COOKS ROAD BLOCK B,
STRATFORD,
E15 2PW

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON LEGACY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SITE CODE: CKS17

MAY 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

COOKS ROAD BLOCK B, STRATFORD, LONDON LEGACY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION; AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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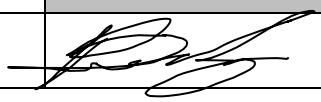
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		April 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
01	10 May 2017	C Mayo	H Hawkins

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COOKS ROAD BLOCK B, STRATFORD, LONDON LEGACY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, E15 2PW, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: CKS17

Central NGR: TQ 37871 83280

Local Planning Authority: London Legacy Development Corporation

Planning Reference: 14/01256/LLDC

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of:
Bellway Homes Thames Gateway

Written/Researched by: Guy Seddon
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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May 2017

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Cooks Road Block B, Stratford, London Legacy District Council, E15 2PW. The site is located within the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) planning authority administrative boundary, formerly within the jurisdiction of the London Borough of Newham, and is centred at TQ 37871 83280.

1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA 2017), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 27th and 31st March 2017 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.

1.3 Natural terrace gravel deposits were located between 0.48m OD in Trench 1, in the south of the site and 0.19m OD in Trench 2, in the north of the study area.

1.4 The natural gravels were overlain by alluvial deposits which were in turn sealed by late post-medieval and modern made ground associated with the current buildings on the study site.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes Thames Gateway, was undertaken on land at Cooks Road Block B, London Legacy Development Corporation between 27th and 31st March 2017. It was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to its re-development.

2.2 The site, comprising a roughly rectangular plot of land covering c.1.4 hectares, was formerly occupied by industrial and commercial buildings and fronts onto Cooks Road, which forms the site boundary to the southwest. The site is also bounded by the Bow Black River to the southeast, industrial buildings to the northwest and open yards to the northeast. The site is centred at TQ 37871 83280 and is relatively level, with a spot height of 3.90m OD located in the centre of Cooks Road, just outside the site boundary.

2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA 2017), detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed the Historic England (Historic England GLAAS 2014) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2014). The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Adam Single, of Historic England, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Newham / London Legacy Development Corporation.

2.4 The site was given a unique site-code CKS17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with LAARC.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The investigation aims to satisfy the objectives of London Legacy Development Corporation, which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are custodians.

3.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with planning permission for residential and commercial units and associated parking. The scope of works, the Written Scheme of Investigation and the site works were agreed with, and monitored by Adam Single of Historic England, on behalf of London Borough of Newham / London Legacy Development Corporation.

3.3 The site has been the subject of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2015) and follow up Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Quest 2016). A scheme of archaeological evaluation was implemented to satisfy the following planning condition:

3.4 19. Archaeology

3.5 **A)** No demolition shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.

3.6 **B)** No development or demolition shall take place other than that in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A).

3.7 **C)** The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A), and provision has been made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

3.8 **Reason:** The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of historic recording prior to development (including preservation of important remains), in accordance with recommendations given by the borough and in the NPPF.

3.9 **Pre-commencement justification**: To satisfy Local Plan Policy BN.12.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Bridgland 1996).

4.1.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) which shows the site to lie in an area of alluvium, defined as mainly sand, silt and clay.

4.1.3 Site-specific geotechnical survey undertaken in October 2012 revealed substantial quantities of made ground, 1.7-2.2m deep, above clay deposits which included organic matter and lenses of peat.

4.1.4 A further programme of geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was carried out at the site, and which resulted in the following statement:

A programme of geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was carried out … to: (1) clarify the nature of the sub-surface stratigraphy, in particular the possible presence and thickness of alluvium and peat across the site, and (2) evaluate the potential of the sedimentary sequences for reconstructing the environmental history of the site and its environs. The results of the deposit modelling have revealed a sequence of Late Devensian Lea Valley Gravel, overlain by Holocene alluvium (in places containing peat) and modern Made Ground. The deposit models indicate that the Gravel surface at the site is relatively even, lying at between -0.20 and 0.40m OD, consistent with previous investigations in this area…. A locally-present horizon of peat is recorded within the alluvium in selected boreholes, lying at elevations of between ca. 0.4 and 1.8m OD and present in thicknesses of between 0.10 and 1.30m; the patchy, generally thin nature of the peat is consistent with other investigations in this area of the Lea Valley: peat horizons broadly equivalent in depth, but of variable age (including Mesolithic through to Medieval), have been recorded at other nearby sites (QUEST 2016, 1)

4.1.5 The fieldwork and deposit modelling by QUEST concluded that:

"the Gravel surfaces recorded are not significantly lower than those at the Olympic Park ca. 320m to the north, where evidence of prehistoric occupation was recorded on the Gravel surface. In addition, although only locally present, the peat horizons recorded would have represented semi-terrestrial land surfaces which might have been utilised by prehistoric people (as described above). (QUEST 2016, 1-2)

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is generally level with a spot height of 3.9m AOD situated in the centre of Cooks Road on the southern boundary of the site.

4.2.2 The Bow Back River forms the southeastern boundary of the site, and the course of the River Lee or Lea flows from northwest to southeast, c.80m to the southwest of the site. The River Lea flows from Leagrove Marsh near Luton in Bedfordshire to its confluence with the River Thames at Bow Creek; the name appears to be spelt 'Lea' for the natural course, and 'Lee' for the canalised course (MoLA 2011).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following summary of the archaeological potential for the site is predominantly drawn from the archaeological desk based assessment.

5.2 **Prehistoric and Roman**

5.2.1 The potential for prehistoric archaeology on the site was considered limited. Equally, the potential for Roman deposits was also considered to be generally low.

5.2.2 The deposit modelling exercise (QUEST 2016) concluded that the levels at which the gravels are found at the site (up to 0.4m OD) are broadly comparable with those recorded during investigations at the Olympic Park, where prehistoric occupation was found approximately 300m to the north. On this basis QUEST stated that there was some potential for similar prehistoric activity within this horizon, which may have represented an area of higher, drier ground at times during this period.

5.3 **Medieval**

5.3.1 The assessment considered the site to have had moderate potential for the medieval period, associated with the settlement to the south and east at Bow. Evidence of agricultural activity, land division and typical backlands activity (butchery, refuse, storage, drainage etc.) was considered most likely to be represented within the archaeological record.

5.4 **Post-Medieval**

5.4.1 Gradual development of the site occurred through the post-medieval period. The following summary, as taken from the desk based assessment, outlines the significant changes, as apparent from the cartographic evidence.

5.4.2 The 1625 plan of the watercourses from the River Lea shows the site lying in open land. Dating from 1869, the First Edition Ordnance Survey shows the site bordering the watercourse to the southeast with evidence of a drainage channel through the middle and a building present towards the centre.

5.4.3 Subsequently, the 1896 Goad Insurance Plan shows the buildings of the Imperial Sawmills towards the southeastern part of the site. This facility has expanded on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (1916) including the addition of railway lines to the east and north.

5.5 **Modern**

5.5.1 Further expansion of the sawmills facility is shown on the 1936 Goad Insurance Plan.

5.5.2 Alteration to the buildings within the centre of the site is depicted on the 1950 Goad Insurance Plan. Further substantial changes to the buildings at the site are shown on the 1968-9 Ordnance Survey, which labels the site as a ‘veneer works’.

5.5.3 The 1990-1 Ordnance Survey shows further substantial reconstruction within the site, when the site takes its present day form.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features 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 for Archaeologists.

6.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017), the evaluation aimed to address the following issues:

- What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on the site?
- What is the natural topography of the area; are there any indications of water courses?
- Is there any evidence of prehistoric exploitation within the alluvial accumulations on the site?
- Is there evidence for reclamation or drainage of the marginal land in the past?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site?
- What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, caused by previous activity on the site?

6.3 The site was subject to two evaluation trenches, designed to measure 17.2m x 9.0m at ground level, stepping down at a ratio of 1:1 to a depth of 4m for a basal measurement of 10.0m x 1.8m.

6.4 Due to health and safety concerns resulting from very rapid inundation of the trenches by ground water, combined with the absence of any developed peat layers or anthropogenic activity, Trench 1 was shortened to 3.10m at the base and Trench 2 to 2.50m.

6.5 Within the trench locations the hard standing was to be broken out and the modern disturbed ground removed by mechanical excavator.

6.6 All low grade homogenous deposits were machine stripped by the mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket. Machine stripping was only undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon or the geological substrate.

6.7 All machining was monitored by an experience archaeological supervisor.

6.8 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

6.9 Limits of excavation of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) were recorded using a Leica 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

6.10 All layers were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

6.11 Drawn records were in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA pro-forma context sheets.

6.12 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the investigation. Digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits by the supervisor

6.13 The site was given a unique site code CKS17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with LAARC to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of the archive.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of natural gravels. This was recorded as [5] in Trench 1 and [10] in Trench 2. It fell from a maximum height of 0.48m OD in Trench 1, in the south of the site, to a minimum height of 0.19m OD in Trench 2 at the north of the site.

7.2 Overlying the gravels in both Trenches 1 and 2 was a pale grey alluvial layer recorded as [4] and [9] respectively. This deposit had a thickness of *c.*1.07m with a maximum height of 1.56m OD in Trench 1 and a minimum height of 1.25m OD in Trench 2.

7.3 This layer was sealed by a mid brown layer of clayey silt, given the context number [3] in Trench 1 and [8] in Trench 2. It was *c.*0.80m thick and fell from 2.36m OD in Trench 1 to 2.00m OD in Trench 2.

7.4 Overlying the clayey silt deposits in both trenches was a layer of made ground dating to the late post-medieval period. This layer was recorded as [2] in Trench 1 and [7] in Trench 2. With a thickness of *c.*0.70m this layer comprised firmly compacted, mid brown sandy silt that contained crushed ceramic building material (cbm) and fragments of mortar, and declined from a maximum height of 3.06m OD in Trench 1 to a minimum height of 2.83m OD in Trench 2.

7.5 Sealing the post-medieval phase was an early-mid 20th Century layer of made ground, numbered [1] in Trench 1 and [6] in Trench 2. It was *c.*1.10m thick, comprising firmly compacted, mid brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of hardcore rubble and fragments of concrete. It had a maximum height of 4.16m OD in Trench 1 and a minimum height of 3.93m OD in Trench 2. This layer was in turn overlain by a 0.60m thick piling mat, which forms the current ground level of the study site.

8 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 The natural gravel deposits were observed in both trenches, falling from a height of 0.48m OD in Trench 1 to 0.19m OD in Trench 2.

8.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric

8.2.1 This phase is characterised by the alluvial layer [4] = [9]. This layer probably represents an extended period of alluvial deposition when the site became increasingly marshy, in response to a rising water-table associated with an increase in the relative sea level that started during the Holocene.

8.2.2 The absence of any developed peat layers indicates that there was limited opportunity for the development of long depositional sequences and the accumulation of organic remains. This suggests that the site lay outside potential areas of prehistoric occupation.

8.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

8.3.1 Overlying the alluvium was layer [3] = [8]. Although undated, this is probably an open marginal farmland soil developed over a long period. Its upper levels probably equate with the open ground shown on the 17th century and later maps of the area.

8.3.2 This open ground was directly overlain by a deposit of made ground [2] = [7]. It is probable that this layer was formed in the late 19th Century during the construction of the Imperial Saw Mills as seen on the Goad Insurance Plan of 1896.

8.4 Phase 4: Modern

8.4.1 The modern phase is also represented by a layer of made ground [1] = [6], which most probably relates to the substantial reconstruction of the study area in the late 20th Century. This deposit takes the sequence up to the base of the piling mat which formed the current ground level of the site.

9 ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 Primary Objectives

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work at Cooks Road Block B, highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

- **What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on the site?**
- **What is the natural topography of the area; are there any indications of water courses?**
- **Is there any evidence of prehistoric exploitation within the alluvial accumulations on the site?**
- **Is there evidence for reclamation or drainage of the marginal land in the past?**

9.1.2 The natural strata of the study site comprise gravel terraces of the pre-Holocene. They were recorded at a maximum height of 0.48m OD in Trench 1 and had a minimum height of 0.19m OD in Trench 2.

9.1.3 These levels are closely comparable to the gravel topography recorded in the borehole and deposit modelling work undertaken by QUEST (2016), which found the gravel surface between -.020m OD and 0.40m OD.

9.1.4 The natural topography of the site appears to be relatively level, with a slight slope down to the northeast. There were no indications of water courses observed during the evaluation, either at the surface of the gravel or within the alluvium.

9.1.5 QUEST recorded a locally-present horizon of peat within QBH2, executed in the eastern side of the site. No peat deposit was seen in QBH1 to the north of evaluation Trench 2, and nor were any peat deposits observed within the evaluation trenches. The evaluation and deposit model confirm that thin deposits of peat are locally present in the eastern side of the site, but not the west.

9.1.6 QUEST stated that “the peat horizons recorded would have represented semi-terrestrial land surfaces which might have been utilised by prehistoric people” (QUEST 2016, 23); however no evidence of human activity was found during the evaluation work, despite excavation to the surface of the natural gravels.

9.1.7 There was no evidence of prehistoric exploitation within the alluvial accumulations on the site.

9.1.8 No evidence for land reclamation or drainage of the marginal land was recorded on the site.

- **Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?**

- **Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?**

9.1.9 There was no evidence for Roman or medieval activity on the site.

9.2 **Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site?**

9.2.1 The only confirmed evidence for post-medieval activity recorded on the site is made ground layer [2] = [7]. This layer probably dates to the late 19th Century and is associated with the construction of the Imperial Saw Mills as witnessed on the Goad Insurance Plan of 1896. However, this made ground directly overlay a thick soil layer that probably constituted the ground surface of marginal open farmland, referred to as 'Meadowe groundes' on the 1625 map, up to the construction of the saw mills.

9.3 **What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, caused by previous activity on the site?**

9.3.1 No truncation, relative to natural deposits, caused by previous activity on the site was witnessed in the study area.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 The results of the evaluation show that during the prehistoric period the site lay within an area of marshland which was subject to regular inundation with the accumulation of silty sediment deposited from slow moving or standing water. No evidence of human occupation or utilisation of the area was observed, and therefore the conclusion is that the human activity seen at heights between -0.2m OD to +0.4m OD during the works within the Olympic Park to the north simply did not extend as far as this site. Peat deposits were not observed within the areas investigated; the QUEST deposit model shows that the peat horizons in the area thin to the western side of the site, and the evaluation trenches have demonstrated that they are only locally present.

10.2 The archaeological evidence appears to confirm the historic map regression, showing that that area of the site was utilised as open farmland until the construction of the Imperial Saw Mills in the late 19th Century. This episode resulted in considerable ground raising and levelling, with the deposition of layers to consolidate the site, observed in both trenches as made ground up to 1.1m in thickness, as also observed in the deposit modelling exercise. That study precited an impact from the proposed development's pilecaps which would not penetrate below the made ground, and the trial trench evaluation has found nothing to change this impact assessment.

10.3 Ground conditions during the evaluation were challenging, with significant groundwater ingress requiring the continuous operation of pumps (Plates 1-8) and also necessitating the shortening of both to ensure trench safety. However, the trenches were dewatered sufficiently to allow a close study of the stratigraphy, and for archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental or deposits to be seen if they were present.

10.4 The two trenches achieved at the site were located as per the proposed trench arrangement within the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017). In spite of the trenches being smaller than proposed, PCA is confident that the results outlined above are a true reflection of the site's stratigraphy.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work and behalf of their clients Bellway Homes Thames Gateway.

11.2 Thanks also to Adam Single of Historic England for monitoring the site on behalf of London Legacy Development Corporation.

11.3 The author would also like to thank: Tim Bradley for project managing and editing this report and Charlotte Faiers for the illustrations.

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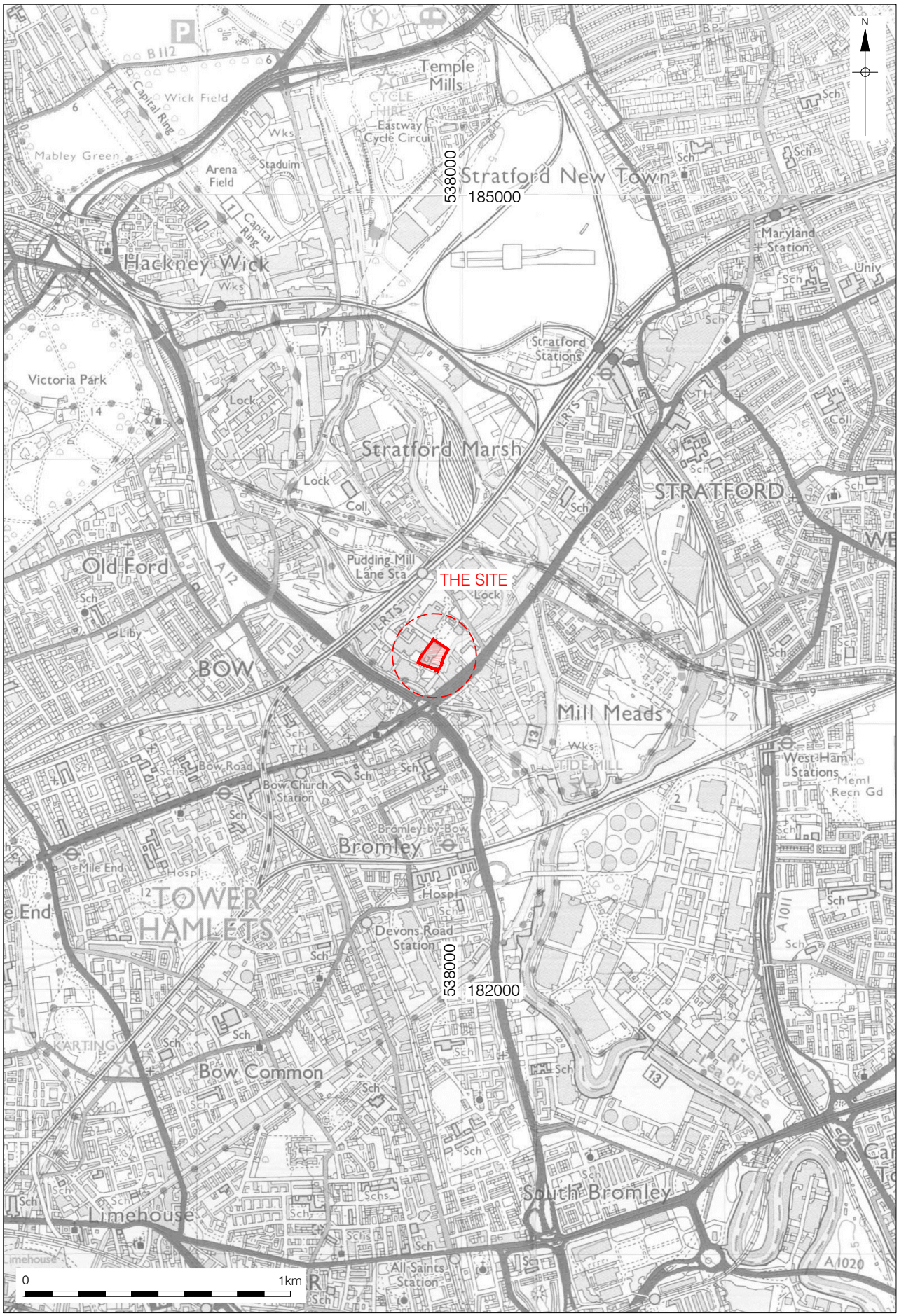

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

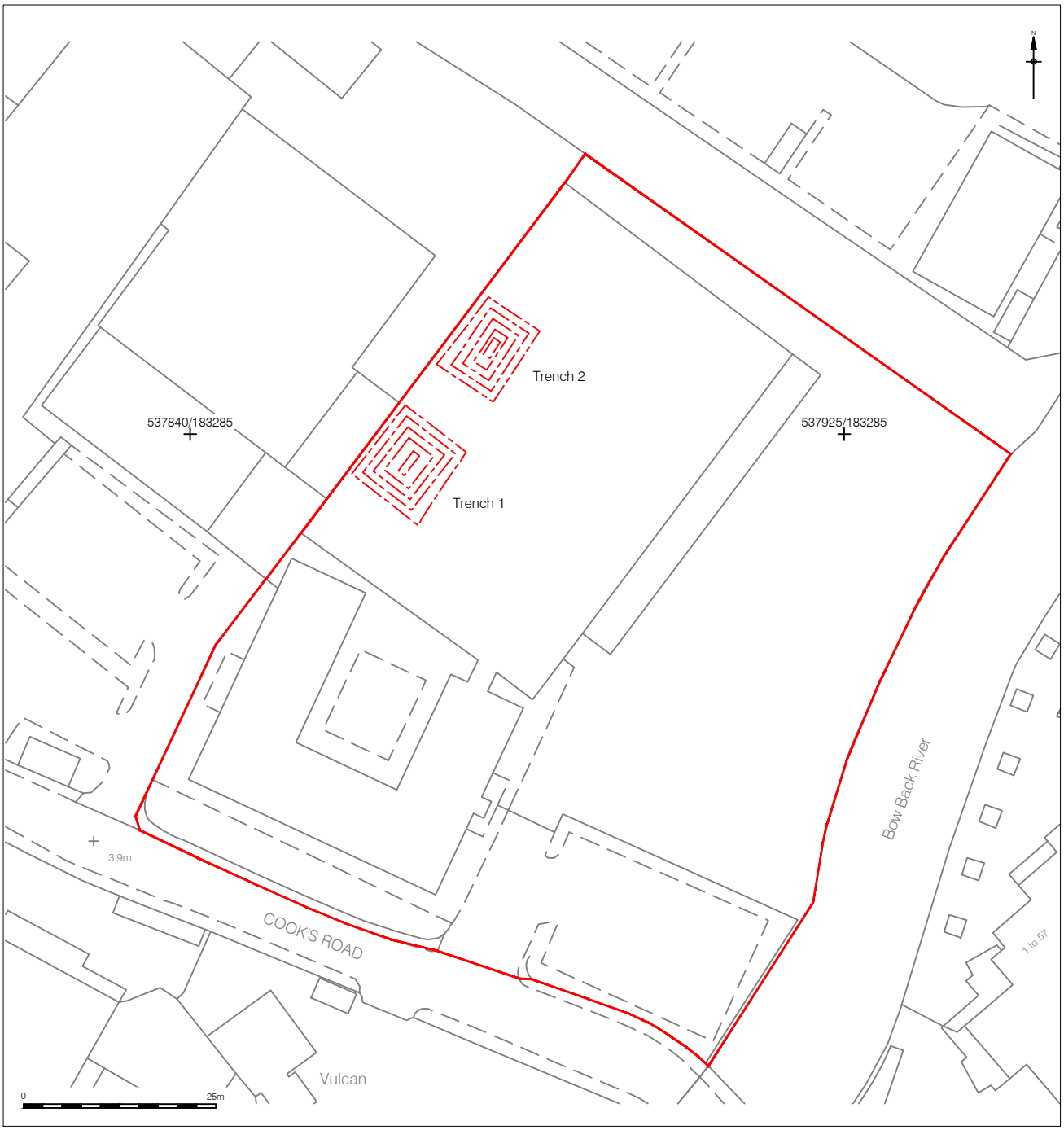

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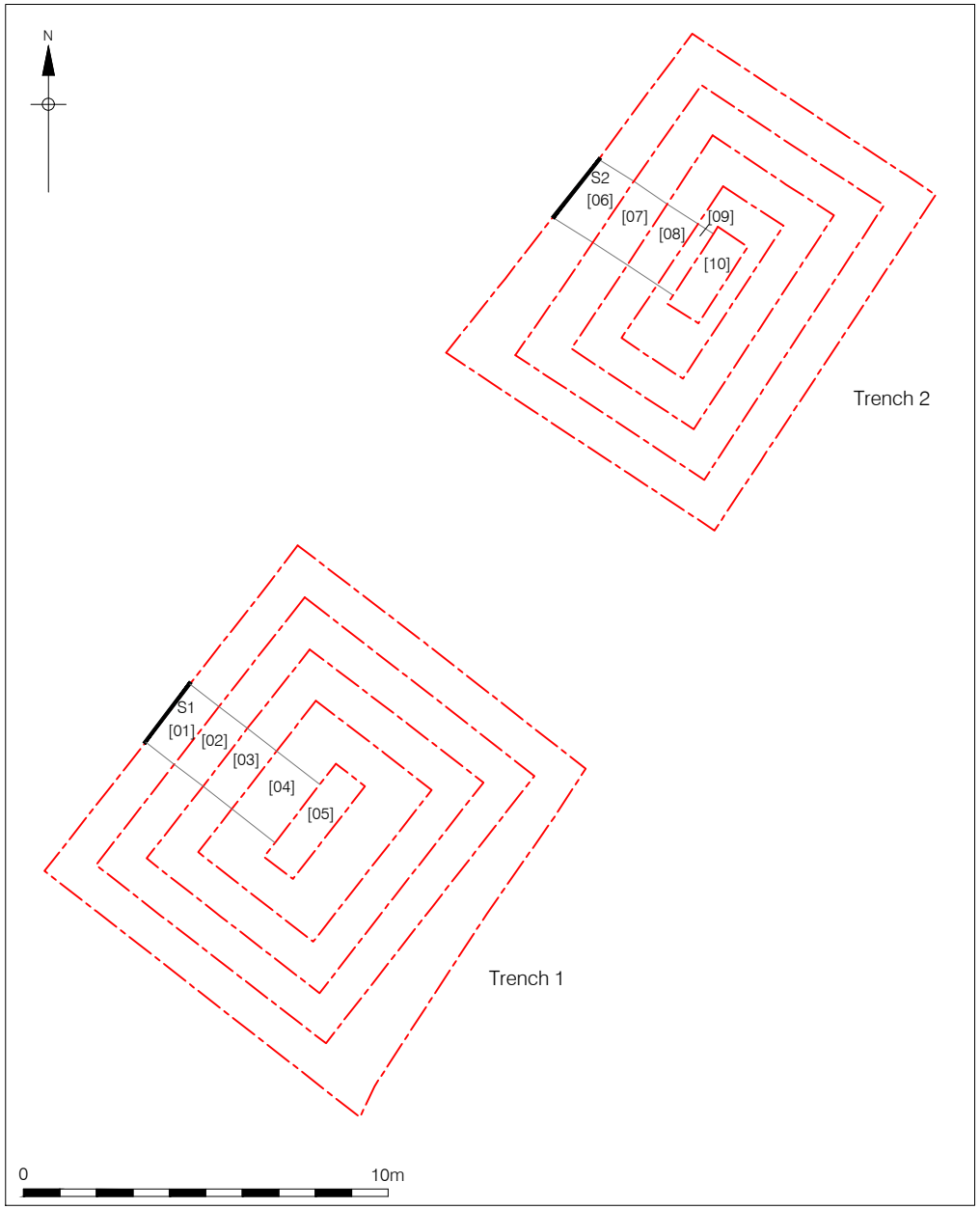
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4



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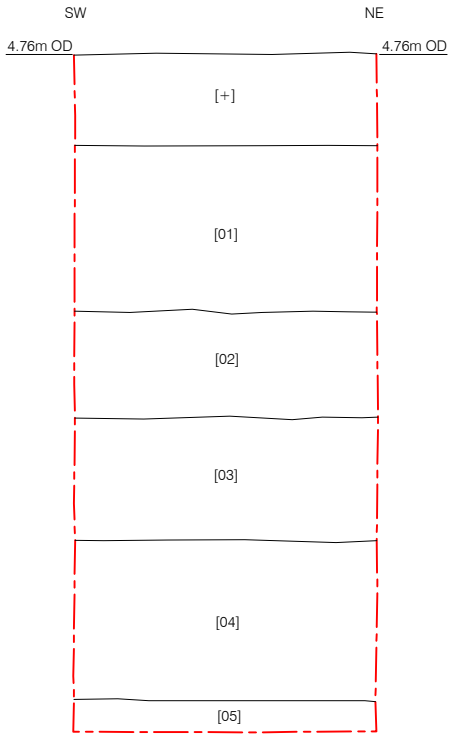
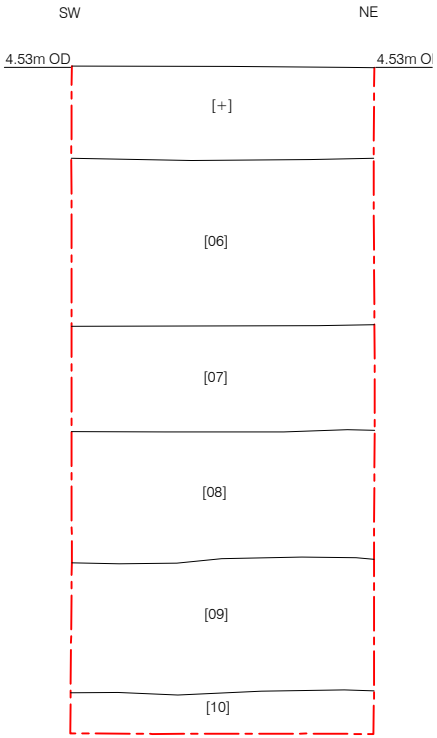


Section 1
South East Facing
Trench 1



Section 2
South East Facing
Trench 2

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:200 and 1:50 at A4

PLATES

Plate 1: Tr1, Looking South.

Plate 2: Tr1, Looking West. Showing Step to Gravels.

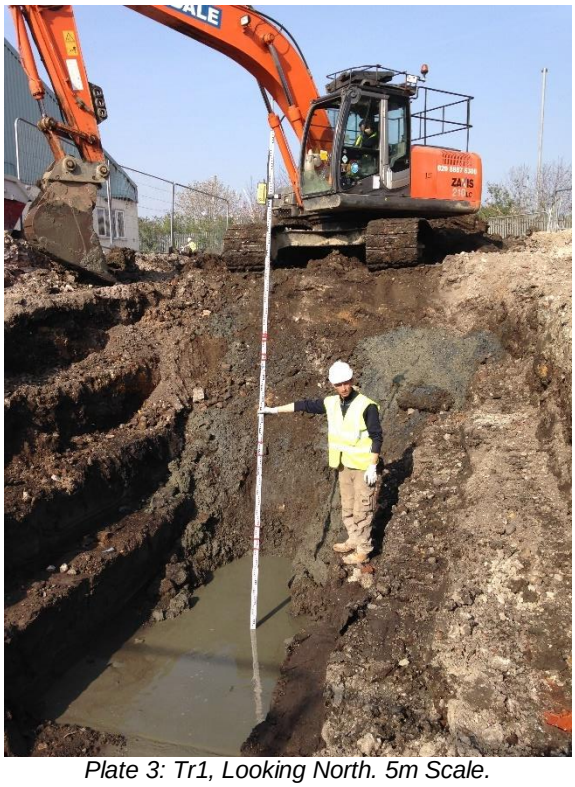


Plate 3: Tr1, Looking North. 5m Scale.

Plate 4: Trench 1, Section 1. Looking West.

Plate 5: Trench 2, Looking North.

Plate 6: Trench 2, Looking West. Showing Step to Gravels.

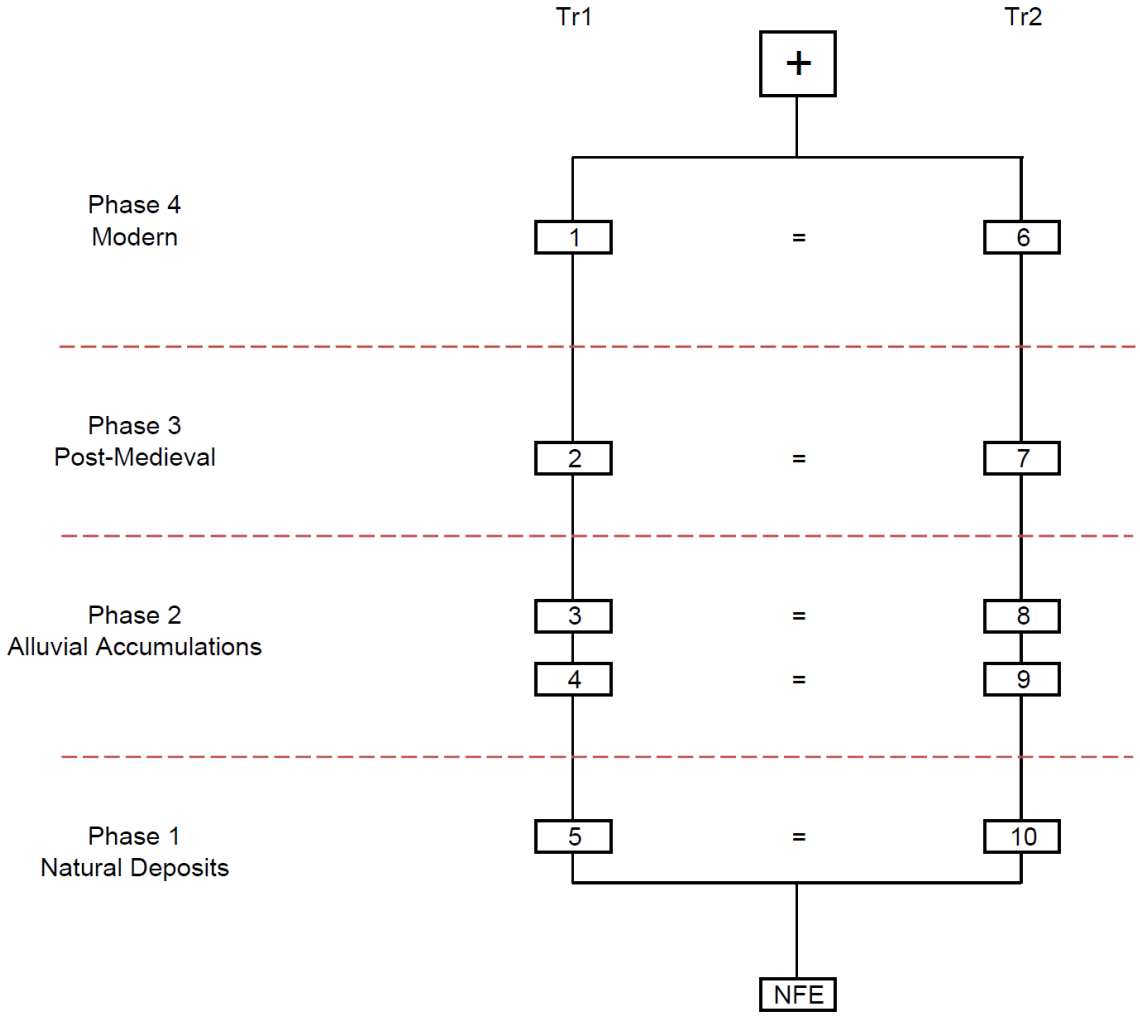
Plate 7: Trench 2, Looking North. 4m Scale.

Plate 8: Trench 2, Section 2. Looking West.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equa	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_T	CTX_Levels_B	Phase
1	Layer	6	1	Modern Made Ground.	Make-up	9	1.1	4.16		CKS17-PH4
2	Layer	7	1	Post-Medieval	Make-up	9	0.7	3.06		CKS17-PH3
3	Layer	8	1	Mid-Brown Alluvial Deposits.	Alluvial	5	0.8	2.36		CKS17-PH2
4	Layer	9	1	Light Grey Alluvial Deposit.	Alluvial	5	1.07	1.56		CKS17-PH2
5	Layer	10	1	Natural Gravel Deposits.	Natural	0.6		0.48		CKS17-PH1
6	Layer	1	2	20th Century Made Ground	Make-up		1.1	3.93		CKS17-PH4
7	Layer	2	2	19th Century Made Ground	Make-up		0.7	2.83		CKS17-PH3
8	Layer	3	2	Mid Brown Alluvial Deposits.	Alluvial		0.88	2.13	2	CKS17-PH2
9	Layer	4	2	Light Grey Alluvial Deposit	Alluvial		0.9	1.29	1.25	CKS17-PH2
10	Natural	5	2	Natural Gravel Deposits.	Natural		0.3	0.23	0.19	CKS17-PH1

APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-281559

Project details

Project name	Cooks road, Block B, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15 2PW
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Cooks Road Block B, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15 2PW. The evaluation was carried out between 27th and 31st March 2017 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England. Natural terrace gravel deposits were located between 0.48m OD in Trench 1, to the south of the site and 0.19m OD in Trench 2, to the north of the study area. The natural gravels were overlain by alluvial deposits which were in turn sealed by late post-medieval and modern made ground associated with the current buildings on the study site.
Project dates	Start: 27-03-2017 End: 31-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CKS17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	''Sample Trenches''
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM STRATFORD Cooks Road, Block B
Postcode	E15 2PW
Study area	1.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 37871 83280 51.531073437482 -0.012116798529 51 31 51 N 000 00 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.19m Max: 0.48m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Richard Meager
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bellway Homes Thames Gateway

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	''Stratigraphic'',''Survey''
Digital Media available	''Database'',''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	''Stratigraphic'',''Survey''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Diary'',''Drawing'',''Photograph'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'',''Survey'',''Unpublished Text''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cooks Road Block B, London Borough of Newham, E15 2PW, An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

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Entered by	Guy Seddon (gseddon@pre-construct.com)
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