

**JOHN BOND HOUSE, 20 WRIGHT'S ROAD,
BOW, LONDON E3 5LE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**JOHN BOND HOUSE, 20 WRIGHT'S ROAD,
BOW, LONDON E3 5LE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Fieldwork & Report) Kate Higgs BA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TQ 3666 8348	Report No. 3409
District: LB Tower Hamlets	Site Code: JBN 09
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3184
Signed:	Date: October 2009

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Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
Web: www.archeologicalsolutions.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>John Bond House, 20 Wright's Road, Bow, London E3 5LE</i>		
<i>In October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of John Bond House, 20 Wright's Road, Bow, London E3 5LE (NGR TQ 3666 8348). The evaluation was commissioned by Higgins Construction PLC, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing housing block and the construction of new four-storey building containing 24 residential units.</i>			
<i>The site is situated within London Borough of Tower Hamlets, c. 900m to the north-west of the urban core of Bow. It had potential for Romano-British archaeological remains associated with Roman Road to the south of the site.</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed modern remains associated with John Bond House, and a modern ?ditch.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>29th October 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3184</i>	Site code	<i>JBN 09</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Importance or Potential</i>		
Current land use	<i>Demolished housing block</i>		
Planned development	<i>New four-storey residential building</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern ?ditch, walls, foundations and services</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>London</i>	<i>Tower Hamlets</i>	<i>Bow</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Greater London SMR</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>E3 5LE</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 800 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 3666 8348</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 12.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Higgins Construction PLC</i>		
Full title	<i>John Bond House, 20 Wright's Road, Bow, London E3 5LE. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z., Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3406</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2009</i>		

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of John Bond House, 20 Wright's Road, Bow, London E3 5LE (NGR TQ 3666 8348). The evaluation was commissioned by Higgins Construction PLC, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing housing block and the construction of new four-storey building containing 24 residential units.

The site is situated within London Borough of Tower Hamlets, c. 900m to the north-west of the urban core of Bow. It had potential for Romano-British archaeological remains associated with Roman Road to the south of the site.

In the event the evaluation revealed modern remains associated with John Bond House, and a modern ?ditch.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of John Bond House, 20 Wright's Road, Bow, London E3 5LE (NGR TQ 3666 8348; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Higgins Construction PLC, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing housing block and the construction of a new four-storey building containing 24 residential units (LB Tower Hamlets Planning Ref. PA/08/01779).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS), archaeological advisors to London Borough of Tower Hamlets, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 08/12/2008). The evaluation conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2001), and the relevant EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 5; Evaluations*.

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The principal research

issue of the project was to identify and characterise any evidence of Romano-British settlement.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally-important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site of John Bond House is at No. 20 Wright's Road in Bow, which lies within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets (Fig. 1). The urban core of Bow is located 900m to the south-east of the site, whilst the area of Old Ford lies to the immediate north and east of the site. The site thus lies within the Old Ford area, which falls under the curtilage of Bow and within the historic East End of London. John Bond House is also within an Area of Archaeological Importance or Potential, which runs along the course of Roman Road 40m to the south-east. It lies immediately beyond the extent of the Roman Road Conservation Area.

2.2 The John Bond House site is on the corner of the junction between Wright's Road and Beale Place (Fig. 2). Wright's Road, which lies parallel to Roman Road, thus forms the northern boundary of the site, whilst Beale Place lies to the south-west. To the north-east of the site are the rear properties of terraced houses fronting Milton Place and a derelict, former public house fronting Wright's Road. The south-eastern boundary of the site is formed by rear property boundaries associated with residential buildings along Beale Place and commercial property fronting Roman Road. The site is rectangular in plan and covers an area of over 800m².

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. 1km to the north-east of the site, and c. 350m to the south of the artificial River Lea Navigation Canal (Fig. 1). The meandering course of the River Thames also lies c. 2.8km to the south of the site, whilst the Grand Union Canal flows into the Limehouse Basin c. 2.5km to the south. The site has a very flat relief and lies at a height of c. 12.50m AOD.

3.2 The site is located on a solid geology of London Clay (BGS 1978) and a drift geology of gravel and sand. Although no geotechnical data was available for the site, a previous archaeological excavation 400m to the east-north-east of the site revealed sandy drift overlying natural deposits of gravel and sand (Sheldon 1970, 136). 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 (SSEW).

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, as residual prehistoric flints and pottery are known from 350m east of the site (GLSMR MLO98200). A palaeochannel cutting the natural brick earth was recorded 300m to the north (GLSMR MLO77595) and two possible prehistoric ditches were recorded at No. 490 Roman Road (GLSMR MLO75410).

4.2 Further unspecified prehistoric features, including postholes and pits, were found during an evaluation at Lefevre Walk (Appendix 1, below). The substantial post-built structure and circular enclosure also revealed by the evaluation were Bronze Age in date (GLSMRs 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 (GLSMRs MLO66993 & MLO66994). Iron Age pottery has been found with ditches on Parnell Road (GLSMR MLO98099), and from a narrow gully on the Tredegar Road Estate (GLSMR MLO76257).

Romano-British

4.3 Extensive 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; GLSMR 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, 150 – 153). 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 (GLSMR 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 (Appendix 1). An excavation 400m to the east-north-east 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, 136). 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 (Appendix 1). An excavation undertaken 150m to the north-north-east of the site revealed a stone coffin containing a fairly wealthy, 25 – 30 year old Romano-British female, whilst another stone coffin was reputedly disturbed in building operations in the Beale Road development in 1972 (Sheldon & Owen 1972). An archaeological investigation at Lefevre Walk has also revealed Romano-British cremation burials found in close proximity to the Roman road and contemporary rectilinear fields or paddocks (GLSMR MLO68151).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

4.6 Whilst 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 recording a hithe or landing place (Baker 1998).

4.7 Documentary evidence also reveals that Old Ford had a watermill at '*Algodesmelle*' (GLSMR MLO11248) and two fulling mills in the medieval period (MoLAS 2000). The area to north of Roman Road in the 12th century was described as '*Downs*' (Baker 1998). Medieval occupation of the area is attested by evidence of field boundaries and agricultural evidence found at Nos. 12 - 14 Morville Street and Nos. 36 – 38 Ruston Street (Appendix 1,

below). The Old Ford area was also traversed by at least three known medieval roads (GLSMRs MLO9171, MLO9185 & MLO1607), whilst medieval stratigraphy is well-documented from an excavation at Nos. 413 – 414 Wick Lane (GLSMRs MLO63442 & MLO63444).

4.8 Victoria Park, which lies 500m to the north-west of the site, is a remnant of forest, later known as '*Bishopswood*', that 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-east until the late 17th century (GLSMR MLO11242), whilst its gateway was later used as an inn for those crossing the River Lea at Old Ford (GLSMR 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 (Brewer 1816) and stood 600m to the north-east until the late 17th century. The area surrounding the site has been subject to extensive previous archaeological investigation (MoLAS 2000) and post-medieval features have been found throughout the surrounding area (Appendix 1). 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 (GLSMRs 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 (Appendix 1). The London borough of Tower Hamlets took its name from the Tower of London and the hamlets that surrounded it, whilst Old Ford became famous for its market begun 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 (GLSMRs MLO60675 - MLO60684), 19th century occupation of the Empire Wharf (GLSMR MLO58960) and remains associated with the Hertford Union Canal.

4.11 Victoria Park lies 500m to the north-west and comprises a public park designed by James Pennethorne (GLSMR 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 (GLSMRs MLO60033 & MLO75471).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by EH GLAAS. Their locations were slightly modified to provide a safe distance from the existing building (Trench 1).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 Fig. 2, DP 5-8

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 7): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Rubble with light brown, loose silt and yellow sand.
0.18 – 0.49m	L1001	Dark grey, loose, silty sand with CBM rubble.
0.49 – 0.68m	L1002	Dark bluish black, loose, silty sand with CBM.
0.68 – 1.10m	L1003	Light brown, friable, sandy silt with CBM
1.10m +	L1004	Natural. Mid to dark yellow sand with gravel.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 8): S end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1000	As above.
0.50 – 0.73m	L1001	As above.
0.73 – 0.84m	L1005	White, moderately compact, chalk.
0.84 – 1.20m	L1006	Dark grey, loose, silty sand with CBM.
1.20m +	L1004	Natural sand with gravel. As above.

Description of results: Trench 1 contained Walls M1007 and M1009, Foundations M1008 and M1010, and modern services M1011, M1013 and M1014.

M1010 was a possible foundation located in the northern end of the trench (Fig. 3, DP 6). It measured 1.60+ x 1.25 x 0.50m+ and was constructed of light grey concrete.

Wall M1007 was constructed of concrete and bricks (0.22 x 0.12 x 0.08m). It traversed the central part of the trench for a distance of 3m+ and was orientated NW/SE (Fig. 3, DP 5-6). It had been demolished during current works and survived only to a height of c. 0.25m. It was part of John Bond House built between 1955 and 1970. It was founded on F1008, a mid grey concrete foundation (3m+ x 0.65 x 0.45m).

Wall M1009 (1.35+ x 0.45+ x 0.23) was located in central part of the trench. It was aligned NE/SW and was truncated by M1008 (Fig. 3). It was constructed of mid red coloured bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07), bonded with mid grey mortar. The bricks were regularly finished. The wall was poorly preserved.

M1013 was a concrete, square object (1.25 x 1.25m+) located in southern end of the trench (Fig. 3, DP 5). It was constructed of light grey concrete. Two linear services extended to F1013. M1011 (0.35m x 1.80m+) was aligned NE/SW and contained L1012, a dark greyish brown, friable sandy silt with CBM. L1012 contained a ceramic pipe and was probably connected to M1013 on the north side, while M1014 was connected to M1013 on the south side. M1014 was aligned NW/SE, linear and constructed of concrete (2.50m+ x 0.30m). It was a casement for a service pipe. M1011, M1013 and M1014 were revealed at depth c. 1.20m below existing, at the level of natural, L1004.

Trench 2 Fig. 2, DP 9-12

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 11): E end, SE facing</i>		
0.00 = 12.28m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1001	Rubble. As above, Tr.1.
0.42–0.88m+	L1016	Fill of F1015. Black, loose silty sand with charcoal, CBM and debris.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 12): W end, SE facing</i>		
0.00 = 12.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.45m	L1000	Rubble. As above, Tr.1.
0.45 – 0.69m	L1019	Mid yellow, loose sand.
0.69m +	L1018	Fill of construction cut F1017. Mixed CBM rubble with brown, loose silt and yellow sand.

Description of results: Trench 2 contained ?Ditch F1015 and Construction Cut F1017.

F1015 was a linear feature, possibly a ditch (1.75+ x 0.75+ x 0.90m+) revealed in the north-east end of the trench. It was aligned NW/SE and had steep sides (Fig. 3, DP 11). Its fill, L1016, was a black, loose silty sand with charcoal, CBM and rubbish. Modern finds of pottery and glass were evident within the fill of this feature.

F1017 was a linear cut (8+ x 1.60m+), aligned NE/SW, located along the footprint of the southern wing of the former John Bond House (Fig. 3, DP 10). It remained unexcavated as the demolition works revealed it likely was a construction cut for John Bond House extending to a depth of c. 3m below ground level and containing foundations of the house. The cut contained, L1018, a fill of mixed CBM rubble with brown, loose silt and yellow sand.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The site was subject to demolition works which revealed deep modern disturbances relating to the construction of John Bond House. The disturbance inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds as the area of the house footprint and the adjacent area was heavily truncated. Natural deposits and undisturbed horizons with a potential for intact archaeological remains, if present, were encountered in eastern part of the site and to the north of the southern wing of the former house.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The stratigraphy of the site was dominated by substantial deposits of made ground and layers containing modern building materials. The uppermost layer, L1000, was created during the recent demolition works. The site had evidently been intensively developed in the modern era.

8.2 The natural geology was represented by sand and gravel, L1004, present at c. 1.00 – 1.50m below existing. The ground level was reduced during current development, formerly the natural was present 1.40 – 2.00m below the existing ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a good potential for archaeological remains, in particular for Romano-British remains. The latter have been recorded locally associated with the presence of Roman Road to the south of the site.

9.2 Despite the archaeological potential of the site, in the event only modern remains were revealed. The earliest feature was ?Ditch F1015 which contained modern finds and may relate to a garden area formerly present in a rear part of the site. Much of this area is subject to protection and was excluded from the evaluation. Wall M1009 was also modern, and only partially revealed.

9.3 The other features all derive from John Bond House, dating from 1955-1970 i.e. M1007/M1008, F1017, and its supporting structures and services. The construction of these features caused deep disturbances. The entire site was covered by deposits of made ground containing construction / demolition materials. No residual finds were recovered from the site.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Museum of London. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (GLSMR)

GLSMR	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 3 rd and 4 th

		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 Nbs. 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 lammas 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. John Bond House site, 20 Wright's Road, Bow, London. View SE.



DP 2. W part of the site. View SSE.



DP 3. The site. View NNE.



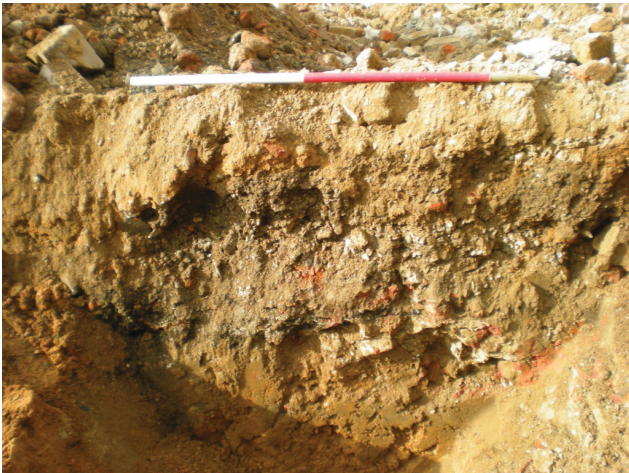
DP 4. Trial trenching, N part of the site. View S.



DP 5. Trench 1. View N.



DP 6. Trench 1. View S.



DP 7. Trench 1, N end. Sample section. View W.



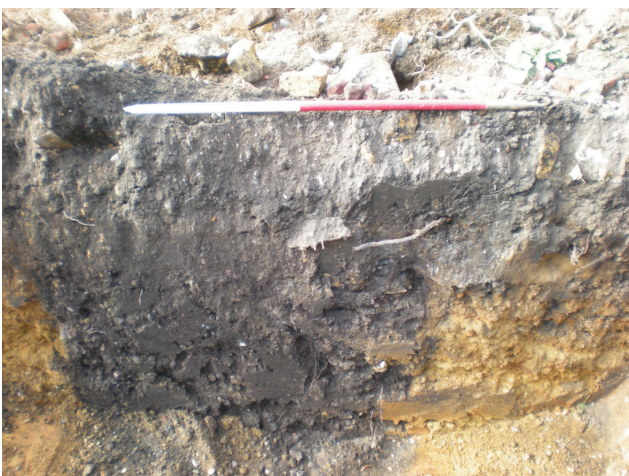
DP 8. Trench 1, S end. Sample section. View E.



DP 9. Trench 2. View SSW.



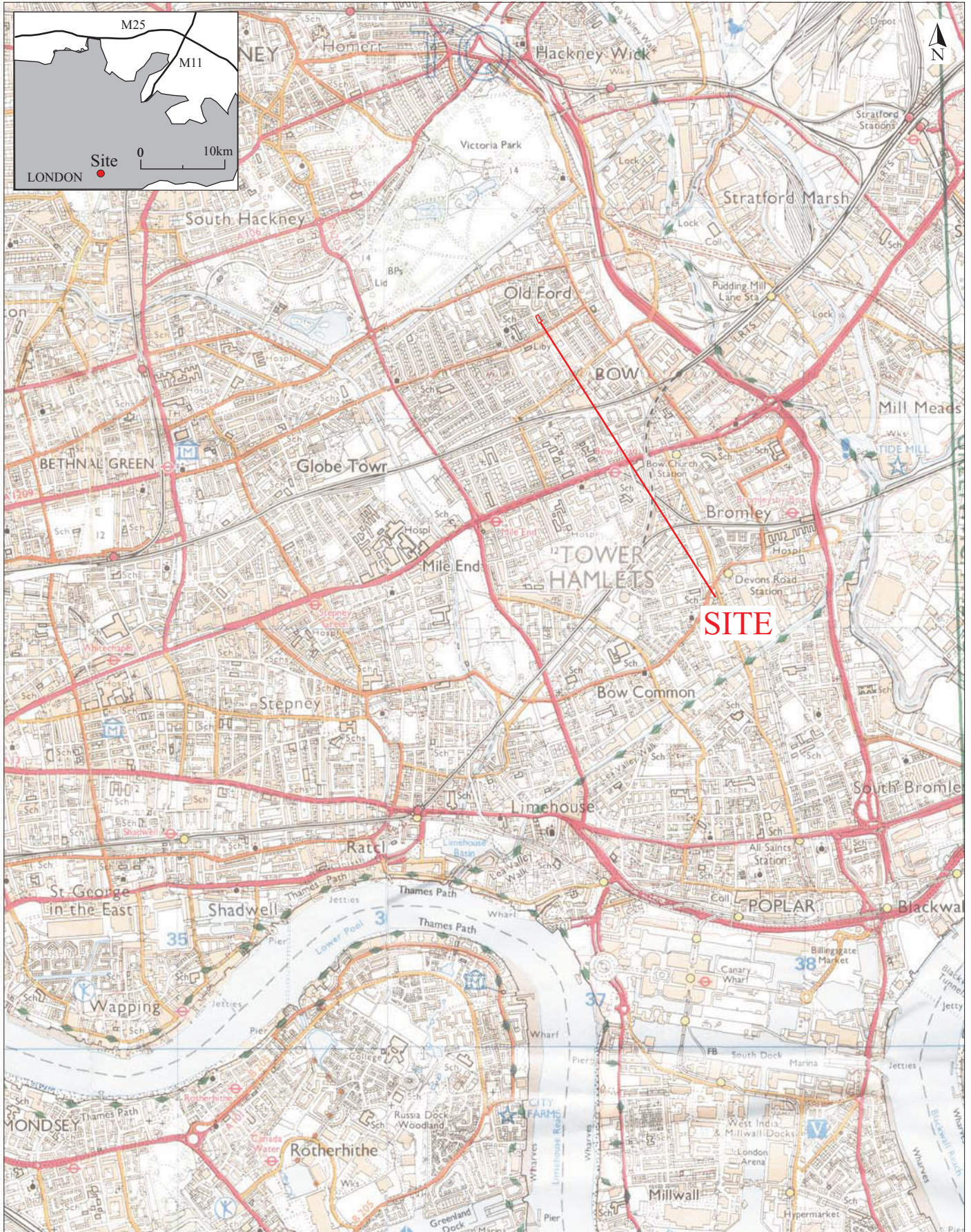
DP 10. Trench 2. View SW.



DP 11. Trench 2, NE end. Sample section and F1015. View NW.

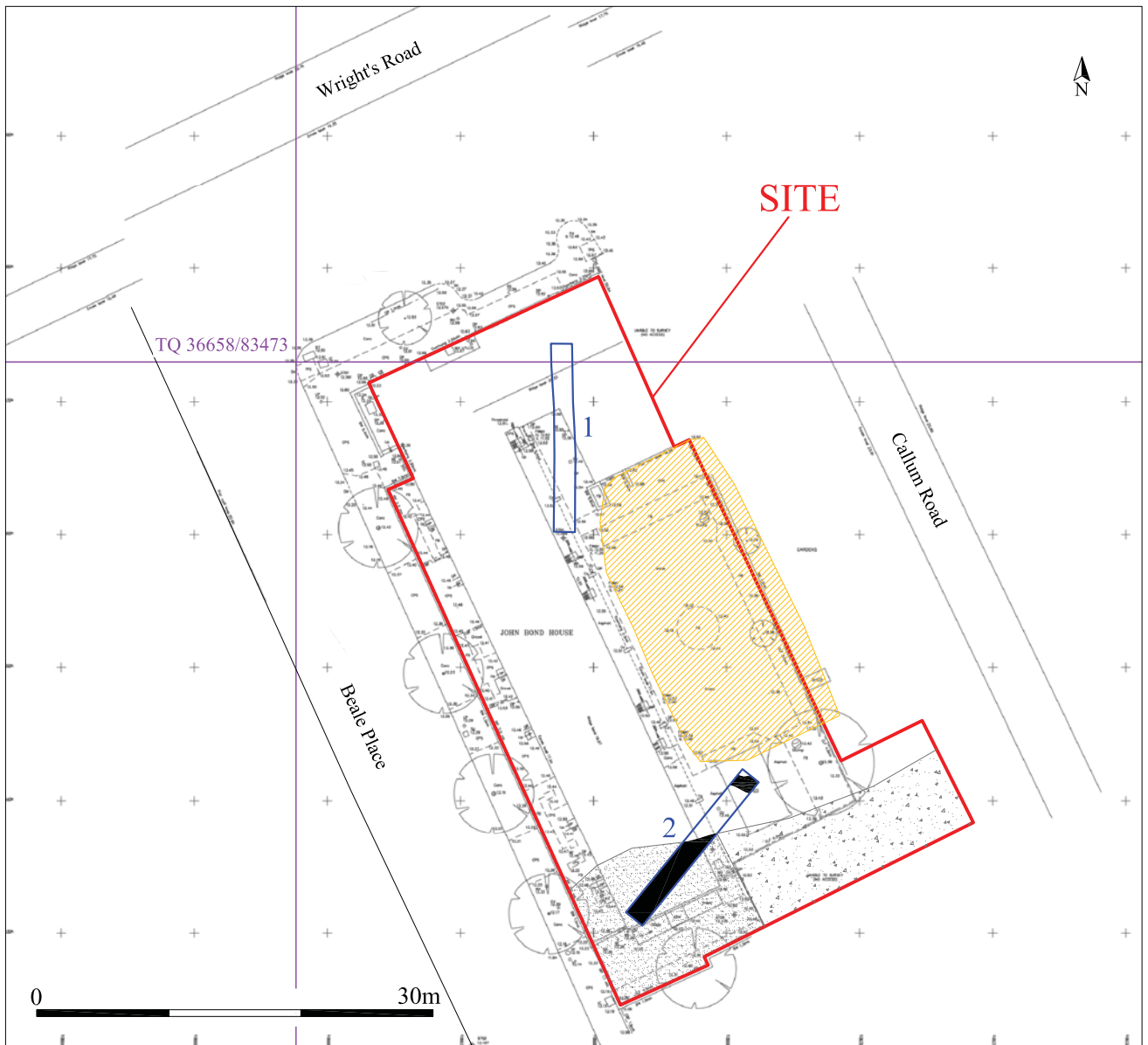





DP 12. Trench 2, SW end. Sample section. View NW.



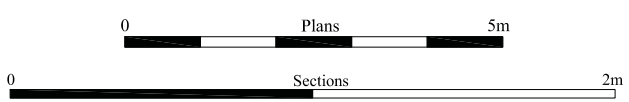
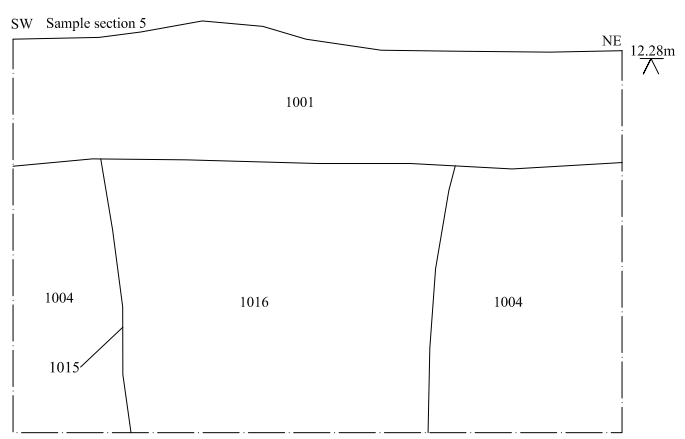
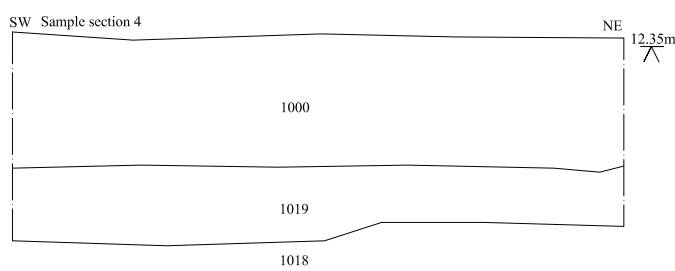
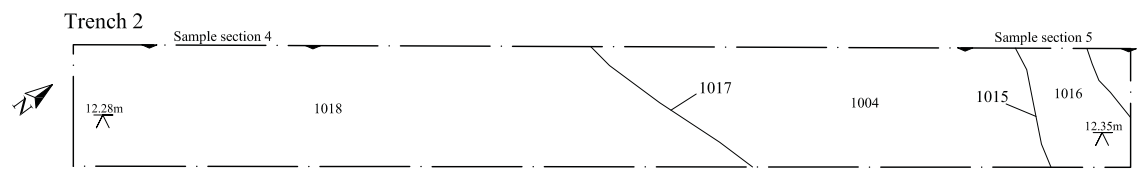
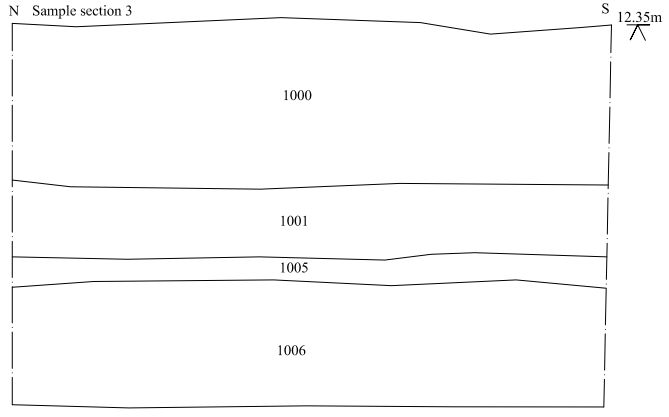
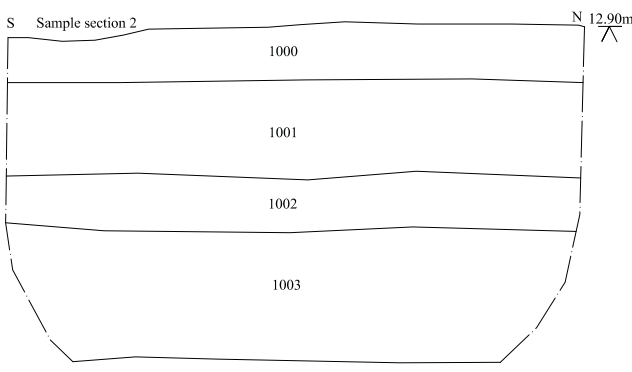
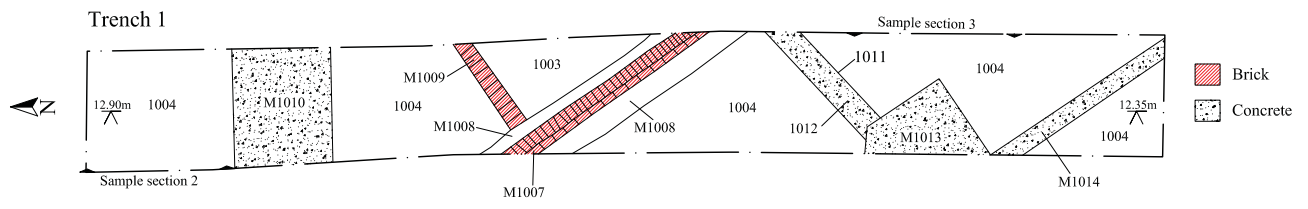
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



-  Protected area
-  Area of demolished building with basement c. 3.50m deep
-  Rubble

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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:25 at A4