

**REAR OF 55-67 GREENGATE  
STREET, LONDON BOROUGH  
OF NEWHAM E13 0BG**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: GGU10**

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

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
09/00713/FUL**

**JUNE 2010**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**REAR OF 55-67 GREENGATE STREET,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM E13 0BG**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation to the Rear of 55-67 Greengate Street, London  
Borough of Newham E13 0BG**

**Site Code: GGU10**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 40748297**

**Planning Application Number: 09/00713/FUL**

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**June 2010**

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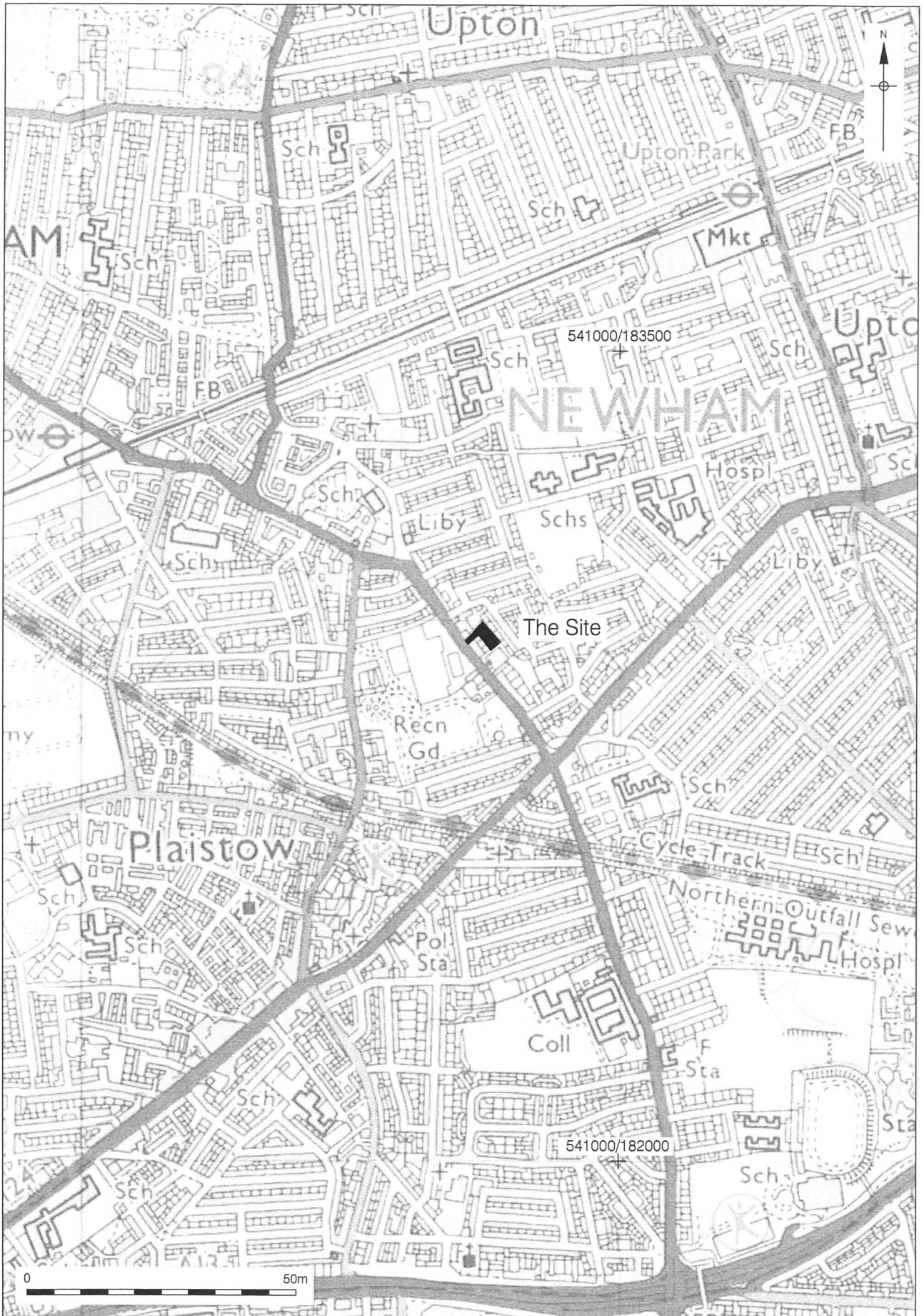
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## **ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 18th and 21st May 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at a site to the rear of 55-67 Greengate Street, London Borough of Newham E13 0BG. The work was commissioned by Roof Limited.
- 1.2 Archaeological features were uncovered in both trenches including three large quarry pits. Following consultation with the GLAAS monitor further work was commissioned to answer specific questions regarding remains exposed in Trench 2. This work followed immediately after the original evaluation and identified medieval bedding trenches and a north west - south east boundary ditch.
- 1.3 Overall the archaeological features and deposits observed in the trenches excavated were of limited significance showing hinterland occupation to the rear of medieval/post medieval development along Greengate Street.
- 1.4 Following this extra work PCA therefore recommended that no further archaeological work would be necessary in advance of the proposed development to the rear of 55-67 Greengate Street.

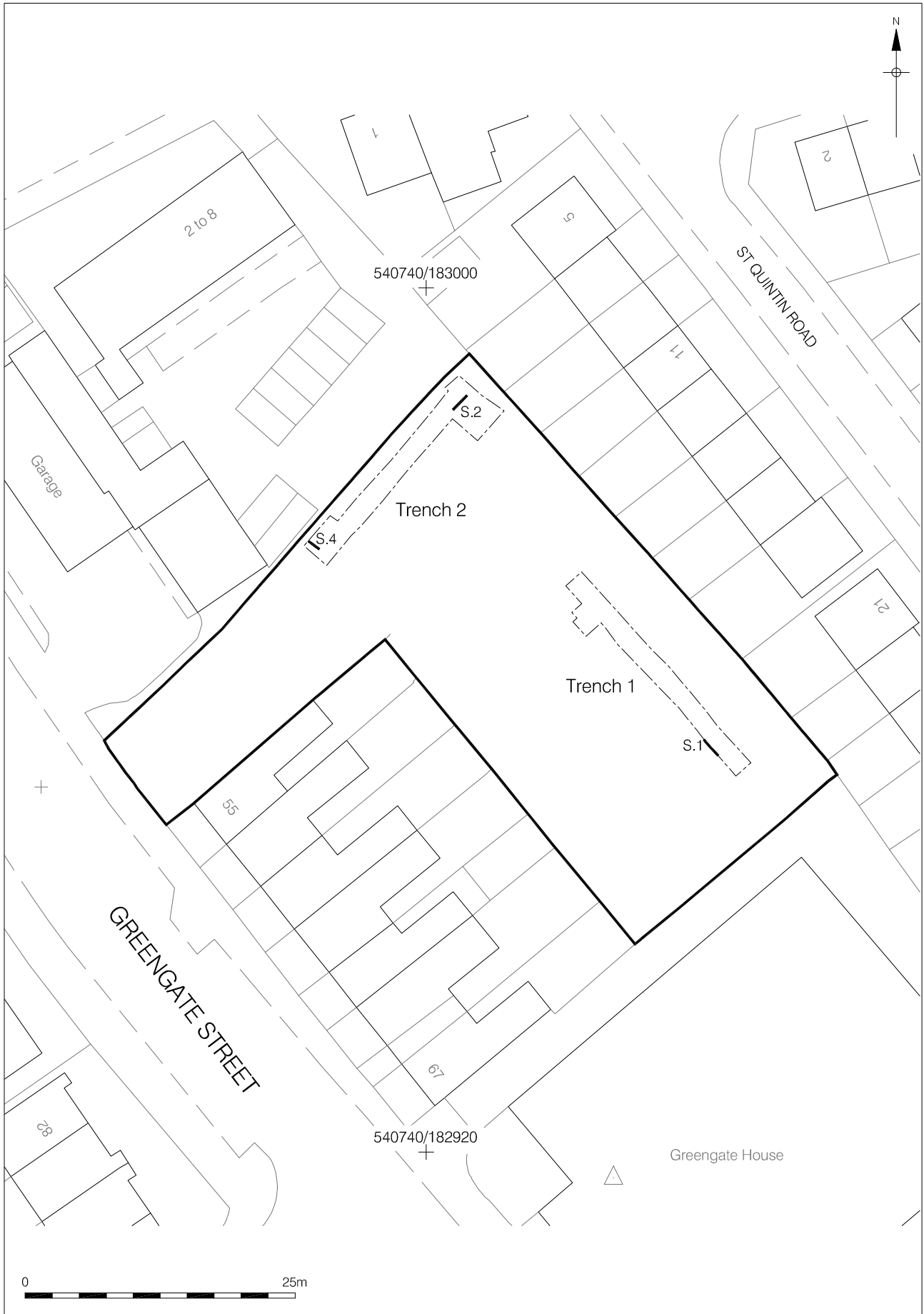
## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted between 18th and 21st May 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at a site to the rear of 55-67 Greengate Street, London Borough of Newham E13 (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The evaluation was commissioned by Roof Limited. The field investigation was supervised by Phil Frickers and project managed by Chris Mayo for PCA. The work was undertaken following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Mayo, 2010). The site works were monitored by David Divers, English Heritage (GLAAS) on behalf of the London Borough of Newham.
- 2.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Newham in the Unitary Development Plan 2001 (London Borough of Newham, 2001).
- 2.4 Two trenches were excavated at specific positions within the site, as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo, 2010).
- 2.5 The development has full planning permission (application number 09/00713/FUL) for residential development.
- 2.6 The site is bordered to the north by properties fronting Greengate Street and Perth Road, to the west by Greengate Street, to the south by properties fronting Greengate Street and to the east by properties fronting St Quintin Road. It is centred at NGR TQ40748297, and was previously occupied by lock-up garages with an access road to Greengate Street.
- 2.7 The site records will be archived at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code GGU 10.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:10,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
 Detailed Site and Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS 5)**

- 3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Archaeology in the London Borough of Newham**

- 3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Newham, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's deposited draft 'Unitary Development Plan' 2001 contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.
- 3.2.2 The proposed development is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy:

##### ARCHAEOLOGY: INVESTIGATION, EXCAVATION AND PROTECTION

**Para. 3.114** "Archaeological remains often provide the only evidence of the Borough's past. These are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use. The archaeology of the Borough is a community asset which should be preserved and the needs of the development balanced and assessed against this. Early considerations of and consultation on archaeological issues will maximise preservation in accordance with 'PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning'. The destruction of such remains should be avoided if possible and either left in situ if the remains are of national, or particular local interest, or excavated and recorded prior to development where remains are of lesser importance. Site layouts designed to retain archaeological features intact will be considered favourably by the Council."

**Para. 3.124** "The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS-part of English Heritage) provide impartial advice to Newham Council. Sites of potential archaeological importance, to which this policy relates, can be defined as any site within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA). APAs are defined by GLAAS as areas having particular interest or value (please refer to Map EQ6), or as sites where it can be reasonably shown from existing sources of information (most notably the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record) that some remains of archaeological importance may survive. For further information please refer to the SPG Note No. 19 'Archaeological Code of Practice'. An archaeological assessment (either a desktop or a primary field investigation) will normally be required for any development involving a site more than 0.4 acres within an APA. The Council will also require such an assessment for smaller sites within the APAs, and sites outside the APAs, where this is clearly justified by the archaeological sensitivity of the site. Developers should undertake early consultation with the Council, and recognised archaeological organisations, to avoid uncertainty and later delays."

**POLICY EQ43:** THE COUNCIL WILL PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE BOROUGH.

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

**Para. 1.125** The council will promote co-operation between land owners, developers and archaeological organisations in accordance with the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group Code'.

3.2.3 It should be noted with respect to the above (Para 3.114) that 'PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning' is now replaced by PPS5.

3.2.4 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, as defined in the London Borough of Newham UDP. However there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings on the site.

### **3.3 Development Planning Permission**

3.3.1 The development has full planning permission (application number 09/00713/FUL) for residential development which included the following archaeological condition:

13 *No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitable qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reasons: To secure the provision of archaeological excavation and subsequent recording of the remains in the interests of national and local heritage and in accordance with policy EQ43 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001 and saved from the 27th of September 2007 in accordance with the direction of the Secretary of State) and Policy 4B.15 of the London Plan (adopted February 2008 and consolidated with alterations since 2004).*

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS 257 Romford) shows the geology to consist of the Taplow Gravels, part of the post-diversionary Thames river terrace deposits.
- 4.2 The site lies within the lower River Thames flood plain 2.5 km to the east of the River Lee and 3 km west of the River Roding, both of which eventually flow into the Thames.
- 4.3 The site is mostly flat with a mean height of 5.50m AOD.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 Prehistoric finds in the locality of the site have usually been residual and the only Roman find was a coin found during construction of the Northern Outfall Sewer to the south of the site (Thrale 1993).
- 5.2 The centre of medieval Plaistow was located to immediately to the NW of the site and archaeological remains of this and later periods have been found locally. Greengate Street itself can be identified from historic maps dating back to 1624, and subsequent re-workings of these documents by John James in the mid-1700s show the distribution of land on the eastern side of Greengate Street around the site. This shows a combination of occupation plots and field systems (Council of the London Borough of Newham 1986). The site is undoubtedly located to the rear of properties which would have historically fronted onto Greengate Street from the medieval period onwards, and therefore is within areas of backyard activity and land division.
- 5.3 Subsequent to the medieval period the historic street arrangement was maintained such that Greengate Street is constantly identifiable through OS maps. As urbanisation of the local area continued apace through the post-medieval period, the reconfiguration of house plots can be seen from such cartographic sources.
- 5.4 Essex House, on Greengate Street opposite the site, was perhaps built in the 16th century (Thrale 1993) and was demolished in 1836. It is thought that the opposite side of the road was open ground for most of the medieval and post medieval periods. According to maps cited by Thrale that area was open ground or orchards until the end of the 19th century.

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (Mayo, 2010) prior to the commencement of works. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which might require further investigation.
- 6.2 The WSI for this archaeological evaluation stipulated that two trenches were to be located within the evaluated area, each measuring 20m x 1.8m. The initial proposed trench locations were subject to change in order to respond to conditions on site (Figure 2). Trench 2 was originally moved a couple of metres to the west in order to avoid an existing concrete ground beam.
- 6.3 A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove overburden down to the highest archaeological horizon. The features and deposits identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence.
- 6.4 The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. A photographic record (film and digital) was also made.
- 6.5 A temporary bench mark was brought into the site and had the value of 5.69m OD. This was subsequently moved to allow work by the demolition contractors on site. The new temporary bench mark had a value of 5.96m OD.
- 6.6 Following machining on May 18th and 19th, a meeting was then held on May 20th with the GLAAS monitor and a representative of Roof Limited at which further work was proposed around Trench 2 to answer specific questions arising from the evaluation. This additional machining also took place on May 20th.
- 6.7 On May 21st work was completed in Trench 1, which was handed back and subsequently backfilled. Work on recording features uncovered in Trench 2 continued through the day.
- 6.8 The site records when completed will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre under the site code GGU 10.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits (Figure 5)**

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a loose orange-brown fine to medium gravel [28]. This seemed to be rising gently to the north and was seen at the base of cut features across both trenches. In Trench 2, towards the north edge of the site, it was observed at 4.68m OD whilst in a sondage at the south end of Trench 1, gravel had still not been reached at 4.43m OD.
- 7.1.2 This was in turn sealed over the whole site by a layer of mainly light yellowish brown silty clay [27]. This brickearth-type context varied in character across the site perhaps affecting its later exploitation. This layer is seen to be fairly flat across the site at between 5.10m and 5.20m OD.
- 7.1.3 Both these layers form the natural geology of the site.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Medieval (Figures 3 and 5)**

- 7.2.1 All excavated features were cut into the brickearth type layer [27] described above.
- 7.2.2 Towards the west end of Trench 2 was a cut feature [22] measuring 2.30m E-W by 1.20m N-S continuing beyond the western limit of excavation. The base of this was undulating with a maximum depth of 0.18m, and it had a top height of 5.10m OD. The east end consisted of an irregular curve. The feature was filled with a grey-brown sandy silt [21]. From this context came sherds of Mill Green Ware dated to between 1270 and 1350 and Kingston type ware 1240-1400. This feature is much closer to the road than other archaeology seen on site and it may therefore be a bedding trench in the garden of a dwelling fronting onto Greengate Street.
- 7.2.3 Further east on the north side of Trench 2 was feature [36]. This cut measured 1.05m E-W by a mere 0.07m N-S and had a top height of 5.08m OD. The majority of the feature is therefore beyond the northern limit of excavation. The fill of this feature [35] is similar to feature [22] above. No dating was recovered. In addition to a similar fill the straight southern edge of this feature followed the same line as the southern edge of [22] further west. It is therefore suggested that this was another feature within the same property boundary as [22].

### **7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval (Figure 3)**

- 7.3.1 In Trench 1 three large circular/sub-circular features occupying the north end of the trench were interpreted as quarry pits. The furthest north [2] was 3.70m N-S by 3.20m+ E-W and at least 1.40m deep. The top height of this feature was 4.97m OD. It contained a mid grey-brown clay silt [1] which contained Late Medieval Red Earthenware dating to the 15th-16th century, peg roof tile fabric 2276 dating 1480-1600 and transitional brick fragments dating 1664 to 1725.
- 7.3.2 Almost adjoining to the south was [8]. This pit was 4.20m N-S by at least 1.90m E-W with a top height of 4.99m OD. The fill [7] was similar to [1]. Finds from this included a sherd of Metropolitan Ware dated to between 1630 and 1700, peg tile fabric 2276, and brick fragments of style 3046 dating to the 16th century.

- 7.3.3 Almost adjoining to the south was another pit [14]. This feature measured 3.20m N-S by 1.48m+ E-W with a top height of 4.93m OD, and was 1.40m deep. Once again it was filled with a grey-brown clay silt and contained Late Medieval Red Earthenware and peg tile fabric 2276. It may be that the concentration of the pits in this location is a reflection of the quality of the brickearth available here. Elsewhere the material was perhaps less suitable for construction.
- 7.3.4 Also in Trench 1 was a small posthole [4]. Almost circular, 0.22m N-S by 0.20m E-W and had a top height of 4.97m OD. It was 0.15m in depth but had no datable finds. The fill [13] was similar to the backfill of the quarry pits and so this feature may relate to those pits in some way.
- 7.3.5 To the east of [2] and cut by that feature was a small pit [6]. Possibly oval in shape it measured 0.60m N-S by 0.46m E-W before disappearing into the eastern section. The top height on this feature was 4.84m OD. Once more the fill [5] was similar to features listed above. No pottery was recovered however a fragment of degraded medieval roof tile fabric 2577 was present. The feature seems similar in date to the others present locally but its function remains unknown.
- 7.3.6 At the south end of Trench 1 was a circular/oval pit [20] 0.95m N-S by at least 0.56m E-W before disappearing into the eastern limit of excavation. This feature had a top height of 5.01m OD. The fill [19] of this was subtly different to those above, a light grey-brown clay silt with shell fragments visible on the surface. It contained pottery dating to between 1750 and 1770. Fragments of pan-tile fabric 3090 dated 1630-1850 were also present.
- 7.3.7 In Trench 2 the main feature was a section of boundary ditch [26] running north west-south east. The feature was visible for a length of 5.40m and at its maximum was 2.00m wide at the north end decreasing to 1.40m at the southern extremity. The maximum depth was 0.45m with a top height seen at 4.88m OD. The feature seems to respect Greengate Street off to the west with which it runs parallel, and may have been a property boundary. The fill [25] was a mid grey-brown sandy silt quite unlike the fills of other features on site. It contained pottery which generally dated from the late 15th to early 16th century.
- 7.3.8 Also in Trench 2 was a small oval posthole [24], 0.35m E-W by 0.25m N-S by 0.15m deep. The top height was 5.05m OD. It had the light grey-brown silty fill [23] typical of post medieval features on this site but sadly no dateable artefacts.

#### **7.4 Phase 4: 19th Century (Figures 4 and 5)**

- 7.4.1 Three features were assessed from their finds to be 19th century in date.
- 7.4.2 At the southern end of Trench 1 a large rubbish pit [18] was seen. In size it was 2.40m N-S by at least 0.98m E-W before continuing beyond the western limit of excavation. Excavation showed this to be 0.75m in depth whilst the top height seen in section was 5.21m OD. Overall the finds recovered from the clay-silt fill suggest this was Victorian in date.

7.4.3 Further north an oval pit [12] measuring 0.64m N-S by 0.80m E-W with a depth of 0.30m was cut through the interface of quarry pits [8] and [12]. The top height of the cut was 4.88m OD and it contained a dark grey-brown silty clay fill [11]. The feature was interpreted as a rubbish pit.

7.4.4 In Trench 2 at the western end was a square/rectangular feature [32] against the northern edge of excavation. This was 0.25m N-S by 0.95m E-W and had a top height of 5.06m OD. A sherd of Refined Whiteware china was recovered from the dark grey sandy silt fill [31], dating to 1800-1840.

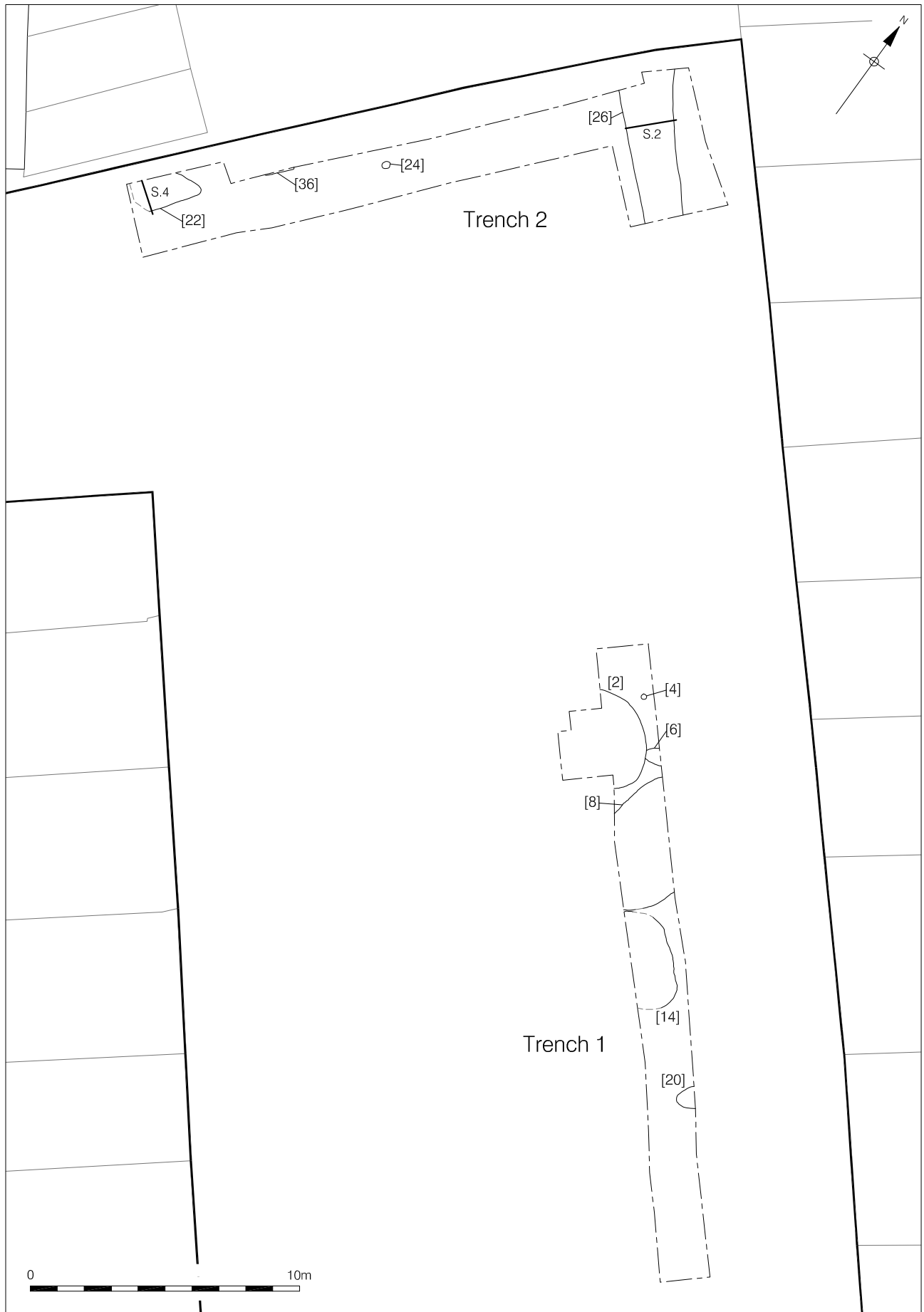
#### **7.5 Phase 5: Modern (Figure 4)**

7.5.1 Towards the north of Trench 1 cut into quarry pit [8] was a small square rubbish pit [10], 0.70m N-S by at least 0.60m E-W. It was 0.20m deep and had a top height of 4.99m OD. The brown/black sandy silt fill [9] contained modern material.

7.5.2 At the centre of Trench 1 was feature [16], also featuring modern material in its clay silt fill [15]. This rubbish pit measured 2.66m N-S by at least 0.70m E-W with a top height of 4.97m OD.

7.5.3 In Trench 2 a single modern feature [34] was present. This rectangular rubbish pit was 0.55m N-S by 1.35m E-W with a top height of 5.10m OD. Sealing [34] in trench 2 was a layer of grey-brown silt [37] up to 0.30m in depth with a maximum height of 5.41m OD.

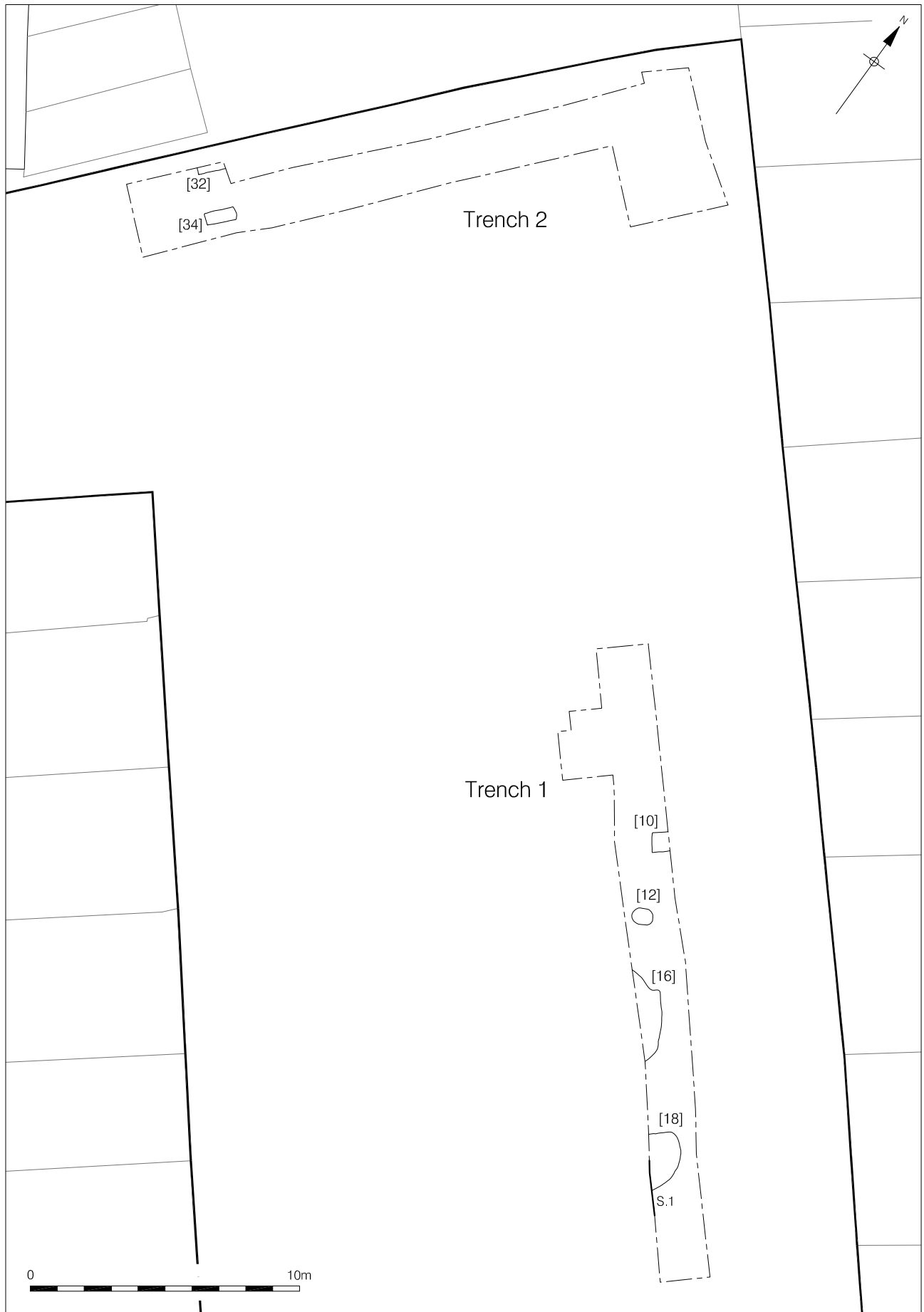
7.5.4 Both trenches were sealed by modern demolition rubble between 0.20m and 0.40m deep up to modern ground level. This layer covered the entire site and is interpreted as the result of the removal of the modern garages recently occupying the site.



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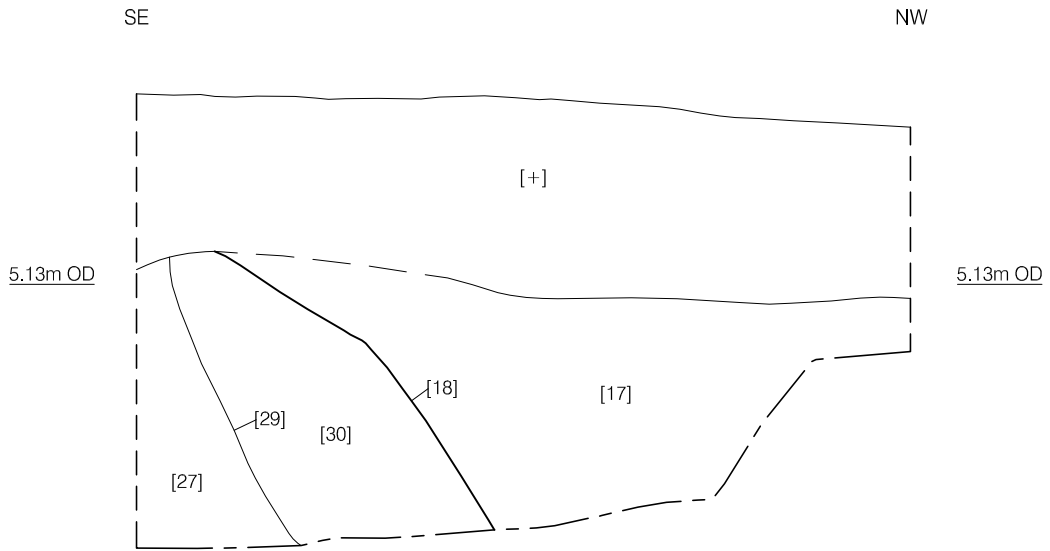
Figure 3  
 Plan of Phase 2 and 3 Features in Trenches 1 and 2  
 1:200 at A4



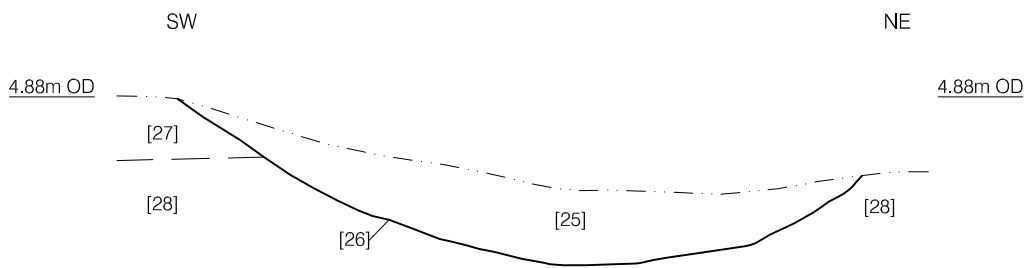


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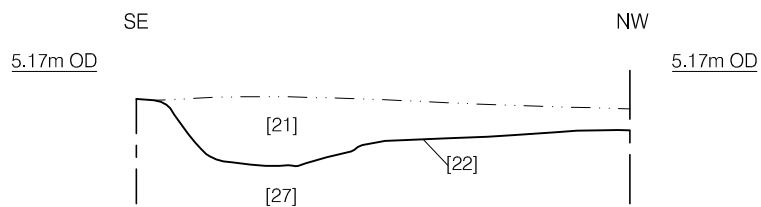
Figure 4  
 Plan of Phases 4 and 5 Features in Trenches 1 and 2  
 1:200 at A4



Section S1  
Trench 1  
North East Facing



Section S2  
Trench 2  
South East Facing



Section S4  
Trench 2  
North East Facing



Figure 5  
Sections 1, 2 and 4  
1:20 at A4

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 Archaeological features were observed in both trenches cut into the underlying brickearth-type natural. These could broadly be divided into medieval/post-medieval features and much later features.
- 8.2 The earliest features were two probable bedding trenches at the west end of Trench 2 firmly dated to the late medieval period. These features are considered to have been associated with properties fronting onto Greengate Street, and represent external activity.
- 8.3 A boundary ditch [26] running north-west to south-east was found in the extreme north east of the site. This dates from the late 15th to early 16th century.
- 8.4 A group of three large quarry pits were found towards the east of the site running north to south in a line in Trench 1. Backfill within these broadly dates to the 16th/17th century.
- 8.5 A small pit towards the south end of trench 1 contained pottery dating to 1750-1770. Additionally a small pit and two post holes were recorded but were undated.
- 8.6 In addition three features are dated to the Victorian period, and two were considered modern.
- 8.7 The archaeological sequence shows medieval external land-use within the boundaries of properties which possibly fronted onto Greengate Street, followed by post medieval land division and hinterland use, including quarrying.
- 8.8 None of the archaeological features or deposits observed in any of the trenches is of great significance. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited therefore recommend that no further archaeological work is necessary in advance of the proposed development to the rear of 55-67 Greengate Street.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Karl Patten of Roof Limited for commissioning this project and David Divers of English Heritage (GLAAS) for monitoring the work on behalf of the LPA.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Karl Patten of Roof Limited for his assistance during the evaluation. The author would also like to thank Chris Jarrett for pottery analysis, Kevin Hayward for ceramic building material analysis, Mark Roughley for illustrations and Matt Edmonds and Mike Bazley for their assistance on site. Thanks also go to Chris Mayo for project management and editing of this report.

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## 11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	OD height top	OD height bottom
GGU 10	1	1	-	Fill	Fill of pit [2]	Post-Medieval	3	4.97	4.80
GGU 10	2	1	-	Cut	Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	3	4.97	3.58
GGU 10	3	1	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [4]	Post-Medieval	3	4.97	-
GGU 10	4	1	-	Cut	Posthole	Post-Medieval	3	4.97	4.82
GGU 10	5	1	-	Fill	Fill of pit [6]	Post-Medieval	3	4.84	-
GGU 10	6	1	-	Cut	Small Pit	Post-Medieval	3	4.84	4.62
GGU 10	7	1	-	Fill	Fill of pit [8]	Post-Medieval	3	4.99	4.85
GGU 10	8	1	-	Cut	Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	3	4.99	4.63
GGU 10	9	1	-	Fill	Fill of pit [10]	Modern	5	4.99	-
GGU 10	10	1	-	Cut	Small Pit	Modern	5	4.99	4.78
GGU 10	11	1	-	Fill	Fill of pit [12]	19th century	4	4.88	-
GGU 10	12	1	-	Cut	Small Pit	19th century	4	4.88	4.58
GGU 10	13	1	-	Fill	Fill of pit [14]	Post-Medieval	3	4.93	4.88
GGU 10	14	1	-	Cut	Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	3	4.93	3.52
GGU 10	15	1	-	Fill	Fill of pit [16]	Modern	5	4.97	-
GGU 10	16	1	-	Cut	Pit	Modern	5	4.97	-
GGU 10	17	1	1	Fill	Fill of pit [18]	19th century	4	5.21	4.90
GGU 10	18	1	1	Cut	Pit	19th century	4	5.21	4.48
GGU 10	19	1	-	Fill	Fill of pit [20]	Post-Medieval	3	5.01	-
GGU 10	20	1	-	Cut	Small Pit	Post-Medieval	3	5.01	-
GGU 10	21	2	4	Fill	Fill of cut [15]	Medieval	2	5.10	-
GGU 10	22	2	4	Cut	Bedding Trench	Medieval	2	5.10	4.92
GGU 10	23	2	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [24]	Post-Medieval	3	5.05	-
GGU 10	24	2	-	Cut	Posthole	Post-Medieval	3	5.05	4.90
GGU 10	25	2	2	Fill	Fill of ditch [26]	Post-Medieval	3	4.88	4.68
GGU 10	26	2	2	Cut	Boundary Ditch	Post-Medieval	3	4.88	4.43
GGU 10	27	1, 2	1, 2, 3, 4	Layer	Natural Clay/Silt	Natural	1	5.10	4.93
GGU 10	28	1, 2	2	Layer	Natural Gravels	Natural	1	4.68	-
GGU 10	29	1	1	Cut	Small Pit	Post-Medieval	3	5.21	4.43
GGU 10	30	1	1	Fill	Fill of pit [29]	Post-Medieval	3	5.21	-
GGU 10	31	2	-	Fill	Fill of pit [15]	19th century	4	5.06	-
GGU 10	32	2	-	Cut	Small Pit	19th century	4	5.06	-
GGU 10	33	2	-	Fill	Fill of pit [34]	Modern	5	5.10	-
GGU 10	34	2	-	Cut	Pit	Modern	5	5.10	-
GGU 10	35	2	-	Fill	Fill of cut [36]	Medieval	2	5.08	-
GGU 10	36	2	-	Cut	Bedding Trench ?	Medieval	2	5.08	-
GGU 10	37	2	3	Layer	Levelling Layer	Modern	5	5.41	5.36



## 13 APPENDIX 3: FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

### 13.1 Pottery Assessment

Context	Spot date	Expansion	Code	Date range	No. of sherd	Comments
[1]	Late 15th - 16th century	Late medieval red earthenware	LME	15th- 16th C	3 sherds	Chafing dish, jug handle
[7]	1630-1700	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	1 sherd	Base, external sooted
	1630-1700	Late medieval red earthenware	LME	15th- 16th C	2 sherds	Base and body sherds
	1630-1700	London-type ware	LOND	1080-1350	1 sherd	Body sherd decorated with white slip lines and dots
	1630-1700	Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630-1700	1 sherd	Bowl or dish
	1630-1700	Mill Green ware	MG	1270-1350	1 sherd	Jug rim
[11]	Late 15th - 16th century	Late medieval red earthenware	LME	15th- 16th C	2 sherds	Jug rim with white slip decoration. Body sherd with internal under-fired glaze
[13]	1480-1600	Late medieval red earthenware	LME	15th- 16th C	1 sherd	Collared bowl
[17]	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1550-1900	1 sherd	?Chamber pot base
[19]	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	1 sherd	Jug
	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	1 sherd	Polychrome decorated plate base
	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	1 sherd	Ointment pot base
[21]	1270-1350	Kingston-type ware	KING	1240-1400	1 sherd	Jug
	1270-1350	London-type ware	LOND	1080-1350	1 sherd	Jug
	1270-1350	coarse medieval sandy wares	MCS	1140-1300+	3 sherds	Jug
	1270-1350	Mill Green ware	MG	1270-1350	1 sherd	Jug
[25]	Late 15th - 16th century	Cheam whiteware	CHEA	1350-1500	1 sherd	Jug
	Late 15th - 16th century	Late medieval red earthenware	LME	15th-16th C	5 sherds	Bowl
	Late 15th - 16th century	Late medieval red earthenware	LME	15th-16th C	6 sherds	Vessel base
	Late 15th - 16th century	Essex misc sandy orange ware (Essex fabric 21)	SOWX	1200-1550	8 sherds	Jar rounded
	Late 15th - 16th century	Essex misc sandy orange ware (Essex fabric 21)	SOWX	1200-1550	1 sherd	Jug
[31]	1800-1840	refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours)	REFW CHROM	1830-1900	1 sherd	Plate, blue shell-edge rim, even scallop pattern

13.1.1 The site produced an assemblage of 44 sherds (none are unstratified) dating from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The pottery is fragmentary and largely unabraded indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage or being discarded. Although fragmentary, vessels forms could be recognised. The pottery is significant for demonstrating activity on the site from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The late medieval and early post-medieval period is

well represented in the ceramics. The ceramic profile of the site is in keeping with North East London. Its main potential is to date the stratigraphy it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

### **13.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment**

- 13.2.1 A single unstratified Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 10 bowl, dated 1640-60 is recorded. It has complete milling of the rim but is fairly poorly finished, despite being burnished. There are no further recommendations for work on the clay tobacco pipe.



## 14 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-77872

### Project details

Project name	Evaluation of land to the rear of 55-67 Greengate Street.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of 55-67 Greengate Street. Two trenches 20m x 1.8m were excavated. Archaeological features were found in both trenches. These included medieval horticultural bedding trenches. Post medieval features included three large quarry pits, a northwest/southeast boundary ditch, rubbish pits and post holes. Natural brickearth was encountered on the site at 5.00m OD, above Taplow Gravels at 4.55m OD.
Project dates	Start: 18-05-2010 End: 21-05-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	GGU10 - 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	POST HOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	BEDDING TRENCHES Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted 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 STRATFORD Land to the rear of 55-67 Greengate Street
Postcode	E13 0BG
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 4074 8297 51.5275779670 0.02909817453030 51 31 39 N 000 01 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.93m Max: 5.10m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	David Divers
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Phil Frickers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Rooff Ltd.
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Section'
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation to the Rear of 55-67 Greengate Street, London Borough of Newham E13 0BG
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Frickers, P.
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 Blue Cover Ring Bound
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	2 June 2010

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