

**147-151 LEYTONSTONE ROAD,
STRATFORD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM,
E15 1LH**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

April 2018



147-151 LEYTONSTONE ROAD,
STRATFORD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM,
E15 1LH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: LEO 18

Planning reference: 16/03073/FUL

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

250 YORK RD,

LONDON, SW11 3SJ

Telephone: 020 7403 9660

e-mail: mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk

April 2015

©Compass Archaeology Limited

Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 9th - 10th April 2018 at the site of 147-151 Leytonstone Road in the London Borough of Newham, E15 1LH. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent (ref. 16/03073/FUL) for the erection of a three storey mixed-used building located in the rear of the property. Two trial trenches were excavated (Trench 1 & Trench 2), measuring 6m x 1.80m and 8m x 1.80m, and were recorded for investigative purposes prior to redevelopment of the area. Trench 1 was excavated from a floor surface that varied from 10.52mOD (W) to 10.61mOD (E); Trench 2 was excavated from a floor surface that varied from 10.40mOD (N) to 10.51mOD (S)

The recorded stratigraphies within each trial trench largely correspond and were both relatively straightforward examples of C19th domestic sequences. The most recent contexts, in both trenches, were modern spreads of re-worked material (101), (201), (202) containing concrete and brick rubble, and forming a level ground surface. These sealed a collection of earlier pits in both trenches [103], [109], [204], [208], containing frequent charcoal inclusions and large concentrations of domestic rubbish, including clay pipes, pottery, broken building material and glass. The finds are dated to the mid/late C19th and provide an approximate date for their opportunistic dumping. This would coincide with the initial phase of residential occupation at the site. The rubbish pits were found to cut extensive earlier layers in both trenches (104), (209). It is thought that these might characterise made ground depositions; possibly in an attempt to level the area for the construction of the original terraced housing, built along Leytonstone Road during the late 1850s.

The earliest layer in Trench 1 was a band of sandy clay (106), overlying the natural gravel, and, based on the lack of inclusions and the resemblance to the natural geology below, considered to be an accumulation of cultivation soil. Meanwhile, the earliest phase of activity in Trench 2 is represented by a possible quarry pit [206], backfilled with occasional C19th pottery and building material. Both contexts appear to predate any mid C19th occupation, and may instead be contemporary with the early C19th rural phases of the site.

The geology consisted of loose, yellow/orange sandy gravel, mixed with patches of natural sandy clay (107), (210). This was encountered at 0.78m below ground level (9.74mOD) in Trench 1, and at 1.20m below ground level (9.27mOD) in Trench 2.

In view of the considerable depth of C19th deposits, and lack of evidence for pre-C19th activity, it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation needs to be undertaken on this site.

CONTENTS

1 Introduction	1
2 Acknowledgements	2
3 Site Location and Geology	3
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	4
5 Planning and Objectives	8
6 Methodology	11
7 Results	14
8 Conclusions	24
9 Bibliography	26
Appendix I Context List	28
Appendix II Site Levels	30
Appendix III Pottery Analysis (<i>Paul Blinkhorn</i>)	31
Appendix IV Clay Tobacco Pipe Analysis (<i>Alex Kerr</i>)	37
Appendix V Glass Analysis (<i>Alex Kerr</i>)	44
Appendix VI Building Material Analysis (<i>Sue Pringle</i>)	46
Appendix VII OASIS Data Collection Form	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1	Location of the site	1
Fig. 2	The location of the London to Colchester Roman Road APA, the Stratford APA and the Leytonstone High Street APA, in relation to the site	2
Fig. 3	Detailed location plan of the site	3
Fig. 4	Extract from BGS sheets 256 and 257, with the site location marked in red	4
Fig. 5	Extract from Rocque's map (1746), showing the approximate site location in red	7
Fig. 6	Extract from the 1863 OS 6-inch plan, with the site outline marked in red	7
Fig. 7	Extract from the 1951 OS plan, with the site outline marked in red	8
Fig. 8	Plan of the trial trenches (red) overlain onto the proposed ground floor and lower ground floor plan	13
Fig. 9	Detail of the north-facing section of Trench 1, looking SE: highlighting C19th rubbish pit [103] in centre of section (right of scale)	16
Fig. 10	Detail of the north-facing section of Trench 1, looking SW	16
Fig. 11	Overhead plan of Trench 1, looking E: highlighting linear feature [111] (modern drain) running E-W, truncating base of C19th rubbish pit [109] in centre of trench	17
Fig. 12	Drawing and Plan of Trench 1 (1m scale)	18
Fig. 13	Close up of the west-facing section of Trench 2 (3m scale): highlighting deep cut of possible quarry pit [206], recut by later C19th rubbish dump [204] (1m from base of scale)	20
Fig. 14	Detail of the west-facing section of Trench 2, illustrating large cut of C19th rubbish dump [204] (left of scale), and rubble-filled pit [208] (far right of photograph)	21
Fig. 15	Plan of Trench 2, looking N	21
Fig. 16	Drawing and Plan of Trench 2 (1m scale)	22
Fig. 17	Transfer printed whiteware, context (102)	33
Fig. 18	Transfer printed whiteware, context (106)	33
Fig. 19	Transfer printed whiteware, context (203)	34
Fig. 20	English stoneware ink and blacking bottles, context (203)	34
Fig. 21	Blue transfer printed whiteware, context (203)	35
Fig. 22	Blue transfer printed whiteware (reverse) with makers' marks, context (203)	35

Fig. 23 Large post-medieval redware sherd, context (207)	36
Fig. 24 Pipe bowls decorated with ‘leaf’ patterns along seams	40
Fig. 25 Pipe bowl decorated with geometric designs	41
Fig. 26 Two pipe bowls illustrating the different variations of the ‘leaf’ pattern decoration along the seams	41
Fig. 27 Decorated bowl and stem, with the stamped maker’s mark ‘ST GEORGE EAST’ (obverse) and ‘J. CORNWELL’ (reverse)	42
Fig. 28 Partial stem with traces of red wax around mouthpiece	43
Fig. 29 The complete vessel of a sauce bottle, and the base & body of two druggist bottles, all mid/late C19th, context (203)	45

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	List of Contexts in Trenches 1 & 2	29
Table 2	List of Levels taken in Trenches 1 & 2	30
Table 3	Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type	32
Table 4	Clay Tobacco Pipe occurrence in Trenches 1 & 2	38
Table 5	Glass vessels discovered in context (203), Trench 2	44
Table 6	Building material from Trench 1 & 2, sorted by date, form and weight, per context	47

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document summarizes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out between 9th-10th April 2018 at the site of 147-151 Leytonstone Road, in the London Borough of Newham, E15 1LH (*Fig. 1*). The work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent (ref. 16/03073/FUL) for the erection of a three storey mixed-used building located in the rear of the property.

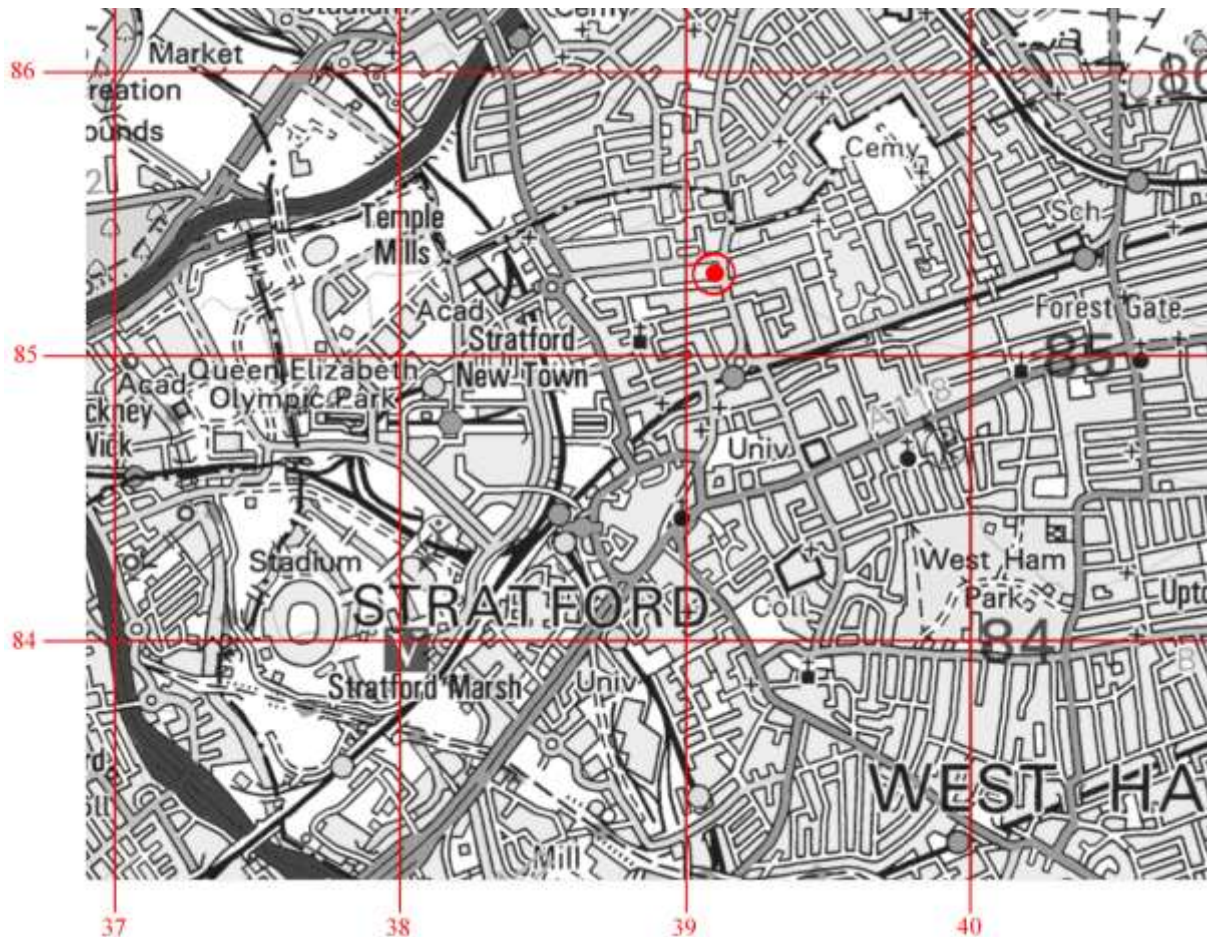


Fig. 1: Location of the site (red). Reproduced from OS data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO ©Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd, licence no. AL100031317

- 1.2. The trial works were commissioned on behalf of the site owner, Mr M Nazeer, to discharge a planning condition (ref: 16/03073/FUL). The work conformed to a written scheme of investigation, (WSI) composed by Compass Archaeology (February, 2018).
- 1.3 The planning condition was introduced based on the site's location within an area of archaeological interest and its proximity to the London to Chingford Roman Road, and the medieval road to Leyton. The site lies within the London to Colchester Roman Road Archaeological Priority Area as designated by Newham Borough Council, and close to

the Leytonstone High Street APA (Waltham Forest Borough Council) and the Stratford APA (Newham Borough Council) (Fig. 2).

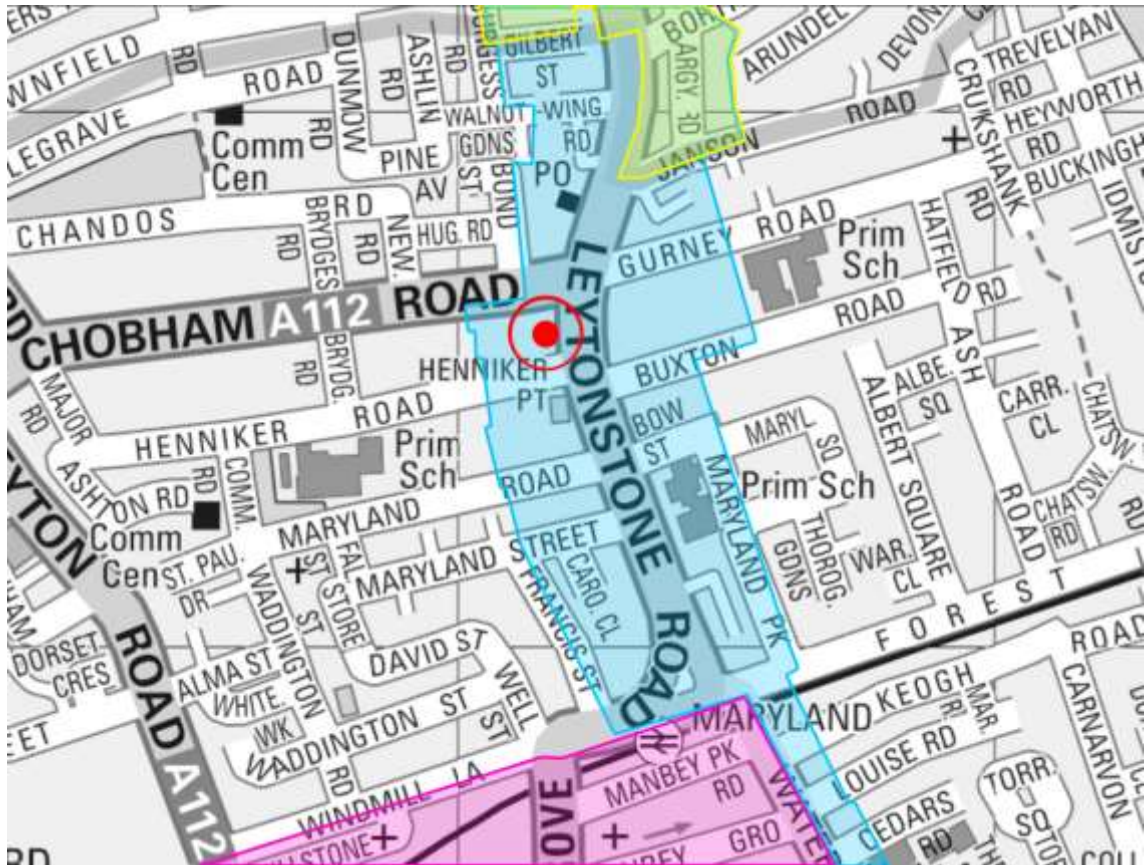


Fig. 2: The location of the London to Colchester Roman Road APA (blue), the Stratford APA (pink) and the Leytonstone High Street APA (yellow) in relation to the site (red).

- 1.4. The fieldwork took the form of a trial investigation: two trenches were excavated, one aligned east-west and measuring 8m by 1.8m, and the other aligned north-south, measuring 6m by 1.8m. This occurred prior to the commencement of the groundworks, which entails the demolition of the existing outbuildings to the rear of 147-151 Leytonstone Road and the erection of a three storey mixed-use building in their place.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Compass Archaeology would like to thank Mr M Nazeer for commissioning and supporting the fieldwork and report, and for provision of plant during the evaluation. Also, Brian Blanchard (Eurodime Ltd) for further assistance given during the project.

3. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The development site is located on the western side of Leytonstone Road, at nos. 147-151, in a block of terraced properties situated between Chobham Road to the north and Henniker Road to the south (*Fig. 3*).



Fig. 3: Detailed location plan of the site

- 3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (1998, Sheet 256: North London), the site is situated within a large bed of Taplow Gravels overlying Upnor, Woolwich and Reading Formations (*Fig. 4*). There is a large swathe of alluvium to the west with pockets of made ground. Borehole investigations carried out on the site by Site Analytical Services Ltd. encountered a layer of made ground between 0.65m and 1m thick comprising various soils with inclusions of brick and concrete, overlying layers of natural sand and clay.



Fig 4: Extract from BGS sheets 256 and 257 with the site location marked in red.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The historical and archaeological background to the site has been described extensively within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Compass Archaeology, February 2018). A search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) database produced a total of 14 relevant records within a 400m radius of the site location and these are presented in the WSI. Only a general summary of each period will, therefore, be reproduced here:

4.2 Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity around London was focused on the gravel eyotes close to, and within the River Thames. These eyotes provided high, dry land amongst the marshy floodplain which was attractive to prehistoric settlers. Evidence of an Iron Age settlement and a Bronze Age hut, along with several prehistoric burials, was found during the excavations prior to the 2012 Olympics in the area west of the site. The two entries relating to activity during the prehistoric period in the GLHER could represent ‘background noise’ from activity relating to these settlements.

4.3 *Roman*

The London-Colchester Roman road passes within 400m of the working area. The road was constructed in c. 50AD and bisects the hinterland of *Londinium*. It crossed the River Lea at Stratford, later giving the area its name *Straetforda*, meaning the ford on the Roman road. Roman cemeteries were, by law, required to locate outside of the settlements and were therefore commonly situated alongside roads. Indeed, some examples have been discovered along the London-Colchester road, in particular, west of Romford (east of the study site), while further cremation burials have been recovered north of Leyton. It is possible that a small settlement developed around the river crossing in Stratford, but little evidence of Roman occupation has yet to be found. Later Roman activity indicates that wealthier individuals and settlements soon developed around this area, evidenced by the recovery of rich burials and higher-quality rubbish on Church Road, Leyton (c.3.1km north-west of the site).

It is possible, therefore, that the proximity of this site to the suggested route of the London-Colchester road may lead to Roman finds and features being encountered during the evaluation. The lack of any Roman finds from nearby archaeological investigations, however, would suggest this is unlikely.

4.4 *Saxon*

Documentary evidence suggests that Stratford, first recorded in 1067, was probably occupied sometime during the Saxon period, having possibly been sustained from the Roman period. However, there is no archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation or activity listed in the GLHER search and it is therefore unlikely that any Saxon finds or features will be encountered during the trial works.

4.5 *Medieval*

In 1130, the Stratford Langthorne Abbey was constructed c.1.8km south of the site. Initially it began as a small Cistercian Abbey where the monks worked the land - draining the marshland around the River Lea and growing crops. By the 13th century the Abbey had greatly expanded, encompassing 20 acres of the surrounding area. It was fairly wealthy, owning workshops relating to brewing, tanning and weaving, as well as a number of mills. In 1267, Henry III set up his court at the Abbey during a visit from papal representatives from Rome. The quiet and convenient location made the area a popular and fashionable retreat for the London nobility. The Abbey was the fifth largest in the country by the 14th century and, consequently, was a prime target during the dissolution

of the monasteries in 1538. The Abbey was subsequently closed down and stripped of anything valuable; eventually even the building materials were taken away and reused.

No archaeological evidence from the medieval period was returned in the GLHER search: the only entry referred to documentary sources regarding Chobham Manor. The manor was formed between 1329 and 1331, the name now reflected in Chobham Road, c.70m north of the working area, running west from Leytonstone Road. The manor passed through several different families before the estate was acquired by the Great Eastern Railway in the late 1850's. Chobham House was situated at the western end of Chobham Road and was demolished between 1880 and 1893. There is potential for some evidence of the medieval manor to be recovered during the trial works, though this would likely comprise buried soil horizons and residual finds.

4.6 *Post-Medieval*

The majority of the GLHER entries for the post-medieval period are of Victorian date. It wasn't until the Victorian period that Stratford was fully industrialised, with development accelerating rapidly from the early 18th century. Until that point Stratford was rural; famed for its potato farming and the large houses of wealthy Londoners who used the village as a retreat from the city. A small village called Maryland Point can be seen on Rocque's 1746 map, approximately 250m south of the site (*Fig. 5*). It was focused around a house built by a wealthy merchant returning from America in the 1660s; the new settlement was mentioned by Daniel Defoe in 1722 (entry 9).

The growth of Stratford during the Victorian period was exponential, in part due to the Metropolitan Building Act (1844), which restricted dangerous and noxious industries from operating within the metropolitan area, the eastern boundary of which was the River Lea. As a result the area around Stratford became a major industrial centre with a commensurate residential development dedicated to the workers. Henniker Road and Chobham Road were both constructed in the late 1850s as part of Stratford New Town over the erstwhile estate of Chobham Manor.

A row of terraces, fronting on to Leytonstone Road, were situated at the site, and can be seen on the 1863 OS map (*Fig. 6*). The footprint of these buildings remained the same, though the area as a whole became more built up in the early 20th century. The area immediately surrounding the site managed to escape any major bomb damage during World War II, though Stratford as a whole was intensely targeted. By the 1950s the terraced property had been subdivided into several smaller buildings, perhaps to cope with an expanding population, coupled with a housing shortage caused by bomb damage clearance (*Fig. 7*).

Consequently, there is a high potential of encountering post-medieval or modern archaeological remains during the evaluation works, though probably limited to construction rubble and residual finds.



Fig. 5: Extract from Rocque's map (1746), showing the approximate site location in red.



Fig. 6: Extract from the 1863 OS 6-inch plan with the site outline marked in red.



Fig. 7: Extract from the 1951 OS plan, with the site outline marked in red.

5. PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 An archaeological evaluation of the development area was recommended by Historic England as part of the Local Authority planning process, to form a condition of planning consent.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 The evaluation conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), adopted in March 2012, which replaces PPS 5 'Planning for the Historic Environment' and policies HE6 and HE7.
- 5.4 The London Borough of Newham has its own additional policies concerning archaeological remains and other heritage assets. These are contained within its *Local Plan* (adopted 2012), specifically the *Core Strategy*. Policies relating to archaeology were also retained from the former *Unitary Development Plan* (adopted June 2001):

Objective 6.48 (Core Strategy)

Recognise the value of heritage and other assets (natural, cultural, architectural, and infrastructural) through their protection, conservation, and enhancement.

Policy

The value of heritage and other assets (natural, cultural, architectural, and infrastructural) which contribute to local character and successful places will be recognised by protection, conservation, and enhancement of the assets and their settings.

To this end, proposals which address the following in their concept, design and implementation will be supported:

- 1. An approach to urban design that recognises the strengths and weaknesses of local character and seeks to contribute positively to the composition of the townscape, achieving better integration and enhancement of new and old, natural and built environments, infrastructure and living environments;*
- 2. The need to conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets, with any change to them based on an understanding of the nature of their significance and the contribution of their settings to that significance, seeking to increase their presence and encourage wider appreciation, ownership of, and access to them; and*
- 3. The need for innovation to realise the value of assets and secure viable, sustainable and appropriate futures for them, particularly where they are under-performing, reconciling this with the sensitivity to change presented by many.*

Policy EQ43 (Unitary Development Plan)

The Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough. Developers of sites of potential archaeological importance will be required to produce a written report, as part of the application for planning permission, on the results of an archaeological assessment or field evaluation carried out by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor; and when remains of importance are identified, the Council will seek preservation of the remains in situ. On other important sites, where the balance of other factors is in favour of granting planning

permission by means of the imposition of conditions of the grant of planning permission, and possibly by legal agreements, the Council will ensure that adequate provision is made for the protection, excavation and recording of remains, and the subsequent publication of the records of excavation, providing a written account of the archaeological exploration, including records of finds.

- 5.5** The site is located within a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area, as designated by Newham Borough Council, defined as the following:

Tier 2 is a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest.

5.6 Archaeological research questions

The trial works present the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any evidence of the London to Colchester Roman road? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any evidence of the medieval road to Leyton? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any evidence of the medieval Chobham Manor estate?
- What evidence exists for the post-medieval development of the site?
- If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines, (in particular, *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2015*). Works conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Chartered Institute.

6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team hold valid CSCS Cards, (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and wore hi-visibility jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required during excavation. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 The fieldwork took the form of a trial investigation prior to the commencement of the groundworks. Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new building, one aligned east-west and measuring 8m by 1.8m and the other aligned north-south measuring 6m by 1.8m. They were excavated by machine to a depth where either any existing archaeology could be seen, or the natural geology was encountered.

6.2.2 Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence and finds dating evidence recovered. The archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, and transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark at Grace Baptist Church – **11.31mOD** (TQ 39493 85473). The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.

6.2.3 The Client and Historic England were kept informed on the progress and results of the fieldwork.

6.3 *Post-excavation*

6.3.1 Assessment of finds was undertaken by an appropriately qualified staff. Finds were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds' to be permanently retained by the Museum of London.

6.3.2 All identified finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers relating to the context record, although certain classes of building material were discarded once an appropriate record was made.

6.4 *Report and Archive*

6.4.1 Copies of the report were supplied to the Client and Historic England.

6.4.2 The report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations are included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid (*Fig. 8*) provided in .jpeg and .dwg shapefile formats. A short summary of the project was appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and prepared in a form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the London Archaeologist.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.4.4 An ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation was compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The integrity of the site archive was maintained, and the landowner urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

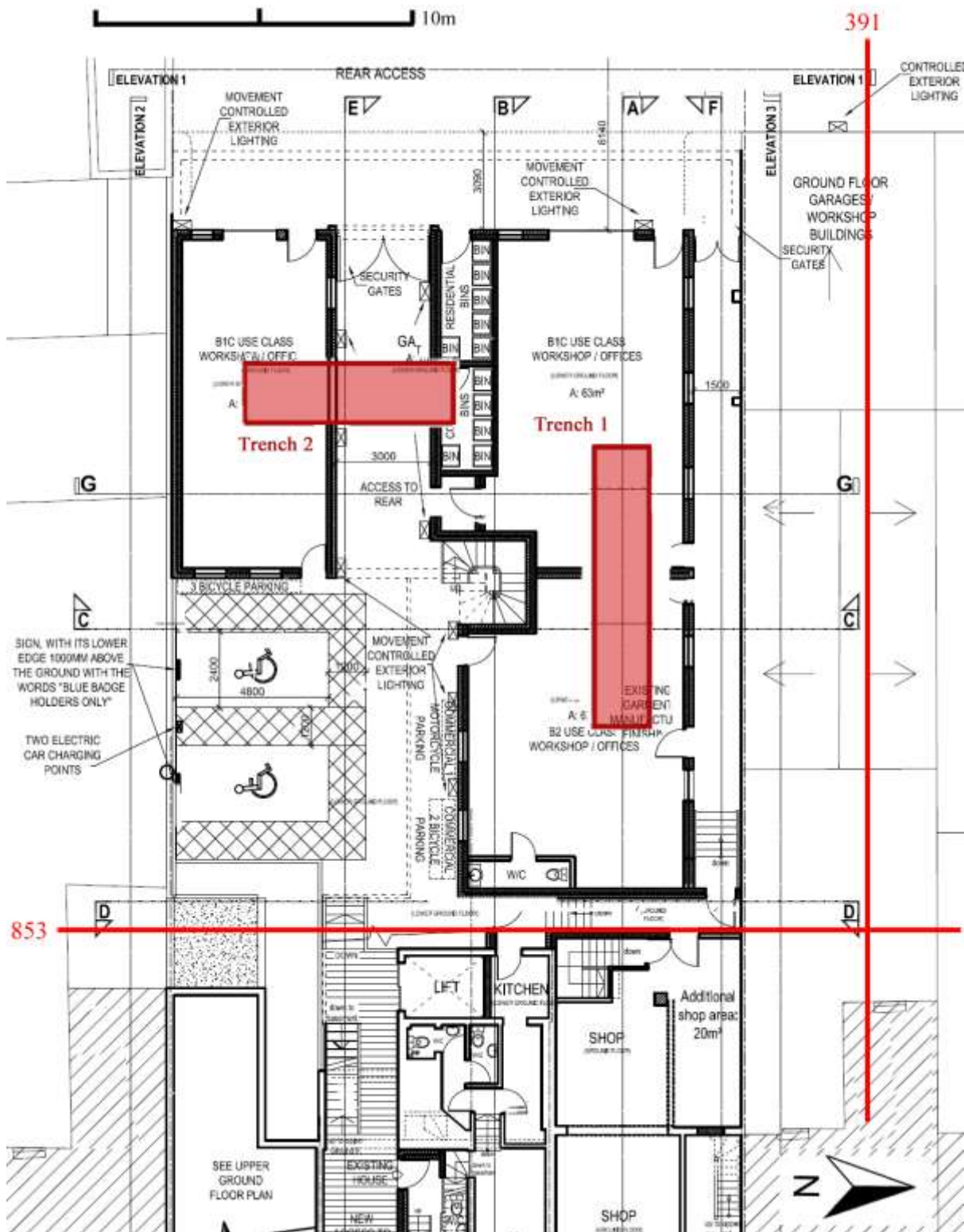


Fig 8: Plan of the trial trenches (red) overlain onto the proposed ground floor and lower ground floor plan (adapted from drawings provided by Brian Blanchard, Eurodime Ltd, 2018), tied to the OS grid

7. RESULTS

7.1 The fieldwork focused upon the excavation of two rectangular trial trenches (Trench 1 & Trench 2). They measured 8m x 1.80m (E-W) and 6m x 1.8m (N-S) – although Trench 1 was extended in length by 1m in order to allow stepped access at the E end. They were machine excavated, under archaeological supervision, down to the natural geology, approximately 1.40m below the modern ground level. The two trenches were situated perpendicular to each other, covering a central area within the cleared space to the rear of the current building (*Fig. 8*).

The following section is a written description of the stratigraphy observed within each trench. This is complemented by a photographic record of sections and plans. The context numbers used in this report will be numbered according to their trench allocation– 101, 102, 103 etc and 201, 202, 203 etc. Fills and layers are shown in (rounded brackets), while cuts are shown in [square brackets]. A context list (*Table 1*) and a table for those levels included on the drawings (*Table 2*) have been appended to the report (see **Appendix I & II**).

7.2 Trench 1

7.2.1 Trench 1 was situated in the back yard of 147-151 Leytonstone Road, measuring 9m long (E-W) by 1.8m wide (N-S). It was positioned c.3m from the yard's northern boundary. Following the breaking and clearance of the concrete floor slabs, Trench 1 was excavated from a floor surface that varied from 10.52mOD (W) to 10.61mOD (E). At halfway along, the trench was dug to a maximum depth of 1.38m (9.06mOD), compared to just 1.02m at its W end (9.50mOD) and 0.92m at its E end (9.67mOD).

7.2.2 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 1 was relatively straightforward. The section drawing (*Fig. 12*) should be consulted as a reference for this, in addition to photographs (*Figs. 9 & 10*). The uppermost layer (101) was a blueish grey, clayey silt, measured at 0.22m thick, and which extended across the full length of the trench. It seals the earlier archaeology and is clearly distinct in terms of colour and composition. It contained the occasional lump of broken concrete and modern building material. This upper layer can be considered to be the modern ground surface, consisting of re-worked material probably laid down in order to provide a level foundation for the concrete slabs which covered the site.

7.2.3 A well-defined, linear feature [111] ran E-W along the inside of the trench, visible in the W end of the northern section (unrecorded) (*Fig. 11*). It was visible at the base of the trench (up to 9.06mOD), but was left unexcavated, due to identification as a modern drain. It was sealed by (101), but appears to truncate the other archaeological layers and

features, cutting through the northern half of pit [109]. The backfill contained broken concrete and fragments of building material. It is likely to be the cut for a C20th land drain, possibly built when the terraces were subdivided in the 1950s.

7.2.4 Below (101) was a pit [103] filled with a dark brown, clayey silt (102). The pit extended to a depth of 9.84mOD, 0.60m below ground level, and was discovered halfway down the trench. The southern edge of the trench bisected the pit neatly in half, exposing the stratigraphy in section (*Fig. 9*). The feature appeared to be roughly circular in shape and its profile consisted of steep sides with a concave base. Pit [103] can be compared with pit [109], also sealed by (101), and located just 1m to the NW in the centre of Trench 1. Although this second pit was partially truncated by a C20th land drain [111], its dimensions and profile appear consistent with those of [103] (*Fig. 11*). The fills of the pits (102), (108) were both charcoal-rich, including post-medieval brick fragments and occasional sherds of C19th tableware (see **Appendix III**), and are indicative of Victorian rubbish dumps.

7.2.5 The pits [103] and [109] were found to be cutting into the surface of a layer of greyish brown, clayey silt, which ran the full extent of Trench 1. This was c.1m thick – although it increases to a maximum of up to 1.15m thick in the middle of trench – with the base reaching 9.28mOD at its deepest point. It contained few finds, occasional fragments of building material were present however, as were small amounts of charcoal flecks and rounded gravel inclusions. The layer (104) can be interpreted as a deposit of re-worked material or made ground. At the W end of the trench, this layer was found to directly overlie a thin band of black silt, just 0.16m thick. It contained frequent charcoal inclusions, in addition to occasional small C19th building material fragments.

7.2.6 The earliest layer (106) was found in the W end of the trench, at a depth of 10.00mOD, 0.52m below ground level. It consisted of an orangey brown, sandy clay, similar to the underlying geology but slightly dirtier and containing a single sherd of transfer printed whiteware (1830-1900). The layer extends down 0.35m onto the natural geology (9.65mOD). This may be representative of an accumulation of cultivation soil that predates the residential occupation of the site.

7.2.7 Below (106), a natural deposit (107) constituting loose orangey-yellow gravel, mixed with compact orange sandy clay, was found at a level of 0.78m below ground level at the W end (9.74mOD) and 0.65m below ground level at its E end (9.96mOD).



Fig. 9: *Detail of the north-facing section of Trench 1, looking SE: highlighting C19th rubbish pit [103] in centre of section (right of scale)*



Fig. 10: *Detail of the north-facing section of Trench 1, looking SW*



Fig. 11: *Overhead plan of Trench 1, looking E: highlighting linear feature [111] (modern drain) running E-W, truncating base of C19th rubbish pit [109] in centre of trench.*

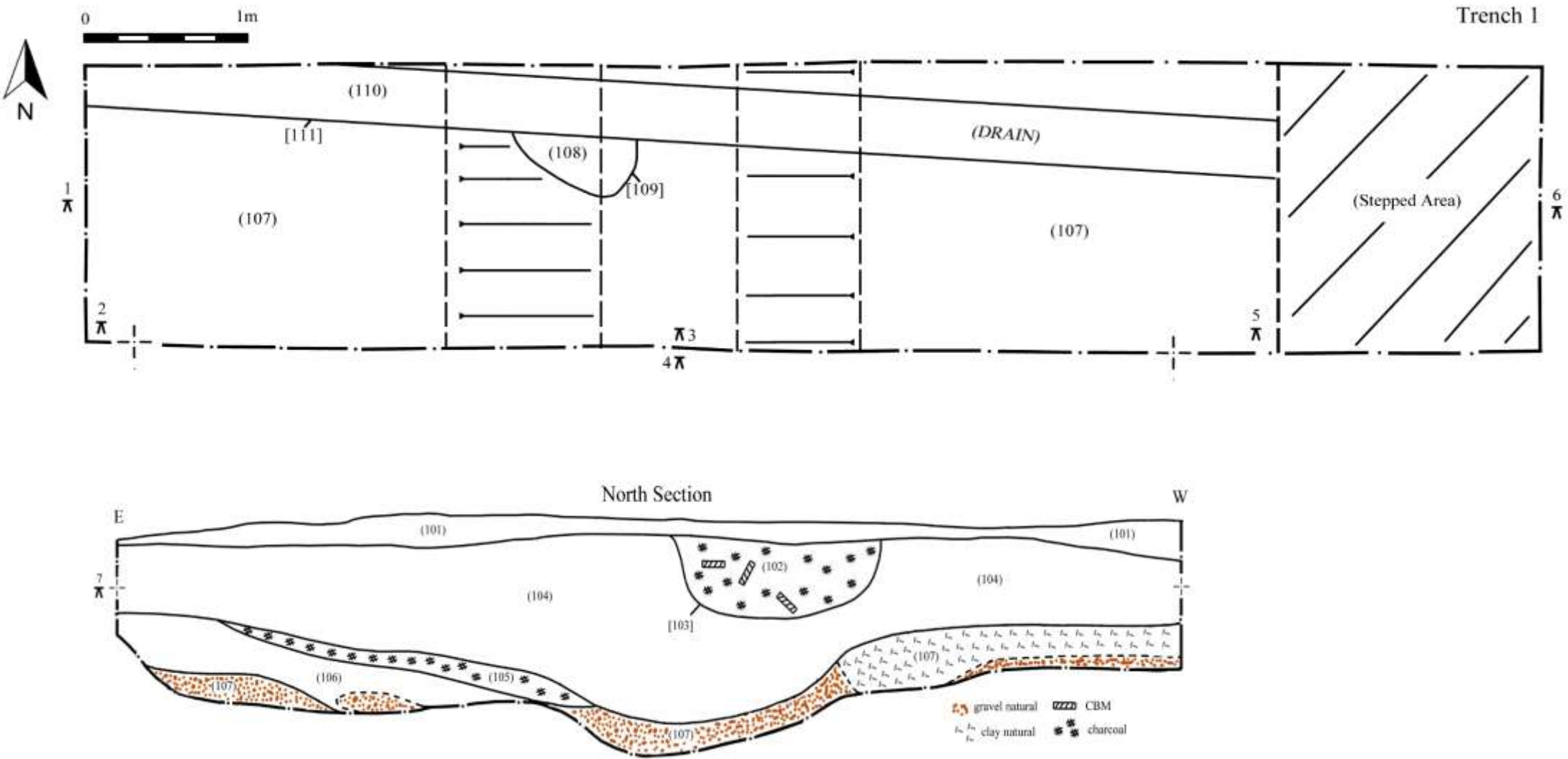


Fig. 12: Drawing and Plan of Trench 1 (1m scale); ref. Table 2 for levels (**Appendix II**)

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 Trench 2 was also situated in the back yard of 147-151 Leytonstone Road, measuring 6.50m long (N-S) by 1.8m wide (E-W). It was positioned c.2m from the yard's southern boundary, approximately 4m NW from the western end of Trench 1. Following the breaking and clearance of the concrete floor slabs, Trench 2 was excavated from a floor surface that varied from 10.40mOD (N) to 10.51mOD (S). At the N end, the trench was machine dug to a maximum depth of 2.10m (8.30mOD), and excavated to 1.28m at its S end (9.23mOD).

7.3.2 As with Trench 1, the stratigraphic sequence was relatively straightforward. The section drawing (*Fig. 16*) should be consulted as a reference for this, in addition to the photographs (*Figs. 13 & 14*). The uppermost layer (201) was a dark grey/black, wet clayey silt, measured at just 0.30m thick and extending across the whole trench. It contained a mix of broken modern building material and concrete. As with (101), (201) can be regarded as a recent re-worked material forming a former ground surface beneath the concrete slabs. Below this, (202) is a dark grey/brown deposit of clayey silt, up to 0.6m thick at the S end. It truncates and seals the earlier contexts observed in section and extends across the whole trench. It appears to form a levelling deposit, possibly associated with the building developments that occurred at the site during the mid C20th.

7.3.3 Two features were discovered sealed beneath (202). The larger of the two [204] was a circular pit observed in the N end of the trench. It was a substantial feature, measuring 4.25m in diameter, continuing to extend beyond the N limit of excavation. The base was recorded at 1.39m below ground level (9.01mOD). It was cut into a surrounding deposit of possible made ground (209), as well as appearing to recut an earlier large pit feature [206] (*Figs. 13 & 14*). It was truncated and sealed by deposit (202). Its fill (203) was a very dark grey/black silty deposit containing frequent charcoal inclusions, pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipes, as well as occasional animal bones and building material fragments. The feature resembles the pits encountered in Trench 1, and can likely be attributed to the dumping of domestic rubbish during the mid/late C19th, based on the dates provided by the pottery, pipes and building material (see **Appendix III, IV, VI**).

Another feature [208], also cut into (209) and sealed by (202), was observed in the S end of the trench (*Fig. 14*). Unlike [204], it appeared to be linear in shape, aligned E-W across trench, extending beyond the E, S, W limits of excavation. Its maximum depth was recorded at 1.20m below ground surface (9.31mOD), although it seems to continue down beyond the trench base. The fill (207) consisted of a loose, beige/off-white deposit, which included a number of post-medieval pantiles (see **Appendix VI**) and large chunks of mortar (up to 40mm in length). Likely a contemporary feature with the other Victorian rubbish dumps recorded at the site – [103], [109] and [204].

7.3.4 The rubbish dumps in Trench 2 were cut into a layer of mid brown clayey silt (209), containing occasional rounded gravel inclusions. It was recorded at 0.52m below ground level (9.95mOD) and up to 0.66m thick. The layer was only visible as a band 1.20m wide in the middle portion of section due to heavy truncation by later features. It can be considered a deposit of made ground, comparable with (104) in Trench 1, possibly contemporary with the initial development of housing in the 1850's, and cut by later mid/late C19th rubbish dumps.

7.3.5 The earliest recorded context in Trench 2 is a substantial sub-circular pit [206] discovered in the N end (*Fig. 13*). It was measured at 2.50m (N-S) x 2.05m (E-W), but continues beyond the limit of excavation to the N, E, W. Its maximum depth was recorded at 2.10m below ground level (8.30mOD), but extends below the base of the trench. The pit is cut directly into the natural gravel (210) and has been re-cut by the later rubbish pit [204]. The backfill (205) constitutes a brown clayey silt containing occasional post-medieval building material. The sizeable nature of the pit suggests it may have functioned as a quarry pit for the extraction of gravel, sometime prior to the development of the terraced housing on the site in the mid C19th.

7.3.6 Below [206], a natural deposit (210) constituting loose orangey-yellow gravel, mixed with patches of compact orange sandy clay, was found at a level of approximately 1.20m (9.27mOD) below ground level in the middle of the trench.



Fig. 13: Close up of the west-facing section of Trench 2 (3m scale): highlighting deep cut of possible quarry pit [206], recut by later C19th rubbish dump [204] (1m from base of scale)



Fig. 14: *Detail of the west-facing section of Trench 2, illustrating large cut of C19th rubbish dump [204] (left of scale), and rubble-filled pit [208] (far right of photograph)*



Fig. 15: *Plan of Trench 2, looking N*

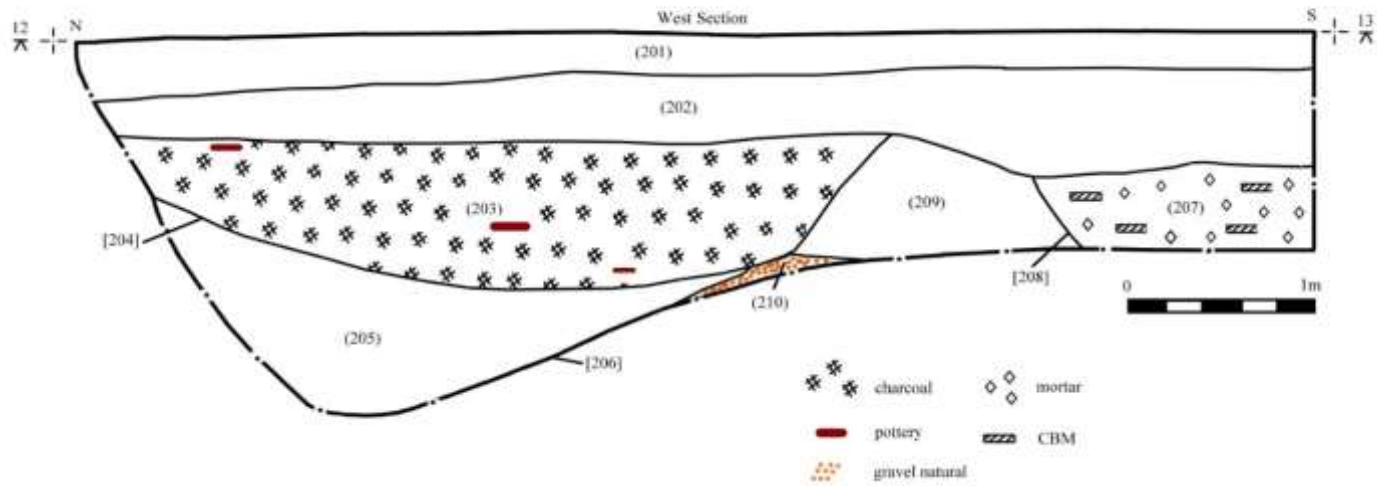
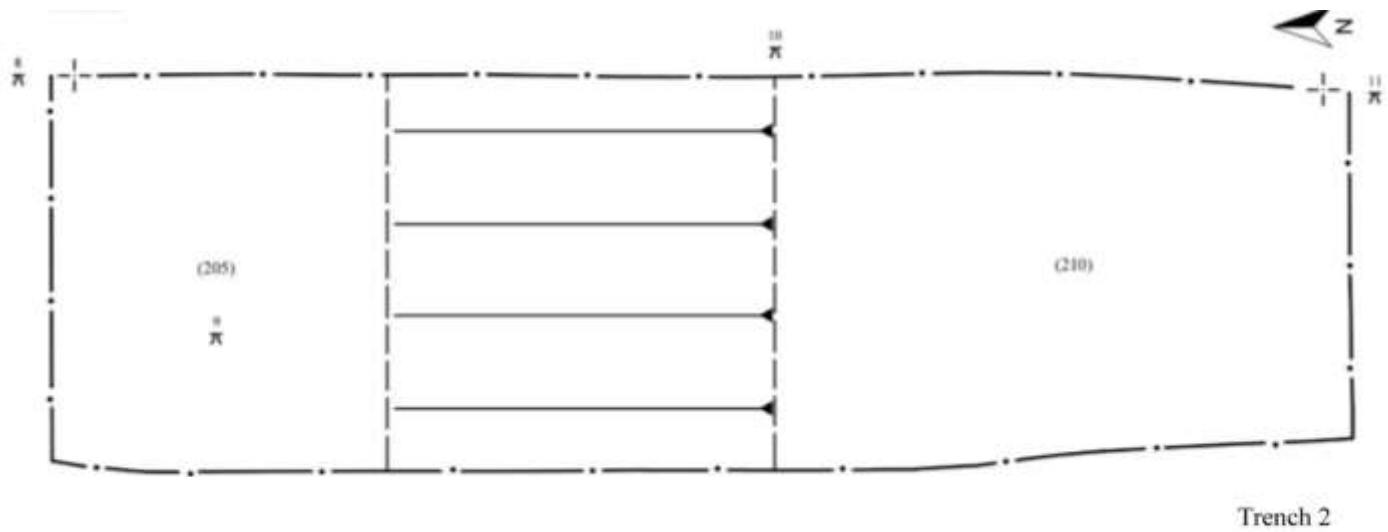


Fig. 16: Drawing and Plan of Trench 2 (1m scale); ref. Table 2 for levels (*Appendix I*)

7.4 A large number of finds were discovered during the evaluation (see **Appendix III, IV, V & VI**). Most of the pottery assemblage, as well as all the clay pipes and glass vessels, was recovered from the fill of the rubbish dump (203) found in Trench 2. A small amount of pottery, however, was also retrieved from the fills of pits in Trench 1 (102), (108). The building material was collected from the pits found in the middle of Trench 1 (108) and at the S end of Trench 2 (207). The assemblage is representative of the mid/late C19th.

An analysis conducted on the assemblage of 96 pottery sherds (see **Appendix III**) revealed every item to be 19th century in date. A number of transfer-printed vessels from context (203) had makers' marks: for example, the mark of Marple, Turner and Company, who operated in Hanley in Staffordshire between 1851 and 1853. The assemblage was a typical domestic group of the period, comprising a mixture of transfer-printed tableware such as plates, cups, bowls and tureens, and more utilitarian earthenware and stonewares, including ink- and blacking-bottles in the case of the latter.

The clay pipe assemblage includes ten complete bowls, one partial bowl and thirteen partial stems. These were recovered all from the same context (203), a large dumped deposit. The assemblage is a typical reflection of the mid/late C19th. Two maker's marks can both be fairly confidently attributed to a John Birch of Mile End Road, c 1857-99. The manufacture of another can possibly be traced back to William Young, also of Mile End Road, c 1856-1869. The name of John Cornwell is stamped on the stem of one example, along with his location in St George East, c 1854 – 1868.

Only four glass vessels were recovered at the site, all from (203). One was a complete, rectangular vessel thought to contain salad dressing, dated to the late C19th. The rest were relatively undiagnostic – two appear to be the bases of late C19th druggist bottles, while one is the base of a wine glass of unknown date.

The building material was a mixture of post-medieval brick and roof tile fragments.

8. CONCLUSIONS

In answer to the archaeological research questions proposed in the WSI (Compass Archaeology, February 2018), there was no evidence in the evaluation trenches of any activity having occurred pre-C19th. The evidence for the post-medieval development at 147-151 Leytonstone Road is as follows:

The recorded stratigraphy forms a relatively straightforward example of 19th century domestic sequences. The most recent contexts, in both trenches, were the spreads of re-worked, heavily mixed material (101), (201), (202) containing concrete and brick rubble, forming the modern ground layer and providing a level surface for the concrete slabs; possibly associated with the re-development of the site in the 1950's.

These sealed a collection of earlier pits found in both trenches [103], [109], [204] and [208]. Most contained frequent charcoal inclusions, as well as large concentrations of domestic rubbish – clay pipes, pottery, broken building material and glass. The finds are dated exclusively to the mid/late C19th and provide a *terminus post quem* date for their dumping. This coincides with the residential occupation at the site: these deposits perhaps represent a phase of opportunistic dumping occurring behind the Victorian terraces. The back yard areas may have also contained small structures, as suggested by the presence of pantiles in the dumps, a common feature of later post-medieval outhouses – although no evidence of *in situ* structures were identified in the trenches.

The rubbish pits were found to cut earlier layers of made ground in both trenches (104), (209). These were largely clean deposits of brown, clayey silt, with small amounts of building material present. Layer (104) was extensive, approximately 1m thick and extended across the whole of Trench 1. It is thought that these layers might characterise a phase of made ground deposition; possibly in an attempt to level the area for the construction of the original terraced housing, built along Leytonstone Road, during the late 1850s.

The earliest layer in Trench 1 was a band of sandy clay (106), overlying the natural gravel, and containing a single sherd of C19th pottery. Based on the lack of finds and inclusions, and the resemblance to the natural geology below, it is considered to be an accumulation of cultivation soil. Meanwhile, the earliest phase of activity in Trench 2 is represented by a possible quarry pit [206], backfilled with occasional C19th fragments of building material. Both contexts appear to predate any mid C19th occupation, and may instead be contemporary with the earlier rural phases of the site.

The geology was exposed in both trenches, consisting of loose, yellow/orange sandy gravel, mixed with patches of natural sandy clay (107), (210). This was encountered at 0.78m below ground level (9.74mOD) in Trench 1, and at 1.20m below ground level (9.27mOD) in Trench 2.

In view of the limited findings – and considerable depth of C19th deposits – it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation needs to be undertaken on this site.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.1 Digital sources

Greater London Historic Environment Record. GLHER@HistoricEngland.org.uk

London Archaeological Archive & Resource Centre (LAARC) database.
<http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/laarc/catalogue/>

9.2 Published sources & reports

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2015. *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Compass Archaeology Ltd, (2018), *A Written Scheme of Investigation*

Cherry B., O'Brien C. & Pevsner N. 2005. *The Buildings of England. London 5: East*. Yale University Press: London.

Communities and Local Government. 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Hibbert, B. & Weinreb, C. 1983. *The London Encyclopaedia*.

Historic England. 2015. *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*.

Mayor of London. 2015. *The London Plan*.

Newham Council. 2015. *Detailed Sites and Policies Development Plan Document; Issues and Documents. Evidence Base: Archaeological Priority Areas*.

Newham Council. 2016. *Local Plan (including Core Strategy and Unitary Development Plan)*.

9.3 Cartographic sources

British Geological Survey. 1998. *Sheet 270: North London*

Rocque J. 1746. *An Exact Survey of the Cities of London Westminster ye Borough of Southwark and the Country Near Ten Miles Round.*

Ordnance Survey. 1863. *Six-Inch Map.*

Ordnance Survey. 1951. *TQ 3985 SW A*

APPENDIX I.

Context List

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
(101)	1	Mid blueish grey, clayey silt; on average 220mm thick	Modern re-worked material beneath former ground surface, seals earlier contexts
(102)	1	Dark brown clayey silt, frequent charcoal inclusions, occasional pottery	Dumped fill within cut [103]; mid/late C19th rubbish deposit
[103]	1	Circular feature, cut into surface of made ground (104)	Mid/late C19th rubbish pit; comparable with [109] to NW
(104)	1	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, occasional small building material fragments and rounded gravel inclusions; approximately 1m thick	Made ground, possibly to level area during construction of nearby terraced houses, mid C19th. Comparable with (209) in Trench 2.
(105)	1	Thin black silty band (160mm); frequent charcoal inclusions, occasional small building material fragments.	Layer of re-worked material, possibly an initial phase of mid-C19th made ground deposits
(106)	1	Mid orange brown, sandy clay; single sherd of pottery	Accumulated land surface, possibly cultivation soil, pre-dating mid C19th phases of made ground (105), (104).
(107)	1	Loose orange gravelly sand, occasionally mixed with orange sandy clay	Natural geology
(108)	1	Dark brown clayey silt, frequent charcoal inclusions, contained pottery	Dumped fill within cut [109]; mid/late C19th rubbish deposit
[109]	1	Circular feature, cut into surface of made ground (104)	Mid/late C19th rubbish pit; comparable with [103] to SE
(110)	1	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	Backfill of C20th drain cut [111]
[111]	1	Linear cutting through northern half of [109], running E-W along trench	Cut of deep C20th drain, truncates C19 th features and layers; likely servicing nearby terraced houses (not excavated)
(201)	2	Dark layer of grey/black, wet clayey silt; up to 300mm thick	Modern re-worked material beneath former ground surface

(202)	2	Dark greyish brown deposit of clayey silt; overall 600mm thick	Levelling deposit sealing earlier cut features [204], [208]. Possibly associated with C20th developments on site
(203)	2	Very dark grey/black silty deposit containing frequent pottery, glass and CTP, as well as occasional animal bones and building material fragments	Dumped fill within large cut [104]; mid/late C19th rubbish deposit
[204]	2	Cut into fill of earlier large, deep feature [205] in northern portion of trench	Large Victorian rubbish dump, perhaps contemporary with rubbish pits in Trench 1 [103], [109], re-cuts earlier deep feature [206]; finds suggest possible date of mid/late C19th
(205)	2	Mid brown clayey silt; occasional building material fragments.	Backfill of large, deep cut feature [206]; finds suggest a C19th date
[206]	2	Cut of large feature, 800mm thick but extends beyond base of trench. Observed in southernmost end of trench, extends beyond trench limit to south.	Possible quarry pit to extract gravels pre-C19th. Backfilled at later date, re-cut by mid/late C19th rubbish pit [204]
(207)	2	Loose beige, off-white deposit of building material and large chunks of mortar (up to 40mm in length).	Dumped building material of cut [208]; no <i>in situ</i> structure
[208]	2	Cut into layer of made ground (209), linear in shape, running E-W across trench	Pit/ditch for the dumping of local demolition material; likely contemporary with mid/late C19th rubbish pits [103], [109], [204] and associated with Victorian development of structures on site
(209)	22	Mid brown clayey silt, occasional rounded gravel inclusions, up to 660mm thick.	Made ground layer, comparable with (104) in Trench 1: sits over natural deposits and is cut by later intrusive pits. May be levelling associated with construction of nearby terraced houses in mid C19th
(210)	2	Loose orange gravelly sand, occasional clay patches	Natural geology

Table 1: List of Contexts in Trenches 1 & 2

APPENDIX II. SITE LEVELS

All values are given in metres above ordnance datum (mOD). Refer to drawings (Fig. 12), (Fig. 16)

OSBM: Grace Baptist Church (TQ 39493 85473) 11.31mOD

<i>Trench 1</i>		<i>Trench 2</i>	
No.	mOD	No.	mOD
1	10.52	8	10.40
2	9.50	9	8.58
3	9.06	10	10.47
4	10.44	11	10.51
5	9.40	12	10.40
6	10.61	13	10.51
7	10.08		

Table 2: *List of Levels taken in Trenches 1 & 2*

APPENDIX III. Pottery Analysis

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 96 sherds with a total weight of 8385g. It was all of 19th century date, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BLUE:	Blue Stoneware , 1800-1900. 2 sherds, 22g.
DERBS:	Derby Stoneware , 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 18g.
ENGS:	English Stoneware , 1700-1900. 5 sherds, 1205g.
PMR:	Post-medieval Redware , 1580 – 1900. 2 sherds, 1274g.
PMR SLIP:	London Area Slipped Redware , 1800-1900. 2 sherds, 219g.
REFW:	Refined Whiteware , 1800-1900. 14 sherds, 522g.
TPW:	Transfer-printed Whiteware , 1830-1900. 58 sherds, 3955g.
YELL:	Yellow Ware , 1840-1900. 12 sherds, 1170g.

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*.

A number a transfer-printed vessels from context (203) had makers' marks (*Fig. 22*). These included a fragment of a plate stamped on the back with "Asiatic Pheasants" and "MT & Co", the former being the pattern and the latter the mark of Marple, Turner and Company, who operated in Hanley in Staffordshire between 1851 and 1853. The rest of the makers' marks were either illegible or untraceable. The assemblage was a typical domestic group of the period, comprising a mixture of transfer-printed tableware such as plates, cups, bowls and tureens, and more utilitarian earthenware and stonewares, including ink- and blacking-bottles in the case of the latter (*Fig. 20*).

The large fragment of PMR from context (207) is from an extremely large vessel. The glaze and fabric suggest it is a late product of the tradition (*Fig. 23*).

Bibliography

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

Context	PMR		DERBS		PMR SLIP		ENGS		BLUE		YELL		REFW		TPW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
102															2	48	19thC
106															1	17	19thC
108					1	19	1	7					1	5	1	14	19thC
203	1	275	1	18	1	200	4	1198	2	22	12	1170	13	517	54	3876	M19thC
207	1	999															19thC
Total	2	1274	1	18	2	219	5	1205	2	22	12	1170	14	522	58	3955	

Table 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type



Fig. 17: *Transfer printed whiteware, context (102), 100mm scale*



Fig. 18: *Transfer printed whiteware, context (106)*



Fig. 19: *Transfer printed whiteware, context (203)*



Fig. 20: *English stoneware ink and blacking bottles, context (203)*



Fig. 21: *Blue transfer printed whiteware, context (203)*



Fig. 22: *Blue transfer printed whiteware (reverse) with makers' marks, context (203)*



Fig. 23: Large post-medieval redware sherd, with a projected base diameter of 400mm, context (207),

APPENDIX IV. Clay Tobacco Pipe Analysis

Alex Kerr

The clay pipe assemblage from 147-51 Leytonstone Road includes ten complete bowls, one partial bowl and thirteen partial stems. These were recovered all from the same context (203), a large dumped deposit. Their typology fits within the date ranges given for the beginning of intensive development of the local area, and can date the dumped deposit at the site to the mid/late C19th.

Seven of the bowls were decorated, five with simple 'leaf' patterns that disguised the seams (*Fig. 24*), one with a geometric design and one moulded in the form of a hand gripping the bowl. Six of the bowls had stamped makers marks on the spurs consisting of simple initials.

Two maker's marks can both be fairly confidently attributed to a John Birch of Mile End Road, c 1857-99. The manufacture of another can possibly be traced back to William Young, also of Mile End Road, c 1856-1869. The name of John Cornwell is stamped on the stem of one example, along with his location in St George East (*Fig. 27*). The other maker's marks cannot be attributed to any one clay pipe manufacturer, as either the initials are too common for the time period or they have been rendered unreadable due to damage to the spur.

The assemblage is a typical reflection of the trend at the time for such products to be bought locally, and for the pipes to be simply made and relatively disposable

Key:

BH = Bowl height;

BW = Bowl width;

SL = Stem length;

SW = Stem width;

BS = Bore size;

SS = On sides of spur

SR = On side of stem (right side, facing smoker)

SL = On side of stem (left side, facing smoker)

All measurements given in millimetres (mm)

Context	Form	Type	Date	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	29	1840-1880	31	20	47	6	2	-
(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	29	1840-1880	36	19	23	6.5	1.5	Leaf decorated seams (front and back); Stamped maker's mark (SS): 'W' 'Y' – possibly William Young of Mile End Rd (1856-1869).
(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	29	1840-1880	31	20	56	6	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	29	1840-1880	39	19	32	6	2	Leaf decorated seams (front and back); Stamped maker's mark (SS): 'E' 'E'
(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	29	1840-1880	36	18	16	7	1.5	Leaf decorated seams (front and back); Stamped maker's mark (SS) (<i>unreadable</i>)
(203)	Partial Stem & Partial Bowl	29	1840-1880	37	19	27	6	-	Fe discolouration
(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	30	1850-1910	31	20	18	7	2	-
(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	30	1850-1910	25	18	58	5	1	Stamped maker's mark 'J. CORNWELL' (SR) and 'ST GEORGE EAST' (SL) – John Cornwell (1854-1868); decorated with hand gripping bowl.
(203)	Bowl	30	1850-1910	32	20	-	6	1.5	Geometric patterns in relief along seams (front and back); raised circular band where stem meets bowl
(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	33	Post-1840	40	21	26	6	2	Leaf decorated seams (front and back); Stamped maker's mark (SS): 'I' 'B' – possibly John Birch of Mile End Rd (1857-1899)

(203)	Partial Stem & Bowl	33	Post-1840	40	20	122	6	2	Leaf decorated seams (front and back); Stamped maker's mark (SS): 'I' 'B' – possibly John Birch of Mile End Rd (1857-1899)
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	75	6	62	Fe discolouration
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	78	6	2	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	139	6	1.5	Tapers to 5mm
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	69	6	1.5	Tapers to 4mm
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	95	7	1	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	54	6	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	66	6	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	90	6	2	Tapers to 3mm
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	94	6	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	121	6	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	131	6	1.5	Fe discolouration
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	95	10	2.5	Tapers to bit at 7mm
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	58	6	2	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	131	6	1.5	Trace of red wax around mouthpiece
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	89	7	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	57	4	2	Trace of red wax around mouthpiece
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	46	5	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	73	6	2	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	86	7	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	34	4	1.5	-
(203)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	40	5	1.5	-

Table 4: *Clay Tobacco Pipe occurrence in Trenches 1 & 2*

Bibliography

The above abbreviations are taken from the *DAACS Cataloguing Manual: Tobacco Pipes*, by Kate Grillo, Jennifer Aultman and Nick Bon-Harper, (updated February 2012).

Types are taken from Atkinson & Oswald, (1969), *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* in the Journal of the Archaeological Association Third Series **vol. XXXII**

Makers marks identified using Oswald, A, (1975), *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, *British Archaeological Reports 14*



Fig. 24: Pipe bowls decorated with 'leaf' patterns along seams, 100mm scale

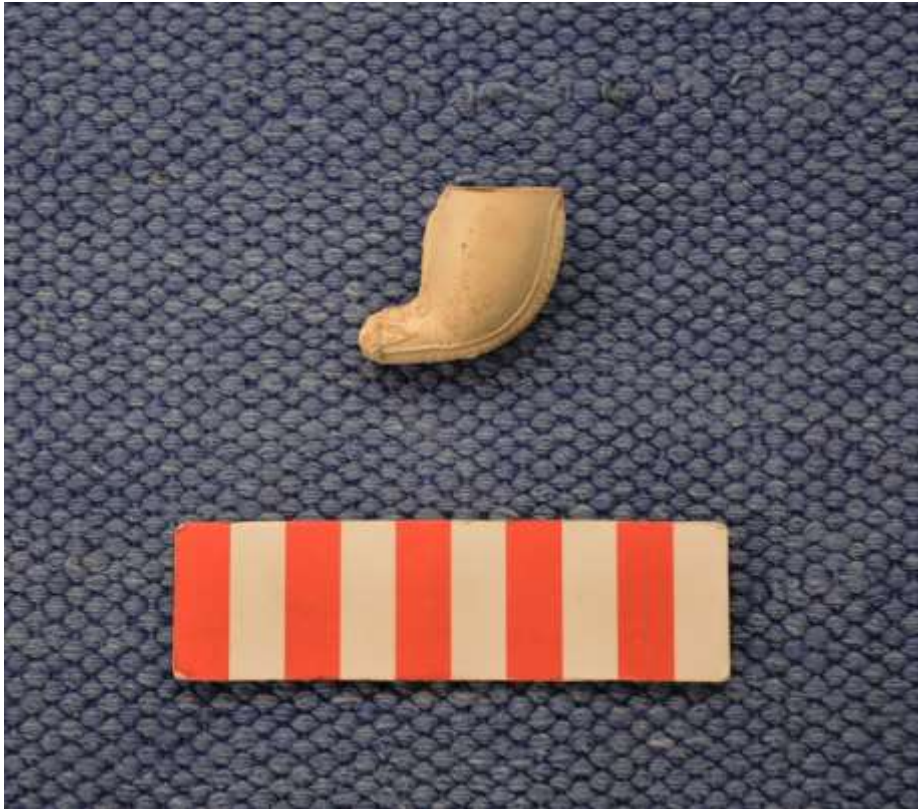


Fig. 25: *Pipe bowl decorated with geometric designs*

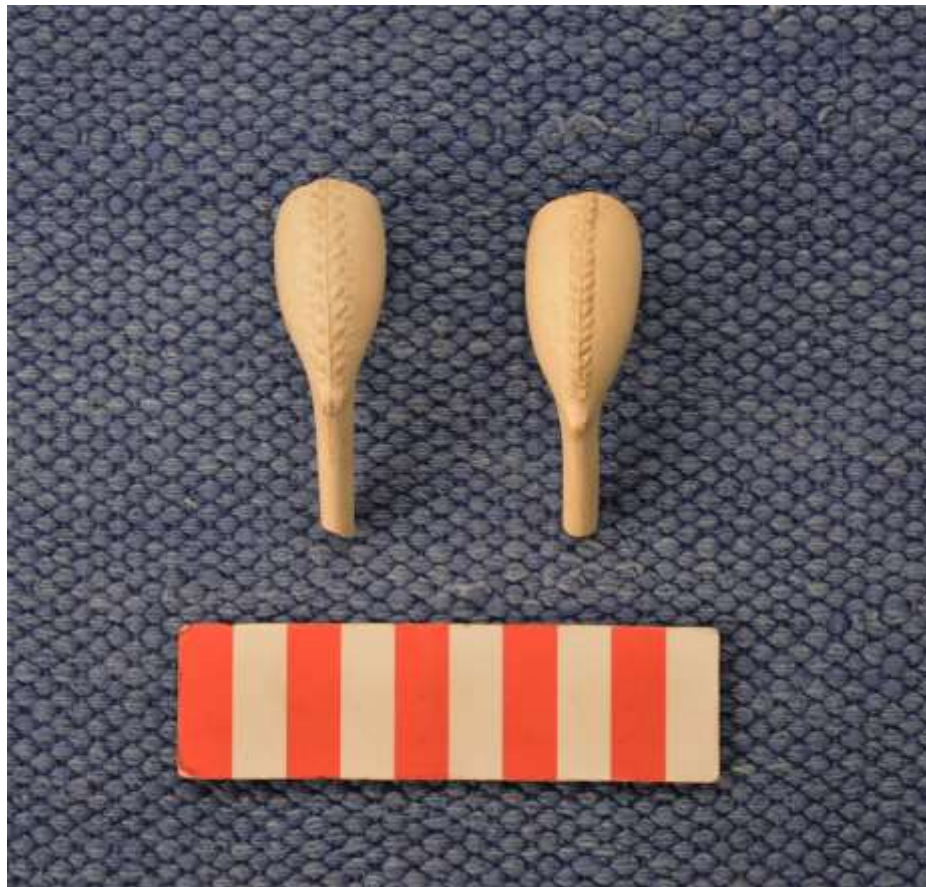


Fig. 26: *Two pipe bowls illustrating the different variations of the 'leaf' pattern decoration along the seams*

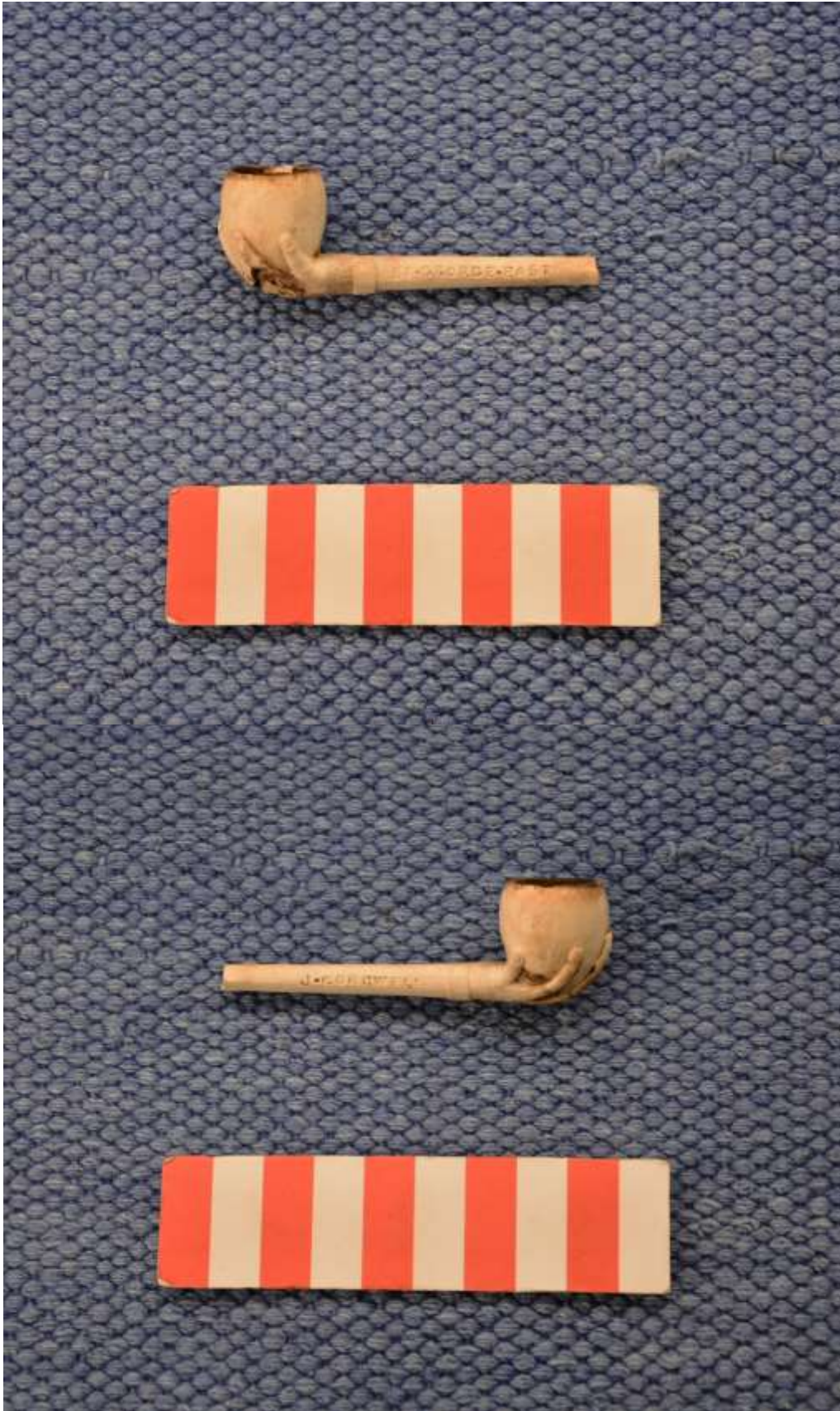


Fig. 27: Decorated bowl and stem, with the stamped maker's mark 'ST GEORGE EAST' (obverse) and 'J. CORNWELL' (reverse)

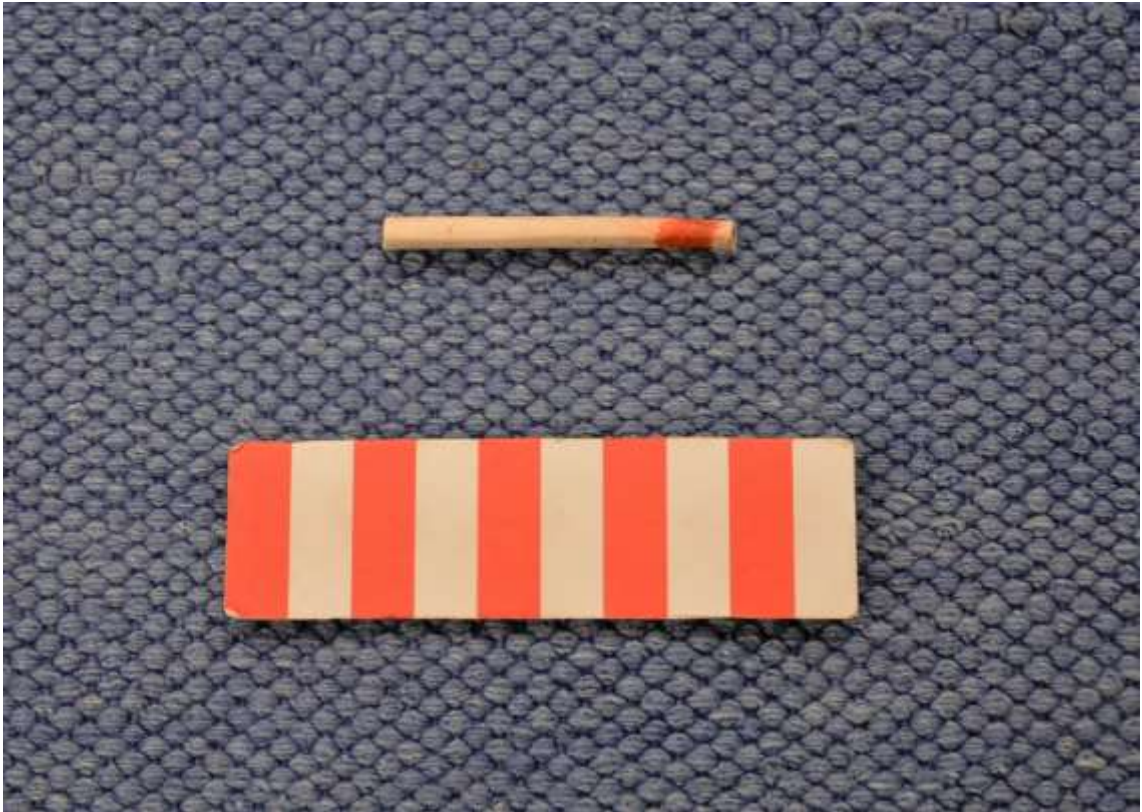


Fig. 28: *Partial stem with traces of red wax around mouthpiece*

APPENDIX V. Glass Analysis

Alex Kerr

The glass assemblage was recovered from the fill (203) of the large rubbish pit discovered in Trench 2; consisting of one complete vessel, two bases & bodies, and a single wine glass base. The three bottle fragments (*Fig. 29*), as well as the wine glass base, are typical domestic vessels and each item appears to be 19th century in date. The glass assemblage appears consistent, therefore, with the nature and date of pottery and tobacco pipes found within the same context, and which together help date the pit features at the site to the mid/late 19th century (see Appendices III & IV).

Context	Form	Weight (g)	Comments
(203)	Complete vessel	174	Complete pale blue/green aqua, rectangular glass vessel, with bevelled edges and a 'mineral' finish. Comparable with examples containing salad dressing and oil, dated to the end of the 19 th century (see https://sha.org/bottle/food.htm#Sauces%20&%20Condiments).
(203)	Base & body	68	Circular, blue aqua vessel fragment. Possible druggist medicinal bottle from the mid-19 th century (see https://sha.org/bottle/medicinal.htm#Early%20Medicinal%20Bottles).
(203)	Base & body	76	Octagonal, blue aqua vessel fragment with number '13' embossed on base; similar dimensions to above circular vessel. Possible druggist bottle from the mid-19 th century (see https://sha.org/bottle/medicinal.htm#Early%20Medicinal%20Bottles)
(203)	Base	46	Clear base of wine glass, hexagonal stem; unknown date

Table 5: Glass vessels discovered in context (203), Trench 2



Fig. 29: The complete vessel of a sauce bottle, and the base & body of two druggist bottles, all mid/late C19th, context (203)

APPENDIX VI. Building Material Analysis

Sue Pringle

A total of seven items from two contexts were retained for assessment. The assemblage included three brick samples and four roof tiles. All the items were of broadly post-medieval date.

A standard record and quantification was undertaken and the results recorded in Excel. The results of the assessment are summarised in the table overleaf.

Key: L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness (measurements in mm)

Condition: A = Abraded; M = Mortar; Rd = Reduced; Ru = Re-used; S = Sooted; V = Vitrified

Context number	Context CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes
108	1700-1900	PM	2275	Pantile	1	315	0	0	0	M, Rd	-	
108	1700-1900	PM	2276	Peg	4	414	0	0	0	Rd x 2, S x 2, M	Part of 1 small, slightly irregular, round nail-hole	-
108	1700-1900	PM	3047	Brick	1	359	0	0	0	Rd	Fe lump corroded onto base	-
207	1750-1900	PM	2275	Pantile	3	1199	0	0	15		Rectangular nib, c. 57 x 19 x 14 mm.	-
207	1750-1900	PM	2275	Pantile	5	936	0	0	15	S	Damaged rectangular nib with sloping end	Calcium carbonate version of fabric with fine white speckle
207	1750-1900	PM	3032?	Brick	1	1147	117+	104	62	Rd, V, M	Unfrogged; half of burnt brick. Lime mortar on top and stretchers. Heat-distorted.	Fabric vitrified
207	1750-1900	PM	?	Brick	1	1151	132+	108	67	M	Wide shallow U-profile frog, c. 71 mm wide x 10 mm deep. Lime mortar on top.	Orange fabric, poorly mixed with very coarse red iron-rich inclusions < c.14 mm and yellow silty bands and inclusions, < c. 5 mm.

Table 6: Building material from Trench 1 & 2, sorted by date, form and weight, per context

APPENDIX VII.**OASIS Data Collection Form****OASIS ID: compassa1-315284****Project details**

Project name	147-151 Leytonstone Road
Short description of the project	An evaluation was carried out on 9th - 10th April 2018 at 147-151 Leytonstone Road in the London Borough of Newham. Two trial trenches were excavated. The stratigraphies were straightforward examples of C19th domestic sequences. The most recent contexts were modern spreads of re-worked material (101), (201), (202) containing concrete and bricks, forming a level ground surface. These sealed earlier pits [103], [109], [204], [208], containing frequent charcoal inclusions and large concentrations of domestic rubbish, including clay pipes, pottery, broken building material and glass. The finds are dated to the mid/late C19th and provide a terminus post quem date for their dumping. The rubbish pits cut made ground depositions in both trenches (104), (209); possibly to level the area for the construction of the original terraced housing during the 1850's. The earliest layer in Trench 1 was a band of sandy clay (106) overlying natural gravel, and considered to be an accumulation of cultivation soil. The earliest phase of activity in Trench 2 is represented by pit [206], backfilled with occasional C19th pottery and CBM. Both contexts appear to predate mid C19th occupation, and may instead be contemporary with the rural phases of the site. The geology consisted of loose gravel, mixed with natural sandy clay (107), (210). This was encountered at 0.78m below ground level in Trench 1, and 1.20m in Trench 2. In view of the considerable depth of C19th deposits, it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation needs to be undertaken on this site.
Project dates	Start: 09-04-2018 End: 10-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LEO 18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM STRATFORD 147-151 Leytonstone Road
Postcode	E15 1LH
Study area	370 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 539102 185288 50.945049898825 0.191137940295 50 56 42 N 000 11 28 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.27m Max: 9.96m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	LEO 18
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	LEO 18
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	LEO 18
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	147-151 LEYTONSTONE ROAD, STRATFORD, LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM, E15 1LH - AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kerr, A
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	250 York Rd, London SW11 3SJ
Description	In-house report: 53 pp., including 29 illustrations and photographs, and six tables. Text includes historical background to the site, details of methodology used, description and interpretation of deposits/features investigated and separate finds reports.