



ETON MANOR SPORTS GROUND E15

London Boroughs of Hackney and Waltham Forest

Standing structures survey report

June 2006



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SUMMARY (non technical)

The Museum of London Archaeology Service was commissioned by the London Development Agency (LDA) to analyse and record a standing building and two war memorials within Eton Manor Sports Ground, London E15. The building was to be demolished and the war memorials stored and relocated in order to redevelop the site, and the archaeological investigation and a subsequent report were required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment. The investigation took place in May 2006.

The structures examined consisted of two memorials, dedicated to Eton Manor sportsmen killed during World War II, which are set into the sandstone boundary wall of the site, and a 20th-century cottage, located in the northern-most corner of the site. The construction style and form of the brick-built cottage suggests that the building dates to the early part of the last century. However, cartographic evidence indicates it cannot have been built until at least the late 1960's. The cottage is derelict and appears to have been uninhabited for some time.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The structures surveyed were situated within the Eton Manor Sports Ground, a part of Construction Zone 7 of the proposed Olympic development area, in the London Boroughs of Hackney and Waltham Forest. The boundary between each borough passes north-south across the west side of the Zone, along Quartermile Lane. See Fig 1 for site location and limits of Construction Zone 7 (in red)

The site area is bounded on the north-west by Eastway and part of New Spitalfields Market, on the north-east by Temple Mills Lane, on the south by Temple Mills Road and on the south-west by the River Lea (Fig 1). Within this report the property is known as ‘the site’.

The Ordnance Survey national grid reference to the approximate centre of the site is 537656 185877. Modern ground level in the cricket ground area of Eton Manor Sports Ground is at 6.0m OD. The Museum of London site code, under which the records are indexed and archived, is OL-00906.

A desk top *Archaeological and built heritage impact assessment* was previously prepared by MoLAS-PCA, which covers the whole area of the site: MoLAS-PCA, 2005 *Lower Lea Valley Regeneration and Olympics Construction Zone 7 and Site 31, Temple Mills: An archaeological and built heritage impact assessment*, unpublished MoLAS-PCA report

This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential.

No previous description or investigation of the buildings is known, with the exception of information contained within the document noted above.

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Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MoLAS-PCA, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, or more information about the nature of the present buildings may require changes to all or parts of the document.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Archaeological and built heritage impact assessment (MoLAS-PCA, 2005) and the Method Statement*, (MoLAS-PCA, 2006) which formed the project design for the survey.

There are no scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings within the site, but the entire site (i.e. Construction Zone 7) is located within two Archaeological Priority Areas as defined by the London Boroughs of Hackney and Waltham Forest.

1.3 Planning background

Proposed redevelopment of the site at Eton Manor Sports Ground, London E15 (Fig 1), will entail demolition of the existing cottage and the boundary wall, within which the war memorials are set. The memorials are to be stored and relocated.

1.4 Origin and scope of this report

The archaeological work of analysis and recording, and the production of this report, were commissioned from the Museum of London Archaeology Service and Pre-Construct Archaeology (MoLAS-PCA) by the London Development Agency. The work was carried out in accordance with the *Method Statement* (MoLAS-PCA, 2006)

The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001) and corresponds approximately to the form of record and reporting at 'Level 1', in the specifications, *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* recommended by English Heritage (2006).

This report presents the results of an analytical survey carried out on the site for an aggregate total of 1 day in May 2006, combined with the available results of documentary research.

1.5 Research aims and method of work

The research aims of this archaeological work were defined in the *Method Statement* (MoLAS-PCA, 2006) in conformity with applicable planning policies and English Heritage guidelines (Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 3, revised June 1998).

The overall aim of the programme of work was to secure 'preservation by record' of those aspects of the standing building and structures that were of architectural, archaeological and historical interest. The scope of the work was defined in the *Method Statement*:

- *Cottage*: The cottage dates to the 20th century. The building will be subject to a general photographic survey with a detailed photographic survey carried out on the southeast facing elevation. A detailed written description will also be produced.
- *War Memorials*: The war memorials commemorate members of the sports club. It is therefore important to not only record the memorials themselves, but to record them in their wider context. It is recommended that the memorials and their immediate setting are subject to a detailed photographic survey and that a general photographic survey highlighting the landscape context of the structures also be undertaken from the suitable locations within Eton Sports Centre. A detailed written description will also be produced.

The investigation satisfied the research aims, and it was determined that it would not be necessary to investigate the structures further during demolition.

1.6 Organisation of this report and conventions used

The structures recorded are numbered as below:

- *Cottage - Building 1 (B1)*
- *War Memorials - Structures 1 and 2 (S1 and S2)*

All dimensions are given in metres or millimetres, and heights are given where appropriate in metres above Ordnance Datum (mean sea level), abbreviated 'm OD'.

BGS	British Geological Survey
DCMS	Department of Culture, Media and Sport
DoE	Department of the Environment
EH	English Heritage
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
MoLSS	Museum of London Specialist Services
OD	Ordnance Datum (mean sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall)
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England
VCH	Victoria County History

Table 1: abbreviations used in this report

1.7 Summary outline of the standing structures

The following outline description should be read in conjunction with selected photographs taken in May 2006 (Fig 2–Fig 11).

1.7.1 Building 1

1.7.1.1 Exterior

In the north corner of the Eton Sports Centre is an unlisted two-storey building. The building is surrounded with overgrown trees and shrubbery.

To the rear of the property is a concreted yard area with an uncovered concrete lined pit, housing a sewerage pipe.

The house is constructed upon a concrete base, which extends beyond the wall lines, particularly along the south-east side where it forms the floor surface of the veranda. The house is built of yellow stock brick with a pan tiled mansard roof (brick dimensions 220mm x 100mm x 65mm).

On the south-east elevation of the building the wooden shuttering of the roof projects out to meet a steel trellised veranda. The guttering from the mansard roof has come away and hangs down in front of the veranda (Fig 2). The building has irregular, brick flat-arch headed casement windows on the ground and first floors, and there are doorways to the northwest and southeast.

The doors are wooden framed and the front door is painted yellow. The front door has a modern light fitting placed above it, in clear plastic, and a modern lock has also been inserted into the original door. A scar on the front door indicates the presence of a door knocker, now removed. The ground floor window frames have been removed, and blocked with modern breeze blocks and chipboard, but white painted wooden sash windows survive at first floor level, including two dormer windows on the north-west and south-east elevations.

1.7.1.2 Interior

The derelict condition of the cottage and pigeon infestation of the first floor level meant that the interior of the cottage was not recorded in detail. No internal photography was possible due to the lack of light.

There are two chimney stacks at either end of the house; both have three pots, indicating that the house once had six fireplaces and that the first floor level was sub-divided into four rooms.

At ground floor level the space is presently divided between three rooms, with a central staircase (opposite the front door) leading to the first floor.

On the north-east side of the stairs is a living room with a modern fireplace. This room was lit by windows on the southeast and northwest walls. The corresponding space on the south-west side has been subdivided with a modern partition, and an arched doorway leads from the dining room into the kitchen area at the rear of the house.

Again, there are windows on the front and rear elevations, but additionally there two further windows on the southwest elevation, one of which is a modern insertion (Fig 3). There is a small window and a modern ventilation shaft on the rear wall.

On the north-east elevation at ground floor level there is a change in the brick bonding (from Stretcher to Flemish bonding) in the central area of the wall. This may indicate that the internal space was originally subdivided (Fig 4).

1.7.2 Structures 1 and 2

The war memorial plaques (*Structures 1 and 2*) are located on the internal face of the 1940s laminated sandstone perimeter wall of the Eton Sports Centre. They occupy a stretch of northeast/southwest wall that faces onto Eastway at the junction of Eastway and Quartermile Lane. The stretch of wall that they occupy is approximately 47m long. Along this there are two separate areas of memorial plaques (Fig 5).

1.7.2.1 Structure 1

The memorial to the south-west occupies most of the height of the wall, which at this point rises to approximately 5m high. The boundary wall is faced with concrete slabs over an area 3.36m in length.

Either side of this large plaque are sandstone walled shelters containing benches with further modern commemorations. The shelters and the area in front of the plaque are raised on a concrete dais that extends 2.45m from the face of the wall (see front cover). There are two coats of arms (that of Eton Manor on the left [west] and that of the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars on the right [east]) set either side of a three-dimensional carved wooden hand displaying the 'V for Victory' sign (Fig 6). Below is an inscription quoting Winston Churchill as follows:

<p>4TH JUNE 1940</p> <p>WE SHALL DEFEND OUR ISLAND WHATEVER THE COST MAY BE. WE SHALL FIGHT ON THE BEACHES. WE SHALL FIGHT ON THE LANDING GROUNDS. WE SHALL FIGHT IN THE FIELDS AND IN THE STREETS. WE SHALL FIGHT IN THE HILLS. WE SHALL NEVER SURRENDER.</p>

At the base of the memorial is an angled plinth of moulded concrete, measuring 1.60m x 0.87m x 0.24m at the base, narrowing to 0.08m at the top. The inscription reads:

ETON MANOR WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER
WITH GRATITUDE THE YOUTH OF THIS
DISTRICT WHO SERVED UNDER
THE DAUNTLESS AND TRIUMPHANT LEADERSHIP
OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

Either side of this memorial are two covered shelters, measuring 2.87m in width by 1.23m deep. These shelters are also located on the concrete base and are raised two concrete steps from the grassed sports ground. Both shelters are constructed of the same laminate sandstone of the perimeter wall, with concrete roofs. The end wall of each shelter next to the memorial plaques is half-height, with the roof supported on a slender iron column. Four further shelters of the similar construction are located around the sports ground. The shelters next to Structure 1 each contain a modern bench of wood and steel with black plastic inserts. Each bench has a commemorative inscription, the southwest reads 'In memory of Mr. S Boyce O.B.E; J.P'. On the panel below there is a further metal plaque that reads, 'Presented by members of the Valley Regional Park Authority'. On the northeast bench there is also a commemoration, which reads, 'In memory of Mr. A. W. Linzell'.

The wooden hand shows signs of weathering, (cracking) and there is some water damage to the concrete face of the memorial in this area, however the text of the upper inscription is still clearly legible. There is some lichen growth on the lower inscription, but it too is still clear (Fig 7). The concrete base of the structure is affected by weed growth. There is also some late 20th/early 21st century graffiti on the southwest bench; in black marker pen, these read, 'I Woz Ere', 'Is It Real', and 'Boom Tis Boom Tis Boom Tis Boom Tis'.

1.7.2.2 Structure 2

The second memorial consists of three plaques: the largest measuring approximately 1.2m x 2.2m, with two smaller plaques (1.32m x 0.76m) set below it. The larger plaque is of concrete and is supported at its base on two small concrete corbels. It is rectangular in shape with a curving decorative band (inscribed 'UP THE MANOR') along the top. A flag of dark and light blue horizontal stripes is also contained within the curved area. The top corners of the plaque are rounded and the edges are chamfered (Fig 8). The larger plaque is inscribed as follows:

THESE PLAYING FIELDS WERE DESIGNED AS A TRIBUTE TO
THE MEMBERS OF THE ETON MANOR CLUB WHO FOUGHT
FOR ENGLAND IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. TODAY THE
16TH JUNE 1946 THEY ARE DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY
OF MEMBERS WHO DIED FOR ENGLAND IN THE SECOND
WORLD WAR. HERE AND AT THE ETON MANOR CLUB
IN HACKNEY WICK THOSE WHOSE NAMES ARE RECORDED
BELOW SPENT MANY HAPPY HOURS. THEY WOULD ASK NO
BETTER MEMORIAL THAN THAT THESE FIELDS SHOULD GIVE
TO FUTURE GENERATIONS OF ETON MANOR THE HEALTH
AND HAPPINESS AND COMRADESHIP THAT THEY THEMSELVES
ENJOYED. HERE TOO WILL LIVE THE MANOR SPIRIT
WHICH MEMBERS CARRIED WITH THEM ACROSS THE WORLD

The two plaques set below are inscribed with a list of names to commemorate the dead of '1939 + 1946' (Fig 9, Fig 10). In alphabetical order across the two rectangular plaques they are as follows:

LEN BARNES, HARRY BENNETT, DENNIS BIRD, LESLIE BOIVIN, JOHNNY BROOKS, ALF CATTERMOLE, GINGER CHAPLIN, REG CHAPMAN, WILF COPPING, TOM COYNE, JIM DELLOW, KEN DENNIS, SID DERRY, BOB DOLDEN, ALBERT FORD, DICKIE FORSTER, HARRY GREIG, RON HARDING, BILL HART, SID HART, JIM HAWKRIDGE, JACK HEWITT, BERT HOARE, GAMMY HUGHES, ARTHUR KIRBY, HARRY LEGG, HUGH LISTER, JOHNNY LYONS, STAN MCLEAN, JOHN MCLOUGHLIN

GINGER MASSEY, TED MASTERS, RONNIE MAUND, SID MAXWELL, SHACKY MILLS, ROY MILLS, MORRIS MORGENSTEIN, JOHNNY MORTON, DICKIE NEVE, LEN NICKOLS, GUS PAYNE, FRED PINFOLD, LEN PINFOLD, FRED POOLE, JOHNNY QUICKE, COLIN RICHARDSON, LEN ROBINSON, WALLY SCOTCHMER, GUS SEAGROVE, RON SINGLETON, BERT SMITH, DON STENT, KEN STEWART, BILL THOMAS, BOB WICKER, REG WILLIAMS, SHORTY WILSON, HARRY WOOTTON, CHRIS WREN.

All of the memorials of Structure 2 are in good condition, the decorative details of the plaques are unworn and the inscriptions are clearly legible. A wreath placed at the base of the memorial indicates that the site is still visited for the purposes of commemoration (Fig 11).

2 Topographical and historical background

A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was outlined in the earlier *Archaeological and built heritage impact assessment* (MoLAS-PCA, 2005). A brief, contextualising, summary is provided below. Section 2.2 below highlights the liminal nature of the site area.

2.1 Geology and natural topography

The site area is located on the eastern edge of the River Lea floodplain, just south of the confluence of the Lea Valley with the valley of the Leyton River. The BGS Sheet 256, (North London) shows the site lying on alluvium, with the Taplow Gravels outcropping a short distance beyond its eastern boundary, where the ground rises up onto the river terrace. The underlying topography will have influenced the environments on the site for much of the prehistoric and early historic period, until it became obscured by the build-up of alluvium. As the river level rose during the historic period, previously dry land would have been more regularly subject to seasonal overbank flooding.

Modern ground level in the cricket ground area of Eton Manor Sports Ground is at 6.0m OD and to the south-east of the sports ground at 5.9m OD, sloping very slightly down south-west to 5.1m OD near the junction of Temple Mills Road and Quartermile Lane.

2.2 Early history of the site

A number of isolated finds of prehistoric date have been recorded both on and in the vicinity of the site, although the majority of these are antiquarian observations and therefore not always securely located. Three Palaeolithic hand axes (found under alluvium) and three Neolithic polished axes are recorded as being found within the limits of the site itself in 1882–3. During the Bronze Age (1,800–600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC–AD43) the Lea Valley was clearly well populated. The Upper Lea Valley has evidence for Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement in the form of crannogs; dwellings set on piles driven into marginal and wetlands. Although no such finds are as yet known from the immediate vicinity of the site, the possibility of similar structures having been present cannot be discounted. Several excavations in the area to the north of the site, on the dry land beyond the edge of the Lea Valley, have revealed features and finds of prehistoric date. These investigations indicate a pattern of prehistoric settlement in the dry land areas no more than 500m north and north-east of the site. This – as suggested by the presence of finds from within the limits of the site – may have impacted on the site.

The Lea is likely to have been an important route in the Roman period. It may have been used to supply the London area both with agricultural produce and, in the late period, with pottery from Much Hadham, via the River Stort. Excavations have established that a Roman settlement existed in an area immediately west of the Lea Valley, close to Old Ford. Further evidence for Roman occupation has also been identified from recent excavations in the Church Road/Grange Park area of Leyton.

Little physical evidence has been found to substantiate place-name evidence for Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity of the site. However, evidence for occupation at Old Ford (1.5km to the south-west of the site) and Saxon pottery at Stratford Market Depot (over 2km to the south-east) and the discoveries of a revetment at Gibbins Yard (1.5km to the south-east) and a log boat (dated to AD950-1000) at Springfield Park 3km to the north-

west suggest that this period saw use of both the area and the river. It is also likely that any Roman crossing at Old Ford and the course of Roman roads or causeways across the marshes and valley remained in use during much of the Saxon period.

During the medieval period, documentary evidence reveals that there was development to the immediate south of the site in the form of mills constructed by the Knights Templar, and Ruckholt Manor (eventually demolished 1755) to the north-east. The site area itself was probably open land, subject to frequent inundation. The fact that the area of the site is still shown as undeveloped on Rocque's map of 1746 suggests that is unlikely to have seen much activity during the medieval period.

The level of local cultural activity increased in the early post-medieval period, when further mills at Temple Mills were constructed. The site still lay on marginal land, and in 1768 the Hackney Cut Navigation was dug to its west. A detailed map dated *c* 1839 shows the site as open land enclosed by drainage ditches. 19th and 20th century cartographic evidence shows a branch of the River Lea, variously marked as Lead Mill Stream or Waterworks River crossing the site north-south along the route of modern Quartermile Lane. The Waterworks River was filled in and buried by 1961. Cartographic evidence also indicates that between 1896 and 1913, Ruckholt Road was extended westwards across Waterworks River to meet the main channel of the River Lea, establishing the line of modern Ruckholt Road/Eastway.

2.3 Development and function of the standing structures

The site area has seen relatively little development: it is interesting to note that the wall between the existing football ground and sports/cricket field more or less follows a boundary that can be traced back to the map of 1839.

The area has long been associated with recreation and sport, which began when land here was acquired by the Eton Manor (a settlement set up by Eton College in order to benefit the poor children of the Hackney area) in the 1890s. Various clubhouses were used in the early years and eventually the sports ground at Hackney Marshes known as "The Wilderness" was used, this started a period of great success in the thirties for the club's football, cricket and rugby sides. The success continued into the forties, fifties and sixties with many famous players coming from the club, Alf Ramsey and Len Wills are just two to have played for the Manor in past.

The Eton Mission Recreation Ground is first shown on Bacon's map of *c* 1900. On a special edition OS map of 1913, a football ground is marked along the southern boundary of the site on Temple Mills Lane; also shown is the extent of a large gravel pit occupying part of the eastern extent of Construction Zone 7.

The whole area to the east of Quartermile Lane continued developing as a sports ground throughout the first half of the 20th century, with a number of pavilions and other small buildings established around the perimeter of the various sports fields. By the late 1960s, the eastern part of Construction Zone 7 included tennis courts, a bowling green, rifle range and a small swimming pool, whilst the original football ground became a sports arena with running track. The track was surfaced with that from the 1948 Olympic track and opened in 1949 or 1950. Leyton Floodlit meetings were held here in the 1960s. The track was known as "The Wilderness" by Eton Manor AC who used it until the late 1960s. The bends were reported as tight, but it was a very popular track in its day. All-weather LJ runways made of Trinitrack, a bitumen/rubber mixture were built here, probably in about 1959/1960, and were the first use of an all-weather surface at a UK track (UK Running Track Directory, Grose, 2001).

When the Lee Valley park authority's Eastway sports centre was opened in 1980, on the site of Eton Manor sports ground; the former sports arena became a car park, and a larger sports building was constructed to the north.

3 The standing structures survey

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological analysis and recording during the investigation on site was done in accordance with the *Method Statement* (MoLAS-PCA, 2006), the Museum of London *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994) and MoLAS *Health and safety policy* (2005).

The location and exterior of the standing buildings were determined in outline on the modern Ordnance Survey plan.

The site records comprise a total of 37 digital colour photographic images and site notes. No objects or samples were collected. The site records will be deposited and indexed in due course in the Museum of London archaeological archive under the site code OL – 00906.

3.2 Archaeology of the structures

3.2.1 Discussion

All of the structures examined demonstrate the use of modern building materials (steel, concrete etc) and date from the 20th century.

The war memorials are obviously closely dateable to the immediate post World War II period as the inscriptions incorporate commemoration dates and personal names, which could be used to elucidate further information about the individuals listed (for example through either military records or civilian data such as birth and death certificates). For example, a search of internet resources has revealed that none of those commemorated were the recipients of the Victoria Cross. As the structures are to be retained during the redevelopment of the site, conservation work will be required to prevent deterioration of the monument, in particular the mixed materials of Structure 1 (for example the wooden hand).

The cottage (presumably used as a grounds man's residence) is intriguing as the materials used in its construction and the style of the building would seem to suggest a date in the early part of the last century (1930s). However, the house is not shown on the post World War II Ordnance survey maps of the area (see Figs 21 and 22 of the *archaeological and built heritage impact assessment* report), which date to 1952 and 1968 respectively. On the 1952 map, a building of truncated 'U-shape' plan is shown aligned with the northwest-southeast site boundary. By 1968, this has been replaced by a building or paved open area with a square footprint, on the same alignment as the cottage but of a much greater size. Thus the cartographic evidence indicates that the cottage examined during the present survey cannot have been constructed on the site prior to 1968. It is possible that the cottage was originally located elsewhere and was later relocated to this site, although this seems unlikely.

4 Potential of the archaeology

4.1 Original research aims

The archaeological investigation has fulfilled the original research aims through the creation of a photographic record and written descriptions of the war memorials and the cottage. More documentary evidence in the form of modern planning applications may exist for the construction and occupants of the cottage.

4.2 Significance of the data

The standing building and structures are undoubtedly of significance for the history of the immediate locality, but nothing was found to suggest that they are of wider regional or national importance. Given the local significance of the war memorials it is recommended that they be relocated (i.e. not demolished) upon the redevelopment of the site.

The academic requirement to publish the results of the investigation will be met by reporting the results in summary form in appropriate professional journals and in the annual excavation round-up in the *London Archaeologist*.

4.3 Salvaged fixtures, fittings and materials

There was no archaeological requirement to salvage any of the materials or fittings during the compilation of this report.

5 Publication and archiving

The site archive containing original records will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Method Statement* (MoLAS-PCA, 2006).

In view of the limited potential of the material and the relatively limited significance of the data (Section 5) it is suggested that a short note on the results of the standing structure survey should appear in the annual round up of the *London Archaeologist*

6 Acknowledgements

The archaeological survey and this report were commissioned by the London Development Agency, whom the project manager and author wish to thank. They are grateful especially to James Cocker (of the Eastway Cycle Centre) for facilitating access to the site. They would also like to thank Gary Pratt, Structural Engineer for assistance on site.

Archaeological analysis and recording, and pencil drawings, were by Nathalie Cohen, assisted on site by Emily Nicklin. The archaeological photographs of the structures were taken by Andy Chopping. Graphics for the report were produced by Kenneth Lymer. The advice of James Dixon is gratefully acknowledged.

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8 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-15445

Project details

Project name Eton Manor Sports Ground

Short description of the project The Museum of London Archaeology Service was commissioned by the London Development Agency to analyse and record a standing building and two war memorials at Eton Manor Sports Ground, London E15. The structures were to be demolished in order to redevelop the site, and the archaeological investigation and a subsequent report were required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment. The investigation took place in May 2006. The structures examined consisted of two Second World War memorials, set within the sandstone boundary wall of the site, and a 20th century cottage, located in the northernmost corner of the site. The construction style and form of the brick built cottage suggests that the building dates to the early part of the last century, however cartographic evidence indicates it cannot have been built until at least the late 1960 s. The cottage is derelict and appears to have been uninhabited for some time.

Project dates Start: 16-05-2006 End: 16-05-2006

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes OL - 00906 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings

Monument type SN Modern

Monument type BT Modern

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON WALTHAM FOREST LEYTON Eton Manor Sports Ground
Postcode E15
Study area 15000.00 Square metres
National reference grid TQ 37656 85877 Point

Project creators

Name of MoLAS/PCA
Organisation
Project originator brief Contractor (design and execute)
Project originator design MoLAS/PCA
Project director/manager Kieron Tyler
Project director/manager Nick Bateman
Project supervisor Nathalie Cohen
Sponsor or funding body London Development Agency

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?
Digital recipient Archive LAARC
Digital Contents 'other'
Digital available Media 'Text'
Digital Archive notes Digital photographs

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper available Media 'Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Eton Manor Sports Ground: Standing Structures Survey Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cohen, N.
Date 2006
Issuer or publisher MoLAS
Place of issue or publication London

Entered by Nathalie Cohen (nathaliec@molasc.org.uk)
Entered on 2 June 2006

9 Appendix 1: list of archaeological photographs

Image number	Location	Direction of view	Description
141/06/001	S1	NW	Inscription quoting Churchill
141/06/002	S1	N	'V for Victory', carved wooden hand
141/06/003	S1	NW	Coat of arms, Eton Manor
141/06/004	S1	NW	Coat of arms, Queens Own Oxfordshire Hussars
141/06/005	S1	NW	Inscribed plinth
141/06/006	S1	NW	Inscription quoting Churchill
141/06/007	S1	NW	'V for Victory', carved wooden hand
141/06/008	S1	N	View of central area of Structure 1
141/06/009	S1	N	View of memorials and shelters
141/06/010	S1	N	View of memorials and shelters
141/06/011	S1	N	View of memorials and shelters
141/06/012	S1	W	View of central area of Structure 1
141/06/013	S1	N	Inscription on northeast bench
141/06/014	S1	N	Inscription on southwest bench
141/06/015	S1	N	Graffiti on southwest bench
141/06/016	S1	NW	Coat of arms, Eton Manor
141/06/017	S2	NW	Central plaque
141/06/018	S2	NW	Right hand plaque
141/06/019	S2	NW	Left hand plaque
141/06/020	S2	N	View of memorial
141/06/021	S2	NE	View of memorial
141/06/022	Sports Ground	SE	General view
141/06/023	Sports Ground	E	General view
141/06/024	Sports Ground	NE	General view
141/06/025	Sports Ground	NW	General view
141/06/026	Sports Ground	NW	General view
141/06/027	Sports Ground	NW	General view
141/06/028	Sports Ground	N/A	Information board / signage
141/06/029	Sports Ground	W	Shelter, west side
141/06/030	B1	NW	General view of cottage
141/06/031	B1	W	View of eastern corner of cottage
141/06/032	B1	W	View of north-eastern elevation
141/06/033	B1	SW	Rear elevation and yard area
141/06/034	B1	N	View of western corner and outbuildings
141/06/035	B1	NW	View of south-eastern elevation
141/06/036	B1	E	View of south-western elevation
141/06/037	B1	NE	General view of cottage

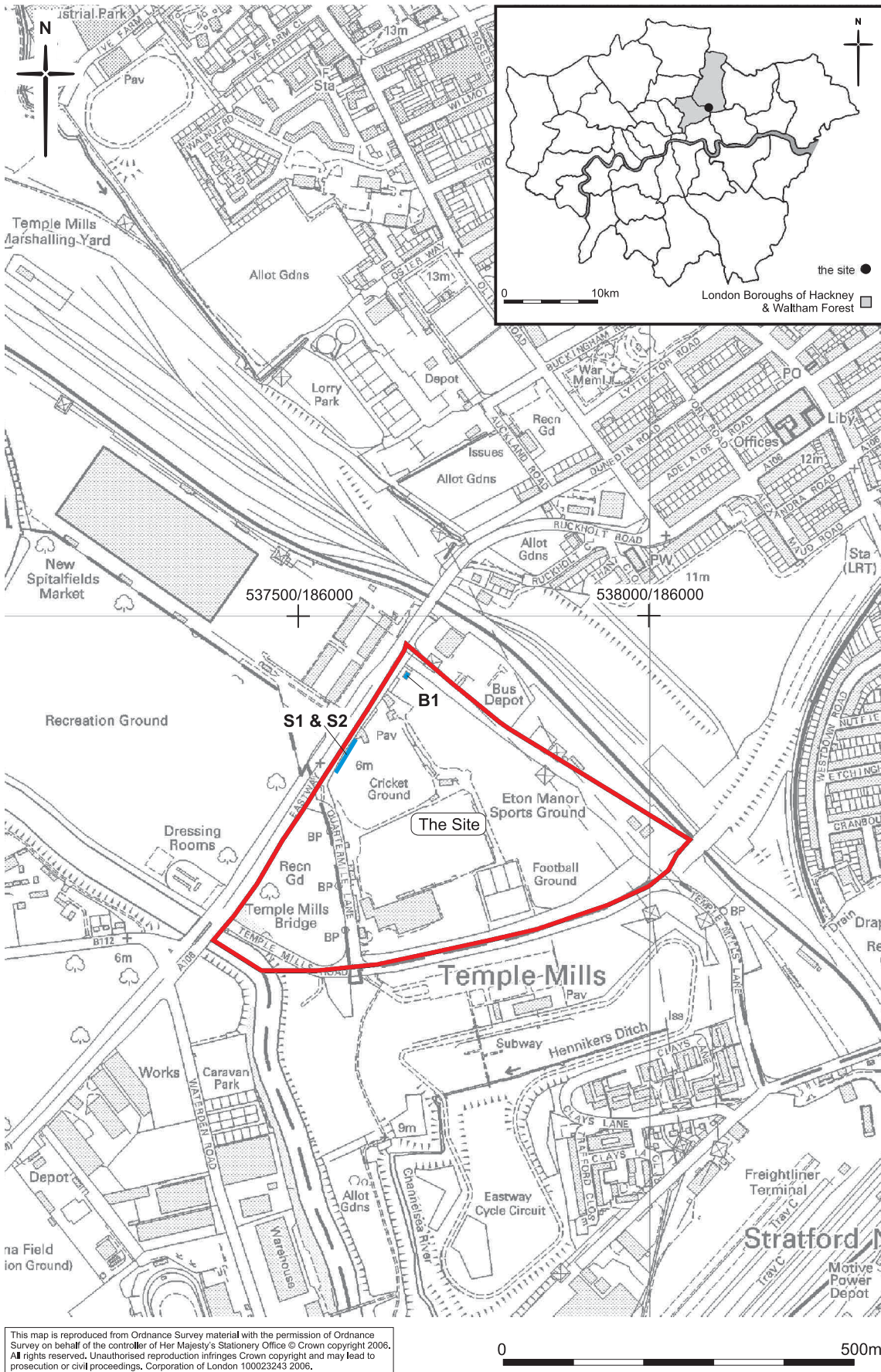


Fig 1 Site location plan



Fig 2 View of south-eastern elevation, Building 1 (Image ref no: 141/06/035)



Fig 3 View of south-western elevation, Building 1 (Image ref no: 141/06/036)



Fig 4 View of north-eastern elevation, Building 1 (Image ref no: 141/06/032)



Fig 5 General view of Structures 1 and 2 in context (Image ref no: 141/06/024)



Fig 6 'V for Victory', carved wooden hand, Structure 1 (Image ref no: 141/06/002)



Fig 7 Inscribed plinth, Structure 1 (Image ref no: 141/06/005)

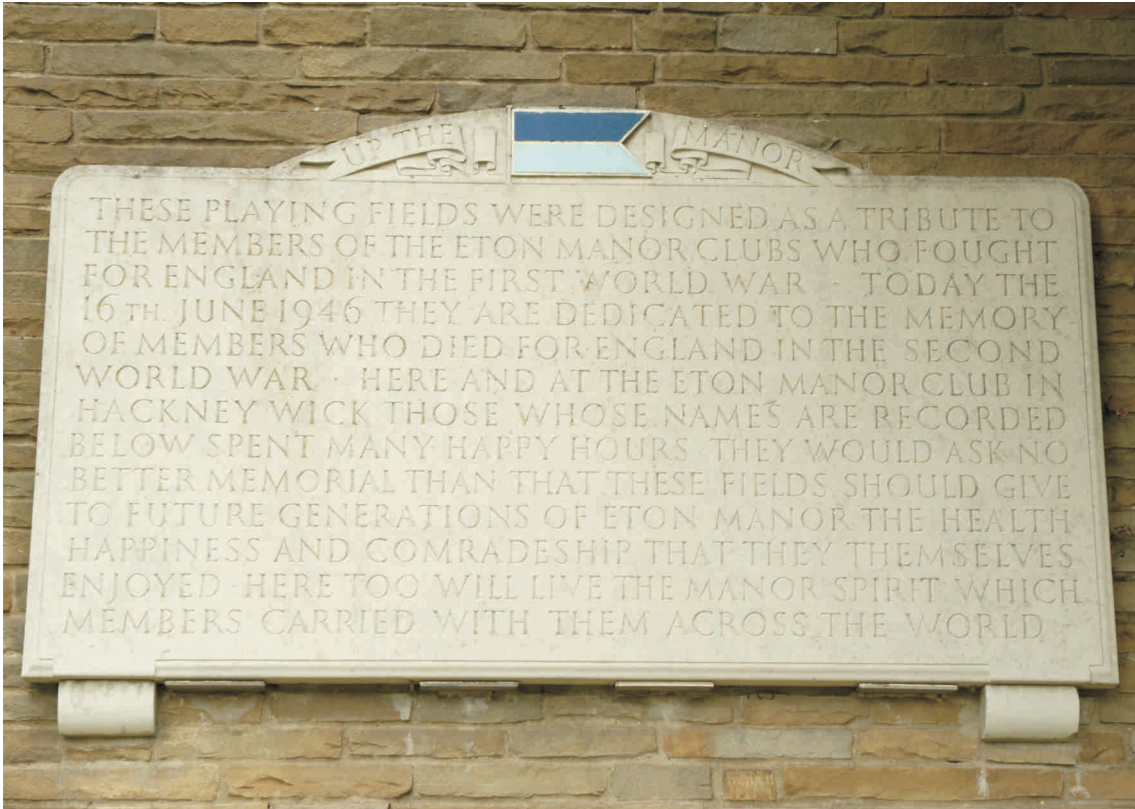


Fig 8 Central plaque, Structure 2 (Image ref no: 141/06/017)

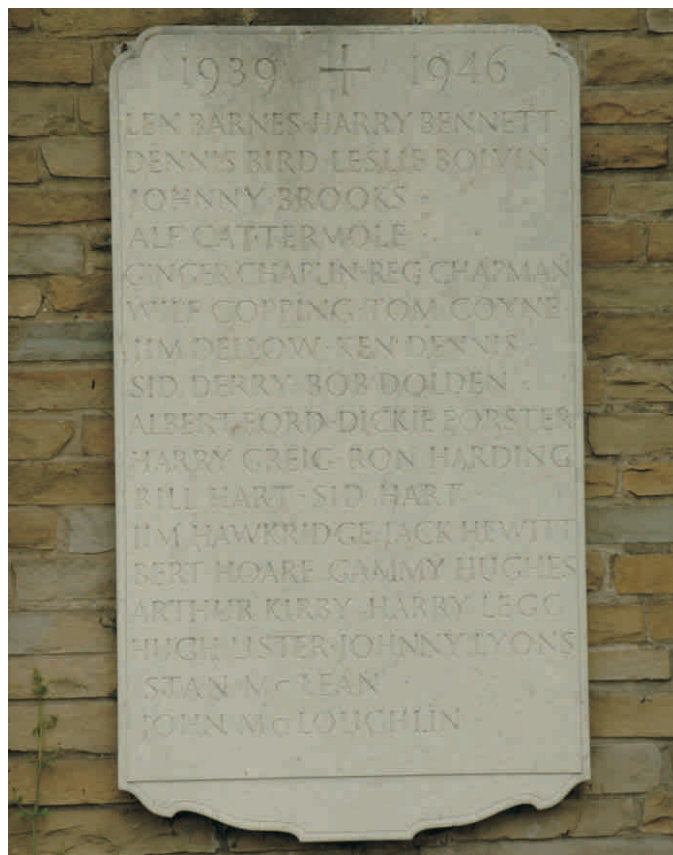


Fig 9 Left hand plaque, Structure 2 (Image ref no: 141/06/019)

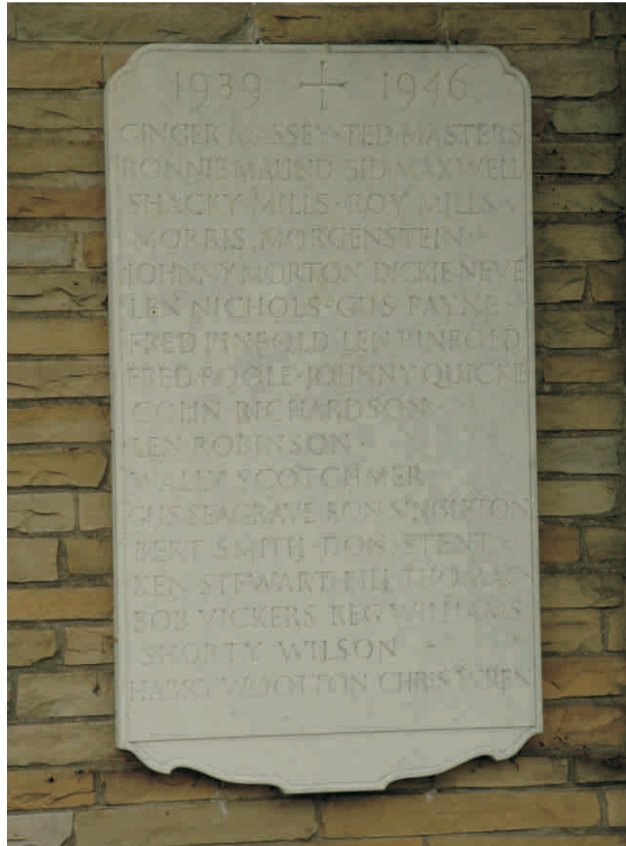


Fig 10 Right hand plaque, Structure 2 (Image ref no: 141/06/018)



Fig 11 General view of Structure 2 (Image ref no: 141/06/020)