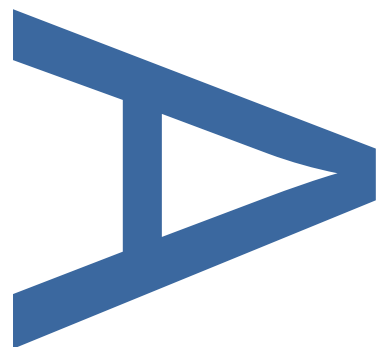
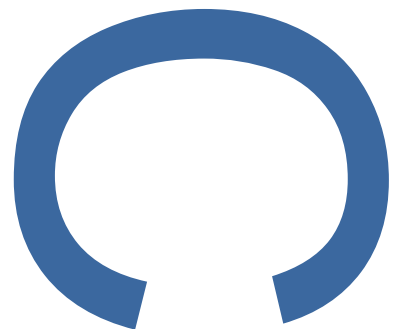


**EAST HAM INDUSTRIAL PARK,
BECKTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM, E6 5JN, AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

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

SITE CODE: EHI17

MAY 2017 REVISED OCTOBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**EAST HAM INDUSTRIAL PARK, BECKTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM,
E6 5JN, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Site Code: EHI17

Central NGR: TQ 42047 82040

Local Planning Authority: NEWHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Planning Reference: 17/01247/FUL

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes

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

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May 2017 updated October 2017

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

EAST HAM INDUSTRIAL PARK, BECKTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM, E6 5JN

Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4993
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Text Prepared by:	G Seddon		12.5.2017
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		15.5.2017
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Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		15.5.2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
Rev 1, additional trial pits	Oct 2017	HH	CM

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at East Ham Industrial Estate, Beckton, London Borough of Newham, E6 5JN. The site was centred at TQ 42047 82040.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd (2017), an archaeological watching brief was carried out on 18th April 2017 during a geotechnical investigation of the site. A further watching brief was carried out on 2nd and 3rd October when access to the remaining test pits was available. Fifteen test pits were monitored in total. The exercise was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Natural alluvial deposits were located at c. 0.90m OD in Trial Pits 202 and 203, located centrally to the site, falling to 0.00 OD, in Trial Pits 204 and 205, which were located slightly further north.
- 1.4 The natural deposits were overlain by a series of made ground layers dating from the late 19th Century through to the present day. The made ground was heavily contaminated and was between 0.50m and 1.90m thick. The ground appeared, on the whole, to have been built up from its former marshy level prior to development in the 20th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief, commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes, was undertaken at East Ham Industrial Estate, London Borough of Newham on 18th April 2017. The watching brief was undertaken during a geotechnical investigation prior to the site's re-development.
- 2.2 The site comprised a roughly rectangular shaped plot of land occupied by East Ham Industrial Estate. The site was bounded to the north by Newham Way, by Beckton Public Park to the west and south and residential properties to the east. The site was centred at TQ 42047 82040.
- 2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd (2017), detailed the methodology by which the watching brief 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, Archaeological Adviser for the London Borough of Newham.
- 2.4 The site was given a unique site-code EHI17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with LAARC.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The full planning background to the site is laid out in detail in the Desk-Based Assessment, (CgMs 2017). Set out below are the relevant details.

3.2 The Policy in the 2015 Consolidated London Plan relevant to archaeology at the study site includes the following:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

STRATEGIC

- A. LONDON'S HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS, REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND OTHER NATURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES, CONSERVATION AREAS, WORLD HERITAGE SITES, REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS, SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND MEMORIALS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED, SO THAT THE DESIRABILITY OF SUSTAINING AND ENHANCING THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND OF UTILISING THEIR POSITIVE ROLE IN PLACE SHAPING CAN BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.**
- B. DEVELOPMENT SHOULD INCORPORATE MEASURES THAT IDENTIFY, RECORD, INTERPRET, PROTECT AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, PRESENT THE SITE'S ARCHAEOLOGY.**

PLANNING DECISIONS

- C. DEVELOPMENT SHOULD IDENTIFY, VALUE, CONSERVE, RESTORE, RE-USE AND INCORPORATE HERITAGE ASSETS, WHERE APPROPRIATE.**
- D. DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD CONSERVE THEIR SIGNIFICANCE, BY BEING SYMPATHETIC TO THEIR FORM, SCALE, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL.**
- E. NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPES AND SIGNIFICANT MEMORIALS. THE PHYSICAL ASSETS SHOULD, WHERE POSSIBLE, BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON-SITE. WHERE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSET OR MEMORIAL CANNOT BE PRESERVED OR MANAGED ON-SITE, PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, UNDERSTANDING, RECORDING, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING OF THAT ASSET.**

LDF PREPARATION

- F. BOROUGHSHOULD, IN LDF POLICIES, SEEK TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF BUILT, LANDSCAPED AND BURIED HERITAGE TO LONDON'S ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, CULTURAL IDENTITY AND ECONOMY AS PART OF MANAGING LONDON'S ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE CHANGE AND REGENERATION.**
- G. BOROUGHSHOULD, IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, NATURAL ENGLAND AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS, SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR LDFS FOR IDENTIFYING, PROTECTING, ENHANCING AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS WHERE APPROPRIATE, AND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS, MEMORIALS AND HISTORIC AND NATURAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER WITHIN THEIR AREA.**

3.3 The Newham Local Plan comprises the Core Strategy (adopted in 2012) which provides policies relevant to archaeology and heritage on the site.

POLICY SP5 – HERITAGE AND OTHER SUCCESSFUL PLACE-MAKING ASSETS

THE VALUE OF HERITAGE AND OTHER ASSETS (NATURAL, CULTURAL, ARCHITECTURAL, AND INFRASTRUCTURAL) WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO LOCAL CHARACTER AND SUCCESSFUL PLACES WILL BE RECOGNISED BY PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS. TO THIS END, PROPOSALS WHICH ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING IN THEIR CONCEPT, DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION WILL BE SUPPORTED:

- 1. AN APPROACH TO URBAN DESIGN THAT RECOGNISES THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF LOCAL CHARACTER AND SEEKS TO CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE TOWNSCAPE, ACHIEVING BETTER INTEGRATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF NEW AND OLD, NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LIVING ENVIRONMENTS;**
- 2. THE NEED TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE DESIGNATED AND NONDESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS, WITH ANY CHANGE TO THEM BASED ON AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THEIR SETTINGS TO THAT SIGNIFICANCE, SEEKING TO INCREASE THEIR PRESENCE AND ENCOURAGE WIDER APPRECIATION, OWNERSHIP OF, AND ACCESS TO THEM; AND**
- 3. THE NEED FOR INNOVATION TO REALISE THE VALUE OF ASSETS AND SECURE VIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND APPROPRIATE FUTURES FOR THEM, PARTICULARLY WHERE THEY ARE UNDER-PERFORMING, RECONCILING THIS**

WITH THE SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE PRESENTED BY MANY (SEE ALSO POLICIES SC4, INF6 AND INF7).

- 3.4 Newham's Local Plan Detail Sites and Policies Development Plan Document (adopted in October 2016) identifies Archaeological Priority Areas in the Borough.
- 3.5 APAs within the London Boroughs are categorized according to their archaeological potential and significance into Tiers, Tier 1 being most significant. Tier 1 APAs comprise heritage assets of national significance (a Scheduled Monument or equivalent), Tier 2 APAs indicate the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest and Tier 3 APAs refer to landscape zones of archaeological interest.
- 3.6 In terms of relevant designated archaeological heritage assets, as defined above the site did not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.
- 3.7 In terms of local designations, the site lay within a Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area (APA) associated with organic remains within wetland environments (DLO35895).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 Topographically, the site was generally level at c.2m OD. It measured c.1.7ha and was bounded by Newham Way to the north, Beckton Public Park to the west and south and residential properties to the east.
- 4.2 Geologically, the site lay on the bedrock of London Clay Formation (clay and silt). Alluvium (clay, silt, peat and sand) is recorded as a superficial deposit at the study site and Kempton Park Gravel Formation (sand and gravel) is recorded immediately to the north of the study site (BGS 2017).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 A detailed overview of a historical and archaeological background was provided in a Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2017).
- 5.2 Overall, the site was considered to have a high archaeological potential for Late Prehistoric palaeo-environmental evidence, a moderate archaeological potential for Late Prehistoric occupational evidence, and a generally low archaeological potential for all other past periods.
- 5.3 Archaeological investigations at Beckton Nursery site, Beckton 3D site, Golfer's Driving Range and the A13 Woolwich Manor Way site between c.200m – 800m east from the site recorded substantial peat deposits dated to Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, Bronze Age brushwood trackways, platforms, a palaeochannel and some further brushwood structures. Trackways, platforms and associated Bronze Age structures were generally encountered at between -1.45m OD and -1.80m OD (Carew et al. 2009, 532).
- 5.4 The historic map regression shown in the DBA indicated that the site lay on open marshland until the 20th century when it was developed for industrial uses.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The principal objective of the archaeological observation and recording exercise at East Ham Industrial Estate, Beckton London E6 was to record any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts and their context.

6.2 The relevant research agenda for the site comprises a research framework for London Archaeology prepared by the Museum of London and English Heritage in 2002. Framework objectives with the potential to be relevant to this site included the following:

6.3 Prehistoric – Early Roman:

- P2 Framework Objectives: Palaeolithic: gathering baseline information, establishing a chronology, informing research and developing relevant models.
- P3 Framework Objectives: Palaeolithic-Mesolithic: gathering baseline information, understanding the locality and its evolution.
- P4 Framework Objectives: Mesolithic-Neolithic: understanding the transition, reconstructing the environment, understanding settlement and economic development and patterns, and the influence of the landscape upon settlement and the creation of monuments; developing a pottery typology.
- P5 Framework Objectives: Bronze Age-Iron Age: habitation and utilisation of the Thames Valley.
- P6 Framework Objectives: Late Iron Age-early Roman: assessing the relationship of London with the rest of the southeast, agricultural intensification, settlement patterns and roads.

6.4 Roman:

- R1 Framework Objectives: understanding the transition between Iron Age and Roman, including cultural interaction, evidence of the invasion, the economic and administrative development and decline of London and its hinterland.
- R2 Framework Objectives: understanding the relationship between the landscape, river and settlement.
- R3 Framework Objectives: understanding settlement in London and its hinterland.
- R4 Framework Objectives: understanding the evolution of transport links and infrastructure, including built development.
- R5 Framework Objectives: understanding domestic development.
- R7 Framework Objectives: understanding Roman Londoners.
- R8 Framework Objectives: understanding population development.

- R9 Framework Objectives: understanding public and private patterns of behaviour.
 - R10 Framework Objectives: understanding military activity.
 - R11 Framework Objectives: religion.
 - R12 Framework Objectives: agriculture.
 - R13 Framework Objectives: economic development of London.
- 6.5 Site specific research aims of the proposed archaeological monitoring exercise at East Ham Industrial Estate, Beckton, London E6 included the following:
- The monitoring exercise sought to understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment
 - The interpretation of locally distinctive or regionally/nationally significant archaeological features
 - How the site's topography has influenced past activity and settlement
 - To advance our knowledge of the archaeology of the region through the application of appropriate scientific dating techniques
 - To establish the presence and depth of peat deposits at the study site
 - To establish the survival and extent of any Late Prehistoric settlement evidence (brushwood trackways, platforms and other evidence of occupation)
 - To understand the impact of development in the 20th century.
- 6.6 The first phase of site investigation comprised six geotechnical trial pits, numbered Trial Pits 201 – 206.
- 6.7 The second phase of site investigation comprised eleven geotechnical trial pits, numbered Trial Pits 101 - 111.
- 6.8 The trial pits were excavated by a back-hoe mechanical excavator, under the constant supervision of a competent archaeologist, in spits of 100mm at a time until the attending geo-technician was happy with the depth. Depths varied between 1.30m below ground level (Trial Pits 201, 202, 203) and 2m (Trial Pits 204 and 205).
- 6.9 Trial Pit 206 was abandoned at 0.50m below ground level due to the presence of a concrete slab.
- 6.10 Trial Pit 106 was abandoned due to the presence of double thickness reinforced concrete slabs.
- 6.11 The depths of Trial Pits 101 – 111 varied between 1.60m below ground level (Trial Pit 105) and 2.90m (Trial Pit 101).

- 6.12 OD levels were calculated from a spot height of 2.0m OD given in the desk based assessment for the centre of the site, and so are necessarily approximate.
- 6.13 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.
- 6.14 The complete archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with LAARC with site code EHI17.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 7.1 The earliest deposits observed during the archaeological watching brief were naturally lain alluvial deposits, recorded as [5], [7], [11] and [13]. These were observed in Trial Pits 202, 203, 204 and 205 and were located between 0.90m OD in Trial Pits 202 and 203, located centrally to the site, falling to 0.00m OD, in Trial Pits 204 and 205, which were located further north. The base of the alluvium was not reached in the trial pits. No natural deposits were identified in Trial Pit 201.
- 7.2 The naturally lain alluvial deposits [16], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22] and [25] were also observed in Trial Pits 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108 and 110. The depth at which the alluvium was seen varied from 0.90m BGL in Trial Pit 105 to 2.0 m BGL in Trial Pits 102 and 110. The base of the alluvium was not reached in the trial pits. No natural deposits were identified in Trial Pit 107.
- 7.3 Overlying the natural alluvium in Trial Pit 204 was a firmly compacted, dark greyish brown layer [8] of sandy silt that contained small fragments of glass and abraded peg tile. This layer also comprised the earliest layer seen in Trial Pit 201. The layer was recorded as [3] in Trial Pit 201 and [10] in Trial Pit 204. The layer was 0.80m thick in Trial Pit 204 and not bottomed in Trial Pit 201.
- 7.4 The earliest deposit observed in Trial Pit 109 was a firmly compacted dark greyish green layer [28] of silty clay that contained small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This layer was observed at 1.80m BGL, and was excavated to a thickness of 0.35m but was not bottomed.
- 7.5 The earliest deposit observed in Trial Pit 111 was a loose to firm dark green layer [24] of gravels in a silt matrix, although the colour may have been due to extensive contamination. The layer was observed at 1.50m BGL and excavated to a thickness of 0.20m but was not bottomed.
- 7.6 Overlying the natural alluvium in Trial Pit 102 was a firmly compacted mid brownish grey layer [17] of silty clay which contained small sub angular and sub rounded stones. The layer was observed at 1.30m BGL and was 0.70m thick.
- 7.7 Overlying the silt clay layer [28] in Trial Pit 109 was a firmly compacted mid greyish green silt layer [27] which contained rounded and sub-rounded stones. The layer was observed at 1.60m BGL and was 0.20m thick.
- 7.8 The dark green layer [24] in Trial Pit 111 was overlain by mid greenish grey silt clay layer [23] which contained small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, although the colour may have been due to extensive contamination. The layer was observed 0.50m BGL and was 1.0m thick.

- 7.9 The silt layer [27] in Trial Pit 109 was overlaid by mid brown silt clay layer [26] containing small rounded and sub-rounded stones. This layer was observed at 1.60m BGL and was 1.20m thick.
- 7.10 Within Trial Pits 201 and 204 there was a layer of firmly compacted, light yellowish brown sandy gravel. This layer was allocated the numbers [2] and [9], and probably represented a capping layer, laid down in the 20th century. The layer was 0.20m thick in Trial Pit 201 and 0.60m thick in Trial Pit 204.
- 7.11 In Trial Pit 206 the excavation was stopped at a concrete slab [15], 0.50m below ground level.
- 7.12 At the top of the sequence, and recorded in trial pits 201-206, was a thick layer of 20th century made ground, comprising firmly compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silt that contained frequent inclusions of crushed cbm. This was given the numbers [1], [4], [6], [8], [12] and [14] within the different trial pits and was sealed by the concrete slab which formed the current ground surface of the site.
- 7.13 Within each of the Trial Pits 101-111 the top sequence consisted of modern made ground [+] ranging in thickness between 0.90m and 1.60m which was overlain by concrete [+]. Trial Pit 106 was not excavated due to a double thickness of reinforced concrete. Trial Pit 107 was excavated to 1.90m BGL and the modern made ground [+] was 1.40m thick with 0.50m of modern concrete [+] overlying.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 Natural alluvial deposits were observed in Trial Pits 202, 203, 204 and 205 and fell from a maximum height of 0.90m OD to in Trial Pits 202 and 203, located central to the site, to 0.00m OD, in Trial Pits 204 and 205, located at the northern end of the site. The natural alluvial deposits were also observed in Trial Pits 101-105 and 108-111 all around the central north part of site (Figure 2).

8.2 Phase 2: 19th Century

8.2.1 This phase represented the earliest phase of human occupation of the site, observed during the course of the watching brief. The 19th century was represented by a layer of made ground that was located within Trial Pits 201 and 204, and contained fragments of glass and cbm. It is possible that this layer actually dates to the 20th Century; however the nature of the trenches, (deep and narrow) along with heavy contamination meant that no further investigation was carried out. Cartographic evidence suggests that no development took place in the area of the site until the mid 20th Century so the placement of this layer within the late 19th Century is very tentative.

8.3 Phase 3: 20th Century

8.3.1 Phase 3 was represented by a probable capping layer and a thick deposit of made ground that was likely to have been laid down during the construction of the current industrial estate.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Primary Objectives

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2017) prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work at East Ham Industrial Estate, highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

- The monitoring exercise will seek to understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment

9.1.2 No archaeological finds or features were observed on the site.

- The interpretation of locally distinctive or regionally/nationally significant archaeological features

9.1.3 No archaeological finds or features were observed on the site.

- How the site's topography has influenced past activity and settlement

9.1.4 No data related to past activity and settlement was collated from the site. The top of the alluvium appeared to slope down towards the north.

- To advance our knowledge of the archaeology of the region through the application of appropriate scientific dating techniques

9.1.5 No archaeology was observed on the site.

- To establish the presence and depth of peat deposits at the study site

9.1.6 No peat was observed on the study site.

- To establish the survival and extent of any Late Prehistoric settlement evidence (brushwood trackways, platforms and other evidence of occupation)

9.1.7 No Late Prehistoric settlement evidence was observed on the study site.

- To understand the impact of development in the 20th century.

9.1.8 The made ground on the site appeared to overlay the former marsh deposits. Presumably the ground was built up to allow development on the site in the 20th century.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 Natural alluvial deposits were identified on the site, which probably represented the upper part of the marsh formerly present on the site. The investigations did not go deep enough to assess earlier alluvial or peat deposits on the site. The ground on the site was subsequently raised up, as shown on the map regression in the desk based assessment, in the 20th century, prior to the construction of the Industrial Park.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of their clients Bellway Homes.
- 11.2 The author would also like to thank: Tim Bradley for project managing and editing this report and Ray Murphy for the illustrations.

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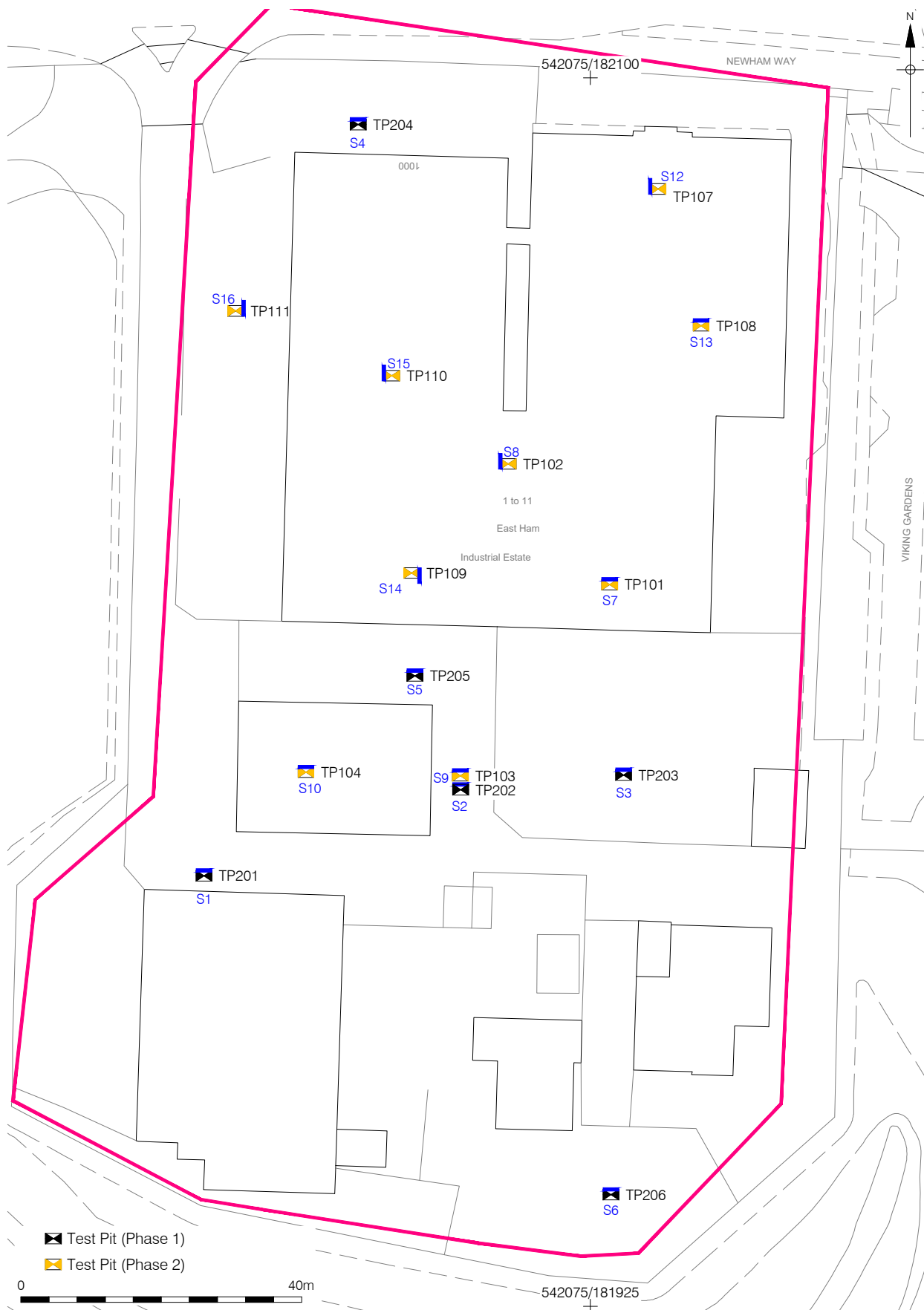


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

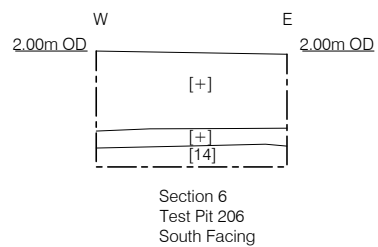
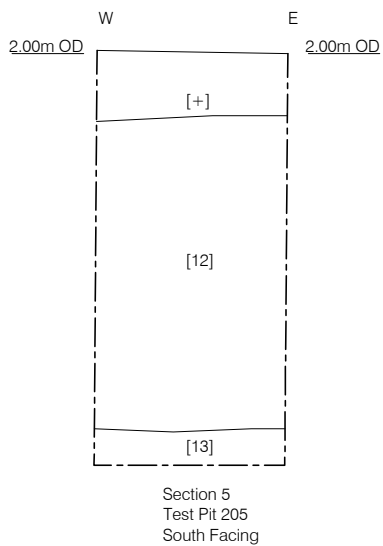
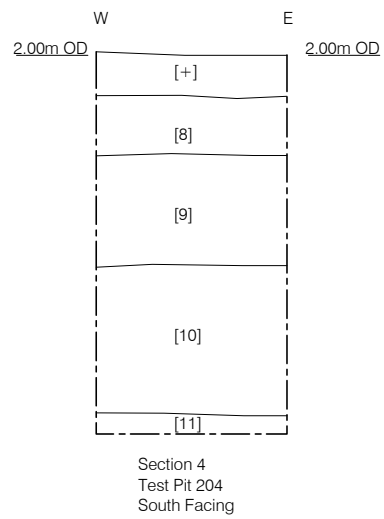
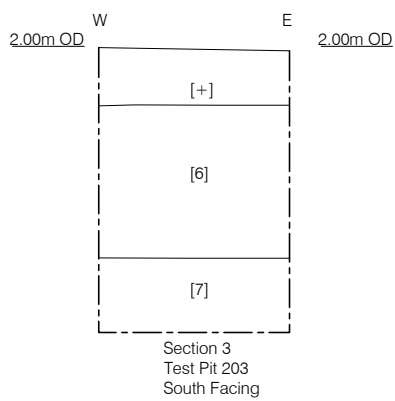
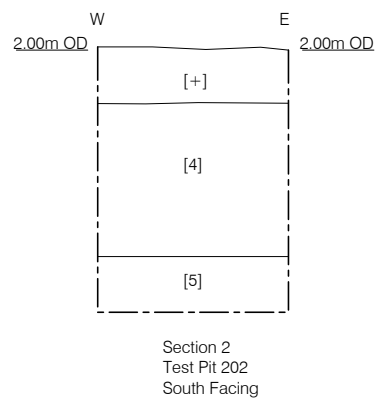
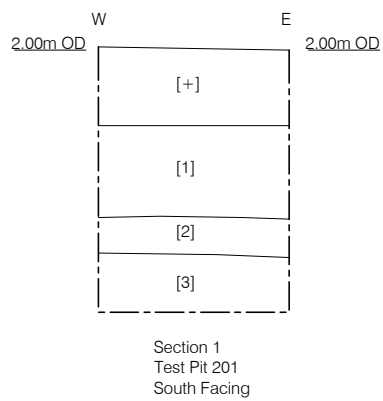


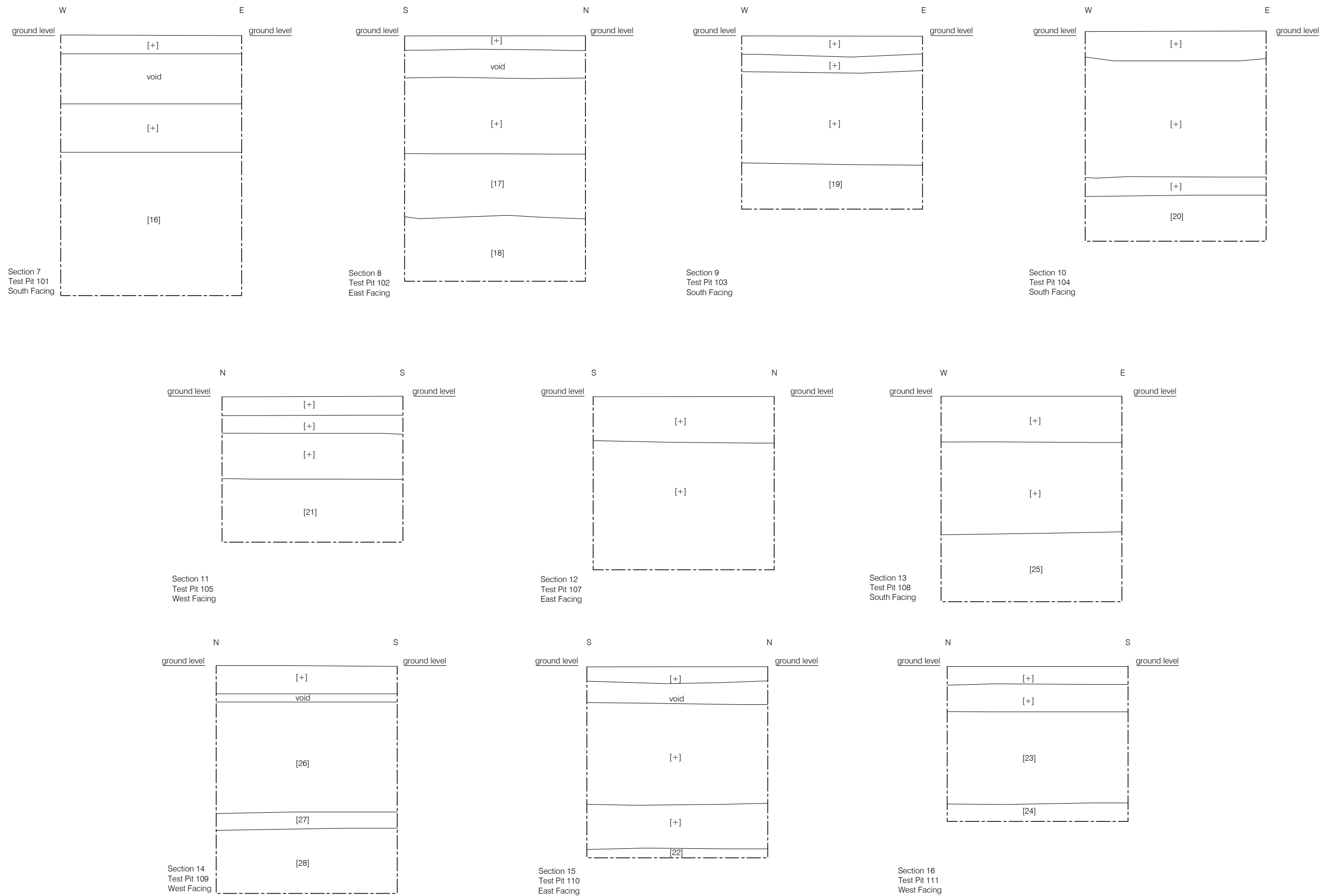
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Figure 2
Test Pit Location Plan
1:800 at A4





APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trial Pit 201



Plate 2: Section 1, Trial Pit 201



Plate 3: Trial Pit 202



Plate 4: Section 2, Trial Pit 202



Plate 5: Trial Pit 203



Plate 6: Section 3, Trial Pit 203



Plate 7: Trial Pit 204



Plate 8: Section 4, Trial Pit 204



Plate 9: Trial Pit 205



Plate 10: Section 5, Trial Pit 205



Plate 11: Trial Pit 206



Plate 12: Section 6, Trial Pit 206

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-284397

Project details

Project name	East Ham Industrial Park, Beckton, London Borough of Newham, An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at East Ham Industrial Estate, Beckton, London borough of Newham, E6 5JN, on 18th April 2017 during a geotechnical trial pitting exercise for the site. The watching brief was to be carried out in two phases, with trial pitting to be carried out both pre and post demolition. Six geotechnical Trial Pits were excavated during this phase of the work, numbered 201 - 206. Natural alluvial deposits were located between 0.90m OD in Trial Pits 202 and 203, located centrally to the site, falling to 0.00m OD, in Trial Pits 204 and 205, which were located slightly further north. The natural deposits were overlain by a series of made ground layers dating from the late 19th Century through to the present day.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2017 End: 18-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	EHI17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM EAST HAM East Ham Industrial Park
Postcode	E6 5JN
Site coordinates	TQ 42047 82040 51.518892258078 0.047553760728 51 31 08 N 000 02 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0.9m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Richard Meager
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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
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