8] are thought to date to the Dissolution period and represent part of the process of demolition of nearby monastic buildings.
- 8.5.4 In the north of Trench 1 truncating the putative Medieval ditch [11] (see Phase 3) was oval shaped pit [21] (fill [20]) that measured 0.62m x 0.59m x 0.27m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides falling to a flat base. A silty clay with occasional fragments of animal bone filled the pit. A broken piece of glazed Flemish floor tile dated 1380-1550 was found in the pit.
- 8.5.5 No Phase 4 deposits were encountered in Trench 2.
- 8.5.6 In Test Pit 1 a layer of crushed chalk and mortar [28] was recorded 0.30m thick at a level of c. 2.89m OD. The layer is interpreted as demolition debris and again represents the pulling down of nearby monastic buildings.
- 8.6 Phase 5 (Figures 3, 8 11 and 12)
- 8.6.1 In Trench 1 covering the demolition layer [39] and recorded in the sections 3 and 10 (see Figure 11) was a mid-brown sandy silty clay [38] with occasional fragments of charcoal, mortar and chalk. The deposit was 0.38m thick and the level was at 3.05m OD. The layer is interpreted as a horticultural type soil.
- 8.6.2 The layer [38] was truncated by two linear feature [35] (fill [34]) and [37] (fill [36]) both aligned N/S and parallel set only 0.20m apart. Both features were of similar dimensions at least 4.17m long, 0.55m wide and 0.34m deep (see Figure 11). The cuts were characterised by slightly concave sloping sides falling to a flat base. Similar silty sandy clay filled both features.
- 8.6.3 The bedding trenches were covered by a layer of dark grey silty sandy clay [42] 0.60m thick (maximum) and the top of the layer was at 3.55m OD. The stratigraphic position of the Phase 5 deposits and features suggest that they probably originated in the 17th or 18th century.
- 8.6.4 In the south of Trench 2 was a mid-brown sandy silt layer [121] 0.55m thick, recorded in section 4 and 5 (see Figure 12). The highest level was at 2.88m OD. This layer may represent a horticultural type soil that formed in the post-medieval period.
- 8.6.5 Horticultural type soils were also recorded in Test Pit 1. Here a layer of silty sandy clay [25] 0.24m thick was recorded at a level of c.3.14m OD.
- 8.7 Phase 6 (Figures 3, 9, 11 and 12)
- 8.7.1 In Trench 1, truncating layer [42] (see Phase 5), an E/W aligned brick drain [4] (fill [5] [3]) was excavated. The construction cut [4] measured 1.84 m long, 0.97m wide and 1.07m deep and continued beyond the edge of the excavation to the west and east. The drain itself measured 0.15m wide and 0.10m high and the level on the base was at 2.34m OD.

- The base of the drain [5] was built with post-Medieval peg tile laid flat and the sides and roof of the drain with shallow frogged post Great Fire and London stock bricks. The ceramic building material dated to 1770-1850 (see Appendix 6). The backfill to the construction cut was a silty clay [3] and pottery recovered from this deposit dated 1660-1870 (see Appendix 3).
- 8.7.2 In Trench 2 a E/W aligned brick drain [101] (fill [102], [103], [100]) was also excavated. The construction cut measured 1.60m E-W by 1.10m N-S and 0.68m deep and continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the east and west. The drain [102] was of similar dimensions, built with similar materials and fashion to that unearthed in Trench 1. The level on the peg tile base of the drain was at 1.36m OD. Pottery recovered from the backfill [100] to the construction cut dated to 1630-1700 and the clay tobacco pipe dated 1700-1740.
- 8.7.3 The drain [101] was capped by a layer of dark brown sandy silt [118] 0.40m thick that probably represented ground level in the late 18th and early 19th century. The level on context [118] was at 2.63m OD.
- 8.7.4 The drains excavated in Trenches 1 and 2 were on the same alignment and probably represented the same feature. The overall length of the drain can be conjectured to at least 30.5m in length with the base inclined to the east and falling from 1.34m OD to 1.36m OD.
- 8.7.5 No Phase 6 deposits or features were recorded in Test Pit 1.
- 8.8 Phase 7 (Figure 3, 10 and 12)
- 8.8.1 In Trench 1 covering the drain [4] (see Phase 6) was a dark grey/black silty sandy clay [41] with frequent coal and clinker fragments, and occasional flecks and fragments of mortar, cbm, and oyster shell. The layer (not illustrated) was 0.72m thick and the level was at 3.93m OD and is interpreted as 19th century made ground. The layer [41] was capped by hard core and then top soil deposits that form the modern overburden.
- 8.8.2 Trench 2 was heavily truncated by 19th century or 20th century service trenches. In the south of the trench the E/W orientated cut [113] (fill [112]) measured 4.36m N-S x 1.90m N-S and at least 1.68m deep (the feature was not bottomed). The cut was characterised by vertical sides. The fill was a compacted sandy silt that produced pottery dated 1820-1900 and the clay tobacco pipe dated 1840-1880`.
- 8.8.3 Cut [113] was truncated to the north by the E/W aligned feature [111] (fill [110]). The cut measured 4.36m N-S by 1.90m E-W and was at least 1.28m deep and continued to the east and west beyond the edge of the trench. The fill was loosely compacted silty sandy gravel and pottery retrieved from this deposit dated to 1820-1900 and the clay tobacco pipe dated to 1840-1880.
- 8.8.4 In the north of Trench 2 another large cut feature [117] (fill [116]) was recorded. The cut measured 4.86m N-S by 1.58m E-W and continued to the east and west beyond the limits of the excavation. The fill was dark grey/black sandy silt. The feature was not excavated but pottery was retrieved from the fill and dated to 1845-1860.
- 8.8.5 The cut features recorded in Trench 1 were overlain by dark grey/black silt and coarse sand [123] 0.32m thick. Context [123] is thought to represent ground level in the late 19th century and the top of the layer was at 2.93m OD. Layer [123] was overlain by hard core covered by tarmac that formed the car park surface.
- 8.8.6 In Test Pit 1 19th century made ground was probably represented by a layer of dark grey clayey silty sand [24] 0.50m thick. The level was at c.3.69m OD. The layer [24] was overlain by a modern over burden c. 0.50m thick.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Natural topography of the site

- 9.1.1 The evaluation demonstrated that the natural drift geology on the site was terrace gravels overlain by a brickearth type deposit.

9.2 Prehistoric activity at the site

- 9.2.1 The earliest archaeological deposits on the site probably dated to the prehistoric period and included an archaic soil horizon overlying the natural brickearth in both Trench 1 and 2 and in Test Pit 1. In Trench 1 this archaic soil produced a pot sherd thought to be prehistoric and a small assemblage of worked flints probably late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. Also excavated in Trench 1 was a linear feature, perhaps a drainage ditch or gully, and two possible posthole features that are possibly of prehistoric origin. Trench 2 also produced ephemeral features including a pit and a possible posthole that were phased to the prehistoric era.

- 9.2.2 Evidence of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlement, although relatively sparse in the lower Lee valley, does appear to be concentrated on the edges of the floodplain and the river margins (Corcoran et al 2011). The deposits and finds excavated at Abbey House are a significant addition to a growing corpus of evidence of widespread prehistoric activity along the Thames terrace edges and within the lower Lee valley

9.3 Medieval activity at the site.

- 9.3.1 In Trench 1 a N/S orientated ditch or gully, a possible rubbish pit and another small pit testify to some Medieval activity in an area of presumably open ground in the northeast of the monastic precinct.

- 9.3.2 The great (or inner) gatehouse on the north side of Bakers Row some 16m to the north of Abbey House was first discovered in the 1970s (BR73) and cautiously identified as the abbey guesthouse by Barber et al 2004. It was re-excavated by Cowie in a series of community excavations in 2008 and convincingly identified as the abbey gatehouse (Cowie 2013, 173). A plan of the gatehouse remains and the conjecture of the south side of the gatehouse is shown in Figure 13 together with the BAK17 site boundary and the location of Test Pit 1, Trench 1 and Abbey House. Whilst the gatehouse falls short of the site boundary other adjacent Medieval buildings or structures could still have extended into the site. Unfortunately for health and safety constraints and logistical reasons it was not possible to evaluate by trenching the ground to the north or northeast of Abbey House.

- 9.3.3 Two putative rubbish pits were identified in Trench 2. The trench appeared to be located on land to the east of the gatehouse and west of the moat. The moat is shown on the West Ham Tithe map of 1852 and supposedly runs along the eastern boundary to the site (Bryant 2016, Figure 7).

- 9.3.4 Deposits recorded in Trench 1 and 2 suggested that Medieval ground level slopes to the east falling from 2.95m OD to 2.65m in Trench 2.

- 9.3.5 The Medieval pottery recovered at BAK17 is of some significance and probably derives from the abbey (see Appendix 3).

9.4 Post-medieval activity at the site.

- 9.4.1 Deposits of crushed mortar, fragments and lumps of chalk and crushed Reigate stone up to 0.25m thick recorded in Trench 1 and in Test Pit 1 attest to widespread destruction of Medieval buildings, probably in the decades after the Dissolution in c.1540 of Stratford Langthorne Abbey. A late-Medieval Flemish glazed floor tile recovered from pit [21] excavated in Trench 1 probably derived from the gatehouse or other close by monastic buildings (see Appendix 6).

- 9.4.2 Agricultural type soils thought to date to the 17th and 18th century were recorded across the site. Further evidence of horticultural activity was also recorded In Trench 1 with features interpreted as bedding trenches that may be an example of 'double digging' a technique used to improve drainage and aeration of the soil. The archaeological evidence at BAK17 is consistent with the cartographic evidence (see historical

- background) that the area of the site in the 17th/18th century was open land utilised for market gardening.
- 9.4.3 A E/W aligned brick drain was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 that is thought to date to the late 18th/early 19th century. The drain inclined to the east and presumably would have discharged into the moat (a relict feature of the monastery).
- 9.4.4 Across the site a modern overburden of late 19th and 20th century made ground up to c.1.20m thick was recorded.
- 9.5 Potential surviving archaeological deposits
- 9.5.1 The archaeological evaluation has shown that the potential for prehistoric deposits, features and artefacts is **high** particularly on the western side of the site.
- 9.5.2 The potential for Roman, Saxon and early Medieval period deposits is considered **low**.
- 9.5.3 The potential for Medieval period deposits, features and artefacts relating to Stratford Langthorne abbey across the site is considered **high**. However, the potential for surviving Medieval masonry structures along the northern margins of the site could not be evaluated for logistical and safety reasons. Furthermore the course of the moat supposed to run along the eastern boundary of the site could not be confirmed.
- 9.5.4 The potential for early post-Medieval deposits, features, and artefacts that inform on the process of Dissolution is considered **high** across the site.
- 9.5.5 The potential for 17th and 18th century horticultural soils and features is considered **high** across the site. However these deposits are considered to be of low archaeological importance.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Section	Plan	CTX Type	High level	Lowest level	Phase	CTX Interpretation
1	1	8, 9	1	Layer	2.51		2	Archaic silty clay soil
2	1	8, 10		Fill	3		4	Demolition debris fill of cut [8]
3	1	10		Fill	3.4		6	Backfill to construction cut [4]
4	1	10	30	Cut	3.4	2.33	6	Construction cut for brick drain [5]
5	1			Masonry	2.46	2.33	6	Brick drain
6	1			Fill	2.41		3	Fill of possible rubbish pit [7]
7	1		7	Cut	2.41	2.31	3	Rubbish pit
8	1	8	30	Cut	3	2.25	4	Pit containing demolition material
9	1	8, 10		Fill	2.55		4	Fill of cut [8]
10	1	10	30	Fill	2.65		3	Fill of cut [11]
11	1	10	30	Cut	2.65	2.14	3	N/S linear feature
12	1	9		Fill	2.53		2	Fill of cut [13]
13	1	9	30	Cut	2.53	2.41	2	N/S linear feature
14	1			Fill	2.45		2	Fill of cut [15]
15	1		15	Cut	2.45	2.29	2	Posthole
16				Fill	2.41		2	Fill of cut [17]
17	1		17	Cut	2.41		2	Posthole
18	1			Fill	2.51		4	Fill of cut [19]
19	1		19	Cut	2.51	2.41	4	Rubbish pit
20	1	10		Fill	2.48		4	Fill of cut [21]
21	1	10	30	Cut	2.48	2.19	4	Rubbish pit
22	TP1	1, 2		Layer	4.19		7	Top soil
23	TP1	1, 2		Layer	4.09		7	Made ground - hard core
24	TP1	1, 2		Layer	3.69		7	Made ground - dumping
25	TP1	1, 2		Layer	3.14		5	Agricultural soil - redposited brickearth
26	TP1	1, 2		Layer	2.59		2	Archaic soil horizon
27	TP1	1, 2		Layer	2.54		1	Natural brickearth type deposit

Context	Trench	Section	Plan	CTX Type	High level	Lowest level	Phase	CTX Interpretation
28	TP1	1, 2		Layer	2.89		4	Spread of demolition debris
30	1		30	Layer	2.41		1	Natural brickearth
31	1		30	Layer	2.21	2.14	1	Natural gravel
32	1		30	Fill	2.35		3	Fill of cut [33]
33	1		30	Cut	2.35	2.22	3	Small pit
34	1	3, 9		Fill	3.05		5	Fill of cut [35]
35	1	3, 9		Cut	3.05	2.67	5	Bedding trench
36	1	3, 10		Fill	3.05		5	Fill of cut [37]
37	1	3, 10		Cut	3.05	2.71	5	Bedding trench
38	1	3, 10		Layer	3.05		5	Horticultural soil
39	1	3, 10	30	Layer	2.67	2.65	4	Spread of demolition debris
40	1	8		Layer	2.95		3	Silty clay layer - open area
41	1			Layer	3.93		7	Made ground
42	1	3, 8, 9, 10		Layer	3.55		5	Horticultural soil
100	2	4	120	Fill	2.23		6	Backfill to construction cut [101]
101	2	4	120	Cut	2.25	1.55	6	Cut for brick drain
102	2	4	120	Masonry	1.55	1.36	6	Brick drain
103	2	4		Fill	1.5		6	Fill of drain [102]
104	2	4		Fill	2.27		2	Fill of pit [105]
105	2	4	120	Cut	2.27	2.09	2	Pit
106	2	4		Fill	2.22		3	Fill of cut [107]
107	2		120	Cut	2.22	1.92	3	Pit
108	2			Fill	2.29		2	Fill of cut [109]
109	2		120	Cut	2.29	2.19	2	Posthole
110	2	4, 6	120	Fill	2.93		7	Fill of cut [111]
111	2	4, 6	120	Cut	2.93	1.65	7	Service trench
112	2	4	120	Fill	2.93		7	Fill of cut [113]
113	2	4, 6	120	Cut	2.93	1.68	7	Service trench
114	2	4		Layer	2.91		7	Made ground - dumping
115	2	4	120	Layer	2.65		3	silty clay layer - open ground
116	2	4	120	Fill	2.63		7	Fill of cut [117]
117	2	4	120	Cut	2.63	2.27	7	Service trench
118	2	4		Layer	2.63		6	Made ground - levelling

Context	Trench	Section	Plan	CTX Type	High level	Lowest level	Phase	CTX Interpretation
119	2		120	Layer	2.26		2	Archaic soil horizon
120	2	4, 5, 7	120	Layer	1.98	1.84	1	Natural brickearth type deposit
121	2	4, 5		Layer	2.88	2.73	5	Sandy silt horticultural layer
122	2		120	Fill	2.3		3	Unexcavated fill but enviro sample<1> taken
123	2			Layer	2.93		7	Made ground - dumping

APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-275208

Project details	
Project name	Abbey House, London Borough of Newham
Short description of the project	A test pit (Test Pit 1) and two evaluation trenches were excavated (Trenches 1, and 2) up to c. 2.40m below current ground level. Natural brickearth was recorded in both of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) and the test pit (Test Pit 1). Gravel deposits underlying the brickearth were exposed only in Trench 1. The natural brickearth was overlain by a sequence of prehistoric, Medieval and early post-Medieval and later post-Medieval archaeological deposits. The prehistoric archaeological deposits included an archaic sub-soil, pits and possible postholes excavated in Trenches 1 and 2 as well as a linear gully unearthed in Trench 1. A sherd of flint tempered pottery and a small assemblage of worked flints also attest to late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity. In the Medieval period the site was located in the northeast sector of the precinct to Stratford Langthorne Abbey, close to the great (or inner gate house). Medieval dated features included a gulley in Trench 1 and probable rubbish pits in Trenches 1 and 2. A small assemblage of Medieval pottery probably derives from the Abbey. Early post-Medieval deposits included demolition material that was probably related to the destruction of nearby abbey buildings in the decades after the Dissolution in c. 1540. The early post-Medieval deposits were overlain by sequence of horticultural soils that were probably formed in the 17th and 18th century when the site seems to have been given over to market gardening.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2017 End: 18-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAK17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	ARCHAIC SOIL, DITCH. POSTHOLES AND PITS Early Bronze Age
Monument type	WITHIN THE PRECINCT OF STRATFORD LANGTHORNE ABBEY, OPEN GROUND AND RUBBISH PITTING Medieval
Monument type	DEMOLITION DEPOSITS DERIVING FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ABBEY, 17TH AND 18TH CENTURY HORTICULTURAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LITHICS Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

OASIS ID: preconst1-275208	
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM WEST HAM Abbey House, London Borough of Newham
Postcode	E15 3NF
Study area	2110 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 39197 83423 51.532032441232 0.007046024778 51 31 55 N 000 00 25 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.14m Max: 2.21m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Alistair Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	Housing Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMS
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	BAK17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BAK17
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BAK17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ABBEY HOUSE, BAKER'S ROW, WEST HAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM:
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APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Trench 1 looking north



Trench 1 south facing section 3, showing horticultural features



Trench 1 north facing section 8, showing 17th/18th century horticultural soils overlying 16th century pit containing medieval demolition material, medieval and prehistoric soil horizons.



Trench 1 facing south after excavation



Trench 2 looking north



Trench 2 looking east, late 18th century drain

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL REVIEW OF CERAMIC BUILDING ABBEY HOUSE, BAKER'S ROW, WEST HAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM (BAK17)

Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 39107 83423

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	2271	Medieval/post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tiles	10	1180 1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
3	2586;2276	Medieval/post medieval peg tiles	2	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
5	2276;3032;3035	Post medieval unglazed peg tile; post great fire and London stock bricks (both shallow frogged)	3	1480 1940	1770	1940	1770-1850	No mortar
18	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
20	2271;2586;2457	Medieval/post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tiles; Medieval Flemish glazed floor tile	5	1180 1800	1180	1800	1300-1800	No mortar
100	2271;2276	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tiles	2	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
102	2271;3046;3032	Medieval/post medieval peg tile; Post medieval and post great fire bricks	3	1180 1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
106	2586	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1180 1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
110	2279;3034	Post medieval pan tile; Post great fire brick	2	1630 1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (29 fragments, 8 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary medieval and post medieval ceramic building material (bricks, floor tile, pan and peg tiles).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails, form numerically the most common medieval roofing form. Almost of the medieval roof tile collected was fragmentary, and most probably represents either dumped material, or residual demolition material. Three fabrics have been identified suggesting derivation from different buildings. Many are thin, have coarse-moulding sand and splash glazed. The dominant fabrics are the finer sandy groups, consisting of the thin-reduced core 2271 and Iron oxide fabrics 2586. Post medieval peg

tiles belonging to the very sandy red fabric 2276 are less common. The introduction of curved, nibbed roofing tiles is also noted by the presence of fabric 2279.

One sandy red brick fabric was identified, the very sandy red fabric 3046. This brick is shallow (50 mm) and probably became from a floor; it is shallow frogged, indicating a mid 18th century date. This fabric was manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. However, the 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 small group of post great fire bricks were recovered from the site. The bricks were narrow and shallow frogged. Some had sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 18th century. One shallow frogged example of 3035 brick was collected [5], indicating a late 18th mid 19th century date. No mortar was preserved.

A medieval Flemish floor tile (1380-1550) is the most important fragment [20]. The presence of this floor tile and some medieval peg tiles, suggests that this building material probably came from the nearby Stratford Langthorne Abbey.

The building material assemblage reflects the post medieval development of this site. A medieval Flemish floor tile is the only interesting piece. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 5: POTTERY

Pottery Assessment (BAK17)

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates from the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. None of the pottery demonstrates evidence for abrasion and relatively little appears to be residual and indicates that the pottery was fairly rapidly deposited after breakage and deposited mostly under secondary circumstances. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material and can be largely considered as fragmentary and only one vessel has a complete vessel profile. Residual items are low in number. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENVs), besides weight. The sizes of the groups of pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds) and the assemblage was recovered from eleven contexts.

In total the assemblage consists of 27 sherds, 26 ENV, 745g (of which none 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 (Museum of London Archaeology 2014) typology (form and fabric series). The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES AND THEIR FORMS

The quantification of the pottery by chronological period is as follows:

Prehistoric: one sherd, 1 ENV, 16g

Medieval: eight sherds, 8 ENV, 396g

Post-medieval: 18 sherds, 17 ENV, 349g

Prehistoric

Prehistoric hard, flint- and grog-tempered ware, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 16g, form: unidentified

Medieval

Essex late medieval transitional red ware (LMTX), 1350–1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 43g, form: unidentified

Early medieval coarse sand-and-shell-tempered ware (EMSSX), 1000–1225, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 147, form: jar, rounded

Kingston-type ware (KING), 1240–1400, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 35g, form: jug

London-type ware tulip-necked baluster jug (LOND TUL), 1270–1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 93g

Essex-type reduced coarse ware (RCWX), 1175–1400, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 24g, form: unidentified
South Essex shell-tempered ware (SEMS), 1100–1300, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 54g, form: jar

Post medieval

Dyed-bodied refined earthenware (DYE), 1820–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g, form: unidentified
Metropolitan slipware (METS), 1630–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11g, form: ?chamber pot
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g, form: jar
London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 63g, form: flower pot, horticultural dish
Raeren stoneware (RAER), 1480–1610, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: drinking form
Staffordshire-type combed slipware (STSL), 1660–1870, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 27g, form: dish; rounded
London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware (TGW BISC), 1570–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 25g, form: chamber pot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 7 sherds, 6 ENV, 128g, form: bowl, plates; dinner size, tea cup; breakfast shape/size
Yellow ware with slip decoration (YELL SLIP), 1820–1900, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 75g, form: bowl; flared, jug; barrel-shaped

Distribution

Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, the phases they occur in, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group.

Context Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Fabrics (and forms)	Spot date
1	S	1	1	16	?	?	Prehistoric flint- and grog-tempered ware	Prehistoric
2	S	1	1	43	1350	1600	LMTX	1350–1600
3	S	1	1	27	1660	1870	STSL (dish; rounded)	1660–1870
9	S	1	1	93	1270	1350	LOND TUL	1270–1350
18	S	1	1	6	1170	1400	RCWX	1170–1400
20	S	3	3	38	1480	1550	KING (jug), RAER (drinking form)	1480–1550
100	S	2	2	36	1630	1700	METS (?chamber pot), TGW BISC (chamber pot)	1630–1700
110	S	9	8	200	1820	1900	MISC (jar; rounded), PMR (dish; horticultural, flower pot), TPW (bowl; flared, plate; dinner), YELL SLIP (jug; barrel-shaped)	1820–1900
112	S	4	4	63	1820	1900	DYE, TPW (plate; dinner), YELL SLIP (bowl; flared)	1820–1900
116	S	1	1	20	1780	1900	TPW (tea cup; breakfast shape/size)	1845–1860
122	S	3	3	203	1175	1400	Sample <1>, EMSSX (jar; rounded), RCWX, SEMS (jar)	1175–1225

Table 1. BAK17. Distribution of pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms, besides a suggested deposition (spot) date.

Significance of the collection

The assemblage of pottery recovered from BAK17 is of some significance at a local level. The sherd of prehistoric pottery (and found associated with worked flint) recovered from context [1] is a good indication of activity for this period in the area. Prehistoric pottery has been recovered from nearby at Bakers Row (Cowie 2013) and Stratford Market Depot (Smith 2005). The medieval pottery is of significance and pottery found in contexts [18] and [122] relate to activity either pre-dating or contemporaneous with the establishment and early history of the Sauvigniac religious house, founded in 1147. Pottery recovered from contexts [2], [9] and [20] belong to the period of activity associated with the Cistercian monastery of St Mary Stratford Langthorne, which took over the Sauvigniac abbey in 1147 and held it until its closure during the Dissolution (1538). Comparable assemblages derived from the Cistercian monastery are published: Stephenson (2004) and Cowie (2013, 169, table 2). Only one very small group of pottery dates to the mid-late 17th century (context [100]), while contexts [111], [112] and [116] relate to 19th century activity on the study area and relevant comparable assemblages are known (Stephenson 2004). The post-Roman pottery types are typically those found in the London area, except that the medieval wares contain types that are more specific to Metropolitan Essex.

Potential of the assemblage

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. The assemblage provides evidence for activities associated with the religious house and the post-Dissolution period.

Recommendations for further work

There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage and its importance should be further reviewed in the event of new material being excavated as a consequence of further archaeological work on the study area.

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APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone from Abbey House, Bakers Row, West Ham, Newham (BAK17)

Karen Deighton January 2017

Introduction

A total of 15 fragments of animal bone were collected from contexts in trenches 1 and 2 during the course of evaluation and dates from activity phases 2, 3 and 4.

The bone present

The majority of bone showed evidence of butchery consistent with chopping

Table: Taxa by context

Context	Cattle	Cattle size	Sheep/ goat	dog	chicken	Grand Total
2					1	1
10		1				1
12	1					1
16				2		2
20	1					1
106			1			1
Grand Total	2	1	1	2	1	7

Recommendations

No further work is recommended on the current assemblage. However some bone originated in contexts where pottery indicated dates contemporary with the religious house associated with the site. It is therefore suggested that, should further work take place, bone should be collected with the view to aiding the understanding of the function and economy of the abbey.

APPENDIX 7: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Clay tobacco pipe Assessment (BAK17)

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition and none of the material is residual indicating that most of the material was deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes were found in three contexts, in small sized (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (twelve fragments and none are unstratified) were entered in to a database format file and classified using Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples follow Oswald's (1975) typology and have been prefixed OS. The pipes are further coded by decoration and are quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes have been discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site comprises four bowls, seven stems and one mouth piece. The pipe bowls range in date between c.1700-1740 and 1840–1910. All of the bowls show evidence of use.

1700-1740

OS10: one upright heeled bowl with a rounded front, straight back and thick stem which is initialled W B on the heel. The B has been 'double impressed' or the mould has been re-cut. There are at least four contemporaneous London pipe makers with these initials so far documented, two of which could have been working in East London, such as William Burgess, recorded in 1718 and William Bray, documented in 1719 and both were apprenticed to Richard Manby (1) working in Whitechapel, although it is not known if they became masters. A definite East London pipe maker was William Barns, who was working in the parish of St. Annes, Limehouse during the period c. 1729–46 (Oswald 1975, 132). Context [100]

1840-1880

AO29: two upright, heeled bowls with a rounded front, straight back and sloping rims. Both have leaf borders consisting of either wheat ears (context [111]) or oak leaves and acorns (context [112]) and both are initialled W Y. The pipes were made by William Young, working at Mile End during the period c. 1856–69 (Oswald 1975, 149).

1840-1910

AO30: a single bowl with no heel or spur and a rare example that is partially enamelled or painted. A leaf is found on the back and front of the bowl, which is coloured with a paint that is now brown coloured, possibly as a result of burial conditions, while the front and side of the bowl has a spray of a rose and thistles, which are coloured pink and green. At the base of the bowl and continuing on to each side of the stem are a probable rose or another flower motif and leaves. Enamelled bowls are extremely rare finds in London and this item may represent an import, perhaps from France. Context [100]

The stems and the mouth parts

Five stems were recovered from context [100] and four are thick to medium in size and have a fine bore and these probably date to the 18th century, while a fifth stem is earlier and it is thick-medium in thickness, has a wide bore and probably dates to the mid-late 17th century. Single stems were found in contexts [111] and [112] and both have a thin thickness and a fine bore and are best dated to after c. 1730, although they are probably contemporaneous with the associated AO29 and AO30 bowls. The mouth piece found in context [111] has a slightly bevelled finished and a thin thickness and a fine bore and also probably dates to the 19th century.

Distribution

The tobacco pipes were found in Phases 6 and 7 dated deposits and their distribution is shown in Table 1.

Context	Phase	No. of frags	Size	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (and makers), etc.	Spot date
100	6	6	S	1700	1740	x1 OS10 (W B), x5 stems	1700–1740
111	7	3	S	1840	1880	x1 AO29 (W Y), x1 mouth part, x1 stem	1840–1880
112	7	3	S	1840	1880	x1 AO29 (W Y), x1 AO30, x1 stem	1840–1880

Table 1. BAK17. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing, the phase, the number of fragments, the date of the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl (Context ED and LD), the range of bowl types and the maker's initials and a deposition spot date (context considered date) for each context.

Significance

The clay tobacco pipes are of some significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from use on the site. The bowl types present fit within the typology for London. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production at the site. Clay tobacco pipe assemblages have been recovered from other local excavations, specifically those related to the post-Dissolution abbey landscape, although they have not been published. Further afield, comparable assemblages have been excavated and assessed at Stratford (Jarrett 2001; 2014, 2015).

Potential

The main potential for the clay tobacco pipes is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. A number of clay tobacco pipe bowls merit illustration. The assemblage also has the potential to demonstrate the nature of the local clay tobacco pipe industry or what was being marketed to the area and this has not been studied previously for Newham.

Recommendations for further work

There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage and the importance of this material should be reviewed, if further archaeological work is undertaken upon the study area

and new finds of clay tobacco pipes are recovered. However, at that stage it is recommended that at least the enamelled AO30 bowl is illustrated because of its rarity.

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APPENDIX 8: GLASS

Glass Assessment (BAK17)

By Chris Jarrett

A single fragment of glass (29g) was recovered from this phase of archaeological work and it was found in context [3]. The find consists of a wall fragment from a large vessel, possibly a carboy, and made of pale green soda glass with notably weathered surfaces. The item can only be dated to the post-medieval period, perhaps post c. 1600.

The glass has no significance, no potential beyond broadly dating the context it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work on the material.

APPENDIX 9: LITHICS

Site Code: BAK17

Lithic Assessment

Barry Bishop January 2017

Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the site resulted in the recovery of six struck flints and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance in terms of its potential to contribute to the stated research aims and objectives, and recommends any further work needed for it to achieve its full research potential. The flintwork has been fully catalogued and this should be consulted in conjunction with reading this report (Catalogue/Appendix L01).

Quantification

Context	Decortication flake	Flake	Non-prismatic blade	Unworked burnt flint (no.)	Unworked burnt flint (wt:g)
1	1	4			
12				1	12
14			1		
106				1	3

Table L01: Quantification of Lithic Material from Stratford Abbey

Bunt Flint

The unworked burnt flint came from contexts [12] and [106], each furnishing single fragments weighing 12g and 3g respectively. Both fragments had been burnt to an intense degree, resulting the flint becoming 'fire crazed' and transformed to a grey-white colour (calcined). This would suggest they had been heated to a high temperature, most likely as a result of being incorporated into, or very close to a hearth, rather than may have occurred accidentally, such as through stubble burning. Unworked burnt flint is not intrinsically dateable but is perhaps most commonly recovered from prehistoric contexts, sometimes in great quantities, and the material here may have also originated from the prehistoric occupation at the site as evidence by the struck flint flakes (see below).

Struck Flint

All but one of the six struck flints are flakes that were recovered from context [01], the remaining piece being a non-prismatic blade recovered from context [14]. They are all made from fine grained flint but their colour and types of cortex vary, suggesting that the raw materials were gathered from derived deposits, probably the local gravel terraces. No chronologically diagnostic pieces are present and the flakes from context [01] are fairly disparate in terms of their shapes and sizes. However, they are all fairly competently detached and, whilst there is no reason to assume they are all contemporary, they would all comfortably fit into Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries. None are retouched but one of the flakes does have edge damage consistent with use. The non-prismatic blade is more interesting. This has orthogonal flake scars on its dorsal face but also retains a number of small facets that show traces of fine grinding, indicating that it originates from a ground or polished flint implement that had been extensively reflaked. There is not enough remaining of the original surface to indicate what type of ground implement the blade may have been struck from, although it is perhaps most likely to have been an axehead. Unusually, however, there is a patch of cortex remaining on the blade; this would normally be removed when making ground implements such as axeheads. Ground implements mainly

date to the Neolithic period and they, and flakes struck from them, are not uncommonly found along the lower Thames valley.

Significance

The struck flint assemblage indicates activity at the site during the Neolithic and perhaps Early Bronze Age although it is not closely dateable. It is small in size and the lack of diagnostic pieces means its interpretational value is limited as little more can be said concerning the chronology or the nature of the occupations represented. It does, however, fit into a wider picture of flint use and prehistoric activity in the area. Other archaeological investigations, both along the terrace edges and within the lower Lea Valley floodplain have demonstrated extensive prehistoric activity including during the Neolithic and Bronze Age (e.g. Taylor Wilson 2000; Bradley 2005; Bishop 2014; Stafford 2012; Boyer *et al.* 2013).

Recommendations

The assemblage is of significance in that it demonstrates flintworking activities occurring at the site during the prehistoric period. However, due its size its interpretational value is limited and no further analytical work is recommended. As it is likely that the flintwork represents a small snapshot of much more extensive activity within this intensively occupied landscape, its presence should be noted in the local HER and a brief description of the assemblage included in any published account of the excavations.

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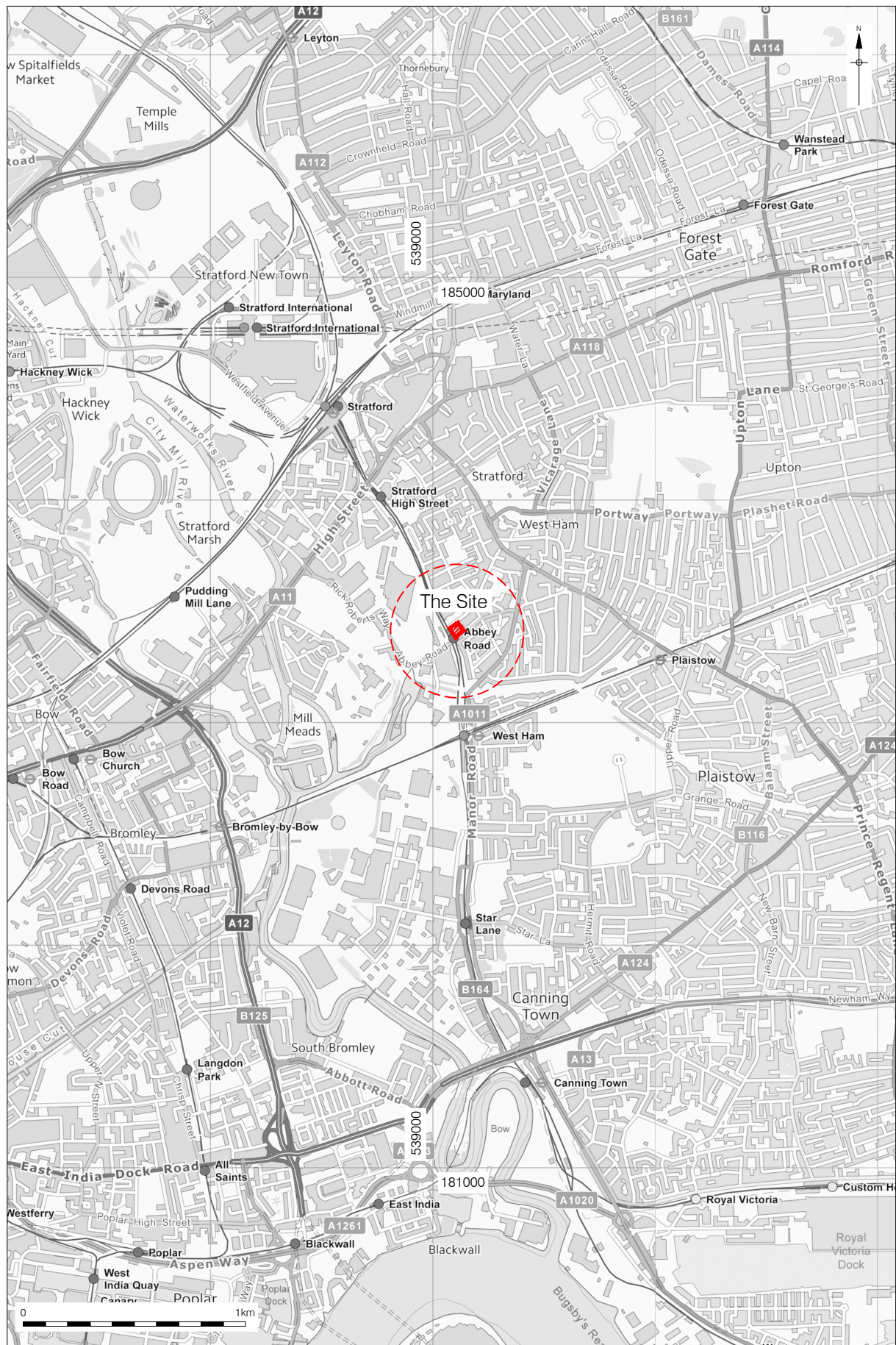
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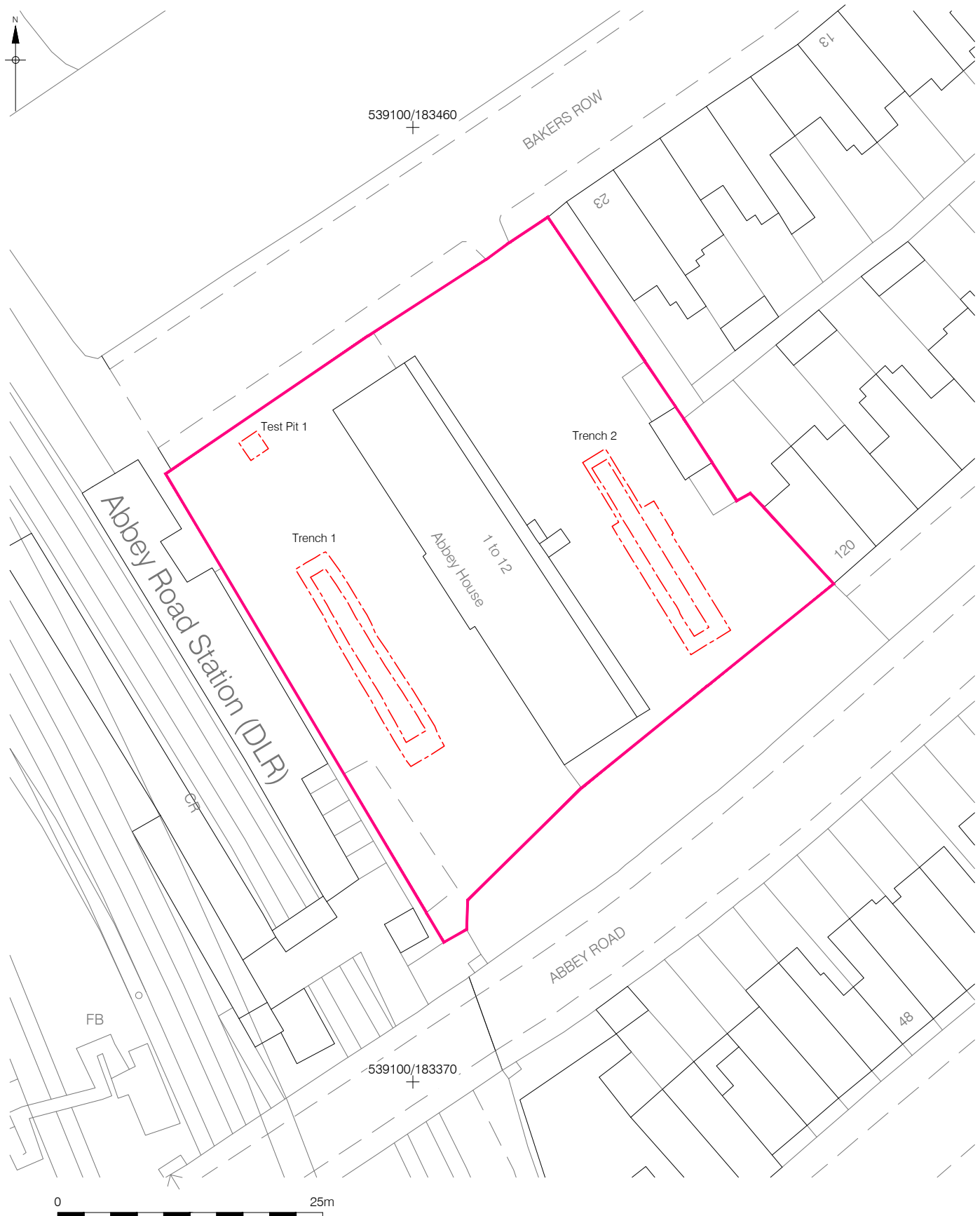


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:500 at A4

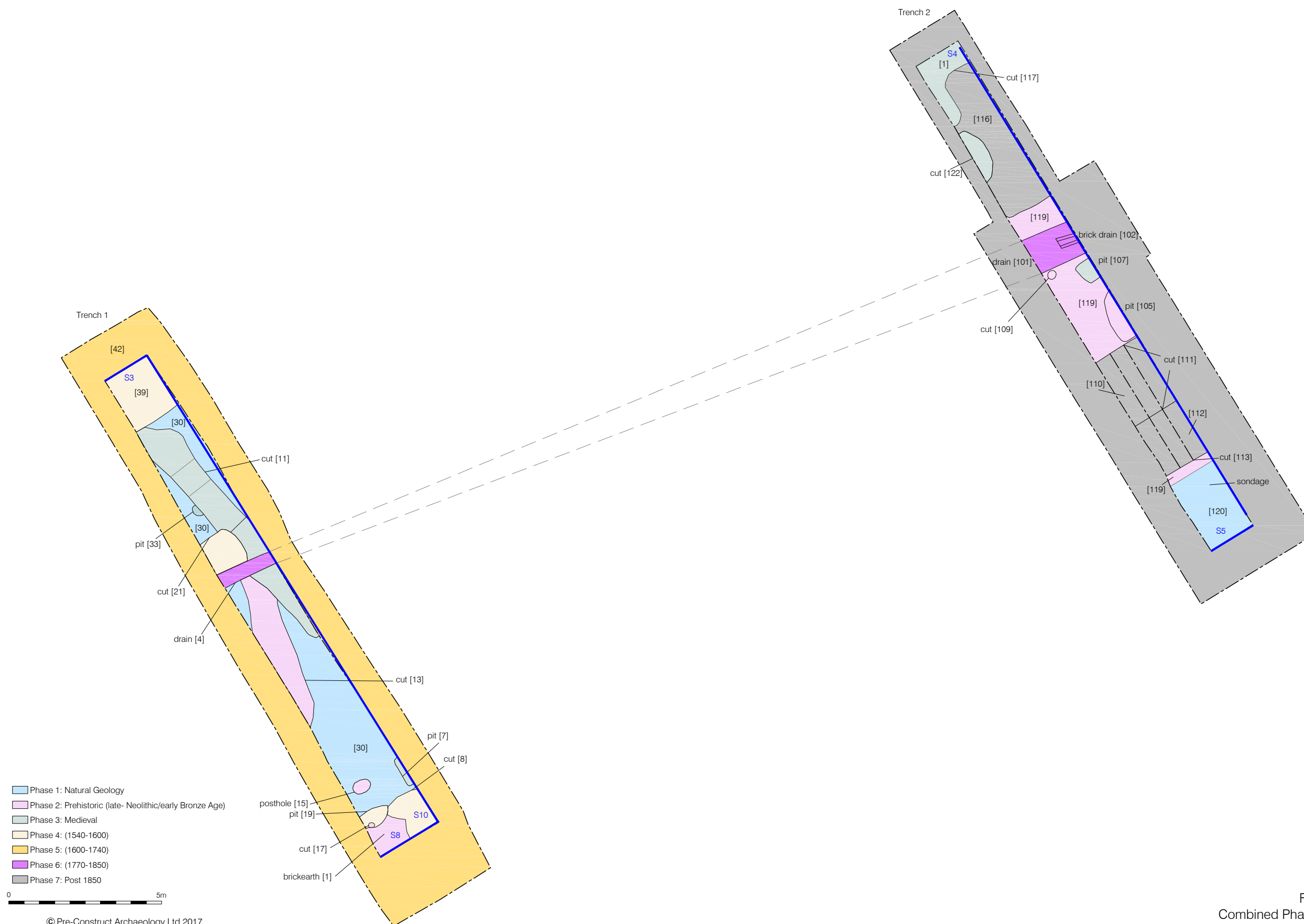
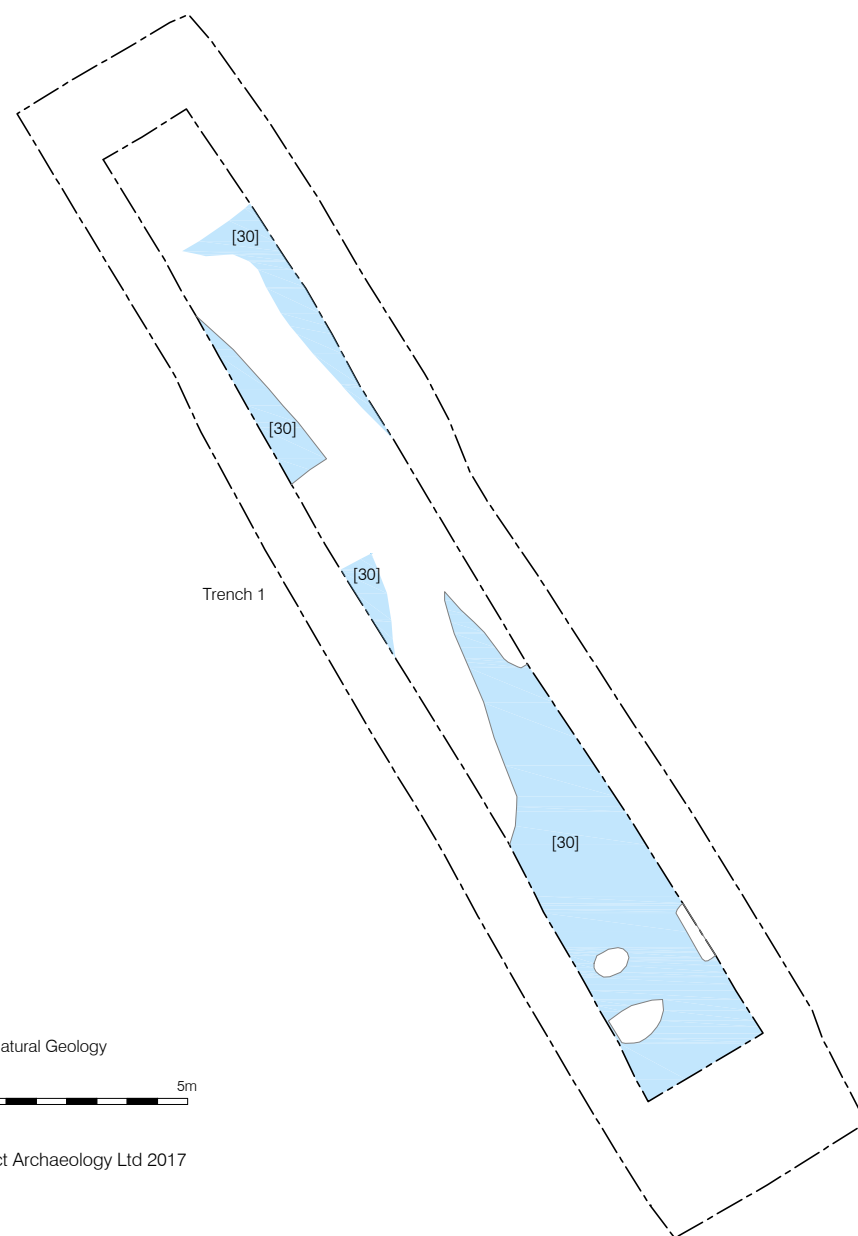
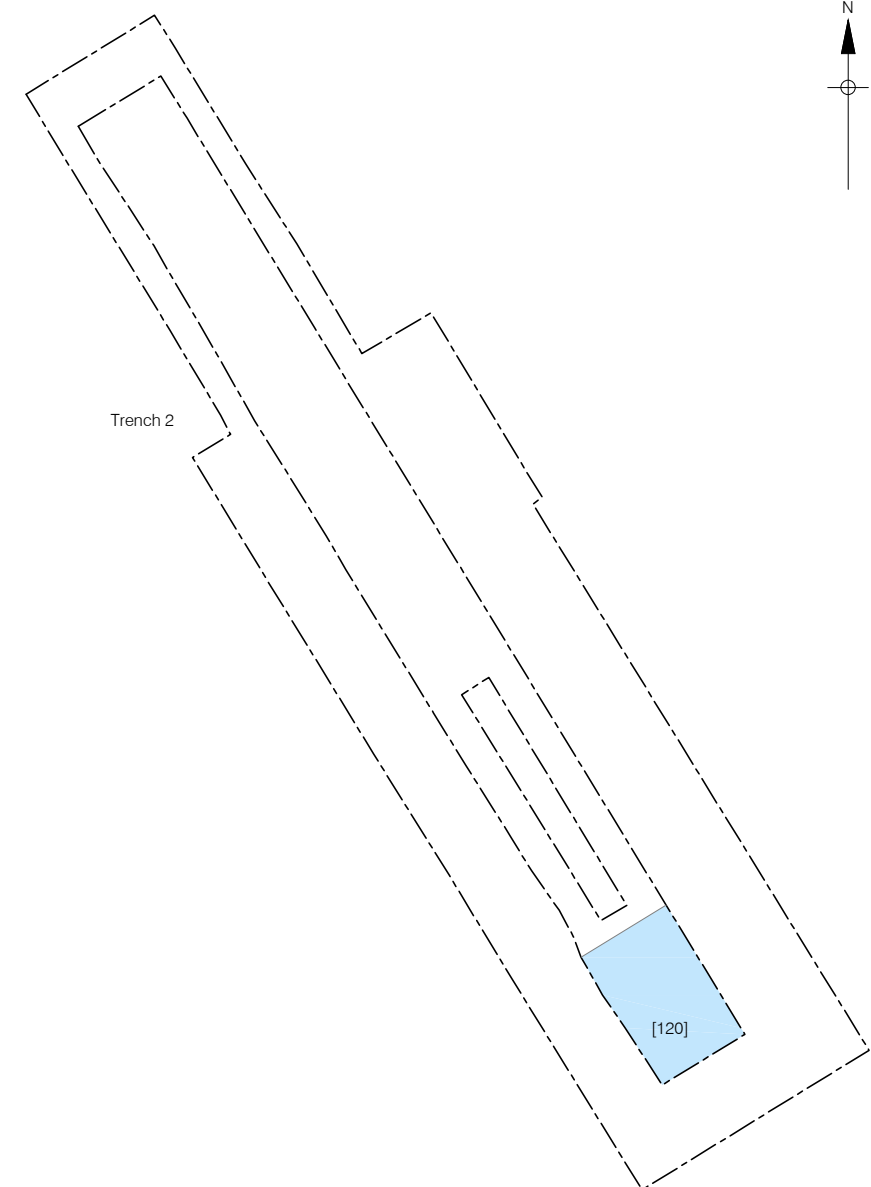


Figure 3
Combined Phase Plan
1:125 at A3

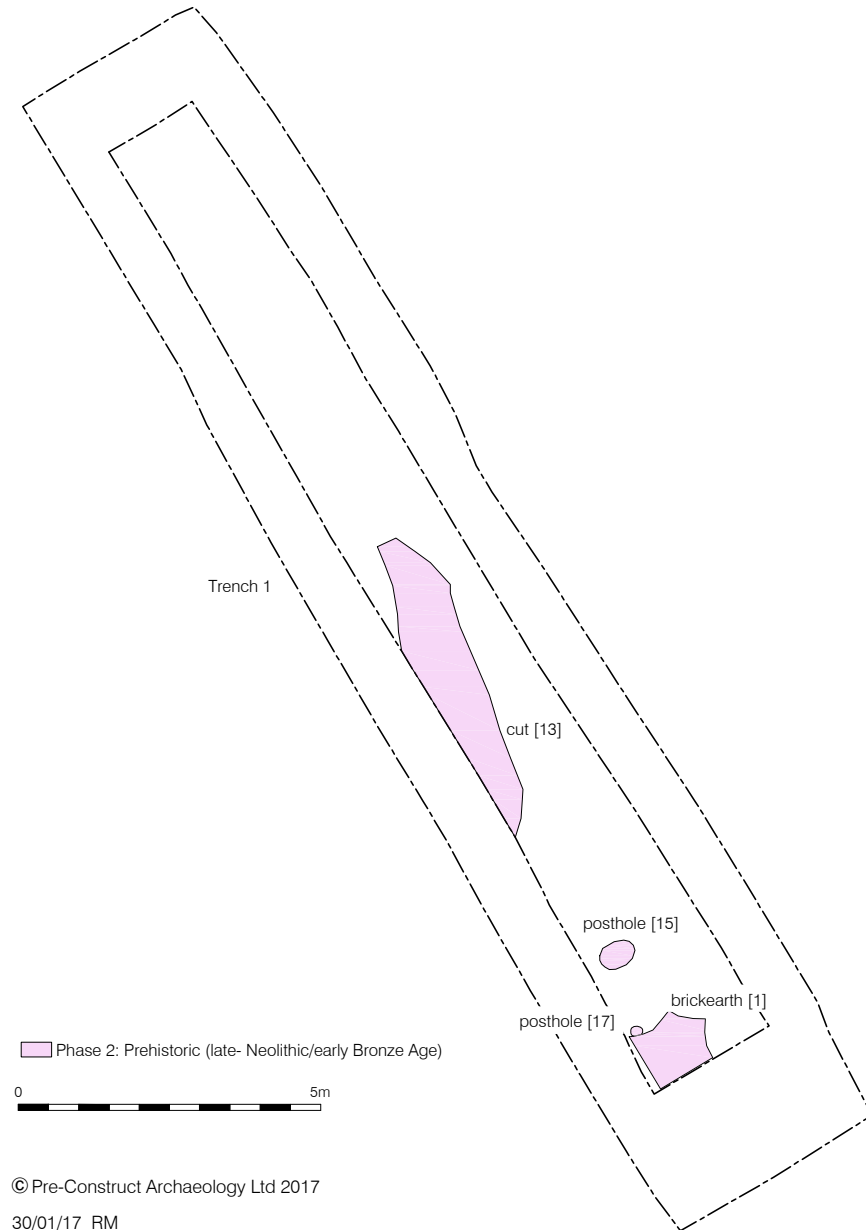


Phase 1: Natural Geology

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Figure 4
Plan of Phase 1
1:125 at A3



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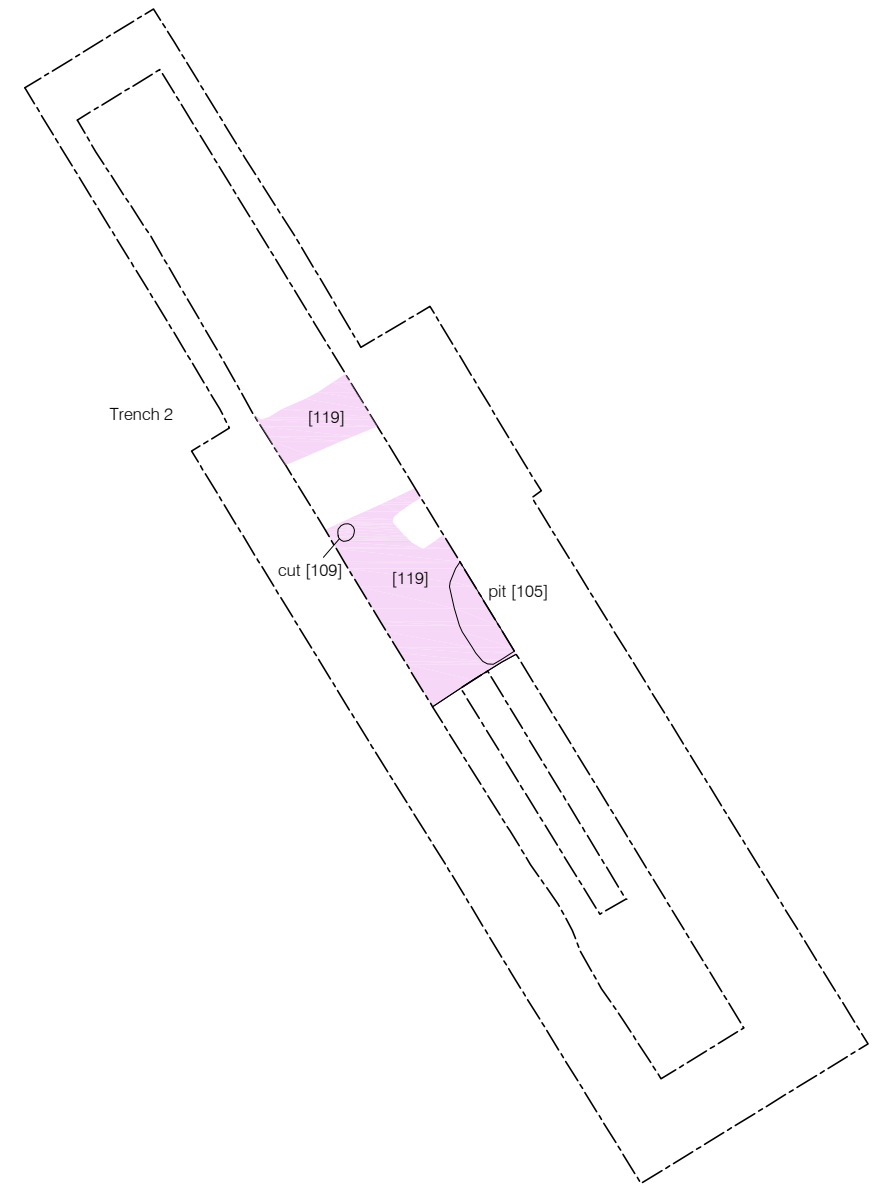
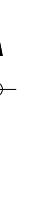
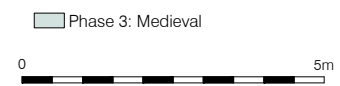


Figure 5
Plan of Phase 2
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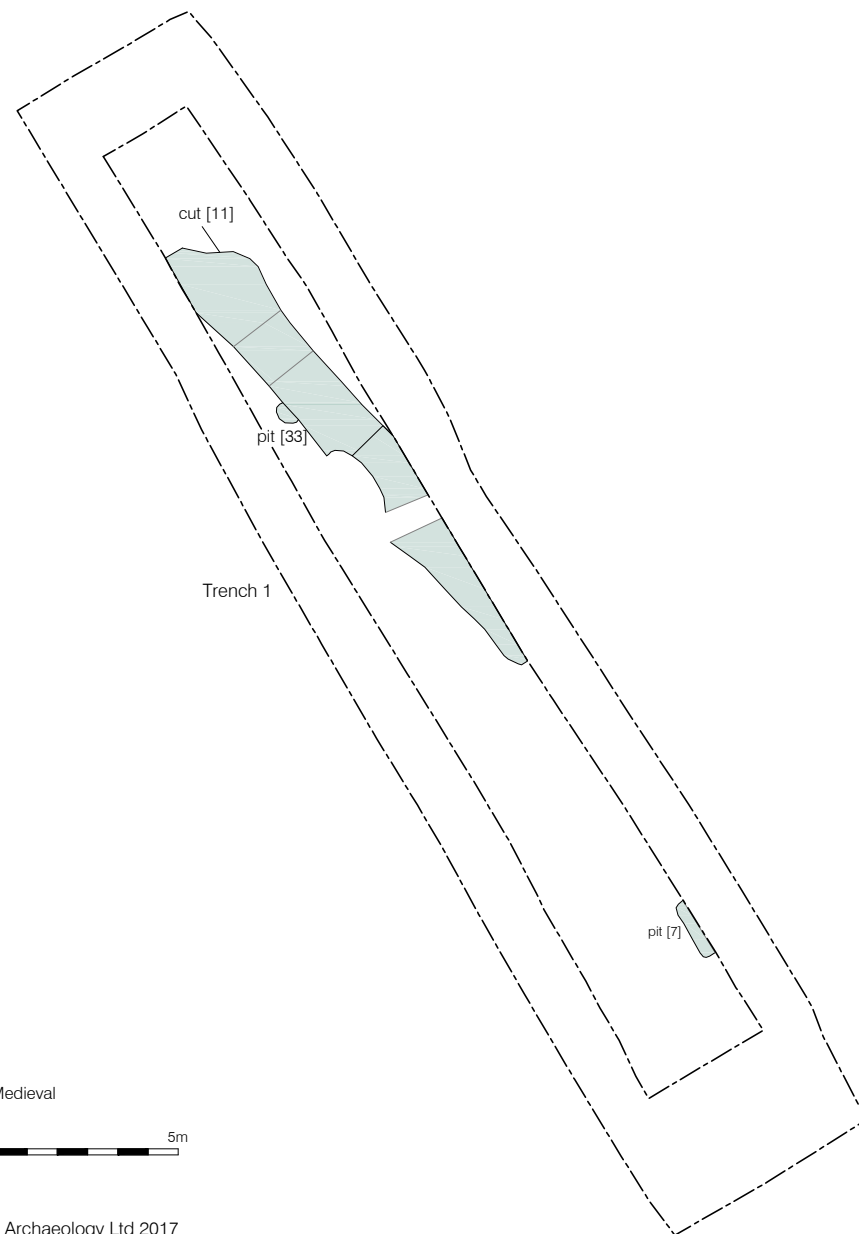
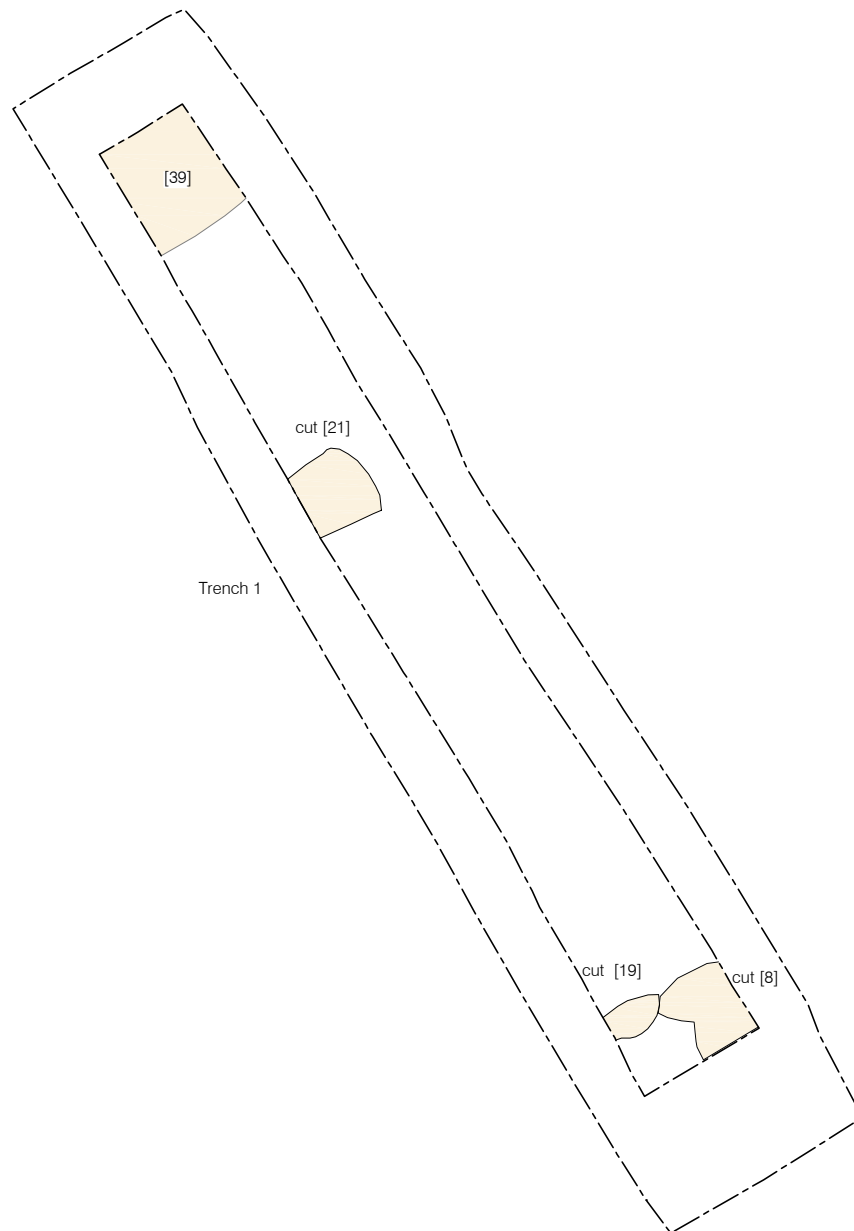
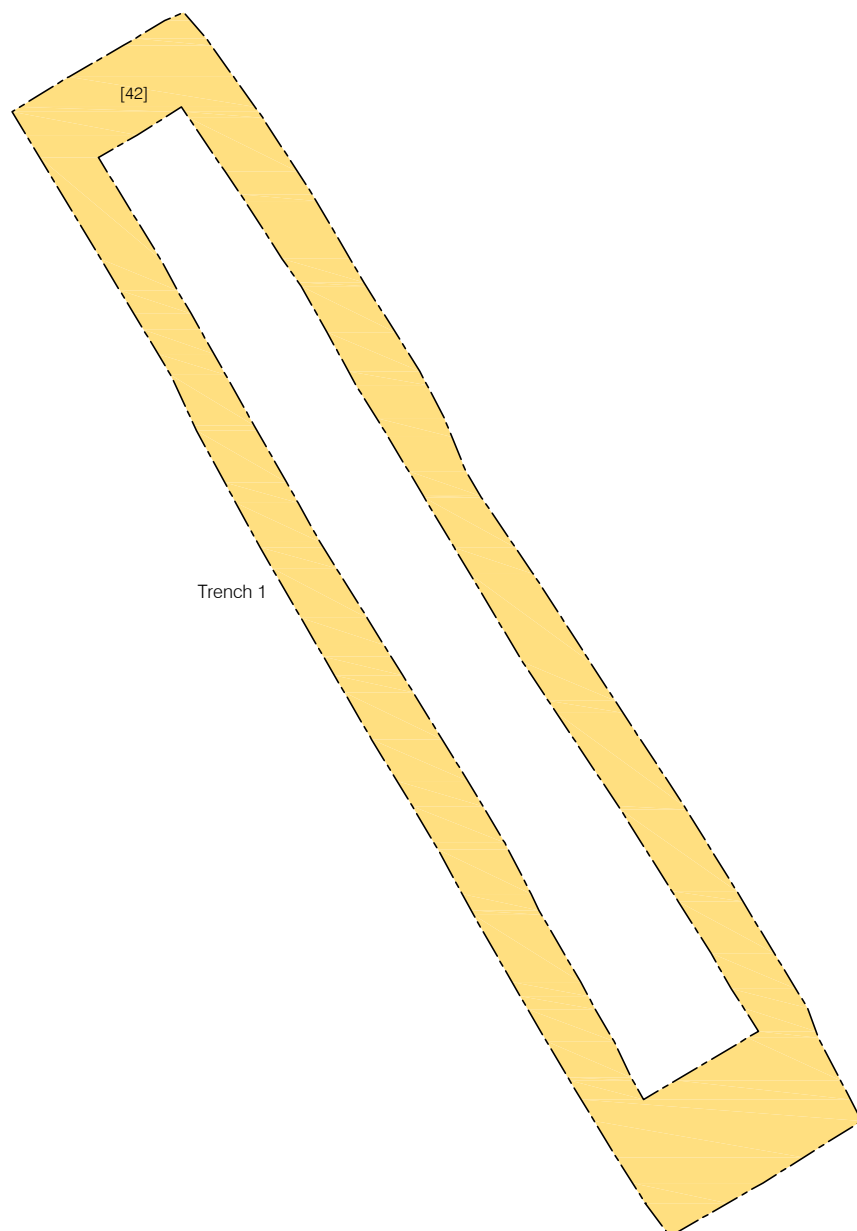


Figure 6
Plan of Phase 3
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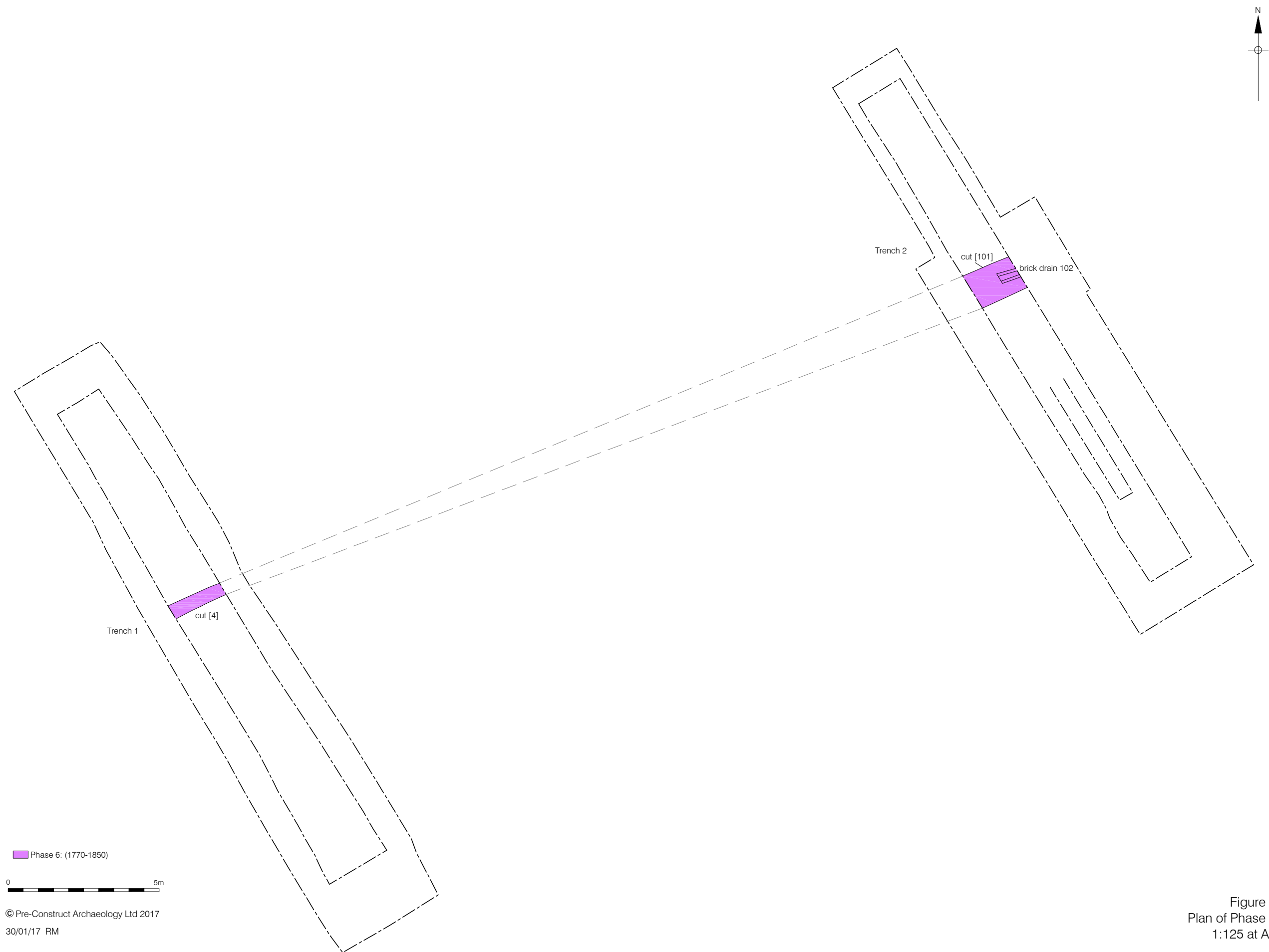
Phase 4: (1540-1600)

0 5m



Phase 5: (1600-1740)



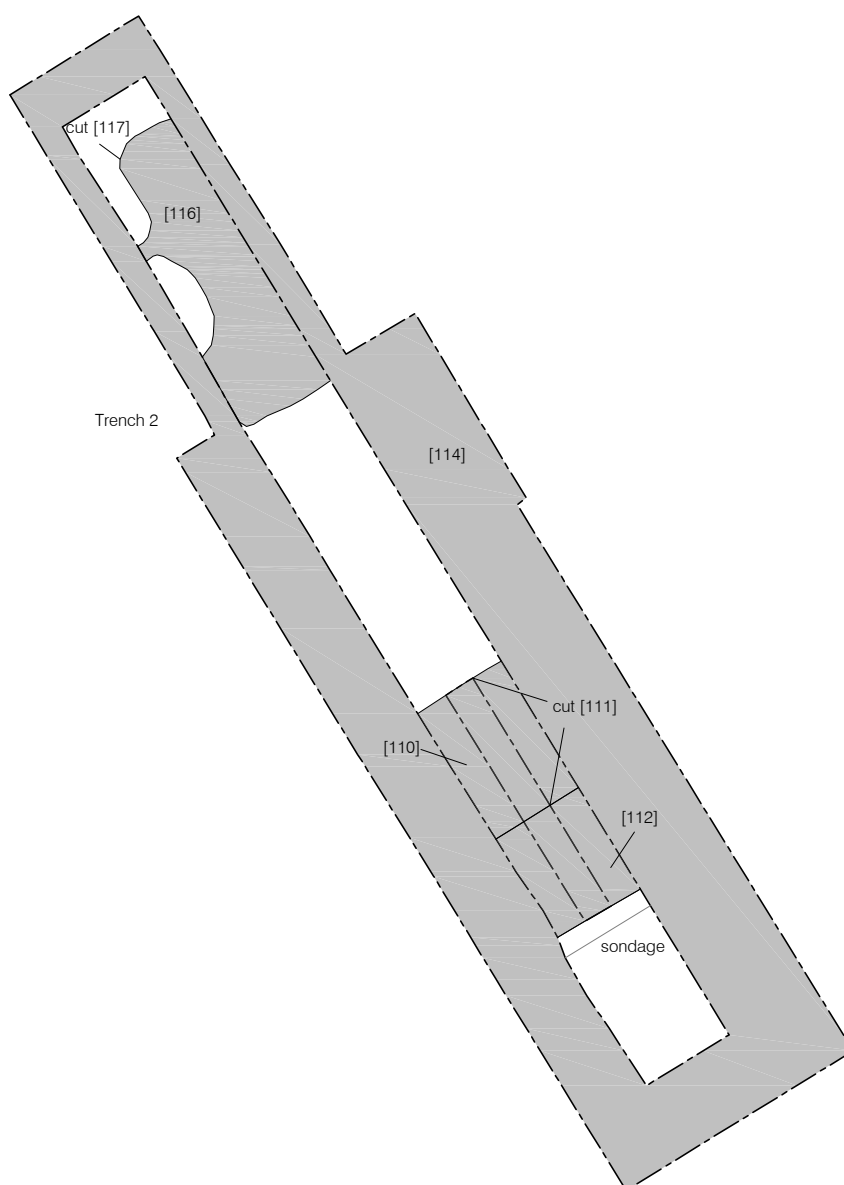


Phase 6: (1770-1850)

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Figure 9
Plan of Phase 6
1:125 at A3

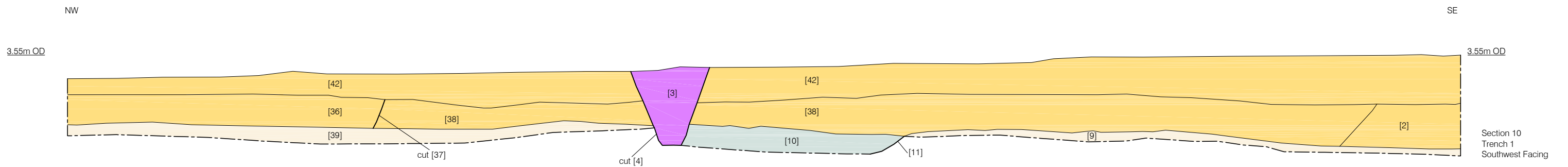
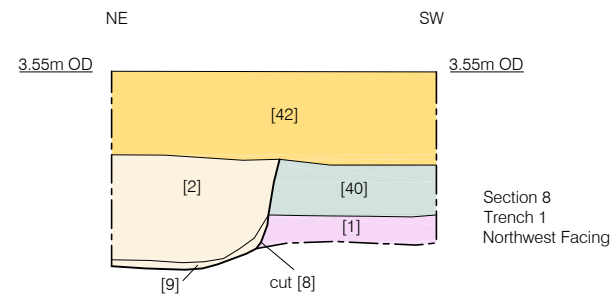
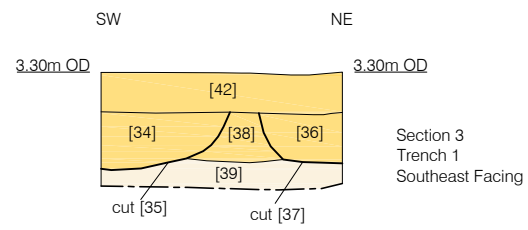


Phase 7: Post 1850

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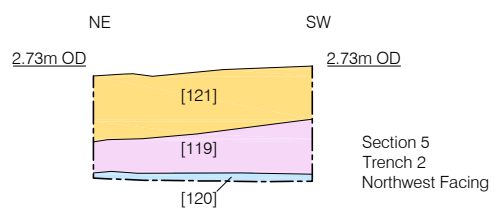
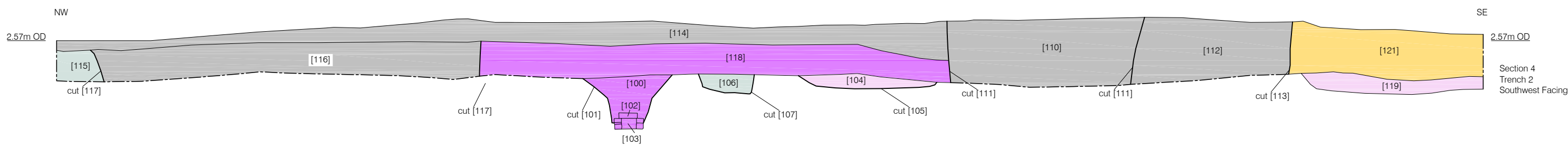
Figure 10
Plan of Phase 7
1:125 at A4



- Phase 1: Natural Geology
- Phase 2: Prehistoric (late- Neolithic/early Bronze Age)
- Phase 3: Medieval
- Phase 4: (1540-1600)
- Phase 5: (1600-1740)
- Phase 6: (1770-1850)
- Phase 7: Post 1850

0 2m

Figure 11
Sections 3,8 and 10
1:50 at A3



- Phase 1: Natural Geology
- Phase 2: Prehistoric (late- Neolithic/early Bronze Age)
- Phase 3: Medieval
- Phase 4: (1540-1600)
- Phase 5: (1600-1740)
- Phase 6: (1770-1850)
- Phase 7: Post 1850

0 2m

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Figure 12
Sections 4 and 5
1:50 at A3

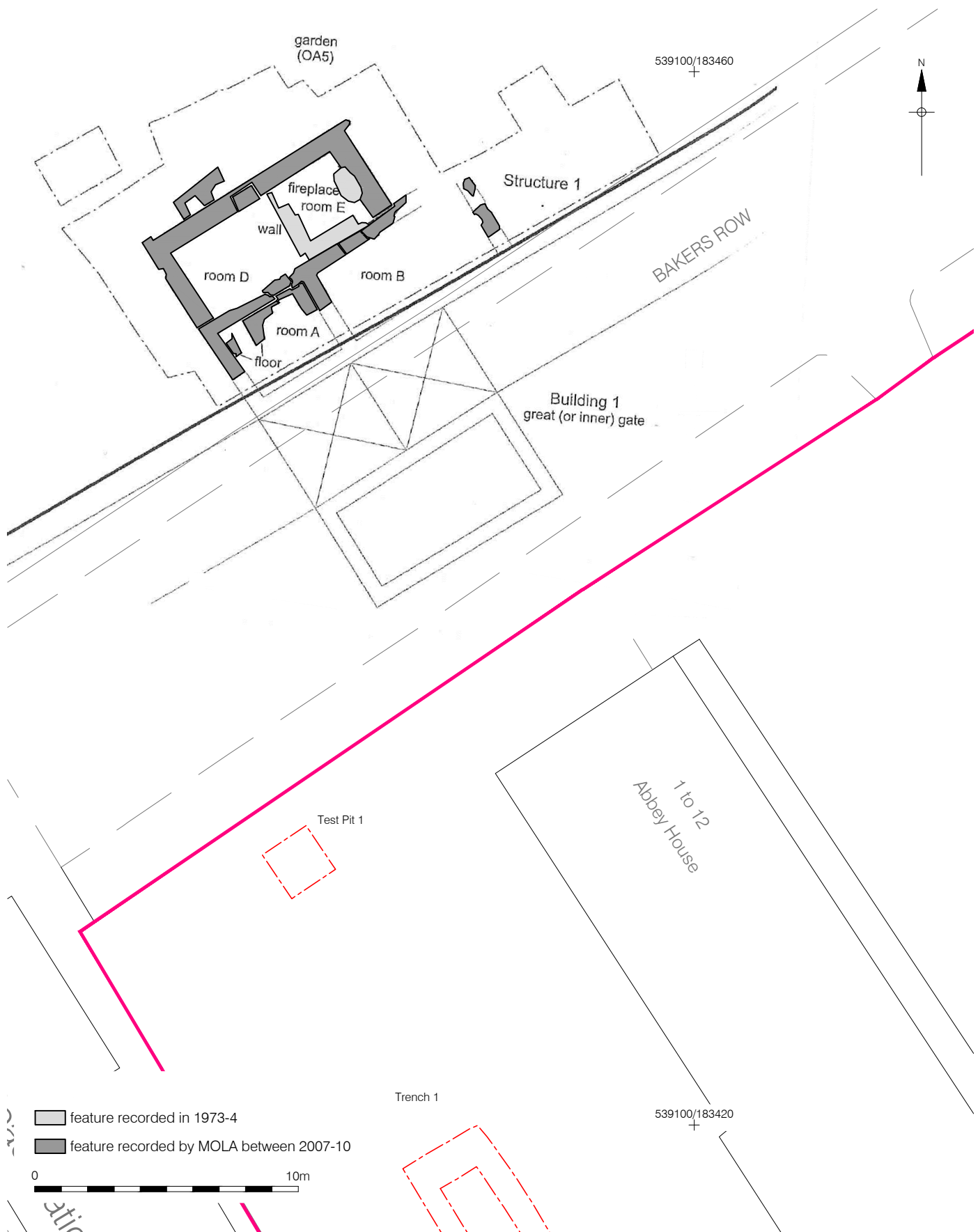


Figure 13
Conjecture of the great (or inner) gate after Cowie 2013 figure 11(b)
in relation to Abbey House and evaluation trench 1
1:200 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

