

An Archaeological Evaluation at the Bow North Youth Centre, Parnell Road, Old Ford, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London E3 2RU

Site Code: YCP 05

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3702 3445

**Written and Researched by Douglas Killock
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2005**

Project Manager: Gary Brown

Commissioning Client: Lovell Partnerships Limited

Contractor:

**Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: gbrown@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com**

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July 2005**

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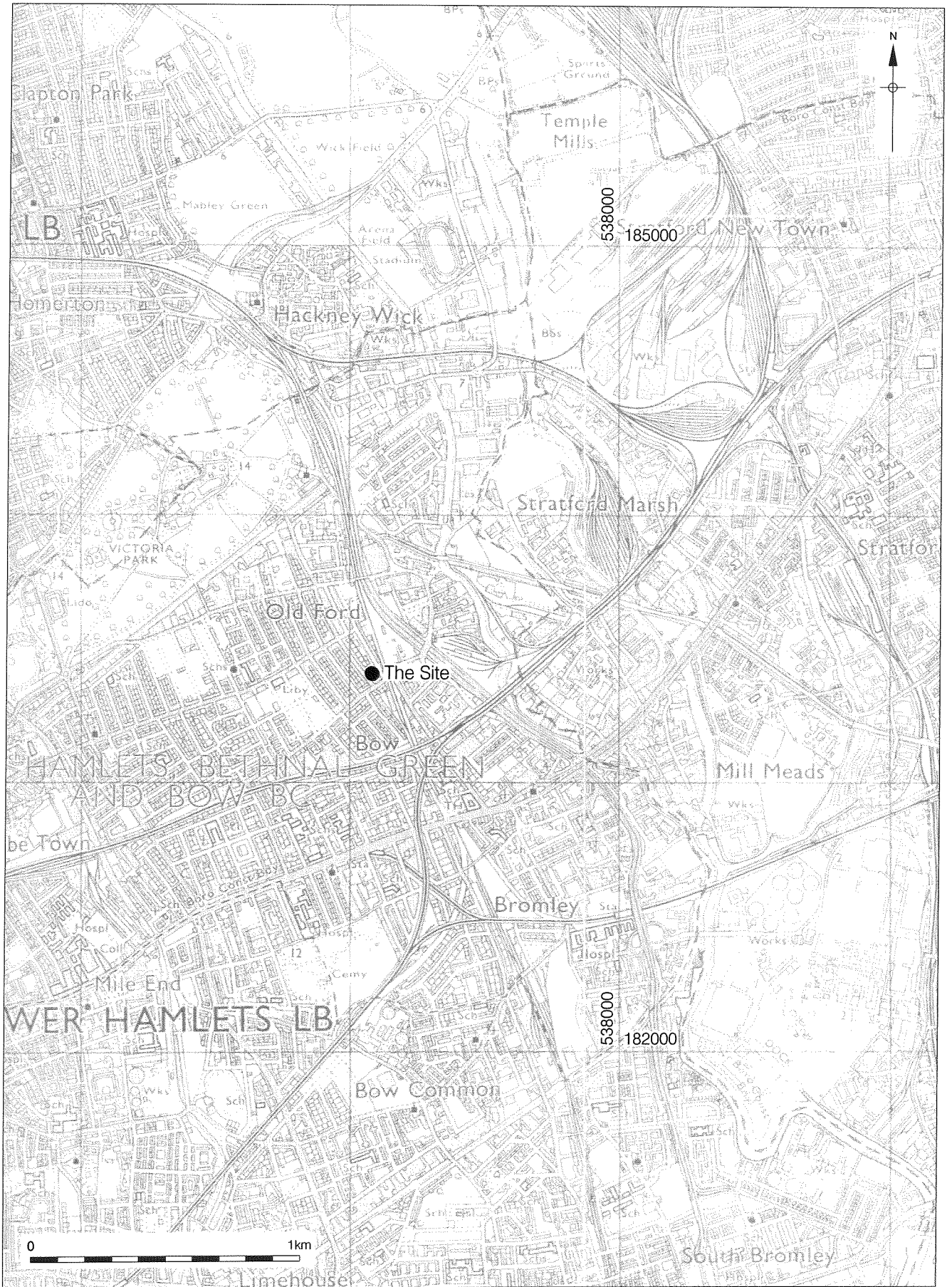
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of land at Parnell Road, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London E3 2RU. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3702 3445 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The site boundaries are formed by the Overland Children's Centre, 60 Parnell Road to the north, Parnell Road to the west and the current redevelopment being undertaken by Lovell Partnerships Limited and the Guinness Trust to the south and east.
- 1.3 The evaluation consisted of a single trench measuring c. 2m by 11m orientated roughly northeast-southwest. The trench was located in the centre of the proposed redevelopment (Fig. 2).
- 1.4 The evaluation found evidence of early Roman occupation and highlighted the potential for earlier prehistoric remains. It is probable that the area investigated was open ground in the medieval and post-medieval periods, possibly used for horticultural purposes such as market gardening to supply fresh goods to the burgeoning city. No evidence was uncovered to suggest the presence of medieval or post-medieval structures. Natural deposits were evident as bands of sand and gravel capped in some areas by a sandy brickearth type deposit. The latter contained some small fragments of prehistoric pottery but this probably represents the disturbance and redeposition on the surface of a naturally formed deposit.

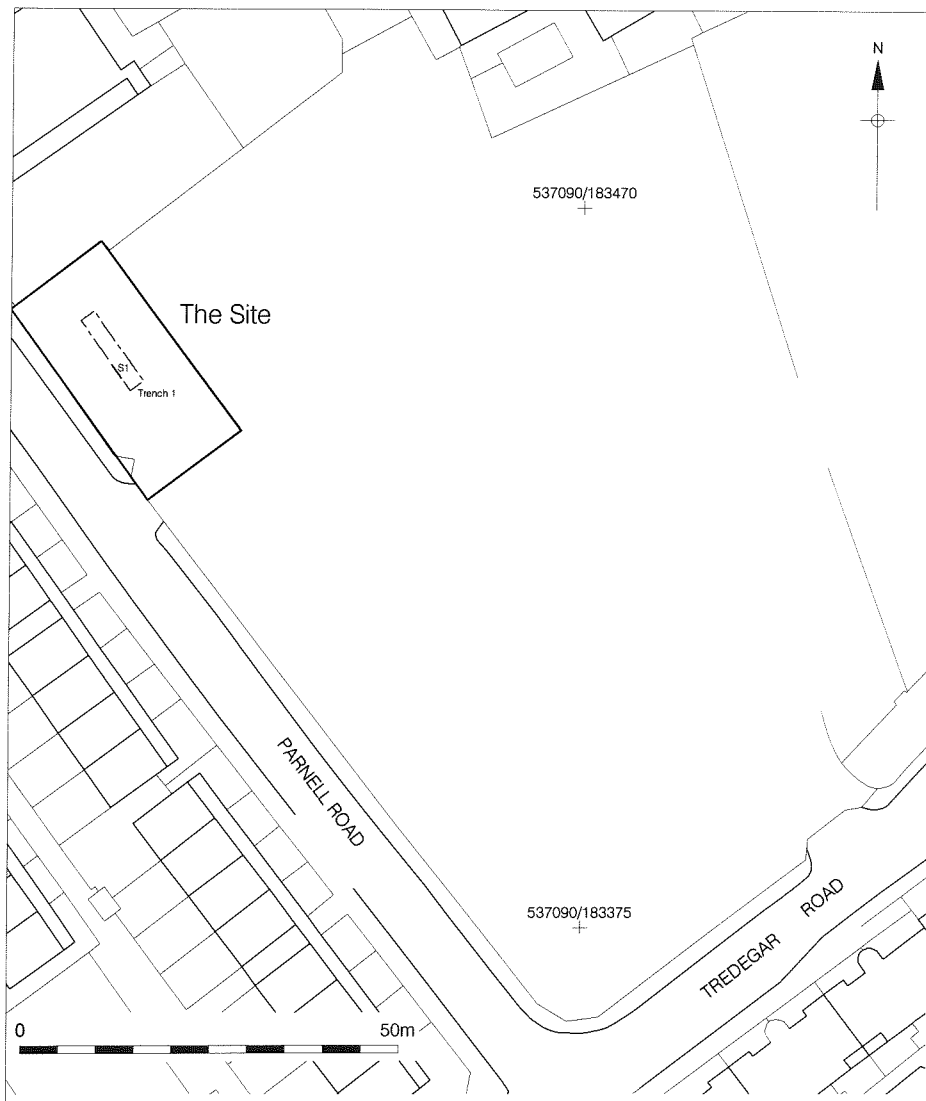
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on the site of the proposed Bow North Youth Centre at Parnell Road, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 2RU. The evaluation was conducted on the 11th and 12th of July 2005. The work was commissioned by Lovell Partnerships Limited.
- 2.2 The evaluation demonstrated that although the archaeological resource had been impacted by construction work associated with the current redevelopment to the east significant remains were extant. The area of modern disturbance appeared to be limited to the eastern half of the trench, possibly representing the grubbing out of old concrete foundations in advance of piling. In the western half of the trench the archaeological deposits survived undamaged and *in situ*.
- 2.3 The work was commissioned by Lovell Partnerships Limited and Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the evaluation under the supervision of Douglas Killock. Gary Brown acted as project manager for PCA Ltd and liaised throughout with David Divers of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) who monitored developments on site.
- 2.4 The site lies within an 'Area of Particular Archaeological Importance', as defined by the Borough's Unitary Development Plan (UDP). Due to the archaeological potential of the site an archaeological evaluation was a condition attached to the granting of planning permission.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material from the evaluation will be deposited with the Museum of London under the site code YCP 05.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1987.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1000

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is in an area classified as an 'Area of Particular Archaeological Importance' in the Tower Hamlets Unitary Development Plan.

3.2 Tower Hamlets has made strong commitments to its archaeological heritage and its policy statements are reproduced below.

DEV. 40 Developments that adversely affects a scheduled monument will normally be refused.

DEV 41 Planning powers will be used to protect and preserve the archaeological heritage including the industrial heritage of the borough. Interpretation and presentation to the public will also be sought.

DEV 42 The permanent preservation of remains in the original location will normally be required. Suitable design, land use and site management to achieve this will be encouraged.

DEV 43 Proposals involving ground works in Areas of Archaeological Importance or Potential, shown on the proposals map, or on individual sites notified to the Council by English Heritage or the Museum of London will be subject to the following requirements:

Applicants will need, as part of their submission, to demonstrate that the archaeological implications of the development have been assessed, using the professional advice of an approved archaeological consultant.

Appropriate planning conditions will be attached to planning permissions to ensure that investigation, excavation and recording takes place by an approved archaeological organisation before excavation commences; and

In appropriate cases, planning agreements will be sought to ensure that adequate opportunities are afforded for the archaeological investigation of sites, before or during demolition and suitable provision is made for preserving remains and finds in the original location or for removing them to a place of safe keeping.

3.3 One of the principal sources of archaeological evidence is the development of sites, a source of evidence for this history from Roman times to the recent industrial past, but this evidence is easily destroyed in the development process. Archaeological remains are an important resource therefore wishes to ensure that development involving groundworks in areas that may contain archaeological remains makes early and specified allowance for the investigation of the archaeological potential of the site before

groundworks for the development are allowed to proceed. The neighbourhoods' first priority will be to seek and maintain any finds and remains *in situ*.

3.4 The Neighbourhoods are concerned to see that sites that may be of interest are properly investigated and records made of any finds before development takes place. It is important the borough's archaeological heritage is made accessible to the public as an educational, recreational and tourist resource. The neighbourhoods will therefore support and promote measures which protect and conserve sites and which will allow the public access to the sites with archaeological remains to the extent that this is compatible with the protection of the remains.

3.5 The Neighbourhoods will seek professional archaeological advice as appropriate and expect applicants to do the same when proposing development that could affect archaeological remains. It is important that developers have properly assessed and planned for the implications of their proposals in terms of scheduling time for the investigations to be carried out on the site. Proposals for investigations should be built into the development programme at an early stage in the process.

3.6 Archaeologically important areas are found throughout the borough. There are also records of numerous finds that may indicate areas of potential. The Neighbourhoods will consult with English Heritage and the Museum of London in the designation of areas of archaeological importance and will consult them about any areas of potential. Proposals that fall within these areas will be subject to policy DEV 40-43.

Areas of a particular archaeological importance include:

A Roman settlement and road at Old Ford.

Areas of potential include:

The Lea Valley may include well-preserved objects.

3.7 The Tower Hamlets UDP mirrors advice contained in a Department of the Environment document, "Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)." This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological deposits.

3.8 Pre-Construct Archaeology has carried out a succession of excavations, evaluations and watching briefs in the Parnell Road and Lefevre Walk area over the last ten years. These

have demonstrated the wealth of the archaeological resource of the area and considerably enhanced the archaeological community's understanding of the status of the Roman settlement at Old Ford.

- 3.9 Phase 1 of the investigations were carried out on behalf of Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust at Lefevre Walk (site code LEK95)¹, between the 20th November 1995 and the 12th July 1996 (not a continuous period).
- 3.10 Phase 2 of the archaeological investigations was undertaken between 16th September 1998 and 18th December 1998 (not a continuous period) at Lefevre Walk Estate, Parnell Road, E3 (site code PNL 98)².
- 3.11 Further excavations were carried out to the northeast of the subject site at Lefevre Walk Phase 3 between the 1st of October and 7th of November 2001. The results of this excavation demonstrated that a transitional late Iron Age and Roman settlement probably existed in the area on either side of the London-Colchester Road. Significant medieval remains were also uncovered which facilitated an enhanced understanding of the status of the area during a period that had hitherto been underrepresented in the archaeological record.³

¹ Taylor-Wilson, R., 1996

² Douglas, A., 1999

³ Leary, J., 2002

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The solid geology of the area is London Clay; a stratum of the Lambeth Group not encountered on site. The drift geology is composed of deposits of Kempton Park and Taplow gravels, both of which are part of the River Thames Terrace sequence. These gravels were capped with natural brickearth recorded on site as firm light yellowish or orange brown sandy clay.
- 4.2 At PRB95 the brickearth was encountered at between 11.20m OD and 11.30m OD and was approximately 1.5m thick. In the northern part of LEK95 brickearth was recorded at between 10.95m OD and 11.30m OD, while in the southern part it attained a maximum height of 11.65m OD, where it was only 0.25m thick. At PNL98, the brickearth was observed between heights of 9.54m OD and 8.42m OD, with a maximum thickness of 0.62m.
- 4.3 The Phase 3 site (LFW 01), with its west edge on high ground in the Lefevre Walk Estate and its east edge on much lower ground, is less than 1km to the west of the River Lea. The change in height from west to east is due to several reasons: modern construction and subsequent removal; a disused railway cutting northeast – southwest through Yallop's Yard and the natural break of slope on the edge of the River Lea floodplain.
- 4.4 The River Lea has its source in Bedfordshire, flows through Hertfordshire and joins the Thames approximately 3 miles south of Old Ford. The river has long been used for water-borne transport and in Roman times (and earlier) may have been navigable as far as Ware, and then up its tributary the Rib, to Braughing.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Recent Archaeological Fieldwork

5.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has previously undertaken three major phases of work on the Lefevre Walk Estate. Phase 1 was conducted at F-Block and adjacent land, Lefevre Walk. Phase 2 was an excavation at Lefevre Walk Estate, Parnell Road, E3 (PNL 98). The third excavation took place on the eastern part of the redevelopment adjacent to the A102 (M). The results of these excavations have been reported in detail elsewhere⁴. Earlier archaeological investigations had been carried out on the Parnell Road site in 1990 and 1995⁵, and within the boundaries of Lefevre Walk Phase I during 1970 – 71⁶, 1980⁷, and 1995⁸. Excavations had also taken place at Lefevre Road in 1969⁹.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The site, located on higher ground overlooking the River Lea and the Hackney Marshes, was a prime location for habitation. The local geology was well suited to the type of agriculture practised by Prehistoric communities.

5.2.2 Evidence for prehistoric landuse in Bow was uncovered at LEK95 and PRB95. Lithics, mainly recorded from residual locations indicated Palaeolithic, possible Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Middle to Late Bronze Age activity in the vicinity.

5.2.3 Work at PNL98 revealed evidence of Neolithic and Middle to Late Bronze Age pits and possible field boundaries, and possible Middle to Late Bronze Age votive offerings. At PRB95 conclusive evidence was unearthed for occupation of the site during the Late Bronze Age.

⁴ Taylor-Wilson, R, 1995, 1996, Douglas, A., 1999, Leary, J., 2002

⁵ Pitt, K, 1990, 1995a

⁶ Sheldon, H, 1972

⁷ Mills, P S, 1984

⁸ Pitt, K, 1995b

⁹ Sheldon, H, 1971

- 5.2.4 Ceramics recovered from PRB95 indicated occupation during the Late Iron Age c. 50BC – AD50. At LEK95 'Belgic' style pottery was recovered and excavated archaeological features were suggestive of a post-built roundhouse that may have been placed centrally within an enclosure. PNL99 revealed evidence for ritual activity and features suggesting settlement activity nearby. Field boundaries from the Late Iron Age were also seen.
- 5.2.5 Further evidence of Late Iron Age or early Romano-British occupation was uncovered at LFW 01. A group of postholes, pits, a shallow ditch and a gully all dated to this period. The larger postholes measured c.0.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Smaller postholes may have related to this phase although they lacked pottery. The pottery recovered from the larger postholes, dated LIA to 55AD, suggested that a Late Iron Age/Early Roman structure existed on the site¹⁰.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The subject site is located just to the south of the Roman London (Londinium) to Colchester (Camulodunum) road as it approached the strategically important crossing of the River Lea. A 65m stretch of this main Roman road incorporating the southern and northern margins of the road zone was revealed at LEK95. Pottery dating evidence broadly confirmed a date of construction to the mid 1st century. At PRB95 a further stretch of the northern road zone was investigated. The roadside areas had been utilised for a variety of purposes throughout the Roman period. Numerous boundary ditches, predominantly at right angles to the line of the road were recorded, the majority dating to the last century of Roman occupation. Evidence of iron smithing activity, apparently dating to between the 2nd and 3rd century, was recorded at both sites. Fragmentary remains of roadside clay and timber buildings of mid – late 3rd century date and a small inhumation cemetery of 4th century date, were recorded at LEK95.
- 5.3.2 The site at PNL98 showed evidence for clay and timber buildings, bounded by property ditches. Field boundary ditches and fence lines were also seen. Evidence for deep pitting and a sump was recorded, as were pits and deposits that may have been connected to the roadside settlement seen at LEK95 and PRB95.
- 5.3.3 Roadside ditches and pits dating from the first to third centuries were evident at LFW 01.

¹⁰ Leary, J., 2002

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 Until recently there was limited evidence for occupation in the vicinity of the site during this period, and it is known that in the Medieval period the crossing point for the River Lea was moved south towards Bow, as the Old Ford crossing had become too treacherous.
- 5.4.2 A handful of Medieval pot sherds were recovered from both LEK95 and PRB95, and are thought to have been introduced by manuring.
- 5.4.3 At PNL98, the evidence for the Medieval period was increased with the excavation of what may have been the rear of properties which had fronted onto Old Ford Road. Possible brickearth quarrying and field drainage was observed, as was a hearth. A layer of plough soil covered an area of PNL98.
- 5.4.4 A Medieval ditch was recorded at Ruston Street to the north of the site.
- 5.4.5 Extensive evidence of Medieval occupation was recovered from the LFW 01 site. This was principally in the form of rubbish pits but some structural remains were preserved. The 11th to 12th century features were indicative of small-scale industrial activity, possibly on a household level, suggesting that a building representing a self-sufficient family unit within a rural setting stood on the site. Late pits showed that a settlement remained in the immediate vicinity of the site throughout the 13th and 14th centuries¹¹.
- 5.4.6 Despite the decline in use of the Old Ford crossing across the River Lea, a fulling mill was built in the area by the 13th century, as was a large dye house circa 1500.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 At the start of the 18th century, farming and market gardening is thought to have predominated in the surrounding area. This is corroborated by excavations at PNL98 which revealed evidence for field boundaries (deep ditches, fences and possibly hedgerows) and probable agricultural soils.

¹¹ Leary, J., 2002

5.5.2 By the end of the 19th century the area had been transformed into a suburb of London. Work at PNL98 revealed a Victorian sewer associated with this housing, as were rubbish pits and garden features.

5.5.3 The 20th century was represented at PNL98 by the discovery of an Anderson shelter

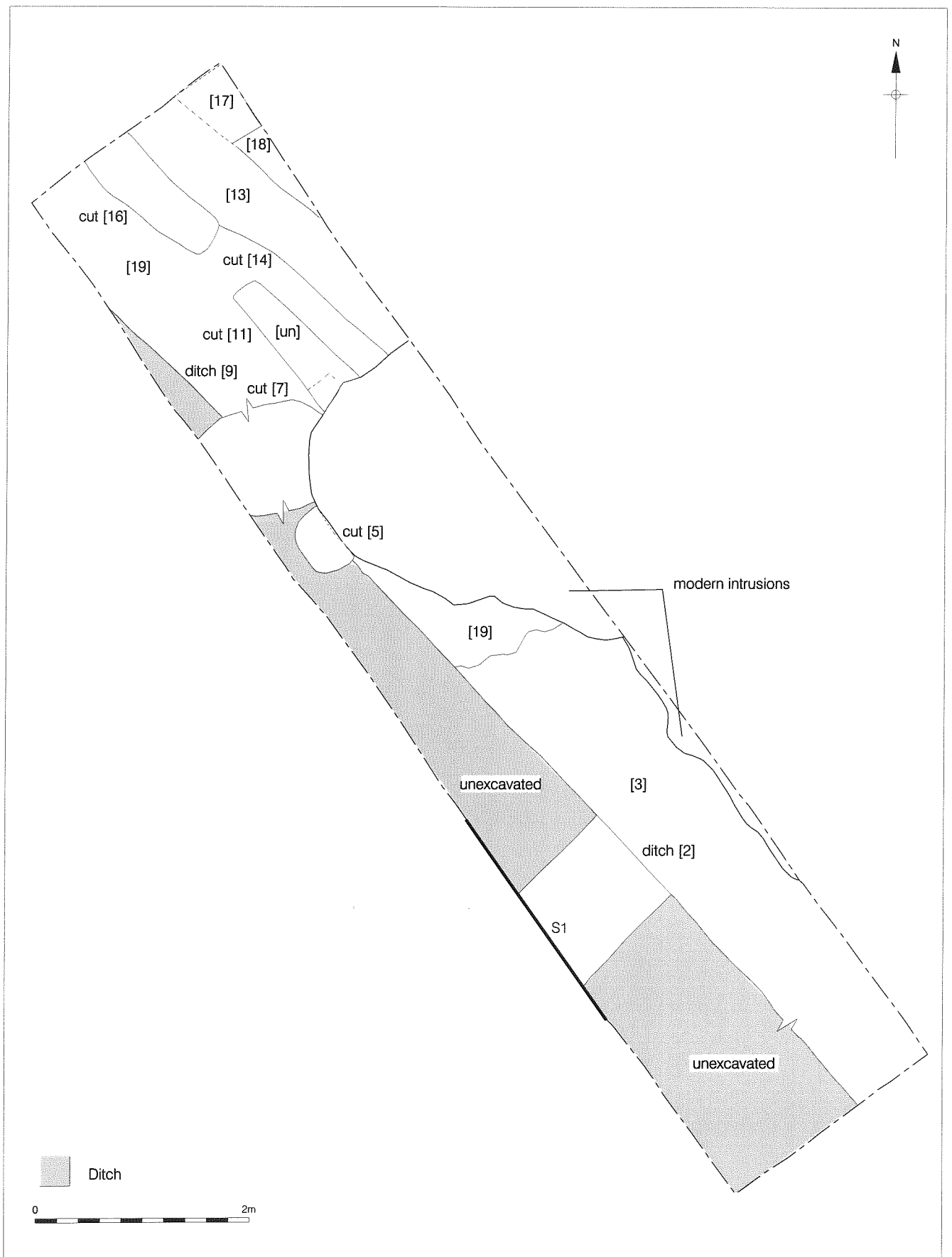


Figure 3
 Plan Showing Ditch [2] & [9] and
 Other Archaeological Features
 1:50

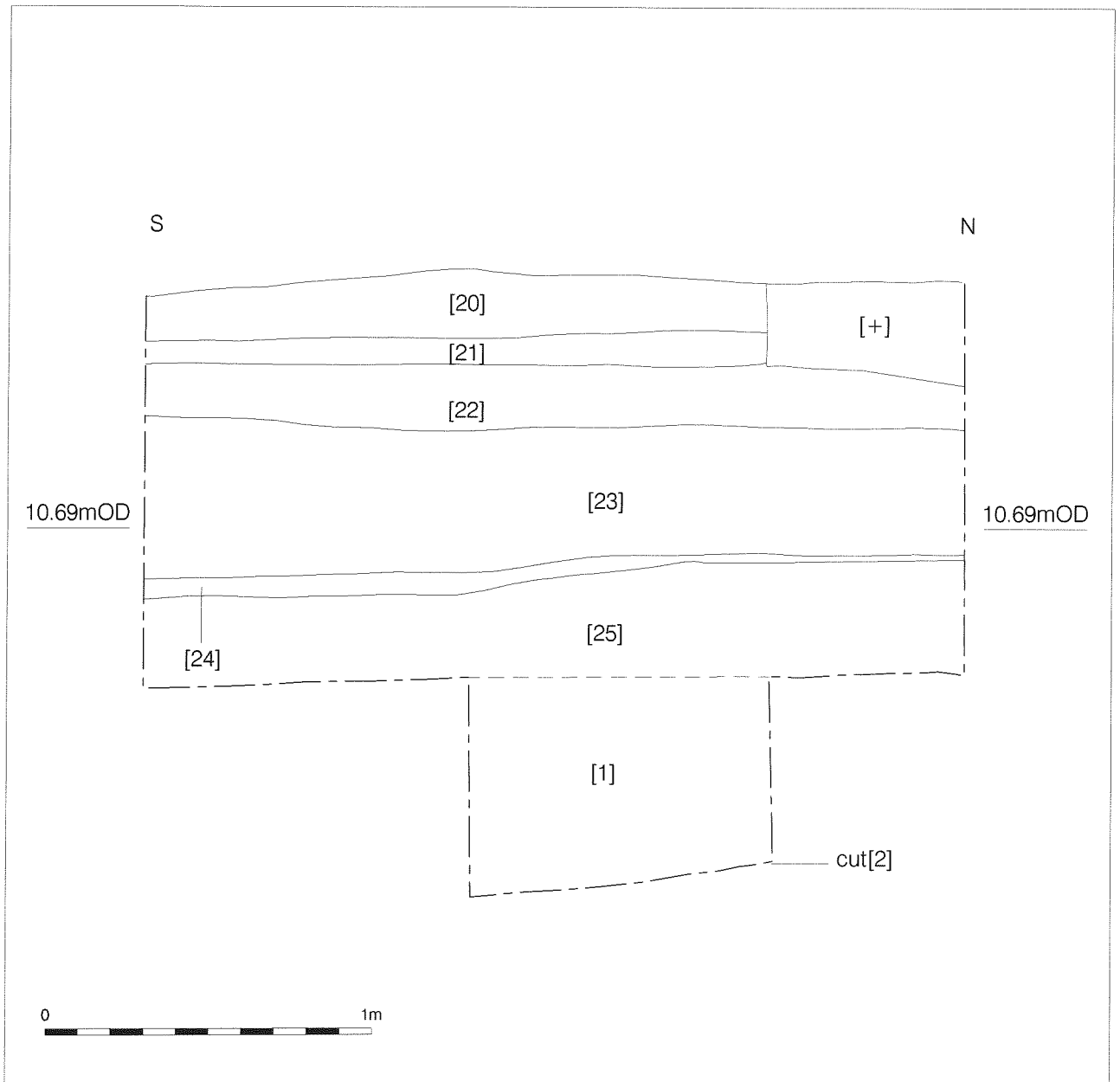


Figure 4
Section 1, East Facing
1:20

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation strategy was designed to sample a representative portion of the area threatened by severe impact from redevelopment, and to demonstrate that archaeological survival had not been compromised by the adjacent redevelopment.
- 6.2 A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, removed all undifferentiated topsoil and modern overburden in successive spits until significant archaeological deposits were reached.
- 6.3 In the evaluation trench archaeological features and deposits were recorded dating from the Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and post-Medieval periods. Features or structures representing the later two periods were not apparent in the base of the trench but occurred as ploughsoil horizons removed as overburden using the mechanical excavator. These were recorded in the representative section showing the post-Roman stratigraphy.
- 6.4 Following the machining, the area was cleaned by hand. Some smaller features were fully excavated; larger cut features were investigated by excavating sondages through them to recover dating evidence.
- 6.5 All features and deposits observed were planned and recorded onto pro-forma context record sheets. Contexts were numbered sequentially and are shown in this report within square brackets. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A general photographic survey of the site and working conditions was undertaken.
- 6.6 A temporary benchmark was established on the site (value 11.15m OD). An engineer from Lovell's, the principal contractor on the adjacent development who provided access and logistic support for the evaluation, supplied the value of the mark located on a recently built concrete foundation.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Natural

7.1.1 Natural deposits consisted of bands of yellow and orange sand and fine gravel. The highest point at which these were observed was located in the north of the trench at a height of 10.35m OD.

7.1.2 Natural sand was not evident to the south where a sandy yellowish brown brickearth deposit covered the entire area of the trench which had not been truncated by the large Roman ditch (Fig 3). The brickearth may have been originally have been naturally deposited but fragments of pottery and burnt flint indicated that the surface of this layer had been disturbed and redeposited prior to Roman occupation of the site. The absence of sand and gravel in the south of the trench suggested that the surface of these deposits sloped to the south.

7.2 Prehistoric

7.2.1 Limited evidence of prehistoric frequentation on the site was recovered from the brickearth deposit [3] described above. The artefactual remains consisted of one small fragment of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron age, three fragments of burnt flint and a piece of burnt daub. Although these finds are limited they do suggest a pre-Roman presence on the site although the nature of this could not be determined from the evaluation trench.

7.3 Roman

7.3.1 The most imposing feature dating to this period consisted of a roughly northwest-southeast aligned ditch, contexts [2] and [9], which extended over 9m along the western limit of the evaluation trench and continued beyond the limits of excavation to the west and south (Fig 3). The full extent of the ditch was not exposed but it was 1.40m wide within the area of excavation and 0.68m deep. The top of the cut was recorded at 10.30m OD, although this may have been truncated by machining. The eastern side of the ditch was exposed during the excavation of a sondage and sloped at roughly 45° before joining the flat base.

7.3.2 The fill of the ditch [1] produced a small but informative group of artefacts which included ceramics, animal bone and iron slag. The pottery was all of Roman date, some of the sherds were heavily sooted internally and might be associated with an industrial process,

possibly iron working. One organic tempered fragment may be transitional between the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, if so the ditch would have formed part of the early Roman landscape.

- 7.3.3 Two smaller linear cuts, [11] and [16], were evident to the east of the ditch and followed a similar alignment. Neither of these features was fully excavated but both were very shallow, less than 0.10m deep. These features could be interpreted as structural elements such as beamslots but it is unlikely that a clay and timber building would have stood so close to a large ditch. Full excavation as part of a larger scale investigation may allow a valid interpretation of these features to be made when seen in a wider context.
- 7.3.4 The fill [15] of cut feature [16] contained one sherd of Roman pottery and a small piece of abraded ceramic building material which was not diagnostic.
- 7.3.5 Two small pits, [5] and [7], truncated the fill of the large ditch [2]. This indicated that the ditch had clearly been backfilled and gone out of use before the pits were excavated. Neither of the pits was excavated in order to preserve the archaeological resource as fully as possible before a more extensive excavation could take place. No artefacts were recovered during the cleaning of the surface of these features or seen in section during the removal of modern building site debris from the intrusions that truncated them to the east. These pits have been provisionally phased as Roman features.
- 7.3.6 A deposit of yellowish brown silty sand [13] was evident to the east of the two small linear features described above. This deposit was not excavated but might represent the fill of another ditch or gully following a similar alignment to the large ditch [2]. No artefacts were recovered from cleaning the surface of this deposit.
- 7.3.7 A possible later Roman deposit [25] was recorded in Section 1 above the fill of ditch [2] (Fig 4). No artefacts were recovered from this layer, which consisted of a mid brown silty sand brickearth type deposit. The layer contained very limited signs of human activity which was apparent only in the form of very occasional flecks of charcoal and a minute fragment of daub. This deposit appeared to be almost the same as, if not identical to, the ditch fill below it.
- 7.3.8 A thin layer of gravel up to 0.06m thick [24] sealed layer [25]. The surface of the layer sloped down from north to south. No dating evidence was recovered from this layer but it may represent the latest Roman or earliest Medieval activity recorded during the evaluation. The highest point recorded on the top of this layer was 10.61m OD.

7.4 Medieval

- 7.4.1 No evidence of Medieval cut features or structural elements was recovered during the evaluation. A horizon dating to the medieval or early post-medieval periods was recorded in Section 1 above the gravel layer [24] (Fig 4). This homogenous layer of mid

brown silty sand [23] was c. 0.50m thick and was interpreted as a horticultural soil typical of areas used for marked gardening. The uniform appearance of the deposit was typical of horizons where the ground has been constantly turned for new planting and the thickness was probably the result of the constant and long-term introduction of organic matter to improve soil quality. The only datable artefact recovered from this horizon was a piece of abraded late medieval roof tile which was identified on site by a buildings material expert and discarded. The highest level recorded on the surface of this layer was 11.03m OD.

7.5 Post-Medieval

- 7.5.1 Two layers representing the later post-medieval period were evident in Section 1. Layer [22] consisted of a dark grey silty sand containing fragments of coal, chalk, oyster shell and clay pipe stem. One dateable artefact was recovered during the cleaning of the section, a sherd of Nottinghamshire stoneware dated 1700-1800. This layer may represent dumping of waste or could conceivably be a levelling layer for the surface found above it [21].
- 7.5.2 The possible yard surface [21] was formed from compacted, probably rammed, coal dust and fine cinders. This appeared to be a prepared external surface the highest point of which was found at 11.29m OD. Modern levelling deposits associated with the current building works sealed the surface.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The evaluation demonstrated the continued existence of significant Roman and possibly prehistoric archaeological horizons within the footprint of the proposed redevelopment. Although building work had destroyed most of the putative archaeological remains on the eastern side of the evaluation trench this modern disturbance was not evident to the west,north or south.
- 8.2 No evidence was found that demonstrated medieval or early post-medieval settlement on the site. However, the evaluation trench may not have been located in close proximity of a street frontage and a larger scale excavation may reveal evidence of structures or rubbish pits associated with a settlement.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lovell Partnerships Limited for funding the project and in particular Kalpes Hirani who acted as project manager. Thanks are also due to Noel Boreland of Lovell's for all his assistance, in particular having the area of the evaluation swiftly cleared, providing a value for the temporary bench mark and not least providing space for storage of tools and equipment in his own office. Thanks are also due to Coinford for providing the mechanical excavator and John, the excellent machine driver who is an old acquaintance of the author.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Gary Brown, the project manager and David Divers of GLAAS for all their advice and assistance. Thanks are also due to John Brown, who assisted me on site, Natalie Barratt for her surveying skills and Lisa Lonsdale who provided logistical support. Thanks are also due to Victoria Osborne and Adrian Nash for preparing the drawings and Chris Jarrett for spot-dating the finds.

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Appendix 1 OASIS Report Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-9434

Project details

Project name	Bow North Youth Centre
Short description of the project	Field evaluation showing a large Roman ditch and smaller cut features truncating a possible prehistoric horizon
Project dates	Start: 11-07-2005 End: 12-07-2005
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	YCP 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	SLAG Roman
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Amenity area (e.g. public open space)
Development type	Youth Centre
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS BOW Bow North Youth Centre Parnell Road
Postcode	E3 2RU
Study area	300.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 3702 3445 Point
Height OD	Min: 10.34m Max: 10.35m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Project design originator	Gary Brown
Project director/manager	Gary Brown
Project supervisor	Douglas Killock
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Industrial'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at The Bow North Youth Centre,
Parnell Road, Old Ford, London Borough of Tower Hamlets,
London E3 2RU

Author(s)/Editor(s) Douglas Killock

Date 2005

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or
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Entered on 27 July 2005

OASIS:

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Appendix 2 Context Register

Context No	Context Type	Description	Phase
1	Fill	Fill of ditch [2]	3
2	Cut	Large north-south orientated ditch	3
3	Layer	Yellowish brown brickearth	2
4	Fill	Fill of pit [5]	3
5	Cut	Small ovoid pit	3
6	Fill	Fill of pit [7]	3
7	Cut	Large ovoid pit	3
8	Fill	Fill of ditch [9]	3
9	Cut	Probable continuation of ditch [2]	3
10	Fill	Fill of shallow linear cut [11]	3
11	Cut	Shallow linear cut, possible beamslot	3
12	Layer	Yellowish brown brickearth, same as [3]	2
13	Fill	Fill of linear cut [14]	3
14	Cut	Unexcavated linear cut, possible gully	3
15	Fill	Fill of shallow linear cut [16]	3
16	Cut	Shallow linear cut, possible beamslot	3
17	Layer	Natural yellow brown sandy silt	1
18	Layer	Natural yellowish orange sand	1
19	Layer	Natural yellowish orange sand	1
20	Layer	Modern building site levelling/piling mat	6
21	Layer	18th-19th century yard surface	5
22	Layer	Post-medieval dump/levelling layers	5
23	Layer	Medieval-early post-medieval horticultural soil horizon	4
24	Layer	Gravel	3
25	Layer	Brickearth horizon sealing ditch fill [1]	3

Appendix 3 FINDS SPOT DATING (YCP 05)

Chris Jarrett

POTTERY

Unstratified

X1 sherd oxidised Roman pottery, 0-400 AD.

X1 sherd Post-medieval redware (PMR) flower pot, 1580-1900

Context [1]

Spot date: 0-400 AD.

X1 organic tempered rim, late Iron Age – early Roman.

X5 sherds coarse grog-tempered ware, internally sooted. ?industrial vessel, 0-400 AD.

X1 grey ware rim with diamond lattice burnishing, externally sooted, 0-400 AD.

Context [3]

Spot date: late Bronze Age – Mid Iron Age.

X1 small fragment of abraded prehistoric burnt flint-tempered ware, late Bronze Age – Mid Iron Age.

Context [15]

Spot date: 0-400.

X1 sherd abraded greyware flanged rim bowl, 0-400 AD.

Context [22]

Spot date: 1700-1800.

X1 sherd Nottingham stoneware (NOTS), possible tankard, 1700 – 1800.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Context [15]

X1 small fragment of abraded ceramic building material, undated.

DAUB

Context [3]

X 1 small fragment of abraded daub.

METAL WORKING

Context [1]

X 6 fragment of iron slag.

BURNT FLINT

Context [3]

X3 fragments of burnt flint. ?Prehistoric.

ANIMAL BONE

Context [1]

X14 fragments of ungulate tooth (probably one tooth).