

LAND AT 2-10 RICHMOND STREET
Plaistow, E13.

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SITE CODE: RIC 07

SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 4043 8324

PLANNING REF: 05/00586/FUL

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

5-7 SOUTHWARK STREET

LONDON SE1 1RQ

Telephone: 020 7403 9660

Facsimile: 020 7403 9661

e-mail: mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk

Colin Reid BA (Hons)

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Summary

The archaeological evaluation took place between January 3rd and January 9th 2007. The work was carried out as part of the planning process prior to redevelopment of the site.

It was considered that there was a high potential for medieval and post-medieval finds and features, as the site is situated in the centre of the historic village of Plaistow. There was a low potential for finds from any other period.

The evaluation consisted of 4 trenches measuring 1.6m wide by 20 to 30m in length, and 2 trenches measuring 1.6m wide by 10m and 15m respectively. There were no major finds or evidence for significant activity, although finds and features of later medieval, post-medieval and modern date were recorded. There were no prehistoric, Roman or Saxon remains, and only one residual early medieval potsherd.

Potential late medieval/early post-medieval activity was represented by a possible gravel extraction pit in the southeastern part of the site, plus a few residual potsherds. 17th or 18th century activity was indicated by several cut features: these included one large pit and a possible gravel extraction trench near the northwestern corner of the site.

Other features and finds were mainly of 19th century or later date, and included footings for 19th century houses that were also located in the northwest part of the site. Smaller linear features elsewhere may also have been structural, or possibly dug for horticultural purposes.

Natural deposits of sandy silt (?brickearth) and Flood Plain Gravel were exposed in all six trenches, the former being more evident in the western part of the site and apparently overlying the Gravels.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation, which took place on land at 2-10 Richmond Street, Plaistow, E13, from January 3rd to January 9th 2007.

The site is located on vacant land to the rear of properties fronting Richmond Street and Plaistow High Street, centred at NGR TQ 4043 8324

1.2 The initial project design proposed that an area of 208 square metres be investigated for potential archaeology, representing approximately 5% of the 0.4ha directly affected by the development. This was to comprise 5 trial trenches located across the development site. However, to allow access to and from site for the JCB excavator and site office, Trench 5 was divided into two separate trenches (Trenches 5 and 6). The total area of land being investigated and the general positioning of the trenches remained the same, though a gap of some 10 metres was left between Trenches 5 and 6 to accommodate plant. Trench 4 was also moved a short distance to the southeast along its projected line to avoid an *in situ* tree.

The excavated trenches comprised 4 trenches measuring 1.6m wide and 25-30m in length, and 2 trenches measuring 1.6m wide by 10m and 15m in length respectively. The trenches were excavated down to the natural surface, either a sandy silt (?brickearth) or Flood Plain Gravel by machine using a ditching bucket. This was followed by hand excavation and recording of deposits and features.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

2.1 The archaeological brief

The accepted brief for archaeological evaluation is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment (English Heritage, *Model Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*).

Thus the objective will be to establish information on as many of the research questions as possible, whilst primarily answering the terms of the brief which is to provide information on which decisions can be taken as to the need for any further archaeological action (eg, preservation *in situ* or archaeological rescue excavation), or for no further action.

2.2 Archaeological research questions

The site presents an opportunity to address a number of research questions posed in the desk-based assessment (Section 3. Assessment of Risk).

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, either *in situ* or residual?
- Is there any evidence for Romano-British or early medieval activity and can the nature of this be defined?
- Is there evidence for later medieval and earlier post-medieval land use/activity?

- Can later post-medieval remains be related to the rear of properties fronting onto the High Street, Richmond Street or North Street?

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Initial clearance of the trial trenches was undertaken by a JCB excavator working under archaeological supervision. Topsoil, dump and subsoil layers were removed by machine down to the level of the natural Drift deposits.

Following initial machine clearance archaeological deposits and features were selectively excavated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence.

3.2 Archaeological contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and where necessary drawn in plan and/or section. The trench positions were recorded onto the general site survey plan, and related with appropriate accuracy to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were derived from an OS Bench Mark (value 6.64m OD) located on the Library Building, North Street.

The recording system used follows 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 photography.

3.3 The fieldwork records have been allocated the site code: RIC07 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. An ordered and indexed site archive will be compiled in line with the MoL *Guidelines* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archive.

3.4 The objective of the evaluation was to define the character, extent and significance of potential remains, and to recover dating and environmental evidence, rather than to fully excavate.

4. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The proposed evaluation consisted of 6 trial trenches covering a total area of some 208 square metres (Figure 1). Trenches 1-4 measured 1.6m wide by 25 to 30m in length. Trench 5 and 6 measured 1.6m wide by 10m and 15m respectively. In total, 5% of the 0.4 hectares affected by the development was sampled by trial trenching.

4.1 Trench 1

The trench was located in the northeast of the site, running in an east-west direction with measurements of 1.6m wide by 25m in length. Sod, topsoil and subsoil layers were removed by machine from a pre-excavation level of 6.24m OD at the western end, sloping slightly to 6.31m OD at the eastern end. The natural deposit of sandy silt and Flood Plain Gravel [C23] was exposed approximately 0.75m below the present ground level, at a fairly level 5.44m OD across the base of the trench.

The exposed trench profile reflected how the land has been affected by 19th century and later development. The natural was overlain by a clean dark orange subsoil layer [C22] approximately 0.3m thick, which in turn was truncated by a reworked topsoil layer

[C21] about 0.45m thick. The topsoil contained a large amount of building rubble that may relate to the 19th century houses that occupied the site just to the west.

The trench contained a single cut feature [C5; fill C6], a small sub-circular cut with measurements of 0.5m by 0.7m by 0.72m deep, containing 19th century pottery, clay pipe stem fragments and post-medieval CBM. The pit probably functioned as a rubbish pit.

There were no further significant features or finds. The trench also contained a dump of building materials, again presumably related to the demolition of the 19th century houses. This modern material was recorded in plan but not investigated further.

4.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located by the eastern boundary of the site running in a northeast – southwest direction and measuring 1.6m wide by 30m in length. The present ground surface was recorded at 6.17m OD at the southwest end of the trench, sloping slightly to 6.27m at the northeast end of the trench.

The sod, topsoil and subsoil layers were removed to the level of the natural Flood Plain Gravel [C23]. This was exposed *c* 0.9m below present ground at 5.23m OD at the southwest end of the trench. The overlying subsoil [C22] was approximately 0.1m thick and was truncated by a reworked and also heavily truncated topsoil layer [C21] approximately 0.3m thick. Overlying the topsoil was a layer of gravel and hardcore which probably represents a foundation/levelling layer for the running track that occupied the site from the early 1960's.

There were no significant features or finds. The trench contained several dumps of modern material from which dating evidence was recovered. They were recorded in plan but were not recorded any further due to their modern nature. The sequence of deposits reflects how the land was developed from the 19th century to recent times.

4.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the centre of the site measuring 1.6m wide by 25m in length and orientated in a northeast – southwest direction. The present ground surface was recorded at a fairly even 6.35m OD across the trench.

The sod, topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to expose the natural Flood Plain Gravel deposit [C23]. This became visible approximately 1.0m below present ground level, at 4.98m OD at the northwest end of the trench rising to 5.35m OD at the southeast end. The natural was overlain by a light brown subsoil layer [C22] *c* 0.4m thick and containing occasional brick and tile fragments. The subsoil layer was truncated by a foundation/levelling layer presumably for the running track, similar to that seen in Trench 2.

The trench contained several cut features. Two sub-circular possible post-hole features [C1] and [C3] were located at the northeast end of the trench, situated 1m apart. [C1] had principle measurements of 0.45m wide by 0.65m in length with a depth of 0.2m. The feature was filled by a grey silty sand [C2] and contained no finds. [C3] was similar, though smaller, measuring 0.35m wide by 0.57m in length with a depth of

0.15m. This feature was filled by grey silty sand and also contained no finds or dating evidence.

There were two further cut features at the northern end of the trench, both narrow and linear in plan. Cut [C8] was a thin linear feature running in a northeast – southwest direction with measurements of 0.53m wide by 3.43m in length with a depth of 0.22m. It was filled by a light brown/grey sandy clay [C7] containing one sherd of post-medieval redware pottery (c 1580-1900). The feature had rounded ends and sides that sloped sharply at approximately 80 degrees to a flat base. It is possible that this cut functioned as a foundation trench.

A second similar feature [C10] was located approximately 1m southwest of [C8], running in an east – west direction. The feature continues beyond the trench limits, disappearing into the east and west facing sections at either end. The feature had similar dimensions to [C8], measuring 0.55m wide by 0.20 deep. The length is uncertain as it goes beyond the limit of excavation, though a length similar to [C8] is feasible. The profile is also similar: the sides slope sharply at an angle of 70-80 degrees onto a flat base. The feature was filled by a mid brown silty sand [C9] containing pottery, occasional glass fragments and brick/tile. Again the pottery included post-medieval redware, but also 19th century china. It is possible that these two linear features are related and they may have functioned as foundation/ construction trenches: an alternative possibility would be horticultural trenches.

The trench contained no further significant features or finds. A dump of modern building rubble was recorded in plan, located in the centre of the trench, but was not investigated further beyond acquiring dating evidence to confirm its modern nature.

4.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the northwest corner of the site running in a northwest – southeast direction and measuring 1.6m wide by 25m in length. The present ground surface was recorded at 6.28m OD at the southeast end of the trench, sloping to 6.43m OD at the northwest end.

Sod, topsoil and made ground/dump layers were removed by machine to the depth of the natural sandy silt and Flood Plain Gravel deposit [C23]. This was recorded at 4.97m OD at the southeast end of the trench, sloping to 5.18m OD. The exposed profile was approximately 1.3m thick. Made ground and dump layers some 0.6m thick containing post-medieval rubble overlay the natural. This was sealed by a reworked topsoil layer [C21] 0.7m thick.

The trench contained two cut features. [C12] was a large pit feature extending 8m southeast from the northwest end of the trench. In profile the feature was quite shallow, measuring some 0.25m deep. The pit was filled by a black ashy silt deposit [C11], which contained frequent abraded tile fragments. There were also a few residual sherds of later medieval and early post-medieval pottery (Appendix I), plus one glass bottle fragment and one clay pipe stem. The date of the context is therefore estimated to be mid 17th century or later.

A second feature, [C14] was located a further 4m southeast. This pit like feature was linear in plan, running in a northeast – southwest direction across the trench beyond the

limit of excavation on either side. It was filled by a mid brown silty sand [C13] that contained infrequent tile fragments. In profile the cut was 1.9m wide by 0.3m thick with sides sloping gradually to a flat base. The natural in this vicinity of the feature has a very high gravel content, so it is possible that this cut functioned as a gravel extraction pit.

The trench contained no further significant finds or features. The southeastern half of the trench was heavily truncated by foundation footings for the 19th century houses that occupied the northwest part of the site.

4.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located by the southwest site boundary running in an east-west direction and measuring 1.6m wide by 10m in length. The present ground surface was recorded at a fairly level 6.05m OD across the trench.

Sod, topsoil and subsoil layers were removed by machine to expose a natural sandy silt and Flood Plain Gravel deposit [C23], which was recorded at 5.26m OD at the west end of the trench sloping to 5.39m OD at the east end. The exposed profile was approximately 0.65m thick. A clean light brown silty clay subsoil layer [C22] some 0.2m thick sealed the natural Flood Plain deposit. This was in turn sealed and presumably truncated by a dark brown topsoil layer [C21] 0.45m thick that contained occasional brick/tile. The clean nature of the topsoil and subsoil indicates this area of the site was relatively undisturbed by 19th century and later activity.

The trench contained a single cut feature [C19], a small sub-circular feature located at the east end of the trench. The feature continues beyond the limit of excavation into the south facing section, but the visible curvature suggests a linear feature with a rounded end performing a similar function to those within Trench 3. In profile the cut was 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep, and 0.4m of the length of the feature is visible in plan. Near vertical sides drop to a relatively flat base. The cut was filled by a mid brown sandy silt [C20], which contained fragments of tile and clay pipe stem and is therefore of post-medieval date.

There were no further features or finds. The simple sequence of subsoil and topsoil within the trench reflected how this part of the site remained in open use prior to recent developments in the vicinity.

4.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located approximately 10m east of trench 5, running in an east-west direction with principle measurements of 1.6m wide by 15m in length. The present ground surface was recorded at 6.07m OD at the west end of the trench rising to 6.27m OD at the eastern end.

Made ground, topsoil and subsoil layers were removed by machine down to the level of the natural Flood Plain Gravel [C23]. This was recorded at a fairly level 5.2m OD across the base of the trench. The exposed profile was approximately 1m thick. The natural Gravel was sealed by a light brown subsoil layer [C22] some 0.2-0.3m thick that contained occasional tile and CBM. A reworked topsoil layer [C21] truncated the

subsoil. The topsoil was in turn truncated by a levelling layer of gravel and hardcore, seen in Trenches 2 and 3, used during the construction of the 1960's running track.

The trench contained two features. Cut [C15] was recorded as a 3.7m long irregular shaped feature with only the eastern and western limits visible in plan, although the overall outline may be roughly circular. It was filled by a homogenous brown silty clay [C16] containing occasional tile fragments, plus a single potsherd, fine glass fragment and clay pipe stem that collectively suggest an 18th or 19th century date. In profile the cut was quite shallow, some 0.2m thick. There was a large amount of root disturbance within the fill, and it is likely that this is actually a tree bowl – the remains of an uprooted tree – and therefore not archaeologically significant.

A second cut feature [C17] was located approximately 2m west of [C15]. It was recorded as a sub-circular feature with only its western and southern limits visible in plan, measuring 2.5m by 1.5m. In profile the cut had a depth of 0.3m and was filled by a mid brown silty sand [C18] containing some pot and tile fragments. The pottery included three sherds of later medieval or early post-medieval date, plus one residual piece of early medieval shelly ware (Appendix I). The feature probably functioned as a gravel extraction pit based on the high content of natural gravel surrounding the cut.

5. ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

The archaeological evaluation gave the opportunity to address the research questions that were defined in section 2.2 above. The responses are outlined below:

- *Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, either in situ or residual?*

There was no evidence of *in situ* or residual finds to indicate any prehistoric activity on the site.

- *Is there any evidence for Romano-British or early medieval activity, and can the nature of this be defined?*

There was no evidence for Romano-British or early medieval activity, though a single residual sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered from a later feature.

- *Is there evidence for later medieval and earlier post-medieval land use/activity?*

The main evidence for later medieval or early post-medieval activity (to c 1550) relates to a shallow pit [C17] at the eastern end of Trench 6 that was possibly dug to facilitate gravel extraction, although the pottery finds could be residual. Certainly a few sherds were found residually in the backfill of cut [C12] in Trench 4, but there were no other finds of this period from the site.

- *Can later post-medieval remains be related to the rear gardens of properties fronting onto the High Street, Richmond Street or North Street?*

There was no evidence directly relating to post-medieval properties fronting onto the High Street and adjacent roads. Trenches 5 and 6 were probably within the rear gardens of these properties and this may be reflected in the generally clean and undisturbed soil profile of Trench 5 and, to a lesser extent, Trench 6.

In material terms there were four features that **may** be of 17th or 18th century date, although none produced significant quantities of finds. Two of these were found in Trenches 5 and 6 (cuts C15 & 19), plus the larger pit [C12] in Trench 4 and the slot [C8] in Trench 3 – though the latter was more or less in the middle of the site. Trench 4 also revealed a linear cut [C14] that is apparently post-medieval but otherwise not closely dated.

19th century features are represented by a small pit [C5] in Trench 1 and by a further linear cut [10] in Trench 3. There were also several other features of mid 19th century or later date and mainly containing building rubble that were not separately contexted, notably in Trenches 1, 2, and 3.

6. CONCLUSION

The archaeological evaluation recorded deposits and features relating to activity from the later medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. However, for the first two of these periods there was no evidence for significant land use or occupation. There were no prehistoric, Romano-British or Saxon finds, and only one residual early medieval potsherd (*c* 1100-1300).

Potential late medieval/ early post-medieval activity is represented by a possible gravel extraction pit in the southeast corner of the site [C17], plus a few residual potsherds. Evidence for 17th or 18th century activity is limited to four cut features in separate trenches, the only substantial area being pit [C12] at the northwest end of Trench 4. This trench also revealed a linear cut that is not closely dated but may also have been for the purpose of gravel extraction.

Other features and finds were mainly of 19th century or later date, and include the remains of footings for the 19th century houses that were located in the northwest of the site. Smaller linear features in Trench 3 [C8 & 10] (and possibly Trench 5, [C19) may also have been structural, or possibly dug for horticultural purposes.

The evaluation did not produce any significant finds or other evidence, and it is therefore suggested that no further archaeological mitigation should be undertaken in relation to the proposed development.

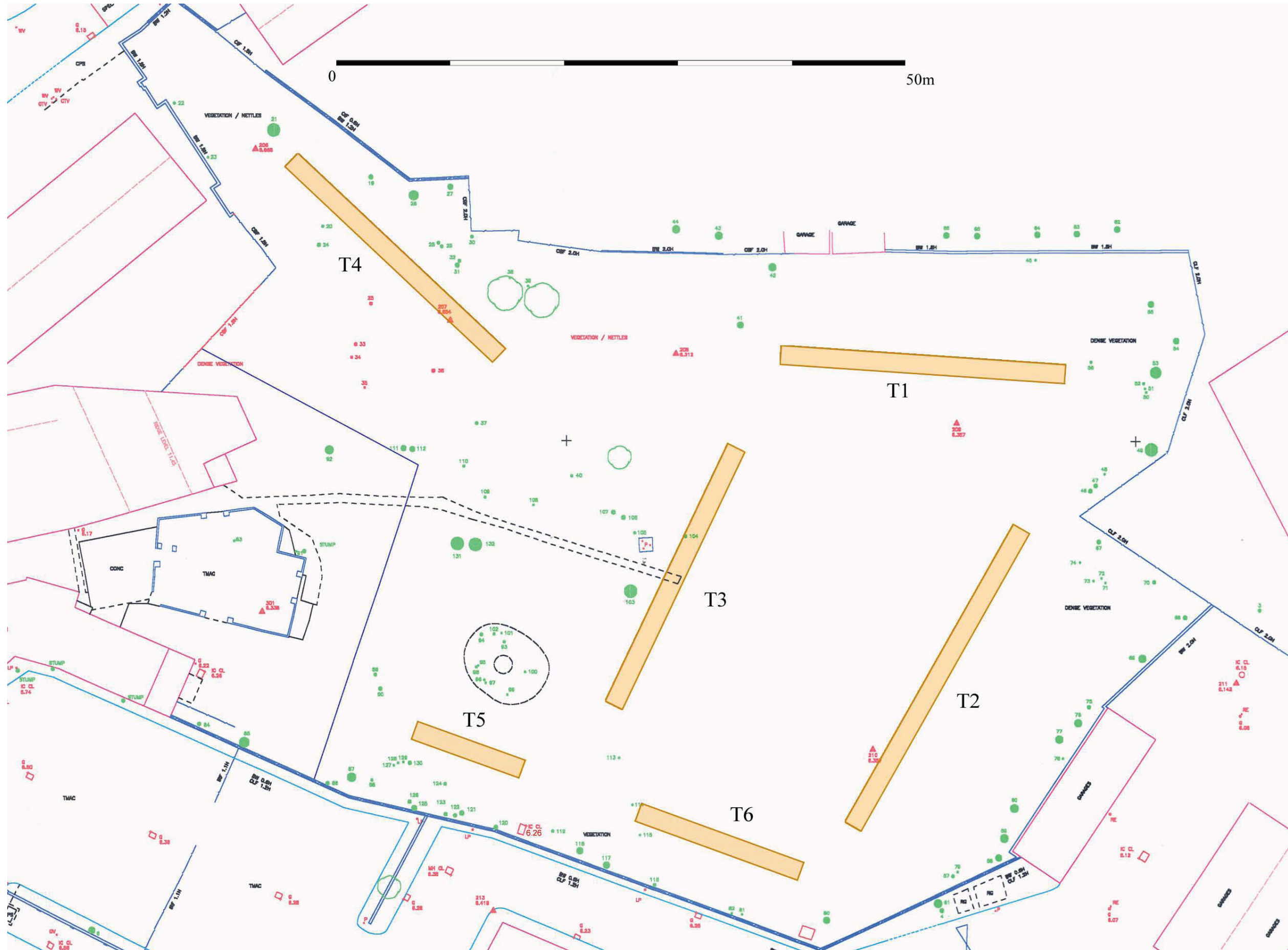


Fig 1 Site survey plan showing location of Trenches 1-6. Based on a Land Survey by apr services, Dwg. No. 26309; Nov. 2006



Fig 2 View of Trench 1 looking east



Fig 3 View of south facing section 5 of Trench 1

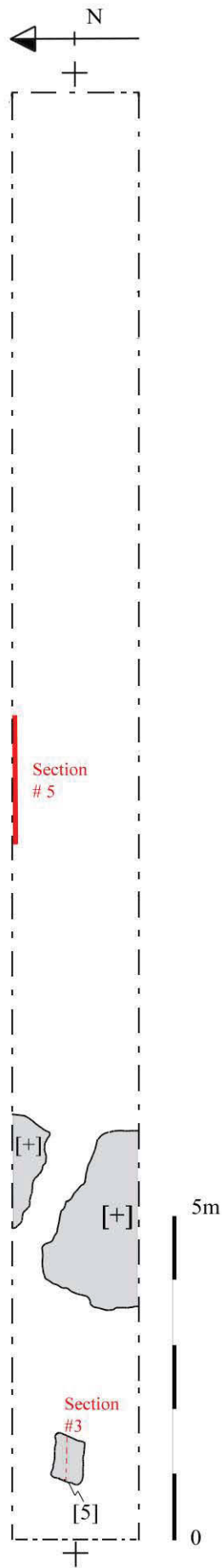


Fig 4 Plan of Trench 1 showing pit [C5], section locations and modern activity [+]

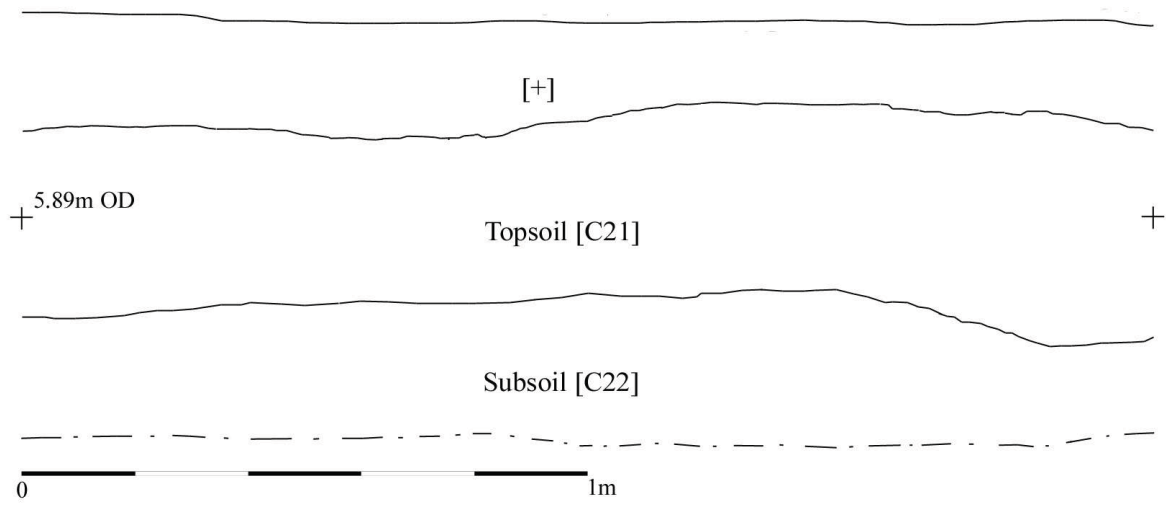


Fig 5 View of south facing deposits shown in fig 3



Fig 6 South facing section # 3 of part-excavated pit [C5]

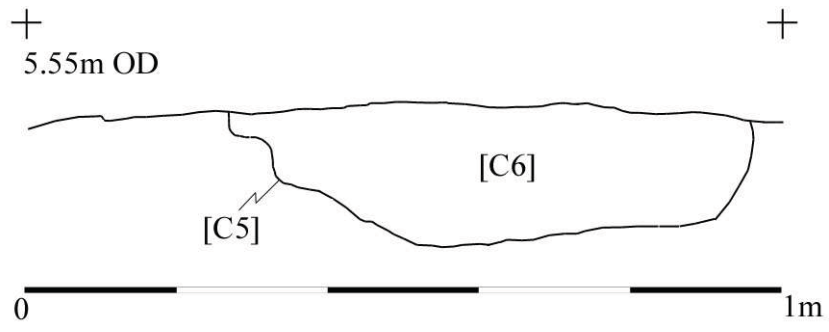


Fig 7 View of south facing section of [C5] as shown in fig 6



Fig 8 View of Trench 2 looking northeast showing modern disturbance [+]

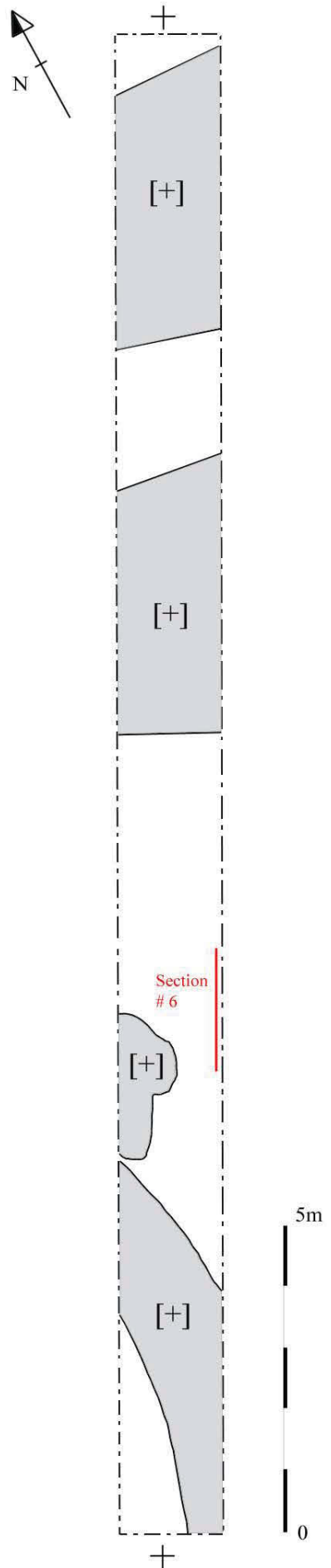


Fig 9 Plan of Trench 2 as seen in fig 8, showing section location and modern disturbance [+]



Fig 10 View of northwest facing section of Trench 2

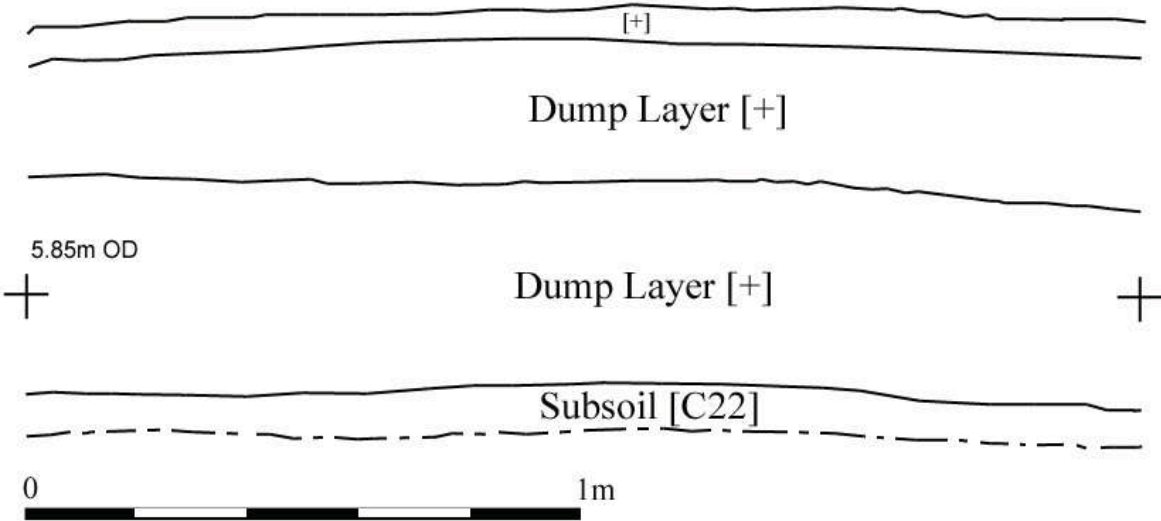


Fig 11 View of deposits shown in fig 10



Fig 12 View of Trench 3 looking north



Fig 13 View of west facing section of Trench 3

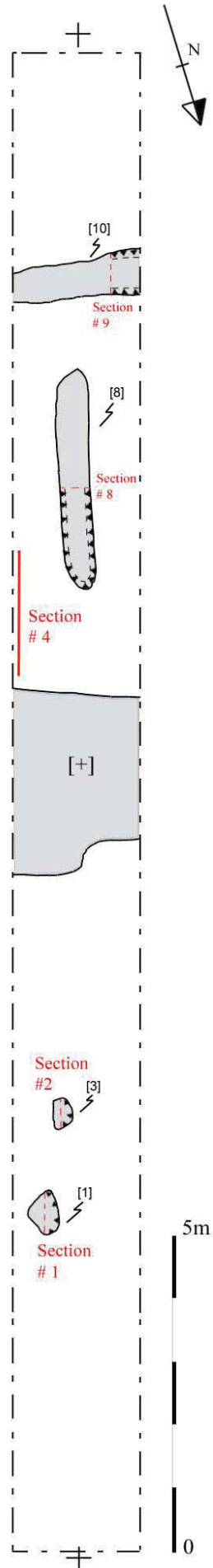


Fig 14 Plan of Trench 3 showing cut features, section locations and modern disturbance [+]



Fig 15 View of possible posthole [C1] looking north

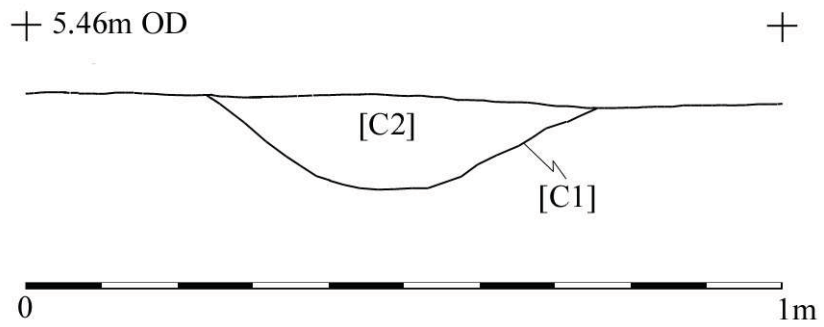


Fig 16 View of west facing section of [C1]



Fig 17 View of possible posthole [C3] looking north

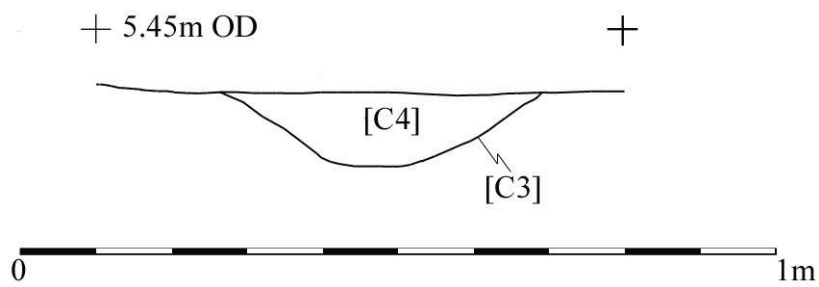


Fig 18 View of west facing section of [C3]



Fig 19 View of north facing section of [C8]

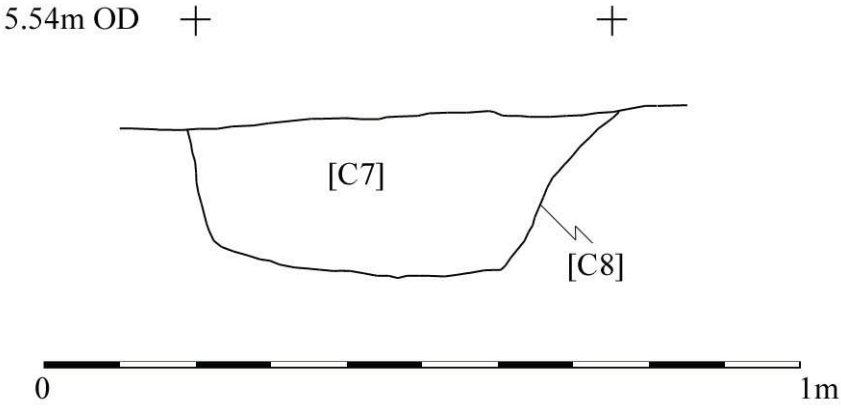


Fig 20 View of north facing section of [C8] shown in fig 19



Fig 21 View of west facing section of [C10]

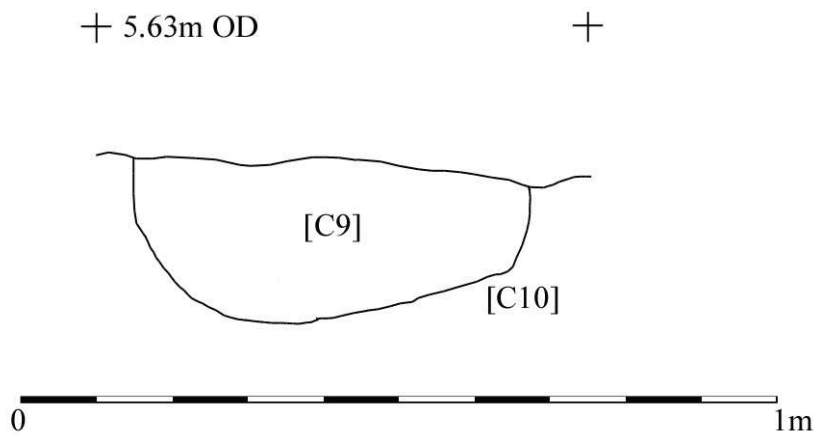


Fig 22 View of west facing section of [C10] shown in fig 21



Fig 23 View of Trench 4 looking southeast

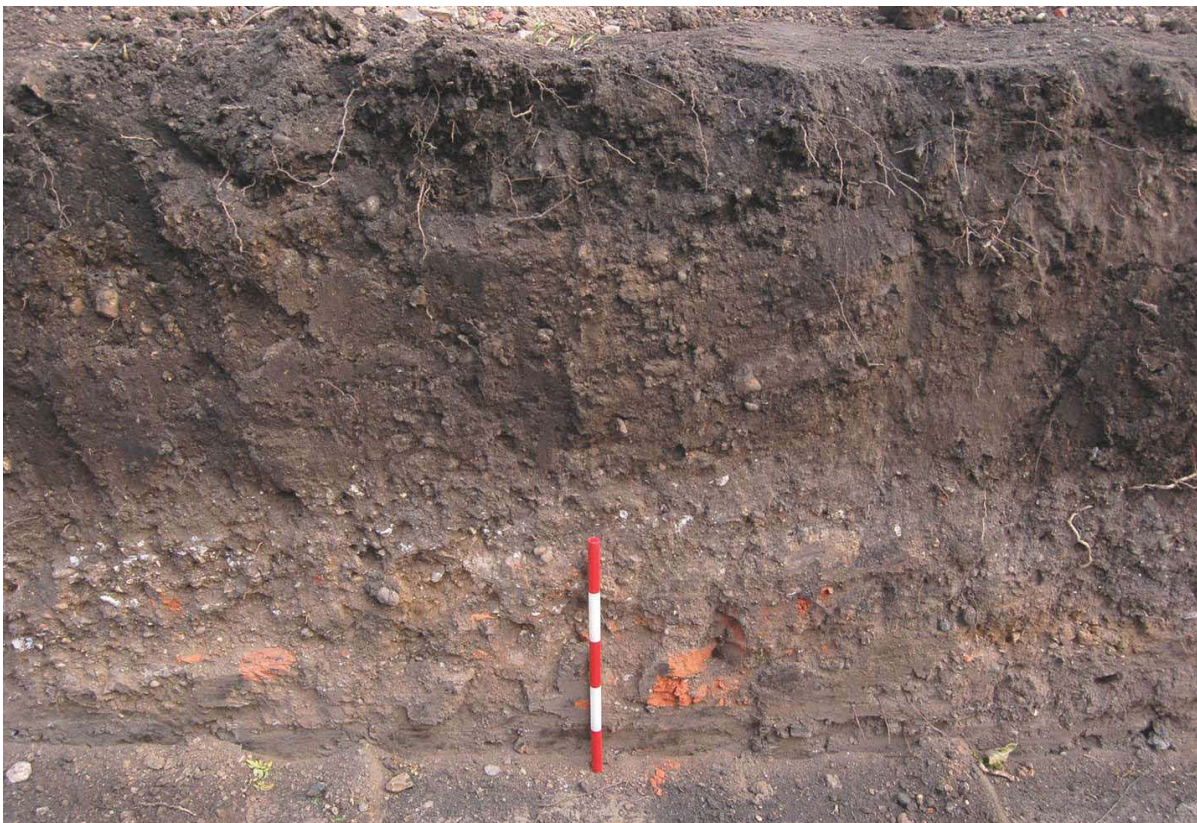


Fig 24 View of deposits in southwest facing section of Trench 4

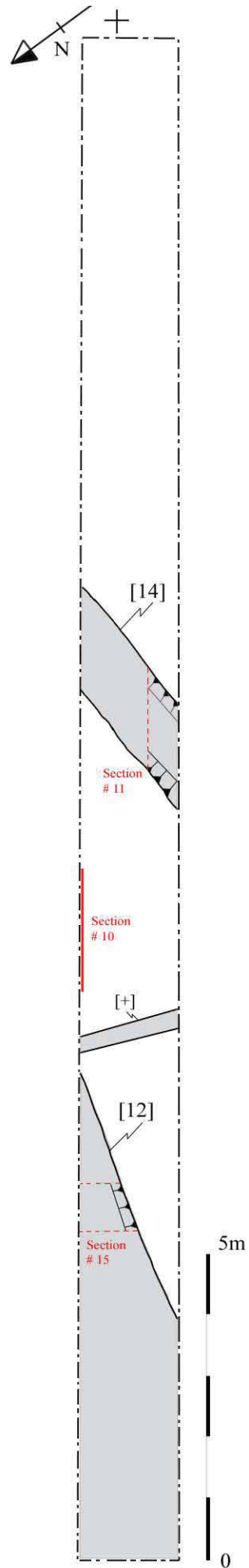


Fig 25 View of Trench 4 showing cut features, section locations and modern disturbance [+]

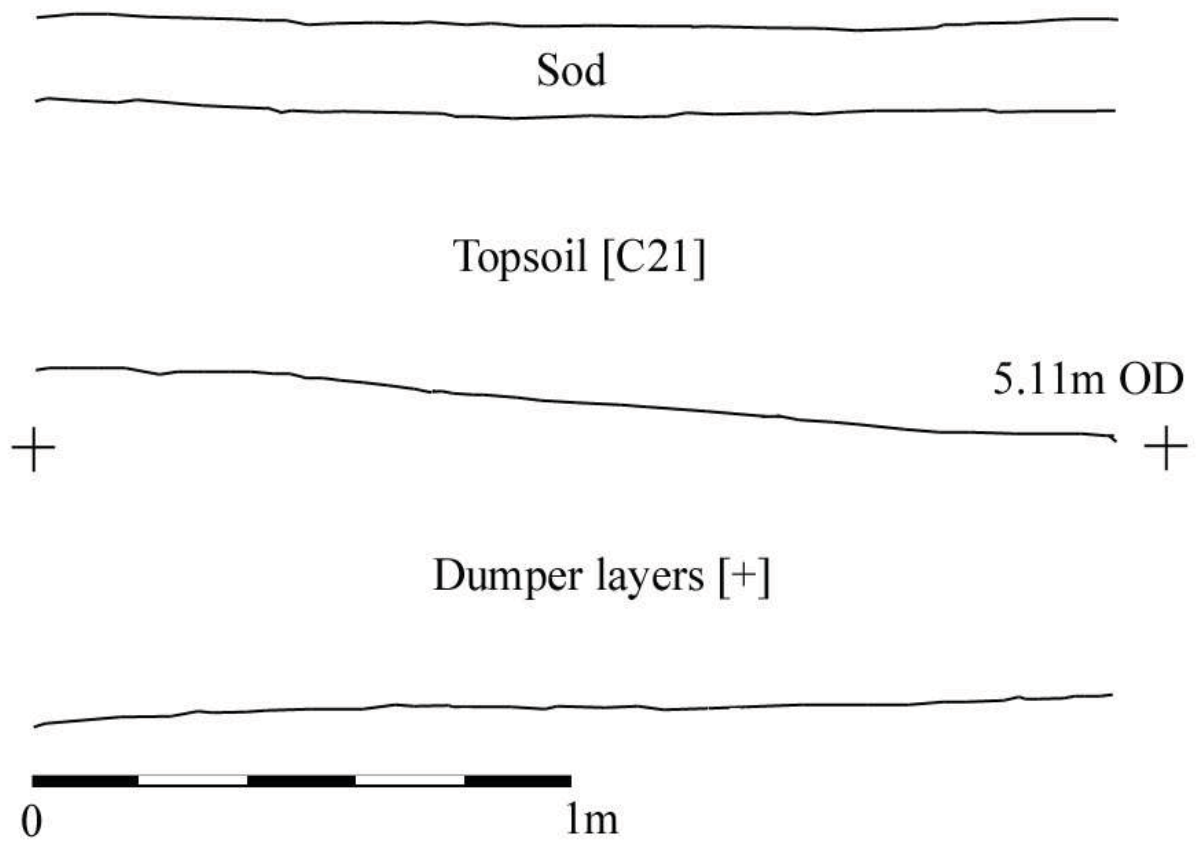


Fig 26 View of deposits in southwest facing section of Trench 4 shown in fig 24



Fig 27 View of northwest facing section through fill of cut [C12]

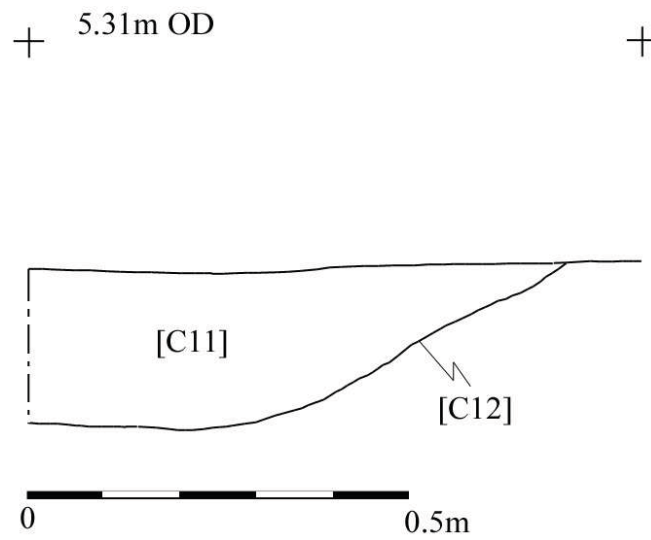


Fig 28 View of northwest facing section of [C12] shown in fig 27



Fig 29 View of possible gravel extraction pit [C14], looking southeast along the line of the trench

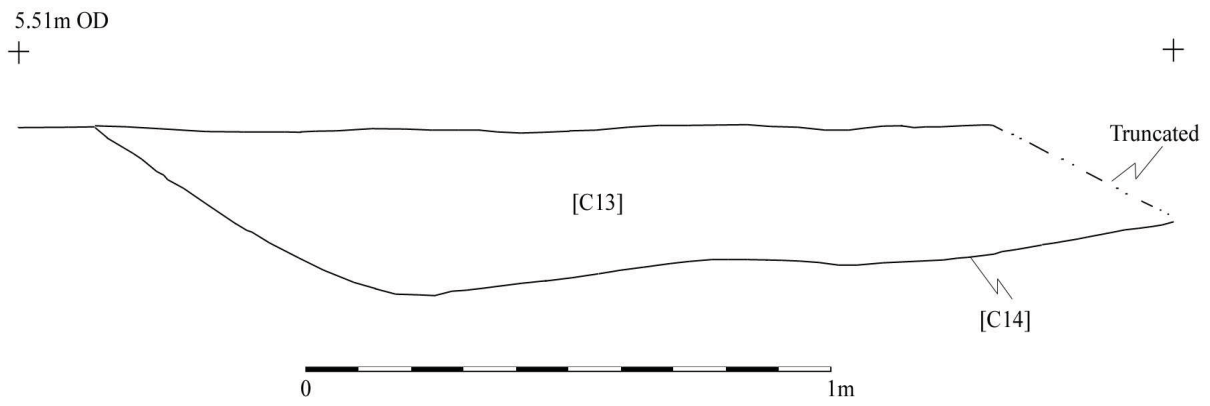


Fig 30 View of northeast facing section of [C14]



Fig 31 View of Trench 5 looking west

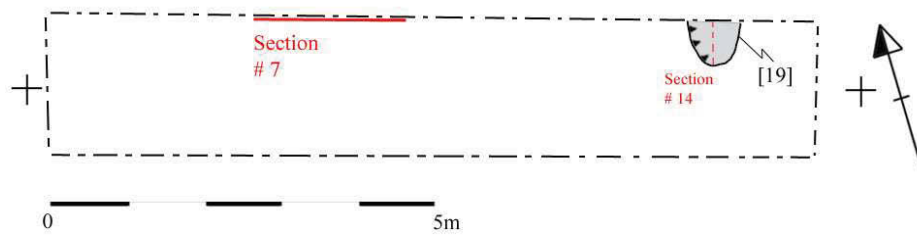


Fig 32 View of Trench 5 showing [C19] and section locations



Fig 33 View of south facing section in Trench 5

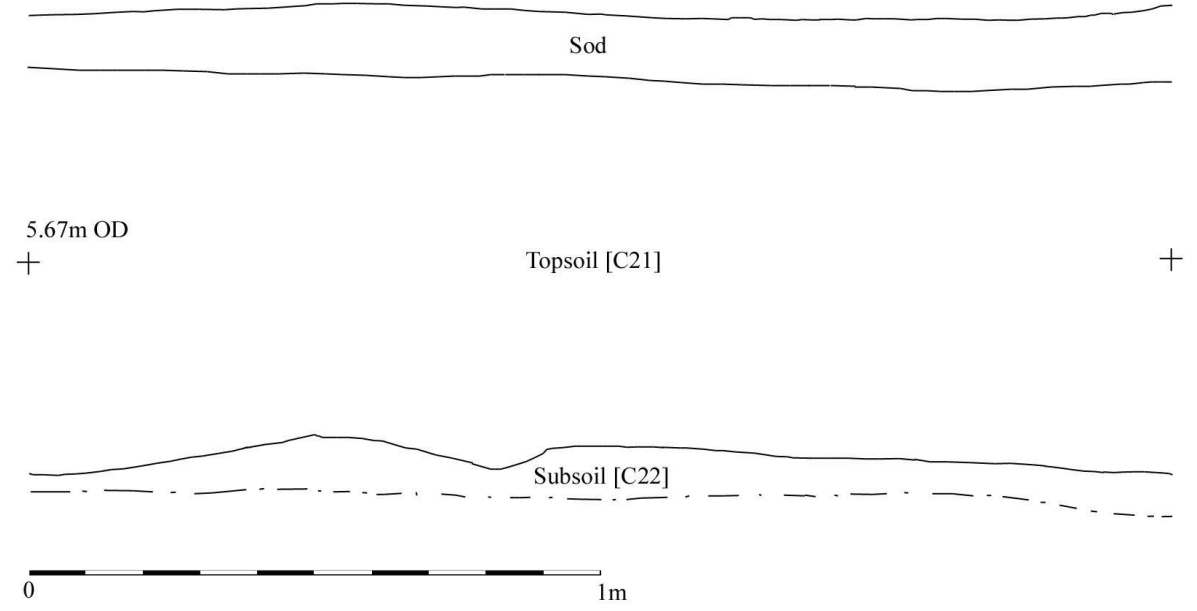


Fig 34 View of deposits in south facing section of Trench 5 shown in fig 33



Fig 35 View of west facing section of partially excavated cut [C19]

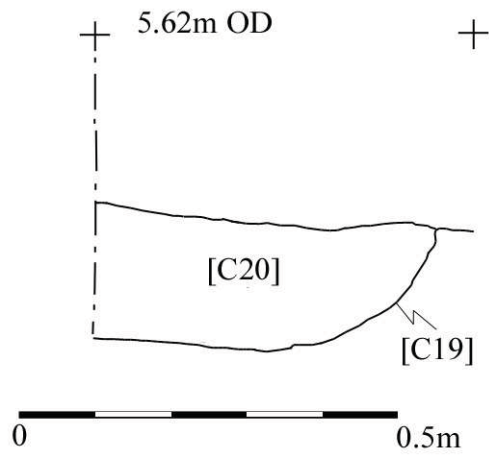


Fig 36 View of west facing section of [C19] shown in fig 35



Fig 37 View of Trench 6 looking west



Fig 38 View of deposits in south facing section of Trench 6

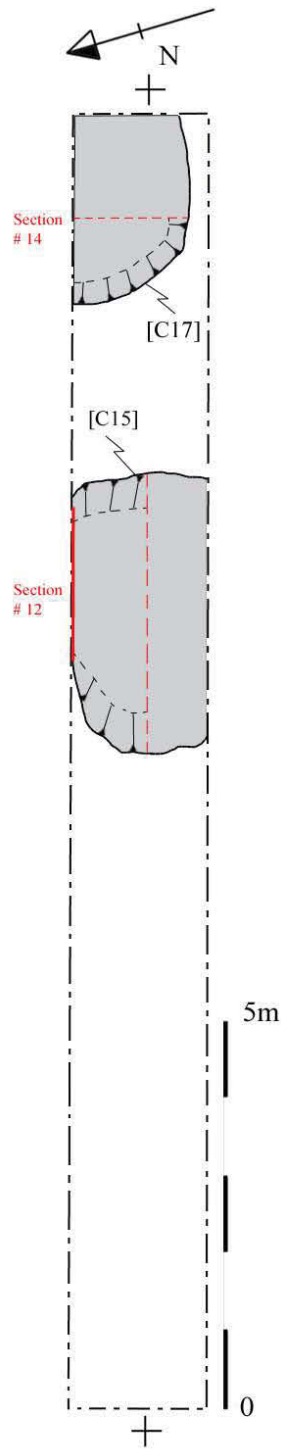


Fig 39 View of cut features and section locations in Trench 6



Fig 40 View of cut [C15] in south facing section of Trench 6

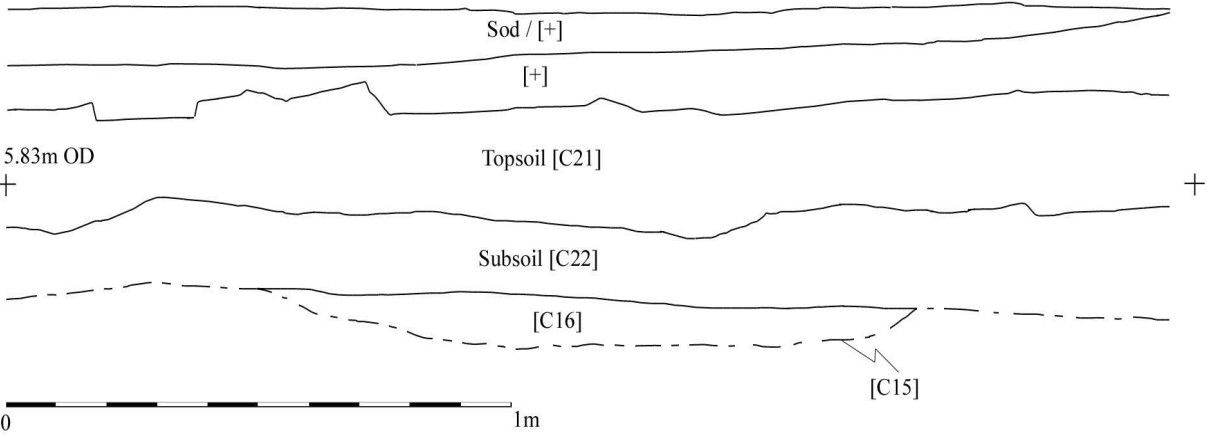


Fig 41 View of [C15] and overlying deposits in the south-facing section of Trench 6 shown in fig 40



Fig 42 View of west facing section of possible gravel extraction pit [C17]

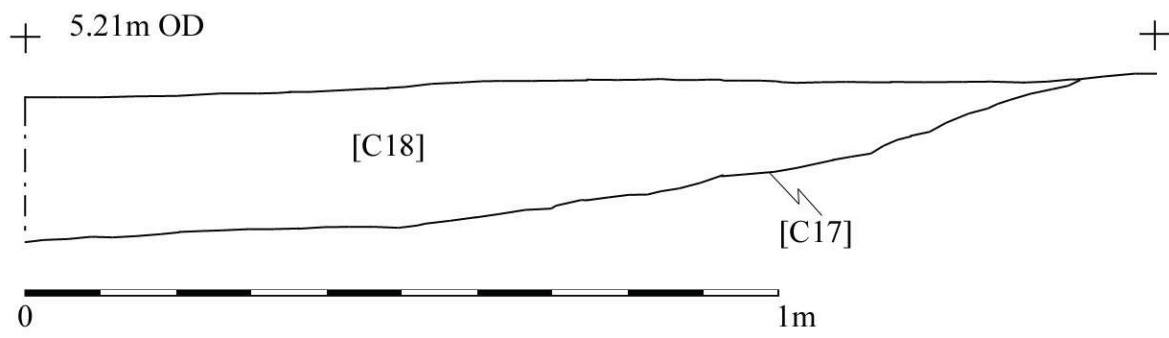


Fig 43 View of west facing section of [C17] shown in fig 42

Appendix I

The Pottery Assemblage

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 15 sherds with a total weight of 407g. It was nearly all late or post-medieval in date, apart from a single residual sherd of early medieval ware.

Fabrics

Where appropriate, the Museum of London fabric codes have been used (Vince 1985, 38).

| | | |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| SEMS, | South Essex medieval shelly ware, 1100-1300. | 1 sherd, 16g. |
| CBW, | Coarse border ware, 1270-1500. | 2 sherds, 40g. |
| MPUR, | Midlands purple ware, 1400-1500. | 1 sherd, 92g. |
| COLS, | Colchester slipped ware, 1400-1550. | 4 sherds, 79g. |
| PMR, | Post-medieval redware, 1580-1900. | 3 sherds, 154g. |
| CHPO, | Chinese porcelain, 1580?-1900. | 1 sherd, 1g. |
| CHINA, | 'Ironstone' china, 1800-1900. | 4 sherds, 29g. |

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*.

The range of pottery types present indicates that there was activity at the site from the 15th century onwards. The sherds are all generally in good condition and show little sign of attrition, other than the residual early medieval shelly ware sherd from [C18], which has had all the calcareous inclusions leached out.

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

| Context | SEMS | | CBW | | MPUR | | COLS | | PMR | | CHPO | | CHINA | | Date |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 19thC |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 100 | | | | | M16thC |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 54 | | | 3 | 21 | 19thC |
| 11 | | | 2 | 40 | | | 2 | 48 | | | | | | | 15thC |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | M17thC? |
| 18 | 1 | 16 | | | 1 | 92 | 2 | 31 | | | | | | | 15thC |
| Total | 1 | 16 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 92 | 4 | 79 | 3 | 154 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 29 | |

Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review *Medieval Archaeology* 29, 25-93

Appendix II

Other Finds

A small number of finds were recovered during the evaluation in addition to the pottery, although in general ceramic building material was not kept. The finds that were retained for processing and further examination are listed as follows by context. These represent single items except where numbered in brackets after the description:

- 6 – Clay pipe stem (2); CBM fragments (2); Fe.nail
- 8 – Animal bone (sheep/goat)
- 9 – Glass bottle fragments (2)
- 11 – Clay pipe stem (2); glass bottle frag
- 16 – Clay pipe stem; fine glass frag.
- 20 – Clay pipe stem

The above material is only broadly dateable, the majority to the 17th or 18th centuries. Nevertheless, some of the finds are of value in establishing an approximate date for features where pottery is residual or absent – *ie*, fills [C11], [16] & [19].

A small assemblage was also examined from clearance of the overlying soil horizons, but was quite recent and yielded nothing of significance.

Appendix III

Oasis Data Collection Form

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Land at 2-10 Richmond St, Plaistow, E13 |
| Short description of the project | 6 trial trenches excavated, covering a total area of 208 square metres & representing 5% of the 0.4ha affected by the development. The features excavated included a possible late medieval gravel extraction pit. Other features were of 17 th century to 19 th century date, & included a possible rubbish pit, two linear slot trenches and a further possible gravel extraction pit. Two small circular features, possible postholes, produced no dating evidence. |
| Project dates | Start: 03-01-2007 End: 09-01-2007 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | RIC 07 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | 05/00586/FUL – Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 13 - Waste ground |
| Monument type | PIT Medieval |
| Monument type | PITS/LINEARS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | 'Sample Trenches' |
| Development type | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON NEWHAM NEWHAM Land at 2-10 Richmond Street, Plaistow |
| Postcode | E13 |
| Study area | 0.40 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TQ 4043 8324 51.5300817774 0.02473947018750 51 31 48 N 000 01 29 E Point |
| Height OD | Min: 4.98m Max: 5.44m |

Project creators

Name of Organisation
Compass Archaeology

Project brief originator
English Heritage/Department of Environment

Project design originator
Heritage Network

Project director/manager
Geoff Potter

Project supervisor
Colin Reid

Type of sponsor/funding body
Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body
Durkan Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient
Museum of London archaeological archive

Physical Contents
'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass'

Digital Archive recipient
Museum of London archive

Digital Media available
'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive recipient
Museum of London Archive

Paper Media available
'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation','Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Entered by
Colin Reid (mail@compassarchaeology.com)

Entered on
22 January 2007

Project bibliography 1

Publication type
Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title
2-10 Richmond Street, Plaistow, E13

Author(s)/Editor(s)
Reid, C/Potter, G

Date
2007

Issuer or publisher
Compass Archaeology

Place of issue or publication
Compass Archaeology

Description
A4 in-house developer report, spiral bound

Entered by
Colin Reid (mail@compassarchaeology.cu.uk)

Entered on
23 January 2007

Appendix IV

London Archaeologist Summary

2-10 Richmond Street, Plaistow, E13
TQ 4043 8324. CA (Colin Reid). Evaluation, January 2007
Durkan Ltd. RIC 07

Summary

An archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment, and consisting of 4 trenches measuring 1.6m wide by 25-30m in length, and 2 trenches of 1.6m wide by 10m and 15m respectively.

There was no evidence for significant activity. Finds and features of later medieval and post-medieval date were recorded although there were no prehistoric, Roman or Saxon remains, and only one residual early medieval potsherd.

Potential late medieval/early post-medieval activity was represented by a possible gravel extraction pit plus some residual pottery. 17th or 18th century activity was indicated by several cut features, including a large pit and a possible gravel extraction trench. Other remains included footings for 19th century houses that were located in the northwest part of the site, plus smaller linear features that may also have been structural or perhaps horticultural.

Natural deposits of sandy silt and Flood Plain Gravel were exposed in all trenches, the former being more evident to the west and apparently overlying the Gravel.