
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**335-337 HIGH STREET, STRATFORD,
LONDON E15 2TF**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TQ 3863 8394	Report No. 3376
District: LB Newham	Site Code: HGV 09
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3519
Signed:	Date: September 2009

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	335-337 High Street, Stratford, London E15 2TF		
<p><i>In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation at 335-337 High Street, Stratford, London E15 2TF (NGR TQ 3863 8394). The evaluation was commissioned by Pearl Holdings Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval for the refurbishment of an existing Grade II building and construction of a five-storey rear extension.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated on the south side of High Street, Stratford, with Cam Road to the east. It comprises the Grade II listed former Yorkshire Grey Public House (which dates from the 18th century), and a rear yard. It lies within an area with potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed the remains of 19th century building, an undated posthole or pit, and a drainage channel leading to the Channelsea.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	10 th September 2009		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	3519	Site code	HGV 09
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Grade II listed building		
Current land use	Disused pub and rear yard		
Planned development	Building refurbishment and extension for hotel facilities		
Main features (+dates)	Remains of a 19 th C building and drainage channel		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	Greater London	Newham
HER/ SMR for area	GLSMR		
Post code (if known)	E15 2TF		
Area of site			
NGR	TQ 3863 8394		
Height AOD (max/ min)	4.00/4.60m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	EH GLAAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Pearl Holdings Ltd		
Full title	335-337 High Street, Stratford, London E15 2TF. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	3376		
Date (of report)	September 2009		

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation at 335-337 High Street, Stratford, London E15 2TF (NGR TQ 3863 8394). The evaluation was commissioned by Pearl Holdings Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval for the refurbishment of an existing Grade II building and construction of a five-storey rear extension.

The site is situated on the south side of High Street, Stratford, with Cam Road to the east. It comprises the Grade II listed former Yorkshire Grey Public House (which dates from the 18th century), and a rear yard. It lies within an area with potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

The evaluation revealed the remains of a 19th century building, an undated posthole or pit, and a drainage channel leading to the Channelsea.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation at 335-337 High Street, Stratford, London E15 2TF (NGR TQ 3863 8394; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Synthesis Architecture on behalf of Pearl Holdings Ltd, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission. The latter is for the refurbishment of a vacant Grade 2 listed building and the erection of a five-storey extension in the rear yard to provide an 80-room hotel with bar, restaurant and conference facilities. The permission also includes provision for bicycle, motorcycle and car parking at lower ground floor level (London Borough of Newham Planning Ref. 08/00194/FUL).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 27/05/2009) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001).

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 evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

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 Stratford is situated in East London in the Borough of Newham, c.7.4km NE of the City of London and c. 3.4km N of the Thames. Formerly a hamlet within the parish of West Ham, it increased in size from the early 19th century and was subsequently incorporated into the Borough of Newham in 1965 when East and West Ham were merged.

2.2 Situated on the SE side of Stratford's High Street, the site comprises a triangular plot bordered by Cam Road to the east and commercial and residential properties to the south. The site includes two terraced buildings: Nos. 335 and 337, the former Yorkshire Grey Public House, also known as Spread Eagle and Old Log Cabin, fronting the High Street with a yard to the rear. The public house is grade II listed and dates from the 18th century or earlier.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 5m AOD on the floor of the Lea Valley, c.400m to the east of the River Lea and c.3km north of its confluence with the River Thames. The Channelsea River, a tributary stream of the Lea, runs adjacent to the eastern edge of the site. The latter was culverted in 1957-8 between Lett Road (on the opposite side of the High Street) and Abbey Road (c.600m to the south).

3.2 The site is underlain by Quaternary Alluvium (sand, silt and clay), which overlies Taplow river terrace gravels, under which is London Clay. The Alluvium, natural silt deposits from ancient stream beds in the Lea Valley, is noted to consist of soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel. Borehole logs taken during archaeological investigations at Lett Road, c. 100m to the N, recorded between 3.30-4.55m of made ground over the alluvial deposits (Brogan & Greene 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 – 750 BC)

4.1 Evidence for prehistoric evidence in the vicinity of the site is sparse, with the low lying landscape dominated by the presence of the meandering River Lea and its many tributaries, including a palaeo-channel and waterlogged soils recorded c. 250m to the SW. Alluvial sequences and palaeo-soils dating from the Holocene to the Bronze Age have also been recorded to the north of the site (MLO98548 and MLO74987). This landscape did include areas of dry land on the periphery of the River Lea, which were exploited for sedentary settlement in Mesolithic/early Neolithic and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age as evidenced by pits, post holes, pottery and flints recorded c.450m to the west (MLO99028).

Iron Age and Roman (750 BC – AD 410)

4.2 Activity during these periods in the vicinity of the site appears to have been focussed on the crossing-point over the River Lea. The lowest point for this to be achieved is at Stratford, which literally translates as “the ford of the street or Roman way”. The road would have been the route from Londinium (London) to Camulodunum (Colchester), and gravel metalling recorded c.500m to the NE (MLO22725) has been interpreted as evidence for this road. The site is some distance from Roman Londinium but a horse burial, crouched inhumation and series of pits and postholes dated by pottery to the late Iron Age/Roman period have suggested a possibly religious or ritual site c. 300m to the south (MLO58329, MLO58331, MLO58333 and MLO58340). A single sherd of possibly residual Roman pottery has also been recovered from a ditch just c. 150m to the NE (MLO76395).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

4.3 Continuing occupation of London in the 5th century AD is not well-attested; burial in extramural cemeteries continued, but structures are ephemeral (Dark 2000). The lack of evidence from the Stratford area supports the theory that London was no longer as important as it had been during the Roman period. But significantly, waterfront deposits associated with the ancient Channelsea River, and including substantial driven stakes/piles, leather waste and late Saxon pottery, have been identified c. 300m to the N

(MLO63805), while a heavily truncated Saxon pond has also been recorded c. 450m to the W (MLO99028).

Medieval (AD 1066 - 1550)

4.4 West Ham was the main centre in east London during the medieval period. Stratford was a small village, although evidence shows that it was still an important river crossing. In c. AD 1110, Queen Matilda built Bow Bridge over the river Lea and another bridge over Channelsea. The causeway was raised along the alignment of the modern High Street (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995). The Cistercian Abbey of Stratford Langthorne (modern Stratford) was founded by William de Mountfitchet/Montfichet in 1135 (Cherry *et al.* 1994; Weinreb & Hibbert 1995). In 1538, the abbey was dissolved and most of the buildings were demolished; a few ruins survived until the early 19th century, but expansion during the Industrial period destroyed the remains (MLO10229). Excavations c. 400m to the SE have uncovered evidence of Greenstone walls of a building belonging to Stratford Langthorne Abbey, with associated destruction layers containing sparse amounts of 14th – 15th century pottery (MLO58358), while two isolated 'probably medieval' burials were also revealed during this excavation and are presumably associated with the abbey (MLO58361). Two ditches of post-medieval date, but containing residual medieval pottery (MLO77238, MLO59078), and a chalk-walled drain which has been attributed to the medieval period (MLO63784), have also been excavated in the vicinity.

Post-medieval (AD 1550 - 1900)

4.5 The majority of archaeological material recorded from the Stratford area relates to the post-medieval period. Land reclamation along the river margins had already begun by 1550-1650 (e.g. MLO77239). During the Industrial Revolution, Stratford's population and economy grew dramatically until it became the main town in the parish. At this time, the major industries were silk weaving, calico printing (MLO77880), distilling and gunpowder production (Pewsey 1996). During the 18th century (and into the 20th century) the buildings on the site, fronting onto the High Street were a Public House. A building that may equate to those on the site is depicted on Rocques' Survey of 1745, although how much earlier these were constructed remains unclear. A series of outbuildings, situated along the eastern and western edges of the site, are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (Fig.3) and subsequently on Ordnance Survey maps until the 1950s. These outbuildings form rear wings to the buildings that front onto the High Street and enclose the bulk of the yard at the rear of the property. Several 18th century buildings have previously been recorded in the close vicinity either as standing structures (MLO90700) or archaeological remains (MLO98147 and MLO99440).

4.6 In 1855, the development of the Royal Group of Docks and the railway resulted in a massive increase in the population and a further large expansion of Stratford (Pewsey 1996). Many houses were constructed to the SE of the site for the railway workers, many of whom were immigrants from the

surrounding areas (Olsen 1976). By the late 19th century, Stratford, Plaistow, Upton, Canning Town and Forest Gate were merged; consequently West Ham became the eighth largest town in Britain (Pewsey 1996).

Modern

4.7 The Second World War had a considerable impact upon Stratford. The bomb damage records show the area was hit by several bombs on the first day of the Blitz, known as Black Saturday (7th September 1940) and several in the months after.

4.8 The town of Stratford was redeveloped in the 1960s. This comprised the destruction of many older buildings to create a new shopping district, removing in the process much of the town's individual historic character. During this decade, East Ham and West Ham were combined to create the Borough of Newham, at which point they were divided from Essex. The Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the buildings of 335-337 High Street remained intact as a public house throughout this period and into the latter half of the 20th century.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 One trench measuring 15 x 2m was excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench location was moved very slightly from that proposed, in order to avoid a modern sewage run and manhole located in the central part of the site.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was 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

6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 3-4)

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 5)</i>		
<i>N end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 4.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Tarmac yard surface.
0.06 – 0.42m	L1001	CBM rubble with dark grey, loose sandy silt.
0.42 – 0.55m	L1002	Concrete yard surface.
0.55 – 1.00m	L1013	Dark grey, friable sandy silt with gravel and CBM.
1.00 – 1.10m	L1014	Layer of red bricks and yellow sand.
1.10 – 2.20m	L1015	Dark brownish grey, compact clayey silt with CBM.
2.20m +	L1006	Natural grey, compact clay.
<i>Trench 1, sample section 2 (DP 6)</i>		

<i>S end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 4.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.08 – 0.40m	L1007	Levelling layer. CBM rubble.
0.40 – 0.55m	L1002	Concrete. As above.
0.55 – 0.80m	L1017	CBM rubble with dark greyish brown, loose silt.
0.80 – 1.10m	L1008	Yellow, loose gravel with sand.
1.10 – 1.40m	L1009	Dark brownish grey, compact clayey silt with CBM.
1.40 – 1.60m	L1005	Mid yellow, loose sand.
1.60 – 2.20m	L1012	Dark brownish grey, compact clayey silt.
2.20m +	L1006	Natural yellow and grey clay. As above.

Description of results:

Trench 1 contained the remains of a brick built structure, a posthole or pit and a possible drainage channel. The structure, possibly rectangular in shape, was located in the northern part of the trench. It consisted of two walls (M1004 & M1016) and a possible floor (L1014).

M1004 (DP 7) was a wall in the northern half of the trench. A corner was revealed, and the wall extended beyond the eastern edge of the trench towards Cam Road (DP 5). The wall was constructed of mid to dark red bricks (0.225 x 0.105 x 0.065m) bonded with light grey mortar. The bricks were regular and the wall was 11-13 courses in height (1.15 – 1.35 x 0.40m). Its upper level was demolished and it was overlain by a backfill, L1013, a dark grey, friable sandy silt with gravel and CBM. Below the wall, L1015, was a dark brownish grey, compact clayey silt with CBM.

M1016 (DP 5) appeared to be bonded with M1004 (within the western section of the trench). It was parallel to the southern sections of M1004 and both walls created a rectangular structure, however, M1016 was constructed at a higher level than M1004, and was sealed by L1001, the levelling layer for the modern tarmac surface. Wall M1016 was constructed of mid red bricks (0.225 x 0.105 x 0.065m) bonded with a light grey mortar. It survived to a height of 11 courses of bricks (1.15 x 0.35m). L1015 was located below the wall.

Between the two walls, at the level of two courses of bricks above the base of M1016 and seven courses of M1004, a layer of bricks and sand was located (DP 5). Possible brick floor L1014 was a relatively loose deposit of red bricks and yellow sand.

Brick structure M1004 was located alongside a possible drainage channel F1018. The latter was immediately south of the building and was aligned E/W. It was directed towards Channelsea River. The channel was partially revealed at the base of the trench (c.2.20-2.30m below existing), at the level of the water table. It was likely a linear feature and measured c. 2.50 wide. Its fill, L1019, was a grey gravel. The channel had sparse evidence of a possible former timber revetment along its northern edge, adjacent to M1004 but, given the depth and the presence of groundwater it was impossible to characterise any further.

F1010 was a posthole or pit located in the southern sector of Trench 1 and was recorded in the eastern section (DP 6). It was present at depth of 1.10m below ground level and was overlain by L1008. F1010 had steep sides and a flattish base (0.70 x 0.40m). Its fill, L1011, was a mix of CBM rubble with brownish grey sandy silt.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The confined nature of the site, combined with the deep deposits and unstable nature of the ground did hamper the evaluation to a degree, but it is felt that the deposits could be adequately characterised despite these obstacles.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The uppermost deposits comprised Tarmac L1000 and concrete surface L1002, and levelling layers. The building remains M1004 and F1014 were overlain by backfill L1013, a dark grey, friable sandy silt with gravel and CBM. The basal deposits comprised L1009, L1012 and L1015. The layers were very similar and comprised layers of dark brownish grey, compact clayey silt. The natural geology was present at depth c.2.20m below existing, and comprised a greyish yellow compact clay L1006 (DP 5, 6).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for remains dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains have been recorded locally. The former Yorkshire Grey Public House dates to the earlier 18th century, and it was anticipated that outbuildings depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps may be present.

9.2 The evaluation revealed the remains of a brick structure, probably a small outbuilding, in the central part of the site. The structure was rectangular, measuring c. 3 x 2m+. It was adjacent to a drainage channel which lead to the river to the east. The structure was demolished prior to levelling the ground to provide a larger rear yard for the public house fronting the High Street. It appears to be shown on 19th century OS map of the site, and the brickwork would fit with a 19th century date.

9.3 The drainage channel to the rear of the property may have demarcated the rear boundary of the site at this time.

9.4 No evidence of medieval activity on the site, in the form of features or residual finds, was encountered. The earliest deposits were L1012 and L1005, and no finds were present in these layers.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS would like to thank Mr Ian Hopwood of Synthesis Architecture for commissioning the project and for his assistance. AS is pleased to acknowledge the client, Mr Salim Patel of Pearl Holdings Ltd, for his co-operation and funding of the evaluation.

AS would also like to thank the main contractor, Mr Roger Wade, for facilitating access to the site.

AS acknowledges Ms Krystyna Truscoe at English Heritage Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR).

AS is pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr David Divers of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS)

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APPENDIX 1

SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

Record No.	NGR TQ	Description
Palaeolithic		
MLO24569	3900 8440	1 Handaxe or core
Prehistoric		
MLO67795	3885 8424	Undated struck flint found by Ken MacGowan of NMUS
Neolithic		
MLO58322	3890 8352	Sparse amount of residual Neolithic Flint
Bronze Age		
MLO25405	3880 8400	Bronze socketed axe with loop. Identified as No. 167 type but lacks the fluting around neck. In Colchester Museum.
MLO74987	3857 8420	Geoarchaeological evaluation undertaken by C. Harward for MoLAS, June 2000. Possible palaeosol identified, may correspond to Bronze Age. No cultural remains found.
MLO25407	3880 8400	Bronze socketed axe & bronze palstave.
MLO58327	3890 8359	Residual Bronze Age pottery and flint.
Iron Age		
MLO58329	3890 8359 (MBR 360m x 560m)	Excavation by D. Wilkinson for OAU Jubilee line extension. Complex of pits, postholes and ditches, inc. horse burial and crouched inhumation. Pottery provisionally dated to Iron Age/Roman. Possible ritual/religious site.
MLO58331	3890 8357	Single horse burial, provisionally Iron Age/Roman occupation.
MLO58333	3890 8355	Single crouched inhumation, provisionally Iron Age/Roman.
Roman		
MLO76395	38794 84064	Ditch - east west. Pottery retrieved from fill indicated date AD 350-400. Trench 4, south of site, one Roman pottery sherd recovered from deposit, dated AD 50 -160, considered residual.
MLO22725	3883 8426	Utility works Stratford Broadway for Passmore Edwards Museum 1965 revealed traces of gravel metalling. Probable part of road to Dunmow. A junction between the London Dunmow Road & the Colchester Road is thought to be located along the Broadway.
MLO58340	3890 8361 (MBR 360mx460m)	Plough soil containing moderate amounts of pottery. Dated Roman, possibly Mid C3rd.
MLO63802	3860 8430	A single residual tegula sherd was found
Anglo-Saxon		
MLO58354	3890 8357	Sparse residual mid-late Anglo-Saxon pottery
MLO63805	3860 8430	Revetment (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 900 AD to 1065 AD). Evaluation undertaken by D Lawrence for NMU, June-July'94. Waterfront deposits associated with ancient Channelsea River including substantial driven stakes/piles, leather waste, and late Saxon pottery.
Medieval		
MLO63784	3885 8388	Evaluation undertaken by M Bagwell for PEM, March'95. Chalk walled drain possibly medieval. Periods recorded under same site code: medieval (062226,062227) post-medieval (062228,062229)
MLO63786	3885 8388	Evaluation undertaken by M Bagwell for PEM, March'95. Ditch possibly medieval period. Periods recorded under same site code: medieval (062226,062227) post-medieval (062228,062229)
MLO25164	3885 8420	Building (15th Century to 16th Century - 1485 AD to 1600 AD)
MLO59078	3866 8436	The only feature of archaeological interest found was a ditch,

		probably of post-medieval origin, within a layer of ploughsoil that had built up from the medieval period, or earlier, to the C19.
MLO73260	3910 8416	Settlement. Date of origin unclear, but would appear to have existed by the 16th century (VCH).
MLO58358	3890 8357	Greenstone walls of building belonging to Stratford Langthorne Abbey (061139), associated destruction layers. Unknown function. Sparse C14-15 th pottery. 2 isolated burials. (061939) probably medieval.
MLO58361	3890 8357 (MBR360m x 560m)	2 isolated inhumations, probably, medieval, and associated with abbey.
MLO77238	38794 84064	Medieval material in the form of several sherds was exposed within two of the trenches. They are residual as the ditches have post-medieval dates.
Post-Medieval		
MLO76397	3851 8375	Large north east, south west aligned palaeochannel containing organic material and post medieval green-glazed pottery.
MLO77239	38794 84064	Overlying ditch and across the trench was an homogenous deposit of firm grey brown sandy silts with moderate amounts of coarse grits and fine gravels, charcoal/carbon flecks. Date: AD 1550-1650 for land reclamation. Other post medieval ditches observed across the site.
MLO66507	3892 8439	Watching brief undertaken by KR Sabel for NMUS, Feb'94. Large post-medieval rubbish pit. Periods recorded same site code: Roman (?) (062379), post-Roman (062380-1), post-medieval (062382-4).
MLO63787	3885 8388	Evaluation undertaken by M Bagwell for PEM, March'95; site code HW-BU 95. Drain fill indicating disuse and backfilling in the post-medieval period. Periods recorded under same site code: medieval (062226,062227) post-medieval (062228,062229)
MLO63788	3885 8388	Evaluation undertaken by M Bagwell for PEM, March'95; site code HW-BU 95. Ditch fill indicating disuse and backfilling in the post-medieval period. Periods recorded under same site code: medieval (062226,062227) post-medieval (062228,062229)
MLO76386	3880 8385	Evaluation carried out by MoLAS at Burford Road, survival of chalk lined channel south of Wharf Road, re-using the chalk blocks, probably from structures associated with Stratford Langthorne Abbey situated to the south. Slight possibility that this structure may be interpreted as a cistern. This fell out of use, backfilled in 19th century.
MLO77214	3880 8385	Several ditches and channels in area north of Wharf Road. Represent a phase of water and land management prior to formation of garden soils in late 18th century. Highly possible channels relate to calico works. Associated timber drain and some revetments.
MLO77880	387 838	Trench 1 revealed organic silty deposits probably fill of a wharf or related to the Calico works. A timber revetment recorded associated with this feature. Trench 2 - probably edge of channel associated with former Calico works recorded during previous work undertaken on the site. Wall (0.6m wide and 1.0m deep) centre of Trench 1. Only north face recorded which exposed a slight step at the base.
MLO77965	387 838	Continued to function as a wharf into 19th century .superseded by development of mill probably serviced by Caledonian Wharf later to become Burford wharf to the north.
MLO73103	3866 8399	Bridge
MLO25164	3885 8420	Building

MLO63809	3860 8430	A post-medieval timber-lined drain, dated by C19th pottery.
MLO63813	3860 8430	Dumps of brickearth from C19th levelling were uncovered.
MLO72790	3870 8360	Site of landfill from British Geological Survey data supplied to Environment Agency. Unknown whether site made or worked land, date of infill is unknown, although all are 19th/20th century date. Digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.
MLO64342	3865 8435	Evaluation by P. Moore for Newham Museum Services, 1993. 19th century housing built on rubble on marshy post-mediaeval fields.
MLO98147	38539 83807	Post-medieval soakaway and wall.
MLO67023	3880 8365	Remains of C18th house and associated midden. The structure had a chalk raft to support its foundations, the chalk probably being robbed from the remains of the nearby Stratford Langthorne Abbey.
MLO58362	3890 8357 (MBR 360mx560m)	Brick-lined channels and floors belonging to J. Tucker's West Ham Abbey print works. Traces of many other 19 th -20 th century buildings.
MLO77216	3848 8382 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	No archaeological features or finds were recovered from either of the trenches or from an examination of the spoilheaps or natural gravel surface. Yet it did show the made ground, consequently banked up presumably to counter the risk of flooding, likely during the 18th century, as clay pipe and bottle glass from the top of the highest layer of alluvium and within the lowest layer of made ground suggest.
MLO67812	3863 8373	Evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Frank Meddens for NMUS. Structural remains of later developments of the Union St Gasworks site, mainly isolated sections of wall foundations and all C20th in date. Modern made-ground overlying clay floodwash, in turn overlying terrace gravels.
MLO73097	3825 8379	Bridge
MLO90700	38415 83660	HIGH STREET 7/7 STRATFORD E15 - No 217 - II Dwelling house. Late C18 or early C19.
MLO90640	38995 84448	BROADWAY 6/22 (north side) STRATFORD E15 Church of St John the 8.6.78 Evangelist GV II Church 1832-34: Architect: Edward Blore. Chancel added 1882. Early English/decorated Gothic.
MLO90641	38931 84294	BROADWAY 6/19 (south side) STRATFORD E15 6.11.74 Education Offices GV II Offices formerly West Ham Town Hall. Built in 1867-8, enlarged in 1886: Giles Angell. Monumental stone Italianate building.
MLO90696	38910 84347	BROADWAY 6/20 (north side) STRATFORD E15 Gurney Memorial Drinking 8.6.78 Fountain - II Drinking Fountain 1861: J Bell.
MLO90654	38997 84370	BROADWAY 6/16 (south side) STRATFORD E15 8.6.78 No 47 ('King Edward VII' Public House) II GV Formerly Public House 'King of Prussia'. Early 18th century, altered.
MLO90652	38972 84417	BROADWAY 6/21 STRATFORD E15 8.6.78 Martyrs' Memorial GV II Memorial 1878: J T Newman. Erected to commemorate Protestant Martyrs burnt nearby in 1556.
MLO90642	39010 84372	BROADWAY (south side) 6/15 STRATFORD 8.6.78 No 49 (National Westminster Bank) GV II Offices 1867: Chancellor
MLO90616	38463 83728	HIGH STREET 7/1 STRATFORD E15 15.4.84 Parish Boundary Marker between Nos 231 & 233 - II Parish Boundary Marker. 1731.
MLO90678	38855 84527	SALWAY ROAD 6/5 STRATFORD E15 28.6.72 The Theatre Royal - II the building shall be upgraded to II*(star). TQ 3884 SALWAY ROAD 6/5 STRATFORD E15 28.6.72 The Theatre Royal - II Theatre includes No 61 Angel Lane. 1884. Architect J

		G Buckle with later additions
MLO90628	38952 84251	WEST HAM LANE 6/18 (West Side) STRATFORD E15 West Ham Court House II Court house. 1884: by Lewis Angell.
Modern		
MLO77205	3851 8375	Overlying the palaeochannel and deposit of mid grey brown silty clay was modern made ground. With modern brick foundations.
MLO63814	3860 8430	C20th drains were revealed
MLO63815	3860 8430	C20th foundations were revealed
MLO63816	3860 8430	C20th rail lines were noted.
MLO76404	39110 84230	No significant archaeological finds or features were present. The entire area of the trench had been truncated to a depth of up to 2m below present ground level, and natural gravels (Taplow Terrace) were overlain by recent (c. 1980) made ground. This truncation is probably related to the demolition of 19th century terrace houses (with basements) in around 1980, and the area was then backfilled prior to the construction of a single storey day nursery.
MLO90629	38899 84305	BROADWAY 6/31 3 K6 telephone kiosks outside Stratford Town Hall GV II 2. A group of 3 telephone kiosks. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosks with domed roofs. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.
Undated		
MLO77204	3851 8375	East-west aligned linear feature 2.5m east-west and 3.20m north-south. Oyster shell and animal bone indication. No dating evidence.
MLO66503	3892 8439	Watching brief undertaken by KR Sabel for NMUS, Feb'94. Gravel surface, approx. E-W aligned, possibly road, evidence depression to N may be roadside ditch. Periods recorded under same site code: Roman (?) (062379), post-Roman (062380-1), post-medieval (062382-4).
MLO66505	3892 8439	Watching brief undertaken by KR Sabel for NMUS, Feb'94. Post-Roman dumped deposits and cultivation soil. Periods recorded under same site code: Roman (?) (062379), post-Roman (062380-1), post-medieval (062382-4).
MLO66506	3892 8439	Watching brief by KR Sabel for NMUS, Feb'94. Post-medieval agricultural soil Periods recorded under same site code: Roman (?) (062379), post-Roman (062380-1), post-medieval (062382-4).
MLO66508	3892 8439	Watching brief undertaken by KR Sabel for NMUS, Feb'94. Make-up and a cobbled road surface of Angel Lane found beneath modern pavement surface. Periods recorded under same site code: Roman (?) (062379), post-Roman (062380-1), post-medieval (062382-4).
MLO77215	3880 8385	Firm, grey, silty clay across site observed as earlier alluvial horizon through which ditches and channels cut. No dating evidence.
MLO25433	3859 8394	Junction of High Street Stratford & Ward Rd 1923 part of Elm water pipe with iron collar clamp. Donate to Passmore Edwards Museum
MLO76402	3848 8382 (MBR 10mx 10m)	Evaluation showed river Lea flooded, probably from post-glacial times onwards, depositing alluvium in this area up to 1.8m deep. Yet no archaeological horizons were observed within these deposits.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. High Street, Stratford, London. View SSW.



DP 2. The site to the rear of front buildings. View N.



DP 3. The site and Trench 1. View SE to Cam Road.



DP 4. Trench 1. View SSE.



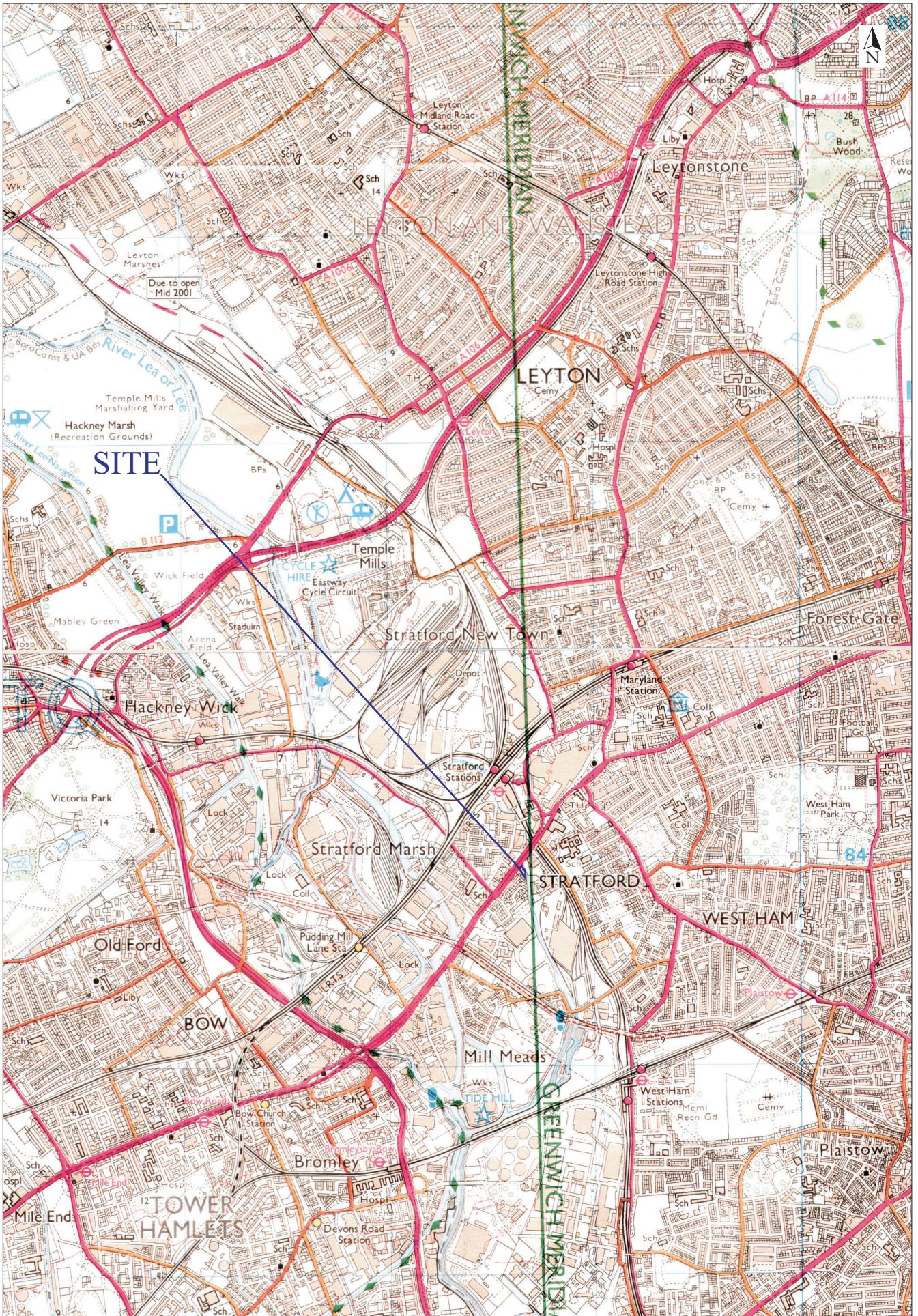
DP 5. Trench 1, N end. Sample section. View NE.



DP 6. Trench 1, S end. Sample section. View NE.

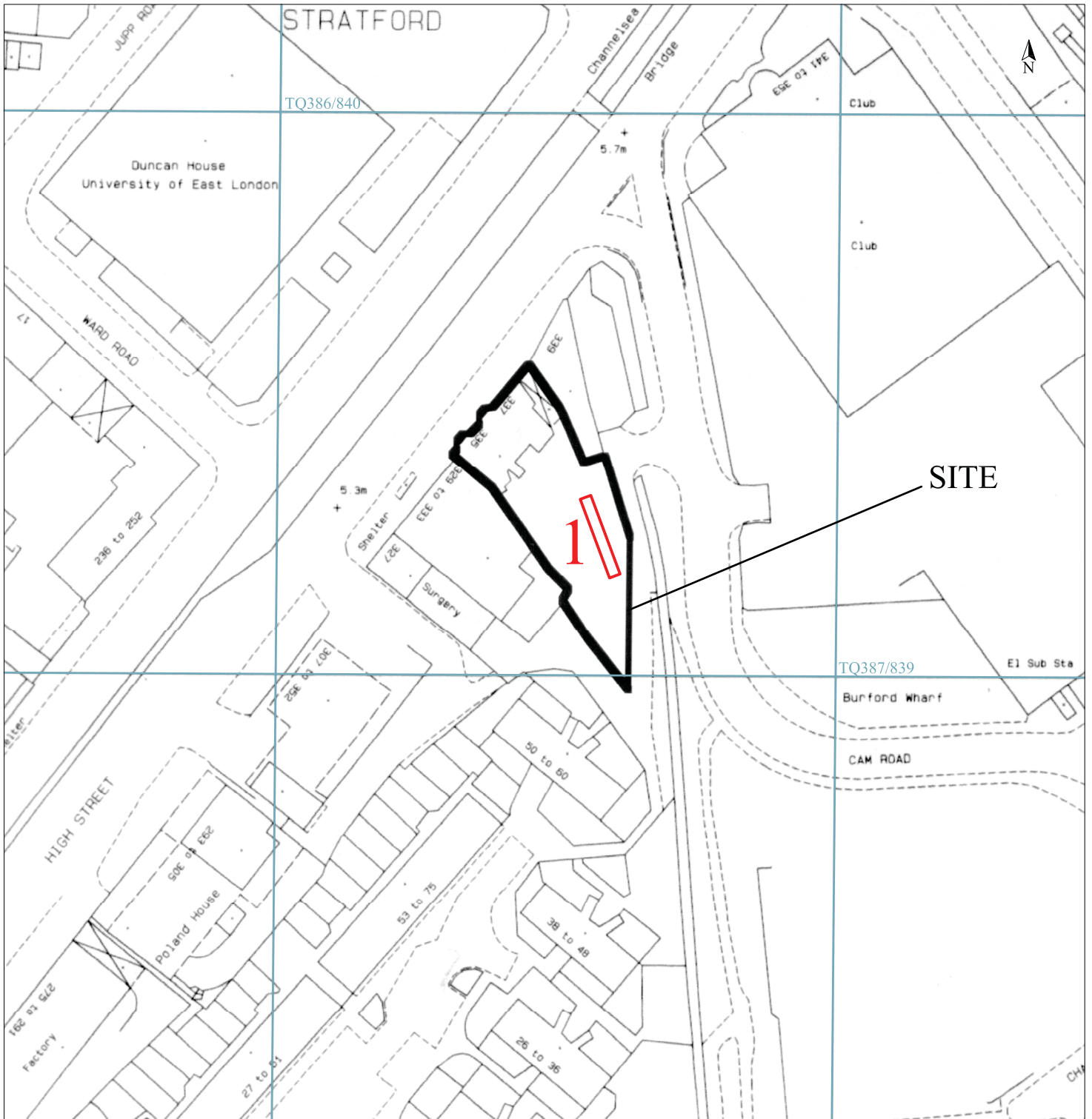


DP 7. Trench 1, Wall M1004. View SW.

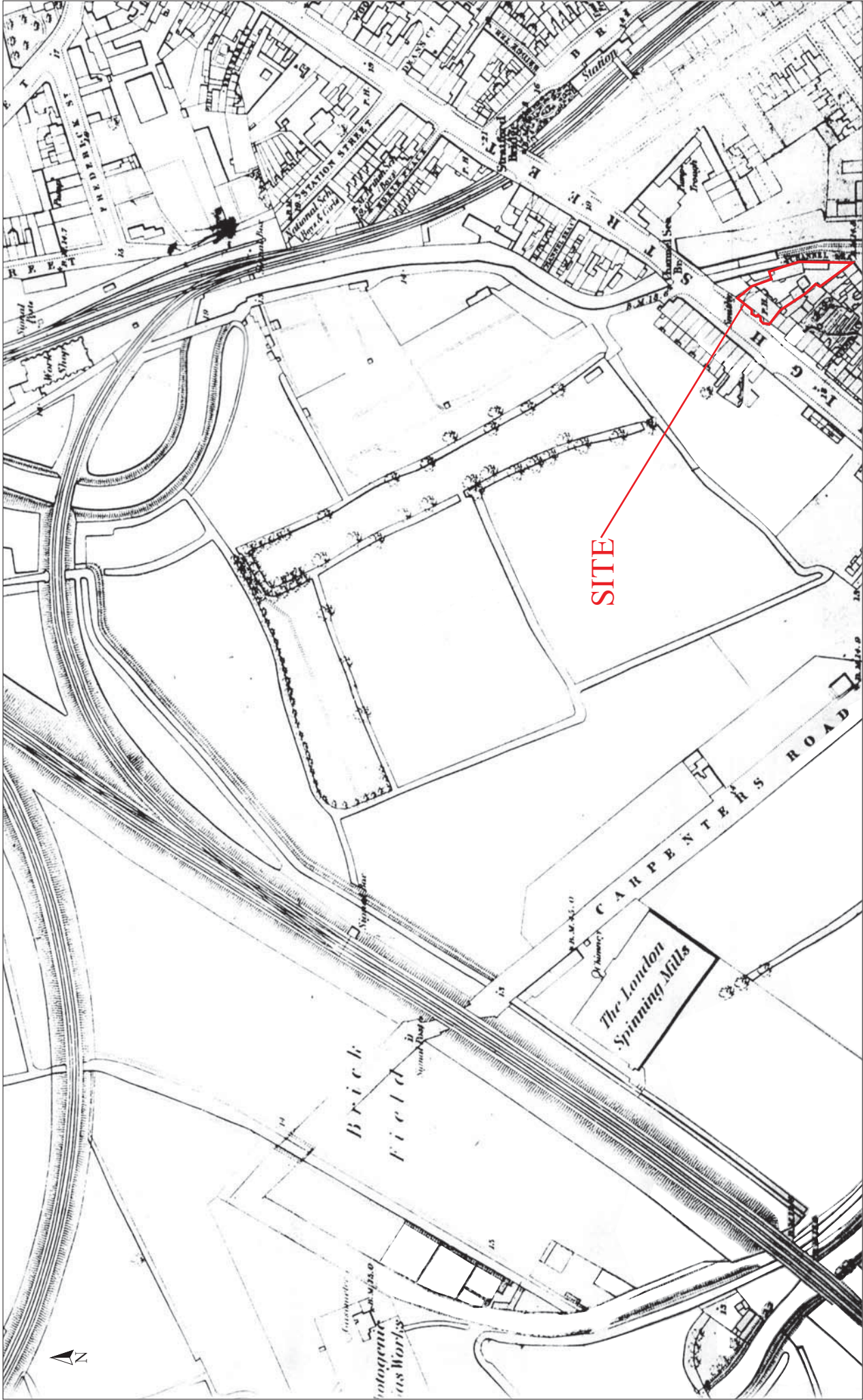


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

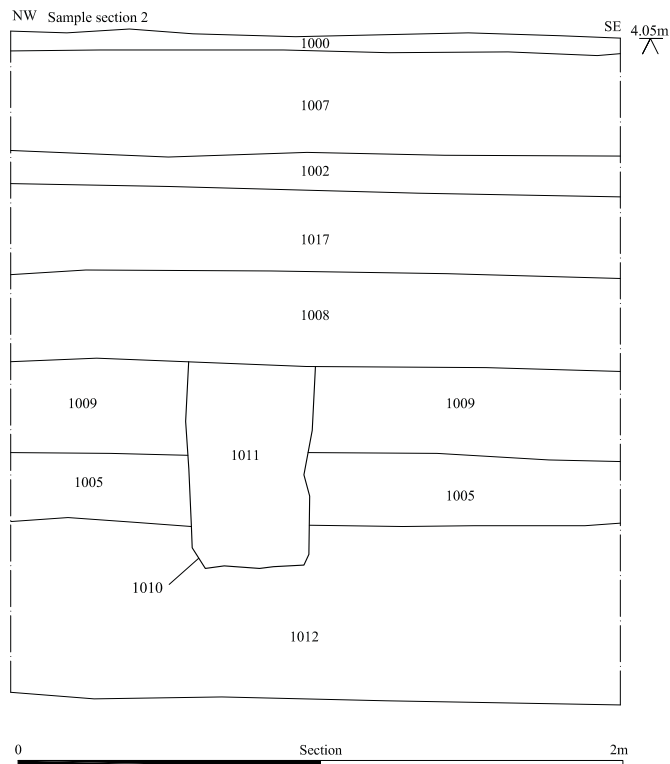
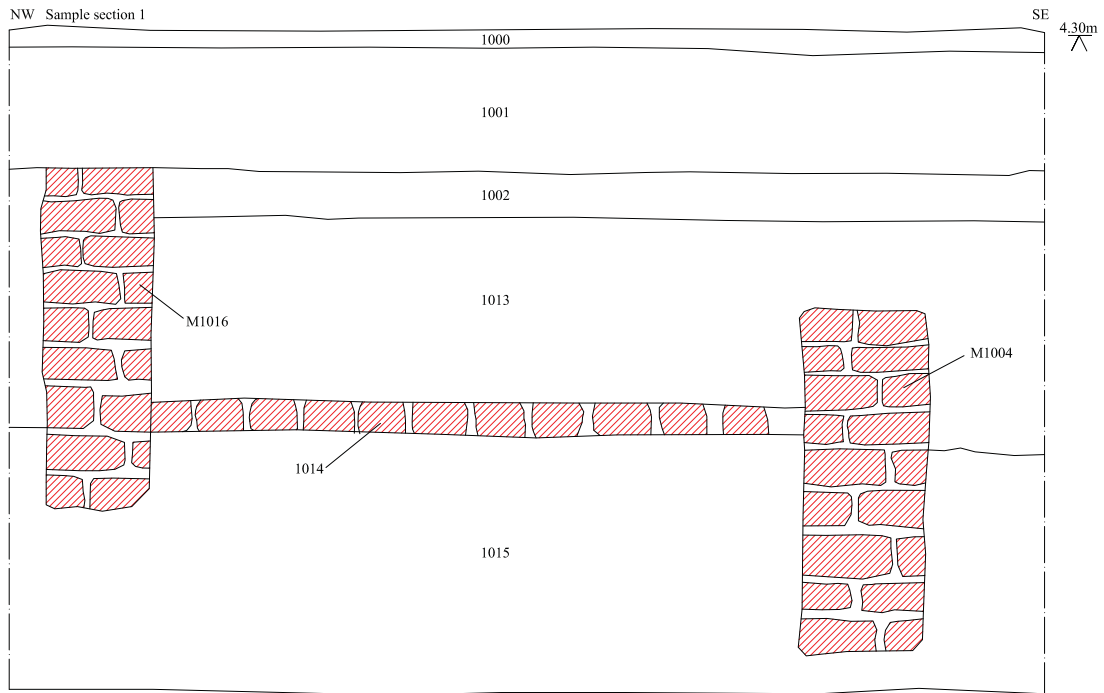
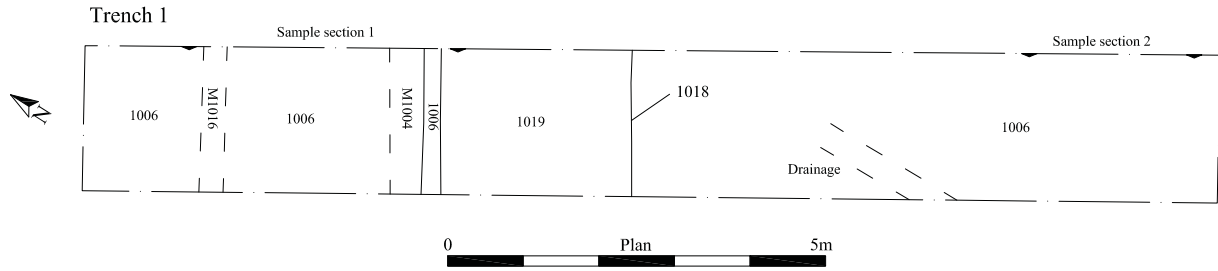


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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 OS map, 1867
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4

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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:25 at A4