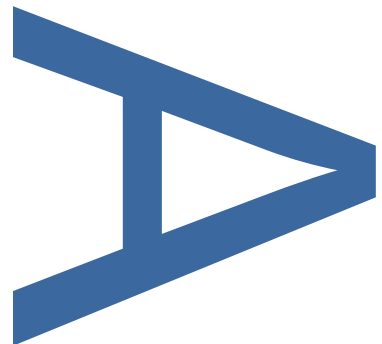
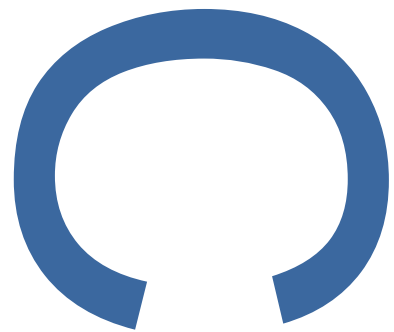


**RAY MASSEY WAY, EAST HAM,
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM,
E6 1JA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: RMW17

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

AUGUST 2017



**RAY MASSEY WAY, EAST HAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM, E6 1JA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: RMW17

Central NGR: TQ 4236 8396

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Newham

Planning Reference: 10/02277/FUL

Commissioning Client: Jay Bee Ltd

**Written/Researched by: Matt Edmonds
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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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

RAY MASSEY WAY, EAST HAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM, E6 1JA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	M Edmonds		15.8.2017
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		16.8.2017
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	16.8.2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		17.8.2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the result of an archaeological evaluation on land at 1 Ray Massey Way, East Ham, London Borough of Newham, E6 1JA. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by Jay Bee Ltd.
- 1.2 Two evaluation trenches were excavated (Trench 1 and Trench 2) to a depth of up to 1.00m below current ground level. Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded in both of the evaluation trenches.
- 1.3 Natural gravels were recorded at 7.30m OD and 7.59m OD in Trench 1 and Trench 2 respectively.
- 1.4 Natural deposits were overlaid by a sequence of post-medieval made-ground. This was cut by late post-medieval pits and linear features which in turn were sealed by layers of modern made-ground and capped with tarmac which formed the current ground level.
- 1.5 No archaeological deposits dating between the prehistoric and medieval period were observed during the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Ray Massey Way, East Ham, London Borough of Newham, E6 1JA. The site was occupied by an open car parking area which was a roughly square shaped plot of land that narrowed slightly towards the south. The site was located directly to the west of the High Street. The site covered an area of 690 sq m and was centred at NGR TQ 4236 8396 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) and following Historic England guidelines (GLAAS 2014).
- 2.3 The proposed development is subject to policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and the London Borough of Newham's Core Strategy and Local Plan.
- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Matt Edmonds 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 Newham.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.6 The site was allocated the unique site code RMW 17.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004” (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

Policy 4b.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Newham

3.3.1 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 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 Site Specific Constraints

3.4.1 There were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within the development site.

3.4.2 The entire site is within the Manor Park to North Woolwich Roman Road Archaeological Priority Area (APA 2.15) as defined in the London Borough of Newham’s Local Plan. The proposed redevelopment is also subject to policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the London Plan.

3.5 The site is to be redeveloped for housing. The Archaeology Adviser to the London Borough of Newham, Adam Single of Historic England, therefore advised that the planning consent should include an archaeological condition as follows:

‘No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land

that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

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

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

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

- 3.5.1 In accordance with the archaeological planning condition for the site a written scheme of investigation was prepared for the client by PCA (Hawkins 2017) and approved by Adam Single.

4 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

4.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) addressed the following primary objectives:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity, its nature and (if possible) date. Do the deposits seen at 149-153 High Street North extend onto the site?
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- 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 desk based assessment for the site (Brooks 2017).

5.2 Geology

5.2.1 The British Geological survey identifies the underlying geology of the site consists of Taplow Gravels deposited during the Quaternary period by fluvial action forming part of the Thames Gravel Terraces. The gravel terraces are a series of steps eroded by the River Thames during the Upper Palaeolithic between c. 12,000 and 9,500 BC, prior to the warming following the end of the last Ice Age.

5.2.2 The superficial geology of the site comprised alluvial sandy clay, probably Holocene in date.

5.3 Topography

5.3.1 The River Roding runs north to south approximately 1.2km east of the study site, joining the River Thames southeast of the site. The Thames itself runs west to east 4km to the south.

5.3.2 The site is generally level at c.8m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (Hawkins 2017).

6.2 Prehistoric

6.2.1 Palaeolithic artefacts were recovered from the terrace gravels to the south of the site, whilst there is Neolithic and Bronze Age potential on the Thames gravel terraces as a whole, particularly where tributaries such as the Roding connect. Although a Bronze Age celt was found beyond the Study Area there is no reason to believe significant remains of these dates underlay this particular site. However, Iron Age activity in the area is demonstrable via trial trenching finds of an early Iron Age pit and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age features at two nearby locations at 137-141 and 149-153 High Street North respectively. It is possible this road follows a prehistoric route with attendant settlements along its course.

6.3 Roman

6.3.1 Roman and prehistoric finds have been uncovered throughout the Archaeological Priority Area and an excavation at 149-153 High Street North, directly to the north of the site in 2006 found a number of features and finds dating to both periods. This evidence suggests that prehistoric and Roman settlements were located within the Archaeological Priority Area.

6.3.2 The archaeological excavation carried out at 149-153 High Street North in 2006 yielded five possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pits and a possible eaves drip gully was identified at the southern end of the site. A residual Neolithic scraper was found in the fill of a Roman L-shaped ditch, found in the northern part of the site and interpreted as either part of an enclosure or a field boundary.

6.3.3 The area is likely to have been farmed in the Roman period and some indications of settlement are known within the wider vicinity (including Roman artefacts from the parish church). The course of High Street North is also believed to follow the course of a Roman route linking the East Ham floodplain pasture levels to the south.

6.3.4 St Mary Magdalene church is at the southern end of the Archaeological Priority Area. Parts of it date to the 12th century although an earlier church building may have stood on the site. The church is near the site of a Roman cemetery and a number of Roman finds have been uncovered in the vicinity of St Mary's. Remains from the cemetery were uncovered during the construction of a sewer in 1863 near the site of what is now Roman Road. One stone coffin, two wooden coffins, three lead coffins and approximately 20 cremation urns were excavated. More than 30 skeletons were also observed and excavated pottery was used to date the cemetery to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The number of burials suggests that a Roman settlement was located nearby.

6.4 Saxon and Medieval

6.4.1 The village, comprising a series of hamlets was present by the late Saxon period and there are 15th century references to High Street. Cross roads attract settlement and it is possible that medieval and earlier post-medieval activity began near the south of the Site.

6.4.2 According to the Domesday Book, East Ham was already a substantial rural settlement by the 11th century and had apparently grown rapidly after the Norman Conquest. Until the 20th century the village of East Ham comprised of three distinct hamlets, called North End, East Ham and South End, which were spread out along what is now High Street North and High Street South. North End was located near to East Ham station; East Ham was concentrated near to the junction of Barking Road and the High Street while South End was to the south of Barking Road as far as the parish church of St Mary Magdalene. At the end of the 19th century the area retained a rural character and it was still possible to discern the three separate parts of East Ham. However, by 1920 all three settlements had been joined together by the development of housing and other buildings and many earlier buildings had been demolished.

6.4.3 A watching brief carried out in 2001 at 137-141 High Street North revealed pottery from a red slip bowl dated to 1480-1550.

6.5 Post-Medieval

- 6.5.1 There is some potential for survival of footings and/or cellars associated with the post-medieval farm buildings. East Ham Hall was built slightly to the north of St Mary Magdalene church and was the manor house for East Ham in the medieval period. At some point the hall became a farm called Manor Farm which appears on Ordnance Survey maps until the end of the 19th century.
- 6.5.2 Historic maps show that in the mid-19th century the type of buildings along the High Street consisted of farms, cottages, inns, almshouses and a number of large country houses. Rancliffe House was located in South End on the south side of what is now Central Park on Rancliffe Road. Oak Hall, East Ham House, Temple House and Wakefield House were in East Ham while Wood House and The Limes were built in North End. Plashet Park was formerly the grounds of Wood House. Most of these houses dated to the 18th century but while some survived into the early 20th century none of them exist anymore.
- 6.5.3 A watching brief carried out in 2001 at 137-141 High Street North revealed early post-medieval deposits. A linear feature was excavated which contained potsherds dating to 1580-1700. The excavation at 149-153 High Street North revealed a number of smaller post holes dated to the post-medieval period were found in the centre of the site. Other post medieval features recorded consisted of an 18th century brick-built cess pit and 19th century rubbish pits.
- 6.5.4 Historic maps show that the site lay just outside the centre of East Ham in 1838. The 1864 Ordnance Survey map shows that the site lies in the garden of a house fronting onto the High Street. The general East Ham area remains predominantly rural. By 1897, the area is much more built up. Rows of terraced houses have been constructed around the site, and a new road, Harrow Road defines the northern boundary of the site. The western boundary is now formed by Holme Road. By 1920, the site is mostly occupied by terraced houses fronting onto Harrow Road and Holme Road. The same layout is shown on the 1953 and 1975 maps. However, by 1996, Ray Massey Way has been constructed along the northern and western boundaries of the site and the site has become a car park.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation (Hawkins 2017) 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 Institute for Archaeologists.

7.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches (Trench 1 and Trench 2) which were excavated to either the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural ground. The table below details all trench dimensions including orientation:

Trench Number	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest level	Trench Orientation
1	10.00m	2.00m	1.20m	8.27m OD	7.05m OD	N-S
2	10.00m	2.00m	0.80m	8.26m OD	6.91m OD	E-W

7.3 The evaluation trenches were targeted to avoid existing live buried services on the site as identified in the main utility plans.

7.4 The excavation of the evaluation trenches was undertaken using a 360 mechanical excavator. After breaking and clearing the surface Tarmac, 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 secured 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.

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 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 and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code RMW17.

7.13 One temporary benchmark was established with a GPS at a height of 8.40m OD in the south-western part of the site.

7.14 All trenches were backfilled with the arisings.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE, BY TRENCH

8.1 Three phases of activity were recorded during the evaluation:

- Phase 1 represented the natural geology
- Phase 2 represented the post-medieval activity
- Phase 3 represented the late post-medieval (Victorian) activity

8.2 Trench 1 (Section 1 and Plan, Figure 3)

8.3 Phase 1

8.3.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 1 was loose mid yellowy orangey brown clay gravel [11] found at 7.30m OD. This deposit, exposed across the north half of Trench 1, had occasional to moderate flint pebbles inclusions but did not contain dating evidence, and was interpreted as natural gravel.

8.3.2 Covering the base of the trench overlying [11] was a layer of natural alluvium. This layer [10] was firm brownish orange sandy silty clay. This layer was found at 7.45m OD. This layer was interpreted as natural alluvium / brickearth.

8.4 Phase 2

8.4.1 Natural alluvium [10] was overlaid at 7.60 OD by mid greyish brown silty clay [12] with occasional CBM and charcoal fleck inclusions. Context [12] was interpreted as a late post-medieval layer associated with post-medieval gardening.

8.5 Phase 3

8.5.1 A number of cut features were recorded in relation to Phase 3 and are listed in the table below.

Cut	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest Level
[2]	[1]	0.88m	0.66m	0.22m	7.57m OD
[4]	[3]	1.24m	0.64m	0.27m	7.60m OD
[6]	[5]	1.34m	1.34m	0.37m	7.61m OD
[8]	[7]	0.48m	1.62m	0.45m	7.66m OD

8.5.2 These features were cut directly into the Phase 2 layer [12].

8.5.3 These features had similar fills [1], [3], [5] and [7] with firm dark grey to mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small / medium sub-rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, fragments of coal and occasional bits of metal. Dating evidence was recovered from these fills and took the form of domestic pottery. The pottery mostly dated from the mid to late 19th century. There were several sherds from flower pots which would support the idea that these features are rubbish pits in the back yards and gardens from late 19th century houses, as shown on the historic maps.

8.5.4 Features [2], [4], [6] and [8] were sealed by a layer [9] which was a firm mid to dark greyish brown clay silt with brick, gravel, and rubble inclusions. It was interpreted as a layer of made-ground, probably associated with the general ground build up of the back yards of Victorian terrace houses located in this part of the site.

8.6 Modern

8.6.1 A layer of made-ground sealed [9] from phase 3, this layer consisted of coarse gravel and was 0.40m in thickness providing a levelling layer for the tarmac which formed the current ground surface.

8.7 Trench 2 (Section 2 and Plan, Figure)

8.8 Phase 1

- 8.8.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 2 was loose light yellowy brown sandy gravel [16] found at 7.59m OD. This deposit covered the base of the trench and was interpreted as natural gravel.
- 8.9 Phase 2
- 8.9.1 Sealing the natural was a layer [15] similar in character to [16] but was much browner in colour and siltier in its consistency. It was interpreted as redeposited natural which represented an early sub-soil layer. The top of the layer was recorded at 7.74m OD.
- 8.10 Phase 3
- 8.10.1 Cutting this layer [15] was a large circular pit [14] with steep sides to a flattish base. The pit was 0.85m in depth and had a loose mid grey brown clay silt fill [13] . The top of the feature was recorded at a level of 7.74m OD. Dating evidence from this fill took the form of domestic pottery thought to be typical of the type found in London during the 19th century.
- 8.10.2 This feature was interpreted as a rubbish pit possibly from the yard of a 19th century terrace house.
- 8.11 Modern
- 8.11.1 Sealing the pit from phase 3 was a layer of modern made-ground which consisted of a coarse gravel material. The layer was 0.40m thick and was a levelling layer for the tarmac which made up the current ground level.

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- 9.1.1 The underlying natural geology found in the trenches was consistent with the expected Taplow Gravels. The gravels were found at heights ranging from 7.30m OD in Trench 1 to the south, and 7.59m OD in Trench 2 to the north.
- 9.1.2 In Trench 1 a natural alluvial / brick-earth was observed. The brickearth was overlying the natural gravel. This natural, possibly Holocene deposit seemed to have formed in a slight dip where the gravel seemed to fall slightly to the south.
- 9.2 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric or Roman activity, its nature and (if possible) date. Do the deposits seen at 149-153 High Street North extend onto the site?
- 9.2.1 Despite the presence of prehistoric activity on the neighbouring 149-153 High Street North (MoLAS 2007) site no prehistoric activity was recorded at the site during this archaeological evaluation. This suggests that the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age activity was very localized to that area and didn't continue towards this site to the south.
- 9.2.2 Despite the proximity to the projected route of a Roman road no Roman activity was identified during this evaluation. On 149-153 High Street North evidence of Roman activity was identified but this hasn't extended into this part of East Ham and wasn't identified in either of the evaluation trenches.
- 9.3 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- 9.3.1 No Saxon or medieval activity was identified during this evaluation.
- 9.4 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- 9.4.1 Post-medieval deposits were recorded in both Trench 1 and Trench 2. These deposits overlaid the natural deposits and were in turn truncated by late post-medieval features. These deposits probably represent the remains of the land surface that up until the mid-18th century was largely agricultural in this part of East Ham.
- 9.4.2 During the mid to late 19th century terrace houses were constructed and developed on this plot of land. No foundations or structures associated with these buildings were found during this excavation. Most of the archaeological evidence from this period took the form of rubbish pits and drainage features associated with the back yards of these properties. Some of the pits could also have been associated with rubbish and clearance during the construction of these terrace houses.
- 9.5 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- 9.5.1 Previous archaeological work in the surrounding area suggested that this site had relatively high potential for the discovery of activity from several archaeological periods. This archaeological evaluation showed that there was a sequence of intact natural deposits but there was no evidence of activity pre-dating the post-medieval period. It would seem that the activity seen in previous investigations doesn't continue into this part of East Ham. Most of the archaeology that does survive is from the late post-medieval period and is a period when the development of this part of London intensified and terrace houses with their back yards and gardens were constructed. Activity from this period has been identified in all of the other previous investigations in the area (MoLAS 2007, Frickers 2015).
- 9.6 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 9.6.1 The plot of land where this evaluation took place is relatively undeveloped during the more recent past having stood as an open car park since 1996. Before that it was developed during the mid 19th century and terrace houses remained on this plot of land until the mid 20th century. The trenches demonstrated that there was no obvious signs of the remains terrace house foundations or additional built structures that would have had an impact on the potential archaeological resource. Most of the features identified were from signs of activity that took place at the back of these properties.

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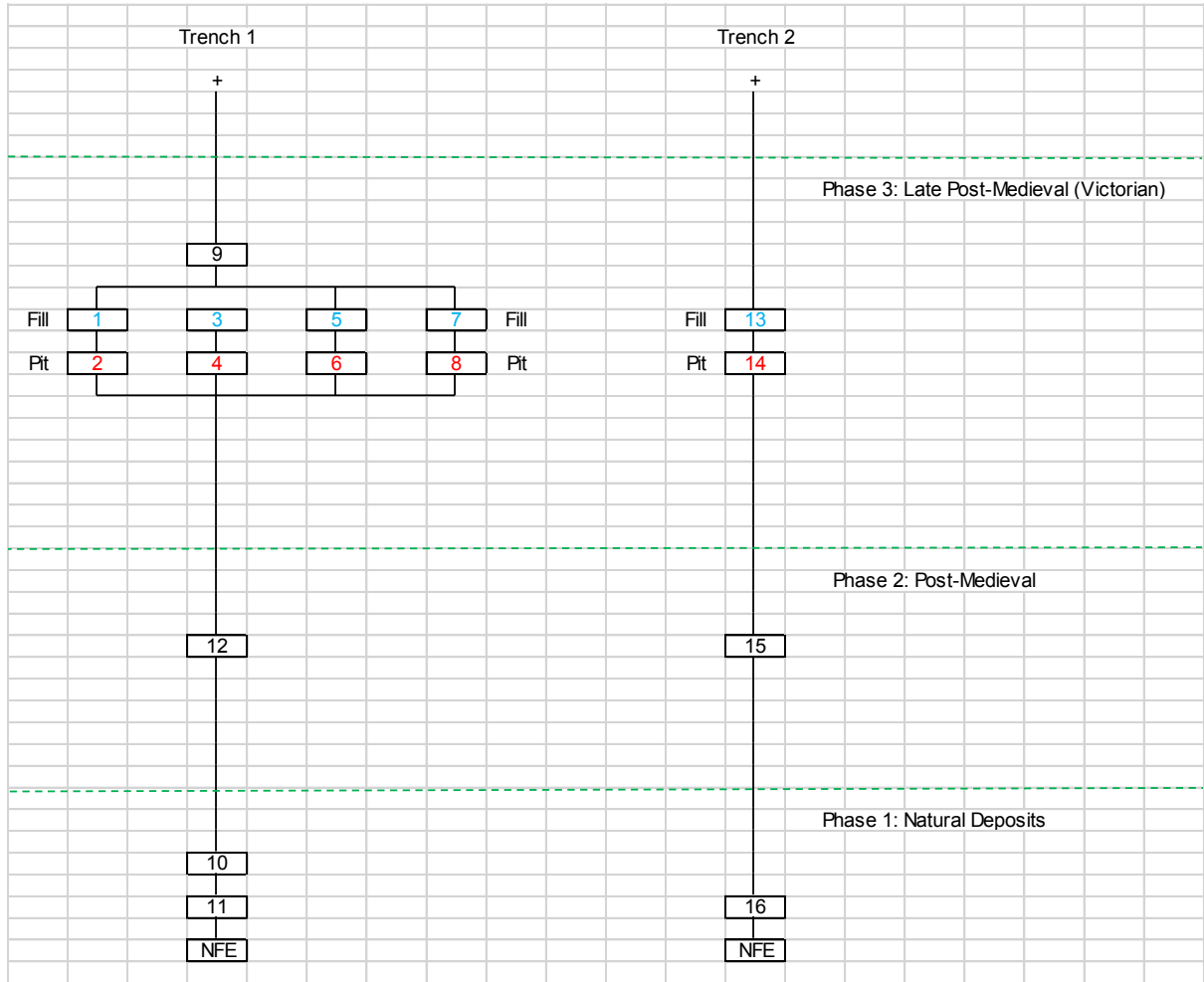
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- 11.4 Finally, special thanks are given to Helen Hawkins for her project management and the editing this report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEXT

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Phase	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness /Depth	Spot Date
RMW17	1	1	Tr. 1	N/A	Fill	Fill of [2]	3	7.57	0.88m	0.66m	0.22m	
RMW17	2	1	Tr. 1	N/A	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	7.57	0.88m	0.66m	0.22m	
RMW17	3	1	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [4]	3	7.60	1.24m	0.64m	0.27m	
RMW17	4	1	Tr. 1	N/A	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	7.60	1.24m	0.64m	0.27m	
RMW17	5	1	Tr. 1	N/A	Fill	Fill of Pit [6]	3	7.61	1.34m	1.34m	0.37m	
RMW17	6	1	Tr. 1	N/A	Cut	Cut of Square Pit	3	7.61	1.34m	1.34m	0.37m	
RMW17	7	1	Tr. 1	N/A	Fill	Fill of [8]	3	7.66	0.48m	1.62m	0.45m	
RMW17	8	1	Tr. 1	N/A	Cut	Cut of Linear	3	7.66	0.48m	1.62m	0.45m	
RMW17	9	1	N/A	1	Layer	Made-Ground	3	7.75	10.00m	2.00m	0.15m	
RMW17	10	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Natural Clay	1	7.45	10.00m	2.00m	0.20m	
RMW17	11	1	N/A	1	Layer	Natural Gravel	1	7.30	10.00m	2.00m	Unknown	
RMW17	12	1	N/A	1	Layer	Made-Ground	2	7.60	10.00m	2.00m	0.10m	
RMW17	13	2	Tr. 2	N/A	Fill	Fill of [14]	3	7.74	1.98m	2.00m	0.85m	
RMW17	14	2	Tr. 2	N/A	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	7.74	1.98m	2.00m	0.85m	
RMW17	15	2	N/A	2	Layer	Sub-soil	2	7.74	2.00m	10.00m	0.15m	
RMW16	16	2	N/A	2	Layer	Natural Gravel	1	7.59	2.00m	10.00m	Unknown	

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-292785	
Project details	
Project name	Ray Massey Way, East Ham, Newham, E6 1JA: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	This report details the result of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at Ray Massey Way, East Ham, London Borough of Newham, E6 1JA. The work was commissioned by Jay Bee Ltd. Two evaluation trenches were excavated (Trench 1 and Trench 2) up to 1.00m below current ground level. Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded in both of the evaluation trenches. Natural gravels were recorded in at 7.30m OD and 7.59m OD in Trench 1 and Trench 2 respectively. Natural deposits were overlaid by a sequence of post-medieval made-ground and cut by late post-medieval pits and linear features from the back yards of Victorian terrace houses which in turn were sealed by layers of modern made-ground and capped with tarmac which formed the current ground level. No archaeological deposits dating between the prehistoric and medieval period were observed during the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 07-08-2017 End: 09-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RMW17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM EAST HAM Ray Massey Way, East Ham, Newham,
Postcode	E6 1JA

Site coordinates	TQ 4236 8396 51.536067668626 0.052838557042 51 32 09 N 000 03 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.91m Max: 8.27m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Matt Edmonds
Type of sponsor/funding body	House Builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Jay Bee Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	RMW17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	RMW17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	RMW17
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation","Research","General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ray Massey Way, East Ham, London Borough of Newham, E6 1JA: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Edmonds, M.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Entered by	archive (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	11-Aug-17

APPENDIX 4: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1. Looking South showing unexcavated post-medieval features [4], [6], [8] and natural clay [10].



Plate 2: Trench 1. Looking North showing excavated Post-Medieval Pits [4], [6] and [8].



Plate 3: Trench 2. Looking West showing Post-Medieval Pit [14] and Natural Gravel [16].



Plate 4: Trench 2. Looking East showing Post-Medieval Pit [14] and Natural Gravel [16].

APPENDIX 5: CBM REPORT

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, RAY MASSEY WAY, EAST HAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM, E6 1JA (RMW17)

Amparo Valcarcel, August 2017

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4236 8396

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	3065;3032	Post medieval sandy red brick; post Great fire brick	2	1450 1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
7	2281	Glazed drain pipe	1	1700 1950	1700	1950	1700-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (3 fragments, 120 gr.) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary post medieval ceramic building material. Two abraded and small fragments of post medieval red sandy and post Great fire bricks were collected from [3]. A small fragment of a honey glazed drain pipe was recorded from [7]. The presence of these materials reflects the post medieval development of this site. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Glass assessment report (RMW17)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating to the 19th and early 20th century. All of the nine fragments of glass (representing four vessels and weighing 72g, none of which is unstratified), are in a very good condition and absent of natural weathering, but fragmentary and at the least only basic shapes could be identified. These vessels were probably deposited under secondary circumstances. All of the glass vessels were mould made. The glass occurs in three contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The material is discussed as an index.

Index

HLLA: high-lime low-alkali glass

Context [1], spot date: Late 19th-early 20th century

Bottle, sauce: aquamarine HLLA glass, 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 40g. Rim sherd, applied club sauce type rim with an internal deep gallery/step and a body sherd embossed "... OK & C...". Late 19th-early 20th century

Bottle, sectioned: clear soda glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 5g. Wall sherd, panelled; hexagonal or octagonal section. 1810 onwards

Context [3], spot date: 19th century

Bottle, cylindrical: clear HLLA glass, 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 4g. Wall sherd. 19th century

Context [5], spot date: 19th century

Bottle, cylindrical: green-tinted HLLA glass, 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 23g. Wall sherds. 19th century

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance as the material occurs in small fragmentary groups with very little meaning and it is recorded as types and forms that are frequently encountered in the London area. The only potential of the glass is to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage and as the material has been fully recorded it can be discarded. A photographic record of the glass ware would be a useful addition to the archive.

APPENDIX 7: SMALL FIND ASSESSMENT

AN IVORY COMB

Märit Gaimster

The excavations produced the fragment of an ivory comb (SF 1). The fragment was recovered from context [1], the fill of pit [2], and was associated with pottery dating from the 19th century (see Jarrett this report). The remains, while snapped at both ends, show that it originates from a single-piece one-sided comb. This would have been a long and narrow form, much like modern combs, with coarser teeth at one end, and finer at the other. Ivory was a frequently used material in the 19th century, before the development and use of plastic.

SF 1: ivory comb; fragment only, snapped at both ends, of single-piece one-sided comb; back edge remains, but all teeth are broken; remains show density of four teeth per cm; comb W 30mm+

Significance and recommendations for further work

The comb fragment represents an everyday object which, once broken or worn out, would end up among rubbish that was frequently deposited in pits dug in backyards. No further work is recommended for this object; however, small objects like this form an integral component of the finds and should be included in any further publication of the site.

APPENDIX 8: POTTERY

Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (HIN16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (20 sherds/15 estimated number of vessels /623g, none of which was unstratified). The pottery dates to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 19th century. The assemblage is in a good condition, although it is present as mostly sherd material and only one vessel has a complete profile, however, the majority of the pottery could be assigned to a form. None of the sherds were deemed to be residual and shows no evidence of abrasion and therefore the assemblage was mostly deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in four contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as an index.

Index

ENV: estimated number of vessels

Context [1], spot date: 19th century

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 5 sherds, 3 ENV, 29g, form: flower pot. Collared rim sherds and body sherds. Oxidised fine red earthenware

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

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 25g, form: flower pot. Base and wall sherds. Oxidised fine red earthenware

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: unidentified. Base sherd decorated with a mid 19th-century floral transfer design

Context [9], spot date: 19th century

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 49g, form: flower pot. Base with a central hole. Oxidised fine red earthenware

Context [13], spot date: first quarter of the 19th century

Creamware (CREA), 1740–1830, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 57g, form: medium rounded bowl. Simple rim, base with foot ring

Late Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (LPMFR), 1700–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 240g, form: bowl or dish. Base sherd with an internal brown glaze

Late Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (LPMFR), 1700–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 94g, form: bowl or dish. Base sherd with a flared or rounded wall

Late Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with green glaze (LPMFRG), 1700–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 45g, form: chamber pot. Neck with an incised line at the base and a rounded wall, internal and external green glaze

Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770–1840, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: Bute shape cup. Base sherd, recessed. External Chinoiserie landscape, internal central masted boat and tree

Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770–1840, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11g, form:

medium rounded bowl. Body sherd, external Asiatic floral design, internal Chinoiserie

geometrical border featuring 'fans' and scrolls with floral motifs

Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770–1840, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, form: porringer-shaped cup. Complete profile, foot ring. External discrete Chinoiserie landscape scenes similar to that of the Willow pattern: rocks and a house, buildings and a tree. Internal Chinoiserie geometrical border. Early transfer design dated c. 1780–1800

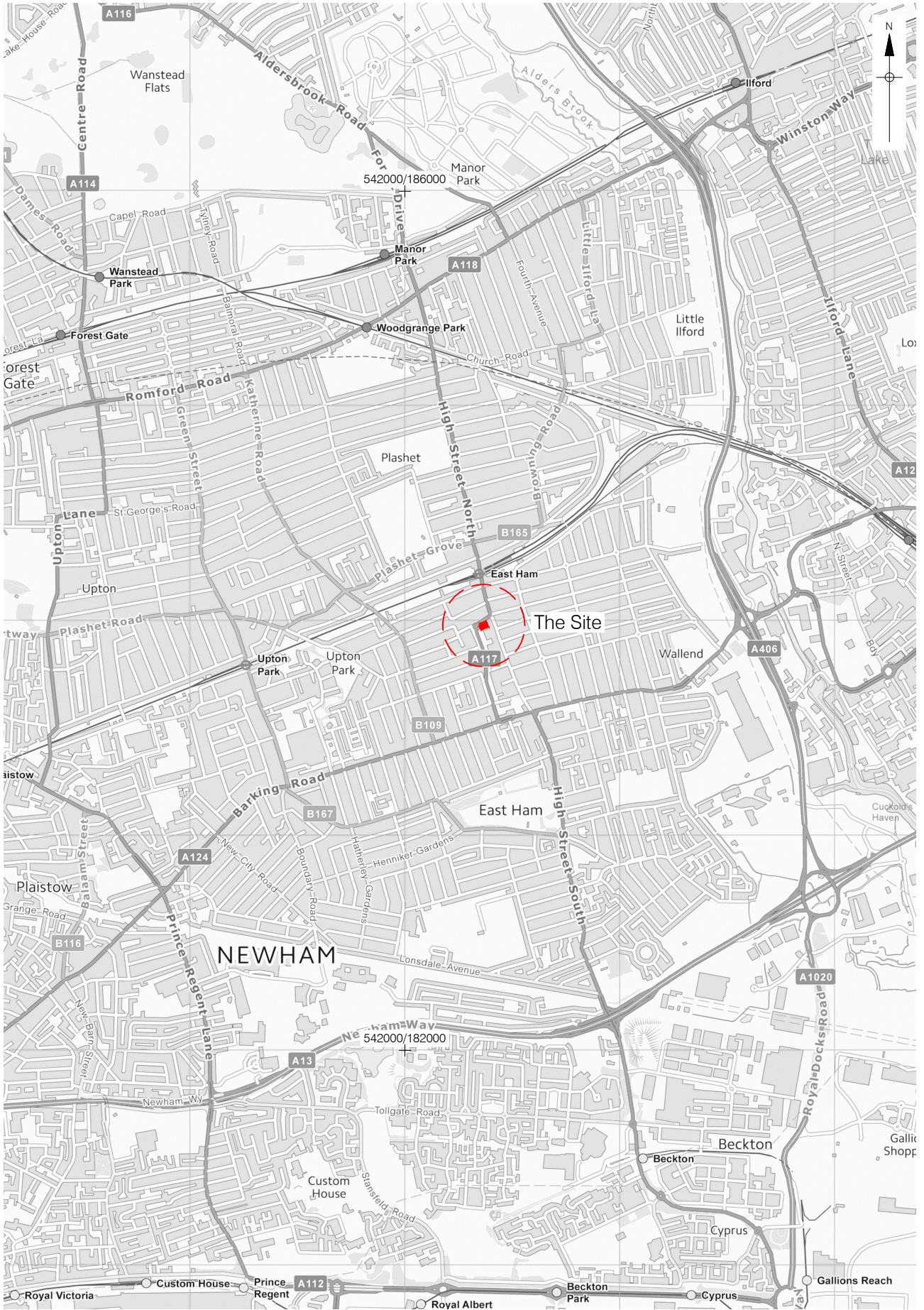
London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 41g, form: unidentified. Body sherds

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has no significance at a local level and consists of pottery types frequently found in the London area. The pottery has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and infers very little upon activities associated with the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which has been fully catalogued and therefore can be discarded.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>



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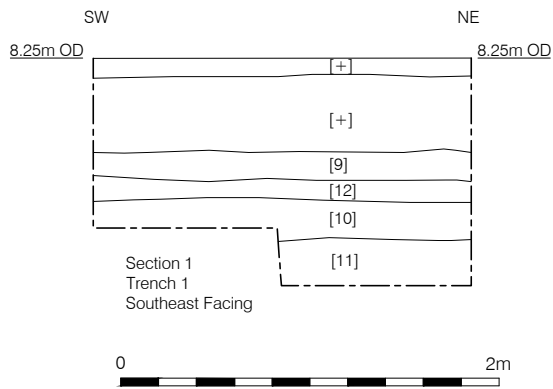
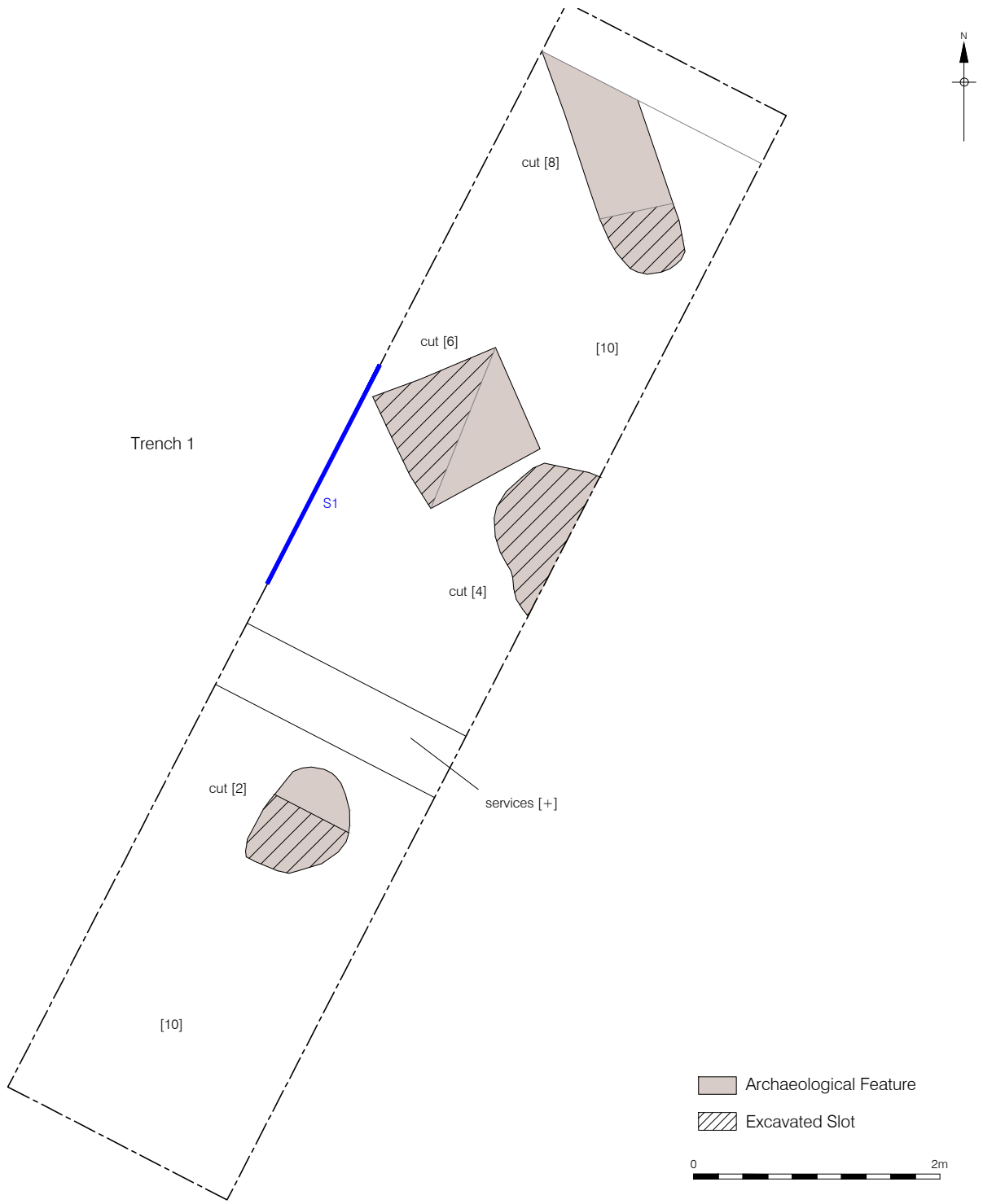
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16/08/17 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:500 at A4



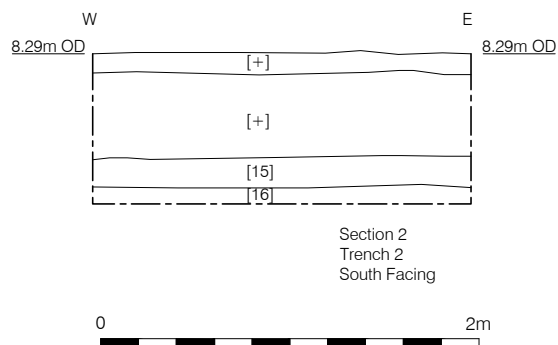
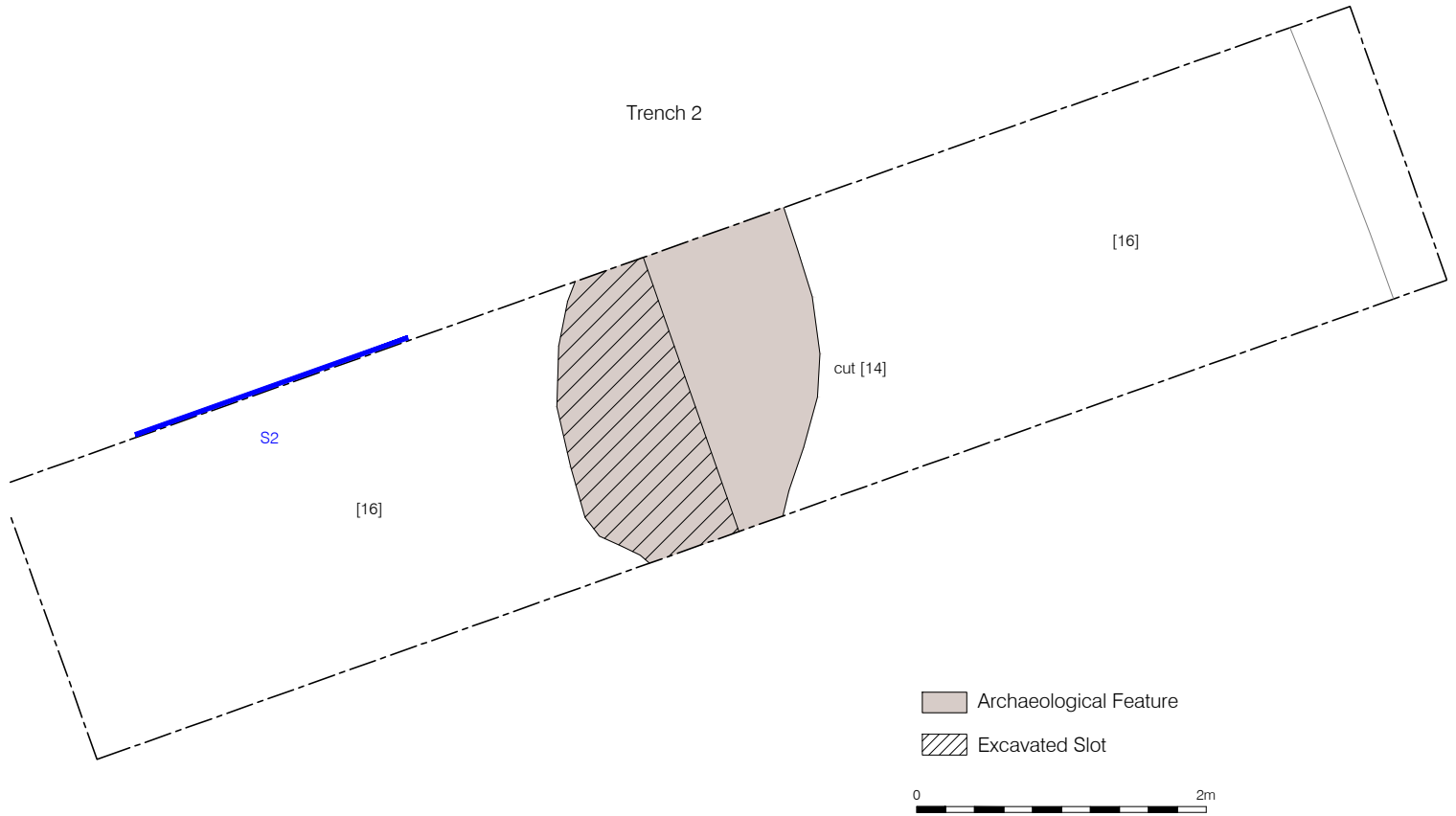
Archaeological Feature

Excavated Slot

0 2m

0 2m

Figure 3
Plan and Section of Trench 1
Plan 1:50 and Section 1:40 at A4



PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

