Written Scheme of Investigation for Excavations at

48 CHURCH STREET WEST HAM

For Bugler Developments Ltd.

Guy Hunt BA

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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Client:	Bugler Developments Ltd.
Local Authority:	London Borough of Newham
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1. Introduction and Scope of Study

1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Guy Hunt of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Bugler Developments Ltd.

1.2. The site is located at 48 Church Street, West Ham. The site is centered on National Grid Reference 539415, 183785 (Figure 1). The Local Authority is London Borough of Newham who take archaeological advice from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

1.3. English Heritage's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) as advisors to the Local Planning Authority have recommended that before any development can take place a programme of archaeological excavation should be undertaken. This is to be followed by a programme of post excavation work and publication of the results.

1.4. It has been possible to build up a model of the archaeological deposits expected on site. This has been built up from the desk based assessment of the site as well as the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by L – P : Archaeology in December 2007 under site code CWJ07 (HUNT 2008).

1.5. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the nature and extent of the archaeological resource on site, the impact of the proposed development and then sets out in detail the archaeological strategy for the project both during excavation and post excavation.

1.6. This document sets out the research aims of the project, these have been written in light of the research framework for London (MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

1.7. Fieldwork will be carried out by L – P : Archaeology.

2. Planning Background

2.1. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued PPG 16, "Archaeology and Planning". This document provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

2.2. In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority, the London Borough of Newham, is bound by the policy frameworks provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16), and the policies within the borough's Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001). On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment the Newham Borough Council take impartial advice from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

2.3. The UDP is due to be superceded by a new Local Development Framework in September 2007 but will continue to inform planning decisions until this time. The relevant policy contained within the UDP is as follows:

> **POLICY EQ43**
>
> The council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough. Developers of sites of potential archaeological importance will be required to produce a written report, as part of the application for planning permission, on the results of an archaeological assessment or field evaluation carried out by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor; and when remains of importance are identified, the council will see preservation of the remains in situ. On other important sites, where the balance of other factors is in favour of granting planning permission by means of the imposition of conditions on the grant of planning permission, and possibly by legal agreements, the council will ensure that adequate provision is made for the protection, excavation and recording of remains, and the subsequent publication of the records of excavation, providing a written account of the archaeological exploration, including records of finds.

2.3.1. In accordance with the recommendations of GLAAS the Council has attached an archaeological condition to planning approval, as included below. This specification has been produced as part of the archaeological project design for the site.

> **3. ARCHAEOLOGY**

> The development of this site is likely to damage archaeological remains. The applicant should therefore submit detailed proposals in the form of an archaeological project design. This design should be in accordance with the appropriate English Heritage guidelines.

2.3.2. During the evaluation of the site meetings were held with David Divers of GLAAS and it was agreed that a programme of archaeological excavation will now undertaken in order to mitigate the impact of the development on the buried archaeological remains on the site. This WSI therefore forms the archaeological project design required by the planning condition.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1. TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

3.2. A full desk based assessment was carried out for the site in 2006 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MOLAS 2004). This report contains details of the archaeological and historical background information for the site as well as a summary of the potential impact of the development on the archaeological remains. The site was evaluated by L – P : Archaeology under site code CWJ07. Full details of the evaluation can be found in the report (HUNT 2008).

3.3. This section presents a short summary of the archaeological background of the site based on these reports. For full details the reader is advised to consult both reports directly.

3.4. The site is located within a Council designated Archaeological Priority Area which covers the Medieval settlement at West Ham. There have been several archaeological investigations in the area revealing mainly Medieval and Post Medieval features and little evidence of any earlier activity.

3.5. Although the site is situated on the well-drained gravels of the Thames floodplain and thus is an attractive location for Prehistoric settlement, no prehistoric remains

were identified during the evaluation. During the evaluation particular care was take to hand clean all exposed areas of natural deposits to be sure that ephemeral prehistoric features were not accidentally missed.

3.6. The site is located south of the Roman Road from London to Colchester which approximately follows the line of Romford Road. However there is little evidence of extensive activity around the study site and no Roman remains were identified during the evaluation.

3.7. Although the site lies within the Saxon parish of West Ham, there are no known sites or finds from this period within the site area. The site was likely open fields or possibly woodland throughout the Saxon period and it is unlikely there will be any remains present on the study site.

3.8. The site is located approximately 15m to the south of All Saints Church. Medieval settlement was centred around the church as early as the 12th century and most likely included the site area. West Ham was a village in Essex throughout the medieval period. Its proximity to the city of London (6 miles) would have put it in an excellent position to sell provisions to the city, but it should be stressed that as late as the 19th century West Ham was essentially a rural settlement.

3.9. Results from the evaluation are still provisional in terms of spot dating at the time of writing, but evidence dating to the mediaeval period was recovered from site including small quantities of residual medieval pottery in later features. Several features were identified that have been provisionally dated to the medieval period, these include a possible wooden structure and pits.

3.10. Evidence from trench 1 nearest the Church Street frontage suggests that medieval deposits may have been truncated by Post Medieval activity. However, survival of medieval remains appears to have been better in the centre of the site where Post Medieval levelling dumps may well have protected earlier archaeological deposits.

3.11. In trench 2, a deep pit was provisionally dated to the medieval period and another deep pit or well which remains undated, possibly also dating to the medieval period.

3.12. In trench 3 there was evidence of a possible beam slot surrounded by a

brickearth construction backfill or packing. In this area, the earliest phase of features were sealed by a cultivation or garden soil that may itself date to the late medieval period.

3.13. The medieval features were located at around 3.95m AOD in trench 3.

3.14. There is therefore known evidence of medieval structures on the study site.

3.15. During the Post Medieval period, the site appears to be occupied by residential buildings and their associated gardens.

3.16. The earliest post medieval remains on the site are rubbish pits in the back yard areas of these buildings. "Bellarmine" type salt glazed earthenware and tin glazed earthenware (probably "English Delft") were found in pits on the site and hint at high status residents of the site during the 16th or 17th century.

3.17. During the 18th century, the area at the front of the site is redeveloped with the construction of a very substantial brick house with flagstone floors. The front of this house would have been directly opposite the south door of All Saints Church. There is evidence from the evaluation that this building and its neighbour to the west remained in occupation right up until the 20th century. Both were demolished in around the 1940s either as a result of bomb damage or post war redevelopment.

3.18. It is important to note that West Ham in the 18th century would have been considered a pleasant rural retreat and could be compared to a Georgian equivalent of the modern day stockbroker belt. The substantial brick house on the site could perhaps belong to a wealthy resident of the city of London.

3.19. It is only during the end of the 19th century that West Ham really becomes incorporated into the metropolitan area of London. It was still part of the county of Essex at this time. The population of the parish of West Ham was still only 6,500 in 1801 only reaching its peak of 320,000 in the 1920s.

3.20. There are remains dating to the Post Medieval period on the study site. These are represented by early post medieval rubbish pits and garden soils and by later 18th century houses.

4. Archaeological Deposit Model

4.1. GEOLOGY

4.1.1. Broadly speaking, the site is situated on Thames floodplain gravels with brickearth capping on higher the ground of the gravel terraces to the east of the River Lea (MOLAS 2006).

4.1.2. A site investigation has identified 'made ground' deposits varying in thickness from 0.40m to 1.95m (MOLAS 2006).

4.1.3. This picture was further refined during evaluation works. At the north of the site (closest to All Saints Church) the natural geology is river terrace gravels at around 4.60m AOD. At the centre of the site and the south of the site, the natural is a bright orange clay at around 4.00m AOD. During the evaluation, no brickearth capping was observed in the terrace gravels and it seems most likely that this was removed in antiquity.

4.2. TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1. The site covers an area of approximately 2000 square metres. Modern ground levels slope gradually from the north to the south, ranging from 6.36m OD in the northeast to 4.44m OD in the southwest.

4.2.2. The natural levels are more sharply sloping than this, with the northern part of the site being located on the edge of a patch of the river terrace gravels. At this stage, a tentative picture of the natural topography would be that All Saints Church itself is built on the centre of what was a raised area of natural gravels with the levels sloping away to the south.

4.2.3. On the west, the site is bounded by a car park. The levels of the car park slope more steeply than those of the study site, suggesting that the study site itself is highly likely to have been 'made up' to level it by human action.

4.2.4. The site is bounded by residential dwellings and Rebecca Cheetham Nursery School to the east with the playground of the school to the south of the study site.

4.2.5. Church Street bounds the site to the north. The medieval church of All Saints

West Ham is directly opposite the site on the other side of Church Street, the south door of the church facing the study site.

4.3.LAND USE

4.3.1. All buildings on the study site have been razed to ground level and the majority of the demolition rubble removed from site, there is however a thick protective mat of brick and concrete rubble overlying the entire area of the site.

4.3.2. No foundations or ground beams were removed during the demolition process. Several large pad foundations were noted during the evaluation as well as the presence of numerous steel reinforced concrete ground beams and other brick footings. In addition, there are numerous service runs and drains across the site.

4.3.3. The site was formerly occupied by a disused two storey factory building surrounded by external hardstanding. There is no evidence to suggest that there were any basements in these buildings.

4.4.DEPOSIT MODEL

4.4.1. The following deposits are therefore expected on the study site:

4.4.2. The site is covered by a layer of recently formed demolition rubble. This lies across the entire site being between 0.25m and 0.5m thick. This is acting as a protection for the buried remains.

4.4.3. Below this layer, there are the remnants of the 20th century structures on site. These include deep pad foundations and concrete ring beams. In addition there are drainage runs and other lighter elements of these buildings.

4.4.4. There are make up and dump layers dating to the 20th century up to 1m thick especially the case at the rear of the site, where dumping of material has raised the levels of the site considerably.

4.4.5. There are the structural remains of Post Medieval buildings. In places these are substantial (large brick walls and stone floors) in others these are less

substantial (garden walls and drainage features). In places these remains have truncated earlier remains, but in other places these remains seal the earlier deposits and will need to be removed in order to reach the earlier deposits.

4.4.6. There are a variety of earlier Post Medieval features on the site including rubbish pits.

4.4.7. In places these are sealed by thick (0.25m-0.5m) cultivation or garden soils that date to this period. These soils in turn seal the earlier medieval remains.

4.4.8. The medieval remains on the site are known to include pits and a possible structure and are sealed beneath later cultivation/make up levels.

5. Proposed development

5.1. The proposed development is for 57 units of affordable housing. The development will occupy the entire site area almost to the boundary on all sides. This includes provision of a basement car park.

5.2. The proposed development is divided into approximately 3 zones (FIGURE 2):

5.3. ZONE 1 – CHURCH STREET FRONTAGE:

5.3.1. In this area there will be a ramp along the eastern boundary of the site providing access from Church Street into the basement. In the western portion of the site there will be a ground level slab, but with piled foundations supporting the structure. The slab itself will in effect be supported by these piles and columns.

5.3.2. Impact in this area will therefore be from the excavation of the ramp area (including additional working room and space for make up beneath) and from pile probing to remove obstructions in the remained of the area. Evaluation has shown this zone to be full of obstructions and pile probing in this area will have a very detrimental effect to archaeological remains.

5.4. ZONE 2 – GARAGE AREA:

5.4.1. In the central third of the site there will be a basement level garage. The retaining wall of this garage will be a contiguous pile wall.

5.4.2. The construction will therefore involve the removal of all archaeological remains in this area.

5.5. ZONE 3 – REAR OF SITE:

5.5.1. In the rear third of the site there will be a similar ground floor slab with piled foundations as at the front of the site.

5.5.2. Impact in this area will therefore be principally from the pile probing. Evaluation has shown there to be numerous large obstructions in this area and pile probing is therefore highly likely to destroy all archaeological remains in this area.

6. Research Aims

6.1. The research aims of the project are based on both the revised research aims of the evaluation and on the research agenda for London (MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

6.2. The aims of the work can be viewed in several ways according to the potential of the site. The aims have been characterised in two groups:

6.2.1. Periods: It is expected that archaeology from several specific periods will be present on site therefore aims have been formulated which are specific to these periods.

6.2.2. Themes: Based on these aims, there are general themes that are to be addressed during the excavation.

6.3. The period specific revised aims can therefore be summarised as follows:

6.4.PRE – MEDIEVAL

6.4.1. Is there any evidence for Pre-Medieval activity or occupation in the study area?

6.4.2. If so, what was the character, date and nature of this activity.

6.5.MEDIEVAL

6.5.1. At what date did the earliest occupation of the site take place? Is there any evidence that may be early medieval in date?

6.5.2. Do the deposits related to the occupation of the area provide evidence for the layout of medieval West Ham?

6.5.3. Is there evidence of occupation or activities relating to farming or other medieval production in the area?

6.5.4. What is the nature and character of the Medieval structures on the site?

6.5.5. Does the distribution and nature of these structures give any evidence as to the type and nature of land use in West Ham at this time?

6.5.6. Examine the other features such as pits. Can these features contribute to our understanding or the nature of West Ham at this time.

6.5.7. The aim should be to build up a picture of West Ham at this time both in terms of its physical layout and in terms of its social make up (M2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002: 59).

6.5.8. Medieval evidence from West Ham could certainly contribute toward "Studying rural housing before 1400 and the impact of the Black Death" (M5 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002: 63).

6.6.POST – MEDIEVAL

6.6.1. Post medieval buildings are known to be present on site. Can this evidence for structures be related to other documentary evidence for structures or specific buildings on site?

6.6.2. What was the nature and character of this occupation?

6.6.3. Does the distribution and nature of this activity give any evidence as to the type and nature of land use in West Ham?

6.6.4. The aim should be to build up a picture of West Ham in this period, its layout and social make up.

6.6.5. The aim should be to identify changes in house design and construction during this period and consider what these changes might have meant for changing urban life (L2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002: 69).

6.6.6. In addition there may be evidence that contributes toward "Understanding how the proximity of the metropolis... affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area" (L2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002: 69).

6.7. Thematic aims are summaries below:

6.7.1. Economy of London. The deposits and features on site may prove instructive to examining certain aspects of the economy of London. In particular, West Ham as a satelite settlement of London would undoubtedly have influenced and been influenced by the city of London itself.

6.7.2. Production. The site may contain evidence for activities relating to production of foodstuffs and perhaps also other products. This could include

primary raw materials and also secondary worked materials (THEME TE1 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

6.7.3. Agricultural Production. Evidence from the site may well help develop an understanding of agricultural practices (THEME TE1 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

6.7.4. Consumption. Evidence from the site may offer avenues for investigating ideas of core and periphery with regard to consumption by the core or commodities made in the periphery and vice versa. (THEME TE3 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

6.7.5. Theme TD2 further explores issues of London in its hinterland. All of the sub headings of this theme are relevant to the site.

7. Excavation Strategy

7.1. The excavation will occur in 3 discreet areas due to the nature of the impacts as described above under (Section 5) and a logical and safe programme of excavation works. This number of excavation zones has been reduced to a minimum.

7.2. The initial stage of the works will be the removal of the recent demolition rubble. This work will take place under the direction of the archaeologist and will stop at the top of archaeological deposits or existing concrete slabs whichever is the higher. This initial phase of removal is not intended to reach archaeological levels, rather it is viewed as an enabling work phase.

7.3. Upon completion of the enabling works, excavation will then proceed zone by zone.

7.4. The zone to be excavated will be surveyed by L – P : Archaeology's surveyor, marked clearly and related to the National Grid. The breaking of ground slabs and obstructions will be supervised under a watching brief by a senior member of the project team. This is to ensure that only the designated zones are broken out and that no deep foundations are removed in such a way as to disturb the surrounding archaeological strata.

7.5. Archaeological deposits in the other zones not yet ready to be excavated will therefore remain protected under the modern overburden.

7.6. Existing foundations and other modern intrusions into the archaeology will be removed where appropriate in sequence with the archaeological excavation. The breaking and removal will be by hand where possible under supervision of the archaeological team. As these areas are highly likely to overlie earlier stratigraphy, caution will be used in their removal. It is deemed 'appropriate' that these intrusions be removed where their removal will not destroy more archaeological deposits than it will reveal.

7.7. If foundations are large deeply buried objects such as pad foundations, these will not be lifted whole out of the ground until all surrounding archaeological deposits have been removed.

7.8. Evidence of earlier structures on the site, including those dating to the 19th century and earlier will be recorded as part of the archaeological record.

7.9. All three zones will be excavated to the top of natural drift deposits. Recent work on the site indicates this may reach a depth of greater than 1.95m. In accordance with Health and Safety guidelines this means that some areas may require stepping. As the made ground is likely to vary widely across the site, each zone will be assessed individually and a decision taken by the field officer as to whether stepping is needed.

7.10. As a general rule, it is anticipated that a strip up to 2m wide round the entire perimeter of the site will be unavailable for excavation due to these contraints. Should significant archaeological remians extend into this zone, the field officer will call a meeting to assess the need to call on a contingency to localised shoring to enable excavation to continue right to the edge of the site.

7.11. The zones will be opened by appropriately sized plant. This will normally be a 360 degree tracked excavator with a 5' or 6' wide toothless bucket. A breaker may be required to remove any hardstanding and concrete structures.

7.12. EXCAVATION TECHNIQUES

7.12.1. The modern slab and made-up surface can be broken out using a breaker under strict archaeological supervision. An archaeological watching brief will cover ALL breaking and mechanical removal of modern material. One archaeologist must be present for every machine being used. The removal of modern material will be to the level identified by the archaeologist.

7.12.2. All features are to be recorded stratigraphically.

7.12.3. Hand excavation by context is required for all archaeological deposits. For example these may include:

- Ditch or linear feature termini and inter-sections
- Clusters of cuts and re-cut features
- Post holes
- Structures

- Areas of organic potential

7.12.4. Each significant archaeological horizon, will be hand excavated to meet the research requirements of the excavation:

- Pits and postholes will normally be fully excavated.
- Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate.
- Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

7.12.5. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined both in plan and section.

7.12.6. Should large areas of homogenous deposits be encountered, these will be removed by machine. This should take place only after proper hand cleaning, sampling and investigation of these deposits in order to meet the research objectives of the project.

7.12.7. Once recorded to the proper archaeological standard as set out below, post medieval structures should be removed (by machine if necessary) in order to achieve the aims of the project and to excavate the underlying deposits.

7.12.8. In the unlikely event that nationally significant archaeological deposits be encountered on the site (worthy of preservation *in-situ*), excavation will cease. A site meeting will be held between L – P : Archaeology, English Heritage and the developer to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

7.12.9. All finds, artefacts, industrial remains and faunal remains will be collected.

7.12.10. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

7.12.11. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate government regulations.

Such regulations are currently in a state of uncertainty. The Ministry of Justice is not currently issuing licenses for removal and study of such remains on the basis that the Ministry is unclear as to what the law states. At this time it is therefore highly preferable to leave the remains *in situ* if at all possible whilst the regulation and the IFA guidelines are updated. If removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (MCKINLEY & ROBERTS 1993) and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (BRICKLEY & MCKINLEY 2004) as set out by the IFA.

8. The Recording System & Documentary Archive

8.1. We aim to maintain the archive at a very high standard during the course of the project. This means that the maximum amount of interpretation should take place in the field and be transferred immediately into the archive.

8.2. The production of the documentary archive is to be seen as an integral part of the field process.

8.3. The site code CWJ07 has been allocated by the Museum of London. This code will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

8.4. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994).

8.5. WRITTEN ARCHIVE

8.5.1. The written archive will consist of recording forms that are based on the Museum of London forms to conform with the standards for archive deposition and to ensure maximum cross archive compatibility.

8.5.2. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed.

8.5.3. The matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. The field officer will be ultimately responsible for ensuring the integrity and completion of the matrix. The matrix will also form an integral part of the digital archive.

8.5.4. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide. Copies of the manual will be available on site in the site office.

8.5.5. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets compatible with those used in London.

8.5.6. Sample registers, finds recording sheets and photo record cards will also be used.

8.5.7. Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the standard required for immediate submission into the Museum of London.

8.6. PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

8.6.1. An adequate photographic record will be made of any significant archaeological remains viewing them both in plan and section.

8.6.2. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. A set of two SLR cameras will be available on site at all times preloaded with colour transparency film and black and white print film respectively. All shots should be 'bracketed'.

8.6.3. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

8.6.4. In addition each frame will contain a board showing the site code, context number, a north arrow and the date of the photograph. In some cases where publication of the photograph is possible an additional frame may be taken without the board.

8.6.5. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. Additional working shots may also be taken using a digital camera.

8.6.6. All films will be processed immediately on their completion. Processing and archival storage of all prints negatives and transparencies will be to Museum of London standards at the time of processing. No photographic materials will be kept in temporary storage media at any time.

8.6.7. Photographic negatives will be stored in archival quality polypropylene sleeves with strip divisions, three ring holes, centres 107mm apart and dimensions no greater than, 255mm (from the punched side to the opposite edge) by 300mm. The sleeve should have a white writing strip.

8.6.8. All transparency and selected black and white films will be scanned at the time of processing so that digital images will be available during the excavation and to be linked into the site GIS.

8.7.DRAWN ARCHIVE

8.7.1. A site location plan will be prepared (using OS 1:1250 base data) showing the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality and street pattern.

8.7.2. This will be supplemented by a digital GIS plan, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and OS national grid. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.

8.7.3. Plans will be drawn on permatrace sheets usually at 1:20. A site grid will be provided (see below).

8.7.4. The field officer may choose to draw certain classes of features such as human remains at another appropriate scale, such as 1:10.

8.7.5. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50.

8.7.6. Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

8.7.7. The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.

8.8.SURVEYING

8.8.1. The site grid will be tied in the the Ordnance Survey national grid and laid out using an EDM by the team's surveyor. These grid points will be checked and relayed as necessary during the course of the excavation.

8.8.2. Basic site surveying will be undertaken by the excavation team using 30m

tapes and a 5m grid.

8.8.3. A temporary benchmark will be set out on site and clearly marked with its level above ordnance datum.

8.8.4. A dumpy level will be present on site at all times and all members of the site team are expected to regularly take their own levels for plans and drawn sections

8.9. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) AND DATABASE

8.9.1. The entire drawn archive will be scanned, georeferenced to the National Grid, digitised, and maintained within a desktop GIS. All other related non-spatial data (context, photographic, and finds archives) will be linked to it from a MySQL database.

8.9.2. All plans will be scanned, georeferenced, and digitised on a daily basis to allow for easy and rapid production of phased top plans for archaeologists in the field.

8.9.3. As this will be a dynamic digital system, it can be easily modified as spot dates are provided and preliminary interpretations are updated.

8.9.4. The context records will be entered into an ARK database. These data will be made immediately available to all specialists.

9. Finds Collection and the Physical Archive

9.1. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of English Heritage.

9.2. Unstratified material recovered from the spoil is to be recovered and included with the finds assemblage.

9.3. All finds remain property of the land owner unless deemed treasure trove.

9.4. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the Museum of London. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear plastic bags marked with the same details.

9.5. Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the same standard as above.

9.6. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds' (LEIGH ET AL 1993). Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

9.7. All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2" (UKIC 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992)" and the current IFA guidelines (IFA 2001A) will also be followed.

10. Environmental Sampling and Strategy

10.1. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered during the course of the excavation, the advice of the regional science advisor will be sought. If it is considered appropriate these will be sampled by a specialist in accordance with the English Heritage Environmental Guidelines (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2002). These deposits will be subject to the following treatment:

- Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers for dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating.
- For carbonised remains, bulk samples a minimum of 10 litres (but up to 30 litres for early prehistoric features) will be collected.
- Bulk samples of 10 - 30 litres will be taken from waterlogged deposits for analysis of macroscopic plant remains.
- Columns for pollen analysis will be taken where appropriate.
- Mollusc samples will be gathered were appropriate.
- Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts maybe taken from appropriate deposits depending on the aims of the project.
- Environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analysis by an environmental specialist.
- Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

10.2. At the beginning of the project the client and the archaeological advisor will be contacted regarding the preparation, deposition and ownership of finds.

11. Assessment Report

11.1. GENERAL STRATEGY

11.1.1. In line with the project philosophy, the assessment report at the end of the fieldwork stage is intended to be produced rapidly from the excavation data that will be already available.

11.1.2. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the "Management of Archaeological Projects" 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix and a site summary.

11.1.3. The assessment report and updated project design will be submitted to the GLSMR (using the appropriate archaeological report forms). This will include details of the archive deposition, date of deposition, and recipient museum.

11.2. ROLE OF THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

11.2.1. The assessment report is intended to bring together the results of the excavation phase of the project and suggest further works that will be undertaken during the post excavation stage.

11.2.2. The report will therefore bring together the assessments of the finds and environmental specialists alongside the stratigraphic analysis.

11.2.3. The assessment report is also intended to revise the research aims set out in this document in the light of the new evidence and in view of a practical allocation of the project's resources.

11.2.4. The report will therefore has an important role in presenting the refined research objectives of the project.

11.3. CONTENTS OF ASSESSMENT REPORT

11.3.1. The formal assessment report on the results of the archaeological works will include:

11.3.2. Perceived archaeological potential of the site archive and vicinity from the Stratigraphy, Finds and Environmental Samples as well as documentary sources - historic, cartographic, archaeological, SMR, geographical, topographic and environmental.

11.3.3. The aims and methods adopted in the course of the excavation.

11.3.4. Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.

11.3.5. The nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological finds.

11.3.6. Specialist reports on the classes of finds made and their potential for further study including parallels from other sites if required.

11.3.7. Recommendations for further action organised by class of material, identifying any areas suitable for further study.

11.3.8. This includes an updated project design and programme for further work.

11.3.9. The report will include an updated publication strategy, which will be an update of the publication strategy outlined below in section 11.

11.3.10. The report will include quantification of the archive and archiving arrangements.

11.4. TIMESCALE

11.4.1. The assessment report should be available within 6 months of the completion of the final element of fieldwork.

11.4.2. Two copies of the assessment report will be sent to the client and 2 copies to English Heritage. The project will be updated and maintained as part of the OASIS project.

12. Publication Strategy

12.1. GENERAL STRATEGY

12.1.1. At this stage the strategy is only a general guide. The formal publication strategy will be part of the assessment report (see Section 11).

12.1.2. Following the assessment report, a programme of further analysis of the material will be initiated. This is likely to include comparative research with other sites including published and archive material held at LAARC. It is also likely to include detailed analysis of various classes of material (ceramics, environmental evidence etc) according to the conclusions of the assessment report.

12.1.3. Where the above mentioned review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis, the recommendations set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects will be followed. English Heritage will be consulted at all review stages.

12.1.4. The review process and its results as presented in the assessment report are highly likely to indicate that significant archaeological remains uncovered in the course of the excavation require full publication in an appropriate journal. It is likely that the review process will conclude that such publication will include descriptions and interpretations of the remains uncovered, as well as specialist reports on the finds and samples recovered.

12.1.5. Our aim is to publish the material from the site as quickly as possible in a suitable journal e.g. London and Middlesex Archaeological Society (LAMAS) or London Archaeologist.

12.1.6. Contingency arrangements to provide funding resources for this element of work will be made before fieldwork commences. Site works will not commence until the Local Planning Authority has expressed itself satisfied that suitable arrangements have been made.

13. Access and Monitoring of Work

13.1. Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority and English Heritage who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

13.2. Visits will be made regularly for monitoring (e.g. weekly) to site and weekly site progress summaries will be produced and forwarded to the developer and English Heritage.

13.3. English Heritage should be given at least five working days notice of the commencement date.

14. Health and Safety

14.1. Archaeological sites are potentially dangerous places of work. Health and safety as well as general well-being and staff conditions will be treated with the highest regard by the archaeological team.

14.2. The risk assessment undertaken for the site by L – P : Archaeology will be supplied to all members of the site team who must read and understand the contents. In addition to this detailed statement, the following key issues are also noted here.

14.3. All health and safety regulations and law will be followed at all times.

14.4. L – P : Archaeology supplies safety helmets, visibility jackets and boots to all members of the project team (as well as any other necessary personal protective equipment (PPE)).

14.5. Any members of the project team not found to be using the supplied PPE will be formally warned once and then dismissed on any further occasion.

14.6. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other attendance are required, these will be provided by the developer as required.

15. Agreement

15.1. This recommended format attempts to define best practice but cannot fully anticipate conditions encountered as the excavation progresses. Material changes to this Written Scheme of Investigation are however only to be made with the prior written approval of English Heritage.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



N

0 1,000 m

PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

DESCRIPTION // Site location general

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DOC REF: LP0628L-WSI-v1

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FIGURE 2 // Excavation Zones



Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 3
site area
OS 1:1000

0 25 m

N

PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

DESCRIPTION // Proposed excavation zones

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DOC REF: LP0628L-WSI-v1

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SOURCES CONSULTED

APPENDIX 1

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Updated Project Design for

48 CHURCH STREET WEST HAM

For Bugler Developments Ltd

Andrew Dufton MSc

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Updated Project Design for

48 CHURCH STREET WEST HAM

Client:	Bugler Developments Ltd
Local Authority:	Newham Borough Council
NGR:	539415, 183785
Planning Ref:	06/01707/FUL
Site Code:	CWJ07
Author(s):	A Dufton
Doc Ref:	LP0628L-UPD-v1.4
Date:	April 09

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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Abstract

This report outlines an Updated Project Design (UPD) for excavations at 48 Church Street, West Ham under site code CWJ07. The excavations took place in early 2008 in advance of construction of a community housing scheme by Bugler Developments Ltd. in partnership with One Housing Group.

The excavation revealed remains dating to the Early Medieval, Medieval and Post Medieval periods. The site is considered primarily of local significance, with some features of wider regional importance.

The aim of this UPD is to secure publication of the site in an appropriate journal. This document contains full details of the revised research aims, publication synopsis, publication task sequence, required resource allocation, and a programme for the completion of the work.

1. Introduction

1.1. This document outlines the publication and dissemination design for the results of archaeological excavations undertaken by L – P : Archaeology at 48 Church Street, West Ham under site code CWJ07. The excavations were undertaken on behalf of Bugler Developments Ltd.

1.2. The site is located at National Grid Reference 539415, 183785 (FIGURE 1). The site is bounded on the north by Church Street, by residential dwellings and Rebecca Cheetham Nursery School to the east with the playground of the school to the south of the study site. The site is bounded on the west by parking facilities for nearby shops and Council garages (FIGURE 2).

1.3. The site lies within the London Borough of Newham. On matters relating to archaeology, the LB Newham take impartial advice from the English Heritage's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

1.4. Enabling works for the excavation were started the week of the 7th January, 2008. The site was then excavated as a series of four distinct zones to fit within the wider construction schedule (FIGURE 2). Works started on the northern site area the week of 14th January and progressed to the south, finishing the excavation by 29th February.

1.5. An Assessment Report has already been prepared assessing the results of these excavations (DUFTON AND WILLIAMS 2008). The report includes the quantification of all finds, the initial sub-grouping of excavated contexts, and a consideration of how these results reflect on the research aims of the project.

1.6. Generally the excavated features and material assemblage are considered typical of the site's location within a Medieval/Post Medieval village.

1.7. As such the stratigraphic archive is considered primarily of local significance, with the rather extensive pottery assemblage of wider regional significance.

1.8. The purpose of this document is to outline the aims and objectives, task sequence, resources, and programme for the publication of the excavation data. The required resources will be secured from the site developer.

2. Significance of Data

2.1. The significance of the material recovered during site works has been outlined in full in the site Assessment Report (DUFTON AND WILLIAMS 2008). The following represents a summarised account of these findings.

2.2. The site at Church Street, West Ham is of low/no local significance throughout the Prehistoric and Roman periods and of considerable local and some regional significance from the Early Medieval to the present.

2.3. Prehistoric and Roman remains on site were limited. Most likely any such remains were destroyed by later development.

2.4. Although sparse, activity on the site from the Early Medieval period can be considered of greater local significance. There is increased evidence from the Late Medieval and Post Medieval periods. All remains from this period are of considerable local significance.

2.5. The identification of excavated structures through historic cartographic sources will add a human element to the publication and makes the project more significant for interested individuals currently living in the area.

2.6. Of the individual assemblages, there are few that merit individual mention. The overall impression is of a mostly standard collection of material for such a site.

2.7. The one exception to the above is the pottery assemblage which can be considered regionally significant on several levels. There are a number of very well-preserved, near-complete vessels dating to the Late Medieval and Early Post Medieval periods. In addition, the pottery assemblage contains an interesting selection of imported wares, particularly tin-glazed earthenwares.

2.8. The analysis of this assemblage has the potential to add significant understanding to the availability of trade goods, most likely imported via London, to the more rural areas surrounding the city.

2.9. Although the site as a whole can provide items of interest on both the local and to a lesser extent the regional level, there is no aspect of the project that can be considered nationally significant.

3. Publication Project – Aims and Objectives

3.1. REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

3.1.1. An original set of research aims was created within the specification for excavation works (HUNT 2007) and has already been noted within the Assessment Report (DUFTON AND WILLIAMS 2008).

3.1.2. The revised research aims of the project are based on the results of the Assessment Report and incorporate the research agenda provided in The *Archaeology of Greater London* (MUSEUM OF LONDON 2000) and *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

3.1.3. The following additional research aims have been identified:

3.1.4. ***RRA-1 –*** To what extent can the two clear concentrations of structural features identified on site be properly identified and dated from land use patterns and additional finds analysis? This will contribute to the "understanding of rural development" through considering the growth of regional Medieval villages (M5 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:63).

3.1.5. ***RRA-2 –*** In what way is activity on site connected, if any, to the nearby Stratford Langthorne Abbey? Does this contribute to our understanding of "the relative socio-economic roles...[of] the parish churches of the region, as well as its smaller religious houses" (M4 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:61).

3.1.6. ***RRA-3 –*** Does further documentary research, specifically historical cartographic sources, provide further explanation of the observed division of features within the site? In particular the site has the potential to contribute "to our understanding of the creation of the London suburbs" and also to the meaning of domestic gardens (L2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:69).

3.1.7. ***RRA-4 –*** Can the excavated artefact assemblages be considered as groups of household items, and how does this enhance the understanding of activity on site? This evidence may contribute to "developing assemblage 'signatures' for different groups of Londoners" (L3 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:71)

3.1.8. ***RRA-5 –*** To what extent can documentary evidence connect the excavated

remains to the Post Medieval residents of the households?

3.1.9. ***RRA-6 –*** What are the primary characteristics of the local meat and fish diet in terms of selection of species, carcass-part, and age-group? How does this contribute to our understanding of "the social and economic implications or patterns of consumption" during the Medieval period (M6 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:66), or the "history of food production" in the London area during the Post Medieval (L8 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:73).

3.1.10. ***RRA-7 –*** What information on economy and trade in West Ham can be gleaned from the imported materials recovered from the site? This is particularly relevant to identifying the influence of London as a distribution centre and understanding "how material remains can be interpreted as evidence of conspicuous consumption" (L10 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:75).

3.2. PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

3.2.1. Publication will take the form of a paper in LAMAS. The paper will present the site findings as a chronological narrative of the interpreted sequence from the site.

3.2.2. Finds and environmental evidence will be presented in a summary form, integrated with the period narrative. A discussion will consider the overall findings in relation to other sites in the vicinity and relevant themes. Short appendices and catalogues may be included where specialist data is worthy of publication and cannot be easily integrated but these will be limited by the overall length of the paper.

3.2.3. The paper will be c 8,000 words, including a full bibliography and references to the extensive specialist reports and other archived records, which will be made available for study at the LAARC.

3.2.4. SYNOPSIS FOR LAMAS PAPER

Provisional title:	A glimpse into medieval and early modern life in West Ham: excavations at 48 Church Street
Principal author:	Andrew Dufton, Matthew Williams
Format:	standard LAMAS style

Word count:	8000
Figure count:	16 (c. 4 finds dwgs combined as collated figures, c. 6 photographs of finds and structures, and c. 6 phase plans and land-use/structural details)
Table count:	2 (minimal presentation of summary tables)
Academic advice:	Peter Rowsome
Project manager:	Andrew Dufton

3.2.5. PROVISIONAL CONTENTS OF TEXT

3.2.6. Introduction (c. 500 words)

- The scope of the project; archaeological and historical/documentary background.

3.2.7. Natural Topography (c. 200 words)

- Geology and topography.

3.2.8. Saxo-Norman beginnings up to c. 1066 (c. 500 words)

- Early features and other evidence for the Manor of Ham.

3.2.9. Medieval village growth c. 1066-1485 (c. 2,000 words)

- Property development, pitting and other activity in external areas associated with the medieval settlement near West Ham All Saint's Church.

3.2.10. Post-medieval residential development c 1485 to the present (c. 2,000 words)

- Roadside properties and gardens; the early modern household and its assemblages.

3.2.11. Thematic aspects (c. 1,000 words)

- The site in context with other sites in the area; themes; conclusions.

3.2.12. Summary appendices or catalogues (c. 1,000 words)

3.2.13. Bibliography, Acknowledgements etc (c. 500 words)

4. Publication Project – Task Sequence

4.1. STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

4.1.1. Analysis will involve the stratigraphic grouping of 806 contexts from CWJ07. The contexts were subgrouped during the assessment. The stratigraphic analysis should begin with a review of the assessed sequence and spot-dating.

4.1.2. Following standard stratigraphic analysis procedures, groups will be made up of related contexts within stratigraphic entities such as pits and will average c.10 contexts per group. Groups will be organised into land uses (buildings and open areas, structures, roads) and these will form a sequence of periods/phases.

4.1.3. The groups, land uses and periods will be input to a database and will become the basis for subsequent specialist analysis work and provide the structure of the publication report.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 1	check that all assessment data is present on relevant databases	0.5
Task 2	complete cataloguing of site photographs	0.5
Task 3	define group sequence by arranging 806 contexts into groups at 25 groups (250 contexts) per day	3.5
Task 4	map groups in GIS and write text at 25 groups per day	3
Task 5	create a group matrix using Bonn/Harris	1
Task 6	review and determine residuality	0.5
Task 7	define land use sequence by arranging c 75 groups into identified buildings, open areas, structures and roads; rate of 25 per day	3
Task 8	describe land uses through brief interpretative text on description and function; map to database and GIS plots; overall rate of 4 land uses per day and estimated 16 land uses	4
Task 9	define broad chronological periods across the sites	1
	TOTAL STRATIGRAPHIC TASKS	17

4.2.POTTERY

POST-ROMAN POTTERY

4.2.1. The CWJ07 excavation produced a relatively small assemblage of 2,245 sherds of post-Roman pottery. The material was assessed as being of generally local potential, but with well-preserved and complete Surrey Whiteware pots and some imports being of regional significance.

4.2.2. The pottery is primarily useful as a dating tool. The dating will be confirmed following the final checking of the land-use sequence and residuality. Analysis of the material will concentrate on establish a good vessel form chronology for the medieval and post-medieval pottery and identifying household groups where possible.

4.2.3. Pottery will be selected for illustration based on its importance to the integrated publication text and to the study of the Surrey Whiteware and imported pottery. Illustrations will generally not include forms already published elsewhere.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 10	identify and date imported wares	2
Task 11	refine chronology for vessel typology and imports	1
Task 12	check chronology against analysed stratigraphic sequence	1
Task 13	generate data tables	1
Task 14	write discussion text for ceramic phases: 2,000 words for site archive report and 500 words publication text for LAMAS article	5
Task 15	write summary and overview: 500 words archive report and 500 words for LAMAS text	2
Task 16	select sherds/pots for illustration; c. 25-30 items	1
Task 17	general liaison and editing of proofs etc	0.5
	TOTAL POTTERY TASKS	13.5

4.3.BUILDING MATERIAL

4.3.1. The post-Roman building material is typical of London assemblages, with a

wide variety of medieval and later material present, much of it residual and redeposited.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 18	check distribution and chronology of material	1
Task 19	compare with other assemblages	1
Task 20	write text of c. 500 words for integration in LAMAS paper	0.5
	TOTAL BUILDING MATERIAL TASKS	2.5

4.4. ACCESSIONED FINDS

4.4.1. There is a relatively typical range of post-Roman finds from the site, though some may be grouped as household assemblages.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 21	X-ray iron	2.5
Task 22	update finds lists	0.5
Task 23	ID of coins, token and organic remains on knife handle	0.5
Task 24	update records	0.5
Task 25	relate finds to analysed phasing	0.5
Task 26	include household items such as doll's heads	0.5
Task 27	write text of c. 500 words for publication	0.5
Task 28	select items for illustration	0.5
	TOTAL ACCESSIONED FINDS TASKS	6

4.5. OTHER FINDS (TOBACCO PIPES, GLASS, WORKED STONE, WOOD)

4.5.1. A small number of tobacco pipes were recovered from the site and are adequately discussed and catalogued as part of the assessment, though a small amount of work is needed to confirm some identities.

4.5.2. A small assemblage of 16th-century glass and a wine bottle also deserve research and a short report.

4.5.3. The worked stone has little potential though a few items need to be described.

4.5.4. The wood includes two barrels and the staves should be examined, with some items dendrochronologically dated, and reported upon.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 29	research makers' marks and write short report of c. 200 words	0.5
Task 30	catalogue 16th-c glass and wine bottle; write report 500 words	0.5
Task 31	describe worked stone fragments	1
Task 32	catalogue barrel staves	1
Task 33	subsample barrel staves for species ID and dendro	0.5
Task 34	dendro dating and short report	4.5
Task 35	write short text on the barrels	1.5
	TOTAL OTHER FINDS TASKS	9.5

4.6. ANIMAL BONE

4.6.1. A total of 2,395 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the excavations, representing 29 boxes. Selection criteria can be used to reduce the number of assemblages considered for analysis by concentrating on the largest contexts by weight, the most securely dated deposits and those that are complemented by botanical evidence. Analysis rates should be c 7.5kg a day.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 36	record selected hand collected assemblages	2.5
Task 37	record selected sieved assemblages	2.5
Task 38	analysis of the animal bone data	4
Task 39	record selected fish remains from sieved assemblages	0.5
Task 40	analysis of the fish remains data	1.5
Task 41	write 500 word text for LAMAS article, incl. tabulated data	1
	TOTAL ANIMAL BONE TASKS	12

4.7. ENVIRONMENTAL

4.7.1. A total of 25 bulk samples were assessed and revealed both plant macrofossil and charred remains. Of these, 13 were particularly rich samples and it is

recommended that analysis should concentrate on these.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 42	sort and ID plant macrofossil remains	4.5
Task 43	sort and ID charcoal remains	3
Task 44	data entry @ 30 samples per day	1
Task 45	mollusc report; overall analysis of results	2
Task 47	synthesis and analysis of all environmental material	2
Task 48	write 500 word text for LAMAS article, incl. tabulated data	1
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL TASKS	**13.5**

4.8. CONSERVATION

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 49	remedial conservation	2
Task 50	analysis and investigative work	0.5
Task 51	stabilisation for deposition in the archive	1
Task 52	repacking of items	1
	TOTAL CONSERVATION TASKS	**4.5**

4.9. UPDATED PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

4.9.1. A detailed description of the final form of the LAMAS paper will be discussed and agreed at the end of the specialist analysis. The project manager and academic adviser will liaise and speak to the specialists as required in order to confirm the content. A finds review will be held if necessary to precisely quantify photographic and drawing requirements.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 53	manager/advisor and contributors agree publication synopsis	1
	TOTAL SYNOPSIS TASKS	**1**

4.10.GRAPHICS

4.10.1.A detailed description of the final form of the LAMAS paper will be discussed and agreed at the end of the specialist analysis. The project manager and academic adviser will liaise and speak to the specialists as required in order to confirm the content. A finds review will be held if necessary to precisely quantify photographic and drawing requirements.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 54	GIS preparation of c. 5 phase plans and other graphics	3
Task 55	illustrate c. 30 post-Roman vessels @ 10 vessels per day	3
Task 56	illustrate decorated floor tile	0.5
Task 57	illustrate glass	0.5
Task 58	illustrate stone fragments	0.5
Task 59	Illustrate barrel staves	0.5
	TOTAL GRAPHICS TASKS	8

4.11.PHOTOGRAPHY

4.11.1. Photographic requirements will be agreed after updating of the publication synopsis and possible finds review. A final figure list will be compiled and illustrations assembled. Both new studio photography and scanning of images may be required.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 60	supply c 5 site images	0.5
Task 61	supply c 10 studio photographs of objects	0.5
	TOTAL PHOTOGRAPHY TASKS	1

4.12.DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

4.12.1. Documentary research will be undertaken by the principal author in association with a relevant documentary historian such as Chris Phillpotts.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 62	documentary survey and text for integration	2
	TOTAL RESEARCH TASKS	2

4.13. INTEGRATED PUBLICATION TEXT

4.13.1. The principal author will write the integrated publication text following agreement of the detailed publication synopsis and completion of contributory pieces of text by specialists. The text will include a chronological narrative and thematic aspects and integrated specialist information. Text will be written and collated at c 1,000 words a day, including finalisation and ordering of figures and tables.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 63	review and read contributions from others	1
Task 64	write text, including appropriate parts of specialist text and selecting and arranging illustrations, resulting in a draft text	8
	TOTAL PRINCIPAL AUTHOR TASKS	9

4.14. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND ADVICE

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 65	project management at c 7% of total value of project	7.5
Task 66	academic and post-excavation advice	5

4.15. EDITING AND PRODUCTION (INCLUDING PRINTING)

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 67	internal editing/checking of final draft for LAMAS	1
Task 68	text corrections by author/manager	1
Task 69	check proofs from LAMAS	0.5
Task 70	contribution towards LAMAS costs @ c. £50 per page	c. £800

4.16.ARCHIVING

4.16.1. The research archive for the site is ready for deposition with the LAARC in accordance with deposition policies.

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
Task 71	deposit research archive	2

4.17.TOTAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED

4.17.1.A total of **117 days** plus associated fees have been allocated as draft total resources for analysis and publication.

5. Publication Project – Resources and Programme

5.1. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

5.1.1. Financial resources for the publication project have been agreed by the developer at the time of the excavation. A detailed breakdown of the day rates and financial structure of the project will be made available for the developer.

5.2. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

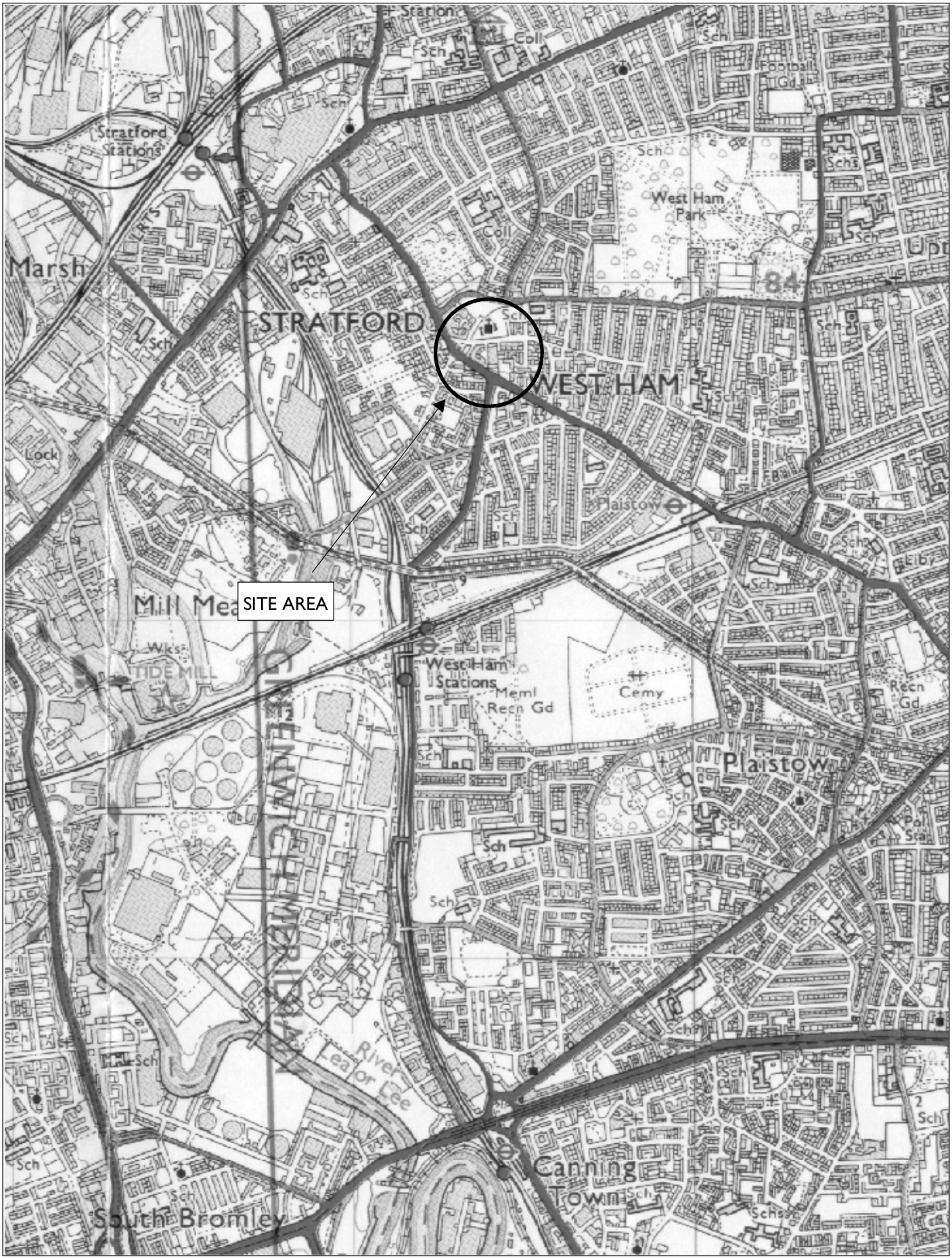
5.2.1. A spreadsheet for the above tasks will be issued as soon as the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service has confirmed approval of the publication proposal. The full project team is included in APPENDIX 2.

5.2.2. The start date for the works is dependant upon this approval and the availability of the contributors but it is estimated a timeframe of 9 months will be required from this start date. Publication by LAMAS would then take place in the subsequent year to that in which they receive the final draft.

5.2.3. Management of the project and responsibility will lie with L – P : Archaeology.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

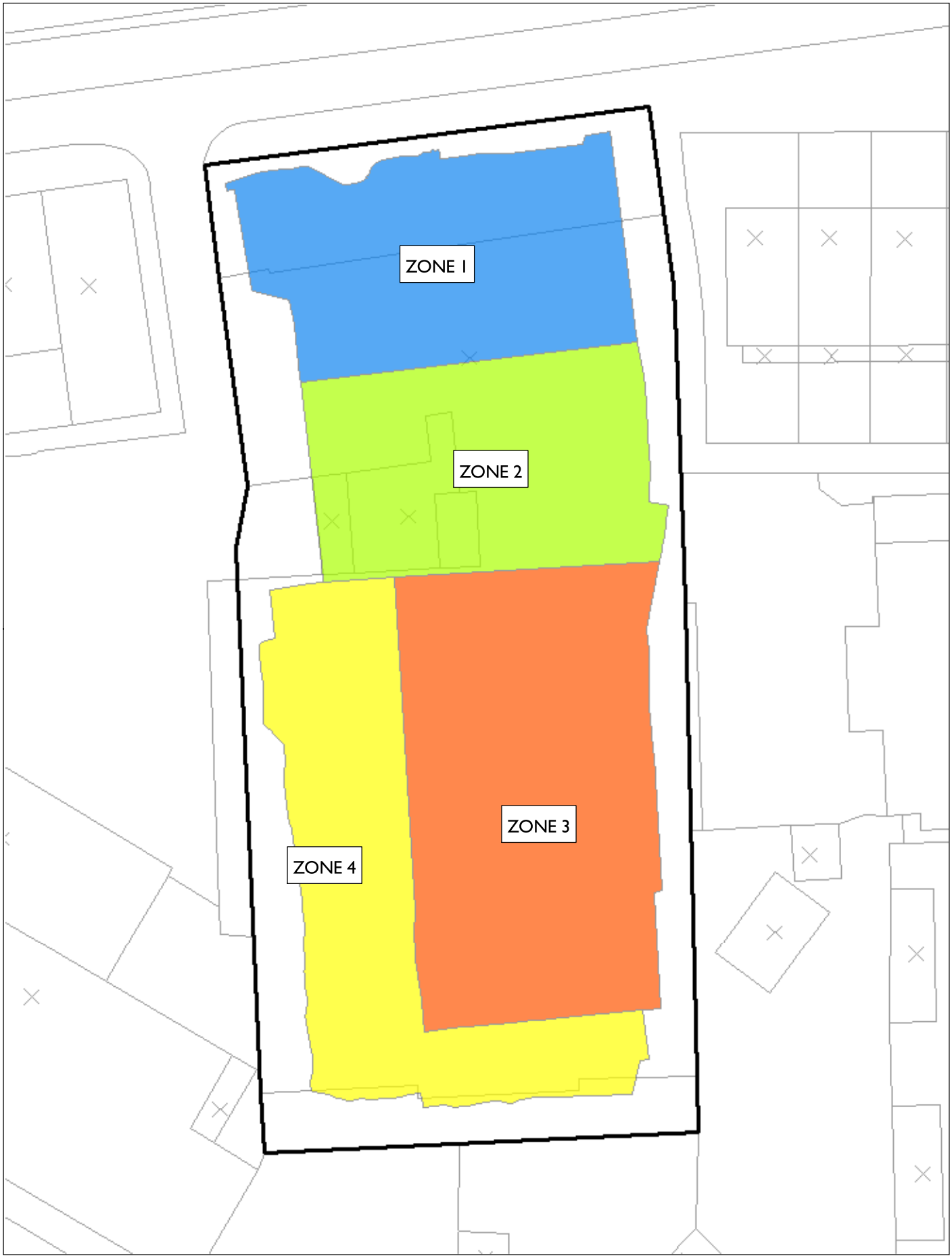
DESCRIPTION // Site location general

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FIGURE 2 // Excavation Zones



SCALE - 1:350 @ A4

0 20 m

N

PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

DESCRIPTION // Excavation zones

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DOC REF: LP0628L-UPD-v1

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SOURCES CONSULTED

APPENDIX 1

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

AGL, 2000. *The archaeology of Greater London: an assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area covered by modern Greater London.* MoLAS Monograph Series, London.

DUFTON A AND M WILLIAMS, 2008. *Assessment Report for 48 Church Street, West Ham.* Unpublished L-P Archaeology Archive Report.

HUNT G, 2007. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Excavations at 48 Church Street, West Ham.* Unpublished L-P Archaeology Archive Report.

MUSEUM OF LONDON, 2002. *A research framework for London archaeology*. Museum of London, London.

PROJECT TEAM

APPENDIX 2

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME – STAFF ALLOCATION

Task	Days	Specialist
Stratigraphic	17	MW
Pottery	13.5	PB
Building Material	2.5	SA
Accessioned Finds	3	IP
	3	QM
Other Finds- Pipes	0.5	AD
Other Finds- Glass	0.5	HW
Other Finds- Stone	1	MW
Other Finds- Dendro	4.5	IT
Other Finds- Wood	3	MB
Animal Bone	12	HR
Enviro- Plan and Charcoal	7.5	LG
Enviro- Molluscs and Text	1	MA
Enviro- Entry and synthesis	5	SC
Conservation	4.5	MoL
Publication Synopsis	1	AD
Graphics	8	LP
Photography	1	LP
Research	2	AD
Publication- Writing	9	AD
Project Management	7.5	AD
Academic Advice	5	PR
Editing/Production	2.5	AD
Archiving	2	LP

AD – Andrew Dufton (L – P)
MW – Matthew Williams (L – P)
LP – Miscellaneous L – P staff
PB – Paul Blinkhorn (pottery)
SA – Sue Anderson (CBM)
IP – Ian Panter (x-radiography)
QM – Quita Mould (accessioned finds)
HW – Hugh Wilmott (glass)
IT – Ian Tyers (dendrochronology)
MB – Michael Bamforth (L – P)
HR – Hannah Russ (animal bone)
LG – Lisa Gray (plant remains)
MA – Mike Allen (mollusca)
SC – Steven Campion (L – P)
MoL – Museum of London (conservation)
PR – Peter Rowsome (academic advisor)

Subject: RE: Church Street- Specialist Budget
From: "David Culliton" [redacted]
Date: Mon, 2 Jun 2008 10:01:21 +0100
To: [redacted]

Andy

Please proceed with the finds assessment works.

Regards

Dave

Dave Culliton

Pre-Construction Manager

Bugler Developments Ltd
Bugler House
[redacted]
Rickmansworth
Herts
[redacted]

Tel: [redacted]
Fax: [redacted]

www.bugler.co.uk

-----Original Message-----
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Sent: 23 May 2008 13:12
To: David Culliton
Subject: Church Street- Specialist Budget

Hi Dave,

Some good news! After a meeting with English Heritage yesterday, I am now able to finalise the budget for specialist assessment of the finds from Church Street (please see attached, a hard copy follows in post).

The figure is a little higher than originally estimated as I've tried to pile on more work at this stage to lessen the load for the final analysis.

I'd estimate all the assessment should be completed by mid-July. The reports will then be sent to English Heritage, who will comment on the need for further analysis. As an outcome of our meeting yesterday, we have agreed that instead of issuing a full assessment report for the excavations followed by a second report containing the analysis, we will roll this all into a single report (this should save some time, and will help reduce the costs at the publication stage).

As soon as I've a letter from you accepting these costs, I'll be able to send out the material. If possible I'd like to do this next week, as I'll be working in Italy for the first half of June, and also most of July (definitely one of the bigger perks of the job!). Please give me a

call if you have any questions.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

Bugler Developments Limited, [redacted] Rickmansworth, Herts. [redacted]

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

The Truman Brewery 91 Brick Lane
LONDON E16QL T+44 (0)20 7770 6045
WWW.LPARCHAEOLOGY.COM F+ 44 (0)20 7691 7245

AD-DC-0628L-L5

David Culliton
Bugler Developments Ltd
Bugler House
[redacted]
Rickmansworth
Herts [redacted]

BY EMAIL
AND BY POST

Friday, 23 May 2008

Dear Dave

RE: 48 CHURCH STREET SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

The processing of the finds is now completed and a post excavation strategy has been agreed with English Heritage for the site, the budget for specialist assessment of finds can now be finalised. Individual specialists have been approached to examine the pottery, animal bone, worked stone, ceramic building material, metal, leather, glass, flint, wood, and clay pipes. The assessment of finds will include the quantification of the materials, as well as comment on the suitability of the material for further analysis.

The fee for these works will be [redacted] I have not provided a breakdown of costs according to find type or the day rates of individual specialists, but this information can be provided if you require.

It is important to note that some of the finds assemblages will most certainly require further analysis before the production of a final publication. I have instructed the specialists to go into as much detail as possible at this stage, as this should reduce the amount of work required in future. Costs for analysis work will be provided after the completion of the assessment report.

These costs exclude VAT but include all expenses. I enclose a copy of our standard terms and conditions. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any queries, I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Dufton
Archaeological Consultant

CAMBRIDGE [redacted] T + 44 (0)1223 423 969 CHESTER [redacted]

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Subject: Finds Analysis
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 27 Jun 2008 15:11:45 +0100
To: David Culliton [redacted]
CC: Emma Bentley [redacted]

Hi Dave,

Just a quick update on the finds analysis. The finds have all been shipped to the necessary specialists and reports will be coming in over the next month. With these reports we will be able to get a better idea of costings for further works. I hope to have all the outstanding budget resolved by the early fall.

Please find attached the latest invoice for analysis costs (hard copy follows in the post). Also it has been brought to my attention that an earlier invoice for the last of the fieldwork and finds processing costs remains outstanding (invoice number 956, 29/2/2008). Could you possibly look into this and let me know when we can expect a payment?

Many thanks in advance and enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
[redacted]

991.pdf	**Content-Type:** application/pdf **Content-Encoding:** base64

Subject: 48 Church Road, West Ham: Archaeological excavation
From: "DIVERS, David" [redacted]
Date: Fri, 18 Apr 2008 18:09:43 +0100
To: "Sunil Sahadevan" [redacted]
CC: <a.dufton[redacted]

Sunil

Development at: 48 Church Street, Stratford E15 3HX
Planning No. 06/01707/FUL

I write to confirm the archaeological excavation fieldwork at the above site has now been completed. The excavation work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation which I recommended for approval in my letter date to Newham 15 January 2008. I monitored the archaeological fieldwork which was completed in accordance with the WSI.

I therefore have no archaeological objections to the continuation of development works as this is also in accordance with the WSI. However I continue to recommend that the archaeological condition is not fully discharged until the programme of post excavation work has been completed. I will write again when the post-excavation assessment report has been completed. This report will outline the analysis and publication proposals required to complete the archaeological programme of work.

Please get back to me if you require any further information.

Regards

David

David Divers
Archaeology Advisor

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
English Heritage
[redacted]

Please see our website: http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8900

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Subject: 48 Church Street
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 28 Mar 2008 15:34:20 +0000
To: "DIVERS, David" [redacted]

Hi David,

I hope you've enjoyed your time away. Some time to relax before returning to a swamped desk.

As you know, the works on the Church Street site have now concluded and we are underway with the processing of the finds and enviro. Please see attached for the enviro sampling programme provided by Mike Allen after his site visit. We are currently sourcing specialists to deal with the finds (the basic processing was completed in our Cambridge compound), and I will be sure to send you CVs of the specialists as they become available for your approval.

In the meantime, the client is eager to confirm to the council that they have completed the fieldwork requirements of the archaeological condition, and that the project has moved to the post excavation stage. Is it possible to get a letter from you outlining this for the client to pass on to the council?

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F:
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AEA032.1 report.doc	**Content-Type:** application/msword **Content-Encoding:** base64

Part 1.3	**Content-Description:** "AVG certification" **Content-Type:** text/plain **Content-Encoding:** quoted-printable

Subject: Newham Recorder
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Thu, 06 Mar 2008 14:07:49 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Hi Dave,

You'll be pleaed to know the Newham Recorder has published a story in this week's edition discussing the outreach and archaeology at West Ham. I've attached a scan of the article, but you may want to pick up hard copies from the Costcutter by the site to send on to One Housing Group.

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F:
www.lparchaeology.com

Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 29 Feb 2008 16:38:06 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

At last, the final of the weekly updates! After a smooth couple of days of spoil removal we were able to get extra staff on site this week, and all site works have been completed by the end of this afternoon. We have spoken to English Heritage, who made a site visit earlier this week, and they have signed off the remainder of the site. Our staff will be back on Monday morning to clean tools and pack up our site supplies, finds, and environmental samples. I expect that after Monday afternoon we will no longer have any materials stored in the site accomodation.

The last strip of the site didn't reveal anything of exceptional archaeological interest. Near the entrance gate we discovered yet more large quarry pits with a few linear features further to the south. There were also some extremely large dark deposits, but as these were thought to be modern EH agreed we could proceed without full excavation. Overall the last excavation area was much as we have come to expect, given our knowledge of the rest of the site.

The press release for the school site visits was presented to the Newham Recorder, who have prepared a piece about the site. I will let you know when we have confirmation of what date this will appear. We are still finalising details of a brief radio discussion of the outreach, but this has taken a back seat this week as we were concentrating on finishing all site works. I will keep you posted on this.

From this point the project moves into the Post Excavation phase. As per my letter of last week, I've attached an invoice for the initial 50% of post excavation costs (a hard copy follows in post). There will be a fair amount of processing and specialist work over the coming months as we try to get the material up to the required assessment level. I'll update you on these works as they progress, but on a monthly basis for fear of flooding your inbox with emails about washing, sorting, and bagging pottery. (the behind-the-scenes life of a commercial archaeologist!)

Please be in touch if you have any questions or comments on the above.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
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F: [redacted]
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Content-Encoding: quoted-printable

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David Culliton
Bugler Developments Ltd
Bugler House
[redacted]
Rickmansworth
Herts [redacted]

BY EMAIL
AND BY POST

Thursday, 21 February 2008

Dear Dave

RE: 48 CHURCH STREET POST EXCAVATION WORKS

As the excavation works at Church Street come to a close, we are now in a position to provide a more complete budget for post excavation works. The costs for the production of the assessment report are unchanged from my letter of 14th December, but I have attached an updated breakdown to include finds and environmental processing. The costs have been broken down into the production of the archive assessment report, finds processing, environmental processing, and specialist finds reports.

The costs for specialist reports remain tentative at this time. It is anticipated that individual reports will be needed for Medieval pottery, Post Medieval pottery, wood, ceramic building material, glass, and animal bone. As soon as the finds have been processed I will contact the relevant specialists for costings so we can agree to a set budget.

It is important to note that there will also be a further requirement for publication of the results, most likely in a relevant local journal. The assessment report produced will identify materials for further study and suggest an appropriate programme for further publication. I cannot provide a specific budget for these works until I have received the necessary feedback on the assessment report from English Heritage, but I would suggest these works will cost somewhere in the region of £20000-45000.

The attached costs exclude VAT but include all expenses. Upon completion of the fieldworks an initial 50% of the assessment report budget and the entirety of the finds and environmental processing budgets will be invoiced. The final 50% of the report costs will be invoiced upon the completion of the excavation assessment report.

I enclose a copy of our standard terms and conditions. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any queries, I look forward to hearing from you.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

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Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 08 Feb 2008 16:29:55 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

There were some slight changes to our excavation schedule this week. Instead of doing a middle Zone 2 and a southern Zone 3, we have split up the remaining site area into eastern and western zones. This will allow constant machine access to the site. The eastern zone is larger and so should take approximately the same time as Zone 2, and the smaller western zone should be able to be completed in the time allotted Zone 3. We are currently approximately 75% completed the eastern area and so remain about a day behind schedule, but we will not be needing the contingency for this area.

Archaeologically, we have been excavating a series of pits. The pits to the north are smaller and filled with rubbish associated with the Medieval and Post Medieval buildings fronting the church. As we move further south we are encountering considerably larger pits that may represent the Medieval quarrying of brickearth deposits. We also encountered two wells, one of which contained fragments of a wooden barrel likely dating to the Medieval period preserved in the bottom. A third deep pit looks like another attempt at well construction that was abandoned before completion.

We have met with the Portway Primary School and are planning a day of site visits, either late this week or the following. The visits will include a brief look at the site, a discussion of what makes up the archaeological record, and some handling of artefacts. The students will cycle through in small groups throughout the day. The exact details of the visits will be finalised early next week.

On a administration note, my accounts department informed me that our initial invoice for Zone 1 is now overdue. We've a number of equipment suppliers for the project that will have invoices due in the coming weeks. If you could have a look to ensure the invoice has been received and give me an idea when we can expect payment it would be greatly appreciated.
Please let me know if you have any questions or comments on the above.

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

--
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Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 01 Feb 2008 16:44:48 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

An admittedly longer update on the state of works on site. The site has now been stripped to the archaeological horizon to about half way through Zone Two, except for an area of hardstanding in front of the gates to allow continued machine access. Works in this area have experienced some minor delays due to excessive rain, staff illness, and some slight delays associated with spoil removal, but I will endeavour to get things back on schedule next week. Work in this Zone is scheduled to continue for another 1.5 weeks.

We have also stripped a bucket width along the eastern edge of the site. This has revealed more small pits and one huge pit, c. 5m across, which may be where the natural brickearth has been quarried. The southernmost 10-15m of this strip does not appear to contain any archaeological features at this stage, it is unclear whether this trend continues across the rest of the southern site area.

Today we had visits from GLAAS, an EH finds specialist, and our own environmental advisor. All are happy with the current progress on site. There are a few minor tasks GLAAS have requested on the area of Zone 1 that will be completed Monday morning, primarily sampling of deposits, but after this time the entire area can be signed off. No further visits will be required until the completion of Zone 2.

Our outreach officer Lorna Richardson has been in contact with Portway Primary School, just around the corner from the site, in setting up a series of visits for year three students. This is still early stages and Lorna will be meeting with a representative of the school next week to discuss some options. I will have a better idea at the end of next week what types of activities have been proposed.

We are just finalising the draft of the evaluation report today, so I will send this out next week for your comment. I have attached a quick summary of the archaeology of Zone 1 written by our field officer. This outlines briefly the buildings and features encountered in this area. I have also attached our invoice for the excavation works of Zone 2 (hard copy to follow in post). If you could forward this to your finance department it would be greatly appreciated.

Sorry this summary is such a long one! Things are really picking up on site as we are getting into the area of more substantial archaeology. Let me know if you have any questions on the above or any problems with the attached documents.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
[redacted]m

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Church Street Archaeological update v2.pdf	**Content-Type:** application/pdf **Content-Encoding:** base64

Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 25 Jan 2008 09:59:00 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

Another quick update on the progress of works at the end of the second week of excavation. I'm pleased to say we are running on schedule and will be finished the excavation of Zone 1 by the end of the day. There may be some minor recording to complete first thing Monday morning, but we will definitely not be using the contingency budget for this. I've asked my field officer to prepare a short summary of the archaeological results from Zone 1, and will send this through to you next week as soon as it is completed.

Representatives of GLAAS made a visit to site this week to monitor the works. They were pleased with the results thus far and are happy for us to continue on the current trajectory. We will also be arranging a visit from an environmental specialist next week to ensure our sampling is focused solely on those areas where it is most beneficial.

The machine is currently clearing Zone 2, so we will be able to start full excavation on Monday. We will need to ensure that a load of spoil is removed early next week or there may be some minor delays as the machine moves spoil away from the new excavation area. Keith is currently on top of this and I trust he will have it resolved as soon as possible.

I'm happy for you to use any of the information or pictures I've provided to date on your website. Please give me a call if you have any questions on the above.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
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--
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Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 18 Jan 2008 13:10:03 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Hi Dave,

Here is a brief update of the progress on site after the first week of full excavation. I will request an interim statement from our field officer at the completion of Zone 1 next week, in the meantime the following serves as a brief discussion of how the archaeological works are shaping up.

Full excavation started this week with the area fronting Church Street (the Georgian(?) building). We are currently approximately halfway completed the excavation of Zone 1, meaning we are on schedule for completion of this area by the end of next week.. The last walls of the building are continuing to be exposed and recorded. Early next week we hope to be removing the walls and concrete beams by machine to clean and record any surviving archaeological deposits below, thus finishing work in this zone.

There were some interesting features recorded in the northwest site corner where earlier deposits had not been destroyed by the construction of the building. A pit was excavated in this area containing a lovely bit of tile likely dating to the Early Post Medieval or Late Medieval period. Our efforts have otherwise been focussed on excavating the basements of the Georgian building which appears to have been subject to a number of modifications throughout its lifetime. (I include this for the sake of interest, it does not in any way effect the schedule of excavation!).

The geotechnical pits looking at the depths of previous piles were completed this week. As these works were limited to areas where archaeology had already been destroyed no further contact with GLAAS was required. The works were monitored by a member of our field staff without incident.
In other business I have attached a letter from GLAAS to Newham Council outlining the acceptance of our methodology for the mitigation works. Our outreach coordinator, Lorna Richardson, will also be in touch this afternoon with some possible angles for community outreach within the project.

Please let me know if you have any questions of the above.

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

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Part 1.3	**Content-Description:** "AVG certification" **Content-Type:** text/plain

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Sunil Sahadevan
Regeneration and Development
London Borough of Newham
[redacted]

Your Ref: 06/01707/FUL

Our Ref: LAG 25/402

Contact: David Divers

Direct Tel: [redacted]
Direct Fax

[redacted]

15 January 2008

RECEIVED
17 JAN 2008

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990;
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 16

Dear Mr Sahadevan

Development at: 48 Church Street, Stratford E15 3HX
Application No. 06/01707/FUL

Approval of Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

I wrote previously recommending the approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at the above site (8 November 2007). The archaeological evaluation by LA Archaeology revealed the extensive remains of earlier buildings, and evidence of occupation from the medieval period which is certainly of local significance.

Archaeological excavation is therefore required to mitigate the impact of the approved redevelopment on these significant remains. I have now received a Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation, also prepared by LP Archaeology, which outlines the mitigation. I recommend approval of these proposals which accord with English Heritage guidelines. I will monitor the works on behalf of the Borough, unless you do not wish me to do so.

Following completion of the fieldwork, and a post-excavation report produced which will identify the significance of the results of the excavation, and make proposals for analysis and publication of the results. I therefore advise that the conditions will not have been satisfied, and should not be discharged until all works are complete and the programme of analysis leading to publication has been agreed.

However, there is no reason why development works should not continue in areas of the site where archaeological excavation fieldwork has been completed, as this will be in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation.

[redacted]
Telephone [redacted] *Facsimile* [redacted]

Please note that English Heritage operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you need further information or assistance. This response relates solely to archaeological issues.

Yours sincerely

David Divers
Archaeological Advisor
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

cc Andrew Dufton LP Archaeology

[redacted]

Please note that English Heritage operates an access to information policy. Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available

Subject: Re: Church Street
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 11 Jan 2008 16:32:50 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Hi Dave,

Sorry for the delay in response, we've been having some problems with our servers this afternoon so access to email has been intermittent at best. All is now resolved (thankfully!).

I'm happy to provide a quick progress report after our week of enabling works, and think it would be ideal to send a similar report each Friday to keep you informed. The following is a brief update as the enabling works are pretty straightforward, but as more significant works are undertaken I will give a more detailed account of what is happening, archaeologically speaking.

I have had confirmation from GLAAS that they have accepted our proposed methodology, and the East London advisor is likely to make a site visit end of next week to look into the progress of the works. The initial clearing of the rubble has been going smoothly. We have successfully cleared Zone 1, which means our full team will be on site first thing Monday morning to start excavations in this area as scheduled. Zone 2 has also been cleared, with the spoil remaining on site currently stockpiled in Zone 3 to the south. This area will require some additional cleaning but this can occur concurrently with excavation in the first two zones. I've attached a figure approximately illustrating the three areas.

Mark I understand that you will need to be looking at the depths of existing piles on the site. As this is not included in the scope of works approved by GLAAS we will need to be sure archaeological deposits are not disturbed in the process. I'll give you a call first thing Monday morning and we can discuss ways to get the works done ASAP without requiring any additional GLAAS involvement.

Please let me know if you have any questions of the above.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

David Culliton wrote:

> Hi Andy, Matt & Guy
>
> Please can I ask one of you for a very brief progress report after our first week's work. Apologies for the scattergun approach, but I'm not quite sure which of you I need to contact in the first instance!
>
> As you might imagine I am contending with a very nervous client team from a cost and time perspective, so anything I can impart (particularly good news) will be gratefully received.
>
> Actually, it might be worth it if you could send me an email summarising the weeks work on each Friday for the duration. I'm sure you will keep us informed of anything significant if it arises in any event.
>
> Regards
>
> Dave
>
> Dave Culliton
>
> Pre-Construction Manager
>
> Bugler Developments Ltd
>
> Bugler House

[redacted]

Rickmansworth

Herts

[redacted]

Tel: [redacted]

Fax: [redacted]

Bugler Developments Limited, [redacted], Rickmansworth, Herts. [redacted]

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- Release Date: 11/01/2008 10:19

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Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

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Version: 7.5.516 / Virus Database: 269.19.1/1219 - Release Date: 11/01/2008 10:19

Excavation Zones.pdf	**Content-Type:** application/pdf **Content-Encoding:** base64

Part 1.3	**Content-Description:** "AVG certification" **Content-Type:** text/plain **Content-Encoding:** quoted-printable

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RECEIVED
09 JAN 2008

L-P Archaeology
The Truman Brewery
91 Brick Lane
London
E1 6QL

7th January 2008

For the attention of Andy Dufton

Dear Andy

48 Church Street, London, E15 3HX

Further to your quotation dated 14th December 2007 and the subsequent issue of your "Written Scheme of Investigation", we confirm our instructions for you to proceed with the scope of works contained in these documents.

Yours sincerely

DAVID I CULLITON
Pre-Construction Manager
[redacted]

ENGLISH HERITAGE

RECEIVED
11 NOV

Sunil Sahadevan
Regeneration and Development
London Borough of Newham
[redacted]

Your Ref: 06/01707/FUL

Our Ref: LAG 25/402

Contact: David Divers

Direct Tel: 020 7973-3748
Direct Fax 020 7973 3792

david.divers@english-heritage.org.uk

08 November 2007

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990;
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 16

Dear Mr Sahadevan

Development at: 48 Church Street, Stratford E15 3HX
Application No. 06/01707/FUL

Approval of Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

I have now received a copy of the specification for an archaeological evaluation at the above site prepared by LP Archaeology. This accords with English Heritage guidelines and fulfils the requirement for a Written Scheme of Investigation. I will monitor the works on behalf of the Borough, unless you do not wish me to do so.

Should significant archaeological remains be revealed during the evaluation, further archaeological fieldwork may be required to mitigate the impact of development. I therefore recommend that the conditions will not have been satisfied until the fieldwork has been completed and the need for any further work assessed.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you need further information or assistance. This response relates solely to archaeological issues.

Yours sincerely



David Divers
Archaeological Advisor
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

cc Andrew Dufton LP Archaeology

[redacted]

Please note that English Heritage operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available

Subject: RE: Church Street- Specialist Budget
From: "David Culliton" [redacted]
Date: Mon, 2 Jun 2008 10:01:21 +0100
To: [redacted]

Andy

Please proceed with the finds assessment works.

Regards

Dave

Dave Culliton

Pre-Construction Manager

Bugler Developments Ltd
Bugler House
[redacted]
Rickmansworth
Herts
[redacted]

Tel: [redacted]
Fax: [redacted]

www.bugler.co.uk

-----Original Message-----
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Sent: 23 May 2008 13:12
To: David Culliton
Subject: Church Street- Specialist Budget

Hi Dave,

Some good news! After a meeting with English Heritage yesterday, I am now able to finalise the budget for specialist assessment of the finds from Church Street (please see attached, a hard copy follows in post).

The figure is a little higher than originally estimated as I've tried to pile on more work at this stage to lessen the load for the final analysis.

I'd estimate all the assessment should be completed by mid-July. The reports will then be sent to English Heritage, who will comment on the need for further analysis. As an outcome of our meeting yesterday, we have agreed that instead of issuing a full assessment report for the excavations followed by a second report containing the analysis, we will roll this all into a single report (this should save some time, and will help reduce the costs at the publication stage).

As soon as I've a letter from you accepting these costs, I'll be able to send out the material. If possible I'd like to do this next week, as I'll be working in Italy for the first half of June, and also most of July (definitely one of the bigger perks of the job!). Please give me a

call if you have any questions.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F:
www.lparchaeology.com

Bugler Developments Limited, [redacted], Rickmansworth, Herts. [redacted]

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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WWW.LPARCHAEOLOGY.COM F+ 44 (0)20 7691 7245

AD-DC-0628L-L5

David Culliton
Bugler Developments Ltd
Bugler House
[redacted]
Rickmansworth
Herts [redacted]

BY EMAIL
AND BY POST

Friday, 23 May 2008

Dear Dave

RE: 48 CHURCH STREET SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

The processing of the finds is now completed and a post excavation strategy has been agreed with English Heritage for the site, the budget for specialist assessment of finds can now be finalised. Individual specialists have been approached to examine the pottery, animal bone, worked stone, ceramic building material, metal, leather, glass, flint, wood, and clay pipes. The assessment of finds will include the quantification of the materials, as well as comment on the suitability of the material for further analysis.

The fee for these works will be [redacted]. I have not provided a breakdown of costs according to find type or the day rates of individual specialists, but this information can be provided if you require.

It is important to note that some of the finds assemblages will most certainly require further analysis before the production of a final publication. I have instructed the specialists to go into as much detail as possible at this stage, as this should reduce the amount of work required in future. Costs for analysis work will be provided after the completion of the assessment report.

These costs exclude VAT but include all expenses. I enclose a copy of our standard terms and conditions. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any queries, I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Dufton
Archaeological Consultant

CAMBRIDGE [redacted] T+44 (0)1223 423 969 CHESTER [redacted]

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Subject: Finds Analysis
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 27 Jun 2008 15:11:45 +0100
To: David Culliton [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Hi Dave,

Just a quick update on the finds analysis. The finds have all been shipped to the necessary specialists and reports will be coming in over the next month. With these reports we will be able to get a better idea of costings for further works. I hope to have all the outstanding budget resolved by the early fall.

Please find attached the latest invoice for analysis costs (hard copy follows in the post). Also it has been brought to my attention that an earlier invoice for the last of the fieldwork and finds processing costs remains outstanding (invoice number 956, 29/2/2008). Could you possibly look into this and let me know when we can expect a payment?

Many thanks in advance and enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

991.pdf	**Content-Type:** application/pdf **Content-Encoding:** base64

Subject: 48 Church Road, West Ham: Archaeological excavation
From: "DIVERS, David" [redacted]
Date: Fri, 18 Apr 2008 18:09:43 +0100
To: "Sunil Sahadevan" [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Sunil

Development at: 48 Church Street, [redacted]
Planning No. 06/01707/FUL

I write to confirm the archaeological excavation fieldwork at the above site has now been completed. The excavation work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation which I recommended for approval in my letter date to Newham 15 January 2008. I monitored the archaeological fieldwork which was completed in accordance with the WSI.

I therefore have no archaeological objections to the continuation of development works as this is also in accordance with the WSI. However I continue to recommend that the archaeological condition is not fully discharged until the programme of post excavation work has been completed. I will write again when the post-excavation assessment report has been completed. This report will outline the analysis and publication proposals required to complete the archaeological programme of work.

Please get back to me if you require any further information.

Regards

David

David Divers
Archaeology Advisor

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
English Heritage
[redacted]

Please see our website: http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8900

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Subject: 48 Church Street
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 28 Mar 2008 15:34:20 +0000
To: "DIVERS, David" [redacted]

Hi David,

I hope you've enjoyed your time away. Some time to relax before returning to a swamped desk.

As you know, the works on the Church Street site have now concluded and we are underway with the processing of the finds and enviro. Please see attached for the enviro sampling programme provided by Mike Allen after his site visit. We are currently sourcing specialists to deal with the finds (the basic processing was completed in our Cambridge compound), and I will be sure to send you CVs of the specialists as they become available for your approval.

In the meantime, the client is eager to confirm to the council that they have completed the fieldwork requirements of the archaeological condition, and that the project has moved to the post excavation stage. Is it possible to get a letter from you outlining this for the client to pass on to the council?

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F:
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AEA032.1 report.doc	**Content-Type:** application/msword **Content-Encoding:** base64

Part 1.3	**Content-Description:** "AVG certification" **Content-Type:** text/plain **Content-Encoding:** quoted-printable

Subject: Newham Recorder
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Thu, 06 Mar 2008 14:07:49 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Hi Dave,

You'll be pleaed to know the Newham Recorder has published a story in this week's edition discussing the outreach and archaeology at West Ham. I've attached a scan of the article, but you may want to pick up hard copies from the Costcutter by the site to send on to One Housing Group.

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 29 Feb 2008 16:38:06 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

At last, the final of the weekly updates! After a smooth couple of days of spoil removal we were able to get extra staff on site this week, and all site works have been completed by the end of this afternoon. We have spoken to English Heritage, who made a site visit earlier this week, and they have signed off the remainder of the site. Our staff will be back on Monday morning to clean tools and pack up our site supplies, finds, and environmental samples. I expect that after Monday afternoon we will no longer have any materials stored in the site accomodation.

The last strip of the site didn't reveal anything of exceptional archaeological interest. Near the entrance gate we discovered yet more large quarry pits with a few linear features further to the south. There were also some extremely large dark deposits, but as these were thought to be modern EH agreed we could proceed without full excavation. Overall the last excavation area was much as we have come to expect, given our knowledge of the rest of the site.

The press release for the school site visits was presented to the Newham Recorder, who have prepared a piece about the site. I will let you know when we have confirmation of what date this will appear. We are still finalising details of a brief radio discussion of the outreach, but this has taken a back seat this week as we were concentrating on finishing all site works. I will keep you posted on this.

From this point the project moves into the Post Excavation phase. As per my letter of last week, I've attached an invoice for the initial 50% of post excavation costs (a hard copy follows in post). There will be a fair amount of processing and specialist work over the coming months as we try to get the material up to the required assessment level. I'll update you on these works as they progress, but on a monthly basis for fear of flooding your inbox with emails about washing, sorting, and bagging pottery. (the behind-the-scenes life of a commercial archaeologist!)

Please be in touch if you have any questions or comments on the above.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
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956.pdf	**Content-Type:** application/pdf **Content-Encoding:** base64

Part 1.3	**Content-Description:** "AVG certification" **Content-Type:** text/plain

Content-Encoding: quoted-printable

Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Thu, 21 Feb 2008 17:22:26 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

As I will be out of the office tomorrow and Monday, the weekly update comes a day early this week. Works have been moving along smoothly this week. We have finished the eastern site area, and are finishing up the central site area. The southern area has been stripped, leaving approximately 30m x 7m of site still to be cleared in the west. We have continued to uncover large pits in the central site area, with a series of linear features (ditches) running along the southern site boundary. We also identified a timber slot structure of some variety in the southern corner of the site. I've attached a photo of the pits in the central site area taken earlier this week.

I have put together a final budget for finds and environmental processing, attached (hard copy to follow in post). As the finds are processed I will be able to quantify the size of the assemblage and source the relevant specialists. I hope to be able to provide the final costs for specialist reports by mid-March. Can you please confirm that the updated finds/enviro processing costs are acceptable.

Please let me know if you have any further questions on the above.

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

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LONDON E1 6QL [redacted]
WWW.LPARCHAEOLOGY.COM [redacted]

David Culliton
Bugler Developments Ltd
Bugler House
[redacted]
Rickmansworth
Herts [redacted]

BY EMAIL
AND BY POST

Thursday, 21 February 2008

Dear Dave

RE: 48 CHURCH STREET POST EXCAVATION WORKS

As the excavation works at Church Street come to a close, we are now in a position to provide a more complete budget for post excavation works. The costs for the production of the assessment report are unchanged from my letter of 14th December, but I have attached an updated breakdown to include finds and environmental processing. The costs have been broken down into the production of the archive assessment report, finds processing, environmental processing, and specialist finds reports.

The costs for specialist reports remain tentative at this time. It is anticipated that individual reports will be needed for Medieval pottery, Post Medieval pottery, wood, ceramic building material, glass, and animal bone. As soon as the finds have been processed I will contact the relevant specialists for costings so we can agree to a set budget.

It is important to note that there will also be a further requirement for publication of the results, most likely in a relevant local journal. The assessment report produced will identify materials for further study and suggest an appropriate programme for further publication. I cannot provide a specific budget for these works until I have received the necessary feedback on the assessment report from English Heritage, but I would suggest these works will cost somewhere in the region of [redacted]

The attached costs exclude VAT but include all expenses. Upon completion of the fieldworks an initial 50% of the assessment report budget and the entirety of the finds and environmental processing budgets will be invoiced. The final 50% of the report costs will be invoiced upon the completion of the excavation assessment report.

I enclose a copy of our standard terms and conditions. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any queries, I look forward to hearing from you.

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

The Truman Brewery 91 Brick Lane

LONDON E1 6QL [redacted]

WWW.LPARCHAEOLOGY.COM [redacted]

Yours sincerely

Andrew Dufton
Archaeological Consultant

[redacted]

CAMBRIDGE [redacted]

[redacted]

CHESTER [redacted]

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Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 08 Feb 2008 16:29:55 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

There were some slight changes to our excavation schedule this week. Instead of doing a middle Zone 2 and a southern Zone 3, we have split up the remaining site area into eastern and western zones. This will allow constant machine access to the site. The eastern zone is larger and so should take approximately the same time as Zone 2, and the smaller western zone should be able to be completed in the time allotted Zone 3. We are currently approximately 75% completed the eastern area and so remain about a day behind schedule, but we will not be needing the contingency for this area.

Archaeologically, we have been excavating a series of pits. The pits to the north are smaller and filled with rubbish associated with the Medieval and Post Medieval buildings fronting the church. As we move further south we are encountering considerably larger pits that may represent the Medieval quarrying of brickearth deposits. We also encountered two wells, one of which contained fragments of a wooden barrel likely dating to the Medieval period preserved in the bottom. A third deep pit looks like another attempt at well construction that was abandoned before completion.

We have met with the Portway Primary School and are planning a day of site visits, either late this week or the following. The visits will include a brief look at the site, a discussion of what makes up the archaeological record, and some handling of artefacts. The students will cycle through in small groups throughout the day. The exact details of the visits will be finalised early next week.

On a administration note, my accounts department informed me that our initial invoice for Zone 1 is now overdue. We've a number of equipment suppliers for the project that will have invoices due in the coming weeks. If you could have a look to ensure the invoice has been received and give me an idea when we can expect payment it would be greatly appreciated.
Please let me know if you have any questions or comments on the above.

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

--
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Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 01 Feb 2008 16:44:48 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

An admittedly longer update on the state of works on site. The site has now been stripped to the archaeological horizon to about half way through Zone Two, except for an area of hardstanding in front of the gates to allow continued machine access. Works in this area have experienced some minor delays due to excessive rain, staff illness, and some slight delays associated with spoil removal, but I will endeavour to get things back on schedule next week. Work in this Zone is scheduled to continue for another 1.5 weeks.

We have also stripped a bucket width along the eastern edge of the site. This has revealed more small pits and one huge pit, c. 5m across, which may be where the natural brickearth has been quarried. The southernmost 10-15m of this strip does not appear to contain any archaeological features at this stage, it is unclear whether this trend continues across the rest of the southern site area.

Today we had visits from GLAAS, an EH finds specialist, and our own environmental advisor. All are happy with the current progress on site. There are a few minor tasks GLAAS have requested on the area of Zone 1 that will be completed Monday morning, primarily sampling of deposits, but after this time the entire area can be signed off. No further visits will be required until the completion of Zone 2.

Our outreach officer Lorna Richardson has been in contact with Portway Primary School, just around the corner from the site, in setting up a series of visits for year three students. This is still early stages and Lorna will be meeting with a representative of the school next week to discuss some options. I will have a better idea at the end of next week what types of activities have been proposed.

We are just finalising the draft of the evaluation report today, so I will send this out next week for your comment. I have attached a quick summary of the archaeology of Zone 1 written by our field officer. This outlines briefly the buildings and features encountered in this area. I have also attached our invoice for the excavation works of Zone 2 (hard copy to follow in post). If you could forward this to your finance department it would be greatly appreciated.

Sorry this summary is such a long one! Things are really picking up on site as we are getting into the area of more substantial archaeology. Let me know if you have any questions on the above or any problems with the attached documents.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
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Church Street Archaeological update v2.pdf	**Content-Type:** application/pdf **Content-Encoding:** base64

Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 25 Jan 2008 09:59:00 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

Another quick update on the progress of works at the end of the second week of excavation. I'm pleased to say we are running on schedule and will be finished the excavation of Zone 1 by the end of the day. There may be some minor recording to complete first thing Monday morning, but we will definitely not be using the contingency budget for this. I've asked my field officer to prepare a short summary of the archaeological results from Zone 1, and will send this through to you next week as soon as it is completed.

Representatives of GLAAS made a visit to site this week to monitor the works. They were pleased with the results thus far and are happy for us to continue on the current trajectory. We will also be arranging a visit from an environmental specialist next week to ensure our sampling is focused solely on those areas where it is most beneficial.

The machine is currently clearing Zone 2, so we will be able to start full excavation on Monday. We will need to ensure that a load of spoil is removed early next week or there may be some minor delays as the machine moves spoil away from the new excavation area. Keith is currently on top of this and I trust he will have it resolved as soon as possible.

I'm happy for you to use any of the information or pictures I've provided to date on your website. Please give me a call if you have any questions on the above.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

--
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Subject: 48 Church Street- Weekly Update
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 18 Jan 2008 13:10:03 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Hi Dave,

Here is a brief update of the progress on site after the first week of full excavation. I will request an interim statement from our field officer at the completion of Zone 1 next week, in the meantime the following serves as a brief discussion of how the archaeological works are shaping up.

Full excavation started this week with the area fronting Church Street (the Georgian(?) building). We are currently approximately halfway completed the excavation of Zone 1, meaning we are on schedule for completion of this area by the end of next week.. The last walls of the building are continuing to be exposed and recorded. Early next week we hope to be removing the walls and concrete beams by machine to clean and record any surviving archaeological deposits below, thus finishing work in this zone.

There were some interesting features recorded in the northwest site corner where earlier deposits had not been destroyed by the construction of the building. A pit was excavated in this area containing a lovely bit of tile likely dating to the Early Post Medieval or Late Medieval period. Our efforts have otherwise been focussed on excavating the basements of the Georgian building which appears to have been subject to a number of modifications throughout its lifetime. (I include this for the sake of interest, it does not in any way effect the schedule of excavation!).

The geotechnical pits looking at the depths of previous piles were completed this week. As these works were limited to areas where archaeology had already been destroyed no further contact with GLAAS was required. The works were monitored by a member of our field staff without incident.
In other business I have attached a letter from GLAAS to Newham Council outlining the acceptance of our methodology for the mitigation works. Our outreach coordinator, Lorna Richardson, will also be in touch this afternoon with some possible angles for community outreach within the project.

Please let me know if you have any questions of the above.

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
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ENGLISH HERITAGE

Sunil Sahadevan
Regeneration and Development
[redacted]

Your Ref: 06/01707/FUL

Our Ref: LAG 25/402

Contact: David Divers

Direct Tel: [redacted]
Direct Fax

[redacted]

15 January 2008



TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990;
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 16

Dear Mr Sahadevan

Development at: 48 Church Street, Stratford E15 3HX
Application No. 06/01707/FUL

Approval of Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

I wrote previously recommending the approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at the above site (8 November 2007). The archaeological evaluation by LA Archaeology revealed the extensive remains of earlier buildings, and evidence of occupation from the medieval period which is certainly of local significance.

Archaeological excavation is therefore required to mitigate the impact of the approved redevelopment on these significant remains. I have now received a Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation, also prepared by LP Archaeology, which outlines the mitigation. I recommend approval of these proposals which accord with English Heritage guidelines. I will monitor the works on behalf of the Borough, unless you do not wish me to do so.

Following completion of the fieldwork, and a post-excavation report produced which will identify the significance of the results of the excavation, and make proposals for analysis and publication of the results. I therefore advise that the conditions will not have been satisfied, and should not be discharged until all works are complete and the programme of analysis leading to publication has been agreed.

However, there is no reason why development works should not continue in areas of the site where archaeological excavation fieldwork has been completed, as this will be in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation.

[redacted]

Please note that English Heritage operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you need further information or assistance. This response relates solely to archaeological issues.

Yours sincerely

David Divers
Archaeological Advisor
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

cc Andrew Dufton LP Archaeology

[redacted]

Please note that English Heritage operates an access to information policy. Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available

Subject: Re: Church Street
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Date: Fri, 11 Jan 2008 16:32:50 +0000
To: David Culliton [redacted]

Hi Dave,

Sorry for the delay in response, we've been having some problems with our servers this afternoon so access to email has been intermittent at best. All is now resolved (thankfully!).

I'm happy to provide a quick progress report after our week of enabling works, and think it would be ideal to send a similar report each Friday to keep you informed. The following is a brief update as the enabling works are pretty straightforward, but as more significant works are undertaken I will give a more detailed account of what is happening, archaeologically speaking.

I have had confirmation from GLAAS that they have accepted our proposed methodology, and the East London advisor is likely to make a site visit end of next week to look into the progress of the works. The initial clearing of the rubble has been going smoothly. We have successfully cleared Zone 1, which means our full team will be on site first thing Monday morning to start excavations in this area as scheduled. Zone 2 has also been cleared, with the spoil remaining on site currently stockpiled in Zone 3 to the south. This area will require some additional cleaning but this can occur concurrently with excavation in the first two zones. I've attached a figure approximately illustrating the three areas.

Mark I understand that you will need to be looking at the depths of existing piles on the site. As this is not included in the scope of works approved by GLAAS we will need to be sure archaeological deposits are not disturbed in the process. I'll give you a call first thing Monday morning and we can discuss ways to get the works done ASAP without requiring any additional GLAAS involvement.

Please let me know if you have any questions of the above.

Enjoy your weekend,

Andy

David Culliton wrote:

> Hi Andy, Matt & Guy
>
> Please can I ask one of you for a very brief progress report after our first week's work. Apologies for the scattergun approach, but I'm not quite sure which of you I need to contact in the first instance!
>
> As you might imagine I am contending with a very nervous client team from a cost and time perspective, so anything I can impart (particularly good news) will be gratefully received.
>
> Actually, it might be worth it if you could send me an email summarising the weeks work on each Friday for the duration. I'm sure you will keep us informed of anything significant if it arises in any event.
>
> Regards
>
> Dave
>
> Dave Culliton
>
> Pre-Construction Manager
>
> Bugler Developments Ltd
>
> Bugler House

[redacted]

Rickmansworth

Herts

[redacted]

Tel: [redacted]

[redacted]

Bugler Developments Limited, [redacted] Rickmansworth, Herts. [redacted]

Registered in England - No. 1577251

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- Release Date: 11/01/2008 10:19

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Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
[redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

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Excavation Zones.pdf	**Content-Type:** application/pdf **Content-Encoding:** base64

Part 1.3	**Content-Description:** "AVG certification" **Content-Type:** text/plain **Content-Encoding:** quoted-printable

BUGLER
developments
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BUGLER HOUSE, [redacted] RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS, [redacted] TEL: [redacted] • FAX: [redacted] e-mail: [redacted] website: www.bugler.co.uk

RECEIVED
09 JAN 2008

L-P Archaeology
The Truman Brewery
91 Brick Lane
London
E1 6QL

7th January 2008

For the attention of Andy Dufton

Dear Andy

48 Church Street, London, E15 3HX

Further to your quotation dated 14th December 2007 and the subsequent issue of your "Written Scheme of Investigation", we confirm our instructions for you to proceed with the scope of works contained in these documents.

Yours sincerely

DAVID I CULLITON
Pre-Construction Manager
[redacted]

ENGLISH HERITAGE

RECEIVED
11 NOV

Sunil Sahadevan
Regeneration and Development
London Borough of Newham
[redacted]

Your Ref: 06/01707/FUL

Our Ref: LAG 25/402

Contact: David Divers

Direct Tel:
Direct Fax [redacted]

[redacted]

08 November 2007

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990;
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 16

Dear Mr Sahadevan

Development at: 48 Church Street, Stratford E15 3HX
Application No. 06/01707/FUL

Approval of Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

I have now received a copy of the specification for an archaeological evaluation at the above site prepared by LP Archaeology. This accords with English Heritage guidelines and fulfils the requirement for a Written Scheme of Investigation. I will monitor the works on behalf of the Borough, unless you do not wish me to do so.

Should significant archaeological remains be revealed during the evaluation, further archaeological fieldwork may be required to mitigate the impact of development. I therefore recommend that the conditions will not have been satisfied until the fieldwork has been completed and the need for any further work assessed.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you need further information or assistance. This response relates solely to archaeological issues.

Yours sincerely



David Divers
Archaeological Advisor
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

cc Andrew Dufton LP Archaeology

[redacted]

Please note that English Heritage operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available

BUGLER developments Ltd

[redacted], RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS, [redacted] TEL: [redacted] • FAX: [redacted] e-mail: homes@bugler.co.uk website: www.bugler.co.uk

L-P Archaeology
The Truman Brewery
91 Brick Lane
London
E1 6QL

12th September 2007

FAO: Andrew Dufton

RECEIVED
13 SEP [illegible]

Dear Andy

RE: 48 Church Street, West Ham

Thanks for our letter dated 5th September 2007 which contains your proposals for the archaeological fieldwork.

We would be grateful if you would proceed with the works as described in your proposals.

We would be grateful if you could keep us informed of any developments in this matter as they arise.

Please liaise with our Contracts Manager, [redacted] on [redacted] regarding timescales and access for your works.

Yours sincerely

DAVID I. CULLITON
Pre-Construction Manager
[redacted]

NHBC constructionline exor ACCREDITED CONTRACTOR INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Directors: T.P. BUGLER A.T. BUGLER D.P. BUGLER P.D. HILL M. SEATON M.J. KING
Registered in England No. 1577251 VAT No. [redacted] Registered with the National House Builders Council No. 42,238
Registered Office: [redacted]

David Culliton wrote:

Andy

Thanks for the additional info.

Please proceed with the works as outlined in your original quotation dated 5/9/07 i.e LPA to supply machine and driver.

I would appreciate it if you could keep me posted with any news or developments as we proceed towards the fieldwork phase.

Regards

Dave

-----Original Message-----
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
Sent: 07 September 2007 13:11
To: David Culliton
Subject: Re: Church Street

Dave,

The quote included [redacted] for 5 days machine hire. I have revised my previous letter to reflect these changes (see attached). Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Regards,

Andy

David Culliton wrote:

Andy

I have just come across this desktop study which was carried out by MOLAS.

It concludes that trial pits should be dug and monitored by a qualified person.

It doesn't appear that MOLAS referred to GLAAS though.

Do you have any comment on this and does it change anything with regard to the way we will proceed?

Regards

Dave

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: 31 August 2007 16:48
To: David Culliton
Subject: Message from KMBT_C450

Bugler Developments Limited, [redacted]

Registered in England - No. 1577251

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15:18

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY
The Truman Brewery 91 Brick Lane
LONDON E1 6QL T+44 (0)20 7770 6045
WWW.LPARCHAEOLOGY.COM [redacted]

AD-DC-0628L-L2

David Cuilton
Bugler Developments Ltd
Bugler House
[redacted]
Rickmansworth
Herts [redacted]

BY POST

Friday, 07 September 2007

Dear David

RE: CHURCH STREET

Thanks for providing the site information and demolition timetable. As I mentioned in my email of 29th August, I have spoken to English Heritage and it is agreed that four 15m trenches will suffice for evaluation. This can take place post demolition although the grubbing out of foundations should not be carried out until the archaeological works have taken place.

Please find attached our revised costs for the archaeological evaluation not including machine hire. This quote does not include any security fencing around the trenches. There is a possibility that the trenches will need to be stepped for health and safety reasons. If shoring is required this will also be in addition to the quote provided.

Our costs include basic finds/artefact reports and environmental sampling. However we usually suggest a contingency in case of finds which may require specialist treatment, such as waterlogged remains. This contingency would only ever be implemented with your prior agreement.

The costs exclude VAT but include all expenses. If accepted we will bill the first 50% on instruction and the final 50% on production of the report. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any queries, I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Dufton
Archaeological Consultant

[redacted]

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developments
Ltd

[redacted] RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS, [redacted] TEL: [redacted] • FAX: [redacted] e-mail: [redacted] website: www.bugler.co.uk

L-P Archaeology
The Truman Brewery
91 Brick Lane
London
E1 6QL

RECEIVED
21 AUG 2007

For the attention of Janine Young

Dear Janine

48 Church Street, London, E15 3HX

Further to our recent telephone conversation, we enclose details of the above site.

We would be grateful for your fee proposal to assist in discharging Planning Condition 7, which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.

On the site at Balaam Street, you provided us with a Desk Based Assessment and took on the role of liaison with English Heritage. We suggest that this would also be an appropriate brief for this project.

We would be grateful for your proposal by 24th August 2007.

If you have any queries regarding the above, please contact the writer.

Yours sincerely

DAVID I CULLITON
Pre-Construction Manager
[redacted]

Enc; Architects A3 drawings
Site Investigation Report – January 2007
Photo Sheets
Planning Approval Document

David Culliton

From: Sunil.Sahadevan[redacted]
Sent: 13 March 2007 10:47
To: Bobbennet[redacted]
Subject: Draft decision notice 48 Church Street

As requested.

Newham

FULL PLANNING PERMISSION APPROVAL

Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995

Please see notes at the end of this notice

Applicant	Agent
Community Housing Group [redacted]	Bob Bennett [redacted]

Part I - Particulars of Application

Date of Application: 21st September 2006 Application No: 06/01707/FUL

Proposal: Demolition of existing vacant industrial building and erection of 54 dwellings in two 5 storey blocks and provision of basement parking for 29 cars, cycles and motorcycles.

Location: 48 Church Street Stratford London E15 3HX

Part II - Particulars of Decision

In pursuance of the powers under the above Act and Order the London Borough of Newham hereby gives notice that **PLANNING PERMISSION HAS BEEN APPROVED** for the carrying out of the development referred to in Part I hereof and as described and shown on the application and plan(s) submitted, subject to the following conditions and notes:

1. The development to which this permission relates must be commenced not later than the expiration of THREE YEARS from the date of this permission.

Reasons: To comply with the requirements of Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2. All works are to be completed in accordance with drawing number(s) AP/0100/001/01, AP/0100/002/01, AP/0100/003/01, AP/0100/004/01, AP/0200/001/01, AP/0200/002/01, AP/0200/003/01, AP/0200/044/01, AP/0200/005/01, AP/0200/006/01, AP/0200/007/01, AP/0300/001/01, AP/0400/001/01, AP/0400/002/01 prepared by Alford Hall Monaghan Morris; and received on the 21st September 2006; No further drawings apply, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reasons: To ensure that the development is undertaken in accordance with the approved drawing(s), and to protect the local amenity with regard to Policy EQ19 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001), and Policy 4B.1 of the adopted London Plan, February 2004. The development is acceptable on the basis of the particulars contained within the application and this condition seeks to ensure the development is undertaken in strict accordance with those details as approved.

3. Prior to the commencement of works on the development hereby permitted, details of materials to be used on all external surfaces shall be submitted to and be approved by the Local Planning Authority. Details should include colour, texture and type of materials. The approved materials are to be constructed/installed prior to occupation of the development to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority and shall be permanently maintained thereafter to the Councils satisfaction.

Reasons: To ensure a satisfactory standard of external appearance and to protect local amenity and with regard to policy EQ19 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001) and Policy 4B.1 of the adopted London Plan, February 2004.

4. No development shall take place until there has been submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority a scheme of landscaping which shall include indications of all existing trees and hedgerows on that land, and details of any to be retained or removed, together with measures for their protection in the course of development.

All planting, seeding or turfing comprised in the details of landscaping shall be carried out in the first planting and seeding seasons following the occupation of the buildings or the completion of the development, whichever is the sooner; and any trees or plants which are removed or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of similar size and species, unless the Local Planning Authority gives written consent of variation.

Reasons: To ensure a satisfactory standard of external appearance of the development and with regard to Policy EQ15 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001).

5. There shall be no demolition/construction/building works carried out on the site except between the hours of 0800 and 1800 on Mondays to Fridays and between 0800 and 1800 on Saturdays without the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority.

Reasons: To ensure that the development does not prejudice the enjoyment of neighbouring occupiers of their properties and with regard to Policy EQ45 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001) and Policy 4A.14 of the adopted London Plan, February 2004.

6. Prior to the commencement of works on the development hereby permitted, details of all enclosures around the site boundary (fencing, walling, etc) shall be submitted to and be approved by the Local Planning Authority. Details should include the proposed design, height and materials. The approved works are to be completed prior to occupation of the development and shall be permanently maintained to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority thereafter.

Reasons: In the interest of public safety and security and to protect the visual amenity of the locality and with regard to Policy EQ19 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001) and Policy 4B.1 of the adopted London Plan, February 2004.

7. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development, in accordance with the guidance and model condition set out in PPG 16.

8. Prior to the commencement of this development, full details of acoustic insulation between every flat within the development must be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only implemented in accordance with any approval given.

Reason: To minimise loss of amenity between the units hereby consented, in accordance with EQ45 (Pollution) of the Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2001) and Policy 4A.6 (Improving Air Quality) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

9. No impact piling shall be permitted during the construction of this development without the written permission of the local planning authority.

Reasons: To ensure that the development does not prejudice the enjoyment of neighbouring occupiers of their properties and with regard to policy EQ45 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001) and Policy 4A.14 (Reducing Noise) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

10. The car, cycle and motorcycle parking provision as shown on drawing AP/0200/001/01, shall be marked out before occupation of any of the units, and shall be permanently retained for use by future occupiers.

Reasons: To ensure that there is an adequate provision of car parking spaces for the development hereby approved and to comply with UDP standards as set out

under Policy T15 (Off-street Parking Standards for New Development) of the Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2001) and Policy 3C.22 (Parking Strategy) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

11. Before the development is commenced a detailed site investigation shall be carried out to establish if the site is contaminated, to assess the degree and nature of the contamination present, and to determine its potential for the pollution of the water environment. The method and extent of this site investigation shall be agreed with Planning Authority prior to commencement of the work. Details of appropriate measures to prevent pollution of groundwater and surface water, including provisions for monitoring, shall then be submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority before development commences. The development shall then proceed in strict accordance with the measures approved.

Reason: To prevent pollution of the water environment, in accordance with Policy EQ63 (Surface Water Disposal) of the Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2001) and Policy 4C.8 (Sustainable Drainage) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

12. The construction of the site foundations shall be carried out in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before the development commences.

Reason: To prevent pollution of groundwater, in accordance with Policy EQ63 (Surface Water Disposal) of the Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2001) and Policy 4C.8 (Sustainable Drainage) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

13. The construction of the surface and foul drainage system shall be carried out in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority before the development commences.

Reason: To prevent pollution of groundwater, in accordance with Policy EQ63 (Surface Water Disposal) of the Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2001) and Policy 4C.8 (Sustainable Drainage) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

14. No soakaways shall be constructed in contaminated ground.

Reason: To prevent pollution of groundwater, in accordance with Policy EQ63 (Surface Water Disposal) of the Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2001) and Policy 4C.8 (Sustainable Drainage) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

15. Development shall not begin until drainage details, incorporating sustainable drainage principles and an assessment of the hydrological and hydrogeological context of the development, have been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. The scheme shall subsequently be implemented in accordance with the approved details before the development is completed.

Reason: To prevent the increased risk of surface water flooding and improve water quality, in accordance with Policy EQ63 (Surface Water Disposal) of the Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2001) and Policy 4C.8 (Sustainable Drainage) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

16. a). Prior to the commencement of works on the development, an investigation into ground conditions shall be undertaken in accordance with the Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, Environment Agency, Contaminated Land Report 11. The report of the investigation and proposals for any remediation required shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

b). All works approved shall be undertaken to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

c). As soon as reasonably practicable, and before the occupation of any remediated area of the site, a validation report shall be submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, stating what works were undertaken and that the remedial scheme was completed in accordance with the approved remediation strategy.

Please see the informative(s) below for further advice and information.

Reasons: To safeguard the public, the environment and surface and groundwater as this site may have or is known to have been used in the past for activities that are likely to have resulted in it being contaminated with material that is potentially harmful to humans, or the environment and with regard to policy EQ49 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001) and Policy 4A.16 (Bringing Contaminated Land into Beneficial Use) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

17. Prior to the commencement of works on the site, an Environmental Code shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority, in respect of such matters as are likely to cause nuisance to adjoining occupiers. Details should include any demolition, ground works, (including decontamination), construction and access to the site, hours of operation, noise, dust, smoke, road cleaning, odour control, wheel washing and any other matters relevant to this particular site. The environmental code shall be adhered to for the duration of the construction works.

Reasons: To ensure that the construction does not prejudice the ability of neighbouring occupier's reasonable enjoyment of their properties and with regard to policy EQ45 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001) and Policy 4A.14 (Reducing Noise) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

18. Prior to the commencement of any works on the development hereby permitted, details of wheel washing equipment shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The approved scheme is to be maintained for the duration of the demolition/construction works at all vehicle exits to the site and shall be used to prevent the carriage of mud and other materials onto adjoining public roads.

Reasons: To safeguard the amenities of the area and prevent the blocking of drainage systems and with regard to policy EQ45 of the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001).

19. All the external facing windows in this development shall be permanently fitted with double glazing prior to occupation of the first flat.

Reason: To minimise loss of amenity to future occupiers from the noise generated

by the bells tolling at All Saints Chuch, in accordance with EQ45 (Pollution) of the Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2001) and Policy 4A.6 (Improving Air Quality) of the London Plan (Adopted February 2004).

Summary of Policies and Reasons:

Summary of Policies and Reasons:

In assessing the application, the Council has considered the following UDP Policies:-

Policy EQ19 (Urban Design Considerations)
Policy EQ20 (Design Considerations: Residential Areas)
Policy EQ24 (Energy Efficiency)
Policy H5 (Conversion/Redevelopment from Other Commercial Uses
Policy H7 (Affordable Housing in New Residential Developments)
Policy H13 (Quality and Choice in Housing)
Policy H14 (Quality and Choice in Housing)
Policy H16 (Density)
Policy H17 (Housing Design and Layout)
Policy T1 (Environmental Impact of Traffic Generated by New Development)

London Plan

Policy 2A.4 (Areas for Regeneration)
Policy 3A.1 (Increasing London Supply of Housing)
Policy 3A.4 (Housing Choice)

Policy 3A.7 (Affordable Housing Targets)
Policy 3C.1 (Integrating Transport and Development)
Policy 3C.16 (Tackling Congestion and Reducing Traffic)
Policy 3C.22 (Parking Strategy)
Policy 4B.1 (Principles of Design for a Compact City)
Policy 4B.3 (Maximising the Potential of Sites)
Policy 5C.1 (The Strategic Priorities for East London)
Policy 5C.2 (Opportunity Areas in East London)

These policies are set out in full in the Council's Unitary Development Plan and the London Plan, copies of which may be inspected at the Development Control Section, Town Hall Annexe, 1st Floor, 330-354 Barking Road, East Ham, London E6 2RT

Reasons for Approval

The Council has decided to grant permission having regard to the provisions of the Council's Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2001) and the London Plan (adopted February 2004) and all other material considerations including the results of consultation as outlined in the officer's report.

The proposal is considered acceptable in terms of principle, and will result in an attractive and sustainable development which will have regenerative qualities and bring a currently redundant site back into gainful use. The proposal is unlikely to cause any significant problems of overlooking, overshadowing or loss of light. The off-street parking provision is below Council standards but is still consistent with other recently approved proposals in the immediate locality. Similarly the density is slightly high, but consistent with recently consented schemes locally. The proposal will offer accommodation in the borough which addresses a recognised need, and will also offer affordable housing in excess of Council standards and amongst other agreed contributions will provide a contribution to improve recreational facilities at Stratford Recreation Ground. On balance the scheme is considered acceptable, and overcomes the previous reasons for refusal on the earlier scheme.

Informatives:

1. Land Contamination

For advice and information upon contaminated land site investigation, risk assessment and implementing a remediation strategy it is recommended that the developer contacts the Environmental Health Pollution Control Unit, Alice Billings House, 2-12 West Ham Lane, Stratford, London E15 4SF Tel: 020 430 3820. The Unit has produced a leaflet 'The development of contaminated sites' which can be downloaded free from www.newham.gov.uk. The developer shall notify the Development Control and the Environmental Health Pollution Control Unit of the start dates and programme of site investigations and any subsequent remediation works.

For the site investigation, risk assessment and remediation strategy reference should be made to:

" Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, Environment Agency Contaminated Land Report 11. This document can be

downloaded free from www.environment-agency.gov.uk

" BS 10175: Investigation of potentially contaminated sites - Code of Practice

" Building Regulations 2000 APPROVED DOCUMENT C Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture: C1 Site preparation and resistance to contaminants.

If the site investigation reveals land contamination the associated report must include the results of a source-pathway-receptor environmental risk assessment with regard to the current use and proposed development.

If the site investigation discovers organic containing natural soils or made ground then monitoring of potential ground gases, over a suitable period of time, will be required in order to determine the requirement for gas mitigation measures in the development.

If the site is located in a groundwater protection zone or if groundwater is encountered during the site investigation then the groundwater should also be tested for contamination. The Local Planning Authority may require more detailed groundwater monitoring to be undertaken on the advice of the Environment Agency.

A remediation scheme should include, where necessary, a long-term commitment to maintenance of any works and measures required by the Local Planning Authority or the Environment Agency.

Remediation capping layers based upon 'Cover systems for land regeneration' BR 465 by the Building Research Establishment will not be accepted, as this is not approved by the Environment Agency.

No soils, or infill materials should be imported onto the site unless they have been satisfactorily proven to be uncontaminated and present no risks to human health, planting and the environment. A declaration to this effect, together with acceptable documentary evidence to confirm the origin of all imported soils and infill materials, supported by appropriate chemical analysis test results, should be obtained and copies may be requested by the Local Planning Authority.

Anyone procuring analytical services must ensure that the data supplied to the Local Planning Authority meets the requirements in the Monitoring Certification Scheme (MCERTS). Laboratories undertaking the chemical testing of soil must be accredited, the analytical methods should be appropriate and fit for the purpose of the parameter being investigated and the sampling procedures and the audit trail should also conform.

Supporting reports should be prepared by appropriately qualified professionals. All reports should be sent directly to the planning case officer in the Development Control Unit. For each application at least two copies of each report should be submitted in hard copy format plus a further copy in electronic format. The planning case officer will forward the reports on to the appropriate consultees for comment. Applicants are advised against entering into direct negotiation with either the Pollution Control Unit, Environment Agency or any other Council department consultees without notifying the planning case officer.

2. Waste

There is a Thames Water main crossing the development site which may/will need to be diverted at the developer's cost, or necessitate amendments to the proposed development design so that the aforementioned main can be retained. Unrestricted access must be available at all times for maintenance and repair. Please contact Thames Water Developer Services, contact Centre on Telephone No. 0845 850 2777 for further information.

3. Archaeology

The development of this site is likely to damage archaeological remains. The applicant should therefore submit detailed proposals in the form of an archaeological project design. This design should be in accordance with the appropriate English heritage guidelines.

Dated this:

PLANNING SERVICES MANAGER

London Borough of Newham

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

Appeals to the Secretary of State

* If you are aggrieved by the decision of your Local Planning Authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

* If you want to appeal then you must do so within SIX months of the date of this notice, using a form, which is available from the Planning Inspectorate, (a copy of which must be sent to Newham Council) or complete an application online.
The Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN (e-mail: enquiries@pins.gsi.gov.uk) or (Tel: 0117 372 8000).
To make an appeal online, please use www.planningportal.gov.uk/pcs. The Inspectorate will publish details of your appeal on the internet. This may include copies of documentation from the original planning application and relevant supporting documents supplied to the local authority, and or information, including personal information belonging to you that you are happy will be made available in this way. If you supply personal information belonging to a third party please ensure you have their permission to do so. More detailed information about data protection and privacy matters is available on the Planning Portal.

* The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances, which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.

* The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to him that the Local Planning Authority could not have granted it without the conditions it imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of the development order and to any directions given under the order.

* In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the Local Planning Authority based its decision on a direction given by him.

Purchase Notice

* If either the Local Planning Authority or the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor can he render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by carrying out any development which has been or would be permitted.

* In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

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The Truman Brewery 91 Brick Lane
LONDON E1 6QL [redacted]
WWW.LPARCHAEOLOGY.COM

AD-DC-0628L-L6

David Culliton
Bugler Developments Ltd
Bugler House
[redacted]
Rickmansworth
Herts [redacted]

BY EMAIL
AND BY POST

Wednesday, 04 February 2009

Dear Dave

RE: 48 CHURCH STREET PUBLICATION

We have now completed the Assessment Report of the recorded archaeology at 48 Church Street and have produced an Updated Project Design (UPD) outlining the task sequence to bring the project to a final publication, pending approval from English Heritage. As such the budget for the final publication stage of the project can now be finalised.

The final publication stage of works involves the targeted analysis of those remains of the highest potential as identified within the Assessment Report. This analysis will then be incorporated into an article discussing the archaeology of the site and the relevance of the site to the wider area for publication within the journal of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

The fee for the final publication works will be [redacted]. I have provided a breakdown of these costs (attached). A more detailed task sequence is contained within the UPD document. I have not provided the day rates of individual specialists or a breakdown of costs according to find type, but this information can be provided if you require.

I anticipate these works to take approximately 9 months from the initial approval of the scheme by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service and upon written instruction from Bugler Developments. These costs exclude VAT but include all expenses. I enclose a copy of our standard terms and conditions. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any queries, I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Dufton
Archaeological Consultant

[redacted] [redacted] Bridge

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PUBLICATION PROGRAMME – STAFF ALLOCATION

Task	Days	Specialist
Stratigraphic	17	MW
Pottery	13.5	PB
Building Material	2.5	SA
Accessioned Finds	3	IP
	3	QM
Other Finds- Pipes	0.5	AD
Other Finds- Glass	0.5	HW
Other Finds- Stone	1	MW
Other Finds- Dendro	4.5	IT
Other Finds- Wood	3	MB
Animal Bone	12	HR
Enviro- Plan and Charcoal	7.5	LG
Enviro- Molluscs and Text	1	MA
Enviro- Entry and synthesis	5	SC
Conservation	4.5	MoL
Publication Synopsis	1	AD
Graphics	8	LP
Photography	1	LP
Research	2	AD
Publication- Writing	9	AD
Project Management	7.5	AD
Academic Advice	5	PR
Editing/Production	2.5	AD
Archiving	2	LP

AD – Andrew Dufton (L – P)
MW – Matthew Williams (L – P)
LP – Miscellaneous L – P staff
PB – Paul Blinkhorn (pottery)
SA – Sue Anderson (CBM)
IP – Ian Panter (x-radiography)
QM – Quita Mould (accessioned finds)
HW – Hugh Wilmott (glass)
IT – Ian Tyers (dendrochronology)
MB – Michael Bamforth (L – P)
HR – Hannah Russ (animal bone)
LG – Lisa Gray (plant remains)
MA – Mike Allen (mollusca)
SC – Steven Campion (L – P)
MoL – Museum of London (conservation)
PR – Peter Rowsome (academic advisor)

The Compound 79 Cowley Road
CAMBRIDGE CB4 0DN T + 44 (0)1223 423 969

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Subject: Re: Processing Work
From: Hannah Russ [redacted]
Date: Mon, 19 May 2008 08:43:40 +0000 (GMT)
To: a.dufton[redacted]

Hi Andy,

Given the size of the assemblage I would say it would take 5 days to clean, re-bag, catalogue and write the assessment. My day rate is [redacted], so [redacted] If the material is fairly clean it will probably take less time - but I think an over-quote is much better than an under-quote at this stage. If the assembalge took less time my invoice would be adjusted.

The assemblage would need transporting to my office - I assume by currier? And there would also be the costs associated with me sending it back to you.

I could have the report to you by the end of June, as long as I recieved the material in the next week.

Let me know what you think.

Thanks, Hannah

----- Original Message ----
From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
To: Hannah Russ [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 16 May, 2008 2:23:42 PM
Subject: Re: Processing Work

Hi Hannah,

Yep, that is exactly what is needed. I think given the size of the assemblage it is likely there may be a need for further work, and would be looking to your assessment to give me a better idea of what this may entail, but I'm just drawing up a budget for the assessment at this stage. We'd probably be looking to move right on into any further work required, I'll have a better idea after we finalise the post-ex strategy with EH next week and I run the costs by the client.

Andy

Hannah Russ wrote:
> Hi Andy,
>

> Just a few questions before I send a quote!
> By assessment level do you mean cleaned, re-bagged, given catalogue
> numbers, catalgoue produced, and a report on the general condition,
> some indication of species presence and potential information that
> could be gained from full identification? - Sorry I'm just trying to
> get an idea of how much processing is involved and to what level you
> would like the report, and to make sure you just want an assessment -
> not identification of every fragment at this point?
>
>
> I have attached my CV for you.
>
> Thanks, Hannah
>
>
>
>
> ----- Original Message ----
> From: Andrew Dufton [redacted]
> To: Hannah Russ [redacted]
> Sent: Friday, 16 May, 2008 1:29:19 PM
> Subject: Processing Work
>
> Hi Hannah,
>
> I've got your contact info from Steve, as we have another assemblage of
> animal bones we need to have assessed. The site is an excavation we
> completed in January-February at a Medieval and Post Medieval site in
> West Ham, directly across the street from the Early Medieval church. We
> have a total of 165 bags of material, in 29 standard archive boxes (7 x
> 5 x 18 inches). At this stage, we need to catalogue and assess the
> suitability of the material for further works.
>
> If you're interested, can you please forward a quotation for undertaking
> the work and producing an assessment report. This should include:
> -costs for getting the material up to assessment level
> -rough timescale for completion of the work
> -a copy of your CV (to be sent to the local advisor at EH, he likes to
> know who is working on the stuff!)
>
> I'll give you a short strat narrative of the site and a basic plan of
> the features with the material, as they are completed, so you can get a
> better idea than 'it's Medieval'.
>
> Please let me know if you have any questions on the above.
>
> Kind Regards,
>
> Andy
>
> --
> Andrew Dufton

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> T: [redacted]
> F: [redacted]
> www.lparchaeology.com
>
>
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Andrew Dufton
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T: [redacted]
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Subject: Re: Glass Assessment
From: Hugh Willmott [redacted]
Date: Mon, 19 May 2008 12:59:23 +0100
To: a.dufton[redacted]

Andy,

I am potentially interested in doing you an assessment, it all depends on timing really as it's a very busy time of year. Having said that, if all you require is a rapid assessment of the material (which I suspect is largely rather recent) I could do that fairly soon. As for cost, it is always hard to say without seeing it, but I can quite rapidly assess that quantity of glass, say for [redacted]?

Hugh
--
Dr Hugh Willmott FSA MIFA
Lecturer in European Historical Archaeology
Undergraduate First Year Tutor and Exams Officer
Course Director MA Material Culture Studies
Department of Archaeology
University of Sheffield
Northgate House, West Street
Sheffield S1 4ET, United Kingdom
Phone [redacted]
Fax [redacted]

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Subject: Re: Pottery Analysis
From: "paul blinkhorn" [redacted]
Date: Fri, 16 May 2008 14:33:21 +0100
To: <a.dufton[redacted]

hi andy,

will say 12 days for the assessment, @ [redacted] per day. This will include a full database of the material. final report will probably take 5-10 days, depending on what's there.

Summary CV attached

regards

Paul

----- Original Message ----- From: "Andrew Dufton" [redacted]
To: "paul blinkhorn" [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 2:07 PM
Subject: Re: Pottery Analysis

> Hi Paul,
>
> I'll confess that we haven't counted all the sherds, so I'm not sure exactly. I'd say as an estimate there are no more than 100/box, so probably around 1500-2000 sherds maximum.
> Andy
>
> paul blinkhorn wrote:
> > hi andy,
> >
> > yes, I'm definitely interested! Could you give me an idea of the number of sherds involved? It's a bit difficult to put an estimate together just on the number of boxes - I'd guess around 10 - 15 days for the assessment based on the info you've given me, but can be more accurate if I've got the sherd count.
> >
> > Can start on it more less straight away as things stand at the moment, although there are other jobs looming. Will send CV etc when you've got back to me
> >
> > regards
> >
> > Paul
> >
> > ----- Original Message ----- From: "Andrew Dufton"
> > [redacted]
> > To: <paul.blinkhorn[redacted]
> > Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 1:41 PM
> > Subject: Pottery Analysis
> >
> > > Hi Paul,
> > >
> > > I've got your contact info from Matt Williams, as we have an assemblage of pottery we need to have assessed and he suggested you might be interested. The site is an excavation we completed in January-February at a Medieval and Post Medieval site in West Ham, directly across the street from the Early Medieval church. We have a total of 196 bags of material, in 22 standard archive boxes (7 x 5 x 18 inches). At this stage, we need to catalogue and assess the suitability of the material for further works.
> > >
> > > If you're interested, can you please forward a quotation for undertaking the work and producing an assessment report. This should include:

-costs for getting the material up to assessment level
-rough timescale for completion of the work
-a copy of your CV (to be sent to the local advisor at EH, he likes to know who is working on the stuff)

I'll give you a short strat narrative of the site and a basic plan of the features with the material, as they are completed, so you can get a better idea than 'it's Medieval'.

Please let me know if you have any questions on the above.

Kind Regards,

Andy

--
Andrew Dufton
L - P : Archaeology
T: [redacted]
F: [redacted]
www.lparchaeology.com

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believed to be clean.

CV2.doc	**Content-Type:** application/msword **Content-Encoding:** base64

Subject: Re: CBM Assessment
From: Sue Anderson [redacted]
Date: Tue, 20 May 2008 17:03:33 +0100
To: a.dufton[redacted]

Andy,

Thanks for that. The weight gives me a rough comparison with other sites I've worked on recently and I think it would take 2-3 days to produce a full catalogue and a further day to produce an assessment report. Experience suggests that if the catalogue is prepared at assessment, I would only need 1-2 days at analysis to complete a report suitable for archive/publication. Given that you don't currently have any detailed quantification, I would recommend that you have this done, although I could do a simpler quantification based on form alone if required.

So, bearing in mind that I don't know exactly how fragmentary or otherwise the material is, my quote is as follows:

Full catalogue by context, fabric and form, to include count, weight, and notes on other attributes = 3 days [redacted] per day
Preparation of assessment report = 1 day @ [redacted] per day
Total = 4 days, [redacted] + VAT (however if it takes 3 days, I will charge you for 3 days)

If you wanted to go for the 'lite' version, with a very basic catalogue, then I suggest it would take 2 days, [redacted] + VAT, but this would mean a complete re-cataloguing at analysis.

I am attaching examples of my assessment and full analysis reports so you can see the type of thing you might expect (these are based on full cataloguing), also my CV (short version) as requested. I can send a full CV if you need it.

I would be able to fit the work in during the first or second weeks of June.

I hope this is acceptable, but please let me know if you need any further info.

Sue

Sue Anderson
Head of Post-Excavation Services

mbl: [redacted]
Direct line: [redacted]
CFA Archaeology Ltd
[redacted]

Tel: [redacted]
Fax:
www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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Andrew Dufton wrote:

> Hi Sue,
>
> No problems on getting the material to you, we usually send things out by courier from our Cambridge office so this shouldn't be much of a problem. As for weight, I'm not at the compound where it is currently stored but would estimate each box weighs about 4kg (23 x 4 = 92kg total weight). Unfortunately nobody will be around the material until we are sending it out for analysis, so I'm not sure it's possible to get a precise total weight at this stage. There are only 15 contexts in the list that have more than one bag (the most bags/context being 4). You would probably be dealing with around 140 contexts total.
>
> Thanks again,
>
> Andy
>
> Sue Anderson wrote:
>
> > Hi Andy,
> >
> > Thanks for your email. I would be happy to carry out an assessment for you, but I just wondered if you realise that I'm based in Scotland and you would need to courier the stuff up to me? It isn't usually a problem as other units based down south do that anyway, but just wanted to check! Also, even if you haven't got an idea of count at the moment, do you have a quantity by weight? It would just help me to give a better estimate. I assume the 165 bags represent 165 contexts?
> >
> > Thanks very much,
> >
> > Sue
> >
> > Sue Anderson
> > Head of Post-Excavation Services
> >
> > mbl: [redacted]
> > Direct line: [redacted]
> > CFA Archaeology Ltd
> > [redacted]
> >
> > Tel: [redacted]
> > Fax:
> > www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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> > **********
> >
> > Lorna Richardson wrote:

Hi Sue,

I've got your contact info BAJR, as we have an assemblage of CBM we need to have assessed and I was hoping you could be of assistance. The site is an excavation we completed in January-February at a Medieval and Post Medieval site in West Ham, east London, directly across the street from the Early Medieval church. We have a total of 165 bags, or23 archive boxes (7 x 5 x 18 inches) of material. Unfortunately I don't have an exact count of the items. At this stage, we need to catalogue and assess the suitability of the material for further works.

If you're interested, can you please forward a quotation for undertaking the work and producing an assessment report. This should include:
-costs for getting the material up to assessment level
-rough timescale for completion of the work
-a copy of your CV (to be sent to the local advisor at EH, he likes to know who is working on the stuff)

I'll give you a short strat narrative of the site and a basic plan of the features with the material, as they are completed, so you can get a better idea than 'it's Medieval'.

Please let me know if you have any questions on the above.

Kind Regards,

Andy

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Sue CV 2008.doc	**Content-Type:** application/msword **Content-Encoding:** base64

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Sunil Sahadevan
Regeneration and Development
London Borough of Newham
[redacted]

Your Ref: 06/01707/FUL

Our Ref: LAG 25/402

Contact: David Divers

Direct Tel:
Direct Fax [redacted]

[redacted]

27 April 2009

RECEIVED

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990;
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 16

Dear Mr Sahadevan

Development at: 48 Church Street, Stratford E15 3HX
Application No. 06/01707/FUL

Recommend discharge of condition relating to Archaeology

I have now received 2 copies of the post-excavation assessment report and an up-dated Project Design for the above site prepared by LP Archaeology Service. The excavations revealed evidence for medieval and later development for West Ham village opposite All Saint's Church which is of local importance. The Up-Dated Project Design makes recommendations to undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis, the results of which will be disseminated by publication in a suitable journal.

I recommend approval of this post-excavation report and advise that archaeological conditions will have been fully satisfied on completion of the analysis and publication proposals detailed in the Up-dated Project Design. I have received an assurance from LP Archaeology that resources for completion of these works have been agreed with their client and therefore recommend that the archaeological condition can be discharged.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Buglar Developments for commissioning the programme of archaeological work.

Please contact me if you require further information or clarification.

Yours sincerely

David Divers
Archaeological Advisor
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

cc Andrew Dufton LP Archaeology

[redacted]

Please note that English Heritage operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available

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L-P Archaeology
The Trueman Brewery
91 Brick Lane
London
E1 6QL

RECEIVED
0 MAY 2009

For the attention of Mr Andrew Dufton

5th May 2009

Dear Andrew

48 Church Street Publication

Further to your letter dated 4th February 2009, we can confirm our acceptance and approval of the Updated Project Design.

As you are aware, we await discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological investigation of the site. Without this we will be unable to achieve Practical Completion of the project, therefore we would be grateful if you can expedite this matter with GLAAS.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely

David I Culliton
Pre-Construction Manager
[redacted]

Assessment Report

48 CHURCH STREET WEST HAM

For Bugler Developments Ltd.

Andew Dufton MSc, Matthew Williams MA MIFA

Assessment Report

48 CHURCH STREET WEST HAM

Client:	Bugler Developments Ltd.
Local Authority:	London Borough of Newham
NGR:	539415, 183785
Planning Ref:	06/01707/FUL
Site Code:	CWJ07
Author(s):	A Dufton, M Williams
Doc Ref:	LP0628L-M2A-v1.4
Date:	April 09

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Abstract

This report contains an assessment of results of archaeological excavations undertaken at 48 Church Street, West Ham under site code CWJ07. The excavations took place in early 2008 in advance of construction of a community housing scheme by Bugler Developments Ltd. in partnership with One Housing Group.

The excavation revealed remains dating to the Early Medieval, Medieval and Post Medieval periods. Although Post Medieval construction had truncated most earlier deposits along the Church Street frontage, archaeological stratigraphy was mostly well preserved for the central and southern site area.

This report gives an interim statement of the results of the project, and an assessment of the potential for further study. This includes an account of the stratigraphic sequence by excavation zone, the associated Harris Matrix diagram and a sub-group matrix. This report also includes assessment reports for each class of material recovered.

The original research aims of the project are reassessed in relation to the excavation results. Furthermore the significance of the excavation findings is discussed and a summary of the publication aims is provided. A full discussion of the revised aims for the project and a resource allocation for publication and deposition of the archive will be provided in a separate Updated Project Design document.

1. Introduction

1.1. This document summarises the results of archaeological excavations undertaken by L – P : Archaeology at 48 Church Street, West Ham under site code CWJ07. The excavations were undertaken on behalf of Bugler Developments Ltd.

1.2. The site is located at National Grid Reference 539415, 183785 (FIGURE 1). The site is bounded on the north by Church Street, by residential dwellings and Rebecca Cheetham Nursery School to the east with the playground of the school to the south of the study site. The site is bounded on the west by parking facilities for nearby shops and Council garages (FIGURE 2).

1.3. The site occupies an area of approximately 2075 square metres.

1.4. The site lies within the London Borough of Newham. On matters relating to archaeology, the LB Newham take impartial advice from the English Heritage's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

1.5. The site falls within an Archaeological Priority Area around Medieval West Ham as dictated by the Newham Council's Unitary Development Plan. As such, and in correspondence with the recommendations of GLAAS, the Council required a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken on site.

1.6. Evaluation works were completed over a period of a week from 29th November to 7th December, 2007. Four 15m x 1.8m machine-excavated stepped trenches were opened and recorded by a team of three archaeologists.

1.7. The trenches revealed archaeological remains in four broad phases with a further phase consisting of modern activity on the site. The full results of the evaluation are contained within a dedicated evaluation report (HUNT 2008).

1.8. Considering the results of the evaluation, it was agreed with GLAAS that a programme of archaeological excavation be undertaken in order to mitigate the impact of the development on the buried archaeological remains on the site.

1.9. This report serves as an assessment of the results of these excavations. It has been prepared following the guidelines outlined in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects (1991).

1.10. THE EXCAVATION

1.10.1. Enabling works for the excavation were started the week of the 7th of January, 2008. Ground levels were reduced across the site by approximately 0.5m, and spoil associated with the demolition works was removed. All works were directed by L – P : Archaeology.

1.10.2. The site was excavated as a series of four distinct zones to fit within the wider construction schedule (FIGURE 3). Works started on the northern site area the week of 14th January and progressed to the south, finishing the excavation by 29th February.

1.10.3. To ensure the safety of as well as the structural integrity of the area immediately surrounding the site, a 1m strip was left unexcavated around the site perimeter.

1.10.4. A permanent staff of six Excavators completed the site works under the supervision of an experienced Field Officer. Regular site visits were also made by the L – P : Archaeology Geomatics Department, resident and external specialists, and additional Excavators as required.

1.10.5. In addition visits were made to the site by local schoolchildren. Outreach sessions were held with the nearby Rebecca Cheetham Nursery and Portway Primary School.



Plate 1 - Visitors from the local Rebecca Cheetham Nursery experiencing archaeologists in action.



Plate 2 - The excavation works as viewed from the tower of All Saints' Church (photo courtesy of Bugler Developments Ltd.)

ZONE 1

1.10.6. The excavation of Zone 1 was dictated by the Georgian buildings present. These buildings were cleaned and recorded and planned by hand and using Total Station and subsequently excavated by machine. Features surviving underneath the building foundations were excavated and recorded by hand.

1.10.7. The work on Zone 1 was carried out 14th - 24th January.

ZONE 2

1.10.8. The deposits in Zone 2 were highly truncated by concrete beams and piles associated with 20th century development. The excavation of this zone was carried out 28th January - 8th February.

ZONE 3

1.10.9. In order to allow continued machine access to the site, the southern area was split into a central/eastern area (Zone 3) and a narrow western strip (Zone 4).



Plate 3 - Excavating deep quarry pits in Zone 3.

1.10.10. Zone 3 invovled the excavation of a number of deep quarry pits. These pits were half-sectioned and excavated by hand. Safety concerns meant that the bases of two quarry pits were excavated by machine.

1.10.11. The excavation of Zone 3 was carried out from 11th - 22nd February.

ZONE 4

1.10.12. Issues with spoil removal on site slowed excavation of the end of Zone 3 and beginning of Zone 4, extending time on site by an additional week. The excavation of Zone 4 was carried out 25th - 29th February.

1.11. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

1.11.1. This report has been edited by Andrew Dufton. Individual authors are credited at the beginning of each section. Any sections of text without an individual author have been written by Andrew Dufton with additional contributions from Matthew Williams. A full list of credits and acknowledgements can be found in APPENDIX 2.

1.11.2. The research aims of the excavation were set out in the WSI these aims are reproduced in SECTION 3.

1.11.3. A brief discussion of the archaeological background of the site is included in SECTION 2 of the report.

1.11.4. The results of the excavations are presented in SECTIONS 4-18 of the report and a final discussion of these results with reference to the research aims is included in SECTIONS 19-21.

1.11.5. It should be noted that this summary is based upon preliminary assessment of the results and thus may be subject to revision in the light of additional work.

1.11.6. A summary of proposals for additional work is included in SECTION 21 of the report which sets out revised research aims and a publication proposal. However, it should be noted that a complete Updated Project Design (UPD) will be issued separately to this document and will contain full details of the revised research aims, publication proposal and resource allocation to cover the completion of the project.

NOTES ABOUT ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND REFERENCES

1.11.7. Throughout this report, WSI is used to indicate the Written Scheme of Investigation for the excavation works (HUNT 2007).

1.11.8. Context numbers are enclosed in brackets. Square brackets indicate a cut (eg. [764]) and round brackets are used to indicate deposits (eg. (123)). Masonry is indicated by underlining (eg. 740). Samples are indicated by pointed brackets (eg. <123>).

1.11.9. Where applicable references have been made to the sub-group matrix. Sub-group numbers are recorded in round brackets with the prefix SG followed by the sub-group number (eg. (SG120)).

1.11.10. Original research aims are referenced using a combination of letters to indicate the type of aim and numbers to refer to the paragraph number of the WSI for example: ***ROM-5.4.1***.

1.11.11. The detailed context record data for the site is available. This data includes digitised copies of every context record which may be viewed as a supplement to this report.

2. Archaeological Background

2.1. This section aims to briefly outline the geology, topography, and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding area. A full archaeological and historical background to the site can be found in the Desk Based Assessment (MOLAS 2006).

2.2. Additional research has been completed for the site, including a more detailed map regression exercise. The most relevant points arising from this research have been incorporated into this summary.

2.3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

GEOLOGY

2.3.1. The site is situated on Thames floodplain gravels with brickearth capping on higher the ground of the gravel terraces to the east of the River Lea (MOLAS 2006).

2.3.2. A site investigation has identified 'made ground' deposits varying in thickness from 0.40m to 1.95m (MOLAS 2006).

TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.3. The site covers an area of approximately 2000 square metres. Ground levels are varied across the site, ranging from 4.44m OD in the southwest to 6.36m OD in the northeast.

2.3.4. The site is bounded by residential dwellings and Rebecca Cheetham Nursery School to the east, the playground of the school to the south, Church Street to the north, and an access route to the west.

2.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.4.1. TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

2.4.2. As stated above, a full Desk Based Assessment was carried out for the site in 2006 (MOLAS 2006). The report contains details of the archaeological and historical background information for the site.

2.4.3. In addition the site has been evaluated by L – P : Archaeology under site code CWJ07. Full details of the evaluation are contained within the evaluation report (HUNT 2008).

2.4.4. The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area, as designated by the Newham Borough Council, covering the Medieval settlement at West Ham. As such there have been a number of archaeological investigations in the area revealing mainly Medieval and Post Medieval features, with little evidence for earlier activity.

PREHISTORIC

2.4.5. Although the site is situated on the well-drained gravels of the Thames floodplain, an attractive location for Prehistoric settlement, there is little evidence for Prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity.

2.4.6. However approximately 600m to the west, excavations at the Stratford Market

Depot revealed a complex history of activity. Excavated evidence included an Early Iron Age neonate burial, numerous pits and structural features from the Late Bronze Age through to the Roman period (HILLER AND WILKINSON 2005:12-17).

2.4.7. Particular care was taken throughout evaluation works to hand clean all exposed areas of natural deposits to be sure that ephemeral prehistoric features were not missed. No Prehistoric features were recorded during these works.

ROMAN

2.4.8. The site is located 750m to the south of the Roman Road from London to Colchester, which approximately follows the line of Romford Road.

2.4.9. Excavations at Stratford Market Depot, approximately 600m to the west, mark the only recorded Roman activity in the area. Most excavated remains dated to the Early Roman period including an inhumation, horse and dog burials, minor structural features and a possible enclosure (HILLER AND WILKINSON 2005:17-23).

2.4.10. By the Late Roman period it appears the wider area has been converted to agricultural land. This is evidence specifically through a ploughsoil layer and possible post-built fence lines dating the this period at the Stratford Market Depot site (HILLER AND WILKINSON 2005:23-28).

2.4.11. There is little evidence of extensive activity closer to the study site and no Roman remains were identified during the evaluation.

SAXON

2.4.12. Documentary evidence states a manor existed at Hamme which included both West and East Ham during the Saxon period. At the time of the Domesday Survey the Manor of Ham was held by Alestan and consisted of 8 hides and 30 acres (POWELL 1973:43).

2.4.13. Although the population of the village at this time was recorded as 130, perhaps suggesting a larger village, it is unclear from these sources the true pattern of land use in the area (BARBER ET. AL. 2004:12).

2.4.14. Although the site certainly lies within the manor, there are no known sites and few finds from this period within the area.

MEDIEVAL

2.4.15. Throughout the Medieval period, the village of West Ham centred on All Saints' Church was highly influenced by its association with nearby Stratford Langthorne Abbey, approximately 650m to the southwest.

2.4.16. The Abbey was originally founded in 1135 by William de Montfichet, receiving in the foundation charter all William's lordship of (West) Ham (BARBER ET. AL. 2004:15-16).

2.4.17. No Manor House is known to have existed within the manor. This is likely due to the continued influence of the Abbey and its associated landholdings throughout the Medieval period.

2.4.18. In 1181 the church of All Saints at West Ham was given to the Abbey by Gilbert de Montfichet, son of William, along with the church at Leyton. The gift was confirmed by a charter of Henry II (POWELL 1973:44).

2.4.19. The church itself has undergone a series of transformations. Blocked, round-arched windows provide the best evidence of the earlier, 12th century building. The church was enlarged in the 13th century, providing a nave of seven bays, making the structure exceptionally long for a parish church. The seemingly incongruous western tower was added in the early 15th century (CHERRY ET. AL 2005:221-222)..

2.4.20. Although many remains along the street frontage were highly truncated, the evaluation still recorded Medieval pottery in many features and a possible Medieval structure on the site.

POST MEDIEVAL

2.4.21. Throughout the Post Medieval period, the site appears to be occupied by residential buildings and their associated gardens.

2.4.22. Mapping as early as Saxton's 1576 map of Essex and Norden's 1594 map and 'Description of Essex' both show a village centred on All Saints' Church. This

main settlement of West Ham was often referred to as Church Street Village.

2.4.23. In the 17th century, the village and study site were held within the Church Street Ward. The ward contained 103 houses in 1670 (POWELL 1973:46).

2.4.24. It is important to note that from the 16th to the 19th century West Ham was favoured primarily as a residential/holiday resort for the wealthier merchants and professionals of London (POWELL 1973:45). Activity on and around the site during this period is likely to be almost entirely residential in nature.

2.4.25. Considering the above, early structures dating to the Post Medieval period recorded during evaluation works along the street frontage are likely the country homes of wealthy London residents.

2.4.26. Title deeds for the property inherited by the Plaistow Press upon their purchase of the property in 1987, summarised within a commemorative pamphlet outlining the history of the press, trace development of the site from the early 19th century. Originally owned by Walter Ferdinando, Clayton's map of 1821 records three houses with gardens occupied by tenants (nos. 44, 46, 48), a larger house and garden occupied by Ferdinando, and a meadow of over an acre extending to the south (PLAISTOW PRESS 1987:14).

2.4.27. Upon the death of Ferdinando the larger house was destroyed and replaced with three smaller houses (nos. 38, 40, 42). These new houses, as well as the above, remained primarily residential until the early 20th century (PLAISTOW PRESS 1987:14).

2.4.28. It is only during the end of the 19th century that West Ham really becomes incorporated into the metropolitan area of London. It was still part of the county of Essex at this time. The population of the parish of West Ham was still only 6,500 in 1801 only reaching its peak of 320,000 in the 1920s.

2.4.29. Throughout the first half the 20th century, Ferdinando's original properties were divided and gradually purchased by manufacturers. The southern site area was developed for industry at this time but residential structures remained along the Church Street frontage.

2.4.30. The area was extensively bombed during the war. Bomb reports held within

the local archives note two strikes in the autumn of 1940, on 7th September and 16th October, directly across from the Church at Holttum Place (now parking facilities to the west of site).

2.4.31. The residential buildings on site most likely suffered substantial damage in these attacks, although the industrial building escaped with minor damage. After the war the entire site was redeveloped for purely industrial use, including the conversion of the surviving industrial block into a larger factory structure.

3. Original Research Aims

3.1. The original research aims are reproduced here exactly as set out in the WSI (HUNT 2007). Additional environmental research aims are taken from the Palaeo-Environmental strategy documented created for the project (ALLEN 2008). The original document reference numbers have been given as a reference for each item. These reference numbers have been combined with a 3 letter code to indicate the type of aim. These codes will be used throughout this report to refer to specific aims of the project (eg. ***PRE-6.4.1***).

3.2. A full discussion of these aims in the light of the results is contained in **SECTIONS 19 AND 20** of this report, and a set of revised aims is set out in **SECTION 21**.

3.3. The research aims of the project are based on both the revised research aims of the evaluation works and on the research agenda for London (MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

3.4. The aims of the project were originally characterised in two groups:

3.4.1. Periods: It is expected that archaeology from several specific periods will be present on site therefore aims have been formulated which are specific to these periods.

3.4.2. Themes: Based on these aims, there are general themes that are to be addressed during the excavation.

3.5. In addition a dedicated strategy was created to guide palaeo-environmental practice for the project. Therefore a third group of aims has been added as follows:

3.5.1. Environmental: Additional research aims directed specifically at defining the role of palaeo-environmental sampling at the site.

PERIOD SPECIFIC AIMS

3.6. PRE – MEDIEVAL

3.6.1. *PRE-6.4.1 –* Is there any evidence for Pre-Medieval activity or occupation in the study area?

3.6.2. *PRE-6.4.2 –* If so, what was the character, date and nature of this activity?

3.7. MEDIEVAL

3.7.1. ***MED-6.5.1 –*** At what date did the earliest occupation of the site take place? Is there any evidence that may be Early Medieval in date?

3.7.2. ***MED-6.5.2 –*** Do the deposits related to the occupation of the area provide evidence for the layout of Medieval West Ham?

3.7.3. ***MED-6.5.3 –*** Is there evidence of occupation or activities relating to farming or other Medieval production in the area?

3.7.4. ***MED-6.5.4 –*** What is the nature and character of the Medieval structures on the site?

3.7.5. ***MED-6.5.5 –*** Does the distribution and nature of these structures give any evidence as to the type and nature of land use in West Ham at this time?

3.7.6. ***MED-6.5.6 –*** Examine the other features such as pits. Can these features contribute to our understanding or the nature of West Ham at this time.

3.7.7. ***MED-6.5.7 –*** The aim should be to build up a picture of West Ham at this time both in terms of its physical layout and in terms of its social make up (M2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002: 59).

3.7.8. ***MED-6.5.8 –*** Medieval evidence from West Ham could certainly contribute toward "Studying rural housing before 1400 and the impact of the Black Death" (M5 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002: 63).

3.8. POST – MEDIEVAL

3.8.1. ***PMD-6.6.1 –*** Post Medieval buildings are known to be present on site. Can this evidence for structures be related to other documentary evidence for structures or specific buildings on site?

3.8.2. ***PMD-6.6.2 –*** What was the nature and character of this occupation?

3.8.3. ***PMD-6.6.3 –*** Does the distribution and nature of this activity give any evidence as to the type and nature of land use in West Ham?

3.8.4. ***PMD-6.6.4 –*** The aim should be to build up a picture of West Ham in this period, its layout and social make up.

3.8.5. ***PMD-6.6.5 –*** The aim should be to identify changes in house design and construction during this period and consider what these changes might have meant for changing urban life (L2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002: 69).

3.8.6. ***PMD-6.6.6 –*** In addition there may be evidence that contributes toward "Understanding how the proximity of the metropolis... affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area" (L2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002: 69).

THEMATIC AIMS

3.9. ECONOMY OF LONDON

3.9.1. ***ECN-6.7.1 –*** The deposits and features on site may prove instructive to examining certain aspects of the economy of London. In particular, West Ham as a satellite settlement of London would undoubtedly have influenced and been influenced by the city of London itself.

3.10. PRODUCTION

3.10.1. ***PRO-6.7.2 –*** The site may contain evidence for activities relating to production of foodstuffs and perhaps also other products. This could include primary raw materials and also secondary worked materials (THEME TE1 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

3.11. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

3.11.1. ***AGR-6.7.3 –*** Evidence from the site may well help develop an understanding of agricultural practices (THEME TE1 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

3.12. CONSUMPTION

3.12.1. ***CON-6.7.4 –*** Evidence from the site may offer avenues for investigating ideas of core and periphery with regard to consumption by the core or commodities made in the periphery and vice versa (THEME TE3 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

3.13. GENERAL THEMES

3.13.1. ***GEN-6.7.5 –*** Theme TD2 further explores issues of London in its hinterland. All of the sub headings of this theme are relevant to the site (THEME TD2

MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

ENVIRONMENTAL AIMS

3.14.***ENV-1*** **–** Characterise the presence, level and nature of palaeo-environmental macrofossil preservation.

3.15.***ENV-2*** **–** Define spatial and chronological distribution of the levels and nature of differing activities, especially defining any differences between the street frontage on the gravel, and the 'yard' area brickearth.

3.16.***ENV-3*** **–** Provide information on the nature of the local environment.

3.17.***ENV-4*** **–** Define the function of specific features and deposits.

4. Summary of Site Excavation Archive

4.1. This section is a summary of the existing site archive and a summary of the work carried out to date.

4.2. Work carried out on the stratigraphic site archive:

- The site records have been completed and checked.
- A stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the site.
- All context sheets have been entered onto the ARK online database.
- All plans have been digitised using ESRI's ArcVIEW and attributed with the relevant context information
- A cross-referenced context register, compatible with the Museum of London's archive guidelines, has been completed
- Contexts have been placed into preliminary sub-groups, primarily with reference to the spot dating provided by the pottery assessment.

STRATIGRAPHIC SITE ARCHIVE	QUANTITY		
	EXCAVATION	EVALUATION	TOTAL
Context Sheets	712	94	806
Context Register Sheets	18	2	20
Plans	124	77	201
Section Sheets	125	7	132
Section Register Sheets	4	-	4
Levels Sheets	-	1	1
Stratigraphic Matrices	26*	14	14
Sub-group Matrices	6	-	6
Environmental Register Sheets	2	-	2
Environmental Sample Sheets	43	1	44
Photographic Register Sheets	4	4	8
Photographs: Black and White	126	69	195
Photographs: Colour Slides	125	32	157
Photographs: CDs	8	5	13

Table 1 - Summary of stratigraphic archive

5. Interim Summary of Excavation Results

REPORT PREPARED BY MATTHEW WILLIAMS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

5.1.1. There were several phases across the site. At the north end of the site were the remains of the Georgian buildings (FIGURE 8). Behind (south) of these were rubbish and quarry pits dating from the 11th century to the 19th century. One large east west boundary ditch bisected the site approximately in equal halves. In the western half of the site were two boundary ditches, about 2.8m apart, running north south from the southern end of the site until they were truncated by other features. There were two areas of post holes and beam slots in the east and south of the site, which may represent the heavily truncated remains of wooden structures.

5.1.2. At this stage the site sequence has not been grouped or phased. The summary of the archaeology on site will thus be organised according to the excavation zones (FIGURE 3) and in reference to the sub-group matrix (FIGURE 9 AND FIGURE 10).

5.1.3. In addition a full plan of the excavation area and recorded contexts has been digitised and is reproduced in FIGURE 4 - FIGURE 7.

5.2. ARCHAEOLOGY BY SUB-GROUP

GEOLOGY

5.2.1. The geology of the site river terrace gravels (SG325) beneath brickearth (SG324). The interface between these two deposits was visible running east west c. 2.40m south of the division between Areas 1 and 2.

BUILDINGS

5.2.2. Please see FIGURE 8 for a plan of the buildings excavated on site.

5.2.3. In the NW of Zone 1 was a large circular pit (SG11), c.2.40m across, with vertical sides and a flat base, filled with clean pale blue clay. Within (SG11) was Building 1, which consisted of the four extant brick walls and original

brick floor (SG4). The floor of (SG4) was covered in an ashy silt occupation layer (SG3), and had been resurfaced with a later brick floor (SG2). It is unclear whether (SG11) was dug as part of the construction process of (SG4).

5.2.4. Immediately to the west of Building 1, in the NW corner of the site, was the east wall of another red brick Georgian building (SG1), Building 4.

5.2.5. Immediately to the east of Building 1 was Building 2 (SG26), which was cut by a later brick drain (SG37) at the frontage. Later alterations to the building were the blocking of a corridor (SG25) and brick divisions (SG27).

5.2.6. Immediately to the east of Building 2 was Building 3, which consisted of the front extant original brick structure (SG38), . The corridor in this structure had also been blocked (SG39). The rear of the building consisted of extant walls (SG40) and (SG42), a west fireplace (SG41), an east fireplace that appeared to have been altered (SG43), and a York stone flag floor (SG44).

5.2.7. To the east of Building 3 was the Victorian cellar pub wall and toilet (SG45), and the eastern boundary of the site was formed by Georgian brick wall (SG46).

5.2.8. All the buildings were filled with a dark charcoal silt (SG24), up to 0.20m thick, which was overlain by the demolition infill from the demolition of the buildings (SG23).

FEATURES- ZONE 1

5.2.9. In the northwest of Area 1 was redeposited gravel (SG20), which was cut by several features. Please see **FIGURE 4** for a plan of all features recorded in this zone.

5.2.10.(SG20) was cut by a circular rubbish pit (SG10) which had silted up (SG9) and then been capped with clean brickearth (SG8). This was cut by a 16th century rectangular ash pit of both clay and brick construction (SG7), with a refuse fill (SG8).

5.2.11.(SG20) was also cut by another rubbish pit (SG19), which was cut by a shallow pit (SG18). (SG18) had a gravel backfill (SG17), overlain by silting

(SG16) and a brickearth cap (SG15).

5.2.12. (SG11) had been cut by a modern pipe trench (SG5), probably associated with the factory.

5.2.13. To the rear of Building 1, in the south west of Area 1, was a late13th century steep sided rubbish pit (SG14) which was cut by a circular brick soakaway (SG13) with silted up backfill (SG12). There was an identical brick soakaway (SG22) 3.10m to the south. In the south west of Area 1 were three postholes (SG112), (SG113) and (SG111), which was cut by rectangular brick soakaway (SG110).

5.2.14. Beneath the rear of Building 2, in south west/central Area 1, were pits (SG28), (SG29), (SG35) (late13th century) and (SG36) (late15th century). These were probably rubbish pits, but all had been severely truncated from above by the construction of the Building 2. There was also a sequence of several deeper and therefore better preserved pits, consisting of a circular pit filled with cattle bones including several skulls (SG30), then three further pits (SG31), (SG32), and (SG33), which had silted up (SG34). These dated to the 15th century.

5.2.15. In the south central area of Area 1 rubbish pit (SG117) was cut by rubbish pit (SG116).

5.2.16. Below the rear of Building 3, in south central/east Area 1 were further truncated shallow pits (SG48), (SG49), (SG50) and (SG51), which had silted up after use (SG52). These dated to between the 13th and 15th centuries.

5.2.17. In south east Area 1 was a well, which consisted of a cut with a barrel and clay lining (SG65). The primary fill was silt (SG66), overlain by clay backfill (SG67) and finally chalk backfill (SG68).

5.2.18. Also in the south east of Area 1 was a sequence of pits. (SG74) was a small pit or posthole with a silted up upper fill (SG73), which was cut by another similar feature (SG72), which was in turn cut by a large rubbish pit (SG71). (SG71) had a clean clay cap (SG70). Adjacent to (SG71) was a circular pit (SG69). Both (SG71) and (SG69) were cut by a large pit with collapsed edges (SG54), and a deliberate backfill (SG53). Pottery from these features dates

from the 13th to the 15th centuries, though is quite mixed within the deposits.

5.2.19. Also in this area was truncated pit or posthole (SG55) and rectangular brick ash pit (SG57) containing silt (SG56).

5.2.20. At the eastern limit of excavation in the south east of Area 1 was another series of large rubbish pits consisting of a large pit with a primary refuse fill (SG64) overlain by a period of silting up (SG63) and finally backfilled with gravel (SG62). This was cut by another large pit with slumped sides (SG61), filled by three refuse deposits, (SG60), (SG59), and (SG58).

FEATURES- ZONE 2

5.2.21. Please refer to **FIGURE 5** for a full plan of all features excavated in Zone 2.

5.2.22. At the west limit of excavation in Area 2 was rubbish or cess pit (SG141). In the centre of Area 2 was a concentration of features: a possible natural disturbance (SG143), cut by a post medieval rubbish pit containing a noticeable amount of clay pipe (SG143). Next to this was a 17th century rubbish pit (SG145), which had silted up after use (SG144).

5.2.23. Also in the centre of Area 2 was well (SG148), which was backfilled by brickearth (SG115) and refuse (SG147). A right angled beam slot (SG150) produced 11th century pottery. It was cut by pit (SG149). Both (SG148) and (SG149) were cut by late 16th century rubbish pit (SG146).

5.2.24. Large rubbish pit (SG153) was cut by rubbish pit (SG151) and possible posthole (SG152). A very truncated rubbish pit (SG154) contained 11th century pottery.

5.2.25. In the north east of Area 2 was a section that showed a sequence of pits sealed by and cutting the lower garden soil (SG75). At the base of the sequence was a large pit with primary silting (SG161), followed by a second silt deposit (SG160). This was cut by large rubbish pit (SG159) which was spot dated to the 14th to 15th century. This was cut by pit (SG158). These features were sealed by the lower garden soil (SG75). (SG75) was cut by rubbish/ash pit with primary ash fill (SG157), which had silted up (SG156). This was cut by pit (SG155) which was sealed by the upper garden (SG322).

5.2.26. Immediately south of this section, in the north east of Area 2 was a posthole (SG164) cut by an irregular pit (SG163), which may have been part of the same structural feature. These were cut by a circular brick soakaway (SG162). At the eastern limit of excavation in the north of Area 2 were the truncated remains of two east west boundary ditches (SG167) and (SG168). (SG167) produced pottery from the late 12th and 13th centuries, and (SG168) produced pottery from the 15th century.

5.2.27. Immediately to the south of these features was an area of structural features, consisting of postholes (SG 169), (SG171),(SG172) and (SG173), square posthole (SG170). Also beamslot (SG176), which was truncated or included posthole (SG177), and beamslot (SG174), which was clearly sealed by a dirty brickearth layer (SG175).

5.2.28. In the central south area of Area 2 was a possible abandoned well cut (SG229). This was cut by large rubbish pit (230), which was filled with refuse deposits (SG231) and (SG(232) and cut by possible beam slot (233). Nearby was a small pit (SG227)cut by 19th century rubbish pit (SG228); also a square posthole (SG234), and posthole (SG237) and rubbish pit (SG235) with backfill (SG236), both cut by rubbish pit (SG238), leveled with backfill (SG239).

FEATURES- ZONE 3

5.2.29. In the north west of Area 3 was a sequence of rubbish pits (SG125), (SG124), (SG120), circular pit (SG123) with overlying silt (SG122), and rubbish pit (SG121), and finally a rectangular brick soakaway (SG119) filled with silt (SG118). See **FIGURE 6** for a full plan of all features excavated in Zone 3.

5.2.30. Adjacent to this, also in the north west of Area 3 was a complicated series of large rubbish pits. The stratigraphically early pits were cut and slump (SG140), with primary refuse fill (SG139), secondary slump (SG138) and final refuse fills (SG136) and (SG137). Also Rubbish pit (SG136) with backfill (SG134), which was cut by pit with collapsed sides (SG133) and backfilled with (SG132). Both (SG132) and (SG136) were cut by large rubbish pit (SG131), which was cut at the southern end by a steep sided pit filled with gravel

(SG130), cut by a rubbish pit (SG129). Overlying (SG131) at the north end was a series of subsided charcoal and refuse layers (SG128), (SG127) and (SG126).

5.2.31. Immediately to the south was a very complicated sequence of rubbish and quarry pits. It compromised large quarry pit (SG183) with primary silting (SG184) and backfill (SG185); rubbish pits (SG179), (SG180), (Sg181) and large pit (SG(182); truncated rectangular pit (SG186) cut by three small postholes (SG187), (SG188) and (SG189), cess pit (SG193) and large rectangular brick soakaway (SG194) with associated fill (SG195); rubbish pits (SG196) and backfill (SG197), circular pits (SG198) and (SG198)and large rubbish pit (SG200).

5.2.32. In the central north area of Area 3 was the truncated remains of possible well (SG178).

5.2.33. A west facing section in the north east corner of Area 3 showed a sequence of pits starting with rubbish pit (SG219), cut by rubbish pit (SG220); then quarry pit with primary silt (SG221), filled by refuse and silt (SG222), clean silt (SG223) and backfill (SG224). This was cut by rubbish pit (SG225). In this section a layer of rubble (SG226) was visible between the lower and upper garden soils.

5.2.34. In the north east of Area 3 was a series of features including quarry pits. The earliest were quarry pit cut and primary silt (SG208) backfilled with (SG209); truncated pit (SG206); posthole (SG210) and beam slot (SG211); pit (SG207); and quarry pit sequence: (SG218), (SG217) including feature in base (SG216), (SG212), (SG213) with backfill (SG214), and (SG215). Pottery suggests this sequence ran from the mid 11th century to the 15th century.

FEATURES- ZONE 4

5.2.35. Running north south from the south west corner of the site in Area 4 was boundary ditch (SG109), which cut small pit or posthole (SG254). (SG109) was cut at the north end by steep sided oblong pit (SG81). A full plan of all features excavated in this zone is produced in **FIGURE 7**.

5.2.36. Approximately 2.80m to the east of (SG109), also in Area 4, was another north south boundary ditch (SG300) dated to the 16th century, which had silted up (SG301) and was cut at the south end by rectangular pit (SG302).

5.2.37. At the north end of (SG109),in the northern part of Area 4, was a series of rubbish pits (SG78), (SG77) and (SG76) containing pottery from the 13th to 16th centuries. Also in the area was square 16th century rubbish pit (SG323), another square post medieval pit (SG79), pit (SG80), oval pit containing 11th century pottery (SG82), pit SG83) and linear, possible beam slot (SG85) and (SG85).

5.2.38. In the central western part of Area 4 was a relatively empty area containing several discreet truncated pits, possibly rubbish pits or natural features comprised (SG251), (SG252), (SG253), (SG254), (SG255), pit (SG256) (mid 13th century); pit (SG259); square posthole (SG257) and posthole (SG258) (late 13th century). (SG255) and (SG(256) cut north south boundary ditch (SG109).

5.2.39. In the south west part of Area 4 was another complicated series of intercutting features. These started with quarry pits (SG273), (SG274), (SG266) and (SG265). These were cut by structural features beam slots (SG261), (SG262) and square post hole (SG263), pit (SG260), which contained building rubble, and circular pits (SG264) and (SG267). Both (SG260) and (SG261) contained 15th century pottery. The quarry pits were also cut by large rubbish or quarry pit with a primary refuse fill (SG268), then a fill of silt layers (SG269) and (SG270) and finally subsided layers (SG271). The fills contained mixed pottery from the 13th to the 16th centuries.

5.2.40. To the east of this group, in the south central part of Area 4, were square postholes (SG275), (SG276), (SG283), (SG294) and (SG281) with silt fill (SG282); and beam slots (SG290) and (SG291). Also quarry pit (SG277) which was backfilled with refuse (SG278) and capped with brickearth (SG279), and quarry pit (SG284) backfilled with silt and refuse (SG285).There were five 18th or 19th century rubbish pits: (SG290), (SG292), (SG286), (SG287) and (SG288). Other features were possible tree throw (SG289), and

small pits (SG293) and (SG295). There was also a sequence comprising of truncated circular rubbish pit (SG296)cut by refuse pit (SG297) spot dated to the late 15th century, cut by rectangular rubbish pit (SG298), which was cut by 18th century rubbish pit (SG299).

5.2.41. In the south central Area 4 was a shallow circular pit appeared to be filled with burnt clay (SG303) and clean clay silt (SG304). This feature was cut by post med rectangular rubbish pit (SG305). The cluster of structural features comprised of beam slots (SG306), (SG308), (SG309), (SG3110), (SG313) and (SG315); posthole (SG302), square posthole (SG312) and shallow rectangular cut (SG314). There is a further square posthole (SG319) with silt fill (SG320) in the south east of the site.

5.2.42. In the south east of Area 4 was ash pit (SG247) cut by second ash pit (248), and at the edge of excavation was linear feature (SG249). None of these features are dated. There was also north south linear (SG242) and a group of structural features comprising of beam slot (SG245), square posthole (SG243) and postholes (SG244), (SG246) and (SG250).

5.2.43. Also in the southeast corner of the site were two 18th or 19th century pits (SG318) and (SG321), and square pit, possibly structural (SG316) dated to the 25th century, cut by circular rubbish pit (SG317), dated to the 16th century.

5.2.44. All features were sealed by the upper garden soil (SG322). This deposit was very mixed and disturbed. The relationship between the buildings at the north of the site and the upper garden soil was unclear. It appeared that they generally post dated (SG322), but some parts of (SG322) were clearly disturbed relatively recently, probably when the factory was built.

5.3. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.3.1. There are easily identifiable groups of features on the site, both spatially and typologically. The brick buildings are one obvious group, but further analysis and documentary research would clarify the sequence in which they were constructed.

5.3.2. The negative features comprise wells, boundary ditches, clear quarry pits (large

pits backfilled with soil), quarry/rubbish pits (large pits backfilled with refuse or smaller pits deliberately backfilled with soil, clay or gravel) and clear rubbish pits (small pits filled with refuse). Further analysis of the type and deposition of the fills within these features would identify areas and periods of specific use within the site.

5.3.3. Further documentary research, especially cartographic research, may shed further information on the division and use of land within the site.

5.3.4. Finally, there are at least two clear concentrations of structural features on the site. Unfortunately they did not produce many datable artefacts, however, these should be properly identified and if possible dated from land use or other forthcoming information.

5.4. METHOD STATEMENT

5.4.1. This assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

6. Summary of Finds Archive

6.1. Work carried out on the finds archive

- ◇ All bulk finds have now been processed (i.e. washed, dried, marked and bagged). Where applicable, accessioned finds have been cleaned and stabilised.
- ◇ All finds have been examined by the relevant specialists and recorded using standard Museum of London techniques.

FINDS ARCHIVE	QUANTITY		
	WEIGHT (kg)	ITEMS	BOXES
Pottery	Total 62.063	2245 sherds	22
Building Materials	Total 107.395	1479 sherds	23
Metal and Organic Finds	-	243 items	4
Flint	-	13 pieces	1
Clay Pipe	-	115 pieces	1
Glass	-	-	4
Worked Stone	-	20 items	2
Wood	-	28 pieces	-
Small Finds	-	7 items	1

Table 2 - Summary of finds archive

7. Pottery

REPORT PREPARED BY PAUL BLINKHORN

7.1. INTRODUCTION

7.1.1. The pottery assemblage comprised 2,245 sherds with a total weight of 62,068g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 16.29. It comprised mainly medieval and later wares, although small quantities of prehistoric, Roman and early/middle Anglo-Saxon wares were also present. The bulk of the assemblage dates from the mid-13th century or later, and the range of types present shows that there was intensive activity at the site from this time onwards, other than a possible hiatus in the aftermath of the Black Death.

7.1.2. The assemblage is large and generally well-preserved, and includes a number of late- and early-post medieval imported vessels, as well as some unusual native pottery, such as a medieval Surrey Whiteware urinal.

7.2. ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY

7.2.1. The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

7.2.2. The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a Dbase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of

the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. Any statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

7.3.FABRICS

7.3.1. The fabric codes utilized are those of the Museum of London post-Roman type-series (eg. Vince 1985). The alphanumeric codes preceded by an 'F' are those used in the site database, as follows:

F2: CHAF: Early/middle Saxon chaff-tempered ware, 5th - 9th century. 2 sherds, 8g, EVE = 0.

F102: THET: Ipswich Thetford-type ware, 900-1150. 1 sherd, 26g, EVE = 0.

F300: EMS: Early Medieval Sandy ware, early 11th – late 12th century. 10 sherds, 151g, EVE = 0.15.

F301: EMSS: Early Medieval Sand and Shell ware, mid/late 11th – late 12th century. 25 sherds, 415g, EVE = 0.62.

F303: EMSH: Early Medieval Shelly Ware, 11th-12th century. 61 sherds, 636g, EVE = 0.19.

F304: SEMS: South Essex Medieval Shelly ware, 1100-1300. 2 sherds, 40g, EVE = 0.

F310: SHER: S.Herts/Limpsfield greywares, 1140-1300. 34 sherds, 943g, EVE = 0.16.

F349: MGCOAR: Mill Green coarseware, 1270 – 1400. 314 sherds, 5586g, EVE = 2.32.

F350: MG: Mill Green ware, 1270-1350. 267 sherds, 3183g, EVE = 2.00.

F351: LOND: London-type ware, 1080-1350. 23 sherds, 581g, EVE = 0.37.

F352: BRIM: Brill medieval wares, 1200-1500. 11 sherds, 100g, EVE = 0.

F353: HEDI: Hedingham ware, 1150 – 1250. 8 sherds, 158g, EVE = 0.

F356: KING: Kingston-type ware, 1230 – 1400. 403 sherds, 7747g, EVE =4.81 .

F358: LMHG: Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware, 1340-1450. 8 sherds, 33g, EVE = 0.

F370: SAIN: Saintonge ware, 1250-1500. 7 sherds, 77g, EVE = 0.10.

F400: LLON: Late London ware, 1400-1500. 23 sherds, 514g, EVE = 0.

F401: LMSR: Late-medieval/transitional sandy redware, 1480 – 1600. 399 sherds, 9254g, EVE = 1.51.

F403: TUDG: 'Tudor green' ware, 1380 – 1550. 75 sherds, 605g, EVE =0.54 .

F404: CSTN: Cistercian ware, 1480 – 1600. 5 sherds, 115g, EVE =0.07.

F405: FREC: Frechen stoneware, 1550-1700. 33 sherds, 1219g, EVE =2.18.

F406: DUTR: Dutch red earthenware, 1300-1650. 1 sherd, 641g, EVE = 0.42.

F407: MPUR: Midlands purple ware, 1400 – 1500. 3 sherds, 48g, EVE = 0.

F408: VALE: Valencian lustreware, 1380 – 1500. 4 sherds, 107g, EVE = 0.

F409: NORS: Normandy stoneware, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 23g, EVE =0.20.

F410: TGW: English tin-glazed ware, 1600-1800. 58 sherds, 2231g.

F411: METS: Metropolitan slipware, 1630 – 1700. 5 sherds, 598g.

F412: PMBL: Post-medieval black-glazed ware, 1580-1700. 8 sherds, 101g.

F414: ITG: Italian tin-glazed ware, 1480 – 1800. 1 sherd, 241g.

F415: SPTG: Miscellaneous Spanish tin-glazed ware, 1480-1800. 2 sherds, 402g.

F417: DTGW: Dutch tin-glazed ware,1400-1600. 1 sherd, 7g.

F418: STSL: Staffordshire slipware, 1650-1800. 1 sherd, 202g.

F425: PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580 – 1900. 107 sherds, 10285g.

F426: PMSRY: Yellow-glazed post-medieval slip-coated redware, 1480 – 1650. 12 sherds, 1316g.

F427: PMFRB: Brown-glazed Post-medieval fine redware, 1580 – 1700. 6 sherds, 380g.

F428: LONS: London stoneware, 1670 – 1900. 1 sherd, 56g.

F429: DERBS: Derby stoneware, 1700-1900. 4 sherds, 187g.

F430: CHPO: Chinese porcelain, 1580 -1900. 11 sherds, 207g.

F431: ENPO: English porcelain, 1745-1900. 5 sherds, 19g.

F433: SWSG: Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, 1720 – 1780. 9 sherds, 143g.

F434: SWSG SCRB: Scratch blue decoration, 1740-1780. 1 sherd, 2g.

F438: CREA: Creamware,1740 – 1880. 6 sherds, 159g.

F451: BORD: Border ware, 1550-1700. 15 sherds, 862g.

F1000: CHINA: Stone or 'Ironstone' china, 1800 – 1900. 184 sherds, 12277g.

7.3.2. The summary pottery occurrence per context by fabric type is shown in the provided spreadsheet. Please note, each context-specific date is a *terminus post quem*, as they have not be confirmed by the stratigraphic matrix at this stage of analysis.

7.3.3. The fabric types are all well-known in the region, and show that Essex wares largely dominated the assemblage, although the products of the Surrey Whiteware industry were also well-represented in the high- and later-medieval periods. The range of pottery indicates that there was largely unbroken activity at the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest onwards, although pottery is relatively scarce before the mid-13th century. The late- and post-medieval periods also sees the presence of a wide range of imported wares from Germany, Holland, France, Spain and Italy.

7.3.4. This could be taken to mean that the inhabitants of the site in the post-medieval period were perhaps wealthier than average, but work in medieval Southampton (BROWN 1997; GUTIÉRREZ AND BROWN 1999) has shown that inhabitants of the city of all classes had access to what could be regarded as imported exotica, and their presence in ports is simply a reflection of the

relative cheapness of pottery and the ability to access markets than any great status of the inhabitants. The picture is less clear for London, but there is evidence that at least some imported pottery types (Dutch Redwares, German Stonewares) were used by citizens for all social classes (BLACKMORE 1994). This will be discussed in more detail at the report stage.

7.3.5. There are also a small number of sherds dating to the Prehistoric (10 sherds, 69g), Romano-British (14 sherds, 101g) and early/middle Saxon (2 sherds, 8g) periods. The sherds of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery are both chaff-tempered, a common tradition of the period in London and the Thames Valley generally at that time (EG BLACKMORE 1988; 1999)

CERAMIC PHASE	CHRONOLOGY	DEFINING WARES	NO. SHERDS	WT. SHERDS (g)	MEAN SHERD WT.
CP1	E – M 11th C	EMS, EMSH	14	162	11.8g
CP2	M – L 11th	EMSS	31	303	9.8g
CP3	L 11th – L 12th C	LOND	0	0	0
CP4	L 12th – E 13th C	SHER	10	90	9.0g
CP5	E - M 13th C	BRIM	8	545	68.1g
CP6	M – L 13th C	KING	22	1031	46.9g
CP7	L 13th – M 14th C	MGCOAR, MG	361	4630	12.8g
CP8	M 14th – 15th	LMHG	26	231	8.9g
CP9	15th – L 15th C	TUDG	463	8263	17.8g
CP10	L 15th – M 16th C	PMRSY, LMSR, CIST	285	7082	24.8g
CP11	M – L 16th C	BORD, NORS, FREC	32	605	18.9g
CP12	L 16th – 17th C	PMBL, PMFRB, PMR, CHPO	449	11440	25.5g
CP13	17th – L 17th C	TGW	71	1390	19.6g
CP14	L 17th – E 18th C	LONS	48	3683	76.7g
CP15	E – M 18th C	DERBS, SWSG	151	6891	45.6g
CP16	M – L 18th C	CREA, ENPO	31	2226	71.8g
CP17	19th C	CHINA	195	12555	64.4g

Table 3 - Ceramic Phase Chronology and Defining Wares

7.4.CHRONOLOGY

7.4.1. At this stage, all the pottery assemblages have been given spot-dates based solely on the range of ware and vessel types present, with no account taken of the stratigraphy. This will be taken into account at the report stage, and, where necessary, the context-specific dating adjusted accordingly. It should also be possible to refine the dating of some contexts from the typology of some of the vessel types/wares present eg London ware jugs, Surrey

Whiteware vessel forms, imported wares and tin-glazed earthenwares.

7.4.2. Each context was given a seriated ceramic phase date, based on the wares present, as shown in TABLE 3. The provisional pottery occurrence per ceramic phase is also shown.

7.4.3. The data in Table X1 shows that activity at the site was generally at a low level before the mid-13th century. After that time, pottery deposition was quite high, showing that there was unbroken activity at the site from that time until the present day, and the mean sherd size is generally large, with a number of well-preserved vessels present. The mean sherd weight for the pre-mid-13th century groups is quite low, suggesting that the pottery of that period is either a result of secondary deposition, or is residual, and lacking contemporary wares. The veracity of the chronology for all contexts will be checked against the stratigraphic matrix at the report stage, and, where necessary, adjusted accordingly.

7.4.4. The relatively small amount of pottery dating to the mid 14th – 15th centuries may be due to the relative rarity of the defining ware, LMHG, but factors such as the Black Death and number of other plagues, coupled with bad weather and economic collapse, cannot be discounted as a cause.

7.4.5. The mid-late 16th century phase also seems under-represented. This appears due to a lack of Border wares, the main defining ware of the period. This is quite curious, as Border wares are extremely common in London from the mid-16th century onwards, but are rare here, with just 15 sherds noted. They are also rare in 17th century contexts, despite there being large quantities of other pottery types of that date present, and there also large quantities of earlier Surrey wares present in the high and late medieval contexts. This suggests very strongly that Border wares were not generally used, with the late- and early-post medieval red earthenwares preferred.

7.4.6. The 19th century pottery is largely a single group from context 412. This is dated to the period 1890 – 1900 by the potters' marks.

7.5. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.5.1. As noted, there are a number of very well-preserved, near-complete vessels, from the late- and early post-medieval deposits. These include a Surrey Whiteware urinal which is not only nearly complete, but also extremely unusual, with Pearce and Vince (1988, 50) noting that just one other well-preserved example is known form the whole of London (IBID. FIG. 101, NO. 390). There also appears to be a fairly high proportion of residual medieval wares in the later deposits. This will be examined in greater detail at the post-excavation stage.

7.5.2. The site has also produced an interesting selection of imported wares, particularly the tin-glazed earthenwares, which provisional identification has source to Holland, Spain and possibly Italy. The assemblage includes at least one fragment of an Italo-Netherlandish altar vase with an 'IHS' monogram (CF GUTIÉRREZ AND BROWN, 1999, FIG. 10.1), and a painted plate which may be of Italian origin. Some of the late- and early post-medieval red wares are of Dutch origin, and others are likely to be present. The imported wares will be examined in greater detail at the report stage, and one of the country's leading experts on such pottery, Duncan Brown of the Southampton Museums Service, will be consulted to confirm the source and dating of them.

7.5.3. It is envisaged that a relatively large number of sherds/vessels, c 50 – 60, will require illustration,

7.6. METHOD STATEMENT

7.6.1. This assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

8. Building Material

REPORT PREPARED BY SUE ANDERSON

8.1. INTRODUCTION

8.1.1. A total of 1479 fragments of CBM weighing 107,395g were collected from 152 contexts.

8.2. METHODOLOGY

8.2.1. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available.

8.3. THE ASSEMBLAGE

TYPE	FORM	CODE	NO	WT (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	7	419
	Flanged tegula	FLT	1	215
	Imbrex	IMB	2	41
Roofing	Roof tile	RT	1256	86085
	Ridge tile	RID	19	2431
	Hip tile	HIP	2	287
	Pantile	PAN	12	3049
	Chimney pot	CP	1	87
Walling	Early brick?	EB	2	487
	Late brick	LB	123	11779
	Wall tile	WT	1	116
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	9	1258
	Floor tile	FT	5	443
Uncertain	Tile?	T	1	367
	Unidentified	UN	27	257
	Fired clay	FC	11	74
TOTAL			1479	107395

Table 4 - CBM by type and form.

8.3.1. TABLE 4 shows the quantification by type and form. The majority of fragments fell into the 'roofing' category.

8.4.FABRICS

8.4.1. The CBM was divided into basic fabric groups based on major inclusions. Seventeen different groups of fabrics were identified in this assemblage. The descriptions are as follows:

ESTUARINE AND ORGANIC (MEDIEVAL)

These fabrics are extremely variable in colour, density and degree of firing/hardness; bricks made from estuarine clays are common throughout the south-east of England and have been described in detail by Drury (1993). They were rare in this assemblage.

est Coarse estuarine fabric in varying colours (pink, purple, yellow, often within a single brick), tempered with coarse organic (voids), ferrous and calcareous inclusions. Brick. 1 piece, 224g.

mso Medium sandy brown fabric with organic inclusions, reduced core. Roof tile. 1 piece, 93g.

RED SANDY (ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL)

These fabrics generally have a similar range of coarse, naturally occurring, local inclusions (ferrous oxide, flint, chalk), often as a background scatter, and have been divided on the basis of quartz sand grain size or abundance. Fabrics 'ms' and 'fs' ('medium' and 'fine') were generally allocated unless pieces showed some clear difference in size or abundance of other inclusions.

fs Fine sandy red fabric with few coarse inclusions. Includes floor and roof tile. Some fragments may be Roman. Mainly post-medieval. 114 pieces, 9400g.

ms Medium sandy red fabric with few other inclusions. Roman tile, late brick and some roof tile. Roman and later. 126 pieces, 4289g.

cs Coarse sandy dark red fabric with abundant medium sand and moderate coarse quartz, occasional coarse flint. Unidentified. 1 piece, 224g.

fscq Fine sandy with sparse large quartz grains over 2mm in diameter. Roof tile. Late and post-medieval? 3 pieces, 147g.

fsx Fine sandy red fabrics with streaks of white clay, poorly mixed. Roof tile. Late and post-medieval? 2 pieces, 71g.

fsv/msv/fsc/msc

Fine/medium sandy with voids and/or calcareous inclusions (voids from leached calcareous inclusions?). Roof tiles and bricks. Late and post-medieval? 15 pieces, 1921g.

fsm Fine sandy soft pale orange-red fabric with common mica. Roman tile and roof tile. Roman and late or post-medieval? 10 pieces, 1570g.

fsfe/msfe

Fine/medium sandy with moderate to common small red ferrous inclusions. Roof tile and late brick. Late medieval and post-medieval. 12 pieces, 735g.

msf Medium sandy red fabric with coarse flint. Brick and roof tile. Medieval and later. 20 pieces, 4888g.

msffe

As 'msf' with occasional coarse ferrous inclusions. Brick and roof tile. Medieval and later. 9 pieces, 1225g.

msfv As 'msf' with common voids, possibly from leached calcarous inclusions. Brick. Post-medieval. 12 pieces, 6652g.

RED SANDY WITH 'GROG' OR CLAY PELLETS (ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL)

This group of fabrics was the most common in this assemblage and probably represents the products of local kilns. Tiles often had the same background scatter of local inclusions as noted above, but with the addition of varying degrees of grog.

fsg/msg

Fine/medium sandy red fabric with a slightly knobbly surface, sparse to moderate fine to coarse angular grog, occasionally with very fine mica. The clay matrix usually appears very fine and dense, sometimes with a shiny or 'plastic' appearance in section. Mainly roof tile, some brick and miscellaneous. Roman, late and post-medieval. 944 pieces, 57166g.

fsgf/msgf

Medium sandy brown to orange fabric with common fine to coarse soft red 'grog' and sparse to moderate flint, sometimes soft and underfired. Roof tile, brick and floor tile. Mainly roof tile, one floor tile. Medieval to late medieval? 183 pieces, 18409g.

fsgfe/msgfe

Fine/medium sandy pale orange-red matrix with moderate grog and sparse ferrous inclusions. Roof and floor tile. Roof tile and floor tile. Late medieval? 2 pieces, 197g.

WHITE FABRICS (LATE TO POST-MEDIEVAL)

tge Tin-glazed earthenware. Wall tile. Post-medieval. 1 piece, 116g.

8.5. FORMS

ROMAN TILES

FABRIC	RBT	FLT	IMB
fs	4	1	1
fsg	1		
fsm	1		
fsv	1		
ms			1

Table 5 - Roman tile by fabric and form.

8.5.1. Ten fragments were identified as possibly or certainly of Roman date. TABLE 5 shows their distribution by fabric and form.

8.5.2. All fragments in this category were abraded. Pieces were generally in very dense fabrics. Thicknesses were measured where possible. The two imbrices were 11-16mm thick, the flanged tegula was 26mm thick, and two of the unidentified forms were 23-26mm thick. These latter fragments were probably also pieces of flanged tegulae. Other fragments included a thicker piece with pozzolanic mortar adhering to the broken edge (context (438)).

ROOFING

FABRIC	RT	RID	HIP	PAN	CP
fs	77	5		6	
fsc	1				
fscq	3				
fsfe	4				
fsg	823	8		3	1
fsgf	10				
fsgfe	1				
fsm	8			1	
fsv	4				
fsx	2				
ms	36			2	
msf	14	1			
msffe	3	1			
msg	100	1	1		
msgf	168	3	1		
mso	1				
msv	1				

Table 6 - Roofing material by fabric and form.

8.5.3. A total of 1290 roofing fragments (91939g) were collected. These comprised plain (peg and nib) tiles (1256 fragments), ridge tiles (19 fragments), hip tiles (two fragments), pantiles (12 fragments), and a piece of chimney pot. **TABLE 6** shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric and form.

8.5.4. The majority of roof tiles were in red-firing sandy fabrics, most of which were probably of high medieval to post-medieval date. Some of the main fabrics appear to have been used throughout these periods, so any attempt at dating must be seen as tentative at best. A few fragments were partially glazed and therefore definitely medieval. Based on firing, appearance, presence of glaze and, to some extent, fabrics, approximately 565 'RT' fragments were high/late medieval, and 691 were late/post-medieval.

8.5.5. Of the 1256 fragments of plain tile, 133 had peg holes (128 round, 5 square). Where it was possible to determine the number of holes, thirty-seven had two; no examples of single central holes were identified. Two hip tiles were also pirced with circular holes at the apex. Twenty tiles had nibs, the majority of which were in coarser fabrics (particularly 'msgf'). The nib tiles were generally thicker than the peg tiles and almost always had signs of knife trimming on the underside; based on these observations there were probably at least 79 fragments of nib tile in the assemblage. However, at least one peg tile and one hip tile were also knife-trimmed.

8.5.6. It was possible to measure 26 plain tile widths and four lengths. Width measurements ranged from 145mm to 202mm, although most were less than 170mm. Four lengths were all between 261-262mm. Thicknesses were generally between 11-14mm, although as noted above many of the nib tiles were thicker, up to 20mm. One nib tile was incomplete but over 180mm in width; very broad nib tiles are sometimes associated with the use of great bricks in the 13th century (DRURY 2000:60).

8.5.7. Ridge tiles included both medieval and post-medieval examples. One medieval example was glazed, and there was a post-medieval fragment with a black slip-like deposit externally. A few pieces had knife-trimmed edges. No complete examples were present but thickenessed varied between 11-22mm, the

majority over 15mm.

8.5.8. A few fragments of pantile were recovered, including six pieces of a single tile which measured 357 x 238 x 13mm. This tile had a grey deposit on the surface. Pantiles are unlikely to predate the 17th century, but there was one handmade tile in this group which may be an early example. The other fragments appeared to be machine-pressed and therefore of 19th-century or later date.

8.5.9. The single fragment of chimney pot from context (01) was sooted internally and was hand-decorated with impressed dots and an incised six-point star. It is likely to be 19th-century in date.

WALLING

FABRIC	EB?	LB	WT
est	1		
fs		2	
fsg	1		
ms		84	
msc		1	
msf		4	
msfe		8	
msffe		5	
msfv		12	
msg		1	
msv		6	
tge			1

Table 7 - Walling by fabric and form.

8.5.10. Only a small quantity of brick was recovered from the site, representing a small sample of the material present in wall foundations and other structures. **TABLE 7** shows the fabrics and forms present.

8.5.11. Only two possible 'early bricks' (DRURY 1993) were present. The fragment in an estuarine clay fabric was abraded and not easy to identify, and the fine sandy fragment could possibly be a Roman tile. The former was 61mm thick and the latter 35mm thick.

8.5.12. Fragments of late brick were generally in medium sandy fabrics and were

friable and porous. Most pieces were heavily abraded and the high count is in part due to the many tiny rounded fragments collected from environmental samples (excluding these removes 79 fragments from the total). The bricks were generally handmade and probably date between the 16th-19th centuries. Thirteen thicknesses ranged between 50-71mm, six widths between 97-105mm, and two lengths between 222-231mm. Two examples (pit fill (396), ash pit fill (503)) with shallow, U-profile, frogs were almost certainly of 19th-century date. One piece from pit fill (183) had a worn surface, suggesting it had been used as a paviour.

8.5.13. One fragment of a tin-glazed earthenware wall tile was recovered from soakaway fill (360). The tile was a finely hand-painted blue and white example depicting a flower vase within an octagonal border with a powder ground. Similar tiles were produced in London, Bristol and Liverpool in the mid to late 18th century (E.G. BEDFORD 1966:15; VAN LEMMEN 1986:18).

FLOORING

FABRIC	FFT	FT
fs	3	
fsg		1
fsgf	1	
fsgfe		1
fsv		1
ms	3	
msg	1	2
msgfe	1	

Table 8 - Floor tiles by fabric.

8.5.14. **TABLE 8** shows the quantities of floor tiles by fabric.

8.5.15. Nine fragments of Flemish floor tile of 14th/15th-century date were recovered. The fragments were generally from small tiles measuring 23-28mm thick, but one example was 39mm thick and probably from a larger tile. Three fragments were coated with white slip and glazed either yellow or copper green, whilst three had dark green/brown lead glazes. One example had been scored diagonally for use as a triangular edge piece. Tiles like this were used to

create chequerboard-style floors in varying patterns during the late medieval period and were popular in both ecclesiastical and moderate to high status domestic contexts.

8.5.16. A fragment of an inlaid tile with slip decoration in the form of the English Royal Standard (three lions *passant gardant*, although there are only two on the surviving fragment). This is likely to be of 14th/15th-century date.

8.5.17. Four floor tiles of uncertain type were also collected. One green-glazed fragment from pit fill (169) may be a Flemish type but it was in a relatively coarse fabric. A piece from pit fill (320), decorated with a scored lattice pattern and alternate areas of lozenge-shaped white slip, was probably medieval (14th-century?). Two other pieces were unglazed and may be post-medieval quarry floor tiles, or possibly Roman tiles.

MISCELLANEOUS

8.5.18. A moulded flat fragment from modern fill (224), smooth on both sides and with a rounded edge, may be a garden border tile of Victorian or later date.

8.5.19. Unidentified fragments were generally small, abraded pieces from environmental samples. However, one large fragment from fill (309) in a coarse sandy fabric was a flat tile measuring 38mm thick. It was burnt black and it is uncertain whether it was part of an early 'great brick', a Roman tile, or a floor tile.

8.5.20. Eleven heavily abraded fragments of fired clay were collected from beam slot fill (476) and pit fill (494). The former included one piece with a possible wattle impression and the fragments may represent burnt daub.

8.6. PROVENANCE

8.6.1. The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed layers. Pottery and other dating evidence may prove useful in suggesting dates for particular CBM fabrics and forms.

8.6.2. The majority of fragments were found in pit fills and demolition layers, with very little from structural features. There is some evidence for residuality of

material, but this may reflect reuse of earlier material in later structures and is not perceived as a problem in the interpretation of the site. Reuse of material, reflected by the presence of mortar on breaks and other surfaces, was common practice during the medieval and post-medieval periods in most urban contexts.

8.6.3. The site is currently unphased and ungrouped, so further work will be required to complete the CBM analysis once this information is available.

8.7. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.7.1. The potential of this assemblage is to provide information on the types of ceramic building material in use at the site during the medieval to post-medieval periods.

8.7.2. Late to post-medieval tile and brick form the bulk of this assemblage and provide some evidence for the types of structures present on the site during this period. A small quantity of medieval CBM was also present.

8.7.3. This report provides an outline of the CBM types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the region.

8.8. METHOD STATEMENT

8.8.1. This assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

9. Metal and Organic Finds

REPORT PREPARED BY QUITA MOULD

9.1. METHODOLOGY

9.1.1. This assessment was made following a preliminary examination of the objects. A basic record (as defined in RFG & FRG 2003) has been made of the objects seen. X-radiographs of the metalwork were not available. It has been agreed at the outset that necessary X-radiography will be undertaken as the first step of analysis. For this reason, identifications given here are liable to later revision. Context descriptions were provided along with a brief site narrative. No site phasing was available.

9.2. QUANTIFICATION

MATERIAL	QUANTITY
Silver	1
Copper alloy	40
Iron	189
Lead alloy	10
Leather	2
Coal	1

Table 9 - Church Street West Ham (CWJ07) basic quantification.

9.2.1. The material examined for assessment is given in TABLE 9.

9.3. PROVENANCE

9.3.1. The metal finds came from 64 contexts and unstratified deposits and represent a domestic occupation. The majority of the material came from the fills of pits and rubbish pits. Smaller amounts came from cess pits, wells, post holes, beam slots, cuts and quarry pits. While no large assemblages were recovered from an individual feature, relatively large groups of material came from soakaway 411, the upper fill (160) of a large pit [158] and fills (680), (679), (674) of another large pit [673].

9.4. DATING

9.4.1. The coins will provide dating evidence to complement that deriving from the

ceramics and clay pipes recovered. A variety of small dress accessories of late medieval and early post-medieval (transitional) date were present. Shoe buckles of Georgian date were also noted. The remains of a shoe dating to the second half of the 19th century was found along with iron domestic vessels and household fittings likely to be of similar date. It may be possible to date the better preserved table knives following X-radiography. Much of the structural metalwork cannot be independently dated easily.

9.5. RANGE OF MATERIAL

9.5.1. A range of personal and domestic items, household and structural fittings were recovered. In addition three coins, a ?token, a single weight and a small group of horse fittings were present. They are considered by functional category below.

COINS

9.5.2. A silver coin was found in fill (88) of a large pit [89]. A copper alloy coin (2812108), the size of a penny, came from fill (686) of another large pit [673], another copper alloy coin was found unstratified. A small token or possible weight of lead alloy (SF23) was found in primary fill (316) of a large pit [303]. The coins and ?token should be identified by a specialist. X-radiography of the silver and copper alloy coins would aid identification.

ITEMS OF DRESS AND DRESS ACCESSORIES

9.5.3. A small fragment of dry leather from a strap or belt was found in fill (88) of a large pit [89]. The seat and waist area of a shoe bottom of brass riveted construction dating to the second half of the 19th century was found in fill (412)of a soakaway 411.

9.5.4. A range of small dress accessories, principally of copper alloy, was present, see TABLE 10. Late medieval accessories included a spherical button (680), (679), (674), buckle (SF8) (128)/(129), buckle spacer (160), bar mount (175), strap end (185) and hinged fitting from a two piece strap end (323).

NAME	QUANTITY
Pin	12
Pin stems	5
Lace tags	3
Buckle	4
Buckle spacer	1
Buckle plate	1
Strap end	1
Hinged strap end fitting	1
Bar mount	1
Spherical button	1
Twisted wire ring	1
Eyelet (lead alloy)	1

Table 10 - Church Street, West Ham (CWJ07) dress accessories.

9.5.5. Accessories in use during the late medieval and early post medieval period included aiglets (lace tags), wound-wire headed pins and twisted wire rings (687). Two shoe buckles date to the Georgian period; one comes from the upper fill (160) of a large pit [158], the other was unstratified. A copper alloy pin with an 'upset' head (432), dating no earlier than the 19th century, was found with pins with wound wire heads in a sub-rectangular cut [433].

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

	IRON	COPPER ALLOY	LEAD ALLOY
Candleholder	1		
Knife	5		
Blade fragments	8		
Key	1		
Scissors	2		
Bucket handle	1		
Handle, other	1		
Kettle	1		
Watering can	1		
Other vessel		1	
Small vessel lid			1
Vessel handle mount		1	
Curtain ring		3	
Light fitting	1		

Table 11 - Church Street, West Ham (CWJ07) household items.

9.5.6. A range of items found in the home was recovered, see **TABLE 11**. The iron candleholder, knives, key and scissors may date to the late medieval or, more likely, the early modern period: X-radiography is required to allow this dating. One knife, from fill (691=656) of a shallow pit [657], with a scale tang handle with large-headed copper alloy rivets appears to have been discarded within its leather sheath, see section 6 below. Two copper alloy curtain rings may be of similar date, a third of copper alloy sheet appears to be of Victorian type. The remains of a watering can, kettle and pendant light fitting, all likely to have been of galvanized iron, are also of 19th or 20th century date. The flange, apparently from a copper alloy sheet vessel, and a fragment of lid, or possibly the base of a vertical-sided container, of lead alloy, are difficult to date independently.

9.5.7. The recovery of a relatively large pair of iron scissors from the fill of a beam slot (565) and another from fill (680), (679), (674) of a large pit [673], along with a small number of wound wire headed pins might suggest dressmaking. Dressmaking was a common domestic activity.

STRUCTURAL METALWORK

NAME	QUANTITY
Nails	67
Nail shanks	70
Wallhook	1
U-staple	2
Joiner's dog	2
Hinge pivot	1

Table 12 - Church Street, West Ham (CWJ07) structural ironwork.

9.5.8. A lead water pipe or spout (268) and a piece of sheet lead (weighing 317g) came from fills of a well [248]. Two small lengths of window lead (weighing 9g) of post-medieval date came from upper fill (219) of a large pit. Structural ironwork was dominated by timber nails and broken timber nail shanks; other items reflect the usual range of fittings found in a domestic setting, see **TABLE 12.**

TRANSPORT

9.5.9. A small group of objects relate to horse equipment. A fragment broken from the heel of an iron spur was found in fill (668) of a modern, square pit [669] and, as such, occurs residually within the deposit. A branch broken from a horseshoe was found in two separate contexts (192), (310). An iron buckle from horse harness was recovered from a layer (358) sealing a group of pits [303], [356], [364]. A second buckle of iron, more likely to come from harness than a dress accessory, came from a posthole [636].

TOOLS

9.5.10. A fragment possibly from the cranked handle of an implement was found in fill (680), (679), (674) of a large pit. A broken iron axe was found in a modern ash pit (484).

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

9.5.11. A lead weight (246), weighing 10oz, was found in fill of a circular rubbish pit [245]. A small fragment broken from a cast, openwork fitting of lead alloy came from fill (175) of a large pit [173]. It may be broken from a dress accessory or, possibly, a structural window grille. The fragment is too small to permit more positive identification. Small fragments of fine iron wire were found, with other domestic and structural items, in fill (240) of a large rubbish pit [225]. A fragment of cast iron (247), of 19th or 20th century date, was found in the upper backfill (247) of well 248.

ITEMS UNIDENTIFIED AT PRESENT

9.5.12. Four heavily encrusted items, one from fill (598) of a small pit, and three from fill (680), (679), (674) of a large pit [673] are unidentifiable without X-radiography. A small nodule from [99] and numerous small formless fragments from (202) are likely to be principally soil with little iron remaining, X-radiography can confirm this.

9.6. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.6.1. The coins and possible lead alloy token should be shown to a numismatist for

identification. A scale tang knife blade with minerally preserved remains of the leather sheath present on the blade came from fill (691=656) of a shallow pit [657]. The knife is near complete, though fractured, and of potential interest as it may have been deliberately placed in the pit as an act of 'structured deposition'.

9.7. X-RADIOGRAPHY REQUIREMENTS

9.7.1. All the iron should be X-radiographed to confirm preliminary identifications, allow identifications where none have been possible, and provide a permanent record of the material. Should this not be possible within the constraints of the project the minimum X-radiographic requirements are given in the accompanying basic record. The silver and copper alloy coins should be X-radiographed to aid identification.

9.8. METHOD STATEMENT

9.8.1. This assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

10. Flint

REPORT PREPARED BY BLAIR POOLE

10.1. INTRODUCTION

10.1.1. This document discusses the flint assemblage recovered during the archaeological excavation carried out at the site.

10.1.2. A total of 13 pieces were recovered from site, comprised of six distinct flint materials. Of the 13 pieces, 1 was unstratified and the remaining 12 were recovered from secure contexts.

10.1.3. Of the pieces four appear to be deliberately worked tools, 7 pieces reflect tool production and two fragments appear to be heat affected, although not worked.

10.2. RAW MATERIALS

10.2.1. A total of six different materials were identified during analysis. All six materials were of flint. TABLE 13 shows the breakdown of materials identified in the assemblage.

MATERIAL	COLOUR	TEXTURE	CORTEX	TEXTURE
A	Grey	Soapy	Dark Grey	Chalky
B	Dark Brown	Smooth	Mid Grey	Rough
C	Dark Grey	Smooth	White	Chalky
D	Cream/Yellow	Soapy	None	N/A
E	Light Grey	Soapy	Cream	Chalky
F	Mid Brown with Grey Streaks	Smooth	Cream/Brown	Rough

Table 13 - Summary of Materials Present in Assemblage

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Burnt Flint	XX					
Backed Blade		X				
Blade		X				
Core Rejuvenation		X			X	
Debitage		XX	XX		X	
Scraper				X		X

Table 14 - Summary of Material Use

10.2.2.TABLE 14 shows the use of the different materials within the assemblage. The volume of working remains, as seen as debitage and core rejuvenation from tool production, indicates that tool production may have been undertaken on the site. The tools identified may represent discarded or lost pieces.

10.3.STRUCK FLINT

10.3.1.A total of four worked flint tools were recovered from the site, with seven waste fragments. The following section will discuss the worked flint tools individually. All dimensions given are measured as length, width, depth. Length being the dimension from the proximal point to the distal point. Width is measured at the widest point between the left and right edges. Thickness is the dimension between the dorsal and ventral faces.

10.3.2.TABLE 15 summarises the assemblage finds.

ID	CONTEXT	FORM	RETOUCH	CORTEX	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS	DATE
1	(535)	Blade	Y	No	B	40.1x18.1x5.5	Neolithic
2	(185)	Core rejuvenation	N	Present	B	33.9x18.1x5.0	-
3	(192)	Debitage	N	No	C	40.4x38.9x10.3	-
4	(393)	Scraper	Y	No	D	48.1x29.6x8.1	Neolithic
5a	(704)	Debitage	N	Present	C	25.5x27.8x8.1	-
5b	(704)	Debitage	N	No	E	47.7x31.5x5.7	Neolithic
6a	(601)	Backed Blade	Y	No	B	36.0x22.9x9.2	Neolithic
6b	(601)	Debitage	N	Present	B	34.9x17.4x7.1	-
7	(392)	Scraper	Y	Present	F	52.2x26.4x7.6	Neolithic
8	(120)	Debitage	N	No	B	27.0x12.2x6.3	-
9	U/S	Core rejuvenation	N/A	Present	E	64.3x32.8x9.3	Neolithic
10	(382)	Burnt Flint	N/A	Present	A	33.9x18.1x5.0	-
11	(440)	Burnt Flint	N/A	Present	A	41.1x25.3x19.4	-

Table 15 - Flint Assemblage Summary

WORKED FLINT

10.3.3. Flint 1 could be seen to be a blade potentially dating to the late Neolithic period. This item was recovered from context (535) and comprised a detached flake 40.1mm by 18.1mm by 5.5mm in size and was formed of material B, a

soapy textured, grey, flint. Parallel arises present on the dorsal face represent negative scarring from previous flaking activity. Retouch can be seen along the left edge of the piece.

10.3.4. Flint 4 was recovered from context (393) and was identified as a scraper, possibly Neolithic in date, made of material D, a cream, soapy, flint. The item measured 48.1mm by 29.6mm by 8.1mm and had clear arises on the dorsal face and a bulbar fracture by the striking platform. Retouch, and possible wear, can be seen along the right edge.

10.3.5. Flint 6a, made of material B, was recovered from context (601) and measured 36mm by 22.9mm by 9.2mm. The item was identified as a potentially Neolithic backed blade. The tool is a detached flake with parallel arises along the dorsal face and retouch present along the right edge. The retouch is clearly struck from the ventral face. A bulbar scar is apparent on the ventral face.

10.3.6. Flint 7, recovered from context (392), is a cortical scraper which appears to be Neolithic in date. The item is made of material F and measures 52.2mm by 26.4mm by 7.6mm. The piece is a detached cortical flake with the striking platform still in tact and cortex covering the majority of the dorsal surface. Retouch is present along the right edge of the tool.

WASTE FLAKES

10.3.7. A total of 7 waste flakes were also recovered from the site.

10.3.8. Flint 2 was recovered from context (185) and comprised a core rejuvenation flake of material B, a smooth, dark brown, flint.

10.3.9. Flint 3, from context (192), represented debitage produced from flint manufacturing activity of material C.

10.3.10. Flint 5a and 5b were recovered from context (704) and were formed of materials C and E respectively. Both of these flints also represented debitage and evidence of flint working.

10.3.11. Flint 6b, made of material B, was recovered from context (601) and could also be seen to be debitage from tool production.

10.3.12. Flint 8 was of material B and was recovered from context (120). This flake could also be seen to be debitage from tool production.

10.3.13. Flint 9 was an unstratified core rejuvenation flake of material E. This supports the theory that flint working was being carried out on the site.

BURNT FLINT

10.3.14. Two fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the site, these came from contexts (382) and (440) respectively. There is no evidence of working on the fragments and it is possible that they are fragments that either acted as pot boilers or were discarded into a fire. Their size and form make them unsuitable for tool production.

10.4. SUMMARY

10.4.1. A total of 13 flint fragments were recovered form the site. Four of these could be seen to represent tools with seven fragments of waste material from flaking activity and two fragments of burnt flint.

10.4.2. The tools comprised a single blade, a backed blade and two scrapers. The forms of these tools are typical of the late Neolithic and Bronze Age tools identified in the area.

10.4.3. There were six distinct materials present in the assemblage, three of which appear to have been utilised for tool production on site. This waste material and debitage could be an indication that flint tool production was undertaken on the site.

10.5. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

10.5.1. None of the flint collected from the site were recovered from secure Prehistoric contexts. It is likely that the flint on the site is intrusive into these contexts.

10.5.2. Although the bulk of the assemblage comprises prehistoric worked flints and evidence of tool production, these are not *in situ* and have either been imported onto the site from a remote location or are redeposited from disturbance activity on the site during the Medieval period or later.

10.5.3. The results of this assessment indicate that no further work is required on this assemblage.

10.6. METHOD STATEMENT

10.6.1. This assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

11. Clay Pipe

REPORT PREPARED BY ANDREW DUFTON

11.1. INTRODUCTION

11.1.1. A total of 115 clay pipe fragments were submitted for identification and analysis from 22 contexts. The assemblage included 19 numbered bowls, some in several fragments, 12 mouthpieces, and the remainder stem fragments. Seven bowls provided makers' marks. One of these bowls also bears a Prince of Wales' feather decoration. The material was in a mostly fragmentary state, although some near-complete pipes were noted and may be suitable for reconstruction.

11.2. METHODOLOGY

11.2.1. The recognisable pipe bowls were identified by datable form relying on Atkinson and Oswald's London pipe typology (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). Where possible the dating of 18th century pipes was further refined using Oswald's Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975). These types are identified within the record using the prefixes AO or OS, respectively. Pipe makers' initials were cross-checked using Oswald's list of makers within London in the 18th and 19th centuries (Oswald 1975).

11.3. THE CLAY PIPE ASSEMBLAGE

CATEGORY	NUMBER
total no. of fragments	115
no. of bowl fragments	23
no. of stem fragments	84
no. of mouthpieces	12
marked pipes	7
decorated pipes	1
imported pipes	0
complete pipes	0
wasters	0
kiln material fragments	0
boxes (bulk)	1

Table 16 - Quantification of clay tobacco pipe assemblage.

11.3.1. Contexts (22), (279) and (360) contained the highest concentration of pipes within the assemblage. Contexts (22) and (279) are the fills of likely rubbish pits, context (360) the fill of a large soakaway. Each context yielded multiple intact bowls and numerous stem fragments and moutpieces.

11.3.2. The remainder of the pipes were retrieved from similar waste deposits, although no other deposits provided the abundance of material as the above contexts.

11.3.3. All pipe bowls showed signs of having been smoked.

11.3.4. The earliest pipes recorded came from contexts (22) and (542), type AO5 and AO7 respectively. Both show full milling and a bottered bowl finish, although the bowl from (22) is fragmented so the degree of milling can only be estimated. Pipe <17> from (542) was marked -EB- on the base of the bowl.

11.3.5. There are eight pipes dating to the late 17th – early 18th century, all from different contexts ranging across the entire geographic area of the site. Of these, five are of type AO20 coming from contexts (22), (26), (192), (279), and (702). None bear any marks or decoration.

11.3.6. Of the other pipes from this period, two are of type AO21, coming from contexts (279) and (539). The final late 17th – early 18th century pipe is of type AO22 and was recorded in context (281).

11.3.7. It should be noted that context (279) also contained a high proportion of stems (28) and mouthpieces (11). It was noted at the time of excavation that an intact pipe was recovered from this context, although any such pipe was fragmented by the time it was considered for specialist analysis.

11.3.8. Five pipes date to the mid-17th century, and three of these were recorded in the soakaway fill (360). These three pipes all were marked with moulded initials on the sides of the heel. Pipe <13> is marked with -IB- (possibly John Bean of Greenwich, working around 1764) and it is possible pipe <12>, marked -...?B- shares this maker. Pipe <14> is marked -AS- surmounted with crown, possibly the work of Abraham Shepherd of Poplar (1721), although this predates the form slightly.

11.3.9. The remaining two mid-17th century pipes were found in contexts (22) and (81). Pipe <1> from (22) is of form OS11 and is marked in relief on the sides of the heel, but the marking is illegible. Pipe <6> from (81) is of form OS12. The bowl is in two fragments and bears no markings.

11.3.10. The latest pipes within the assemblage date to the late 18th – early 19th century and are of type AO27. The first of these <2> was found in context (22) and is marked -FB- in relief on the heel, although the maker is unknown.

11.3.11. The second of the late 18th century pipes is the only decorated piece within the assemblage. Pipe <15> is decorated with a Prince of Wales motif on either side of the bowl, with extended leaf motif on the front and back. The pipe is marked -GS- in relief on the heel, possibly for George Swinyard of Kingsland Road, Dalston who worked around 1783-87.

FORM	BOWLS	STEMS	MOUTHPIECES
AO5	1	-	-
AO7	1	-	-
AO20	5	-	-
AO21	2	-	-
AO22	4	-	-
OS11	1	-	-
OS12	5	-	-
AO27	2	1	-
unknown	2	83	11
TOTAL	**23**	**84**	**11**

Table 17 - Breakdown of clay tobacco pipe assemblage by form.

11.4.CATALOGUE OF MARKED PIPES

11.4.1.illeg (22) <1> OS11 (1730-60), fragmented bowl with maker's initials moulded in relief on the left side of the heel, not clearly legible.

11.4.2.FB (22) <2> AO27 (1780-1820), bowl with maker's initials moulded in relief on sides of heel. Maker unknown.

11.4.3....?B (360) <12> OS12 (1730-80), bowl with maker's initials moulded in relief on sides of heel, not clearly legible. Possibly same as <13> found in same assemblage, same date (below).

11.4.4. IB crown? (360) <13> OS12 (1730-80), bowl with maker's initials moulded in relief on sides of heel, possibly crown above initials. Maker is possibly John Bean (1764), Greenwich.

11.4.5. AS crown (360) <14> OS12 (1730-80), bowl with makers initials moulded in relief on sides of heel, crown above initials. Maker is possibly Abraham Shepherd (1721), Poplar.

11.4.6. GS (402) <15> AO27 (1780-1820), fragmented bowl with makers initials moulded in relief on sides of heel, Prince of Wales' feather motif on sides of bowl, leaf motif on front/back. Maker is possibly George Swinyard (1783-87), Kingsland Road, Dalston.

11.4.7. EB (542) <17> AO7 (1610-40), milled 4/4, bowl with makers initials in relief on base. Mouth of bowl has bottered finish. Maker unknown.

11.5. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

11.5.1. Dating potential for the assemblage is good, providing a reasonable range of types and dates. The pipes are dated from 1610-1820 and are of local London manufacture.

11.5.2. There is some potential for further work in identifying makers' marks and initials not identified above. The one decorated bowl uses a motif of a widespread variety during the period and as such does not offer much potential for further study (Atkinson and Oswald 1969:200).

11.6. SIGNIFICANCE OF DATA

11.6.1. The clay pipe assemblage from Church Street is of local significance only. Further research into makers' identities may be warranted. A publication report is not recommended.

11.7. METHOD STATEMENT

11.7.1. This MAP2 Assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

12. Glass

REPORT PREPARED BY HUGH WILMOTT

12.1. INTRODUCTION

12.1.1. A relatively small assemblage of glass was submitted for assessment. Almost all in post-medieval in date and stable, requiring no further specialist treatment or conservation. However, the assemblage has suffered considerable post-excavation distress, which has resulted in the fragmentation of many of the larger bottles. Luckily none of the earlier more important glass has been affected. This assessment provides a general characterisation of the material rather than a full catalogue, and the glass is summarised by context below (TABLE 18).

CONTEXT	DATE	DESCRIPTION
22	Late 17th-early 18th century	Wine bottle
192	15th-16th century	Ribbed flask
196	18th century	Wine bottle
219	Early 16th century	Pedestal beakers, imported pedestal goblets
224	18th century	Wine bottle
281	*c* 1650-80	Complete profile of a shaft & globe wine bottle
353	13th-15th century	Hanging lamp
360	Late 18th century	Wine bottle, phial
412	Late 19th century	Decanter, tumblers, jelly mould, phials, ink bottles, lamp globe, Codd lemonade bottle, soda bottles, beer bottles, plain bottles
471	20th century	Window
474	18th century	Wine bottle
484	Late 19th century	Bottles, tumbler
503	19th century	Window and wine bottle
507	17th century	Wine bottle
523	18th-19th century	Wine bottle
525	17th-18th century	Wine bottle
542	Late 17th-18th century	Window
573	Late 17th-early 18th century	Wine bottle
627	Late 18th-early 19th century	Wine bottle
691	Early 16th century	Pedestal beaker, imported pedestal goblet

Table 18 - Summary of the glass assemblage.

12.2. THE ASSEMBLAGE

12.2.1. The assemblage contains only one fragment of glass, a hanging lamp base from

(353), which can definitely be dated to the medieval period. The remainder is post-medieval in date. Most significantly there is a group of early 16th-century vessels from contexts (192), (219) and (691). These include a number of pedestal beakers, and decorated pedestal goblets that are almost all likely to have been imported from France, as well as an early ribbed flask base.

12.2.2. Many of the contexts contained a few small relatively undiagnostic fragments of wine bottles, dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and the most ubiquitous form for this period. The one exception was a near complete example of a shaft & globe bottle dating to 1650-80, the earliest and rarest type of wine bottle.

12.2.3. The remaining fragments are relatively recent, and date to the late 19th to early 20th centuries. In particular context (412) produced quite a number of bottles and other common containers as well as a few tablewares, and is typical an urban dump deposit. What is slightly surprising is that relatively little window glass was recovered, although some fairly undiagnostic fragments were found in (471), (503) and (542).

12.3. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

12.3.1. The majority of the glass is very recent in date and typical of the types of glass found in dump or levelling contexts on urban sites. As such it adds little to the overall narrative beyond refining the contextual dating. Likewise, the vast majority of the 17th and 18th century wine bottles and window glass are too fragmented for accurate reconstruction and dating, and are very common finds on all sites. Therefore it is recommended that no further work is undertaken on this material.

12.3.2. The medieval fragment, the early 16th-century group and the shaft & globe wine bottle (due to its completeness) are much more interesting and have the potential to add significantly to the wider interpretation of the site. It is therefore recommended that these vessels receive further study and are written up to full publication standard.

12.4. METHOD STATEMENT

12.4.1. This assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

13. Worked Stone

REPORT PREPARED BY MATTHEW WILLIAMS

13.1. INTRODUCTION

13.1.1. A total of 20 fragments of worked stone were recovered from the West Ham Church Street excavation. The assesmblage consisted of 15 fragments of building material, three fragments of artefacts and two undiagnostic items. The only datable items were two architectural fragments, where tooling suggests a pre-1200 date, and the roof slates and sandstone flagstone fragments, which are presumed to be post medieval. All items came from rubbish/cess pits or undiagnostic pits and had clearly been discarded. Many items showed severe weathering.

ITEM NUMBER	CONTEXT	FABRIC	TYPE	FORM
BUILDING MATERIAL				
1	95	Very dense mid orange grey quartzite sandstone.	Building material.	Ashlar block
2	160	Mid yellow grey limestone.	Architectural fragment.	Door moulding
3	224	Slate	Building material.	Roof slate
4	246	Mid yellow grey limestone.	Architectural fragment.	Ashlar block
5	353	Limestone. Mid yellow grey.	Architectural fragment.	Door moulding
6	412	Slate	Building material.	Roof slate
7	412	Slate	Building material.	Roof slate
8	438	Mid yellow grey limestone.	Architectural fragment.	Door moulding
9	542	Pale grey fine grained quartzite sandstone.	Architectural fragment.	Ashlar block with chamfer.
10	605	Mid yellow sandstone.	Building material.	Flagstone
11	605	Mid yellow sandstone.	Building material.	Flagstone
12	677	Very coarse mid grey yellow sandstone.	Building material.	Ashlar block
13	691	Chalk	Architectural fragment.	?Door or window moulding
14	691	Slate	Building material.	Roof slate
15	413	Flagstone	Building material.	Flagstone
ARTEFACTS				
16	160	Mid grey very fine grained sandstone	Artefact fragment	Whetstone
17	320	Pale yellow grey coarse grained limestone.	Artefact fragment	?Weight
18	320	Pale yellow grey coarse grained limestone.	Artefact fragment	?Weight
UNDIAGNOSTIC				
19	428	Pale grey yellow coarse sandstone	Not diagnostic	Not diagnostic
20	428	Pale grey yellow coarse sandstone	Not diagnostic	Not diagnostic

Table 19 - Summary table of worked stone items.

13.2. METHODOLOGY

13.2.1. Each item was measured and examined by eye for basic material, form, toolmarks and condition. The data was entered onto a spreadsheet. Where possible items were grouped according to form or material, though other assessment data, such as pottery dates and stratigraphy, were not used in this assessment.

13.3. BUILDING MATERIAL

13.3.1. A summary of worked stone is included in TABLE 19. By far the most interesting items were items two, five and eight. These were all mouldings with matching recess size. It is likely that they all originated from the same building, perhaps the same architectural feature, though they were recovered from different contexts. All three items showed very different weathering, with item eight being very badly weathered. Item two, however, was is well preserved and fine and crude striations from chisel work are clearly visible. The absence of claw tooling suggests a date prior to 1200.

13.3.2. The two undiagnostic items 19 and 20 are of the same material as the mouldings, as is the fragment of ashlar block, item four.

13.3.3. The small piece of moulded chalk, item 13, and the ashlar block with a chamfered edge, item nine, and the fragment of ashlar block, item one, are too badly preserved to be further identified.

13.3.4. The roof slate and flagstone fragments are undiagnostic.

13.4. ARTEFACTS

13.4.1. The whetstone, item 16, is extremely worn and has no diagnostic features. Each end appears to have been broken in antiquity, and the wear curve suggests that it was used after breakage.

13.4.2. The weight is in two pieces, items 17 and 18, and has a conical hole through it. Because the item is broken, it is unclear if the hole is through the centre, or even if it continued all the way through. There is burning on one face and slightly within the hole which occurred prior to the item breaking. It is quite a

robust artefact, possibly a pulley weight.

13.5. UNDIAGNOSTIC

13.5.1. There were two items of undiagnostic stone with no worked edges (19 and 20). The material is the same as the door mouldings and ashlar block (item 4). Both items are very weathered.

13.6. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

13.6.1. The lack of original context for any of the items means they are of little stratigraphical value. However, it is suggested that a summary of the assessment should be included in the analysis.

13.6.2. Building material items two, five, and eight were identified above as being of particular interest and would benefit from further analysis.

13.6.3. Artefacts 16 (the whetstone) and 17-18 (the pulley weight) are also of interest and should be fully described, drawn, and comparable items researched.

13.7. METHOD STATEMENT

13.7.1. This MAP2 Assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

14. Wood

REPORT PREPARED BY MICHAEL BAMFORTH

14.1. INTRODUCTION

14.1.1. This document aims to assess the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology and conservation and retention.

14.1.2. A total of 28 discreet pieces of waterlogged wood were were recovered for detailed analysis. These were seen on site by the wood specialist and recorded after their removal from the excavation.

14.1.3. Context (255) consisted of 22 partial barrel staves lining the bottom of well [117]. Context (254) was the primary backfill of [117] and contained 6 partial barrel staves. Pit [117] has been identified as a well and spot dates from the primary fills suggest a date of late 14th to late 16th century.

14.1.4. A single piece of non-waterlogged wood was recovered with the finds assemblage. This is a fragment of bottle stopper from context (709).

14.2. METHODOLOGY

14.2.1. This report has been produced in accordance with English Heritage guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (BRUNNING 1996) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

14.2.2. All discreetly numbered items and those displaying evidence of modification or woodland management were recorded individually using the pro forma 'wood recording sheet' developed by Fenland Archaeological Trust for the post excavation recording of waterlogged wood.

14.2.3. The metric measurements were taken with hand tools including rulers and tapes.

14.2.4. The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998 & 2001) has been adopted within this report.

14.2.5. Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with the naked eye (e.g. oak) were noted.

14.3.CONDITION OF MATERIAL

14.3.1. If preservation varies within a discreet item, the section that is best preserved is scored for condition. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and a relatively poorer preservation higher up.

	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGEMENT	DENDRO-CHRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

Table 20 - Condition scale used in wood assessment.

14.3.2. The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (VAN DE NOORT, ELLIS, TAYLOR & WEIR 1995 TABLE 15.1), will be used throughout this report (**TABLE 20**). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analysis that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not take in to account the suitability of the item for a given process.

14.3.3. Using the above condition scale, all of the material scores a 4.

14.3.4. This condition score reflects a well preserved assemblage. Technological analysis, an assessment of possible woodland management practices and species identification is possible throughout the assemblage.

14.3.5. The material is in a suitable condition to allow the consideration of dendrochronological analysis.

14.4. DATA ASSESSMENT

CONTEXT (225)

14.4.1. A total of 22 barrel staves were recovered from this context. The staves, set in the base of well [117], form the base of a stave built tub or barrel. The staves were vertically set, shoulder to shoulder in a circle with a diameter of 0.68m at the base and 0.81m at the top.

14.4.2. The lower c. 0.5m of the barrel was relatively well preserved. Above this point the barrel staves had degraded. The height to which the staves have survived represents the preservation horizon for waterlogged wood in this feature. The outer surfaces of the staves are pitted and degraded, while the inner face is relatively well preserved.

14.4.3. All of the staves are fashioned from good quality, radially cleft, oak heartwood. The material is straight grained and displays even growth, with ring widths varying between 2-4mm.

CONTEXT (254)

14.4.4. Six barrel staves were recovered from within this context.

14.4.5. All of the staves were worked at one end with the other end having either degraded away of been broken in antiquity.

14.4.6. All of the staves are fashioned from good quality, radially cleft, oak heartwood. The staves do not appear to be parts of the barrel (255), as the material is slower grown than that used in barrel (255).

CONTEXT (709)

14.4.7. A fragment of broken ?cork stopper was recovered from this context.

14.5. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

WOODWORKING TECHNOLOGY

14.5.1. A fuller understanding of the woodworking technology utilised in the construction of the barrel or tub will allow comparison with other examples of a similar date.

DENDROCHRONOLOGY (CONTRIBUTED BY IAN TYERS)

14.5.2. The dendrochronological analysis of medieval and post-medieval waterlogged barrel remains from London and elsewhere in UK have identified a wide range of sources for the timbers. Most barrels from archaeological sites are in the second or more use, relatively few complete barrels are recovered. Typical uses for coopered vessels include well or pit linings, furniture, and also as conveniently salvaged source of planking.

14.5.3. Barrels using local timber are relatively uncommon in the later medieval period, but wood from Scandinavia, northern Germany, the eastern Baltic, northern France, and Greece have been identified by the dendrochronological matching of the barrel stave sequences to reference data from these areas. Dendrochronologists working abroad, particularly in Denmark and Belgium, have identified similarly diverse ranges of source timbers in excavated barrels from these areas. Some barrels have been seen with timbers from more than one source.

14.5.4. There is some evidence to suggest barrels have an extensive re-use, or recycled life. Indeed some 19th century evidence suggests barrels were dismantled and returned to places of origin, or alternative locations, and even today whole industries rely on the availability of re-used barrels; e.g. the whisky, wine, and gardening industries are using a common pool of barrels. The Church Street barrels therefore have the potential to provide dating evidence for the site, with stratigraphic evidence constraining the dates of other features above or below.

14.5.5. The ability to potentially identify the use of timbers from the same tree, or from local or non-local woodland may assist in reconstructing construction

techniques and choices, and illuminate resource availability. Because of the use of radially split planking, barrels have the potential to provide good dendrochronological reference series.

14.6. METHOD STATEMENT

14.6.1. This MAP2 Assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

15. Small Finds

REPORT PREPARED BY JOHANNA ZETTERSTRÖM-SHARP

15.1. INTRODUCTION

15.1.1. This document discusses the small finds assemblage recovered during the archaeological excavation carried out at the site. This assemblage consists of 7 items recovered from the site from stratified contexts.

15.1.2. Items designated as 'small finds' are unique finds that could not be incorporated into the other main finds groups.

15.1.3. A total of six small finds were recovered from site, comprising of two worked bone items, a collection of three porcelain doll related pieces, and a possible ceramic gaming piece (TABLE 21). This report is organised by material.

CONTEXT	BRIEF CXT DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
412	Fill of late 19th century ash pit.	Porcelain	Small Dolls head	1
412	Fill of late 19th century ash pit.	Porcelain	Miniature Dolls plate	1
412	Fill of late 19th century ash pit.	Porcelain	Small dolls foot	1
89	Early 18th century rubbish pit.	Bone	Work bone tool	1
224	Fill of 19th century rubbish pit.	Bone	Worked bone pin	1
412	Fill of late 19th century ash pit.	Bone	Worked bone button	1
22	Late 16th century rubbish pit.	Fired Clay	Possible gaming piece	1

Table 21 - Summary table of small finds.

15.2. PORCELAIN

15.2.1. A total of 3 porcelain items were recovered from context (412), the upper most fill of large brick lined post-medieval soakaway. These consisted of the head and shoulders of a minature doll, 1 green miniature dolls foot and a miniature dolls plate.

15.2.2. The dolls head measures 41mm in length, 23mm in width across the widest part of the head, 11mm across the narrowest part of the neck and 34mm in width across the shoulders. Measurements correspond with the number '7' imprinted on the back of the head designating the size of the casting mould.

The head was likely manufactured between 1840 and 1850 as typified by the short compact style of its hairstyle.

15.2.3. The item would have been attached to a soft body made from wood pulp or stuffed cloth with porcelain hands and feet. A broken green miniature dolls foot was also found in context (412) measuring 18mm in length; an appropriate size to have accompanied the head, though this is not certain.

15.2.4. It has been suggested that the doll was likely to have been mass produced and to originate from a German porcelain factory, later imported to Britain for sale. The crudley painted face suggests it would have been at the cheaper end of the spectrum of china dolls.

15.2.5. The plate is likely to have come from a dolls house – it is uncertain whether it was associated with the dolls head. It measures 35mm in diameter and is decorated with a moulded pattern before being covered in a white glaze. There are imperfections in the moulding and glazing of the plate one the underside and plate face.

15.2.6. The date and country of manufacture of the plate are unknown, but the imperfections suggest it was mass produced.

15.3. CERAMIC

15.3.1. A rough circular ceramic disc, 32mm in diameter, 4mm in thickness was recovered from context (22).

15.3.2. The item is constructed from a very fine white clay with minimal inclusions. The firing is uneven with approximaterly. 15% being fired at a higher temperature.

15.3.3. The item has been crudely crafted into a rough circle and an uneven square pattern has been impressed into its surface using a flat chisel like tool measuring 6mm in length. It is possible that the patten spells out the initials 'E.H' though this is uncertain as the piece is incomplete.

15.3.4. It is possible that the item is a crudely made gaming piece or indicator of the manufacturer of a box/import of pipes or pots.

15.4. BONE

15.4.1. Three fragments of worked bone were recovered from three different contexts, all from post medieval rubbish pits.

15.4.2. A bone tool was recovered from context (89) – the fill of pit [88]. Other material recovered from this context included large amounts of animal bone, CBM and CuAlloy pins. It measures 128mm in length and 25mm at its widest part where it tapers off into a point. The bone tool is a worked a horse (Equus sp.) left lateral metapodial (4), probably a metatarsal. Although these bones are often pointed naturally, the polished end of the tool confirms it has been worked or continuously used.

15.4.3. A bone pin fragment was recovered from context (224) – the fill of a large post medieval pit. It measures 65mm in length, and 4mm in width at its widest part. The point is intact, but the end has been broken off. The artefact is not indicative of a particular species and cannot be attributed to a particular date.

15.4.4. A small bone four-holed button was recovered from a large late 19th century pit, context (412). It measures 23mm in diameter. The artefact is not indicative of a particular species and cannot be attributed to a particular date.

15.5. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

15.5.1. A summary of the above finds should be included in the analysis under the separate headings used above. Further to the summaries, it is recommended that the ceramic "gaming piece" is illustrated and comparative pieces researched.

15.5.2. It is possible that the bone tool from (89) is an awl related to leather working. The tool should be examined in relation to its contextual data and illustrated.

15.6. METHOD STATEMENT

15.6.1. This MAP2 Assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

16. Summary of Environmental Archive

16.1. This section is a summary of the existing site archive and a summary of the work carried out to date.

16.2. Work carried out on the environmental archive:

- All environmental samples have now been processed using a flotation tank and the resulting flots and residues scanned and recorded according to standard Museum of London techniques. Sub-samples have been retained in case insect analysis is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHIVE	QUANTITY		
	WEIGHT (kg)	ITEMS	BOXES
Faunal Remains	-	3227 fragments	29
Bulk soil samples	-	25 flots and associated material	3

Table 22 - Summary of environmental archive

17. Faunal Remains

REPORT PREPARED BY HANNAH RUSS

17.1. HAND COLLECTED FAUNAL REMAINS

METHOD

17.1.1. Faunal remains from each context were cleaned, quantified and assessed for species presence as well as for evidence of burning, butchery, and juvenile presence. The abundance of mandibular and maxillary fragments allowed identification at species level in some contexts. Identification was more limited for contexts not yielding immediately recognisable elements; these were recorded at genus or family level as appropriate, see Table 1. Bird, fish and amphibian remains were recorded, but not speciated during assessment. Juveniles were recorded if deciduous and/or un-erupted teeth were present, or if bones were unfused. Loose teeth were counted as one fragment.

TERM	SPECIES INCLUDED
Large Ungulate	*Bos* sp. (cattle) *Equus* sp. (horse) *Cervus elaphus* (red deer)
Small Ungulate	*Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat) *Capreolus capreolus* (roe deer)
Cervid	*Cervus elaphus* (red deer) *Capreolus capreolus* (roe deer) *Dama dama* (fallow deer)
Canid	*Canis* sp. (wolf /dog) *Vulpes vulpes* (fox)
Felid	*Felis* sp. (cat)
Small mammal	*Felis* sp. (cat) *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (rabbit) *Lepus timidus* (hare)

Table 23 - Identification categories for faunal remains at CWJ07.

RESULTS

17.1.2. In total, 2,395 fragments of animal bone were hand-collected during excavation at the CWJ07 site.

SPECIES CATEGORY	NO. CONTEXTS
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	37
Bos sp. (cattle)	36
Sus sp. (pig/boar)	13
Equus sp. (horse)	7
Cervid	11
Felid	4
Canid	2
Large Ungulate	49
Small Ungulate	26
Small Mammal	12
Bird	14
Fish	4
Amphibian	1

Table 24 - Species present at CWJ07.

17.1.3. The assemblage is dominated by remains of large ungulates, specifically Bos sp. (cattle). Cattle are, for the most part, represented by metapodials, phalanges, loose teeth, mandible and cranial fragments, including horn cores. Juveniles are present in many contexts, as is evidence for butchery. Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) are also well represented in the assemblage, however, while mandible fragments are frequent, there are more long bones present than for cattle. Remains of Sus sp. (pig/boar) were also dominated by mandible fragments and loose teeth. Deer parks were frequent in the London area during Medieval and later times and explain the presence of cervids, which are also represented in the most part by mandibles. Equus sp. (horse) are represented only by limb bones, including metapodials and phalanges. Juveniles and evidence for butchery are absent in horse remains.

17.1.4. The species represented and high frequency of juvenile presence suggests that, for the most part, hand collected faunal remains from CWJ07 represent disposal of remains from butchery of domestic species for human consumption.

PRESERVATION

17.1.5. There is great variability in the preservation of faunal remains at CWJ07.

Material from some contexts is extremely well preserved with complete elements displaying minimal surface damage. Other contexts have friable remains that are very fragile. Some contexts have yielded mottled bones, possibly the result of depositional burial conditions. Some remains suffered from post-excavation mould build up, which after cleaning has lead to surface staining and flaking. Some bones had also suffered post-excavation surface cracking.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

17.1.6. A full assessment of the faunal remains from CWJ07 would provide more accurate data on species and element representation (such as MNI and MNE). Many fragments could be identified to a higher taxonomic level given further assessment. Bird and fish remains could be identified to species and genus level to give an indication of exploitation of non-mammalian resources. Species and size of fish and bird specimens could give data for identifying fishing and fouling techniques. A more detailed record of butchery marks would improve understanding of the remains in terms of economic activity in the area. The assemblage contains many mandibular and maxillary fragments and loose teeth as well as unfused bones. Tooth-wear, tooth eruption and bone fusion patterns for Bos sp. and Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) could provide information regarding animal husbandry regimes.

17.2. FAUNAL REMAINS FROM HEAVY FRACTION

	NO. CONTEXTS	NISP
Mammal	19	398
Small mammal	6	21
Bird	4	21
Amphibian	5	141
Fish	16	251
TOTAL		**832**

Table 25 - Fragment counts for faunal remains recovered through flotation at CWJ07.

17.2.1. In total 832 fragments of animal bone were recovered from heavy fraction resulting from flotation of samples. The samples include large ungulate, small

ungulate, small mammal, bird, fish and amphibian remains, see Table 3. Juvenile and butchered remains are rare in the faunal remains recovered through flotation, but there is much evidence for burning. Preservation is variable, with high fragmentation within the large mammal remains compared with those of bird, small mammal, fish and amphibian.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

17.2.2. Further assessment would allow identification of specimens to species or genus level. Results could be combined with those for hand-collected remains to provide a comprehensive understanding of economic activity and natural accumulation at the CWJ07 site.

17.3. METHOD STATEMENT

17.3.1. This MAP2 Assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

18. Palaeo-Environmental Assessment

REPORT EDITED BY MICHAEL BAMFORTH

18.1. INTRODUCTION

18.1.1. This document aims to assess palaeo-environmental remains recovered during archaeological excavations at Church Street, West Ham, London.

18.1.2. The palaeo-environmental material was collected via a series of 25 disturbed bulk samples. A full list of samples is provided in **TABLE 26**.

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	PROVISIONAL DATE	PROVISIONAL FEATURE DESCRIPTION
4	240	Medieval – Early Modern	bottom fill of pit [225]
5	137	Late Medieval	primary fill of pit [138]
6	134	undated	pit [133]
7	202	undated	only fill of small square pit, [201]
8	128/ 129	Late Medieval	primary fill of pit [110],
9	159	?Medieval	primary fill of large pit [158]
10	175	Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval	single dump in pit
11	185	Late Medieval	only fill of ?boundary ditch
12	239	undated	primary fill of well [220],
14	196	Early Medieval	ditch [197]
15	254	undated	primary fill of well, [117]
17	267	17th century	back fill of well [298]
18	268	17th century	primary fill of well [248]
19	285	undated	?cess pit fill[286]
23	316	Late Medieval	primary fill of pit [303]
25	315	Medieval	only fill of irregular pit[314]
26	401	undated	thin layer at bottom of pit [370]
27	408	Late Medieval	basal fill of quarry pit, [326]
29	438	Medieval	lower fill of large pit[439]
36	643	undated	bottom fill of very long ditch [644]
37	646	Medieval	fill of very long ditch fill[645]
38	687	Late Medieval/ ?early Post Medieval	fill from near base of large pit[673]
41	704	Early Medieval	upper fill of ?ditch[706]
42	656	Post Medieval	small square pit[657]
43	662	Post Medieval	upper fill of pit[663]

Table 26 - Samples selected for assessment.

18.1.3. The sampling strategy was devised to allow possible recovery of evidence for human activity in an area where structural remains and industrial activity was scarce (ALLEN 2008). The aims of this strategy are as follows:

- ◇ Characterise the presence, level and nature of palaeo-environmental macrofossil preservation.
- ◇ Define spatial and chronological distribution of the levels and nature of differing activities, especially defining any differences between the street frontage on the gravel, and the 'yard' area brickearth.
- ◇ Provide information on the nature of the local environment.
- ◇ Define the function of specific features and deposits.

18.1.4. This assessment will consider these aims and suggest further research areas as revealed by the palaeoenvironmental remains.

18.1.5. The following types of material are assessed herein:

- ◇ Plant macrofossils
- ◇ Charcoal
- ◇ Mollusca
- ◇ Entomological remains

18.1.6. The environmental samples were processed via flotation sieving by L – P : Archaeology. The charred plant and charcoal remains were assessed by L Gray, the insect remains by E Tetlow and the residue >1mm by S. Campion. This report was edited by M Bamforth.

18.2.**METHODOLOGY**

18.2.1. Prior to any processing, a five litre sub-sample was recovered from each sample to allow parafin flotation to recover palaeo-entomological remains.

18.2.2. The environmental bulk samples were processed by flotation sieving (ALLEN 2008B). Flot was retained on a 500 micron mesh and the residue on a 1mm mesh.

RESIDUE

18.2.3. The residue was further fractionated using 4mm and 1mm sieves to aid analysis. Artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from the the >4mm fraction and their abundance recorded, and forwarded to the relevant specialists. The <4mm fraction was retained for any potential further study, if deemed necessary.

CHARRED PLANT AND CHARCOAL REMAINS (CONTRIBUTED BY L. GRAY)

18.2.4. Once with the archaeobotanist, the volume of each flot and residue was measured and recorded in millilitres. Flots were sieved through a stack of geological sieves and scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation (TABLE 27) of plant remains in each sample were recorded onto paper record sheets for tabulation. These are kept in the author's archive and available on request.

18.2.5. Preliminary identifications were only made of the plant remains. These do not form a full species list. For the purposes of assessment, most identifications are made to genus. Where identifications are made those for seeds are made from modern reference material and manuals (BEIJERINCK 1947, CAPPERS ET AL. 2006) and those for cereals are from modern reference material and reference guides and manuals (CHARLES 1984, HILLMAN ET AL.1996, JACOMET 2006). The term 'seed' is used in place of the more correct botanical terms such as 'nutlet' or 'achene'. Nomenclature and habitat information is taken from Stace (STACE 1997). Scientific names will be given once in brackets and the common name given thereafter.

ABUNDANCE	DIVERSITY	PRESERVATION
1= "low/occasional" 1-10 individuals	1= "low" 1-4 species	1 = poor (family identification only)
2= "moderate" 11-100 individuals	2= "intermediate/moderate" 5-10 species	2 = moderate (genus identification only)
3= "abundant/high" >100 individuals	3= "high" >11 species	3 = good (species identification possible)

Table 27 - Abundance, preservation and diversity key.

PALAEO-ENTOMOLOGICAL REMAINS (CONTRIBUTED BY E. TETLOW)

18.2.6. The sample was processed for insect remains using methods outlined in Kenward et al. (1980) by L-P Archaeology over a 250µm sieve. The resultant material was then subject to the standard method of paraffin flotation, also described in Kenward et al. (1980) by the author, and examined under a low power binocular microscope at x10 magnification.

MOLLUSCA (CONTRIBUTED BY M. ALLEN)

18.2.7. A series of shells sieved and recovered from the >4mm fraction of nine samples were supplied for rapid identification and comment.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

18.2.8. In accordance with L – P : Archaeology internal guidelines (ALLEN 2008B), all identified material (charcoal, charred plant remains, waterlogged plant remains and snails) will form part of the site archive.

18.3. DATA ASSESSMENT- CHARRED PLANT AND CHARCOAL

CONTRIBUTED BY L. GRAY

OVERVIEW OF PRESERVATION CONDITIONS AND PRESERVATION TYPE

18.3.1. Most of these plant macrofossils were preserved by charring. Uncharred remains were also present in many samples. The uncharred seeds were probably preserved by waterlogging because evidence of bioturbation from root action or faunal activity was absent. Where uncharred seeds were observed in the samples they were dominated by seeds with tough testas; mostly elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*) seeds. The presence of seeds of this type and the absence of more fragile plant material means that differential preservation has most likely taken place. The nature of the plant macrofossils in these samples is probably a reflection of fluctuating levels of waterlogging (GREEN 1982: 41). The well-drained nature of the soils was commented on in the evaluation report (HUNT 2008).

18.3.2. Several samples contained low numbers of Rosaceae type petals. These were

found in samples from the range of provisional dates and, in the absence of other delicate uncharred plant macrofossils, it is most likely that these petals are modern contaminants.

18.3.3. No mineralised plant macrofossils were observed.

ASSESSMENT OF PRESERVATION QUALITY AND DIVERSITY OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS

18.3.4. Preservation of these was mostly moderate to good with the potential for many of the seeds to be identified to species (**APPENDIX 2, TABLE 1**).

18.3.5. The cereals have the potential to be identified to genus and, in the case of the wheat (*Triticum* sp) grains, to possible ploidy level. The apparent absence of chaff beyond stem and rachis fragments means that species identification of the wheat may not be possible unless more chaff is found. In several samples (e.g. <6> (134) basal fill of Medieval pit [225], <10>(175) sump in Late Medieval pit and <12>(239) primary fill of undated well [220],) the quantities of grains could prove high enough for morphological trends to be observed and identifications to species level attempted. Most of these plant macrofossils were preserved by charring. Uncharred remains were also present in many samples. The uncharred seeds were probably preserved by waterlogging because evidence of bioturbation from root action or faunal activity was absent. Where uncharred seeds were observed in the samples they were dominated by seeds with tough testas; mostly elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*) seeds. The presence of seeds of this type and the absence of more fragile plant material means that differential preservation has most likely taken place. The nature of the plant macrofossils in these samples is probably a reflection of fluctuating levels of waterlogging (GREEN 1982: 41). The well-drained nature of the soils was commented on in the evaluation report (HUNT 2008).

ASSESSMENT OF THE PRESERVATION QUALITY OF THE CHARCOAL

18.3.6. The charcoal fragments were sub-sampled and transverse sections scanned under a stereo-microscope to assess the level of preservation and diversity.

18.3.7. Preservation appears to be good. Diversity of between 2-5 wood taxa was observed. Most appear top be hardwoods with ring, semi-ring and diffuse porous taxa present. Samples <10>(175) Late Medieval dump in pit, <12>(239) primary fill of undated well [220] and <13> contained fragments of roundwood or twigs, which may be fragments of kindling wood.Preservation of these was mostly moderate to good with the potential for many of the seeds to be identified to species.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PRESERVATION QUALITY AND DIVERSITY OF THE UNCHARRED PLANT MACRO-FOSSILS

18.3.8. The uncharred seeds were well preserved and full identifications to genus or species will be possible. The diversity of these seeds is poor to moderate and the probability of differential preservation will need to be considered in any further analysis. The charcoal fragments were sub-sampled and transverse sections scanned under a stereo-microscope to assess the level of preservation and diversity.

18.4. DATA ASSESSMENT- PALAEO-ENTOMOLOGICAL REMAINS

CONTRIBUTED BY E. TETLOW

18.4.1. Sample <15>(254) primary fill of undated well [117] yielded no interpretable insect evidence; hence full analysis of this sample for palaeoentomological purposes is not recommended. Taphonomic and post-depositional processes at the site clearly preclude the preservation of identifiable or interpretable, palaeoentomological evidence.

18.5. DATA ASSESSMENT- MOLLUSCA

CONTRIBUTED BY M. ALLEN

18.5.1. Three marine species were present (oyster, mussel and cockle) in low numbers. Shell numbers were not high enough to undertake any statistical analysis, nor was preservation good enough to record any metrical data of the shells. The limited and fragmentary nature of the specimens examined do not allow, or warrant, any further detailed analysis.

CONTEXT	(128/ 129)	(134)	(159)	(216)	(240)	(267)	(268)	(315)	(438)
SAMPLE	<8>	<6>	<9>	<23>	<4>	<17>	<18>	<25>	<29>
Ostrea edulis (oyster)				Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mytilus edulis (mussel)	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	
Cerastoderma edule (cockle)						Yes		Yes	

Table 28 - Summary table of mollusca.

18.6.STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

CHARRED PLANT AND CHARCOAL REMAINS (CONTRIBUTED BY L. GRAY)

18.6.1. This excavation has taken place in an archaeological priority area (HUNT 2008) and the charred plant macrofossils are diverse and well-preserved enough to have the potential to reveal useful information about activities happening at the site. This will depend on firmer dating being available than at present.

18.6.2.A search of the Environmental Archaeology Database (ADS 1996-2008) using 'Newham', 'Westham' and 'Church Street' produced no results. A search of the 'ArchSearch ' database using 'Church Street', 'Newham' and 'Westham' also produced no results.

18.6.3.A search of the 'LAARC Online catalogue' revealed a nearby excavation at All Saints Church (site code HW-AS85 – church Street North, West Ham , E15 TQ39398386) and an apparently unproductive evaluation at 'Gala Club' (WH-GC96 Densham Road, West Ham Lane, West Ham, E15, TQ39298386). In the evaluation report a 12th century community attached to All Saints Church is suggested (HUNT 2008) and these plant remains may, if dating becomes clearer, give an indication of activities at the site.

18.6.4. The Museum of London has a comprehensive online database of excavations (ANON 2008) but this was unavailable at the time of writing this report (23rd July 2008).

18.6.5. For the purposes of this assessment, the potential of these plant macrofossil to fulfil the research aims (ALLEN 2008) is given as follows:

ENV-1

Characterise the presence, level and nature of palaeo-environmental macrofossil preservation

18.6.6. The well-preserved charred plant macrofossils (including charcoal) were present in most of the samples.

ENV-2

Define spatial and chronological distribution of the levels and nature of differing activities, especially defining any differences between the street frontage on the gravel, and the 'yard' area brickearth

18.6.7. This aim does not appear relevant to archaeobotanical analysis at this stage.

ENV-3

Provide information on the nature of the local environment

18.6.8. The uncharred seeds can give some information about the local environment but interpretation will need to consider the probability of differential preservation removing more fragile seeds. The types of uncharred seeds in these samples are ones that are very robust, survive abrasion and are very common finds in samples from a range of dates and features across London (author's personal observation). It is tempting to interpret assemblages of elderberry, fig (*Ficus carica* L.) and blackberry/raspberry seeds as evidence of cess/refuse but they could also have been survivors in drier sediment used to backfill a feature.

18.6.9. Due to this no further work will be recommended for the uncharred plant remains at this stage.

ENV-4

Define the function of specific features and deposits

18.6.10. Many of these samples produced charred assemblages that will usefully help to fulfil this aim. The variety of cereals, pulses and seeds present will allow the context related variation of the plant macrofossils to be analysed and, with finer dating than at present, allow for an analysis of change and continuity in activities at the site. Further analysis of the charcoal may reveal information

about fuel and woodland resource management.

PALAEO-ENTOMOLOGICAL REMAINS (CONTRIBUTED BY E. TETLOW)

18.6.11. The lack of insect remains precludes any further work.

MOLLUSCA (CONTRIBUTED BY M. ALLEN)

18.6.12. There is limited potentialfor any significant analysis. However the presence of marine shell in sealed contexts provides some indication of diet, trade and exploited resources.

18.7. SUGGESTED NEW RESEARCH QUESTIONS

18.7.1. A number of new research aims have been suggested, particularly in reference to the potential of the charred plant and charcoal remains. These are summarised as follows:

- Can the cereal/seed/chaff assemblages be linked to a specific phase in the use of the site?
- Do the cereal/seed/chaff assemblage reveal continuity, change or re-deposition with backfill into later features?
- Is there any evidence for grain storage or drying at this site?
- What can further analysis of these samples reveal about Medieval crop husbandry, processing, storage and diet in the area of West Ham?

18.8. METHOD STATEMENT

18.8.1. This assessment report does not contain detailed task lists. These will be contained within the UPD.

19. Potential of Data

19.1. As much as is possible, each specialist report has included a suitable consideration of the potential for each class of material. This chapter will act to summarise the more general potential of the site as a whole, with particular reference to the research aims of the project as set out in SECTION 3.

19.2. Each research aim will be addressed individually and with reference to wider period or thematic aims, as appropriate. It should be noted that the aims of the palaeo-environmental research strategy have already been covered in full within the relative assessment and so will not be readdressed at this stage.

PERIOD SPECIFIC AIMS

19.3.**PRE-MEDIEVAL**

PRE-6.4.1

Is there any evidence for Pre-Medieval activity or occupation in the study area?

19.3.1. There was no recorded evidence of Pre-Medieval occupation of the site. No features clearly dated to Pre-Medieval periods were recorded. Only a small, scattered range of materials dating to Pre-Medieval periods was recovered.

PRE-6.4.2

If so, what was the character, date, and nature of this activity?

19.3.2. Of the relatively small worked flint assemblage recorded, no pieces were recovered from secure Prehistoric contexts. Similarly the 10 sherds of Prehistoric pottery were also all recovered within secondary deposits.

19.3.3. Roman and Saxon material was equally scarce. The pottery assemblage contained 14 Romano-British sherds and only 2 Saxon. Similarly the Building Material assemblage noted only 10 fragments of Roman tile.

19.4.MEDIEVAL

MED-6.5.1

At what date did the earliest occupation of the site take place? Is there any evidence that may be Early Medieval in date?

19.4.1. The earliest occupation evidence for the site is provisionally dated to the 11th century. Burnt daub fragments recorded in a beam-slot structure in southern Zone 4 could represent the earliest structure on the site. Although the pottery assemblage shows little substantial activity before the 13th century, 45 sherds from Ceramic Phases 1-2 date from the Early-Late 11th century.

19.4.2. There is considerable potential for further analysis of this material in order to better understand the Early Medieval settlement of the site area.

MED-6.5.2

Do the deposits related to the occupation of the area provide evidence for the layout of Medieval West Ham?

19.4.3.A number of north-south aligned boundary ditches were recorded during the excavation. Through further analysis and phasing of the material contained therein there is potential to gain a better understanding of the layout of the Medieval village.

MED-6.5.3

Is there evidence of occupation or activities relating to farming or other Medieval production in the area?

19.4.4. There was little direct evidence for farming activity on the site. It is possible the site area was too centrally located within the village for such activities, or that any such evidence was destroyed by Post Medieval occupation of the area.

19.4.5. However a considerable number of Medieval quarry pits were recorded in the central site area (Zone 3). The assemblage of faunal remains also shows pits with a high concentration of remains and some evidence of butchery, perhaps an indication of tanning activity on the site.

19.4.6. Further analysis of the faunal remains and a detailed grouping and phasing of

the quarry pits has the potential to provide a much better understanding of production activities in the area.

MED-6.5.4

What is the nature and character of the Medieval structures on the site?

19.4.7. Although there is some potential for structures dating to the Medieval period within the excavated contexts, these features were highly ephemeral. The potential for a full understanding of Medieval structures on the site is therefore somewhat limited.

MED-6.5.5

Does the distribution and nature of these structures give any evidence as to the type and nature of land use in West Ham at this time?

19.4.8. As discussed above, much of the evidence of the Early Medieval period, while certainly present, is somewhat limited. There is little potential in understanding the type/nature of land use during the Early Medieval period.

19.4.9. In the Late Medieval period a significant increase in activity is ntoed. Although any remains of Medieval structures along the street frontage were highly truncated, evidence of drainage features was recorded further to the south. Further phasing of these features will potentially shed more light on the type and nature of land use in the village during this time.

MED-6.5.6

Examine the other features such as pits. Can these features contribute to our understanding of the nature of West Ham at this time?

19.4.10. The features recorded on site have a great potential for addressing this research aim. Numerous Medieval refuse pits, quarries, and drainage features contained a significant assemblage of Late Medieval pottery.

19.4.11. Further analysis of these features has great potential to shed further light on our understanding of West Ham during this period.

MED-6.5.7

> *The aim should be to build up a picture of West Ham at this time both in terms of its phsyical layout and in terms of its social makeup.* (M2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:59)

19.4.12. The materials recovered during the excavations, particularly the sizeable pottery assemblage from the 13th century onward, have the potential to offer valuable insight into the social makeup of the village.

19.4.13. Paired with grouping of recorded features and the creation of a land-use diagram, there is also substantial potential to gain a better understanding of the physical layout of the Medieval village centre.

MED-6.5.8

> *Medieval evidence from West Ham could certainly contribute toward "Studying rural housing before 1400 and the impact of the Black Death"* (M5 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:63)

19.4.14. It is not immediately evident from the excavated material what impact the Black Death had on the site and associated assemblage. There is little potential for addressing this research aim in further analysis.

19.5.**POST MEDIEVAL**

PMD-6.6.1

> *Post Medieval buildings are known to be present on site. Can this evidence for structures be related to other documentary evidence for structures or specific buildigns on site?*

19.5.1. Preliminary cartographic and documentary research into the site area has already yielded promising reference to Post Medieval structures on the site. Church Street village, the main settlement of West Ham, is noted on maps as early as Saxton's 1576 and Norden's 1594 surveys (POWELL 1973:44).

19.5.2. Detailed title deeds held by the Plaistow Press and published within a commemorative pamphlet to mark the move of the press to Church Street outline the changes in ownership from the early 19th (PLAISTOW PRESS 1987:14-15).

19.5.3. There is considerable potential for further research to gain a better understanding of the buildings recorded on site.

PMD-6.6.2

What was the nature and character of this occupation?

19.5.4.A preliminary assessment of Post Medieval material seems to indicate the occupation of the site was residential in nature, with the presence of some status objects suggesting wealthy occupants. Further analysis of this material, particularly in reference to other similar assemblages in the area, has the potential to further address this aim.

PMD-6.6.3

Does the distribution and nature of this activity give any evidence as to the type and nature of land use in West Ham?

19.5.5. As outlined above in relation to the Medieval period, the grouping and phasing of recorded features as well as the generation of a detailed land-use diagram has the potential to provide significant evidence into the type and nature of land use in the village.

PMD-6.6.4

The aim should be to build up a picture of West Ham in this period, it's layout and social makeup.

19.5.6.A combination of the excavation data, both excavated features and recorded assemblage, has potential to create a picture of both the layout and social makeup of West Ham during the Post Medieval period.

PMD-6.6.5

The aim should be to identify changes in house design and construction during this period and consider what these changes might have meant for changing urban life (L2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:69).

19.5.7. There is a moderate potential that a more detailed analysis of the buildings recorded on site may provide a sequence of building construction.

19.5.8. However it should be noted that West Ham remains particularly detached from London throughout the majority of the Post Medieval period, serving as a country retreat for the wealthier citizens of the city. It is unclear to what degree changes in house design in this distanced setting are relevant to

changing urban life.

PMD-6.6.6

In addition there may be evidence that contributes toward "Understanding how the proximity of the metropolis... affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area" (L2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002:69).

19.5.9. An initial assessment of the recovered material shows most goods likely acquired from or through London during this time. Further analysis of the provenance of the material on site has the potential to further illustrate the degree to which a village such as West Ham benefitted from a proximity to London during the Post Medieval period.

THEMATIC AIMS

19.6. ECONOMY OF LONDON

ECN-6.7.1

The deposits and features on site may prove instructive to examining certain aspects of the economy of London. In particular, West Ham as a satellite settlement of London would undoubtedly have influenced and been influenced by the city of London itself?

19.6.1. The materials recovered on site, particularly the pottery assemblage but also to a lesser extent the small finds and metal household items show West Ham benefitting from a proximity to London through the acquisition of possible luxury trade items.

19.6.2. Analysis of these materials should focus on the origins of these imported items. The selection of imported pottery, in particular the tin-glazed earthenwares, is of particular interest. There is considerable potential that the analysis of the this assemblage will prove highly beneficial in addressing this research aim.

19.7. PRODUCTION

PRO-6.7.2

The site may contain evidence for activities relating to production of foodstuffs and perhaps also other products. This could include primary raw materials and also secondary worked materials. (THEME TE1 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002)

19.7.1. There is evidence to suggest the presence of a tannery on the site. Furthermore substantial Medieval quarry pits are certainly evidence of the quarrying of brickearth from the site area.

19.7.2. There is a good potential that through further analysis the nature of this activity can be further understood and this research aim can be fully realised.

19.8. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

AGR-6.7.3

Evidence from the site may well help develop an understanding of agricultural practices (THEME TE1 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

19.8.1. There was very little evidence directly related to agriculture recorded at the site. There is little potential for further analysis of the recovered material providing any additional understanding of agricultural practices in the region.

19.9. CONSUMPTION

CON-6.7.4

Evidence from the site may offer avenues for investigating ideas of core and perifphery with regard to consumption by the core or commodities made in the periphery and vice versa (THEME TE3 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

19.9.1. The archaeology of the site has revealed numerous rubbish pits containing a significant assemblage of varied material from the 13th century to the present. The assemblage has great potential for addressing questions of consumption within areas peripheral to the city.

19.9.2. Further analysis on the nature of this assemblage, specifically the importation of goods from further afield, also has the potential to highlight the nature of trade between the port and surrounding villages.

19.10. GENERAL THEMES

GEN-6.7.5

Theme TD2 further explores issues of London in its hinterland. All of the sub headings of this theme are relevant to the site (THEME TD2 MUSEUM OF LONDON 2002).

19.10.1. Further analysis has the potential to provide a better understanding of whether West Ham interacted regularly with the City of London throughout history, or if the village was detached and little influenced by urban matters.

20. Significance of Data

20.1. LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

20.1.1. The site at Church Street, West Ham is of minor local significance during the Prehistoric and Roman periods and of considerable local importance from the Early Medieval period to the present.

20.1.2. Prehistoric remains on the site are limited to a small redeposited flint assemblage and a few sherds of Prehistoric pottery. In all likelihood any evidence of prehistoric activity on the site was destroyed by later settlement patterns.

20.1.3. Similarly there was little noted evidence dating to the Roman period on site. The small assemblage of pottery and building material is of a local significance only.

20.1.4. Activity on the site from the Early Medieval period can be considered of greater local significance. Although documentary sources discuss All Saints' Church from as early as the 12th century, there is little archaeological evidence dating from this period.

20.1.5. Evidence within the pottery assemblage and the remains of a possible daub structure on the souther site area show signs of Early Medieval activity. Fully understanding the sequence from this period on the study site will add to the wider understanding of the nature of the early settlement of West Ham village.

20.1.6. There is increased evidence from the Late Medieval period. All remains from this period are of considerable local significance. There have been few excavations of this scale within the village core of West Ham (a notable exception being the 1973 works of the Passmore Edwards Museum to the north of the church, site code HWCS73). Certainly few modern commercial projects have progressed beyond the evaluation stages.

20.1.7. During the Post Medieval period the excavation continues to provide information highly significant on a local level. The well-documented characterisation of West Ham as a residential centre for wealthier residents of London appears to be supported by the material assemblage and structural

remains.

20.1.8. The identification of excavated structures through historic cartographic sources will add a human element to the excavation and makes the project more significant for interested individuals currently living in the area.

20.1.9. Of the individual assemblages, there are few that merit individual mention. Although there are some items of potential interest, such as delicately painted floor and wall tiles or a tang knife blade perhaps deliberately placed, the overall impression is of a mostly standard collection of material for such a site.

20.1.10. On the most basic level each assemblage offers an improved understanding of the site without providing the comprehensive quantity or quality of remains that are significant on more than a local level.

20.1.11. The only major exception to this characterisation is the pottery assemblage, which is discussed in more detail when outlining the regional significance of the project.

20.2. REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

20.2.1. In addition to the above, there are aspects of the project that are of varying degrees regional significance.

20.2.2. West Ham village is of interest during the Medieval period in terms of its relation with the nearby Stratford Langthorne Abbey. The site has the potential to shed further light on the interaction between the village and the abbey during this period.

20.2.3. Although the assemblages for individual material types were generally of local significance only, the overall finds assemblage from the Medieval period should be compared with reference to the modern excavations of the abbey, looking for patterns of interaction between the two sites.

20.2.4. The pottery assemblage at the site is considered regionally significant on several levels.

20.2.5. In respect to individual items, there are a number of very well-preserved, near-complete vessels dating to the Late Medieval and Early Post Medieval periods.

Of particular note is an extremely unusual Surrey Whiteware urinal, with only one other well-preserved example of the form known for the whole of London (PEARCE AND VINCE 1988:50).

20.2.6. In addition, the pottery assemblage contains an interesting selection of imported wares, particularly tin-glazed earthenwares. Provisional identification has sourced these items to Holland, Spain, and possibly Italy.

20.2.7. The analysis of this assemblage has the potential to add significant understanding to the availability of trade goods, most likely imported via London, to the more rural areas surrounding the city. Such information would most certainly be significant on a regional level.

20.3. NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

20.3.1. None of the materials assemblage uncovered during the excavations are of a national significance. Furthermore no nationally significant archaeological features were recorded.

20.3.2. Although the site as a whole can provide items of interest on both the local and to a lesser extent the regional level, there is no aspect of the project that can be considered nationally significant.

21. Publication Project- Aims and Objectives

21.1. Considering the general potential and significance of the excavation material, as outlined above in **SECTIONS 19-20**, the general aims and objectives of the publication of the project can now be discussed.

21.2.A full Updated Project Design document will be completed immediately following the finalising of this assessment report. The reader is advised to consult the UPD directly its completion as it will outline in full detail the revised research aims and objectives and will also include a detailed task sequence and resource allocation for the publication programme.

21.3. The revised research aims of the project will be set out in detail in the UPD (forthcoming). These aims are suggested in light of the results discussed within this assessment and take into account any additional aims set out by specialists within individual reports.

21.4. As evidenced above some of the original research aims of the project are also no longer relevant, either because the excavations did not uncover any relevant evidence or because the aims have already been suitably answered.

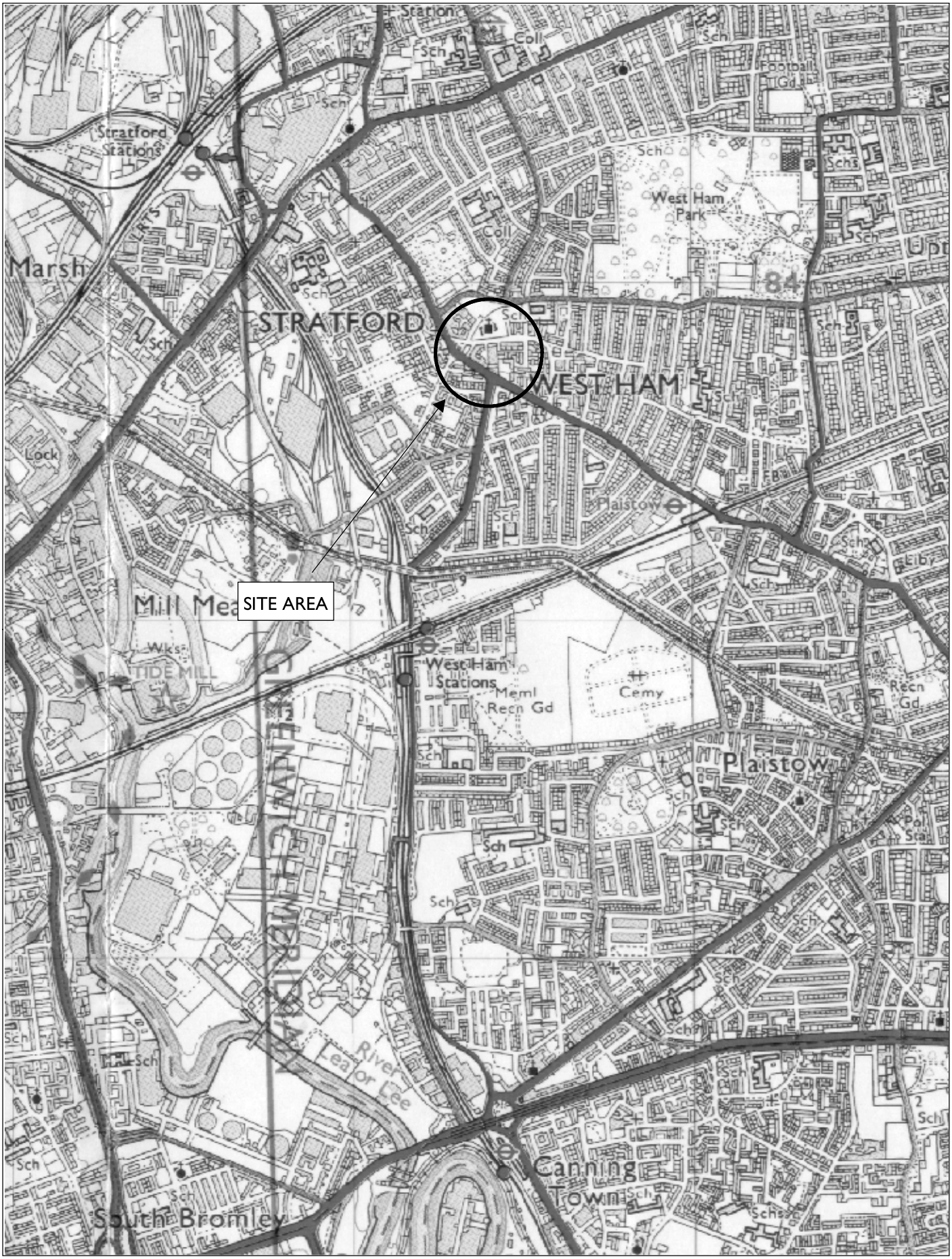
21.5. The modified research aims will be the basis of publication work and should highlight the general issues, themes, and concerns to be addressed in the publication.

21.6. Given the significance of the excavation data, primarily of local importance with only a lesser import on the regional level, publication in a local journal is considered an appropriate media for the dissemination of the excavation information.

21.7. The reader is advised to consult the UPD directly for the full detail of the revised research aims and publication objectives.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



0 1,000 m

N

PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

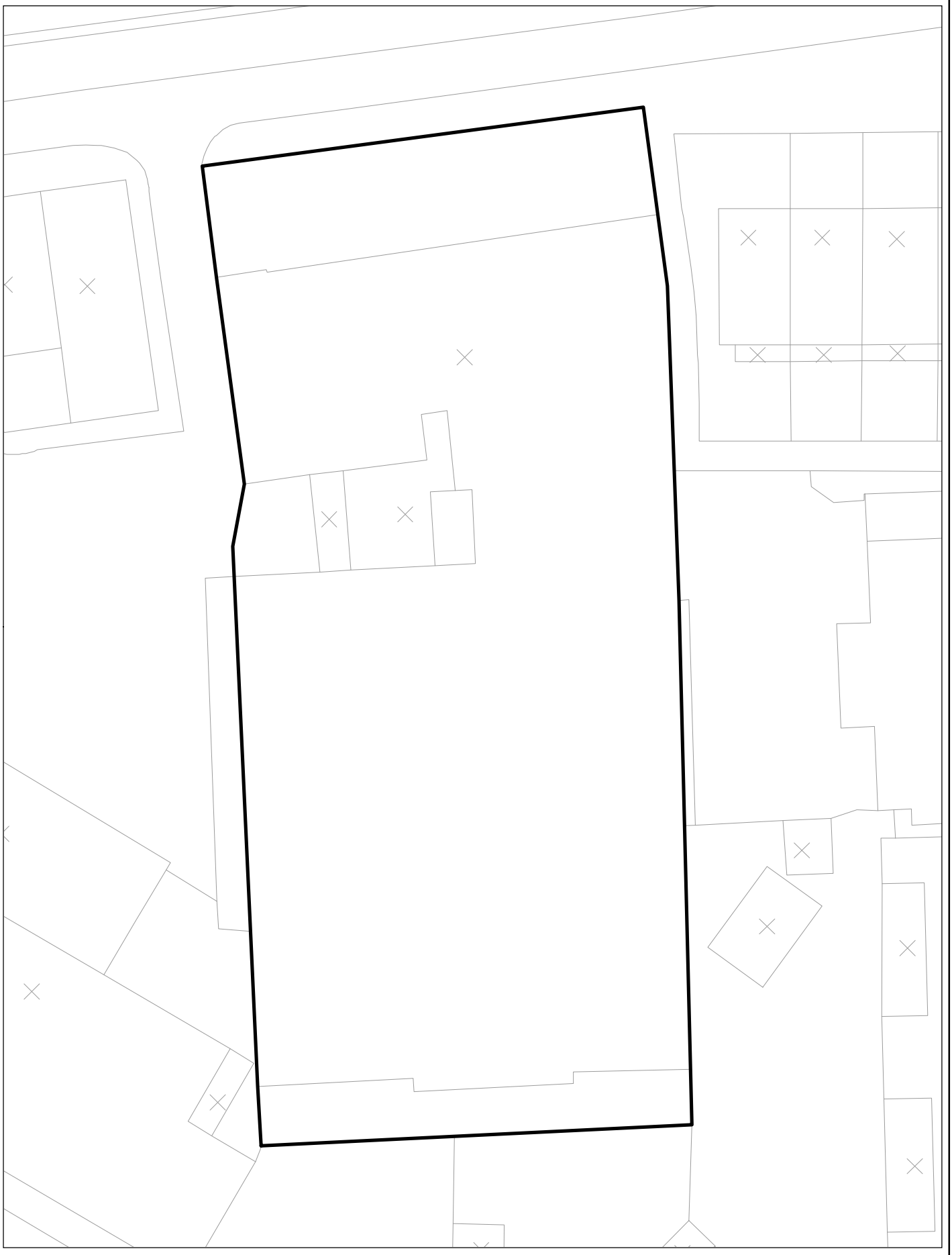
DESCRIPTION // Site location general

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



Site Area

SCALE - 1:350 @ A4

0 20 m

N

PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

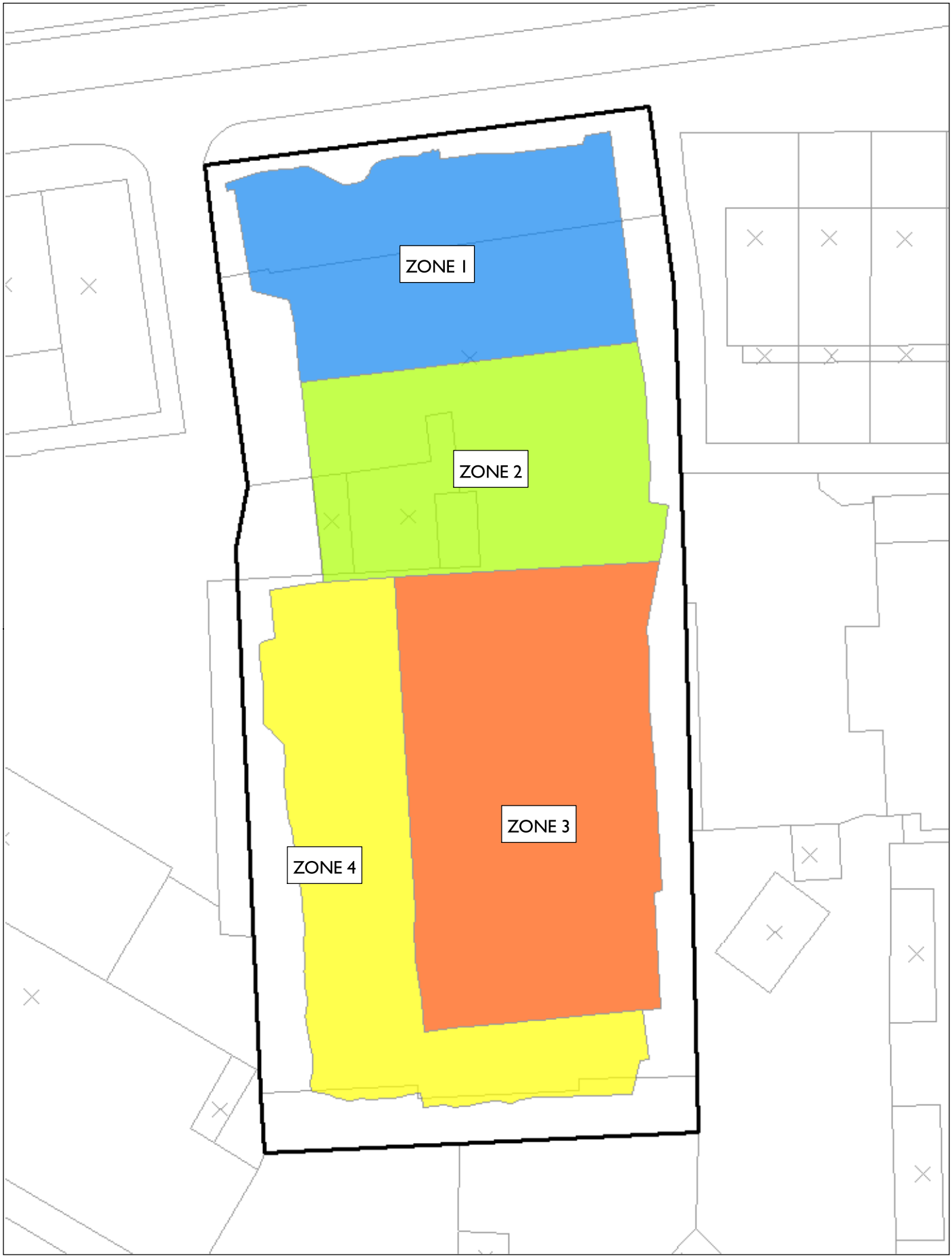
DESCRIPTION // Site location detail

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Excavation Zones



SCALE - 1:350 @ A4

0 20 m

N

PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

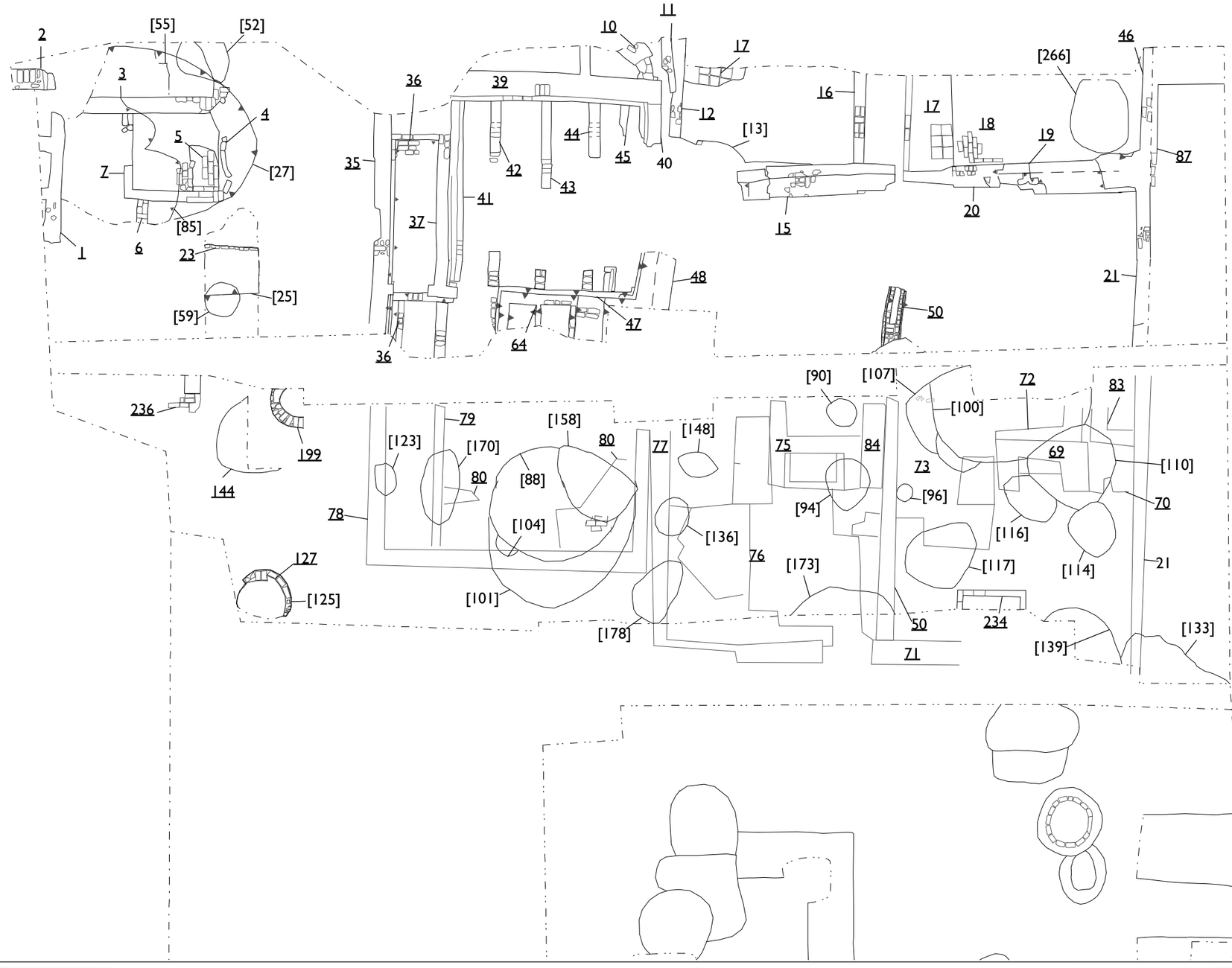
DESCRIPTION // Excavation zones

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Figure 4 // Excavated Features- Zone 1



PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

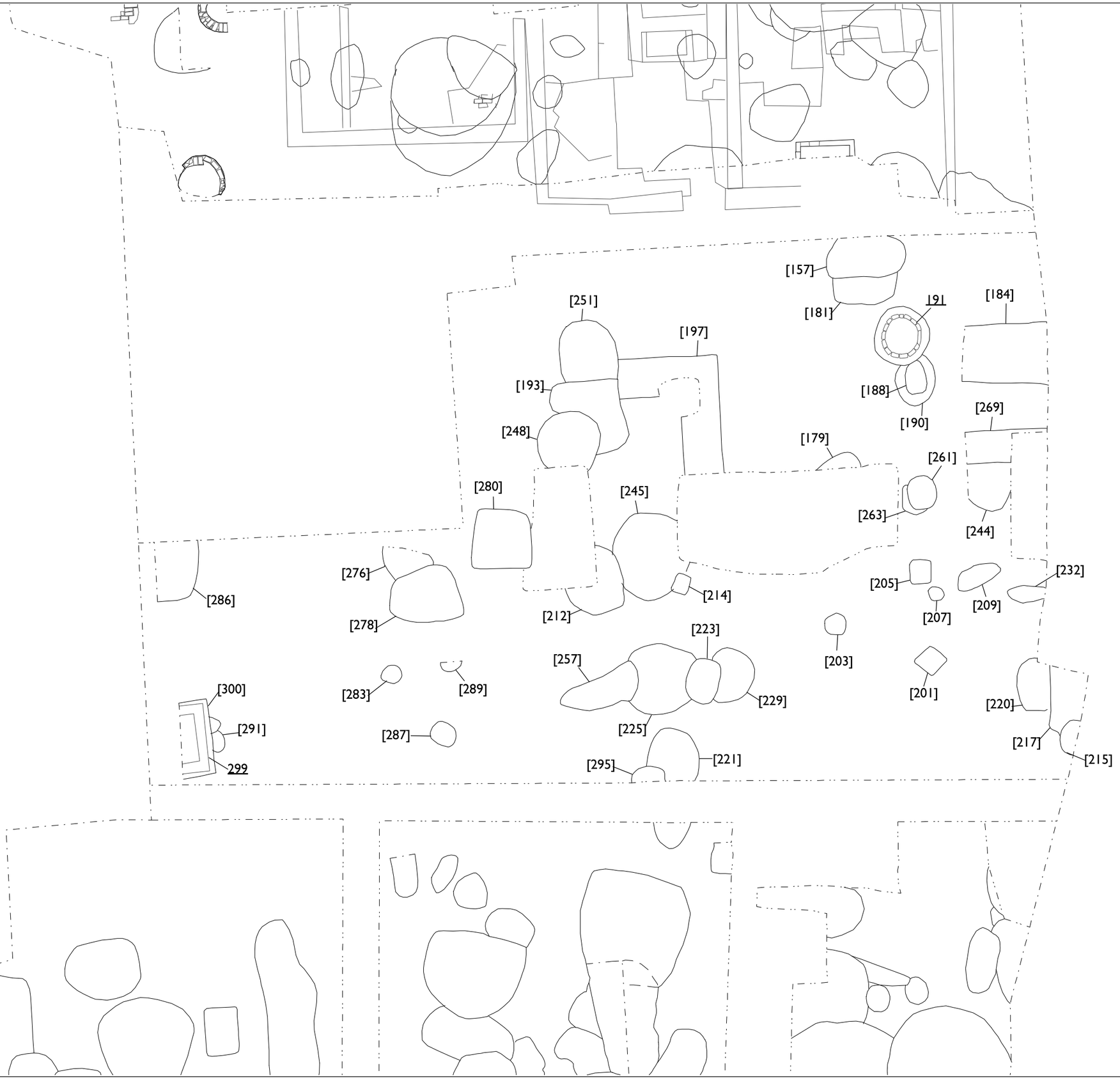
DESCRIPTION // A plan of all recorded features in excavation Zone 1.

SCALE - 1:100 @ A3

DOC REF: LP0628L-M2A-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Figure 5 // Excavated Features- Zone 2



PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

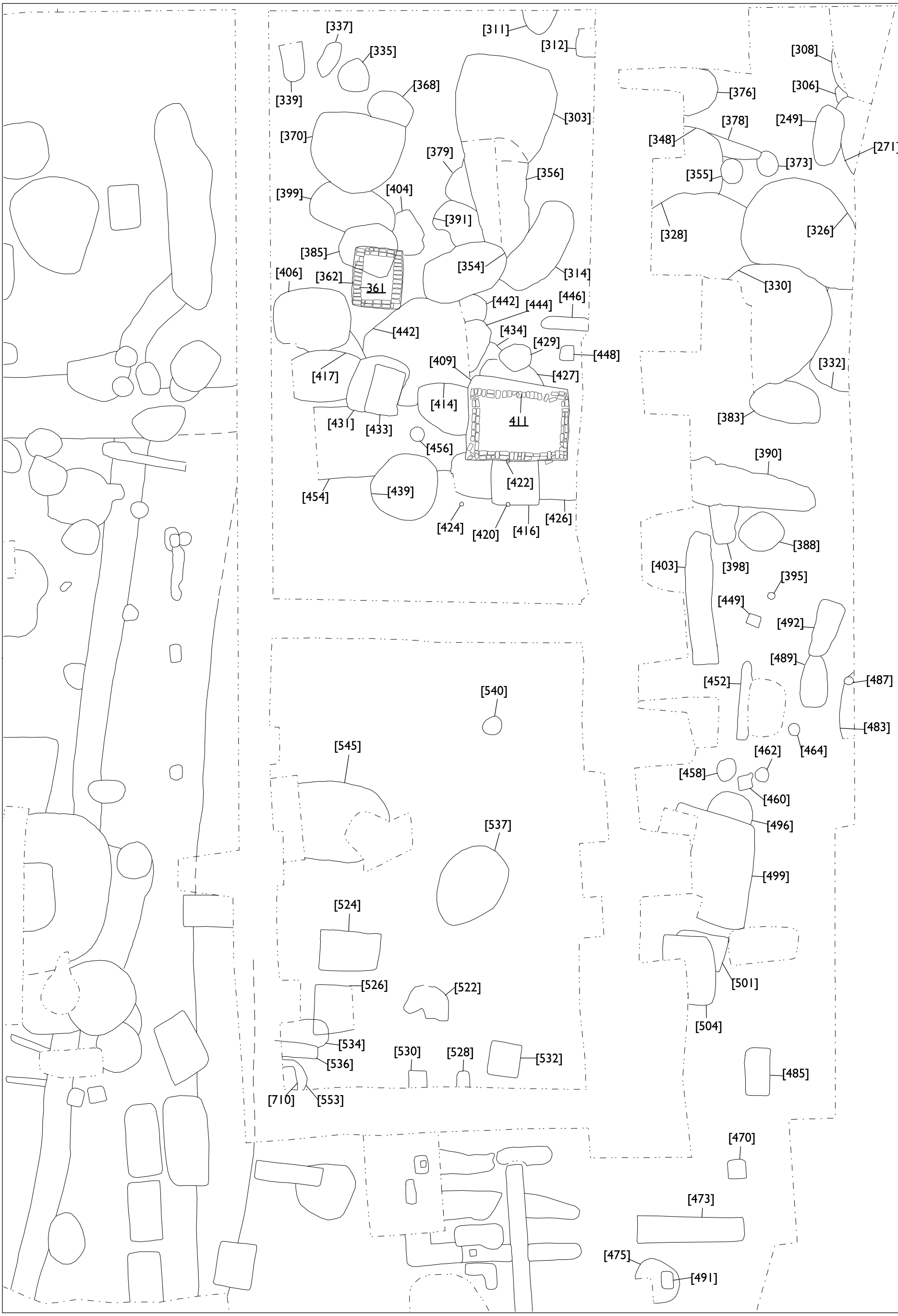
DESCRIPTION // A plan of all recorded features in excavation Zone 2.

SCALE - 1:100 @ A3

DOC REF: LP0628L-M2A-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // Excavated Features- Zone 3



SCALE - 1:100 @ A3

0 5 m

N

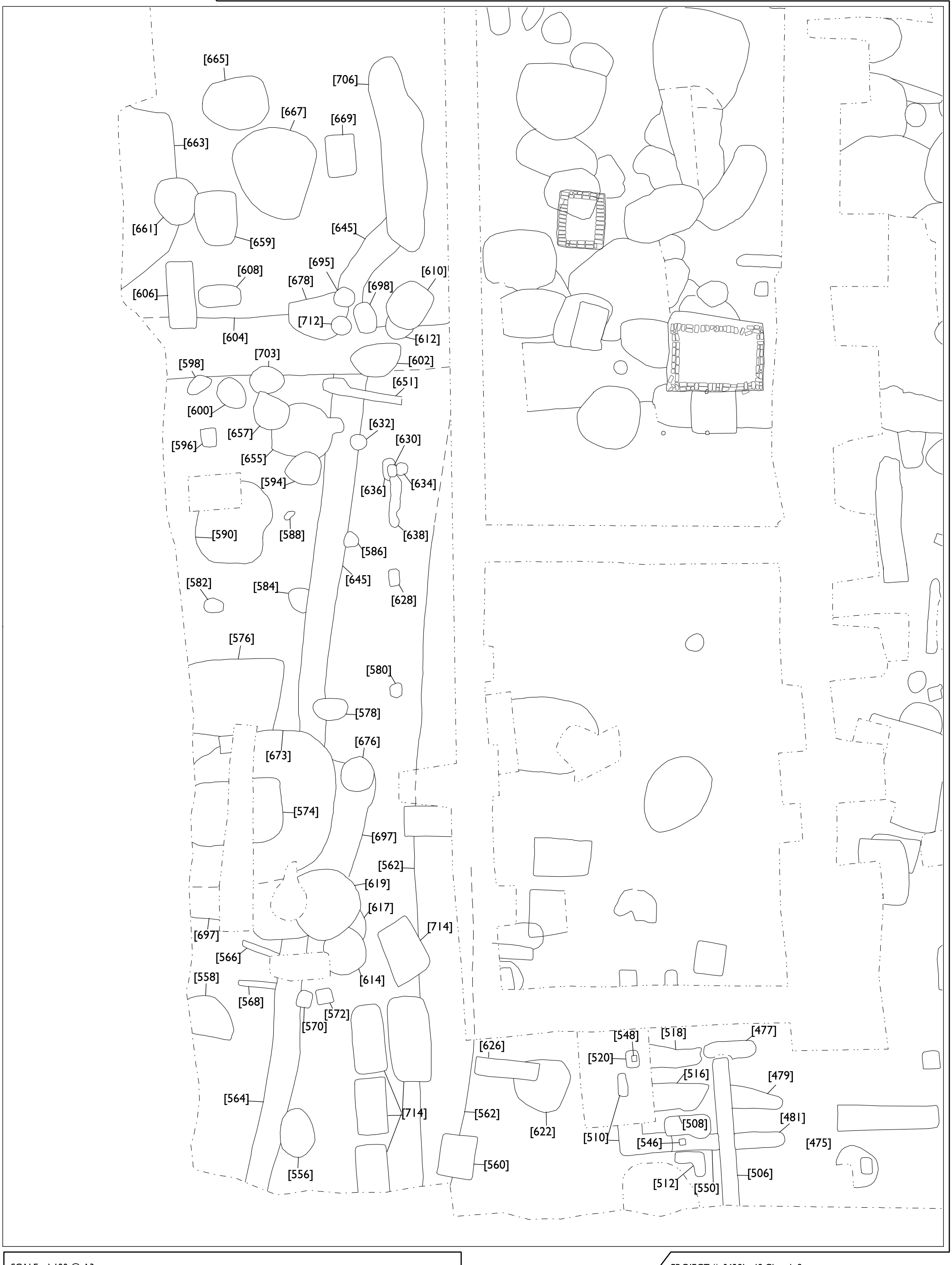
PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

DESCRIPTION // A plan of all recorded features in excavation Zone 3

DOC REF: LP0628L-M2A-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // Excavated Features- Zone 4



SCALE - 1:100 @ A3

0 5 m

N

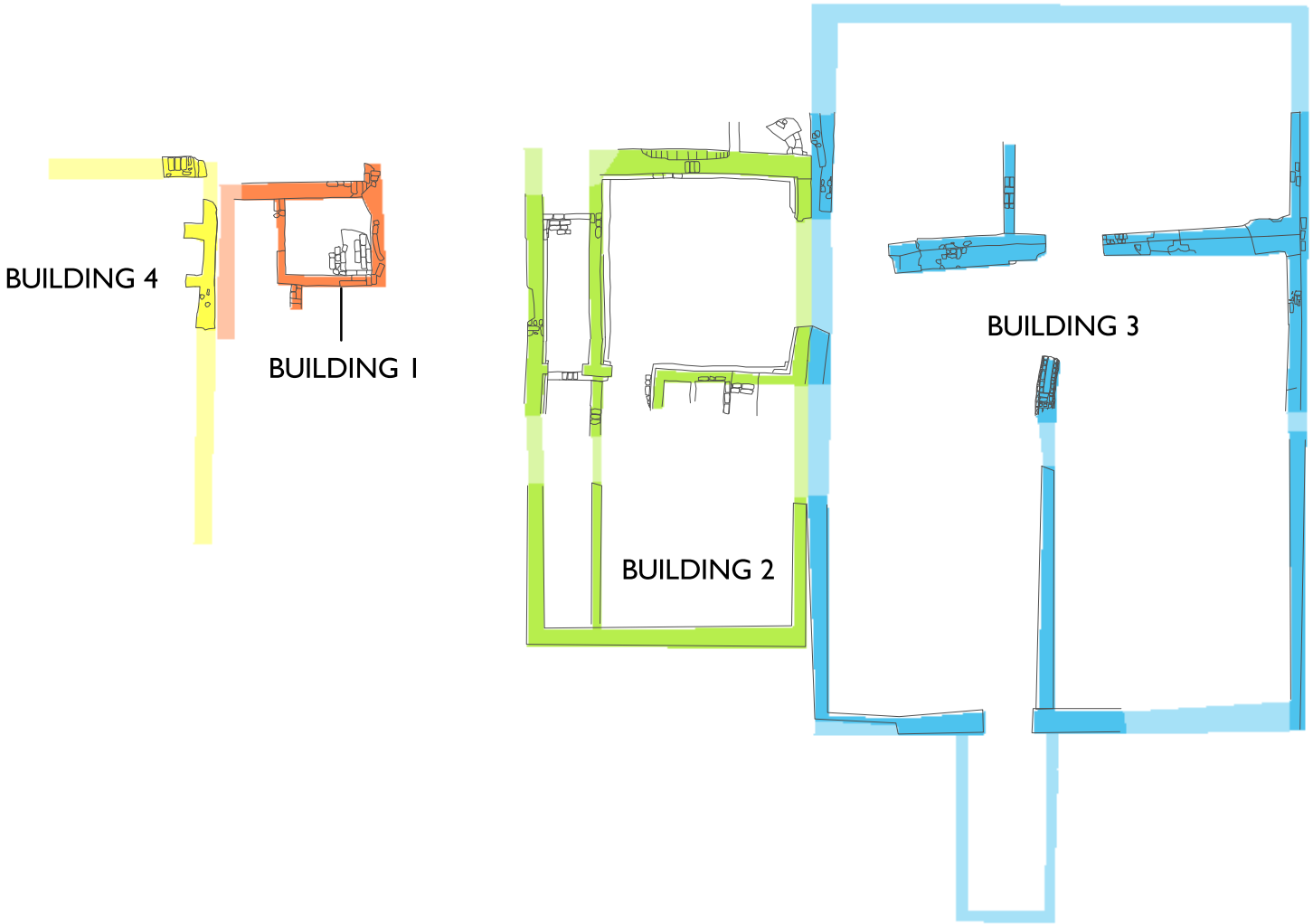
PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

DESCRIPTION // A plan of all recorded features in excavation Zone 4

DOC REF: LP0628L-M2A-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // Excavated Buildings



SCALE - 1:150 @ A4

0 10 m

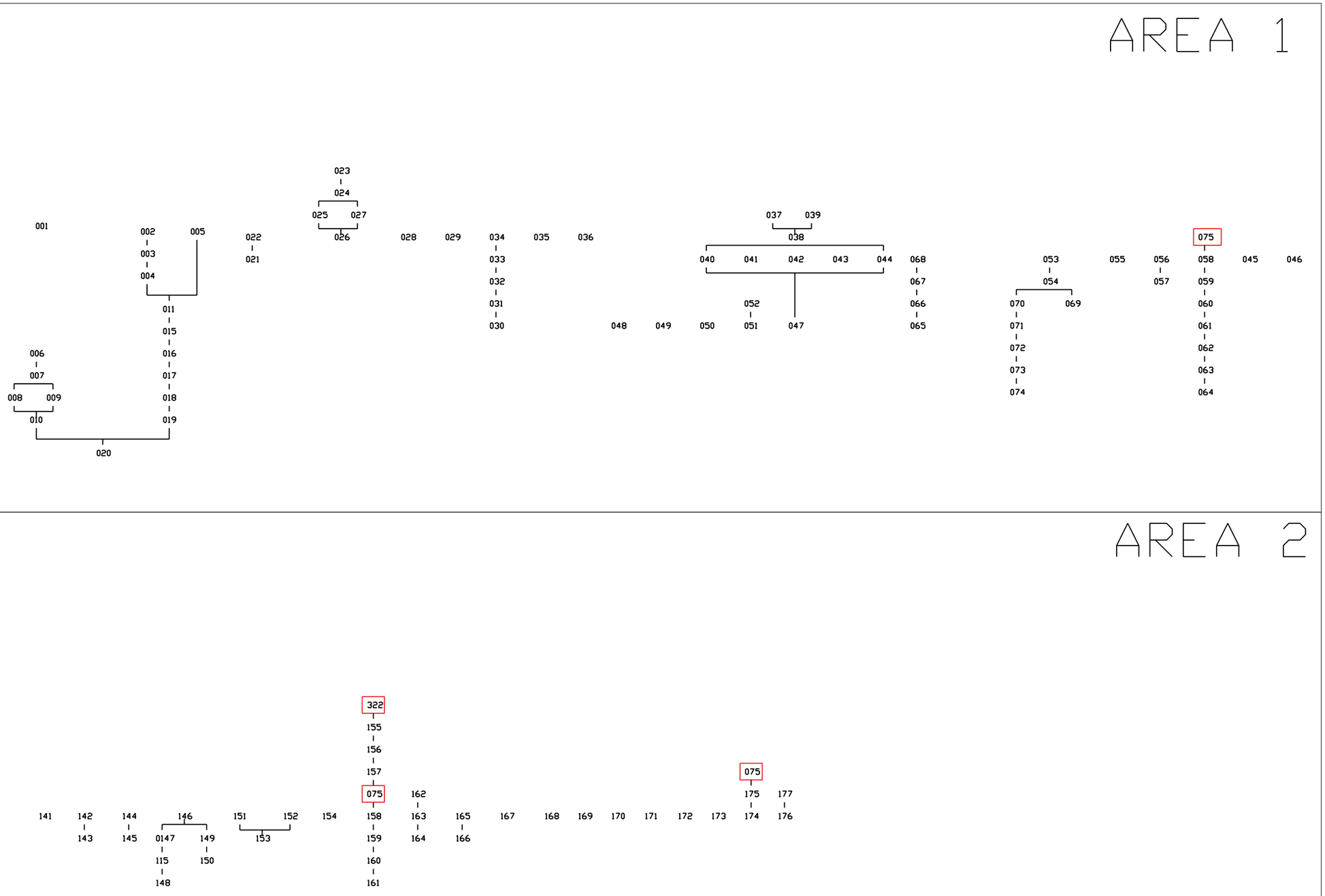
PROJECT // 0628L- 48 Church Street

DESCRIPTION // A plan of excavated structural remains with interpretation of possible building layout.

DOC REF: LP0628L-M2A-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Figure 9 // Sub-group Matrices Zones 1 & 2



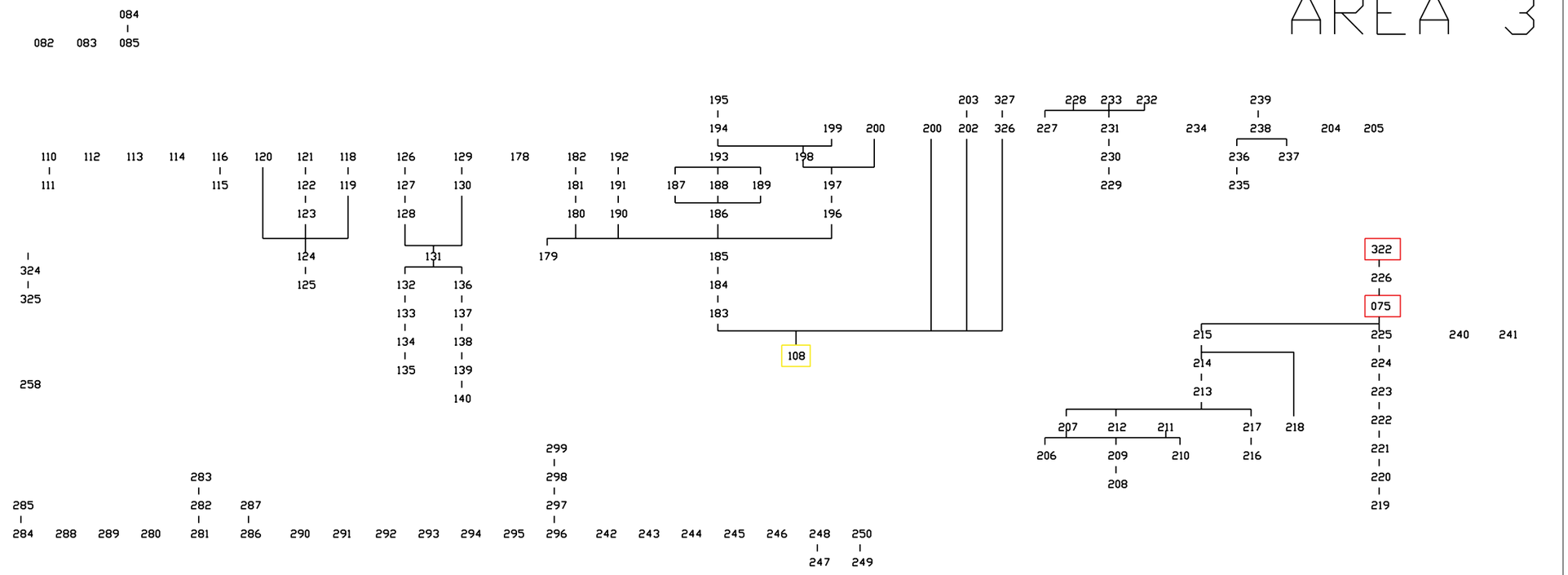
PROJECT // 0628X- 48 Church Street

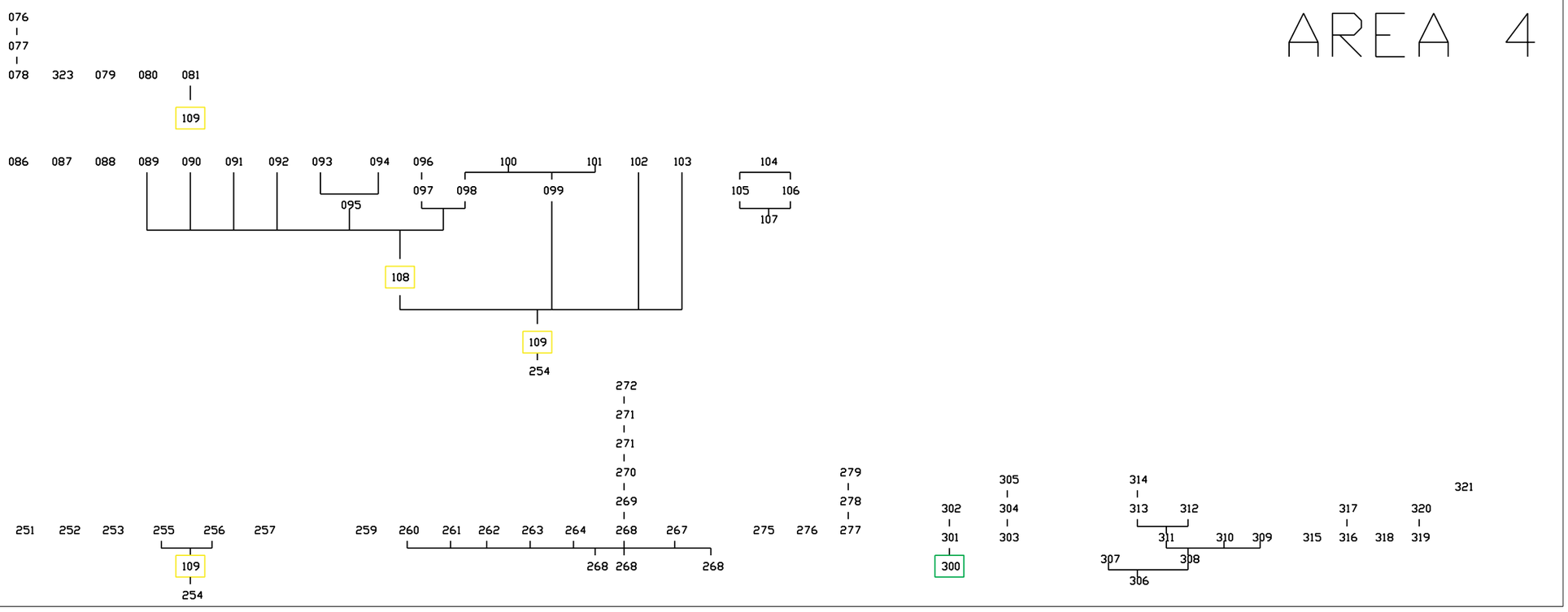
DESCRIPTION // The sub-group matrices of excavation zones 1 and 2.

DOC REF: LP0628L-M2A-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Figure 10 // Sub-group Matrices Zones 3 & 4





PROJECT // 0628X- 48 Church Street

DESCRIPTION // The sub-group matrices of excavation zones 3 and 4.

DOC REF: LP0628L-M2A-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

SOURCES CONSULTED

APPENDIX 1

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CONTEXT LIST

APPENDIX 2

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_000	VOID	GENERAL SITE INFORMATION	
CWJ07_1	Deposit	Rubble infill with demolished buildings.	CWJ07_23
CWJ07_2	Masonry	Red brick structure. Building 4.	CWJ07_1
CWJ07_3	Masonry	E-W wall. Building 1.	CWJ07_4
CWJ07_4	Masonry	N-S wall. Building 1.	CWJ07_4
CWJ07_5	Masonry	Upper floor. Building 1.	CWJ07_2
CWJ07_6	Masonry	N-S wall. Building 1.	CWJ07_4
CWJ07_7	Masonry	N-S wall. Building 1.	CWJ07_4
CWJ07_8	Masonry	E-W wall. Building 1.	CWJ07_4
CWJ07_9	Masonry	Lower floor. Building 1.	CWJ07_4
CWJ07_10	Masonry	Drain. Building 2.	CWJ07_37
CWJ07_11	Masonry	N-S wall. Building 3.	CWJ07_38
CWJ07_12	Masonry	N-S wall. West wall of Building 3.	CWJ07_38
CWJ07_13	Masonry	Tile floor of Building 3.	CWJ07_38
CWJ07_14	Masonry	E-W wall. Building 3.	CWJ07_38
CWJ07_15	Masonry	E-W wall. Adjacent to (14). Building 3.	CWJ07_42
CWJ07_16	Masonry	N-S wall. Building 3.	CWJ07_38
CWJ07_17	Masonry	Tile floor east of wall (16). Building 3.	CWJ07_38
CWJ07_18	Masonry	Brick floor east of wall (17). Building 3.	CWJ07_38 CWJ07_38
CWJ07_19	Masonry	Vaulted wall. Building 3.	CWJ07_42
CWJ07_20	Masonry	Wall south of (19). Building 3.	CWJ07_42
CWJ07_21	Masonry	N-S wall. East end of (20). Building 3.	CWJ07_42
CWJ07_22	Deposit	Fill of [25]	CWJ07_6
CWJ07_23	Masonry	Brick structure in north edge of [25].	CWJ07_7
CWJ07_24	Deposit	Clay lining on south side of [25].	CWJ07_7
CWJ07_25	Cut	Square cess pit cut.	CWJ07_7
CWJ07_26	Deposit	Clay fill of (27).	CWJ07_11
CWJ07_27	Cut	Large cut around Building 4.	CWJ07_11
CWJ07_28	Deposit	Black silt above (29).	CWJ07_19
CWJ07_29	Deposit	Basal fill of [31]	CWJ07_19
CWJ07_30	VOID	Thought to be an extra fill of [31] but not so on excavation.	CWJ07_20
CWJ07_31	Cut	Truncated linear cut.	CWJ07_19
CWJ07_32	Masonry	Group number for brick floor supports. Building 2.	
CWJ07_33	Deposit	Group number for beams on (32). Building 2.	
CWJ07_34	Deposit	Dark silt overlying (33).	CWJ07_24
CWJ07_35	Masonry	N-S wall adjacent to coridoor (36). Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_36	Masonry	Brick floor of coridoor. Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_37	Masonry	N-S wall of coridoor (36). Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_38	Masonry	E-W wall blocking coridoor. Building 2.	CWJ07_25
CWJ07_39	Masonry	Front northern wall of Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_40	Masonry	N-S wall, east side of Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_41	Masonry	Western floor support of Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_42	Masonry	Floor support. Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_43	Masonry	Floor support. Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_44	Masonry	Floor support. Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_45	Masonry	Floor support. Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_46	Masonry	N-S wall. East wall of Building 3.	CWJ07_38
CWJ07_47	Masonry	East and south wall of Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_48	Masonry	Same as (49) and (50).	CWJ07_40
CWJ07_49	Masonry	Door blocking. Building 3.	CWJ07_39
CWJ07_50	Masonry	N-S wall blocked by (49). Building 3.	CWJ07_42

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_51	Deposit	Gravel fill of [52].	CWJ07_17
CWJ07_52	Cut	Shallow cut in N. L. of Ex.	CWJ07_18
CWJ07_53	Deposit	Yellow clay.	CWJ07_8
CWJ07_54	Deposit	Grey silt.	CWJ07_9
CWJ07_55	Deposit	Same as (26).	CWJ07_11
CWJ07_56	Deposit	Fill of modern pipe trench.	CWJ07_5
CWJ07_57	Cut	Cut of modern pipe trench. F.b. (56).	CWJ07_5
CWJ07_58	Deposit	Upper fill of [59].	CWJ07_10
CWJ07_59	Cut	Circular cut. Sealed by (54).	CWJ07_10
CWJ07_60	Deposit	Gravel. Same as (65), (66).	CWJ07_20
CWJ07_61	Cut	Same as [27].	
CWJ07_62	Deposit	Primary tile fill of [52].	CWJ07_18
CWJ07_63	Deposit	Primary orange yellow clay fill of [59].	CWJ07_10
CWJ07_64	Masonry	Modern brick divisions in Building 2.	CWJ07_27
CWJ07_65	Deposit	Dirty gravel overlying brickearth natural. Same as (60), (66).	CWJ07_20
CWJ07_66	Deposit	Dirty Gravel overlying brickearth natural. Same as (60), (64).	CWJ07_20
CWJ07_67	Deposit	Redeposited brickearth layer overlying (68).	CWJ07_15
CWJ07_68	Deposit	Mid brown silt sand layer sealing [52].	CWJ07_16
CWJ07_69	Masonry	Fireplace. Building 3.	CWJ07_43
CWJ07_70	Masonry	Fireplace. Building 3.	CWJ07_43
CWJ07_71	Masonry	E-W wall. Rear of Building 3.	CWJ07_42
CWJ07_72	Masonry	Fireplace. North side of (69). Building 3.	CWJ07_43
CWJ07_73	Masonry	Flag stone floor. Building 3.	CWJ07_44
CWJ07_74	Masonry	Fireplace. Building 3.	CWJ07_41
CWJ07_75	Masonry	Douible fireplace. Building 3.	CWJ07_41
CWJ07_76	Masonry	Brick and flagstone floor.	CWJ07_40
CWJ07_77	Masonry	E-W wall with N-S return. West wall of Building 3.	CWJ07_40
CWJ07_78	Masonry	Exterior wall. Rear of Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_79	Masonry	N-S partition wall in rear of Building 2.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_80	Masonry	Brick floor rear of Building 2.	
CWJ07_81	Deposit	Lower ashy layer between floors (5) and (9). Building 1.	CWJ07_3
CWJ07_82	Deposit	Upper ashy layer between floors (5) and (9). Building 1.	CWJ07_2
CWJ07_83	Masonry	L shaped wall on north side of (70> Building 3.	CWJ07_43
CWJ07_84	Masonry	Brickwork north of (74).	CWJ07_41
CWJ07_85	Cut	Same as [27].	CWJ07_11
CWJ07_86	Deposit	Fill of [85]. Same as (28).	CWJ07_11
CWJ07_87	Masonry	Modern cellar in NE corner of the site.	CWJ07_45
CWJ07_88	Cut	Large pit.	CWJ07_32
CWJ07_89	Deposit	Fill of [88].	CWJ07_32
CWJ07_90	Cut	Small pit.	CWJ07_48
CWJ07_91	Deposit	Upper fill of [90].	CWJ07_48
CWJ07_92	Deposit	Lower fill of [90].	CWJ07_48
CWJ07_93	Deposit	Fill of [94].	CWJ07_49
CWJ07_94	Cut	Circular cut. Truncated rubbish pit?	CWJ07_49
CWJ07_95	Deposit	Fill of [96].	CWJ07_50
CWJ07_96	Cut	Small circular cut.	CWJ07_50
CWJ07_97	Deposit	Upper fill of [100].	CWJ07_70
CWJ07_98	Deposit	Fill of [100].	CWJ07_328
CWJ07_99	Deposit	Primar5y fill of [100].	CWJ07_71

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_100	Cut	Large cut. Cut by [110].	CWJ07_71
CWJ07_101	Cut	Large pit cut by [88].	CWJ07_31
CWJ07_102	Deposit	Grey silt fill of [101].	CWJ07_31
CWJ07_103	Cut	Circular pit cut by base of [101].	CWJ07_30
CWJ07_104	Deposit	Fill of [103]. Freq. cattle skulls.	CWJ07_30
CWJ07_105	Cut	Pit. Cut by [100].	CWJ07_72
CWJ07_106	Deposit	Fill of [105].	CWJ07_72
CWJ07_107	Cut	Large pit cut by [[105].	CWJ07_74
CWJ07_108	Deposit	Primary fill of [107].	CWJ07_74
CWJ07_109	Deposit	Upper fill of [107].	CWJ07_73
CWJ07_110	Cut	Pit. Cuts [100].	CWJ07_54
CWJ07_111	Deposit	Upper fill of [110].	CWJ07_53
CWJ07_112	Deposit	Fill of [110]. Below (111).	CWJ07_53
CWJ07_113	Cut	Sub-circular pit. Cut by [110].	CWJ07_55
CWJ07_114	Deposit	Fill of [113].	CWJ07_55
CWJ07_115	Deposit	Fill of [116].	CWJ07_69
CWJ07_116	Cut	Small circular pit cut by [110].	CWJ07_69
CWJ07_117	Cut	Well cut.	CWJ07_65
CWJ07_118	Deposit	Upper chalky fill of [117].	CWJ07_68
CWJ07_119	Deposit	Grey silt below (118). Fill of [117].	CWJ07_67
CWJ07_120	Deposit	Mixed clay silt below (119). Fill of [117].	CWJ07_67
CWJ07_121	Deposit	Lower garden soil.	CWJ07_75
CWJ07_122	Deposit	Fill of [123]/	CWJ07_28
CWJ07_123	Cut	Small pit.	CWJ07_28
CWJ07_124	Deposit	Remains of clay lining in well [117].	CWJ07_65
CWJ07_125	Cut	Cut for soakaway (127).	CWJ07_21
CWJ07_126	Deposit	Silt fill of soakaway (127).	CWJ07_22
CWJ07_127	Masonry	Truncated brick soakaway.	CWJ07_21
CWJ07_128	Deposit	Fill of [110].	CWJ07_54
CWJ07_129	Deposit	Fill of [110].	CWJ07_54
CWJ07_130	Deposit	Deposit filling undulation in natural. Same as lower garden soil.	CWJ07_75
CWJ07_131	Cut	Cut for well (199).	CWJ07_13
CWJ07_132	Deposit	Clay backfill of well [117]. Below (120).	CWJ07_67
CWJ07_133	Cut	Pit cut. Cut by [139].	CWJ07_64
CWJ07_134	Deposit	Upper fill of [133].	CWJ07_63
CWJ07_135	Deposit	Fill of [133].	CWJ07_62
CWJ07_136	Deposit	Upper fill of [138].	CWJ07_35
CWJ07_137	Deposit	Lower fill of [138].	CWJ07_35
CWJ07_138	Cut	Circular pit.	CWJ07_35
CWJ07_139	Cut	Cut. Cuts [133].	CWJ07_61
CWJ07_140	Deposit	Slumped edge of [139].	CWJ07_61
CWJ07_141	Deposit	Fill of [139].	CWJ07_60
CWJ07_142	Deposit	Fill of [139].	CWJ07_59
CWJ07_143	Deposit	Base of lower garden soil.	CWJ07_75
CWJ07_144	Cut	Large pit. Truncated by modern concrete.	CWJ07_14 CWJ07_12
CWJ07_145	Deposit	Upper fill of [144].	CWJ07_14
CWJ07_146	Deposit	Lower fill of [144].	CWJ07_14
CWJ07_147	Deposit	Silt sand fill of [148].	
CWJ07_148	Cut	Shallow irregular cut.	
CWJ07_149	Deposit	Primary fill of [139].	CWJ07_60
CWJ07_150	Deposit	Upper fill of [139].	CWJ07_58

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_151	Deposit	Primary fill of [133].	CWJ07_64
CWJ07_152	Deposit	Slumped edge of [139].	CWJ07_61
CWJ07_153	VOID	Not a re-cut of [139].	
CWJ07_154	Cut	Cut. Cuts [155].	CWJ07_155
CWJ07_155	Cut	Cut. Cuts lower garden soil.	CWJ07_157
CWJ07_156	Cut	Small cut sealed by garden soil.	CWJ07_158
CWJ07_157	Cut	Cut.	CWJ07_159
CWJ07_158	Cut	Large pit cutting [88].	CWJ07_33
CWJ07_159	Deposit	Primary fill of [158].	CWJ07_33
CWJ07_160	Deposit	Upper fill of [158].	CWJ07_34
CWJ07_161	Deposit	Fill of [154].	CWJ07_155
CWJ07_162	Deposit	Upper fill of [155].	CWJ07_156
CWJ07_163	Deposit	Fill of [155].	CWJ07_157
CWJ07_164	Deposit	Primary deposit of [155].	CWJ07_157
CWJ07_165	Deposit	Rubble/topsoil.	
CWJ07_166	Deposit	Lower garden soil.	
CWJ07_167	Deposit	Fill of [156].	CWJ07_158
CWJ07_168	Deposit	Upper fill of [157].	CWJ07_159
CWJ07_169	Deposit	Primary fill of [157].	CWJ07_159
CWJ07_170	Cut	Oval pit.	CWJ07_29
CWJ07_171	Deposit	Primary fill of [171].	CWJ07_29
CWJ07_172	Deposit	Upper fill of [170].	CWJ07_29
CWJ07_173	Cut	Large pit.	CWJ07_51
CWJ07_174	Deposit	Upper fill of [173].	CWJ07_52
CWJ07_175	Deposit	Fill of [173].	CWJ07_51
CWJ07_176	Deposit	Primary fill of [173].	CWJ07_51
CWJ07_177	Deposit	Fill of [178].	CWJ07_36
CWJ07_178	Cut	Oval pit.	CWJ07_36
CWJ07_179	Cut	Very truncated pit.	CWJ07_154
CWJ07_180	Deposit	Fill of [179].	CWJ07_154
CWJ07_181	Cut	Cut truncated by [157].	CWJ07_161
CWJ07_182	Deposit	Middle fill of [181]	CWJ07_160
CWJ07_183	Deposit	Upper fill of [181]	CWJ07_160
CWJ07_184	Cut	East west boundary ditch.	CWJ07_168
CWJ07_185	Deposit	Fill of [184].	CWJ07_168
CWJ07_186	Deposit	Upper garden soil.	CWJ07_322
CWJ07_187	Deposit	Grey gravel fill of [188].	CWJ07_163
CWJ07_188	Cut	Steep cut, possible posthole.	CWJ07_163
CWJ07_189	Deposit	Mid brown silt fill of [190].	CWJ07_164
CWJ07_190	Cut	Rounded cut, structural?	CWJ07_164
CWJ07_191	Masonry	Soakaway.	CWJ07_162
CWJ07_192	Deposit	Fill of [193].	CWJ07_146
CWJ07_193	Cut	Square 18th c. rubbish pit	CWJ07_146
CWJ07_194	Deposit	Primary fill of [181].	CWJ07_161
CWJ07_195	Deposit	Lower garden soil.	CWJ07_75
CWJ07_196	Deposit	Fill of [197].	CWJ07_150
CWJ07_197	Cut	Beam slot.	CWJ07_150
CWJ07_198	VOID	Same as (111).	
CWJ07_199	Masonry	Brick soakaway.	CWJ07_13
CWJ07_200	Deposit	Fill within (199).	
			CWJ07_173
CWJ07_201	Cut	Square base of posthole.	CWJ07_234

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
			CWJ07_173
CWJ07_202	Deposit	Fill of [202].	CWJ07_234
CWJ07_203	Cut	Small pit/posthole.	CWJ07_169
CWJ07_204	Deposit	Fill of [203.	CWJ07_169
CWJ07_205	Cut	Square base of posthole.	CWJ07_170
CWJ07_206	Deposit	Fill of [205].	CWJ07_170
CWJ07_207	Cut	Posthole.	
CWJ07_208	Deposit	Fill of [207].	
			CWJ07_171
CWJ07_209	Cut	Silted up pit.	CWJ07_172
			CWJ07_171
CWJ07_210	Deposit	Fill of [209].	CWJ07_172
CWJ07_211	Deposit	Fill of [212].	CWJ07_151
CWJ07_212	Cut	Truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_151
CWJ07_213	Deposit	Fill of [214].	CWJ07_152
CWJ07_214	Cut	Small square pit.	CWJ07_152
CWJ07_215	Cut	Truncated base of possible posthole.	CWJ07_237
CWJ07_216	Deposit	Fill of [215].	CWJ07_237
CWJ07_217	Cut	Large pit.	CWJ07_238
CWJ07_218	Deposit	Primary fill of [217].	CWJ07_238
CWJ07_219	Deposit	Upper fill of [217].	CWJ07_239
CWJ07_220	Cut	Deep rubbish pit.	CWJ07_235
CWJ07_221	Cut	Truncated circular pit.	CWJ07_117
CWJ07_222	Deposit	Fill of [221].	CWJ07_117
CWJ07_223	Cut	Modern intrusion.	CWJ07_228
CWJ07_224	Deposit	Fill of [223].	CWJ07_228
CWJ07_225	Cut	Large rubbish pit.	CWJ07_229
CWJ07_226	Deposit	Upper fill of [225].	CWJ07_232
CWJ07_227	Deposit	Fill of [225], below (226).	CWJ07_232
CWJ07_228	Deposit	Fill of [225], below (227).	CWJ07_231
CWJ07_229	Cut	Circular cut.	CWJ07_227
CWJ07_230	Deposit	Fill of [229].	CWJ07_227
CWJ07_231	Deposit	Fill of [232].	CWJ07_174
CWJ07_232	Cut	Possible truncated beam slot.	CWJ07_174
CWJ07_233	Deposit	Lower garden soil.	CWJ07_75
CWJ07_234	Masonry	Brick ash pit.	CWJ07_57
CWJ07_235	Deposit	Silt fill within (234).	CWJ07_56
CWJ07_236	Masonry	N-S wall. East side of Building 1.	CWJ07_4
CWJ07_237	Cut	Cut for ash pit (234).	CWJ07_57
CWJ07_238	Deposit	Upper fill of [220].	CWJ07_236
CWJ07_239	Deposit	Primary fill of [220].	CWJ07_235
CWJ07_240	Deposit	Fill of [225].	CWJ07_230
CWJ07_241	Deposit	Lower garden soil layer.	CWJ07_175
CWJ07_242	Deposit	Dirty brickearth layer below (241).	CWJ07_75
CWJ07_243	VOID	Same as (270).	CWJ07_167
CWJ07_244	VOID	Same as [269].	CWJ07_167
CWJ07_245	Cut	Circular rubbish pit.	CWJ07_153
CWJ07_246	Deposit	Fill of [245].	CWJ07_153
CWJ07_247	Deposit	Upper backfill of well [248].	CWJ07_147
CWJ07_248	Cut	Well.	CWJ07_148
CWJ07_249	Cut	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_225
CWJ07_250	Deposit	Fill of [249].	CWJ07_225
CWJ07_251	Cut	Base of quarry pit.	CWJ07_149

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_252	Deposit	Fill of [251].	CWJ07_149
CWJ07_253	Deposit	Clean clay backfill of well [117].	CWJ07_67
CWJ07_254	Deposit	Primary fill of well [117].	CWJ07_66
CWJ07_255	Deposit	Wooden barrel structure within well [117].	CWJ07_65
CWJ07_256	Deposit	Backfill between barrel structure and well cut [117].	CWJ07_65
CWJ07_257	Cut	Shallow linear cut.	CWJ07_233
CWJ07_258	Deposit	Fill of [257].	CWJ07_233
CWJ07_259	Deposit	Collapsed natural at base of [225].	CWJ07_229
CWJ07_260	Deposit	Collapsed natural within [225].	CWJ07_230 CWJ07_165
CWJ07_261	Cut	Small pit or posthole.	CWJ07_177 CWJ07_165
CWJ07_262	Deposit	Fill of [261].	CWJ07_177 CWJ07_166
CWJ07_263	Cut	Small pit or posthole.	CWJ07_176 CWJ07_166
CWJ07_264	Deposit	Fill of [263].	CWJ07_176
CWJ07_265	Deposit	Fill of [266].	CWJ07_47
CWJ07_266	Cut	Base of very truncated cut below Building 3.	CWJ07_47
CWJ07_267	Deposit	Fill of well [248].	CWJ07_115
CWJ07_268	Deposit	Primary fill of well [248].	CWJ07_148
CWJ07_269	Cut	Shallow E-W linear.	CWJ07_167
CWJ07_270	Deposit	Fill of [269].	CWJ07_167
CWJ07_271	Cut	Rubbish pit in east L. of Ex.	CWJ07_221
CWJ07_272	Deposit	Silting at base of [271].	CWJ07_221
CWJ07_273	Deposit	Charcoal fill of [271].	CWJ07_222
CWJ07_274	Deposit	Fill of [271].	CWJ07_223
CWJ07_275	Deposit	Latest fill of [271].	CWJ07_224
CWJ07_276	Cut	Shallow pit.	CWJ07_143
CWJ07_277	Deposit	Fill of [276].	CWJ07_143
CWJ07_278	Cut	Post med. rubbish pit.	CWJ07_142
CWJ07_279	Deposit	Fill of [278].	CWJ07_142
CWJ07_280	Cut	Shallow square pit.	CWJ07_145
CWJ07_281	Deposit	Primary fill of [280].	CWJ07_145
CWJ07_282	Deposit	Fill of [280].	CWJ07_144
CWJ07_283	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_112
CWJ07_284	Deposit	Fill of [283].	CWJ07_112
CWJ07_285	Deposit	Fill of [286].	CWJ07_141
CWJ07_286	Cut	Cess or rubbish pit.	CWJ07_141
CWJ07_287	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_113
CWJ07_288	Deposit	Fill of [287].	CWJ07_113
CWJ07_289	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_114
CWJ07_290	Deposit	Fill of [289].	CWJ07_114
CWJ07_291	Cut	Irregular cut.	CWJ07_111
CWJ07_292	VOID	Same as [291].	
CWJ07_293	Deposit	Upper fill of [291].	CWJ07_111
CWJ07_294	VOID	Same as (293).	
CWJ07_295	Cut	Shallow cut.	CWJ07_116
CWJ07_296	Deposit	Fill of [295].	CWJ07_116
CWJ07_297	Deposit	Primary fill of [291].	CWJ07_111
CWJ07_298	VOID	Same as (297).	
CWJ07_299	Masonry	Coal hole or soakaway.	CWJ07_110

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_300	Cut	Cut for (299).	CWJ07_110
CWJ07_301	Deposit	Backfill of [300].	CWJ07_110
CWJ07_302	Deposit	Ash layer overlying fills of [303]. Same as (358).	
CWJ07_303	Cut	Large rubbish pit.	CWJ07_140
CWJ07_304	Deposit	Collapsed sides of [303].	CWJ07_140
CWJ07_305	Deposit	Collapsed side of [303].	CWJ07_140
CWJ07_306	Cut	Small cut.	CWJ07_219
CWJ07_307	Deposit	Fill of [306].	CWJ07_219
CWJ07_308	Cut	Shallow cut.	CWJ07_220
CWJ07_309	Deposit	Fill of [308].	CWJ07_220
CWJ07_310	Deposit	Fill of [311].	
CWJ07_311	Cut	Truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_117
			CWJ07_117
CWJ07_312	Cut	Truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_178
CWJ07_313	Deposit	Fill of [312].	CWJ07_178
CWJ07_314	Cut	Large oval steep sided pit.	CWJ07_130
CWJ07_315	Deposit	Gravel fill of [314].	CWJ07_130
CWJ07_316	Deposit	primary main fill of [303].	CWJ07_139
CWJ07_317	Deposit	Fill of [303].	CWJ07_138
CWJ07_318	Deposit	Fill of [303].	CWJ07_138
CWJ07_319	Deposit	Fill of [303].	CWJ07_137
CWJ07_320	Deposit	Fill of [303].	CWJ07_136
CWJ07_321	Deposit	Charcoal deposit within (320).	
CWJ07_322	Deposit	Silt fill of [378].	CWJ07_211
CWJ07_323	Deposit	Fill of [355].	CWJ07_207
CWJ07_324	Deposit	Fill of [377].	CWJ07_206
CWJ07_325	Deposit	Main fill of quarry pit [326].	
			CWJ07_213
CWJ07_326	Cut	Quarry pit.	CWJ07_214
CWJ07_327	Deposit	Fill of quarry pit [328].	CWJ07_212
CWJ07_328	Cut	Quarry pit.	CWJ07_212
CWJ07_329	Deposit	Fill of quarry pit [330].	CWJ07_215
CWJ07_330	Cut	Quarry pit.	CWJ07_215
CWJ07_331	Deposit	Fill of [332].	CWJ07_217
CWJ07_332	Cut	Linear cut.	CWJ07_217
CWJ07_333	Deposit	Lower garden soil.	CWJ07_75
CWJ07_334	Deposit	Upper garden soil.	CWJ07_322
CWJ07_335	Cut	Small pit.	CWJ07_85
CWJ07_336	Deposit	Fill of [335].	CWJ07_84
CWJ07_337	Cut	Shallow scoop.	CWJ07_83
CWJ07_338	Deposit	Fill of [337].	CWJ07_83
CWJ07_339	Cut	Linear cut.	CWJ07_82
CWJ07_340	Deposit	Fill of [339].	CWJ07_82
CWJ07_341	Deposit	Fill of [342].	CWJ07_214
CWJ07_342	Cut	Quarry pit.	CWJ07_213
CWJ07_343	Deposit	Fill of [344].	CWJ07_216
CWJ07_344	Cut	Cut in base of [332], poss. same.	CWJ07_216
CWJ07_345	Deposit	Brickearth and building material between garden soil layers.	CWJ07_226
CWJ07_346	VOID	Same as (171).	CWJ07_29
CWJ07_347	VOID	Same as [170].	CWJ07_29
CWJ07_348	Cut	Quarry pit.	CWJ07_208
CWJ07_349	Deposit	Primary fill of [348].	CWJ07_208

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_350	Deposit	Fill of [348], overlies (349).	CWJ07_208
CWJ07_351	Deposit	Fill of [348], overlies (350).	CWJ07_209
CWJ07_352	Masonry	East wall of Building 3.	CWJ07_46
CWJ07_353	Deposit	Fill of [354].	CWJ07_129
CWJ07_354	Cut	Circular rubbish pit.	CWJ07_129
CWJ07_355	Cut	Round pit.	CWJ07_207
CWJ07_356	Cut	Pit.	CWJ07_131
CWJ07_357	Deposit	Layer overlying (358).	CWJ07_126
CWJ07_358	Deposit	Layer overlying (359).	CWJ07_127
CWJ07_359	Deposit	Layer sealing pits [356], [305] and [364].	CWJ07_128
CWJ07_360	Deposit	Fill of soakaway (361).	CWJ07_118
CWJ07_361	Masonry	Brick soakaway.	CWJ07_119
CWJ07_362	Cut	Cut for soakaway (361).	CWJ07_119
CWJ07_363	Deposit	Fill of [356].	CWJ07_131
CWJ07_364	Cut	Rubbish pit. Tr. by [356]. Same as [303].	CWJ07_140
CWJ07_365	Deposit	Fill of [364]. Same as (319)/(320).	
CWJ07_366	Deposit	Upper fill of [370].	CWJ07_122
CWJ07_367	Deposit	Fill of [368].	CWJ07_121
CWJ07_368	Cut	Shallow cut.	CWJ07_121
CWJ07_369	Deposit	Primary fill of [370].	CWJ07_123
CWJ07_370	Cut	Large circular pit.	CWJ07_123
CWJ07_371	VOID	Same as (371).	
CWJ07_372	VOID	Same as [370].	
CWJ07_373	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_210
CWJ07_374	Deposit	Fill of [373].	CWJ07_210
CWJ07_375	Deposit	Fill of [376].	CWJ07_241
CWJ07_376	Cut	Pit.	CWJ07_241
CWJ07_377	Cut	Samll pit tr. by [355].	CWJ07_206
CWJ07_378	Cut	Linear cut.	CWJ07_211
CWJ07_379	Cut	Truncated pit.	CWJ07_133
CWJ07_380	Deposit	Upper fill of [379].	CWJ07_132
CWJ07_381	Deposit	Primary fill of [379].	CWJ07_133
CWJ07_382	Deposit	Fill of [383].	CWJ07_218
CWJ07_383	Cut	Remains of quarry pit.	CWJ07_218
CWJ07_384	Deposit	Upper fill of [385].	CWJ07_120
CWJ07_385	Cut	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_120
CWJ07_386	Deposit	Primary fill of [385].	CWJ07_120
CWJ07_387	Deposit	Fill of [388].	CWJ07_240
CWJ07_388	Cut	Circular cut.	CWJ07_240
CWJ07_389	Deposit	Fill of [390].	
CWJ07_390	Cut	East end of ditch crossing site E-W.	
CWJ07_391	Cut	Truncated pit.	CWJ07_135
CWJ07_392	Deposit	Lower fill of [391].	CWJ07_135
CWJ07_393	Deposit	Upper fill of [391].	CWJ07_134
CWJ07_394	Deposit	Fill of [395].	CWJ07_244
CWJ07_395	Cut	Small pit.	CWJ07_244
CWJ07_396	Deposit	Upper fill of [398].	CWJ07_327
CWJ07_397	Deposit	Primary fill of [398].	CWJ07_326
CWJ07_398	Cut	Cut. Truncates [390].	CWJ07_326
CWJ07_399	Cut	Truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_124
CWJ07_400	Deposit	Fill of [399].	CWJ07_124
CWJ07_401	Deposit	Smae as (369).	CWJ07_123

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_402	Deposit	Post Med linear cut.	CWJ07_242
CWJ07_403	Cut	Fill of [402].	CWJ07_242
CWJ07_404	Cut	Small cut tr. by [399].	CWJ07_125
CWJ07_405	Deposit	Fill of [404].	CWJ07_125
CWJ07_406	Cut	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_179
CWJ07_407	Deposit	Fill of [406].	CWJ07_179
CWJ07_408	Deposit	Primary fill of quarry pit [326].	CWJ07_213
CWJ07_409	Cut	Cut for soakaway (411).	CWJ07_194
CWJ07_410	Deposit	Clay packing between [409] and (411).	CWJ07_194
CWJ07_411	Masonry	Brick soakaway.	CWJ07_194
CWJ07_412	Deposit	Fill of soakaway (411).	CWJ07_195
CWJ07_413	Deposit	Fill of rubbish/cess pit [414].	CWJ07_192
CWJ07_414	Cut	Rubbish/cess pit.	CWJ07_190
CWJ07_415	Deposit	Fill of [416].	CWJ07_193
CWJ07_416	Cut	Rectangualr post med cut.	CWJ07_193
CWJ07_417	Cut	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_180
CWJ07_418	Deposit	Fill of [417].	CWJ07_180
CWJ07_419	Deposit	Fill of [420].	CWJ07_189
CWJ07_420	Cut	Small posthole cut by [416].	CWJ07_189
CWJ07_421	Deposit	Fill of [422].	CWJ07_188
CWJ07_422	Cut	Small posthole.	CWJ07_188
CWJ07_423	Deposit	Fill of [424].	CWJ07_187
CWJ07_424	Cut	Small posthole.	CWJ07_187
CWJ07_425	Deposit	Fill of [426].	CWJ07_186
CWJ07_426	Cut	Truncated linear. Poss continuation [390].	CWJ07_186
CWJ07_427	Cut	Truncated cut.	CWJ07_198
CWJ07_428	Deposit	Fill of [427].	CWJ07_198
CWJ07_429	Cut	Circular pit, truncates [427].	CWJ07_199
CWJ07_430	Deposit	Fill of [429].	CWJ07_199
CWJ07_431	Cut	Truncated rubbish pit. Filled by (707).	CWJ07_181
CWJ07_432	Deposit	Fill of [433].	CWJ07_182
CWJ07_433	Cut	Sub rectangular cut, truncates [431].	CWJ07_182
CWJ07_434	Cut	Truncated cut.	CWJ07_196
CWJ07_435	Deposit	Fill of [434].	CWJ07_197
CWJ07_436	Deposit	Primary fill of [434].	CWJ07_196
CWJ07_437	Deposit	Upper fill of [439].	CWJ07_203
CWJ07_438	Deposit	Lower fill of [439].	CWJ07_202
CWJ07_439	Cut	Large rubbish pit.	CWJ07_202
CWJ07_440	Deposit	Upper fill of [442].	CWJ07_184
CWJ07_441	Deposit	Primary fill of [442].	CWJ07_183
CWJ07_442	Cut	Large truncated pit.	CWJ07_183
CWJ07_443	Deposit	Fill of 444	CWJ07_200
CWJ07_444	Cut	Truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_200
CWJ07_445	Deposit	Fill of [446].	CWJ07_204
CWJ07_446	Cut	Truncated ditch.	CWJ07_204
CWJ07_447	Deposit	Fill of [448].	CWJ07_205
CWJ07_448	Cut	Remains of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_205
CWJ07_449	Cut	Square posthole.	CWJ07_243
CWJ07_450	Deposit	Fill of [449].	CWJ07_243
CWJ07_451	Deposit	Fill of ditch [452].	CWJ07_245
CWJ07_452	Cut	Beam slot.	CWJ07_245
CWJ07_453	Deposit	Fill of [454].	

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_454	Cut	Part of E-W ditch crossing site, ie [390].	
CWJ07_455	Deposit	Fill of [456].	CWJ07_201
CWJ07_456	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_201
CWJ07_457	Deposit	Fill of [458].	CWJ07_293
CWJ07_458	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_293
CWJ07_459	Deposit	Fill of [460].	CWJ07_294
CWJ07_460	Cut	Square posthole.	CWJ07_294
CWJ07_461	Deposit	Fill of [462].	CWJ07_295
CWJ07_462	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_295
CWJ07_463	Deposit	Fill of [464].	CWJ07_246
CWJ07_464	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_246
CWJ07_465	VOID	Missed out number.	
CWJ07_466	VOID	Missed out number.	
CWJ07_467	Deposit	Fill of [414].	CWJ07_190
CWJ07_468	Deposit	Primary fill of [414].	CWJ07_191
CWJ07_469	Deposit	Upper fill of [471].	CWJ07_320
CWJ07_470	Cut	Square posthole.	CWJ07_319
CWJ07_471	Deposit	Lower fill of [470].	CWJ07_319
CWJ07_472	Deposit	Ashy fill of [473].	CWJ07_318
CWJ07_473	Cut	Liear modern ash pit.	CWJ07_318
CWJ07_474	Deposit	Fill of [475].	CWJ07_317
CWJ07_475	Cut	Post Med rubbish pit.	CWJ07_317
CWJ07_476	Deposit	Fill of [477].	CWJ07_306
CWJ07_477	Cut	E-W beam slot.	CWJ07_306
CWJ07_478	Deposit	Fill of [479].	CWJ07_309
CWJ07_479	Cut	E-W beam slot.	CWJ07_309
CWJ07_480	Deposit	Fill of [481].	CWJ07_310
CWJ07_481	Cut	E-W beam slot.	CWJ07_310
CWJ07_482	Deposit	Fill of [483].	CWJ07_249
CWJ07_483	Cut	Truncated shallow pit.	CWJ07_249
CWJ07_484	Deposit	Fill of [485].	CWJ07_321
CWJ07_485	Cut	Modern ash pit.	CWJ07_321
CWJ07_486	Deposit	Fill of [487].	CWJ07_250
CWJ07_487	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_250
CWJ07_488	Deposit	Fill of [489].	CWJ07_247
CWJ07_489	Cut	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_247
CWJ07_490	Deposit	Fill of [491].	CWJ07_316
CWJ07_491	Cut	Cut in base of [475].	CWJ07_316
CWJ07_492	Cut	Flat based pit.	CWJ07_248
CWJ07_493	Deposit	Primary fill of [492].	CWJ07_248
CWJ07_494	Deposit	Upper fill of [492].	CWJ07_248
CWJ07_495	Deposit	Fill of [496].	CWJ07_296
CWJ07_496	Cut	Truncated cut.	CWJ07_296
CWJ07_497	Deposit	Upper fill of [499].	CWJ07_297
CWJ07_498	Deposit	Lower fill of [499].	CWJ07_297
CWJ07_499	Cut	Large cut.	CWJ07_297
CWJ07_500	Deposit	Fill of [501].	CWJ07_298
			CWJ07_298
CWJ07_501	Cut	Very truncated quarry pit.	CWJ07_313
CWJ07_502	Deposit	Upper fill of [504].	CWJ07_299
CWJ07_503	Deposit	Lower fill of [504].	CWJ07_299
CWJ07_504	Cut	Modern ash pit.	CWJ07_299

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_505	Deposit	Fill of [506].	CWJ07_308
CWJ07_506	Cut	N-S beam slot.	CWJ07_308
CWJ07_507	Deposit	Fill of [508].	CWJ07_314
CWJ07_508	Cut	Irregular pit.	CWJ07_314
CWJ07_509	Deposit	Fill of [510].	CWJ07_313
CWJ07_510	Cut	E-W beam slot.	
CWJ07_511	Deposit	Fill of [512].	CWJ07_315
CWJ07_512	Cut	L-shaped beam slot.	CWJ07_315
CWJ07_513	VOID	Not a feature.	
CWJ07_514	VOID	Not a feature.	
CWJ07_515	Deposit	Fill of [516].	
CWJ07_516	Cut	Truncated beam slot.	
CWJ07_517	Deposit	Fill of [518].	CWJ07_306
CWJ07_518	Cut	Truncated E-W beam slot.	CWJ07_306
CWJ07_519	Deposit	Fill of [519].	CWJ07_306
CWJ07_520	Cut	Shallow oblong cut.	CWJ07_306
CWJ07_521	Deposit	Fill of [522].	CWJ07_289
CWJ07_522	Cut	Tree throw.	CWJ07_289
CWJ07_523	Deposit	Fill of [524].	CWJ07_288
CWJ07_524	Cut	Post Med pit.	CWJ07_288
CWJ07_525	Deposit	Fill of [526].	CWJ07_280
CWJ07_526	Cut	Rectangular modern pit.	CWJ07_280
CWJ07_527	Deposit	Fill of [528].	CWJ07_291
CWJ07_528	Cut	Truncated N-S beam slot.	CWJ07_291
CWJ07_529	Deposit	Fill of [530].	CWJ07_290
CWJ07_530	Cut	Base of modern ash pit.	CWJ07_290
CWJ07_531	Deposit	Fill of [532].	CWJ07_292
CWJ07_532	Cut	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_292
CWJ07_533	Deposit	Fill of [534].	
CWJ07_534	Cut	Truncated rubbish pit.	
CWJ07_535	Deposit	Fill of [536].	CWJ07_286
CWJ07_536	Cut	Poss beam slot.	CWJ07_286
CWJ07_537	Cut	Quarry pit.	CWJ07_284
CWJ07_538	Deposit	Lower fill of [537].	CWJ07_284
CWJ07_539	Deposit	Upper fill of [537].	CWJ07_285
CWJ07_540	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_258
CWJ07_541	Deposit	Fill of [540].	CWJ07_258
CWJ07_542	Deposit	Upper brickearth fill of [545].	CWJ07_279
CWJ07_543	Deposit	Fill of [545].	CWJ07_278
CWJ07_544	Deposit	Primary brickearth fill of [545].	CWJ07_277
CWJ07_545	Cut	Rubbish or quarry pit.	CWJ07_277
CWJ07_546	Cut	Fill of [547].	CWJ07_312
CWJ07_547	Deposit	Square posthole.	CWJ07_312
CWJ07_548	Cut	Square posthole.	CWJ07_307
CWJ07_549	Deposit	Fill of [548].	CWJ07_307
CWJ07_550	Cut	E-W beam slot.	CWJ07_311
CWJ07_551	Deposit	Fill of [550].	CWJ07_311
CWJ07_552	Deposit	Fill of [710].	CWJ07_281 CWJ07_283
CWJ07_553	Cut	Pit truncating top of [710].	CWJ07_287 CWJ07_283
CWJ07_554	Deposit	Fill of [553].	CWJ07_287
CWJ07_555	Deposit	Fill of [556].	CWJ07_260

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_556	Cut	Circular pit containing building rubble.	CWJ07_260
CWJ07_557	Deposit	Fill of [558].	CWJ07_259
CWJ07_558	Cut	Shallow pit.	CWJ07_259
CWJ07_559	Deposit	Fill of [560].	CWJ07_302
CWJ07_560	Cut	Square pit.	CWJ07_302
CWJ07_561	Deposit	Upper fill of [562].	CWJ07_301
CWJ07_562	Cut	N-S boundary ditch.	CWJ07_300
CWJ07_563	Deposit	Fill of [564].	CWJ07_266
CWJ07_564	Cut	N-S ditch.	CWJ07_266
CWJ07_565	Deposit	Fill of [566].	CWJ07_261
CWJ07_566	Cut	Beam slot.	CWJ07_261
CWJ07_567	Deposit	Fill of [568].	CWJ07_262
CWJ07_568	Cut	Beam slot.	CWJ07_262
CWJ07_569	Deposit	Fill of [570].	CWJ07_263
CWJ07_570	Cut	Square posthole.	CWJ07_263
CWJ07_571	Deposit	Fill of [572].	CWJ07_275
CWJ07_572	Cut	Square posthole.	CWJ07_275
CWJ07_573	Deposit	Ash fill of [574].	CWJ07_272
CWJ07_574	Cut	Post med ash pit.	CWJ07_272
CWJ07_575	Deposit	Upper fill of [576].	CWJ07_265
CWJ07_576	Cut	Large square rubbish pit.	CWJ07_265
CWJ07_577	Deposit	Fill of [578].	CWJ07_256
CWJ07_578	Cut	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_256
CWJ07_579	Deposit	Fill of [580].	CWJ07_276
CWJ07_580	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_276
CWJ07_581	Deposit	Fill of [582].	CWJ07_253
CWJ07_582	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_253
CWJ07_583	Deposit	Fill of [584].	CWJ07_254
CWJ07_584	Cut	Small pit.	CWJ07_254
CWJ07_585	Deposit	Fill of [586].	CWJ07_255
CWJ07_586	Cut	Posthole	CWJ07_255
CWJ07_587	Deposit	Fill of [588].	CWJ07_251
CWJ07_588	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_251
CWJ07_589	Deposit	Fill of [590].	CWJ07_252
CWJ07_590	Cut	Sterile irregular pit.	CWJ07_252
CWJ07_591	VOID	Not a feature.	
CWJ07_592	VOID	Not a feature.	
CWJ07_593	Deposit	Fill of [594].	CWJ07_101
CWJ07_594	Cut	Shallow pit.	CWJ07_101
CWJ07_595	Deposit	Fill of [596].	CWJ07_88
CWJ07_596	Cut	Square posthole.	CWJ07_88
CWJ07_597	Deposit	Fill of [598].	CWJ07_91
CWJ07_598	Cut	Small pit.	CWJ07_91
CWJ07_599	Deposit	Fill of [600].	CWJ07_87
CWJ07_600	Cut	Pit.	CWJ07_87
CWJ07_601	Deposit	Fill of [602].	CWJ07_92
CWJ07_602	Cut	Cut full of bones.	CWJ07_92
CWJ07_603	Deposit	Fill of [604].	CWJ07_108
CWJ07_604	Cut	E-W ditch. Part of [390] etc.	CWJ07_108
CWJ07_605	Deposit	Fill of [606].	CWJ07_90
CWJ07_606	Cut	Rectangualr modern pit.	CWJ07_90
CWJ07_607	Deposit	Fill of [608].	CWJ07_86

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_608	Cut	Pit.	CWJ07_86
CWJ07_609	Deposit	Fill of [610].	CWJ07_96
CWJ07_610	Cut	Post med pit.	CWJ07_96
CWJ07_611	Deposit	Fill of [612].	CWJ07_97
CWJ07_612	Cut	Small pit.	CWJ07_97
CWJ07_613	Deposit	Primary fill of [562].	CWJ07_300
CWJ07_614	Cut	Circular pit.	CWJ07_274
CWJ07_615	Deposit	Lower fill of [614].	CWJ07_274
CWJ07_616	Deposit	Upper fill of [614].	CWJ07_274
CWJ07_617	Cut	Truncated pit.	CWJ07_273
CWJ07_618	Deposit	Fill of [618].	CWJ07_273
CWJ07_619	Cut	Circular pit.	CWJ07_267
CWJ07_620	Deposit	Lower fill of [619].	CWJ07_267
CWJ07_621	Deposit	Upper fill of [619].	CWJ07_267
CWJ07_622	Cut	Circular pit.	CWJ07_303
CWJ07_623	Deposit	Upper fill of [622].	CWJ07_304
CWJ07_624	Deposit	Fill of [622].	CWJ07_304
CWJ07_625	Deposit	Primary burnt fill of [622].	CWJ07_303
CWJ07_626	Cut	Linear modern cut.	CWJ07_305
CWJ07_627	Deposit	Fill of [626].	CWJ07_305
CWJ07_628	Cut	Square posthole.	CWJ07_257
CWJ07_629	Deposit	Fill of [628].	CWJ07_257
CWJ07_630	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_104
CWJ07_631	Deposit	Fill of [630].	CWJ07_104
CWJ07_632	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_103
CWJ07_633	Deposit	Fill of [632].	CWJ07_103
CWJ07_634	Cut	Posthole.	CWJ07_105
CWJ07_635	Deposit	Fill of [634].	CWJ07_105
CWJ07_636	Cut	Posthole.	
CWJ07_637	Deposit	Fill of [636].	CWJ07_107 CWJ07_106
CWJ07_638	Cut	Beam slot.	CWJ07_107
CWJ07_639	Deposit	Fill of [638].	CWJ07_106
CWJ07_640	Deposit	Organic fill of [576].	CWJ07_265
CWJ07_641	Deposit	Fine silt fill of [576],	CWJ07_265
CWJ07_642	Deposit	Upper fill of [643].	CWJ07_301
CWJ07_643	Deposit	Lower fill of [644].	CWJ07_300
CWJ07_644	Cut	N-S ditch. Follows modern boundary.	CWJ07_300
CWJ07_645	Cut	N-S ditch.	CWJ07_109
CWJ07_646	Deposit	Fill of [645].	CWJ07_109
CWJ07_647	Cut	E-W ditch. Same as [604].	CWJ07_108
CWJ07_648	Deposit	Fill of [647].	CWJ07_108
CWJ07_649	Cut	N-S ditch. Same as [564], [645].	CWJ07_109
CWJ07_650	Deposit	Fill of [649].	CWJ07_109
CWJ07_651	Cut	Irregular E-W gully.	CWJ07_102
CWJ07_652	Deposit	Fill of [651].	CWJ07_102
CWJ07_653	Deposit	Layer overlying fills (648) and (652).	
CWJ07_654	Deposit	Fill of [655].	CWJ07_99
CWJ07_655	Cut	Sub-circular cut with irregular base.	CWJ07_99
CWJ07_656	Deposit	Fill of [657].	CWJ07_100
CWJ07_657	Cut	Shallow pit.	CWJ07_100
CWJ07_658	Deposit	Fill of [659].	CWJ07_78

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_659	Cut	Post med pit.	CWJ07_78
CWJ07_660	Deposit	Fill of [661].	CWJ07_77
CWJ07_661	Cut	Post med pit.	CWJ07_77
CWJ07_662	Deposit	Fill of [663].	CWJ07_76
CWJ07_663	Cut	Large poast med pit.	CWJ07_76
CWJ07_664	Deposit	Fill of [665].	CWJ07_80
CWJ07_665	Cut	Shallow post med depression.	CWJ07_80
CWJ07_666	Deposit	Fill of [667].	
CWJ07_667	Cut	Shallow post med pit.	
			CWJ07_323
CWJ07_668	Deposit	Fill of [669].	CWJ07_79
			CWJ07_323
CWJ07_669	Cut	Square modern pit.	CWJ07_79
CWJ07_670	VOID	Number not used.	
CWJ07_671	VOID	Number not used.	
CWJ07_672	VOID	Number not used.	
CWJ07_673	Cut	Large pit.	CWJ07_268
CWJ07_674	Deposit	Upper fill of [673].	CWJ07_329
CWJ07_675	Deposit	Fill of [676].	CWJ07_264
CWJ07_676	Cut	Circular cut.	CWJ07_264
CWJ07_677	Deposit	Fill of [678].	CWJ07_95
CWJ07_678	Cut	Pit containing animal bone.	CWJ07_95
CWJ07_679	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_271
CWJ07_680	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_271
CWJ07_681	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_271
CWJ07_682	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_270
CWJ07_683	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_270
CWJ07_684	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_270
CWJ07_685	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_270
CWJ07_686	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_269
CWJ07_687	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_268
CWJ07_688	Deposit	Fill of [673].	CWJ07_268
CWJ07_689	Deposit	Primary fill of [673].	CWJ07_268
CWJ07_690	VOID	Number not used.	
CWJ07_691	VOID	Number not used.	
CWJ07_692	VOID	Number not used.	
CWJ07_693	VOID	Number not used.	
CWJ07_694	Deposit	Fill of [695].	CWJ07_93
CWJ07_695	Cut	Circular pit.	CWJ07_93
CWJ07_696	Deposit	Fill of [697].	CWJ07_266
CWJ07_697	Cut	Irregular cut or series of cuts.	CWJ07_266
CWJ07_698	Cut	Oval pit.	CWJ07_89
CWJ07_699	Deposit	Fill of [698].	CWJ07_89
CWJ07_700	VOID	Same as [604].	CWJ07_108
CWJ07_701	VOID	Same as (603).	CWJ07_108
CWJ07_702	Deposit	Fill of [703].	CWJ07_98
CWJ07_703	Cut	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_98
CWJ07_704	Deposit	Upper fill of [706].	CWJ07_81
CWJ07_705	Deposit	Lower fill of [706].	CWJ07_81
CWJ07_706	Cut	Large deep pit.	CWJ07_81
CWJ07_707	Deposit	Fill of [431].	CWJ07_181
CWJ07_708	Deposit	Uppermost fill of [442].	CWJ07_185
CWJ07_709	Deposit	Upper fill of [710].	CWJ07_282

CONTEXT	CXT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUB-GROUP
CWJ07_710	Cut	Post med posthole.	CWJ07_281
CWJ07_711	Deposit	Fill of [712].	CWJ07_94
CWJ07_712	Cut	Unexcavated posthole.	CWJ07_94
CWJ07_713	Masonry	Fireplace. B1 evaluation.	CWJ07_26
CWJ07_714	Cut	Unexcavated post med. rubbish pits in SW site.	
CWJ07_715	Deposit	Brickearth natural	CWJ07_324
CWJ07_716	Deposit	Gravel natural	CWJ07_325

SUB-GROUP LIST

APPENDIX 3

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_1	Eastern part of Building 4. Underpinned by concrete and heavily truncated in the south by the previous factory building.	CWJ07_2
CWJ07_2	Later brick floor in Building 2.	CWJ07_5 CWJ07_82
CWJ07_3	Ash deposit between floors in Building 1.	CWJ07_81
CWJ07_4	Original structure of Building 1.	CWJ07_236 CWJ07_3 CWJ07_4 CWJ07_6 CWJ07_7 CWJ07_8 CWJ07_9
CWJ07_5	Modern pipe trench.	CWJ07_56 CWJ07_57
CWJ07_6	Only fill of rubbish pit [25].	CWJ07_22
CWJ07_7	Cut and brick and clay structure for rubbish pit.	CWJ07_23 CWJ07_24 CWJ07_25
CWJ07_8	Clean clay packing at edge of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_53
CWJ07_9	Silting up of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_54
CWJ07_10	Cut and refuse fills of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_58 CWJ07_59 CWJ07_63
CWJ07_11	Large cut and clean blue clay fill.	CWJ07_26 CWJ07_27 CWJ07_55 CWJ07_85 CWJ07_86
CWJ07_12	Backfill of soakaway.	CWJ07_145
CWJ07_13	Cut and structure of soakaway.	CWJ07_131 CWJ07_199
CWJ07_14	Cut and fills of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_144 CWJ07_145 CWJ07_146
CWJ07_15	Brickearth backfill.	CWJ07_67
CWJ07_16	Silting up.	CWJ07_68
CWJ07_17	Gravel backfill.	CWJ07_51
CWJ07_18	Cut and fill of shallow rubbish pit.	CWJ07_52 CWJ07_62
CWJ07_19	Cut and rubbish and ash fills of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_28 CWJ07_29 CWJ07_31
CWJ07_20	Gravel layer	CWJ07_30 CWJ07_60 CWJ07_65 CWJ07_66
CWJ07_21	Cut and structure of brick soakaway.	CWJ07_125 CWJ07_127
CWJ07_22	Backfill of soakaway.	CWJ07_126
CWJ07_23	Rubble demolition of brick buildings.	CWJ07_1
CWJ07_24	Charcoal silt, perhaps from fire destruction.	CWJ07_34
CWJ07_25	Brick blocking of corridor.	CWJ07_38

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_26	Main structure of Building 2.	CWJ07_35 CWJ07_36 CWJ07_37 CWJ07_39 CWJ07_40 CWJ07_41 CWJ07_42 CWJ07_43 CWJ07_44 CWJ07_45 CWJ07_47 CWJ07_713 CWJ07_78 CWJ07_79
CWJ07_27	Later division in rear of Building 2.	CWJ07_64
CWJ07_28	Cut and fill of shallow pit.	CWJ07_122 CWJ07_123
CWJ07_29	Cut and fills of shallow pit.	CWJ07_170 CWJ07_171 CWJ07_172 CWJ07_346 CWJ07_347
CWJ07_30	Pit containing large amount of bone.	CWJ07_103 CWJ07_104
CWJ07_31	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_101 CWJ07_102
CWJ07_32	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_88 CWJ07_89
CWJ07_33	Cess/rubbish pit.	CWJ07_158 CWJ07_159
CWJ07_34	Clean backfill sealing rubbish pit.	CWJ07_160
CWJ07_35	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_136 CWJ07_137 CWJ07_138
CWJ07_36	Cut and collapsed edge of pit. No discernable use fill.	CWJ07_177 CWJ07_178
CWJ07_37	Brick drain.	CWJ07_10
CWJ07_38	Original structure of Building 3.	CWJ07_11 CWJ07_12 CWJ07_13 CWJ07_14 CWJ07_16 CWJ07_17 CWJ07_18 CWJ07_19 CWJ07_46
CWJ07_39	Brick corridor blocking.	CWJ07_49
CWJ07_40	West and south wall of rear of Building 3.	CWJ07_48 CWJ07_76 CWJ07_77
CWJ07_41	West fireplace in Buiding 3.	CWJ07_74 CWJ07_75 CWJ07_84
CWJ07_42	Central area of Building 3.	CWJ07_15 CWJ07_19 CWJ07_20 CWJ07_21 CWJ07_50 CWJ07_71
CWJ07_43	East fireplace of Building 3.	CWJ07_69 CWJ07_70 CWJ07_72 CWJ07_83

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_44	Flagstone floor of Building 3.	CWJ07_73
CWJ07_45	Modern wall of pub toilets.	CWJ07_87
CWJ07_46	Eastern brick boundary wall of site.	CWJ07_352
CWJ07_47	Very truncated base of well or pit below Building 3.	CWJ07_265 CWJ07_266
CWJ07_48	Shallow pit	CWJ07_90 CWJ07_91 CWJ07_92
CWJ07_49	Small pit or posthole.	CWJ07_93 CWJ07_94
CWJ07_50	Small pit or posthole.	CWJ07_95 CWJ07_96
CWJ07_51	Cut and primary ashy fill of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_173 CWJ07_175 CWJ07_176
CWJ07_52	Silting up sealing of pit.	CWJ07_174
CWJ07_53	Backfill sealing refuse fill of truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_111 CWJ07_112
CWJ07_54	Cut, collapse and primary refuse fill of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_110 CWJ07_128 CWJ07_129
CWJ07_55	Small pit or posthole.	CWJ07_113 CWJ07_114
CWJ07_56	Silty fill of ash pit.	CWJ07_235
CWJ07_57	Cut and structure of ash pit.	CWJ07_234 CWJ07_237
CWJ07_58	Clay cap of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_150
CWJ07_59	Silt clay fill of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_142
CWJ07_60	Lower silty fills of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_141 CWJ07_149
CWJ07_61	Cut and slumped edges of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_139 CWJ07_140 CWJ07_152
CWJ07_62	Gravel backfill sealing rubbish pit.	CWJ07_135
CWJ07_63	Silt layer in rubbish pit.	CWJ07_134
CWJ07_64	Cut and primary fill of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_133 CWJ07_151
CWJ07_65	Cut, barrel and clay lining of well.	CWJ07_117 CWJ07_124 CWJ07_255 CWJ07_256
CWJ07_66	Primary silt fill of well.	CWJ07_254
CWJ07_67	Well backfill.	CWJ07_119 CWJ07_120 CWJ07_132 CWJ07_253
CWJ07_68	Chalk cap on well.	CWJ07_118
CWJ07_69	Truncated pit.	CWJ07_115 CWJ07_116
CWJ07_70	Clay silt cap of pit.	CWJ07_97
CWJ07_71	Cut and fills of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_100 CWJ07_98 CWJ07_99
CWJ07_72	Small pit.	CWJ07_105 CWJ07_106
CWJ07_73	Upper fill of pit.	CWJ07_109
CWJ07_74	Cut and collapse of quarry pit.	CWJ07_107 CWJ07_108

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_75	Lower garden soil.	CWJ07_121 CWJ07_130 CWJ07_143 CWJ07_195 CWJ07_233 CWJ07_242 CWJ07_333
CWJ07_76	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_662 CWJ07_663
CWJ07_77	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_660 CWJ07_661
CWJ07_78	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_658 CWJ07_659
CWJ07_79	Post Med pit	CWJ07_668 CWJ07_669
CWJ07_80	Pit	CWJ07_664 CWJ07_665
CWJ07_81	Linear steep sided pit	CWJ07_704 CWJ07_705 CWJ07_706
CWJ07_82	Oval pit	CWJ07_339 CWJ07_340
CWJ07_83	Pit	CWJ07_337 CWJ07_338
CWJ07_84	Fill of beam slot	CWJ07_336
CWJ07_85	Beam slot	CWJ07_335
CWJ07_86	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_607 CWJ07_608
CWJ07_87	Post hole	CWJ07_599 CWJ07_600
CWJ07_88	Square post hole	CWJ07_595 CWJ07_596
CWJ07_89	Post hole	CWJ07_698 CWJ07_699
CWJ07_90	Post Med rubbish pit	CWJ07_605 CWJ07_606
CWJ07_91	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_597 CWJ07_598
CWJ07_92	Pit with frequent bone fill	CWJ07_601 CWJ07_602
CWJ07_93	Post hole	CWJ07_694 CWJ07_695
CWJ07_94	Post hole	CWJ07_711 CWJ07_712
CWJ07_95	Pit with frequent bone fill	CWJ07_677 CWJ07_678
CWJ07_96	Large rubbish pit	CWJ07_609 CWJ07_610
CWJ07_97	Small rubbish pit	CWJ07_611 CWJ07_612
CWJ07_98	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_702 CWJ07_703
CWJ07_99	Irregular pit, rubbish pit	CWJ07_654 CWJ07_655
CWJ07_100	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_656 CWJ07_657
CWJ07_101	Shallow pit	CWJ07_593 CWJ07_594
CWJ07_102	Small gully	CWJ07_651 CWJ07_652
CWJ07_103	Post hole	CWJ07_632 CWJ07_633

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_104	Post hole	CWJ07_630 CWJ07_631
CWJ07_105	Post hole	CWJ07_634 CWJ07_635
CWJ07_106	Post hole	CWJ07_638 CWJ07_639
CWJ07_107	Beam slot	CWJ07_637 CWJ07_638
CWJ07_108	Large east west ditch	CWJ07_603 CWJ07_604 CWJ07_647 CWJ07_648 CWJ07_700 CWJ07_701
CWJ07_109	North south boundary ditch (western).	CWJ07_645 CWJ07_646 CWJ07_649 CWJ07_650
CWJ07_110	Rectangular brick soakaway	CWJ07_299 CWJ07_300 CWJ07_301
CWJ07_111	Post hole	CWJ07_291 CWJ07_293 CWJ07_297
CWJ07_112	Post hole	CWJ07_283 CWJ07_284
CWJ07_113	Post hole	CWJ07_287 CWJ07_288
CWJ07_114	Irregular pit	CWJ07_289 CWJ07_290
CWJ07_115	Brickearth backfill of well [248]	CWJ07_267
CWJ07_116	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_295 CWJ07_296
CWJ07_117	Large rubbish pit	CWJ07_221 CWJ07_222 CWJ07_311 CWJ07_312
CWJ07_118	Fill of brick soakaway	CWJ07_360
CWJ07_119	Rectangular brick soakaway	CWJ07_361 CWJ07_362
CWJ07_120	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_384 CWJ07_385 CWJ07_386
CWJ07_121	Shallow pit	CWJ07_367 CWJ07_368
CWJ07_122	Silting up of pit	CWJ07_366
CWJ07_123	Circular pit and primary fill	CWJ07_369 CWJ07_370 CWJ07_401
CWJ07_124	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_399 CWJ07_400
CWJ07_125	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_404 CWJ07_405
CWJ07_126	Silting up of pit	CWJ07_357
CWJ07_127	Ashy fill of rubbish pit	CWJ07_358
CWJ07_128	Charcoal silt in rubbish pit	CWJ07_359
CWJ07_129	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_353 CWJ07_354
CWJ07_130	Gravel filled pit	CWJ07_314 CWJ07_315

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_131	Large rubbish pit	CWJ07_356 CWJ07_363
CWJ07_132	Clean backfill in pit	CWJ07_380
CWJ07_133	Cut and collapsed edges of pit	CWJ07_379 CWJ07_381
CWJ07_134	Clean backfill of rubbish pit	CWJ07_393
CWJ07_135	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_391 CWJ07_392
CWJ07_136	Fill of rubbish pit	CWJ07_320
CWJ07_137	Fill of rubbish pit	CWJ07_319
CWJ07_138	Slumped edges of rubbish pit	CWJ07_317 CWJ07_318
CWJ07_139	Primary fill of rubbish pit	CWJ07_316
CWJ07_140	Cut and slumped edges of rubbish pit	CWJ07_303 CWJ07_304 CWJ07_305 CWJ07_364
CWJ07_141	Rubbish or cess pit	CWJ07_285 CWJ07_286
CWJ07_142	Post med rubbish pit	CWJ07_278 CWJ07_279
CWJ07_143	Possibly natural pit	CWJ07_276 CWJ07_277
CWJ07_144	Silting up of rubbish pit	CWJ07_282
CWJ07_145	Post med rubbish pit	CWJ07_280 CWJ07_281
CWJ07_146	Post med rubbish pit	CWJ07_192 CWJ07_193
CWJ07_147	Domestic refuse back fill of well [248]	CWJ07_247
CWJ07_148	Cessy? primary fill and cut of well [248]	CWJ07_248 CWJ07_268
CWJ07_149	Rubbish/ash pit	CWJ07_251 CWJ07_252
CWJ07_150	Wide, shallow right angled beam slot or structural feature.	CWJ07_196 CWJ07_197
CWJ07_151	Truncated rubbish pit	CWJ07_211 CWJ07_212
CWJ07_152	Post hole	CWJ07_213 CWJ07_214
CWJ07_153	Large rubbish pit. Poss industrial waste.	CWJ07_245 CWJ07_246
CWJ07_154	Very truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_179 CWJ07_180
CWJ07_155	Rubbish pit	CWJ07_154 CWJ07_161
CWJ07_156	Silting up of pit [155].	CWJ07_162
CWJ07_157	Ash and sand primary fills of pit [155].	CWJ07_155 CWJ07_163 CWJ07_164
CWJ07_158	Ash pit	CWJ07_156 CWJ07_167
CWJ07_159	Large rubbish or cess pit.	CWJ07_157 CWJ07_168 CWJ07_169
CWJ07_160	Upper silting up of pit 181.	CWJ07_182 CWJ07_183
CWJ07_161	Large flat based cess pit	CWJ07_181 CWJ07_194
CWJ07_162	Circular brick soakaway. Unexcavated.	CWJ07_191

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_163	Irregular cut in base of [190].	CWJ07_187 CWJ07_188
CWJ07_164	Post hole or structural feature.	CWJ07_189 CWJ07_190
CWJ07_165	Post hole	CWJ07_261 CWJ07_262
CWJ07_166	Post hole	CWJ07_263 CWJ07_264
CWJ07_167	Very truncated shallow east west boundary ditch.	CWJ07_243 CWJ07_244 CWJ07_269 CWJ07_270
CWJ07_168	Very truncated shallow east west boundary ditch. Similar line to 269/244.	CWJ07_184 CWJ07_185
CWJ07_169	Post hole	CWJ07_203 CWJ07_204
CWJ07_170	Square post hole.	CWJ07_205 CWJ07_206
CWJ07_171	Post hole	CWJ07_209 CWJ07_210
CWJ07_172	Post hole.	CWJ07_209 CWJ07_210
CWJ07_173	Post hole	CWJ07_201 CWJ07_202
CWJ07_174	Very truncated beam slot.	CWJ07_231 CWJ07_232
CWJ07_175	Interface between lower garden soil and brickearth natural.	CWJ07_241
CWJ07_176	Truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_263 CWJ07_264
CWJ07_177	Steep pit or large post hole.	CWJ07_261 CWJ07_262
CWJ07_178	Very truncated remains of well.	CWJ07_312 CWJ07_313
CWJ07_179	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_406 CWJ07_407
CWJ07_180	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_417 CWJ07_418
CWJ07_181	Pit.	CWJ07_431 CWJ07_707
CWJ07_182	Large pit.	CWJ07_432 CWJ07_433
CWJ07_183	Cut and primary fill of quarry pit [442].	CWJ07_441 CWJ07_442
CWJ07_184	Refuse/silt backfill of quarry pit [442].	CWJ07_440
CWJ07_185	Refuse/silt backfill of [442].	CWJ07_708
CWJ07_186	Very truncated linear cut.	CWJ07_425 CWJ07_426
CWJ07_187	Post hole.	CWJ07_423 CWJ07_424
CWJ07_188	Post hole.	CWJ07_421 CWJ07_422
CWJ07_189	Post hole.	CWJ07_419 CWJ07_420
CWJ07_190	Cut and primary fill of cess pit [414].	CWJ07_414 CWJ07_467
CWJ07_191	Brickearth cap in cess pit [414].	CWJ07_468
CWJ07_192	Silting up above brickearth cap in cess pit [414].	CWJ07_413
CWJ07_193	Square cess pit. Possibly pre-cursor to brick soakaway 411.	CWJ07_415 CWJ07_416

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_194	Rectangular brick soakaway.	CWJ07_409 CWJ07_410 CWJ07_411
CWJ07_195	Silting up within brick soakaway 411.	CWJ07_412
CWJ07_196	Very truncated rubbish pit.	CWJ07_434 CWJ07_436
CWJ07_197	Upper refuse/silt fill of rubbish pit 436.	CWJ07_435
CWJ07_198	Very truncated circular pit.	CWJ07_427 CWJ07_428
CWJ07_199	Circular pit.	CWJ07_429 CWJ07_430
CWJ07_200	Large rubbish pit, no cess.	CWJ07_443 CWJ07_444
CWJ07_201	Post hole.	CWJ07_455 CWJ07_456
CWJ07_202	Rubbish/cess pit. Organic primary fill.	CWJ07_438 CWJ07_439
CWJ07_203	Charcoal and silt above organic fill of [439].	CWJ07_437
CWJ07_204	Beam slot.	CWJ07_445 CWJ07_446
CWJ07_205	Pit.	CWJ07_447 CWJ07_448
CWJ07_206	Very truncated pit.	CWJ07_324 CWJ07_377
CWJ07_207	Circular rubbish pit.	CWJ07_323 CWJ07_355
CWJ07_208	Quarry pit and primary silting backfill. Some daub.	CWJ07_348 CWJ07_349 CWJ07_350
CWJ07_209	Clay backfill of quarry pit [348].	CWJ07_351
CWJ07_210	Post hole.	CWJ07_373 CWJ07_374
CWJ07_211	Beam slot.	CWJ07_322 CWJ07_378
CWJ07_212	Quarry pit and only fill.	CWJ07_327 CWJ07_328
CWJ07_213	Quarry pit and primary silt fill.	CWJ07_326 CWJ07_342 CWJ07_408
CWJ07_214	Garden soil backfill of quarry pit [326].	CWJ07_326 CWJ07_341
CWJ07_215	Quarry pit and fill.	CWJ07_329 CWJ07_330
CWJ07_216	Feature in base of quarry pit [332].	CWJ07_343 CWJ07_344
CWJ07_217	Cut and single fill of quarry pit.	CWJ07_331 CWJ07_332
CWJ07_218	Cut and single fill of large rubbish pit or quarry pit.	CWJ07_382 CWJ07_383
CWJ07_219	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_306 CWJ07_307
CWJ07_220	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_308 CWJ07_309
CWJ07_221	Quarry pit cut and silting up.	CWJ07_271 CWJ07_272
CWJ07_222	Refuse fill in pit [271].	CWJ07_273
CWJ07_223	Silting up above refuse deposit in quarry pit [271].	CWJ07_274
CWJ07_224	Back fill over refuse deposit in quarry pit [271].	CWJ07_275
CWJ07_225	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_249 CWJ07_250

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_226	Rubble deposit between lower and upper garden soil.	CWJ07_345
CWJ07_227	Small pit.	CWJ07_229
		CWJ07_230
CWJ07_228	19th century rubbish pit.	CWJ07_223
		CWJ07_224
CWJ07_229	Vertical sided circular pit. Appears to be unfinished well.	CWJ07_251
		CWJ07_259
CWJ07_230	Collapsed edges of [259], overlying primary fill.	CWJ07_240
		CWJ07_260
CWJ07_231	Refuse deposit within [259].	CWJ07_228
CWJ07_232	Upper refuse deposits within [259].	CWJ07_226
		CWJ07_227
CWJ07_233	Beam slot.	CWJ07_257
		CWJ07_258
CWJ07_234	Square post hole.	CWJ07_201
		CWJ07_202
CWJ07_235	Rubbish pit and primary fill.	CWJ07_220
		CWJ07_239
CWJ07_236	Upper fill of rubbish pit [220].	CWJ07_238
CWJ07_237	Truncated post hole.	CWJ07_215
		CWJ07_216
CWJ07_238	Rubbish pit and primary fill.	CWJ07_217
		CWJ07_218
CWJ07_239	Backfill/levelling of rubbish pit [217].	CWJ07_219
CWJ07_240	Circular pit.	CWJ07_387
		CWJ07_388
CWJ07_241	Rubbish pit.	CWJ07_375
		CWJ07_376
CWJ07_242	18th century ash pit.	CWJ07_402
		CWJ07_403
CWJ07_243	Squar post hole.	CWJ07_449
		CWJ07_450
CWJ07_244	Post hole.	CWJ07_394
		CWJ07_395
CWJ07_245	North south beam slot.	CWJ07_451
		CWJ07_452
CWJ07_246	Post hole.	CWJ07_463
		CWJ07_464
CWJ07_247	Refuse/ash pit.	CWJ07_488
		CWJ07_489
CWJ07_248	Rubbish/charcoal pit.	CWJ07_492
		CWJ07_493
		CWJ07_494
CWJ07_249	Linear pit at east limit of excvavation.	CWJ07_482
		CWJ07_483
CWJ07_250	Post hole.	CWJ07_486
		CWJ07_487
CWJ07_251	Post hole	CWJ07_587
		CWJ07_588
CWJ07_252	Irregular pit.	CWJ07_589
		CWJ07_590
CWJ07_253	Very truncated post hole.	CWJ07_581
		CWJ07_582
CWJ07_254	Small pit, poss truncated post hole.	CWJ07_583
		CWJ07_584
CWJ07_255	Post hole	CWJ07_585
		CWJ07_586
CWJ07_256	Circular pit.	CWJ07_577
		CWJ07_578
CWJ07_257	Square post hole.	CWJ07_628
		CWJ07_629

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_258	Post hole.	CWJ07_540 CWJ07_541
CWJ07_259	Cut and fill of pit.	CWJ07_557 CWJ07_558
CWJ07_260	Pit containing building material.	CWJ07_555 CWJ07_556
CWJ07_261	Beam slot.	CWJ07_565 CWJ07_566
CWJ07_262	Beam slot.	CWJ07_567 CWJ07_568
CWJ07_263	Square post hole.	CWJ07_569 CWJ07_570
CWJ07_264	Cicular pit.	CWJ07_675 CWJ07_676
CWJ07_265	Large (quarry) pit and primary silting up.	CWJ07_575 CWJ07_576 CWJ07_640 CWJ07_641
CWJ07_266	Quarry pit and primary fill..	CWJ07_563 CWJ07_564 CWJ07_696 CWJ07_697
CWJ07_267	Large circular rubbish pit and fills.	CWJ07_619 CWJ07_620 CWJ07_621
CWJ07_268	Large pit and initial refuse fills.	CWJ07_673 CWJ07_687 CWJ07_688 CWJ07_689
CWJ07_269	Silt layer above refuse in [673].	CWJ07_686
CWJ07_270	Further silting in [673].	CWJ07_682 CWJ07_683 CWJ07_684 CWJ07_685
CWJ07_271	Subsided layers overlying pit [673].	CWJ07_679 CWJ07_680 CWJ07_681
CWJ07_272	17th century ash pit cut and fill.	CWJ07_573 CWJ07_574
CWJ07_273	Quarry pit and backfill.	CWJ07_617 CWJ07_618
CWJ07_274	Quarry pit and backfills.	CWJ07_614 CWJ07_615 CWJ07_616
CWJ07_275	Oblong post hole.	CWJ07_571 CWJ07_572
CWJ07_276	Post hole.	CWJ07_579 CWJ07_580
CWJ07_277	Quarry pit or large rubbish pit and collapsed edge.	CWJ07_544 CWJ07_545
CWJ07_278	Refuse deposit in [545].	CWJ07_543
CWJ07_279	Brickearth cap in [545].	CWJ07_542
CWJ07_280	Rectangular rubbish pit.	CWJ07_525 CWJ07_526
CWJ07_281	Square post hole with thin ashy primary fill.	CWJ07_552 CWJ07_710
CWJ07_282	Silt layer within [710].	CWJ07_709
CWJ07_283	Square post hole.	CWJ07_553 CWJ07_554
CWJ07_284	Quarry pit or rubbish pit with primary fill.	CWJ07_537 CWJ07_538

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_285	Backfill in [537].	CWJ07_539
CWJ07_286	Rectangular ash pit.	CWJ07_535 CWJ07_536
CWJ07_287	Pit.	CWJ07_553 CWJ07_554
CWJ07_288	Recatngular 19th centuery ash pit.	CWJ07_523 CWJ07_524
CWJ07_289	Irregular pit, possible tree throw.	CWJ07_521 CWJ07_522
CWJ07_290	Truncated beam slot.	CWJ07_529 CWJ07_530
CWJ07_291	Truncated beam slot.	CWJ07_527 CWJ07_528
CWJ07_292	Rectangular 18th century rubbish pit.	CWJ07_531 CWJ07_532
CWJ07_293	Small pit.	CWJ07_457 CWJ07_458
CWJ07_294	Square pit with post hole.	CWJ07_459 CWJ07_460
CWJ07_295	Possible post hole?	CWJ07_461 CWJ07_462
CWJ07_296	Truncated circular pit.	CWJ07_495 CWJ07_496
CWJ07_297	Rubbish pit and silt and refuse fills.	CWJ07_497 CWJ07_498 CWJ07_499
CWJ07_298	Rectangular cut and fill.	CWJ07_500 CWJ07_501
CWJ07_299	18th century rubbish pit.	CWJ07_502 CWJ07_503 CWJ07_504
CWJ07_300	North south boundary ditch (east)and primary silting.	CWJ07_562 CWJ07_613 CWJ07_643 CWJ07_644
CWJ07_301	Later silting up in boundary ditch [644].	CWJ07_561 CWJ07_642
CWJ07_302	Rectangular pit.	CWJ07_559 CWJ07_560
CWJ07_303	Shallow circular pit with primary burnt clay fill. Not burnt in situ.	CWJ07_622 CWJ07_625
CWJ07_304	Clean silt clay above burnt deposit in [622].	CWJ07_623 CWJ07_624
CWJ07_305	Rectangular post med rubbish pit.	CWJ07_626 CWJ07_627
CWJ07_306	Beam slot, truncated from above so in three parts.	CWJ07_476 CWJ07_477 CWJ07_517 CWJ07_518 CWJ07_519 CWJ07_520
CWJ07_307	Post hole.	CWJ07_548 CWJ07_549
CWJ07_308	Beam slot.	CWJ07_505 CWJ07_506
CWJ07_309	Beam slot.	CWJ07_478 CWJ07_479 CWJ07_480 CWJ07_481
CWJ07_310	Beam slot.	CWJ07_480 CWJ07_481

SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXTS
CWJ07_311	Beam slot.	CWJ07_550 CWJ07_551
CWJ07_312	Beam slot.	CWJ07_546 CWJ07_547
CWJ07_313	Beam slot.	CWJ07_501 CWJ07_509
CWJ07_314	Shallow rectangular cut, probably structural.	CWJ07_507 CWJ07_508
CWJ07_315	Beam slot.	CWJ07_511 CWJ07_512
CWJ07_316	Square pit with post hole in base.	CWJ07_490 CWJ07_491
CWJ07_317	Circular pit.	CWJ07_474 CWJ07_475
CWJ07_318	Rectangular 19th century rubbish pit.	CWJ07_472 CWJ07_473
CWJ07_319	Square post hole with collapsed sides.	CWJ07_470 CWJ07_471
CWJ07_320	Silting up of post hole [470].	CWJ07_469
CWJ07_321	19th century ash pit.	CWJ07_484 CWJ07_485
CWJ07_322	Upper garden soil.	CWJ07_186 CWJ07_334
CWJ07_323	16th century square rubbish pit.	CWJ07_668 CWJ07_669
CWJ07_324	Brickearth natural	CWJ07_715
CWJ07_325	Gravel natural	CWJ07_716
CWJ07_326	Cut and primary silt fill of rubbish pit.	CWJ07_397 CWJ07_398
CWJ07_327	Refuse fill of [398].	CWJ07_396

OASIS FORM

APPENDIX 4

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: lparchae1-57746

Project details

Project name	48 Church Street, West Ham
Short description of the project	Archaeological Excavation of Medieval and Post Medieval site in the heart of the village of West Ham.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CWJ07 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	0628L - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	BRICKEARTH PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Medieval
Monument type	COUNTRY HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BARREL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM WEST HAM 48 Church Street
Postcode	E15 3HX

Study area	2000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 394 837 51.5344716063 0.01008077701710 51 32 04 N 000 00 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.44m Max: 5.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Dufton
Project supervisor	Matthew Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bugler Developments Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	CWJ07
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Wood','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	CWJ07
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Wood','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Media available	'Database','GIS','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	CWJ07
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Assessment Report: 48 Church Street, West Ham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dufton, A, Williams, M
Date	2008

Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Spiral Bound

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for Excavations at 48 Church Street, West Ham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hunt, G
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Spiral Bound.

Project bibliography 3

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Updated Project Design for 48 Church Street, West Ham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dufton, A
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Spiral Bound

Entered by	Andrew Dufton (a.dufton@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	2 April 2009

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OASIS ID: lparchae1-57746

Project details

Project name	48 Church Street, West Ham
Short description of the project	Archaeological Excavation of Medieval and Post Medieval site in the heart of the village of West Ham.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CWJ07 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	0628L - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	BRICKEARTH PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Medieval
Monument type	COUNTRY HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BARREL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM WEST HAM 48 Church Street
Postcode	E15 3HX

Study area	2000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 394 837 51.5344716063 0.01008077701710 51 32 04 N 000 00 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.44m Max: 5.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Dufton
Project supervisor	Matthew Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bugler Developments Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	CWJ07
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Wood','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	CWJ07
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Wood','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Media available	'Database','GIS','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	CWJ07
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Assessment Report: 48 Church Street, West Ham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dufton, A, Williams, M
Date	2008

Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Spiral Bound

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for Excavations at 48 Church Street, West Ham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hunt, G
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Spiral Bound.

Project bibliography 3

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Updated Project Design for 48 Church Street, West Ham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dufton, A
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Spiral Bound

Entered by	Andrew Dufton (a.dufton@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	2 April 2009

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