

MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL
Richardson Road E15 3BA
London Borough of Newham

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



March 2014



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Richardson Road E15 3BA
London Borough of Newham

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: MRP14

SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 39197 83294

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation comprising one trial trench was undertaken at Manor Primary School, London Borough of Newham E15, before the construction of a new dining hall.

A preliminary desk-based assessment of the site highlighted the potential for medieval and earlier post-medieval evidence. The School is located to the south of the historic village of West Ham, and just to the southeast of the site of the medieval Stratford Langthorne Abbey. Most notably, the western part of the evaluation area was crossed by the line of the so-called Abbey Moat – a watercourse recorded in the mid 19th century but of probable monastic origin, marking the extent of the Outer Court.

The upper part of the trench – below the present tarmac surface and to a depth of between 0.75m to 1.30m – consisted of late 19th century made ground, presumably laid down in preparation for the construction of the School in the mid 1890s.

Below this level there were some archaeological features and deposits, including the Abbey moat at the western end of the trench. The full width of the channel was not exposed, but its eastern side and approximate NW-SE line were recorded, and a slot some 3.5 long was dug through its fills – a series of predominantly dark grey slightly organic silts.

However, finds from the channel indicated a 19th century date; at least in part post-1830. The feature may be of medieval origin, but if so any conclusive evidence had been removed by thorough clearing out/recutting in the earlier 1800s. Indeed, this may have been a regular occurrence to maintain the drainage system – before the late 19th century build-up the surrounding land surface was quite low-lying, at about 2.0m OD.

Elsewhere within the trench there were a couple of smaller cut features, including a pit and a possible earlier ditch. Neither produced reliable dating evidence – the former one piece of potentially residual earlier post-medieval tile whilst the latter was quite sterile. It is also possible that both features had been truncated: there was little general build-up of deposits within the trench, under the late 19th century made ground.

Medieval evidence was limited to a small number of finds, mainly within much later contexts. These include a 12th-14th century pipkin handle in the upper made ground and a couple of peg tile fragments in mid 19th century channel fills.

In view of these results and lack of significant remains it is suggested that no further archaeological measures should be undertaken in relation to the proposed redevelopment.

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Fig 3 derived from a Utility Details survey by Sumo Services Ltd (April 2013)

1. Introduction

- 1.1** This report presents a summary of archaeological trial trenching carried out on land at Manor Primary School, Richardson Road, London Borough of Newham (centred at NGR TQ 39197 83294). The School is located to the southwest of the historic village of West Ham, and just to the southeast of the site of the medieval Stratford Langthorne Abbey (Fig 1).

The evaluation took place prior to extension works at the southwestern end of the main Victorian school building. The proposed development involves the construction of a new single storey dining hall, preparation area and store rooms, to occupy an area of approximately 330 square metres (*c* 17.0m by 19.4m in plan; Fig 2). At the present time the planning application for this extension has not been submitted.

Compass Archaeology undertook the evaluation fieldwork between the 17th and 19th February 2014.

- 1.2** A preliminary desk-based assessment of the site highlighted the potential for medieval and earlier post-medieval evidence, relating to the landholdings of Stratford Langthorne Abbey, and in particular to the line of the so-called Abbey Moat – a watercourse that survived until the mid 19th century (Fig 3; Compass Archaeology 2013a). This site falls just within an Archaeological Priority Area (referring to Stratford Langthorne Abbey), as defined by the Borough Council.
- 1.3** Following the compilation of the desk-based assessment English Heritage advised that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken. It was agreed that this should consist of a single trial trench, located proposed development within the centre of the proposed development footprint.

A Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the trench location and evaluation methodology was produced (Compass Archaeology 2013b).

2. Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Yinka Enirayetan, Schools Capital Commissioning Service, on behalf of the London Borough of Newham.

Thanks also to the School supervisor, Mr John Gullen, for his assistance whilst on site. Adam Single and Julie Patenaude (English Heritage GLAAS) were consulted at various stages prior to and during the fieldwork.

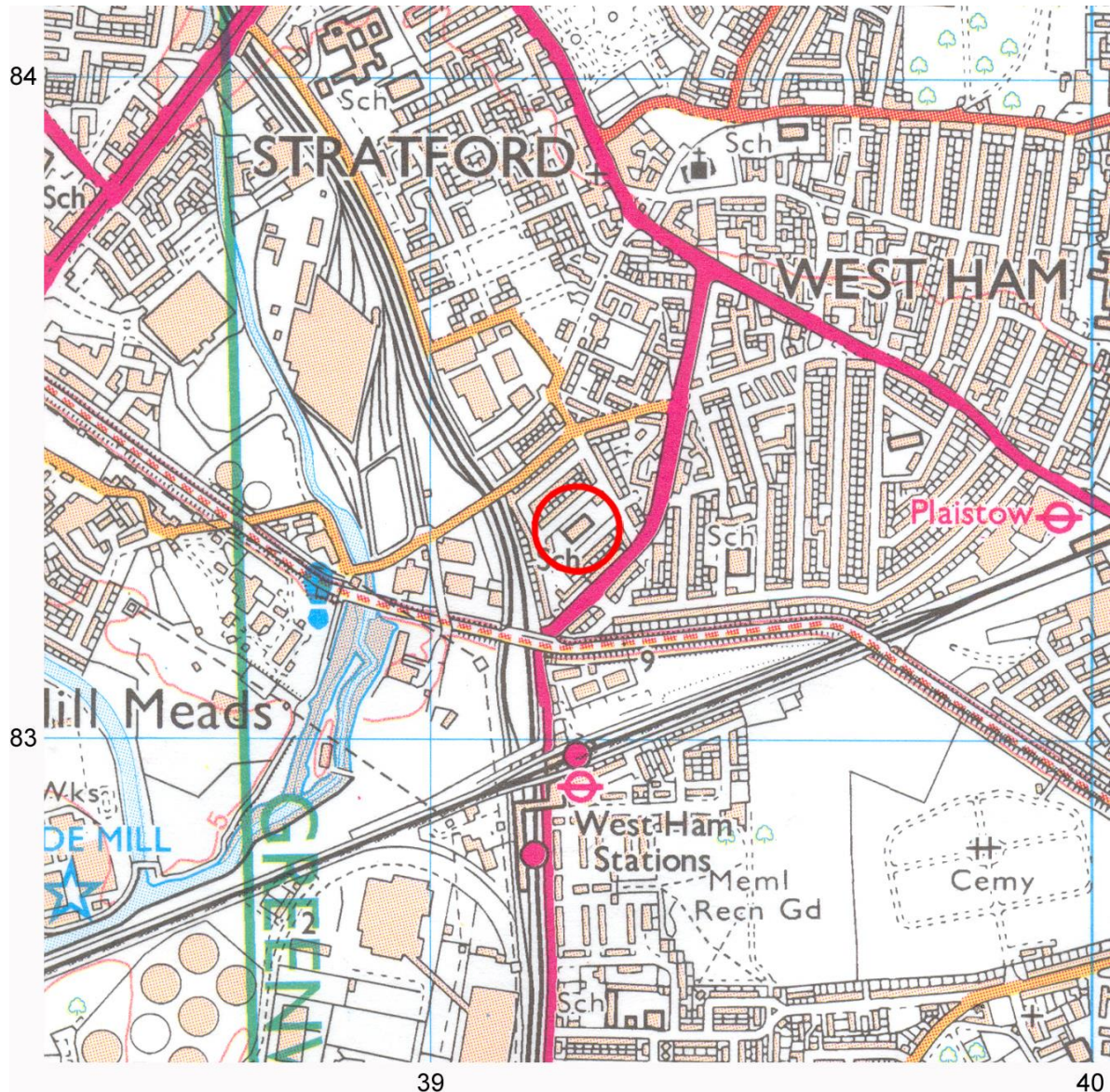


Fig 1: *General site location in relation to the 1: 25 000 Ordnance Survey map*

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3. Background

3.1 Location, topography and geology

3.1.1 The site is positioned in the southern part of West Ham, some 300m to the east of the Channelsea River and a similar distance to the north of West Ham Station (Fig.1). The School site is bounded by residential roads on all sides: Wakelin Road to the south, Pond Road to the west, Richardson Road to the north and Leywick Street to the east.

The School stands on quite level ground, at around 2.8m to 3.2m OD (rising slightly in the centre of the site).



Fig 2: Plan of the School site, showing the main buildings and (in green) the area of the proposed extension

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3.1.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS 1993 & 96) indicates that the site stands on Kempton Park Gravel (a River Terrace Deposit overlying London Clay). It is positioned just to the east of the more recent alluvial deposits from the Channelsea River.

Geotechnical investigations were undertaken by Site Analytical Services Ltd in July 2013, consisting of two boreholes and two trial-pits within the new build footprint, adjoining and to the southeast of the present main School building. These uncovered a general sequence of made ground containing gravel, ash, brick and tarmac fragments, overlying sandy gravel (Kempton Park Gravel) and thence London Clay – this last recorded at 3.8m to 4.3m beneath the modern ground surface.

There was a marked variation in the depth of made ground to the top of the Terrace Gravel – 2.2m in the borehole near the north-west corner of the proposed new build; 1.7m in the borehole in the southern-central area, and only 1.05m in the two test-pits

on the eastern side of proposed development. This appeared to reflect the presence of an historic drainage channel and/or a subsequent (19th century) ballast pit, both located towards the western half of the new Dining Hall (see also below 3.2.4 & 3.2.5).

3.2 Archaeology and history

The background to the site has been comprehensively discussed within the previous archaeological desk-based assessment (Compass Archaeology 2013a), and therefore is only briefly summarised within the main heading below.

Much of the archaeological evidence and perceived potential derives from excavations carried out during the construction of the Jubilee Line towards Stratford, which runs approximately north-south *c* 100m to the west of the evaluation site.

3.2.1 Prehistoric to Saxon

Little evidence for significant prehistoric activity or settlement has been found in the vicinity of the site, apart from a Bronze Age to Roman settlement uncovered at the Stratford Market Depot site. Only isolated and residual prehistoric finds were uncovered during the Jubilee Line Extension work. Consequently the potential for prehistoric remains on the present evaluation site was considered to be low to negligible.

3.2.2 Roman

Similarly, there is little evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the site, with only occasional pieces of pottery uncovered during the Jubilee Line work and the only other evidence being the possible agricultural/settlement activity at the Stratford Market Depot. The potential for Roman remains was therefore also be regarded as low to negligible.

3.2.3 Early Medieval

There is stronger evidence for early medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, excavations during the Jubilee Line construction having uncovered agricultural soils and ditches of this period (plus pits and posthole) that are believed to form part of an extensive field and drainage system.

3.2.4 Medieval

The site falls partly within the boundaries of Stratford Langthorne Abbey, a Savigniac foundation (AD 1135-1147), subsequently Cistercian and surviving until the Dissolution of the 16th century. Much evidence for this was uncovered during the excavations for the Jubilee Line, including probable remains of the infirmary hall some 75m to the north-west of the evaluation site. The conjectural layout of the Abbey places the site at the edge of the 'Outer Court', (also known as the Abbey Grange), straddling the eastern moat of the abbey, and partly in the 'Dovehouse Yard' – an area outside of the monastic enclosure, but probably part of the wider landholding (Fig 3).

Of particular note is the presumed line of the Abbey moat, which is shown passing through the western part of the site on a number of post-medieval maps (eg., Figs 4 & 5 below).

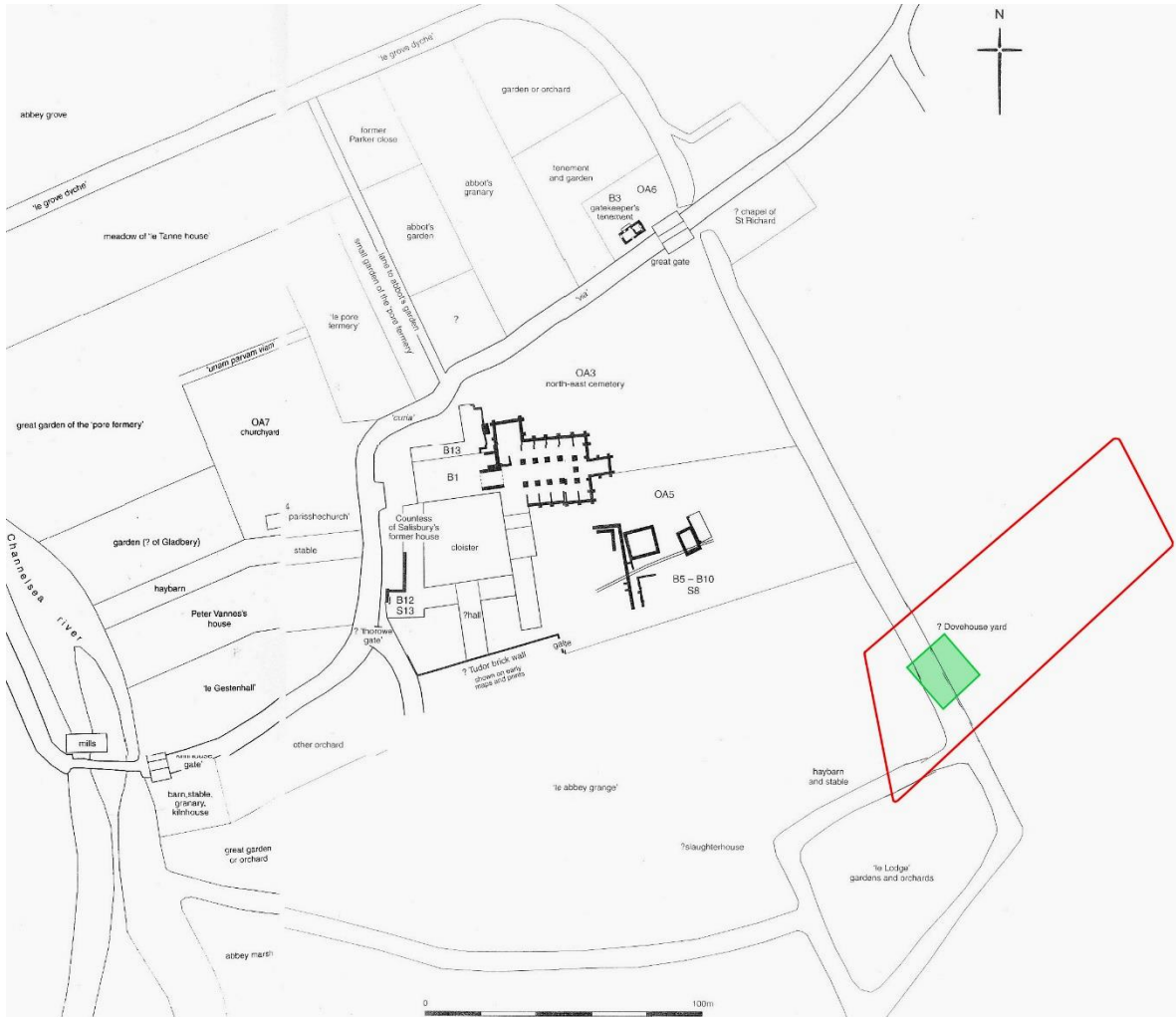
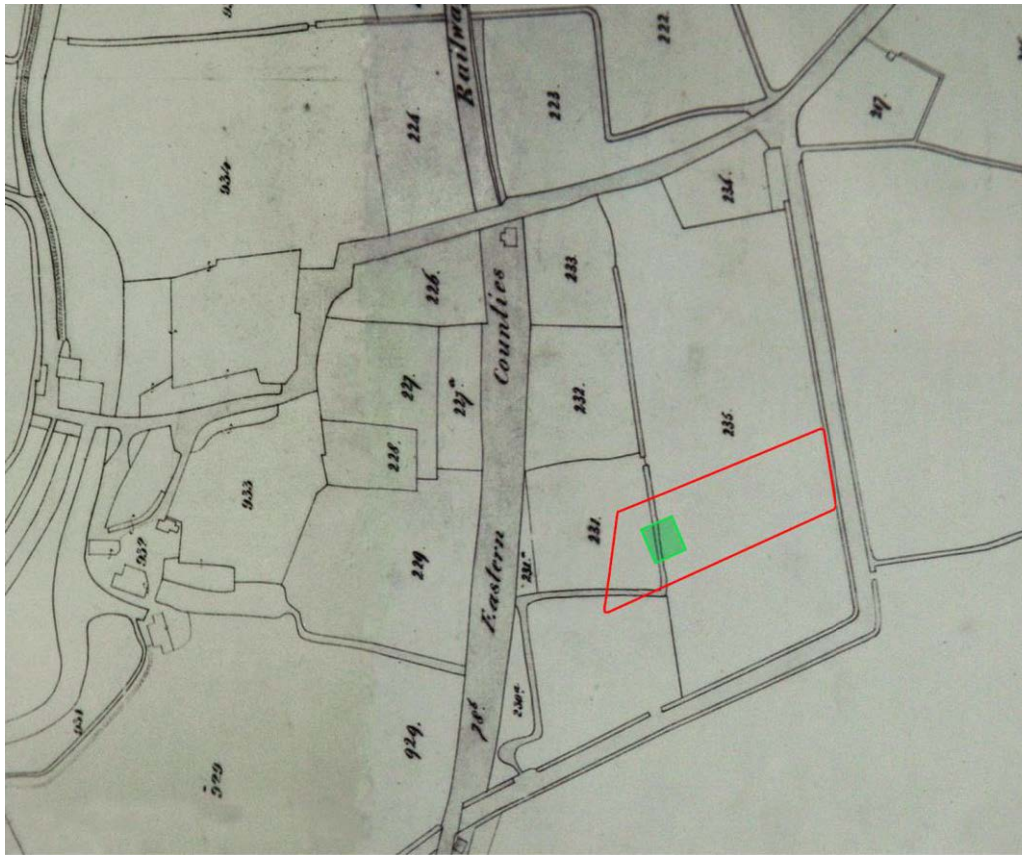


Fig 3: Reconstruction of the monastic precinct in the 16th century, with the School site and area of proposed development (in green) superimposed. From Barber 2004, 72-3

3.5 Post-Medieval

The area around the site remained largely open farmland until the mid 19th century, though thereafter rapidly developed for both industrial and residential use. At some point between the 1820s and early 1850s a large ballast pit was excavated immediately to the west of the site, although this appeared to skirt the line of the Abbey moat at its eastern edge (Fig.5).

The ballast pit was subsequently flooded, and probably remained as a pond of some sort until it was backfilled and reclaimed prior to the School being constructed in the 1890s.



Figs 4 & 5: The School site and area of proposed development superimposed on the West Ham Tithe map of 1853 (top) and Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1867

4. Aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation

4.1 The proposed development

The proposed redevelopment involves the construction of a single storey extension in the southwestern part of the site, adjoining the present school and covering an area of approximately 330square metres (Fig 2). At present there are no details of foundation design and a planning application is yet to be submitted.

An archaeological evaluation was recommended by English Heritage following compilation of the desk-based assessment (Compass Archaeology 2013a).

The protection of archaeological sites is a material planning consideration. An initial evaluation should be designed to provide all parties, particularly the Local Planning Authority, with sufficient material information upon which to base informed decisions, incorporating adequate heritage safeguards. Where an evaluation produces positive results safeguards will be applied; these would normally consist of either design modifications to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* or, where this is not achievable, archaeological rescue excavation in advance of development.

4.2 Archaeological research questions

The site presented an opportunity to address several research questions, based on the findings of the desk-based assessment:

- Is there any evidence for early medieval activity, and what is the nature of this?
- Is there any evidence relating to the medieval Stratford Langthorne Abbey, either finds or features?
- What evidence is there for the watercourse – the so-called Abbey Moat – that is marked on earlier and mid-19th century plans, and can this be dated or directly associated with the monastic plan?
- What is the level of recent disturbance, and does this include the eastern side of the ballast pit that is recorded on mid 19th century plans?
- At what levels do archaeological and/or geological deposits survive across the site?

5. Methodology

5.1 The fieldwork and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with the English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards for Archaeological Work*, July 2009) and those of the Institute for Archaeologists. Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute. A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced and agreed prior to the start of fieldwork.

Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team had valid CSCS Cards (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required.

5.2 The fieldwork consisted of a single trial trench measuring *c* 10m by 2m in plan, located within the area of the proposed development (Fig.6).

Initial breaking of the tarmac and clearance of the trench was undertaken by a mechanical excavator (JCB 3CX with ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision). Initial depth of excavation was about 1.5m: later 19th century made ground deposits and undifferentiated horizons were removed to reveal archaeological features and natural deposits, including a significant spread of dark waterlaid material at the western end of the trench. The exposed deposits and features were then cleaned, photographed and recorded in plan and section by the on-site archaeologists.

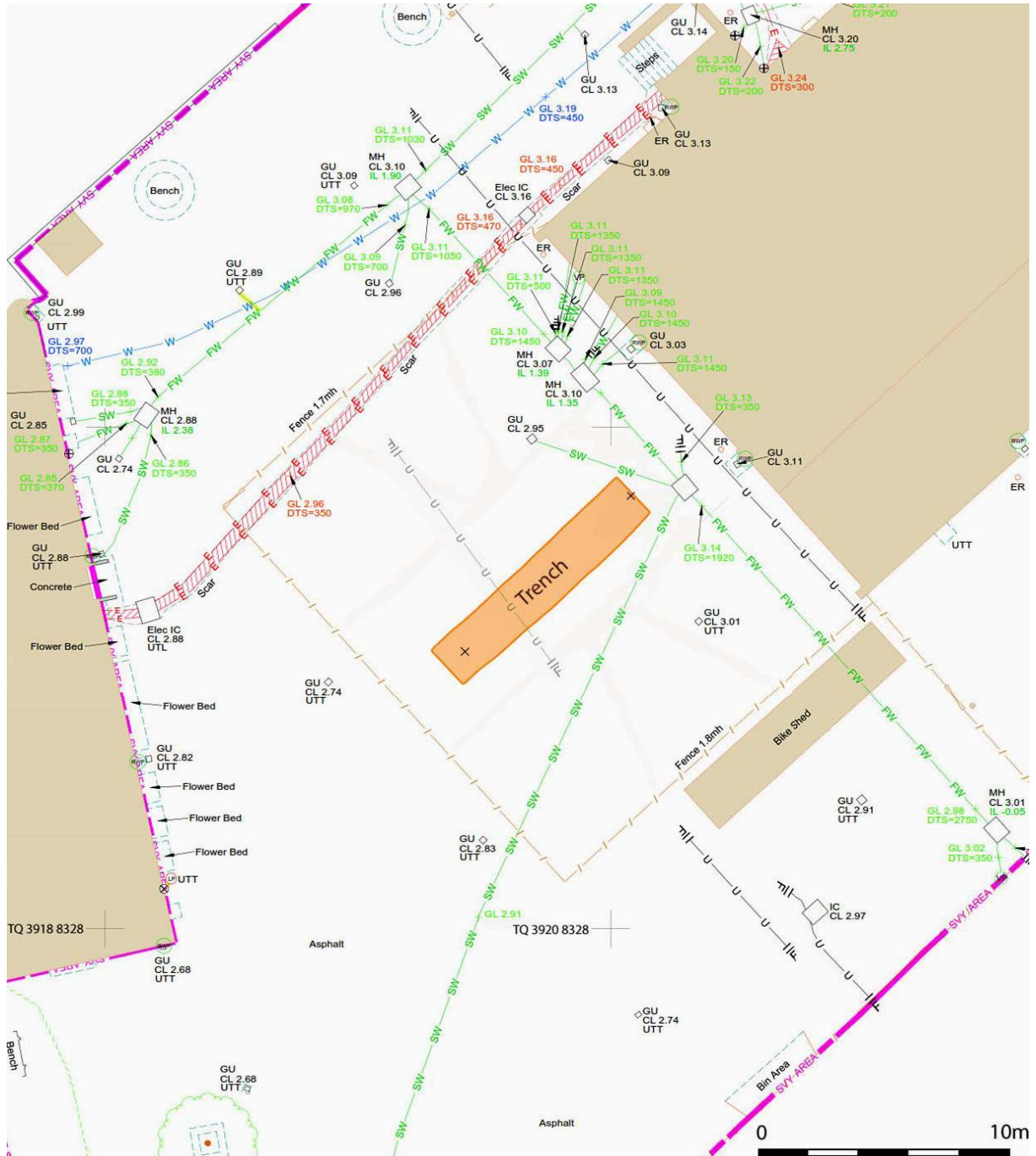


Fig 6: Plan showing the evaluation trench location within the western part of the School grounds
 Derived from an Utility Details survey by Sumo Services Ltd (April 2013)

5.3 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan and section (generally at a scale of 1:20). The recording system used followed the MoL Site Manual for on-site work. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography as appropriate.

The trench position was located on the site topographic and services survey, which is itself already referenced to OS Grid and Level data). The resultant plan can therefore also be directly related to the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map.

The records from the work have been allocated the site code: MRP14. An ordered and indexed site archive will be compiled in line with the MoL *Guidelines* and will be deposited in the LAARC.

6. The archaeological field evaluation

6.1 Summary

The evaluation trench was dug from the present playground (tarmac) surface, at a level of about or just over 3.0m OD. The upper deposits [1] and [3] consisted of some 0.6m to 1.2m of late 19th century made ground, which sealed an earlier land surface [4].

The deposit forming context [4] covered the whole trench, in the centre merging into natural silt [15]. Towards the eastern end of the trench it overlay other features and deposits [10], [12], *etc.*, whilst to the west it formed the uppermost fill within a substantial cut [9].

6.2 List of recorded contexts

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
1	Two principal deposits separated by a thin band of light grey mortar. Well compacted, the upper and lower layers predominantly brick rubble & pebbles in mid-dark brown sandy silt, greyer with less rubble to east	Made ground with possible intermediate working surface. Probably associated with and closely preceding construction of the present School.	Early 1890s
2	Line of broken pottery (mainly stoneware) crossing trench, c 250mm wide by 150mm deep. Appeared to be laid down as part of (rather than subsequently cut into) upper part of [1]	Rudimentary French drain.	Early 1890s
3	Concreted & in places very solid deposit containing brick rubble, pebbles and high percentage ferrous debris. Overlain by a thin & softer layer of dark grey sandy silty. Seals underlying surface [4]	Appears to be the primary layer of made ground associated with development of site and construction of the present School. Overlain by probable temporary working surface	Early 1890s
4	Firm fairly dark grey silty deposit. In the centre/east of trench forms a layer c 100 to 200mm thick, merging into underlying deposits [10/12] and natural [15]. To the west it drops & thickens over partly infilled cut [9]	In origin probably a waterlaid deposit, forming final fill of water channel [9] and spilling out over the adjacent low-lying ground	Mid-later 19 th century
5	Dark grey silty deposit with occasional organic traces plus scattered fragments of post-med brick, some peg tile and stone	Principal fill within the water channel [9]; probably waterlaid	Mid-later 19 th century
6	Mid brown silty sand/gravel with some darker grey silt lensing plus occasional brick & tile inclusions, on the eastern side of channel cut [9]	Slumped/disturbed deposit, mix of natural & some waterlaid material, presumably resulting from erosion of the side/bank of the channel	Mid 19 th century

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
7	Similar to [5] but more organic traces and slightly darker grey with some brown patches. Occasional fragments of ceramic building material	Lower waterlaid fill across bed of channel [9]	Mid 19 th century
8	Thin and localised layer of sterile buff-coloured fine sand	Primary usage deposit at base of water channel [9]	?Mid 19 th century
9	Fairly steep sided, flat-bottomed cut into natural deposits [15] & [16], crossing the western end of the trench approx. NW to SE and up to 1.2m deep	Only partly exposed, but is clearly part of the drainage channel or 'moat' shown on mid 19 th century surveys	19 th century; ?recut of earlier feature
10	Mid brown silty sand with pebbles, occasional stone fragments (chalk and one piece of Kentish Rag), peg tile & charcoal	Fill within cut [11]	Uncertain; peg tile finds ?early post-med
11	A roughly semi-circular/ bowl-shaped cut adjoining the northern section, up to 0.5m deep	Probably part of a pit, but continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation	See above
12	Mixed mid orange-brown silty sand with scattered pebbles/gravel	A possible reworked/disturbed deposit – may also truncate underlying feature [13]/[14]	?Post-medieval; no direct dating
13	Light grey sterile slightly sandy silt with occasional pebbles	Fill within cut [14]	No dating evidence
14	Shallow linear feature crossing the eastern end of trench, c 200-300mm deep, sloping sides onto flat base. Also taken to include a smaller adjoining cut to the east, between main feature and edge of excavation	Possibly the truncated base of a ditch or similar, plus ?associated and smaller feeder channel to the east	“ “
15	Sterile light orange-brown slightly sandy silt	Natural; possible alluvial deposit on the eastern side of the Channelsea River floodplain	–
16	Light brown sand plus med-fine gravel	Natural River Terrace Deposit (BGS indicates Kempton Park Gravel)	–
17	Light grey sandy silt, indistinguishable from [13] but contained within an adjoining and smaller cut	Fill within cut [14]	No dating evidence

6.3 Detailed description of deposits & features

6.3.1 The lowest deposit in the trench was represented by the surface of the River Terrace sandy gravel [16]. This was truncated in several areas by archaeological features but in the centre and eastern corner of the trench was sealed by a natural silt [15], presumably alluvium within the Channelsea floodplain (the Geological Survey shows

the boundary just to the west of the site). This latter deposit was some 200mm to 300mm thick and (where not cut away by subsequent features) was directly overlain by the final archaeological layer [4]. There were no intermediate deposits or signs of a developed soil profile, and it is possible that such deposits – including perhaps the surface of [15] – have been truncated.

- 6.3.2.** Near the eastern end of the trench the natural was cut by a shallow (although possibly truncated) linear feature [14], some 0.8m to 1.0m wide and 200mm to 300mm deep. This might represent the lower part of a ditch or similar – there was also a smaller cut adjoining the eastern side of the main feature at right angles, some 0.4m wide and possibly a feeder channel. The light grey silty fill within these two cuts ([13] & [17]) was apparently contiguous, but did not produce any finds or dateable material.
- 6.3.3.** Both these cuts and the fills [13]/[17] were overlain by a thick (*c* 400mm+) mixed silty sand deposit [12]. It is not clear what this represents, although possibly an area of disturbance/reworking that has truncated the underling features.
- 6.3.4.** Layer [12] in turn appeared to have been cut to the west by a pit [11] – possibly roughly circular in plan, although only one side was exposed within the area of excavation. The fill of this feature [10] was not well dated – it produced one fragment of possibly early post-medieval peg tile, which may be residual.
- 6.3.5** The major feature in the trench was the cut [9] and associated fills [4] to [8] (see Figs 10 & 13). This ran across the western end of the trench, although its western side lay beyond the limit of excavation, so the overall width was not determined. However, a slot some 3.5m long was dug through the exposed fills along the northern side of the trench. This revealed a profile with a fairly steep eastern side descending to a flat base, with overall depth about 1.2m

This feature is clearly part of the drainage channel or ‘moat’ shown on mid 19th century surveys (*cf.* Figs 4 & 5), and is believed to be of monastic origin – defining the Outer Court or ‘Abbey Grange’ of Stratford Langthorne Abbey. In a low-lying area such as this, at about 2.0m OD before the late 19th century build-up, such a feature would presumably also have had a valuable role in land drainage.

Finds from the fills indicated a 19th century date, in the case of the principal deposits [4] and [5] post-1830. The feature may be of medieval and monastic origin, but even if so it had obviously been cleaned out or recut at a much later date – indeed, this may have been quite a regular occurrence to maintain the drainage system.

- 6.3.6.** The uppermost fill of the drainage channel [4] continued to the east to form a general deposit sealing the contexts described above – pit [11]/fill [10], plus layers [12] and [15]. As noted in 6.3.1 above, it is possible that some truncation has taken place: there was no previous build-up of deposits in the centre of the trench, or earlier land surface potentially associated with the cut [11].
- 6.3.7** The surface of layer [4] was sealed by made ground deposits [3] and then [1]. Together these increased in thickness to the southwest (over the earlier water channel [9]), from some 0.6m to up to 1.2m. The deposits are probably associated with the

development of the site as a School in the early-mid 1890s, forming a preliminary build up/levelling of the ground surface.

Layer [1] also included a rather rudimentary French drain, basically a line of broken coarse pottery (mainly stoneware) that appeared to have been laid at the same time as the main deposit. This feature was not really visible in section, although it does appear on the earlier Utility Details survey (Fig 6) as an unknown (U) line.



Fig 7: *General view of the evaluation trench looking northeast, with the main School building in the background*



Fig 8: Detailed view of the evaluation trench looking northeast, showing in the foreground the dark silty channel fill [5] and beyond this the exposed natural sandy gravel [16] (1m scale)



Fig 9: General view of the evaluation trench looking to the southwest, with the unexcavated gully [14] cut into natural gravel and crossing the trench in the foreground

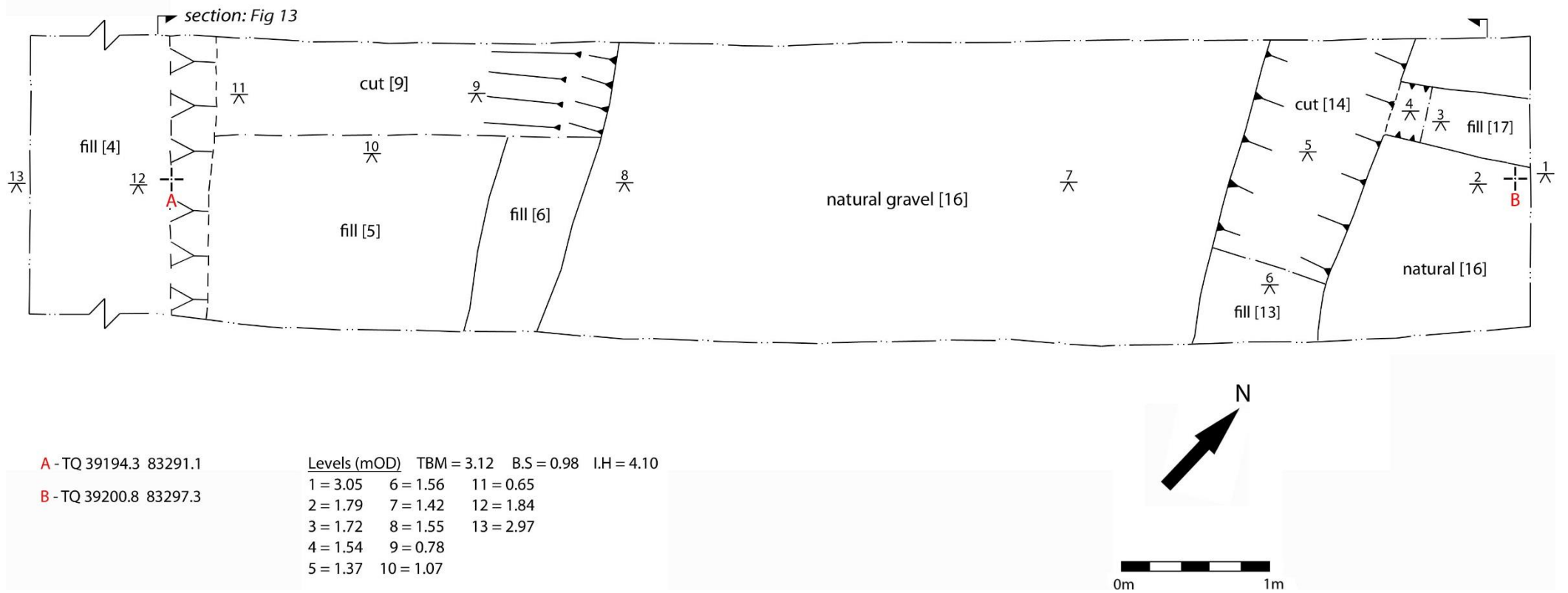


Fig 10: Plan of the evaluation trench, showing the principal features and deposits plus the location of the section drawing in Fig.13



Fig 11: View of the evaluation trench looking approximately north, with water channel cut [9] and fills in plan and section in the foreground (1m scale)



Fig 12: View of the trench from the other end, looking approximately northwest. The thick made ground deposits between the modern tarmac and black silty layer (c 0.6m to 1.2m) probably closely preceded the 1890s School construction

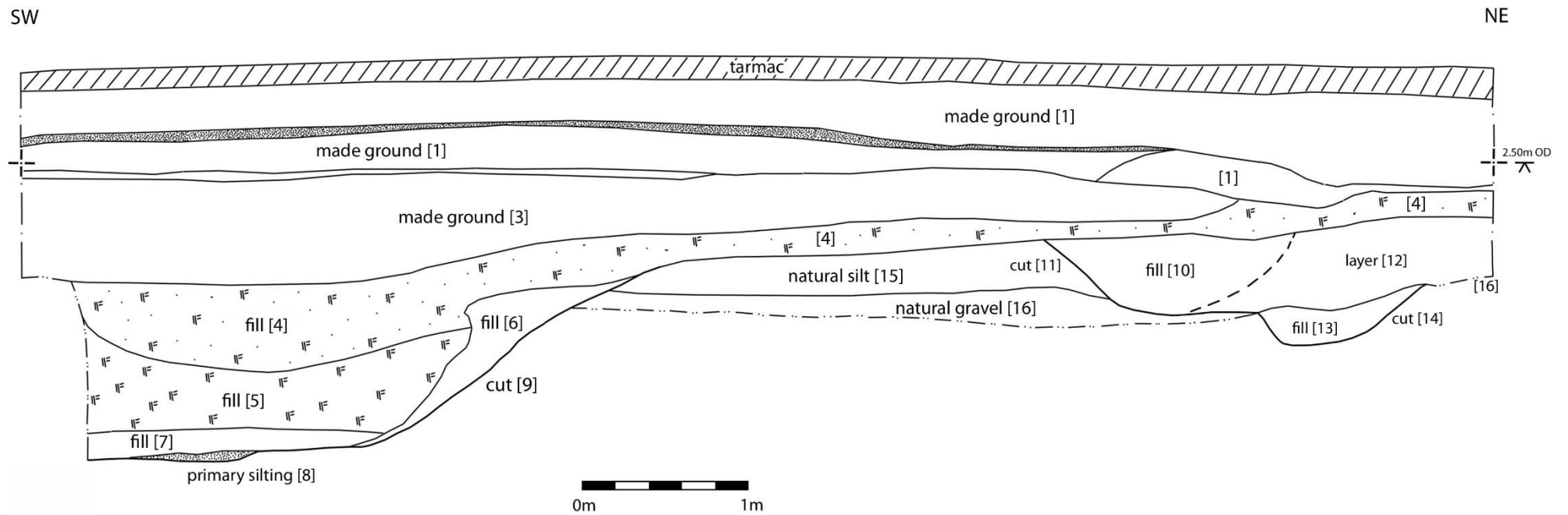


Fig 13: *The southeast facing section of the trench (see Fig 10 for exact location). This also shows the considerable depth of late 19th century made ground [1] and [3], sealing the earlier surface and channel fill [4]*



Fig 14: *View to northwest, showing the excavated slot through the water channel [9] plus associated dark silty fills exposed in section to the rear*



Fig 15: *A further view of the excavated channel looking west, with late 19th century made ground from just above the top of the 1m scale*



Fig 16: *The eastern end of the trench, showing the shallow linear feature [14] after excavation, plus the small gully and fill [17] to the rear left*



Fig 17: *View looking north, excavated cut [14] plus fill [13] in section & [17] to right*

7. Assessment of the results of the evaluation

The archaeological evaluation has provided an opportunity to address a number of research questions that were raised by the results of the preliminary Desk-based Assessment (see 4.2 above). The responses to these are outlined below:

- *Is there any evidence for early medieval activity, and what is the nature of this?*
There was no evidence for early medieval activity, either finds or *in situ* features.
- *Is there any evidence relating to the medieval Stratford Langthorne Abbey, either finds or features?*

Medieval evidence was limited to a small number of finds, generally present within much later contexts. These include the 12th-14th century pipkin handle in the late 19th century made ground [1], a couple of peg tile fragments in slightly earlier 19th century channel fills [5] and [6], and potential medieval stone also in context [5].

- *What evidence is there for the watercourse – the so-called Abbey Moat – that is marked on earlier and mid-19th century plans, and can this be dated or directly associated with the monastic plan?*

The line and eastern side of the watercourse [9] was exposed and recorded during the evaluation. However, finds from the fills [4] to [7] indicated a 19th century date, much of it post-1830. It is possible that the feature is of medieval and monastic origin, but any conclusive evidence has been removed by thorough clearing out and/or recutting at a much later date.

- *What is the level of recent disturbance, and does this include the eastern side of the ballast pit that is recorded on mid 19th century plans?*

There was no evidence for recent disturbance, or any sign of the 19th century ballast pit within the evaluation area – this latter evidently being located slightly further to the west.

- *At what levels do archaeological and/or geological deposits survive across the site?*

The highest archaeological level was represented by the surface of layer [4], the buried 19th century (pre-development) land surface. This was exposed some 0.75m to 1.3m below the present ground surface (*c* 2.3m OD to 1.8m OD).

The surface of the natural silt [15] was at about 2.05m OD to 1.9m OD, with River Terrace gravel some 200mm to 300mm lower.

8. Conclusions & recommendations

- ### 8.1
- This evaluation exposed some archaeological features and deposits, but these were largely (if not entirely) of 19th century date. In particular, the line of the so-called Abbey moat was recorded at the southwestern end of the trench, but finds indicate infilling after 1830. The feature *may* derive from a monastic original, but was evidently cleared out &/or recut in the earlier 1800s.

In view of these results and lack of any significant remains it is suggested that no further archaeological measures should be undertaken in relation to the proposed redevelopment, and therefore no condition on a successful planning application.

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Appendix I: The pottery

(Paul Blinkhorn)

The pottery assemblage comprised 15 sherds with a total weight of 866g. It was post-medieval, and mostly of modern date, other than a single large sherd of residual medieval material (from later 19th century made ground, context [1]). Other finds were from the upper and central fills of the water channel [9] (contexts [4] & [5]). The assemblage was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

ENGS: English stoneware, 1700-1900. 4 sherds, 322g.

HORT: Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 2 sherds, 152g.

LOND: London-type ware, early/mid 12th – mid 14th century. 1 sherd, 182g.

PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580 – 1900. 2 sherds, 153g.

TPW: Transfer-printed Whiteware (underglaze), 1830-1900. 6 sherds, 57g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	LOND		PMR		ENGS		TPW		HORT		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1	182					2	11	1	133	19thC
2			1	132	3	308					19thC
4					1	14	3	42			19thC
5			1	21			1	4	1	19	19thC
Totals	1	182	2	153	4	322	6	57	2	152	

The sherd of LOND from context [1] is the near-complete handle from a pipkin – a typical product of the ‘high’ medieval tradition in the area, with the form and size of the handle suggesting a date of the late 13th to early 14th century (Pearce *et al* 1985, fig. 8). The sherd is in very good condition, with little sign of abrasion despite being redeposited in a modern context, and appears to have not been subjected to significant transportation since its original disposal.

Appendix II: Building material *(Sue Pringle)*

A total of twenty pieces of building material (17 ceramic plus 3 stone fragments) were kept during the evaluation. All the material was recovered from the lower deposits, primarily the fills of the water channel [9] at the western end of the trench – contexts [4], [5], [6] and [7].

There were a few residual fragments of medieval roof tile (contexts [5] & [6]), and some stone of possible medieval date, but most of the material was post-medieval. In the case of contexts [4], [5] and [6] this complements the pot &/or clay pipe, although the primary dark silty fill [7] did not produce any other finds. Likewise the potentially early post-medieval tile was the only dateable material from context [10].

There is no recommendation to illustrate or retain any of the material, following this record.

Context number	Context cbm date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	e date for type	l date for type
4	1630-1850	PM	2275	pantile	1	64	0	0	0		-	1630	1850
4	1630-1850	PM	2276	peg	1	148	0	0	0		-	1480	1850
5	1770-1900 resid med	PM	2276	peg	2	114	0	0	0		-	1480	1850
5	1770-1900 resid med	M	2587?	roof tile	1	69	0	0	16	A, Rd	Diagonal abrasion on one broken edge	1240	1450
5	1770-1900 resid med	PM	3033	brick	1	707	116+	95+	60	M	Indented margins; lime mortar on top surface	1450	1700
5	1770-1900 resid med	PM	3033?	brick	3	292	0	0	50	V, Rd, H	Conjoined	1450	1700
5	1770-1900 resid med	PM	3032	brick	1	792	97+	102	66	Rd, S, A	Unfrogged; worn on top surface - re-used as cobble?	1650	1900
5	1770-1900 resid med	PM	3032	brick	1	402	0	0	65		Shallow frog (part)	1750	1850
5	1770-1900 resid med	PM	3035	brick	1	322	69+	c.10 2	61+	Rd, V	Flake; top face reduced and vitrified	1770	1940
5	1770-1900 resid med	M?	3107	block	1	444	98+	90+	66+		Fragment of Reigate stone - tooled on 3 faces	1050	1590
5	1770-1900 resid med	M/PM	3109	slab	1	211	66+	63+	33		Fine-grained, well-packed oolitic limestone - Ketton Stone? (MoL code 3124)	1066	1900

Context number	Context cbm date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	e date for type	l date for type
6	1600-1800	PM	3033	brick	1	98	98	0	0	A	Flake	1450	1700
6	1600-1800	M	2271	peg	1	105	105	0	12	A, Rd	-	1180	1800
6	1600-1800	PM	2276	peg	2	175	175	0	0		Polygonal nail-hole x 1; square nail-hole x 1	1480	1800
6	1600-1800	PM	2850?	floor tile	1	102	102	0	30		Unglazed; knife-cut bevel (fabric not checked but probably Flemish)	1600	1800
7	1480-1800	PM	3033	brick	1	411	0	0	55	A, M	Unfrogged	1450	1700
7	1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	4	315	0	0	13	M x 1	3 conjoin. Early type – fairly fine moulding sand	1480	1800
7	1480-1800	M/PM	2586	peg	1	141	0	0	15	Rd	Slightly reduced surface; nail-hole large and messy - prob round. Early post-med type	1450	1700
10	1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	1	122	0	0	0		Part round nail-hole x 1; moulding sand is not very fine – could be early post-med tile	1480	1800
10	1480-1800	?	3105	rubble-stone	1	151	0	0	0	A	Abraded and degraded lump of Kentish Ragstone	-	-

Appendix III: Clay tobacco pipe

A total of eight pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, from three contexts – one residual bowl in the later 19th century made ground [1], and elsewhere recovered from the two lower fills of the water channel [9]. In the latter deposits the pipe provides some complementary dating to the post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material, but is otherwise of no particular significance.

Details of the assemblage are as follows:

Context	Description
1	Bowl. Undecorated, fairly thick-walls, both sides of foot marked in relief with a crown above a ?Maltese cross. Most closely resembles Type 25 in Atkinson & Oswald's typology of London clay pipes (Atkinson & Oswald 1969). Probably earlier in the period, <i>c</i> 1700-1740
5	One side of a bowl; plain and unmarked. Broadly similar to the above but thinner walls so probably slightly later, <i>c</i> 1740-70
	Stem fragment; <i>c</i> 41 mm by 7-8mm (length x diam.)
	“ “ <i>c</i> 39mm by 7-8mm
	“ “ <i>c</i> 20mm by 6mm
6	Stem fragment; <i>c</i> 61 mm by 7-8mm (length x diam.)
	“ “ <i>c</i> 38mm by 3.5-4.5mm (includes mouthpiece)
	“ “ <i>c</i> 28mm by 8.5mm

Appendix III: OASIS Data Collection form

OASIS ID: [compassa1-173752](#)

Project details

Project name	Manor Primary School
Short description of the project	<p>One trial trench was dug prior to construction of a new school hall. The site lies south of the historic centre of West Ham and just to the southeast of the medieval Stratford Langthorne Abbey. The evaluation area was also crossed by the so-called Abbey Moat - a watercourse recorded in the 19th century but of probable monastic origin, marking the extent of the Outer Court. The lower part of the trench revealed some archaeological features/deposits, cut into and overlying natural Terrace gravel. These included the line of the moat: although the full width was not exposed its eastern side and line were recorded, and a 3.5m slot dug through the predominantly dark silty fills. However, finds from the channel indicated a mid 19th century date. The feature may be of medieval origin, but if so evidence had been removed by clearing and recutting in the 1800s. This may have been a regular occurrence to maintain drainage - before the late 19th century the surrounding land was very low, at c 2.0m OD. The upper channel fill and a post-medieval pit were sealed by 19th century made ground up to 1.2m thick - probable preparation for the construction of the School in the mid 1890s. Medieval evidence was limited to a few residual finds, including a pipkin handle in the upper made ground and a couple of peg tile fragments in 19th century channel fills.</p>
Project dates	Start: 17-02-2014 End: 19-02-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MRP14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	WATER CHANNEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework – NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM WEST HAM Manor Primary School
Postcode	E15 3BA
Study area	330.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 39197 83294 51.5308731288 0.00699502522973 51 31 51 N 000 00 25 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.90m Max: 2.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Type of sponsor /funding body	Borough Council
Name of sponsor /funding body	London Borough of Newham

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	MRP14
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	MRP14
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	MRP14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Manor Primary School, Richardson Road E15 3BA, LB of Newham. An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Potter, G
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ
Description	In-house spiral bound report, 36 pages incl. 17 illustrations and plates. Details the background and circumstances of the project, provides description of evaluation trench findings and specialist finds reports.

Entered by Geoff Potter (mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 12 March 201

Appendix IV: *London Archaeologist* round-up

Site Address:	Manor Primary School, Richardson Road E15 3BA, London Borough of Newham
Project type:	Evaluation
Dates of fieldwork:	17 th – 19 th February 2014
Site code:	MRP14
NGR:	TQ 39197 83294
Funding body:	Newham Borough Council

A single trial trench was dug prior to the construction of a new school dining hall.

The site is located south of the historic centre of West Ham and just to the southeast of the medieval Stratford Langthorne Abbey. The western side of the evaluation area was crossed by the so-called Abbey Moat – a watercourse recorded in the mid 19th century but of probable monastic origin, marking the extent of the Outer Court.

The lower part of the trench revealed some archaeological features and deposits, cut into and overlying natural River Terrace gravel. These included the line of the Abbey moat: although the full width of the channel was not exposed its eastern side and approximate NW-SE line were recorded, and a slot some 3.5 long dug through the predominantly dark silty fills.

However, finds from the channel indicated a mid 19th century date. The feature may be of medieval origin, but if so any evidence had been removed by thorough clearing and recutting in the 1800s. Indeed, this may have been a regular occurrence to maintain drainage – before the late 19th century the surrounding land appears quite low-lying, at about 2.0m OD.

The upper channel fill and a post-medieval pit were sealed by late 19th century made ground up to 1.2m thick – probably preparation for the construction of the School in the mid 1890s. Medieval evidence was limited to a few mainly residual finds, including a pipkin handle in the upper made ground and a couple of peg tile fragments in mid 19th century channel fills.