
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

123 FAIRFIELD ROAD, BOW, LONDON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION & RECORDING

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NGR: TQ 37185 83310	Report No: 3998
District: LB Tower Hamlets	Site Code: FFR 11
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4679
Signed:	Date: January 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>123 Fairfield Road, Bow, London. Archaeological Observation & Recording</i>		
<i>In January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological observation and recording at No 123 Fairfield Road, Bow, London (NGR TQ 37185 83310). The monitoring was commissioned by Goldberg UK Ltd in association with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site. The archaeological monitoring was required during initial geotechnical test pitting in advance of the development.</i>			
<i>The site lies in the eastern part of Bow, London. It is located within an area to the south of the course of the Roman London - Colchester Road, and Iron Age and Roman evidence has been recovered from close by. Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains.</i>			
<i>In the event the monitoring revealed deposits of 19th century origin, and evidence of previous truncation of parts of the site.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>09/01 and 18/01/2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3679</i>	Site code	<i>FFR 11</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Observation and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former garage</i>		
Planned development	<i>New residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>London Borough of Tower Hamlets</i>	<i>Bow</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Greater London HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>E3 2QE</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 400m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 37185 83310</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 9m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Goldberg UK Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>123 Fairfield Road, Bow, London: Archaeological Observation & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3998</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2012</i>		

123 FAIRFIELD ROAD, BOW, LONDON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological observation and recording at No 123 Fairfield Road, Bow, London (NGR TQ 37185 83310). The monitoring was commissioned by Goldberg UK Ltd in association with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site. The archaeological monitoring was required during initial geotechnical test pitting in advance of the development.

The site lies in the eastern part of Bow, London. It is located within an area to the south of the course of the Roman London - Colchester Road, and Iron Age and Roman evidence has been recovered from close by. Therefore, the site had a potential for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains.

In the event the monitoring revealed deposits of 19th century origin, and evidence of previous truncation of parts of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological observation and recording at No 123 Fairfield Road, Bow, London (NGR TQ 37185 83310; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Goldberg UK Ltd as part of a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site (London Borough of Tower Hamlets Council Planning Ref PA/11/0739). The archaeological monitoring was required during initial geotechnical test pitting in advance of the development, according to the requirements of English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to an advice letter issued by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS; dated 15/06/2011), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 05/12/2011), with the requirements agreed with EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the EH (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*. It also followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test-pitting programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
 - to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies in the eastern part of Bow, London, on the western side of Fairfield Road, c. 80m south of its junction with Tredegar Road (Fig. 1). The A12 road passes 150m to the north-east. The site comprises a roughly rectangular plot of c.400m² occupied by the small building of a former garage workshop located in the south-western corner of the plot. To the north of the site are residential terraced properties fronting Fairfield Road while to the west are those located on Redwood Close. To the south are commercial buildings. The site is bordered by boundary walls and a fence at the front.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The topography of the site is dominated by its overwhelmingly urban location within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The site lies close to the valley of the River Lea, which lies c. 350m to the east of the site, and c.750m to the south-east of the artificial River Lea Navigation Canal (Fig. 1). The meandering course of the River Thames also lies c.2.5km to the south of the site, whilst the Grand Union Canal flows into the Limehouse Basin c.2.3km to the south. The site has a gently sloping relief and lies at a height of c.9m AOD.

3.2 The site is located on a solid geology of London Clay (British Geological Survey 1978) and a drift geology of gravel and sand. Although no geotechnical data was available for the site, a previous archaeological excavation 600m to the north of the site revealed sandy drift overlying natural deposits of gravel and sand (Sheldon 1970). Although soil types of urban areas such as London remain unsurveyed, the site is likely to lie on soils of the Fladbury 1 Association given its proximity to the River Lea. Fladbury 1 Association is described as stoneless clayey soils, in places calcareous, viably affected by groundwater and which are commonly found on flat land (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 There is extensive evidence of prehistoric occupation of the Old Ford and Bow area of London, but the majority of such evidence dates to the Bronze and Iron Age periods (MoLAS 2000). It is likely that earlier prehistoric activity dating from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods has been superseded by subsequent development. Residual prehistoric flints and pottery are known from 150m north-west of the site (GLHER MLO98200). A palaeochannel cutting the natural brick earth was recorded 700m to the north-west (GLHER MLO77595) and two possible prehistoric ditches were recorded at No. 490 Roman Road (GLHER MLO75410).

4.2 Further unspecified prehistoric features, including postholes and pits, were found during an evaluation at Lefevre Walk, 180m north-west of the site. The substantial post-built structure and circular enclosure also revealed by the evaluation were Bronze Age in date (GLHER MLO68137 & MLO68138). An investigation at Nos. 91 – 93 Parnell Road also yielded Bronze Age pottery from a gully tentatively interpreted as a field boundary, and an L-shaped arrangement of post- and stake-holes (GLHER MLO66993 & MLO66994). Iron Age pottery has been found with ditches on Parnell Road (GLHER MLO98099), and from a narrow gully on the Tredegar Road Estate (GLHER MLO76257).

Romano-British

4.3 Substantial Romano-British evidence in the area has proven Old Ford to have comprised an extensive Romano-British industrial settlement located in a prominent fording position along the River Lea (MoLAS 2000; GLHER MLO58090). The Romano-British settlement at Old Ford was located only 4km to the north-east of *Londinium*, and developed in the period after AD 270, possibly as a supply centre for the city (MoLAS 2000). Extensive evidence of Romano-British inhabitation is known from No. 72a Armagh Road, amongst other sites, and includes a substantial Roman building represented by ground beams supporting wattle and daub walls (GLHER MLO25800).

4.4 The settlement at Old Ford lay along the course of a Roman road, which ran from Aldgate towards Old Ford where it crossed the Lea at Iceland Wharf and proceeded to Colchester (Cockburn, King & McDonnell 1969). The Roman road has been extensively recorded between the modern Lefevre and Armagh Roads. An excavation 300m to the north-west-north of the site, for example, confirmed that the Roman road had been built on a clay bank or agger, which had been laid on the natural layers of gravel and sand (Sheldon 1970). Sherds of 1st century pottery were found within the agger and associated quarry ditch, whilst three 4th century pebble yards confirm the existence of Old Ford's road-side settlement.

4.5 A large quantity of inhumation burials along Saxon Road, Armagh Road and Morville Street attest to the Romano-British occupation of the Old Ford area. An excavation undertaken 450m to the north-west of the site revealed a stone coffin containing a fairly wealthy, 25 – 30 year old Romano-British female (GLHER MLO23049), while two sarcophagi containing four skeletons were found at 12-14 Morville Street, 175m south of the site (GLHER MLO12200). The latter were possibly bounded by a ditch (GLEHR MLO18875). An archaeological investigation at Lefevre Walk, 180m to the north-west of the site, has also revealed Romano-British cremation burials found in close proximity to the Roman road and contemporary rectilinear fields or paddocks (GLHER MLO68151) as well as a group of four inhumations, including two in wooden coffins in probably marked graves (GLHER MLO68144). Another stone sarcophagus was found at 85 Parnell Road, 220m north-west of the site (GLHER MLO11261).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

4.6 While Old Ford comprised an extensive Romano-British industrial and fording settlement during the Romano-British period, there is little archaeological evidence to suggest that the area continued to be occupied during the Anglo-Saxon period. No Anglo-Saxon remains or find spots are known from the area surrounding the site and it is likely that the Roman settlement at Old Ford fell into decline in the 5th century (Baker 1998). The place-name of Old Ford, however, is Saxon in origin (MoLAS 2000) and there is etymological evidence for a Saxon settlement. Both Bow and Old Ford lay within Ossulstone Hundred and the ancient parish of Stepney. The earliest reference to Stepney is to men of the bishop of London's estate of Stybbanhythe c. 1000 AD recording a hithe or landing place (Baker 1998).

4.7 Documentary evidence also reveals that Old Ford had a watermill at 'Algodesmelle' (GLHER MLO11248) and two fulling mills in the medieval period (MoLAS 2000). Medieval occupation of the area is attested by evidence of field boundaries and agricultural evidence found at Nos. 12 - 14 Morville Street (GLHER MLO23822) and Nos. 36 – 38 Ruston Street. The Old Ford area was also traversed by at least three known medieval roads (GLHER MLO9171, MLO9185 & MLO1607), while medieval stratigraphy is well-documented from an excavation at Nos. 413 – 414 Wick Lane to the east of the site (GLHER MLO63442 & MLO63444).

4.8 Victoria Park, which lies 750m to the north-west of the site, is a remnant of forest, later known as 'Bishopswood', which formed the deer park of the Bishop of London (GLSMR MLO3897). There is documentary evidence for a medieval camp established by King John at Bow to the south-east (GLSMR MLO11250) and local tradition argues that King John had a castle nearby, at which he slept after granting the Magna Carta (Maddocks 1933). Despite the lack of any supporting evidence in the records of the manor of Stepney, a medieval building known as the '*Old Palace*' or '*King John's Palace*' stood 600m to the north until the late 17th century (GLHER MLO11242), whilst its gateway was later used as an inn for those crossing the River Lea at Old Ford (GLHER MLO35150).

Post-medieval

4.9 In the post-medieval period, the settlements of Old Ford and Bow remained predominantly agricultural in nature and still lay at some distance from the flourishing city of London. The building of the '*Old Palace*' or '*King John's Palace*' was given to Christ's Hospital in 1665 and stood 600m to the north until the late 17th century. Although post-medieval land-use and horticultural activity has been identified at Lefevre Walk and along Parnell Road (GLSMR MLO77607 & MLO67000), 18th century building foundations are known to pre-date later 19th century structures at Ruston Street (GLHER MLO68056 & MLO68129).

Early modern and modern

4.10 The areas of Old Ford and Bow formed part of London's East End, renowned as the infamous inner city residential area providing low-cost housing to the workers of London and its docks. The London borough of Tower Hamlets took its name from the Tower of London and the hamlets that surrounded it, while Old Ford became famous for its market which commenced in 1843 along Roman Road (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983). Extensive evidence of industrial activity is known in the area including the Canal Works at No. 225 Old Ford Road (GLHER MLO60675 - MLO60684), 19th century occupation of the Empire Wharf (GLHER MLO58960) and remains associated with the Hertford Union Canal.

4.11 Fairfield Road is a location of former Bryant and May factory which had operated since mid-19th century until 1979. The factory lies some 150m to the south-west of the site and comprises numerous buildings of mid 19th – early 20th century date used to manufacture matches, candles, crinoline and rope. It was a location of the London matchgirls strike of 1888. After the production had ceased, the complex fell into disrepair; however, later it went under the urban renewal project and currently is a gated community with over 700 apartments and is known as Bow Quarter.

4.12 Victoria Park lies 750m to the north-west and comprises a public park designed by James Pennethorne (GLHER 1083). It was first proposed in 1840 as a '*Memorial to the Sovereign*', which could be used by the population of London's East End. Opened in 1845, the park was increased in size in 1872

to incorporate ground that had previously been brick fields, market gardens and farmland. The park is known to have suffered badly from bomb damage during World War II and much of the grassland was used for allotments for the war effort. Modern remains recorded in proximity of the site are also dominated by World War II features, including air-raid shelters at Grove Hall Park and an Anderson Shelter on the Monteith Estate (GLHER MLO60033 & MLO75471).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated geotechnical test pits (Fig. 2). Initially four of the five proposed test pits were excavated. The location of Test Pit 2 could not be accessed and its excavation was postponed. In the second phase of the investigation two pits were excavated (labelled 2A and 2B), in place of Test Pit 2. The pit dimensions varied and they were 1.50 – 2m long and 0.70 – 1m wide.

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual test pit descriptions are presented below:

Test Pit 1 (DP 3)

<i>Western section, facing east-north-east (DP 4)</i>		
<i>0.00 = c. 9m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	M1008	Pavement stones.
0.06 – 0.15m	L1009	Mid yellow, loose, sand.
0.15 – 0.95m	L1010	Greyish brown, loose, sand with occasional CBM fragments.
0.95 – 2.00m	L1006	Natural light to mid yellow with some grey, loose, sand.
2.00m+	L1007	Natural brownish yellow, loose, sandy gravel.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

Test Pit 2A (DP 5)

<i>Eastern section, facing south-west (DP 6)</i> <i>0.00 = c. 9m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	M1000	Yard concrete surface.
0.12 – 0.42m	L1013	Concrete and CBM rubble.
0.42 – 0.52m	M1014	Concrete floor.
0.52 – 0.80m	L1015	Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.80m+	L1007	Natural gravel. As above, Test Pit 1.

Description: Concrete floor (M1014) of a former building/cellar was revealed within the pit and 0.42m below existing ground level. M1014 was overlain by a layer of concrete and CBM rubble (L1013).

Test Pit 2B (DP 7)

<i>Western section, facing north-east (DP 8)</i> <i>0.00 = c. 9m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	M1000	Concrete. As above, Test Pit 2A.
0.11 – 1.60m	L1016	Made ground. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments.
1.60m+	L1007	Natural gravel. As above, Test Pit 1.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

Test Pit 3 (DP 9)

<i>Southern section, facing north-north-east (DP 10)</i> <i>0.00 = c. 9m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	M1000	Concrete. As above, Test Pit 2A.
0.12 – 0.57m	L1001	Rubble. Crushed concrete, bricks and rubbish.
0.57 – 0.95m	L1005	Light brown, loose, sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.95 – 2.30m	L1006	Natural sand. As above, Test Pit 1.
2.30m+	L1007	Natural gravel. As above, Test Pit 1.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

Test Pit 4 (DP 11)

<i>Northern section, facing south-south-east (DP 12)</i> <i>0.00 = c. 9m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	M1000	Concrete. As above, Test Pit 3.
0.12 – 0.39m	L1001	Rubble. As above, Test Pit 3.
0.39 – 1.10m	L1005	Sand. As above, Test Pit 3.
1.10m+	L1006	Natural sand. As above, Test Pit 1.

Description: A fragment of late 19th century roof tile was recovered from L1005.

Test Pit 5 (DP 13)

<i>Western section, facing north-east (DP 14)</i> <i>0.00 = c. 9m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	M1000	Concrete. As above, Test Pit 3.
0.10 – 0.62m	L1001	Rubble. As above, Test Pit 3.
0.62 – 2.00m	L1002	Black, compact, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
2.00 – 2.70m	L1003	Light brown, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
2.70m+	L1004	?Natural mid to dark greyish brown, compact, clay and loose gravel.

Description: L1002 contained late post-medieval clay pipe fragment, a small glass bottle fragment and a pottery sherd. L1003 produced a fragment of late 19th century roof tile, similar to that recovered from L1005 (Test Pit 4).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The site is affected by the presence of disused fuel tank in the centre which truncated existing deposits (2m+ deep). Also the limited dimensions of the test pits influenced the recognition of potential archaeological remains.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by the modern concrete floor (M1000) and pavement stones (M1008) and an associated layer of concrete and CBM rubble (L1001; 0.30 – 0.80m thick). Below were deposits of made ground (L1005, L1010). Within the northern part of the site (Test Pit 5) a substantial deposit of L1002 was located (1.40m thick). It was probably a levelling layer and it overlay layer of sand, L1003 (0.70m thick), which may relate to L1005 (0.40 – 0.50m thick), another deposit of sand revealed in Pits 3 and 4.

8.2 The natural geology (L1006), in the less truncated parts of the site, was present at 0.80 – 1.10m below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid yellow with some grey, loose, sand. It overlay L1007, a brownish yellow, loose, sandy gravel present at 2.00 – 2.30m below ground level. In the south-western corner of the site (Test Pits 2A and 2B) Sand L1006 was not present and Gravel L1007 was encountered at 0.80 – 1.60m below existing. In Test Pit 5 the natural deposits were encountered at 2.70m below existing and it was L1004, a mid to dark greyish brown, compact, clay and loose gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site, in particular in relation to the Roman settlement at Old Ford.

9.2 In the event the observation of the test pits revealed deposits of likely 19th century date. The presence of a substantial amount of made ground in the northern part of the site may have been a result of levelling uneven ground, possibly after demolition works. The made ground contained post-medieval finds what suggests it was redeposited material. This conclusion is drawn as the deposit below the made ground contained the late 19th century CBM. Similar made ground was present in the south-western corner of the site. No archaeological remains were present. The site was noticeably affected by previous modern developments, in particular the construction of the fuel tank in the centre, as well as the construction of the building or a cellar, in the southern part of the site.

9.3 Despite the surrounding archaeological evidence, no indication of any development earlier than the late 19th century was found. The site has been subject to modern developments which have likely truncated earlier remains.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

GLHER	NGR TQ	Description
Prehistoric (until AD 43)		
MLO68137	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed a cluster of features probably represented the remains of a substantial post-built structure and which included pottery and lithics indicative of a Bronze Age date
MLO68138	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed evidence of what may have been a ring-shaped enclosure, which on the basis of form, was likely to have been prehistoric in origin
MLO68139	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed a scatter of prehistoric features, including pits, of pre-Roman date
MLO68140	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed a scatter of prehistoric features, including post-holes
MLO75410	36546 83290	Two possible prehistoric ditches, running parallel N/S, were seen in both trenches at No. 490 Roman Road
MLO66993	3692 8356	A Bronze Age gully, which yielded a number of struck lithics and pottery was recorded and interpreted tentatively as a "field boundary" at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO66994	3692 8356	An L-shaped arrangement of post and stakeholes of Bronze Age date was recorded in the SW corner of the trench at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO75413	37240 83346	A dump of carbonised material, that contained a sherd of Bronze Age pottery and some burnt flint was found within the silt deposit at the Blondin Works
MLO77595	3665 8375	A palaeochannel that cut the natural brick earth was recorded
MLO98099	37055 83425	Late Iron Age ditches were uncovered and a considerable quantity of late Iron age pottery along Parnell Road
MLO98200	37040 83510	Residual prehistoric flints and pottery
MLO76257	3710 8325	A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from a narrow gully on the Tredegar Road Estate
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
MLO23049	3679 8360	Limestone sarcophagus containing female skeleton & grave goods in calcium carbonate found at No. 114 Armagh Road
MLO12200	3711 8323	Two stone sarcophagi found with skeletons, pottery, coins and bits of sword at No. 12 – 14 Morville Street
MLO18875	3711 8322	Excavation at No. 12 – 14 Morville Street produced a ditch that possibly bounded the group of graves, together with a burial pit & shallow gullies containing pots
MLO68141	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed the full width of the main London to Colchester Roman road, constructed at around AD50
MLO68144	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed a group of four inhumations, which provided evidence of several aspects of Roman burial practice
MLO68146	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed several features which were interpreted as quarry pits were investigated to the south of a Roman road
MLO68149	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed a short length of the base of a wattle and daub wall and a brick earth floor
MLO68151	3700 8355	Evaluation at Lefevre Walk revealed numerous ditches encountered to the S of a Roman road and delineate rectilinear fields or paddocks
MLO63439	3730 8378	Excavation at No. 413 – 414 Wick Lane revealed alluvial

		deposits provisionally dated to c. AD200 and were overlain by further deposits
MLO77617	3661 8331	The Roman Road covered a significant part of the site but had recently been heavily truncated, yet a number of fragmentary elements of the road survived
MLO77618	3661 8331	The Roman road was truncated by two later Roman features and overlain by a later Roman deposit of brick earth
MLO63676	3627 8339	Various soil horizons were cut by an E-W gully dating to the Roman period at No. 566 Roman Road
MLO63677	3627 8339	Various soil horizons were cut by a number of pits dating to the Roman period at No. 566 Roman Road
MLO63679	3627 8339	Two ploughsoils, the uppermost post-medieval in date, at No. 566 Roman Road overlay Roman features
MLO25795	3684 8351	Investigation at No. 72a Armagh Road recorded early Roman gravel quarrying, thought to be associated with the construction of the nearby London-Colchester road
MLO25796	3684 8351	Investigation at No. 72a Armagh Road recorded a series of postholes & ditches, possibly indicating buildings or property boundaries
MLO25800	3684 8351	Investigation at No. 72a Armagh Road recorded a substantial roman building, represented by ground beams supporting wattle & daub walls
MLO61144	3688 8353	Investigation at No. 72a Armagh Road revealed a mottled brickearth slab, which may represent a Roman feature, although no artefacts were recovered
MLO11261	3693 8360	Stone sarcophagus found below pavement at No. 85 Parnell Road
MLO62890	3692 8356	Several 'cut features' of uncertain function were found at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road and dated to AD 50 - 250
MLO62895	3692 8356	Two distinct soil horizons were found at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road overlying several cut features and pottery sherd from the latter deposit was dated to AD 120 - 400
MLO66995	3692 8356	The earliest Roman features at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road were possible fence lines and narrow gullies thought to have delineated small fields or paddocks alongside the main London - Colchester road
MLO66996	3692 8356	Several pits of early Roman date were found at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO66997	3692 8356	A buried soil sealed early Roman agricultural features at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO66998	3692 8356	Two N-S ditches at right angles to the line of the Roman road divided the area into at least three fields at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO66999	3692 8356	A number of late Roman pits were recorded at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road, 3 of which were sub-rectangular with stakeholes in the floors
MLO63817	3692 8356	An east-west aligned ditch was discovered at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road, sealed by a possible surface
MLO63826	3692 8356	A possible surface was found at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road, which sealed a ditch and was cut by a beamslot
MLO63827	3692 8356	An east-west aligned beamslot on the same line as an earlier ditch cut a possible surface at No. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO63828	3692 8356	Internal postholes and slots cut through a possible surface
MLO63829	3692 8356	All structural features dating from the Roman period were sealed by a layer of demolition material
MLO11263	3700 8358	Excavation along Appian Road found a section of the Silchester to Colchester Roman road

MLO3877	3700 8358	Excavation along Appian Road found evidence of Roman settlement including metalworking activity indicated by pottery, tile, slag & unfinished artefacts
MLO3799	3700 8358	Excavation along Appian Road found limestone sarcophagus with two skeletons and two niches for lowering dated to 250 - 400
MLO58058	3693 8337	Shallow pit in Armagh Road produced sherds of Nene Valley and black burnished wares
MLO58061	3696 8328	Roman pit was sealed by a ploughsoil of uncertain date which did not produce any finds
MLO58086	3679 8349	The earliest features found on the site were two large pit/ditch termini and an east to west aligned ditch
MLO58088	3679 8349	Findings associated with the Roman settlement at Old Ford as at the south of the excavation were quarry pits probably associated with the construction of the Roman road
MLO58089	3679 8349	67 grave cuts were found, 48 aligned east-west, 19 north-south
MLO58090	3679 8349	Findings associated with the Roman settlement at Old Ford as the area appears to have been used as agricultural land
MLO58875	3666 8357	Roman ditch running north - south was located in Armagh Road and interpreted as part of a field system
MLO77893	3729 8391	Above natural at the Crown Wharf Ironworks, an extensive spread of stony clay containing worn ceramic building material underlay a dark sandy deposit containing frequent Romano-British pottery fragments
MLO98095	37251 83911	Romano-British pottery and CBM were recorded at the Crown Wharf Ironworks, as well as driven timbers and posts
MLO23246	3703 8321	Stone sarcophagus recalled by railwaymen at the Carlisle Tavern, at which the Morville Street burials were stored
MLO32456	3705 8360	Lefevre Walk revealed a clay floored pit and tiled structure thought to be flue
MLO3874	3705 8360	Section across the Silchester to Colchester Roman road
MLO7546	3705 8360	Pits, ditches, laid pebble yards and scatter of pottery, tiles, bone (90% ox), coins found south of the Roman Road
MLO24692	3706 8367	Stone sarcophagus found 4-5ft down lying n-s a few yards from end of the railway platform c1870
MLO98024	37028 83593	At one location the consolidation of grit, gravel and sand deposits were interpreted as remnants of the Roman road from London to Colchester. No other archaeology was found
MLO75398	3702 8369	Lefevre Walk Phase 3 revealed evidence of Post- Medieval land- use, Romano- British settlement activity, and the natural geological landscape. The natural was brickearth overlying sand and gravel
MLO7214	3711 8322	Morville Street recorded four ditches, possibly field boundaries, containing late 1st-early 2nd century pottery
MLO2768	3710 8320	Undecorated stone sarcophagus found in Mostyn Grove with a skeleton, which was reburied nearby
MLO7598	374 840	Roman settlement comprising the main crossing point of the River Lea and an industrial centre
MLO8877	372 838	Number of excavations & isolated finds suggest settlement in the area, main evidence finds scatters but some structures from excavations
MLO62699	3667 8349	Possible Roman ploughsoils were recorded close to Old Ford Road, and possibly also closer to the Hertford Union Canal
MLO11221	3690 8357	Possible burial amid ditches of field system indicated by shape of pit from a excavation at Parnell Road

MLO35519	3690 8357	Possible burial amid ditches of field system indicated by shape of pit from a excavation at Parnell Road
MLO3843	3690 8357	Usher Road revealed a complex of Roman pits & ditches north of the London-Colchester Roman road, representing part of an agricultural system
MLO62711	3674 8344	Possible Roman ploughsoils were recorded across Lefevre Estate, as well as a pit or silty dump containing 3 rd – 4 th century pottery
MLO24419	3694 8361	Mechanical excavation of the Parnell Road play area 1971 found Roman ditches & burials
MLO30336	3694 8361	Ditch containing slag suggesting smithing in area of the Parnell Road play area
MLO3829	3694 8361	Parnell Road play area revealed pits, at least one contained a burial, part of Old Ford burial ground. a skeleton & pottery
MLO98201	37040 83510	Parnell Road revealed a possible early Roman ploughsoil and four phases of Roman 3rd and 4th century pitting and ditches
MLO12961	3743 8363	Roman masonry with herring bone pattern dredged from the River Lea & said to be remains of a ford
MLO11886	3697 8355	Section through the Roman road similar to that found at Lefevre Road in 1969-70
MLO98019	36779 83402	Roman remains encountered during the trial excavation at No. 568a Roman Road
MLO30279	3660 8320	Undecorated stone sarcophagus containing male skeleton in lime found 2'6" deep in Saxon Road
MLO3830	3660 8320	Stone sarcophagus recalled by railwaymen from middle of Saxon Road
MLO12980	3660 8320	Stone coffin containing male and pottery including two cremations 60yds south of Roman Road
MLO3831	3661 8321	Freestone sarcophagus with skeleton in lime found in Saxon Road during 1865 and lying east to west
MLO62714	3676 8338	Possible Roman ploughsoils were recorded across Tredegar Road Estate, and were best represented in the public open spaces
MLO3949	3684 8355	Trial trenching in Usher Road found four Roman ditches, three aligned east to west, and one north to south
MLO63460	3690 8357	A complex of pits and ditches, apparently part of a field system, was found to the north side of the London to Colchester road, but in Usher Road
MLO63469	3690 8357	A complex of pits and ditches, apparently part of a field system, was found to the north side of the London to Colchester road, but in Usher Road
MLO63470	3690 8357	A complex of pits and ditches, apparently part of a field system, was found to the north side of the London to Colchester road
MLO11268	3697 8340	Observation of building work in the area of Roman Road, Parnell Road & Armagh Road recorded three ditches
MLO24415	3508 8223	Route to Essex along Whitechapel High Street from the City via Aldgate was in use until Bow Bridge was built in the 12th century
MLO23824	3730 8378	Trial excavation at Wick Lane found a possible Roman road
MLO11215	3730 8370	Lead coffin with some decoration & vestiges of wooden case found at Wick Lane contained a skeleton of a youth in much lime
Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)		
MLO23822	3711 8322	Excavation at Nos. 12 - 14 Morville Street found a medieval

		ditch, probably a field boundary, aligned with later building development
MLO68054	3692 8378	An evaluation and excavation at Nos. 36 – 38 Ruston Street revealed a large (1.5m+) early medieval ditch with a smaller secondary ditch containing an articulated horse leg
MLO68126	3692 8378	An evaluation and excavation at Nos. 36 – 38 Ruston Street revealed an early medieval field boundary containing 11th-12th century material
MLO68127	3692 8378	An evaluation and excavation at Nos. 36 – 38 Ruston Street revealed late medieval and post-medieval features, including a series of rubble filled pits, one with possible evidence of metal working
MLO63442	3730 8378	Excavation at Nos. 413 – 414 Wick Lane revealed a late medieval and early post-medieval stratigraphy, including two intrusive features
MLO63444	3730 8378	Excavation at Nos. 413 – 414 Wick Lane revealed an early post-medieval and late medieval stratigraphy, including two intrusive features
MLO58091	3679 8349	A north to south aligned ditch of possible medieval date was found
MLO58874	3666 8357	Roman inhumations were located in association with medieval remains
MLO58876	3666 8357	An east - west running ditch, of probable medieval date, was found
MLO11250	3700 8300	Documentary evidence for a medieval camp in the area of Old Ford
MLO9171	372 833	Medieval road from mile End to Old Ford
MLO25197	3590 8410	Site of lammass land (landowners crop growing in spring & summer, common pasturage rest of year)
MLO75399	3702 8369	Two pits with medieval pottery were recorded beneath a layer of redeposited brick earth at Lefevre Walk Phase 3
MLO11248	3750 8350	'Algodesmelle' referred to inquisition of 1355 when fulling mill owned by Sir John de Pulteney and possibly the new mill of Edmund, son of Algot, mentioned 1086
MLO9185	3605 8338	Medieval road from Bethnal Green to Old Ford
MLO75415	36930 83078	Late post medieval factory sealed earlier ploughsoil on Ordell Road
MLO77585	3693 8307	Four phases of 19th century factory activity were found on Ordell Road
MLO3897	364 840	Victoria Park is a remnant of forest later known as 'Bishopswood' and the deer park of the Bishop of London
MLO11242	3718 8377	Site of the Old Palace, probably gissing place which passed to the Duke of Gloucester in 1418
MLO35150	3721 8379	Gateway to the Old Palace, possibly gatehouse later used as an inn for those crossing the River Lea at Old Ford
MLO1607	3623 8458	Alignment of medieval road from Stratford-atte-Bow to Old Ford & then to Hackney along Wick Road
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
MLO440	3742 8359	16 - 20 Autumn Street excavation found that post medieval gravel pits had seriously disturbed the site
MLO63437	3642 8318	Post-mediaeval features were observed, but no earlier evidence was present at Nos. 2 - 16 Ordell Road
MLO68055	3692 8378	A series of rubble-filled pits of post-medieval date were recorded at Nos. 36 - 38 Ruston Street
MLO68056	3692 8378	A brick platform, thought to be a 18th century building foundation was recorded at Nos. 36 - 38 Ruston Street
MLO68129	3692 8378	An evaluation and excavation undertaken at Nos. 36 - 38 Ruston Street revealed a brick platform, a possibly an 18th

		century building foundation and foundations of 19th century and modern building
MLO81	3731 8367	Post-medieval gravel pit found at Nos. 423 - 427
MLO67000	3692 8356	Horticultural activities in the form of parallel, long and narrow E-W oriented trenches were recorded at Nos. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO63830	3692 8356	Two post-mediaeval east to west aligned linear slots were found at Nos. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO98402	37494 83505	A post medieval covered reservoir was found through excavation at the site of Bow Goods Depot, Wick Lane
MLO3706	685 8415	Post-medieval church on Cadogan Terrace
MLO75404	3680 8375	Towards the eastern side of Donneybrook House, a number of pits dating from the 17th to early 19th centuries were found cut into the natural brickearth
MLO77427	3680 8375	Towards the eastern side of Donneybrook House, a number of pits dating from the 17th to early 19th centuries cut into the natural brickearth
MLO1693	3388 8535	A stream now flows underground below Finsbury Park
MLO77607	3702 8369	Lefevre Walk Phase 3 revealed evidence of post- medieval land- use
MLO62701	3667 8349	A number of intrusive features were recorded across the Estate lands, with 17 th – 18 th century detritus, including a Delft Ware tile, recovered from a pit north of Antrim House
MLO98096	35954 82805	Trenches on Palmers Road revealed a late 17th or 18th century ditch, a large scale quarry with brick wasters and a cess pit
MLO62712	3674 8344	Pits containing post-medieval detritus were recorded at a variety of locations on Parnell Road
MLO73104	3734 8385	Post-medieval footbridge over the River Lea
MLO73105	3738 8395	Post-medieval footbridge over the River Lea
MLO63448	3660 8330	A trial excavation on St Stephen's Road revealed post-mediaeval features, but no earlier archaeological evidence
MLO62715	3676 8338	A single deep intrusion or pit was recorded close to the centre of the Tredegar Road site
MLO59639	3745 8332	A linear cut feature, which contained a fragment of 17th century glass bottle, was observed on Wick Lane
Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)		
MLO60675	3630 8350	Typical example of canalside factory at No. 225 Old Ford Road, but with inner core a rare example of a planned factory of two workshops with intermediate engine/boiler house
MLO60676	3630 8350	Two workshops forming part of original Canal Works at No. 225 Old Ford Road
MLO60677	3630 8350	Engine house forming part of original Canal Works at No. 225 Old Ford Road
MLO60678	3630 8350	Boiler house with 20 th century boiler forming part of original Canal Works at No. 225 Old Ford Road
MLO60679	3630 8350	Chimney forming part of original Canal Works at No. 225 Old Ford Road
MLO60681	3630 8350	Warehouse forming later addition to Canal Works
MLO60682	3630 8350	Workshop forming later addition to Canal Works
MLO60683	3630 8350	Water tank forming later addition to Canal Works
MLO60684	3630 8350	Office forming later addition to Canal Works
MLO3783	3709 8261	Early modern house at No. 4 Wellington Way
MLO75439	3730 8380	A highly disturbed timber floor surface dating to the latter part of the 19th century was found at No/ 417 Wick Lane, as well as a timber structure forming part of a wharf
MLO61147	3688 8353	No evidence of the agricultural use suggested by

		cartographic sources was found at 72A Armagh Road as only late 19 th century foundations and demolition debris revealed
MLO67001	3692 8356	In the 19th century, a number of pits including large quarry pits containing domestic refuse were cut at Nos. 91 – 93 Parnell Road
MLO58065	3693 8337	A ploughsoil on Armagh Road produced pot and pipe of 18th date
MLO58066	3693 8337	Early modern occupation noted on Armagh Road
MLO61415	3645 8295	The only archaeological features found on Coburn Road were large 19 th century quarry pits
MLO78203	3729 8391	At least one, and possibly two, timber-lined tanks and several timber conduits were exposed at the Crown Wharf Ironworks
MLO77895	3680 8375	The only feature identified at Donnybrook House was a Victorian pit cut into natural gravels
MLO58960	3637 8362	Various pits, post-holes, pipe trenches etc. relating to 19 th century occupation of the Empire Wharf were found
MLO72848	3720 8330	Site of a 19th/20th century landfill taken at Fairfield Road Linear Park from British Geological Survey data
MLO72992	3650 8380	The Hertford Union, also known as Duckett's Canal; after Sir George Duckett who financed its building, was opened in 1830 to connect the Regent's Canal with the River Lee Navigation
MLO72993	3670 8393	Set of two locks over the Hertford Union Canal
MLO77587	3647 8312	Land adjacent to 10 Viking Close revealed 19th century garden soil which was overlain by 19th century warehouse foundations
MLO78205	3722 8332	Land adjoining the former Caledonian Arms public house revealed mid 19th century made ground from the initial development of the site
MLO750	3725 8365	Maverton Road was found to be very disturbed by 18th century gravel workings
MLO77408	3655 8380	Two linear northeast-southwest aligned possible drainage ditches or boundary ditches containing 17 th century pottery were found on the Monteith Estate
MLO76121	3650 8360	The remains of a 19 th century warehouse and workshops connected to the London Small Arms company were found on the Monteith Estate
MLO71612	3670 8378	All archaeological features dated to the 19th century and 20th century on the Monteith Estate
MLO75429	3665 8375	Site of Kildare House and Tyrone House discovered drains associated with Kildare House
MLO72995	3735 8400	Set of locks over the River Lea Navigation Canal
MLO98167	36366 83284	No pre 19th century archaeological remains were recorded along Roman Road, although a 19th century wall truncated one of the trenches
MLO98100	36627 83328	Mixed dump deposits from the 19th century were recorded along Roman Road
MLO71212	3580 8390	Holmes identifies as cemetery as being in Grove Street, currently Shafton Street, was purchased by the United Synagogue in 1788 and was closed by 1896
MLO3271	3661 8323	Group of three cottages built 1837 in the Tudor gothic style, but demolished in 1973
MLO23772	3660 8420	Victoria Park is a public park designed by James Pennethorne 1841 - 1845
MLO61096	3655 8343	The only feature of archaeological interest found on Wright's Road was a quarry pit containing pottery dated to 1750 - 1800

MLO61857	3658 8346	Evaluation on Wright's Road revealed a "large feature", possibly 18 th century and probably truncated, plus various Victorian garden features, foundations and make-up
MLO74103	3720 8340	19th century made ground was encountered at Yallops Yard forming an access ramp for previous use of the site
Modern (AD 1900 – present)		
MLO75467	3715 8326	Field evaluation at 81-327 Morville Street, Tredegar Road Estate revealed only modern remains
MLO60033	3752 8302	Nothing of archaeological interest was found at Grove Hall Park, though the deposits were truncated by WW II air-raid shelters
MLO75471	8375	No significant archaeological remains were found in any of the trenches on the Monteith Estate, yet there were remains of an Anderson Shelter
Undated		
MLO63415	3715 8320	Excavation at No. 14 – 20 Morville Street revealed an undated ditch
MLO63417	3715 8320	A burial pit was revealed at No. 14 – 20 Morville Street
MLO63418	3715 8320	A shallow gully containing Roman pottery was revealed at No. 14 – 20 Morville Street
MLO70908	3712 8331	Watching brief at Morville Street did not find any significant archaeological remains
MLO63881	3697 8360	Watching brief at Lefevre Walk revealed three gravel quarry pits of unknown date
MLO63441	3730 8378	413-414 Wick Lane revealed alluvial deposits that were overlain by make-up material associated with a rammed gravel layer
MLO75392	37250 83180	57-83 Fairfield Road did not find any significant archaeological remains
MLO75411	37250 83346	718- 720 Wick Lane had been badly damaged by the building of two 19th century and one 20th century wall
MLO62720	3663 8332	Watching brief on Coborn Road did not reveal any features of archaeological interest
MLO76044	3665 8375	Shallow natural sandy gravel was observed at Kildare House, truncated by 19th & 20th century made ground and demolition rubble
MLO75403	36476 83130	Land adjacent to 10 Viking Close revealed a possible quarry pit of unknown date as no artefacts were found
MLO66992	3675 8388	No significant archaeological deposits were recorded in any of the evaluation trenches at Monteith Estate
MLO25009	3700 8350	Trial trenching at Parnell Road failed to locate any Roman features & so established southern extent of the Roman settlement at Old Ford
MLO3881	3653 8325	Work at Rosebank Road intended to find the Aldgate to Old Ford road, but any archaeological levels had been removed by post medieval or modern features
MLO67156	3715 8353	Thin bands of alluvium were cut by two undated intrusions at Yallops Yard and thick dumps containing 19th century materials were recorded

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. 123 Fairfield Road, Bow. Looking north-west.



DP 2. The site. Looking north-north-west.



DP 3. Test Pit 1. Looking south.



DP 4. Test Pit 1. Western section. Looking west-south-west.



DP 5. Test Pit 2A. Looking south-south-east.



DP 6. Test Pit 2A. Eastern section. Looking north-east.



DP 7. Test Pit 2B. Looking south-south-west.



DP 8. Test Pit 2B. Western section. Looking south-west.



DP 9. Test Pit 3. Looking south-south-west.



DP 10. Test Pit 3. Southern section. Looking south-south-east.



DP 11. Test Pit 4. Looking east.



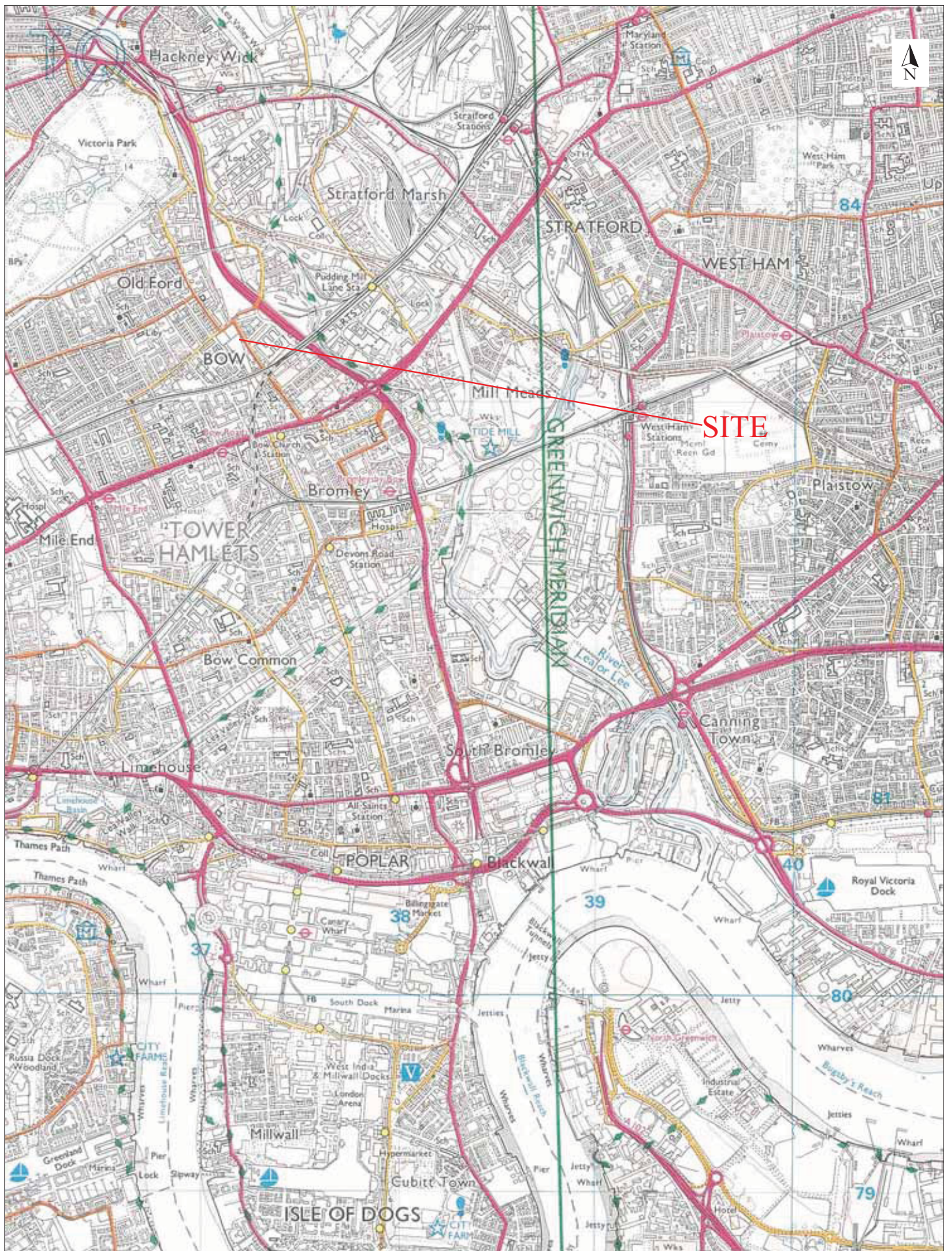
DP 12. Test Pit 4. Northern section. Looking north-north-west.



DP 13. Test Pit 5. Looking north-west.

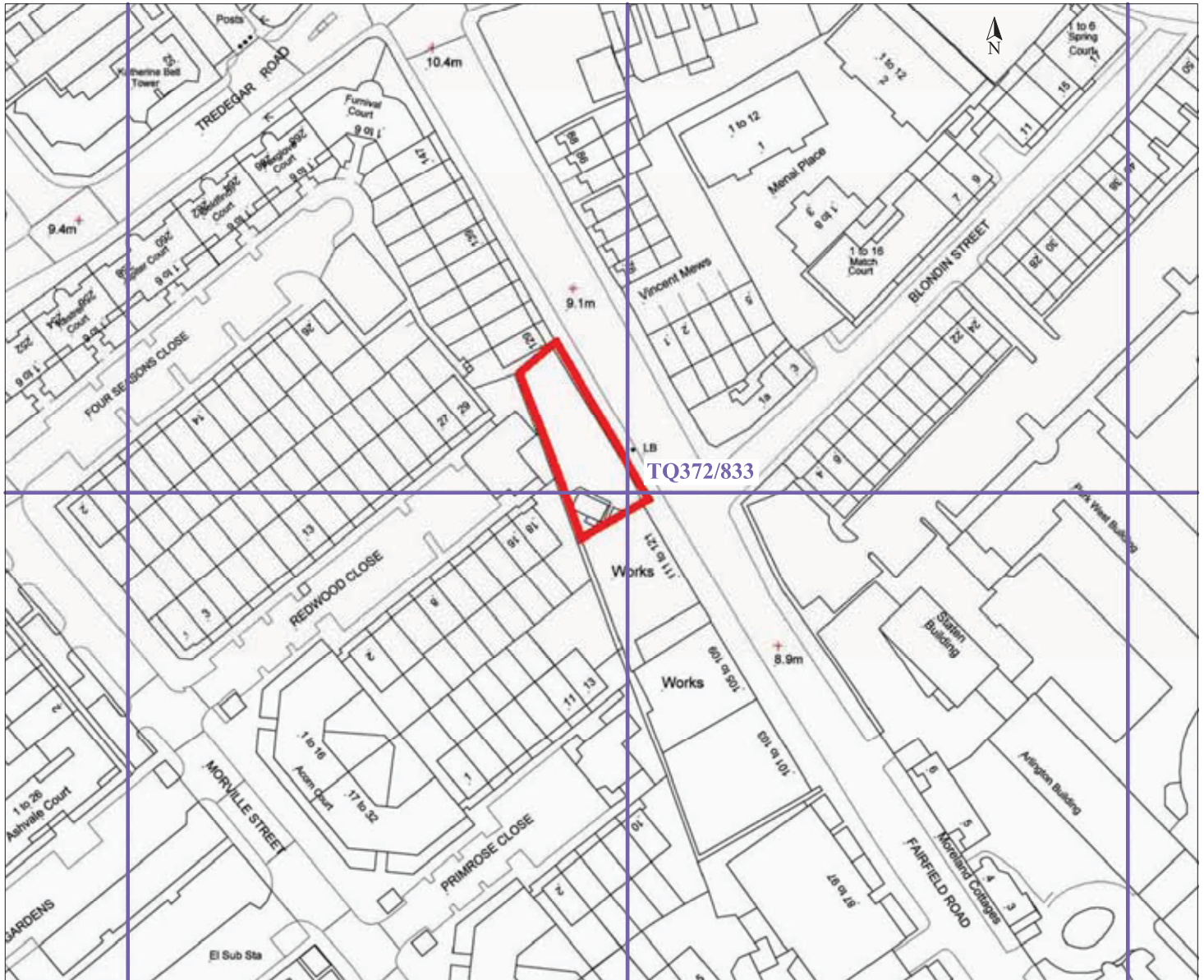


DP 14. Test Pit 5. Western section. Looking south-west.



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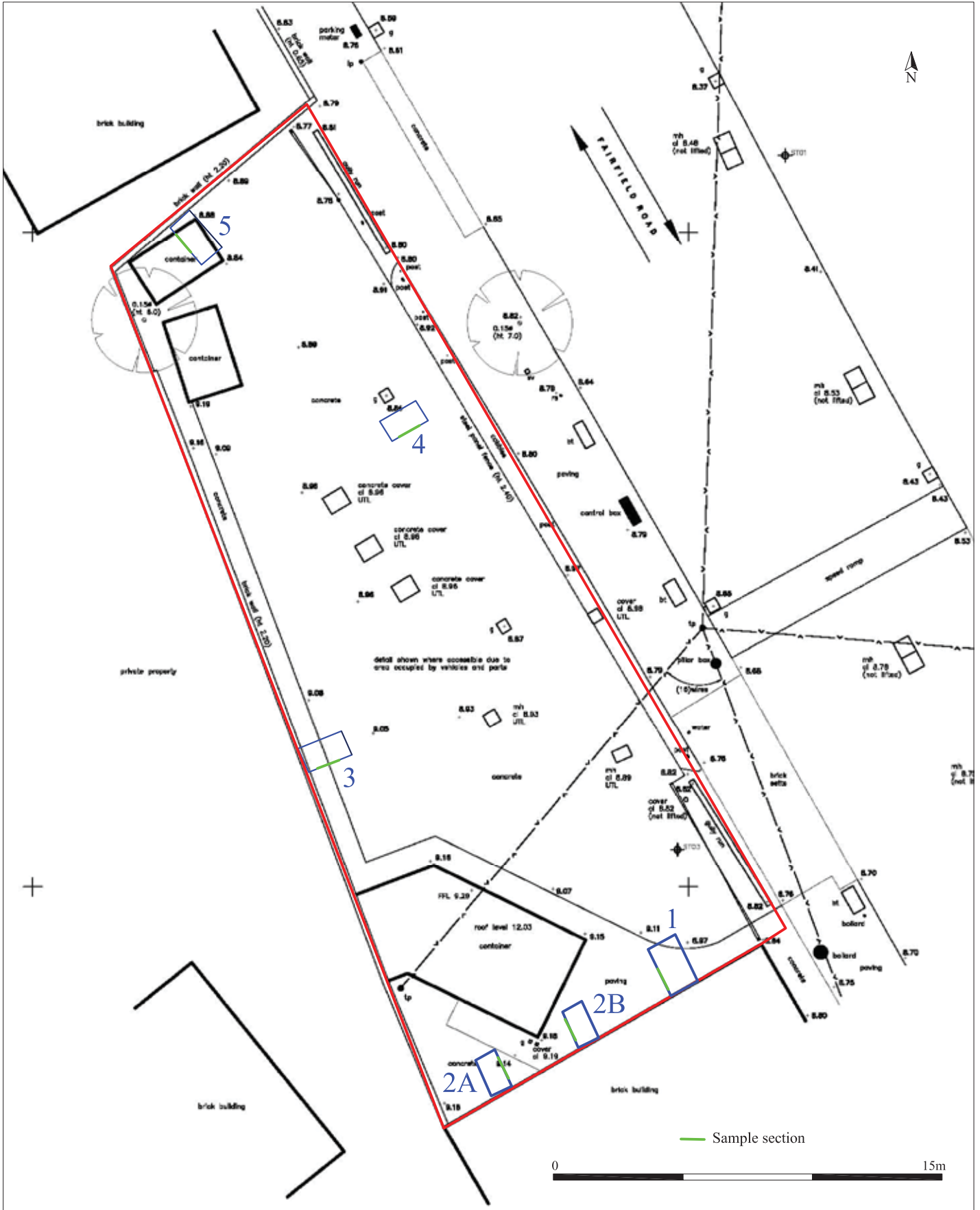
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



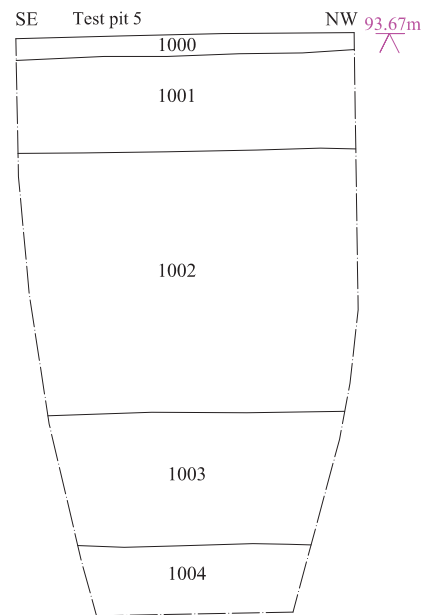
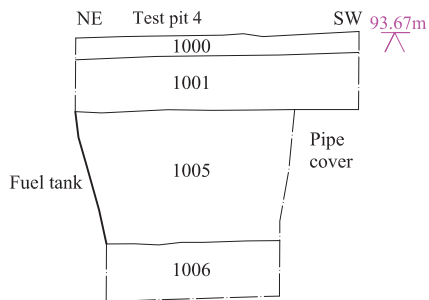
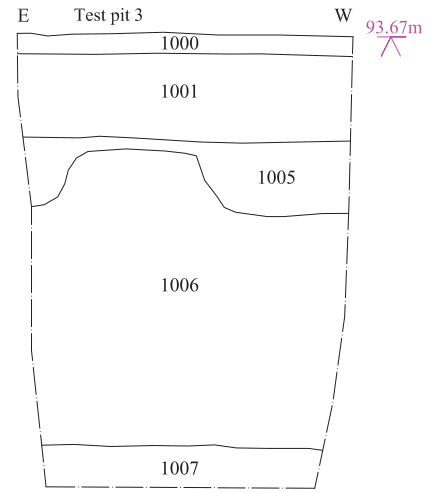
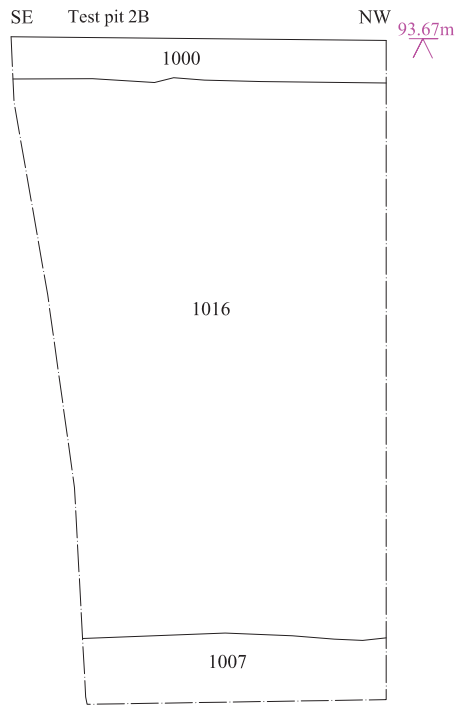
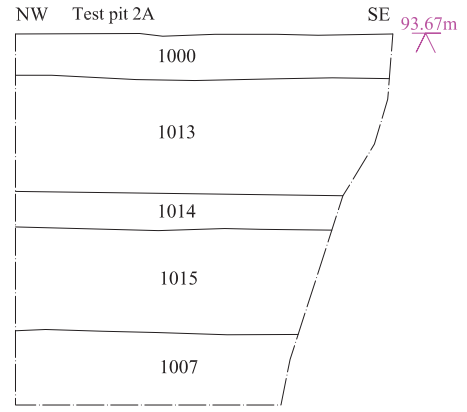
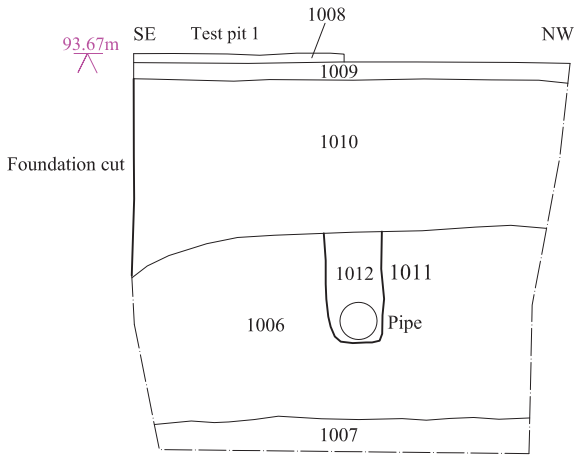
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0 1:1250 100m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 Test pit location plan
 Scale 1:200 at A4



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Fig. 4 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4