

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**ON LAND AT**

**THE FORMER HARROW LODGE**

**CAMPUS, HYLAND WAY,**

**HORNCHURCH,**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING**

**JUNE 2007**

# **An Archaeological Evaluation on land at the former Harrow Lodge Campus, Hyland Way, Hornchurch, London Borough of Havering**

**Site Code: HHW 07**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 527 878**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 During May 2007, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation on the former Harrow Lodge Campus site at Hyland Way, Hornchurch, London Borough of Havering. Six trial trenches measuring between 5.6m and 21.5m in length, by 2m in width were excavated at locations across the site.
- 1.2 In all trenches the earliest deposit was a natural layer of sandy gravel, which became sandier with depth. Above the natural deposit in two trenches (1a and 1b) was a moderately compacted, light brownish grey silty sand, interpreted as a subsoil. This was essentially a sterile deposit and no finds were recovered.
- 1.3 Three pits of 19th century date were cut into this deposit in Trench 1a. These were sealed by a land surface, also of 19th or possibly early 20th century date, which was also recorded in Trench 1b. This was overlain by substantial recent made ground deposits. Recent made ground also directly overlay the natural sand and gravel in Trenches 4 and 5. In each of the four trenches the sequence was capped by modern topsoil.
- 1.4 In Trench 2 extensive dumped deposits including recent rubbish, redeposited natural gravel and silty waterlogged material were recorded along the entire length of the trench. This material was found to extend to a depth of nearly 2m, where it directly overlay natural sand, and has been interpreted as the backfilling of a large pit. This may originally have been a pond shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, though no lining was extant. The dumped material was overlain by a bedding layer for a Tarmacadam surface and ultimately the hard surface itself, which formed an external car parking area.
- 1.5 In Trench 3 a thin layer of recent made ground directly overlay the natural sand and gravel. This in turn was overlain by the same bedding and Tarmacadam layers as recorded in Trench 2
- 1.6 Overall the evaluation revealed only the three archaeological features in Trench 1, and no archaeological features dating earlier than the 19th century. It appears that activity associated with a medieval and post-medieval farm located north-west of the site did not extend onto the site, or more likely had been removed by recent ground modification and development.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 During the period 21st – 25th May 2007, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation on the former Harrow Lodge Campus site at Hyland way, Hornchurch, London Borough of Havering (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Developments London Region, and carried out as part of a planning condition prior to the redevelopment of the site for residential use. The evaluation consisted of the excavation and recording of six trial trenches (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The site was located adjacent to the east of Hyland Way, in an area which previous research had suggested was of moderate archaeological potential. In particular, the remains of buildings associated with a medieval and post-medieval farm were thought likely to be present.
- 2.3 A specification for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by Lorraine Darton (Darton 2007). The site was supervised by Peter Boyer and project managed by Tim Bradley.
- 2.4 The site was located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 527 878 and was allocated the site code HHW 07.

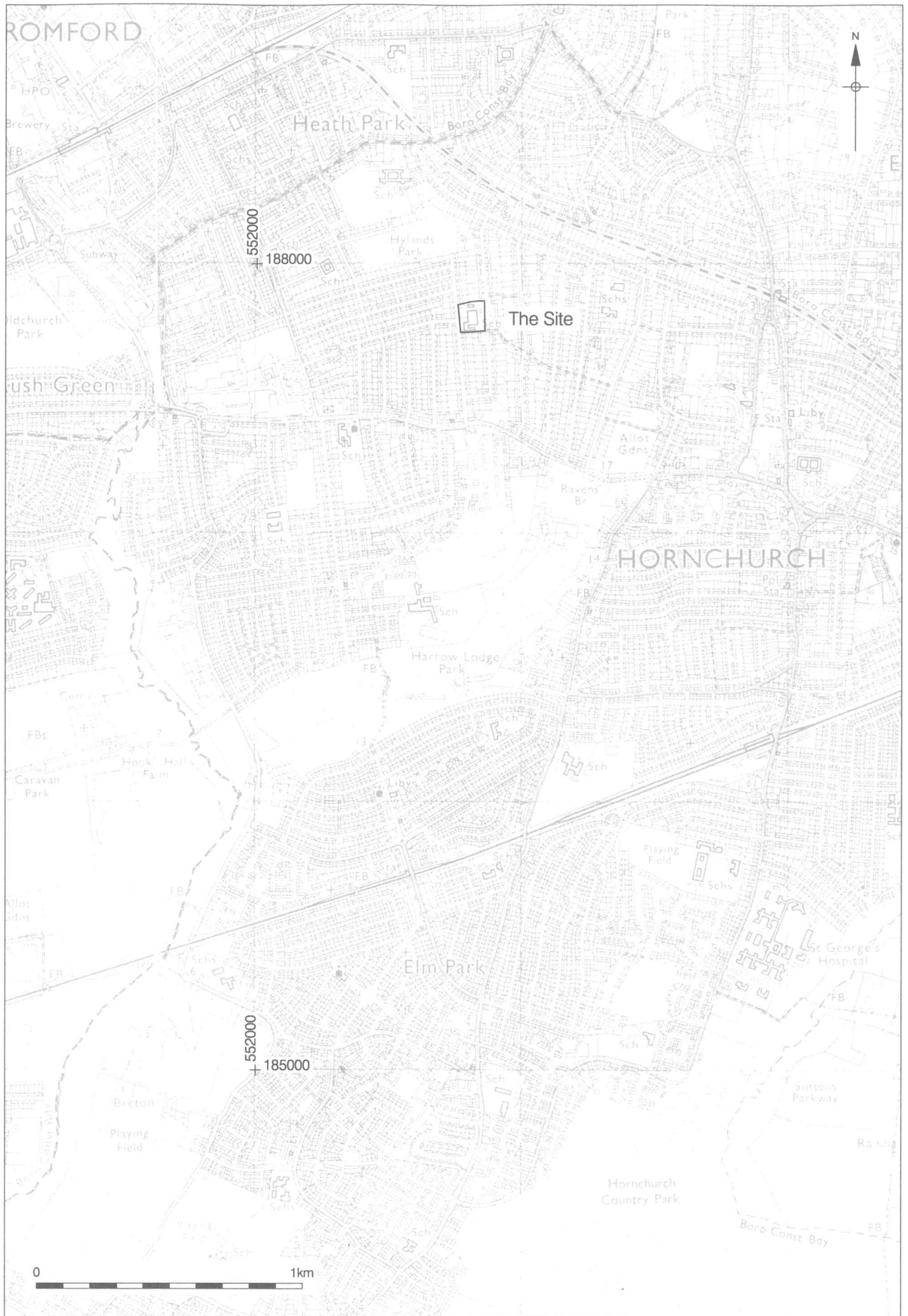
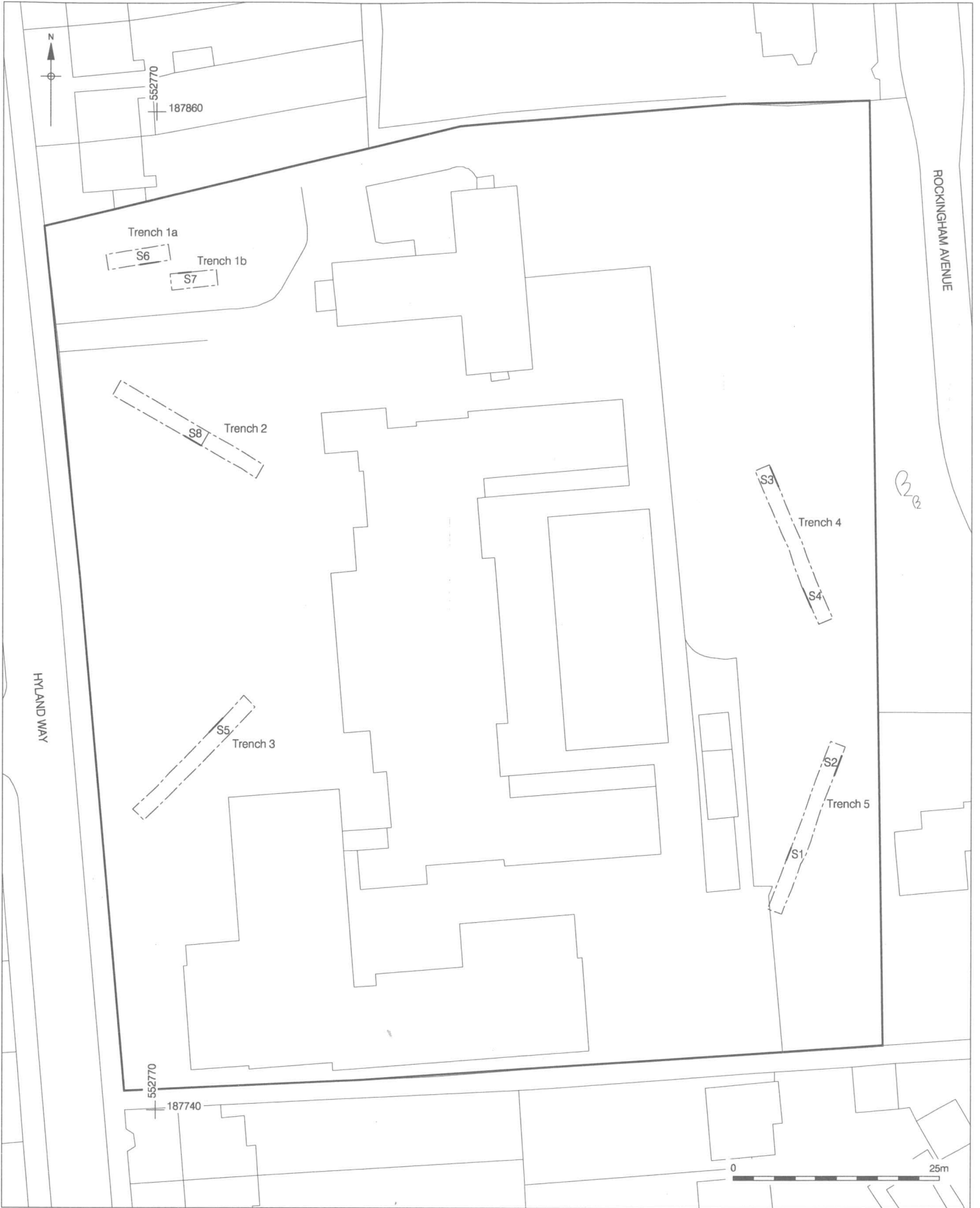


Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
Trench Locations  
1:625 at A4

### **3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1 The underlying geology of the site as shown by the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 plan (Sheet 257, Romford) is Eocene London Clay overlain by Black Park Gravel of Pleistocene age. Geotechnical investigation of the site revealed up to 0.7m of modern made ground overlying the Black Park Gravel, though this was termed Boyn Hill Gravel in the report (Hawkins 2007).
- 3.2 The site is approximately rectangular in shape and extends to c. 1.125ha. It is essentially level, with surface elevations varying between 31.05m OD and 31.69m OD in the car park area on the west side of the site, and between 31.37m OD and 31.52m in the grassed area on the east side of the site. The site is located some 6.5km to the north of the River Thames, between two south flowing tributaries of the Thames; the River Beam some 850m to the west and the River Ingrebourne some 1.5km to the east.
- 3.3 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 527 878, and is bounded by Hyland way to the west, properties fronting Hyland Way and Rockingham Avenue to the north, Rockingham Avenue to the east, and properties fronting Hyland Way and Hyland Close to the south.



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has previously been reported in an archaeological desk based assessment commissioned as part of the current proposed development (Hawkins 2007). The results of this research are summarised here.
- 4.2 There is evidence within the vicinity of the site for human activity from the Palaeolithic to modern periods. A Palaeolithic handaxe is recorded from 24 Globe Road, Hornchurch, together with 'a small worked blade' (SMR Ref: 060001; TQ 5223 8819). No further finds of Palaeolithic material however, are recorded within a 500m radius of the study site.
- 4.3 No finds of Mesolithic material are recorded within a 500m radius of the study site, but a poorly provenanced polished Greenstone axe of Neolithic date is recorded from 'Romford' prior to 1916 (SMR Ref: 060028; TQ 5200 8800). However, no further finds of Neolithic material are recorded within a 500m radius of the study site.
- 4.4 A poorly provenanced Late Bronze Age hoard is recorded from 'Hornchurch' (SMR Ref: 060012; TQ 5300 8700). A poorly provenanced Iron Age gold coin of Addedomaros (267BC) is recorded from 'Hornchurch' (SMR Ref: 060009; TQ 5300 8700). Archaeological investigations at the former Hornchurch Bus Garage in Hornchurch Road revealed the remains of a Late Iron Age rural settlement (represented by a circular hut and associated features including a linear gully) (SMR Ref: 062445; TQ 5277 8733; SMR Ref: 062446; TQ 5277 8735, SMR Ref: 062447; TQ 5277 8735).
- 4.5 A large linear ditch of Roman date and associated pottery finds were also recorded at the Bus Garage site, and suggested occupation may have continued to c. AD 150 (SMR Ref: 062448; TQ 5277 8735). No further evidence of Roman period activity has been identified within a 500m radius of the site, neither has evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity been reported in the area.
- 4.6 During the medieval period and up until c.1920-1938, the study site lay in land associated with the farmstead of 'Bush Elms' (SMR Ref: 060277; TQ 5230 8768), believed to be named after William Le Busch (fl 1269). The Farm House of 'Bush Elms' lay just west of the study site on the western side of Hyland Way. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (South East Essex) records the Farm House as being a two storey building located nearly 1¼m NW of the church. It was originally

built in the 15th century but rebuilt and modified in the 17th century. However, 13th century tiles were found in the greenhouse, suggesting that an earlier building was located on the site.

- 4.7 The reconstructed map of the Liberty of Havering c. 1618 (Hawkins 2007, Fig. 2) gives an indication of the settlement pattern in the general area of the study site at this time, which was wholly rural. Chapman and Andres map of 1777 (Hawkins 2007, Fig. 3) shows 'Bush Elms' farm as 'Busnelm'. The buildings of the farm are shown schematically, with the bulk of the site clearly indicated as open farmland.
- 4.8 The Ordnance Survey map of c. 1871-1881 shows 'Bush Elms' farm in detail. The extreme western fringe of the study site is occupied by ancillary buildings, and possibly some workers accommodation, south of the Farm House itself, which lay west of the study site. The buildings within the study site are likely to have been of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century date. The bulk of the site is shown as open agricultural land, though adjacent to the farm buildings is an oval feature, which may be a pond.
- 4.9 The 1897 Ordnance Survey shows the study site as unchanged from c.1871-1881. By 1920 the layout of ancillary farm buildings at the western edge of the study site had altered; with some being demolished, and a new range of buildings added. By 1938 the buildings of Bush Elms Farm had been completely demolished and the existing road layout established.
- 4.10 Bush Elms senior mixed council school, Hyland Way, was opened in 1933 for 450 pupils. It was enlarged in 1963. The school is shown in the Ordnance Survey of 1961 just prior to this latter enlargement. Subsequently the complex was extended and converted into a Further Education Campus.

## 5 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Havering Council, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.
- 5.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance Department of the Environment, Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16), by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 5.3 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published on 10 February 2004. It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

**POLICY 4B.14 ARCHAEOLOGY**

THE MAYOR, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, THE MUSEUM OF LONDON AND BOROUGHS, WILL SUPPORT THE IDENTIFICATION, PROTECTION, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF LONDON'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. BOROUGHS IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR UDPS FOR PROTECTING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS WITHIN THEIR AREA.

- 5.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Havering Unitary Development Plan (UDP) published in March 2003. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

**POLICY ENV14**

WHEN ANY DEVELOPMENT IS PROPOSED THE COUNCIL WILL ENSURE THAT ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE IS EXAMINED AND EVALUATED. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GIVEN WITHOUT ADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED WHERE SATISFACTORY PROVISION IS MADE IN APPROPRIATE CASES FOR THE PRESERVATION IN SITU, WHERE POSSIBLE, OR THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. THE COUNCIL MAY REFUSE PLANNING PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT ON SITES OF OUTSTANDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

**POLICY ENV15**

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE THAT ANCIENT MONUMENTS ARE PRESERVED AND MAINTAINED AND WILL NOT NORMALLY PERMIT ANY DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT ANCIENT MONUMENTS OR THEIR SETTING.

- 5.5 The study site has the benefit of planning consent (APP/PO431.03), subject to an archaeological planning condition (12):

NO DEVELOPMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE APPLICANT HAS SECURED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN SCHEME OF 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 CONDITON. 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 PERIOR TO DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDANCE AND MODEL CONDITION SET OUT IN POLICY PPG16.

- 5.6 The site is currently occupied by the buildings of Harrow Lodge Campus, a former Centre for Further Education. The Campus buildings comprise permanent (notably a U-shaped main block dating to the 1930s, and L shaped subsidiary block dating to the 1960s) and temporary buildings.
- 5.7 Permanent buildings on the site are likely to have had a severe but localised archaeological impact through the cutting of footings and services. The main U-shaped block contains a small basement boiler room that will have removed all underlying archaeological remains. Temporary buildings on the study site are unlikely to have had any significant archaeological impact.
- 5.8 West of the main campus block and fronting Hyland Way is an area of surface car parking, probably formerly a hard surfaced playground. The creation of this surface may have involved initial soil stripping and potentially could have had a severe and widespread archaeological impact. To the rear (east) and at the north of the site are areas of grass, trees and shrubs. In these areas it can probably be assumed that past archaeological impacts have been negligible.
- 5.9 It is proposed to redevelop the site for residential purposes. The scale of the proposed development suggests it is unlikely that any archaeological remains now present on the study site would survive the redevelopment process.
- 5.10 Given the archaeological potential of the site, it was thus recommended that an archaeological evaluation be carried out in line with guidance contained within PPG 16 and the London Borough of Havering UDP.
- 5.11 The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and

intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

5.12 Within these parameters, and given the archaeological and historical background, the evaluation presented the opportunity to address a number of research themes:

- Was there any evidence for late prehistoric settlement or agricultural activity in the area of the study site, and if so, was there any evidence for temporal changes within this period?
- Was there evidence for continuity of land use or settlement from the late prehistoric into the Roman period?
- What evidence was there for post-Roman occupation and/or activity on the site? In particular, what evidence is there for activity associated with the late medieval and post medieval Bush Elms Farm?

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was carried out according to an archaeological specification (Darton 2007), though with minor modifications to take account of logistical and safety concerns, and conformed to the IFA code of conduct.
- 6.2 It was initially intended to excavate five trenches, each 20m long and 2m wide. This methodology was achieved for Trenches 2 and 4; however it was necessary to modify the methodology for Trenches 1, 3 and 5 because of a number of underground services in their proposed locations. Water, gas and telephone services were detected in the proposed location of Trench 1. Two smaller Trenches (1a and 1b) were thus excavated in the area to avoid the services. Water, gas and electrical services were detected in the proposed location of Trench 3. It was therefore not possible to excavate the southern half of the trench beyond modern surface deposits. Following initial topsoil stripping of Trench 5 an electrical cable was detected towards the southern edge of the trench. It was thus not possible to excavate this area below the topsoil. However, the trench was extended to the north to compensate. The evaluation thus consisted of the excavation of six trial trenches (Fig. 2), measuring between 5.6m and 21.5m in length and 2m wide. The trenches were spread across the site to give as full a coverage as possible of the range of likely underlying deposits
- 6.3 All trenches were machine excavated to the base of modern, unconsolidated deposits, or the top of archaeological deposits. All machining was undertaken by a 180° wheeled excavator using a toothless bucket, under archaeological supervision. The longitudinal sections and bases of the trenches were then cleaned, and sample sections and base plans recorded. Sample excavation of cut features was then carried out by hand and these recorded. Spoil heaps were also checked in order to collect any dateable evidence and assess the extent of residual finds preservation. A written, drawn and photographic record of archaeological features was made, and the location of each trench was recorded and tied into local and national grids.
- 6.4 An Ordnance Survey benchmark (value 32.20m OD) was located within the site boundary, at the south-west corner of the main U-shaped building. It was possible to use this benchmark to record levels in all trenches.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 TRENCHES 1a and 1b (Figs. 3 and 4)

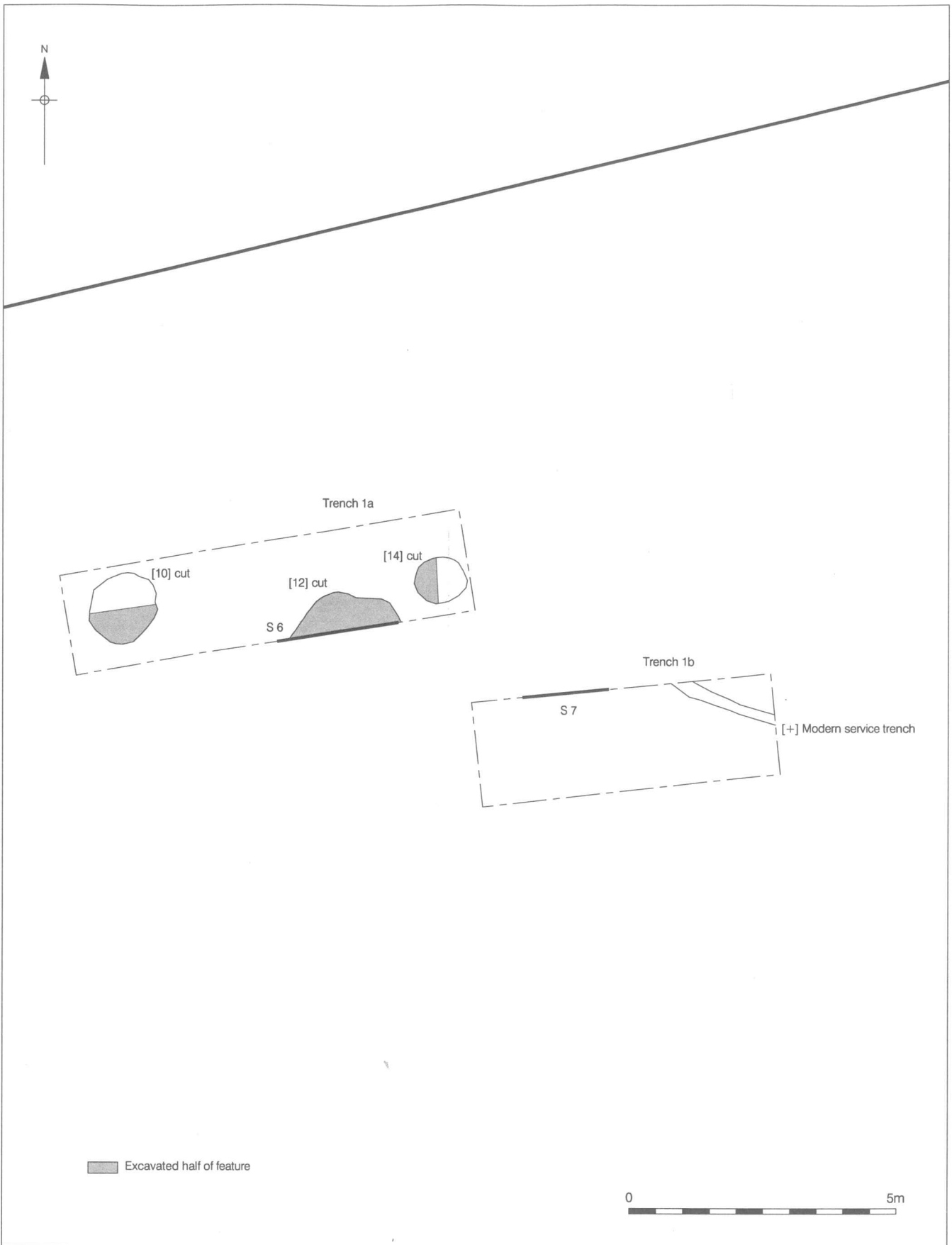
7.1.1 These trenches were aligned east-west and located in the northwestern corner of the site. The basal deposit in each trench was a natural, firm and well compacted, mid brownish orange to mid greyish orange sand, with moderate gravel lenses [23]. The upper elevation was recorded at 30.44m OD in Trench 1a and at 30.53m OD in Trench 1b. This was overlain by a layer of moderately compacted, light brownish grey silty sand [22], up to 0.18m thick in Trench 1a and up to 0.22m thick in Trench 1b. This has been interpreted as a subsoil, with an upper elevation of between 30.61m OD and 30.75m OD, though its date of formation was unclear.

7.1.2 In Trench 1a three features were cut into the subsoil. At the western end of the trench was a sub-oval pit [10], measuring up to 1.29m across but only 0.14m deep. It had very steep, almost vertical, straight sides and a flat base. It appears to have been utilised as a rubbish pit as the fill [9] contained quantities of domestic waste including pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe, dating to the 19th century. The upper elevation of the pit was recorded as 30.32m OD. A second pit [12] was located along the southern edge of the trench and extended to the south. This also appears to have been sub-oval in plan, measuring up to 2.14m across and 0.37m deep, measured from an upper elevation of 30.61m OD. It had very steep straight sides, becoming more gently sloping and concave, and a flat base. This also appears to have served as a rubbish pit as the fill [11] contained fragments of pottery as well as brick, tile and masonry fragments. An iron horseshoe was also recovered. The pit again appears to have dated to the 19th century. A third pit [14] was located towards the eastern end of the trench. This was sub-circular in plan, cut from an elevation of 30.47m OD, measuring up to 0.94m across and 0.41m deep. It had very steep, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. The fill contained a few fragments of tile and broken glass and the feature has been interpreted as another 19th century rubbish pit. No features were recorded in Trench 1b.

7.1.3 The pits and the subsoil were sealed by a layer of slightly friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt [21] interpreted as a buried land surface. This was up to 0.27m thick in Trench 1a but just 0.13m thick in Trench 1b. This was overlain by a substantial layer of firm, mottled mid greyish brown and mid orangey brown sandy silt, with occasional clay patches [20]. This was up to 0.58m thick and has been interpreted as a made ground deposit of 20th century date, possibly associated with development of the site during the 1930s. The sequence was capped by a layer of modern topsoil [19] up to

0.20m thick, and with a surface elevation varying between 31.36m OD to the west and 31.69m OD to the east.





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Figure 3  
Trench 1a & 1b Detail  
1:100 at A4

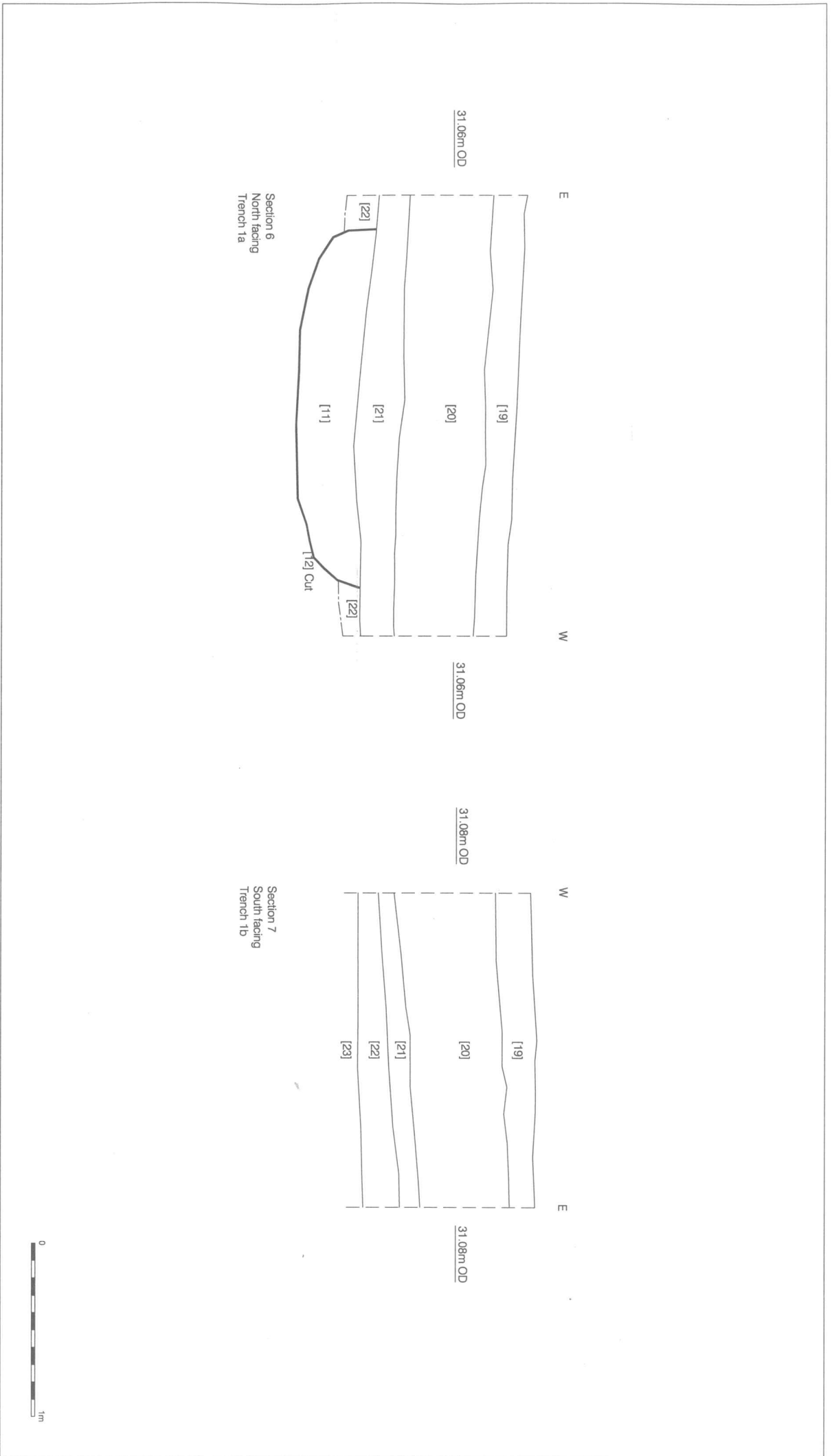


Figure 4  
Section 6, Trench 1a & Section 7, Trench 1b  
1:30 at A4

## 7.2 TRENCH 2 (Figs. 5 and 6)

- 7.2.1 This trench was aligned NW-SE, and located on the western side of the site to the south of Trench 1b in a modern car parking area. The stratigraphic sequence in the trench consisted almost entirely of deposits backfilling a large cut feature. Numerous dumping episodes were evident but a simplified sequence was obtained from a sample section (Fig. 6). It was necessary to machine excavate a sondage in order to expose the full sequence down to natural deposits.
- 7.2.2 The basal natural deposit was a soft, mid orange sand [35] that had clearly been heavily truncated by the large feature [36], the base of which was recorded at 29.37m OD. No edges of the feature were detected so its full extent is not known, though it appears to have been at least 1.66m deep. The basal deposit in the feature was a loose, black silty sand [34], 70mm thick. It was essentially a thin layer of burnt material and also contained quantities of scrap metal. A single sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from this deposit. The deposit was overlain by a 0.19m thick layer of friable, dark greyish brown sand [33]. This also contained pieces of scrap metal, and a few fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. This was overlain by a firm, light bluish grey clayey sand [32], 0.42m thick. Above this was a 0.45m thick deposit of dark brownish grey, sandy clayey silt [30], which included pockets of waterlogged material as well as patches of mid brownish orange gravelly sand. The upper elevation of this deposit varied between 30.43m OD and 30.49m OD, and small quantities of pottery, glass, CBM and clay tobacco pipe were recovered, all diagnostic elements of which dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.2.3 At the south-eastern end of the trench deposit [30] was overlain by a 0.51m thick layer of mid orange gravelly sand [31], (upper elevation 30.78m OD). It appears to have been redeposited natural material. Stratigraphically this was overlain by a friable, dark brownish grey, sandy clayey silt [29], which directly overlay deposit [30] in the area of the sample section. This was up to 0.26m thick and was overlain by a 0.36m thick layer of firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt [28]. Above this was a layer of loose, very dark greyish brown sandy silt [27], just 80mm thick. This was overlain by the upper surviving fill of the feature [26], the top of which varied in level between 30.81m OD and 31.15m OD. It comprised a slightly friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt, up to 0.25m thick. With the exception of the lowest fills, the deposits tended to slope down from south-east to north-west, suggesting that the centre of the feature lay to the north-west. This may also have been the underlying reason for the slight slope in the modern car park surface, which varied between 31.44m OD to the east and 31.05m OD to the west.

7.2.4 The fills of the feature were sealed by a 0.17m thick layer of firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand containing frequent coarse gravel and CBM fragments [25]. This acted as a bedding layer for the modern Tarmacadam car park surface [24] and varied in upper elevation between 31.21m OD and 30.98m OD.

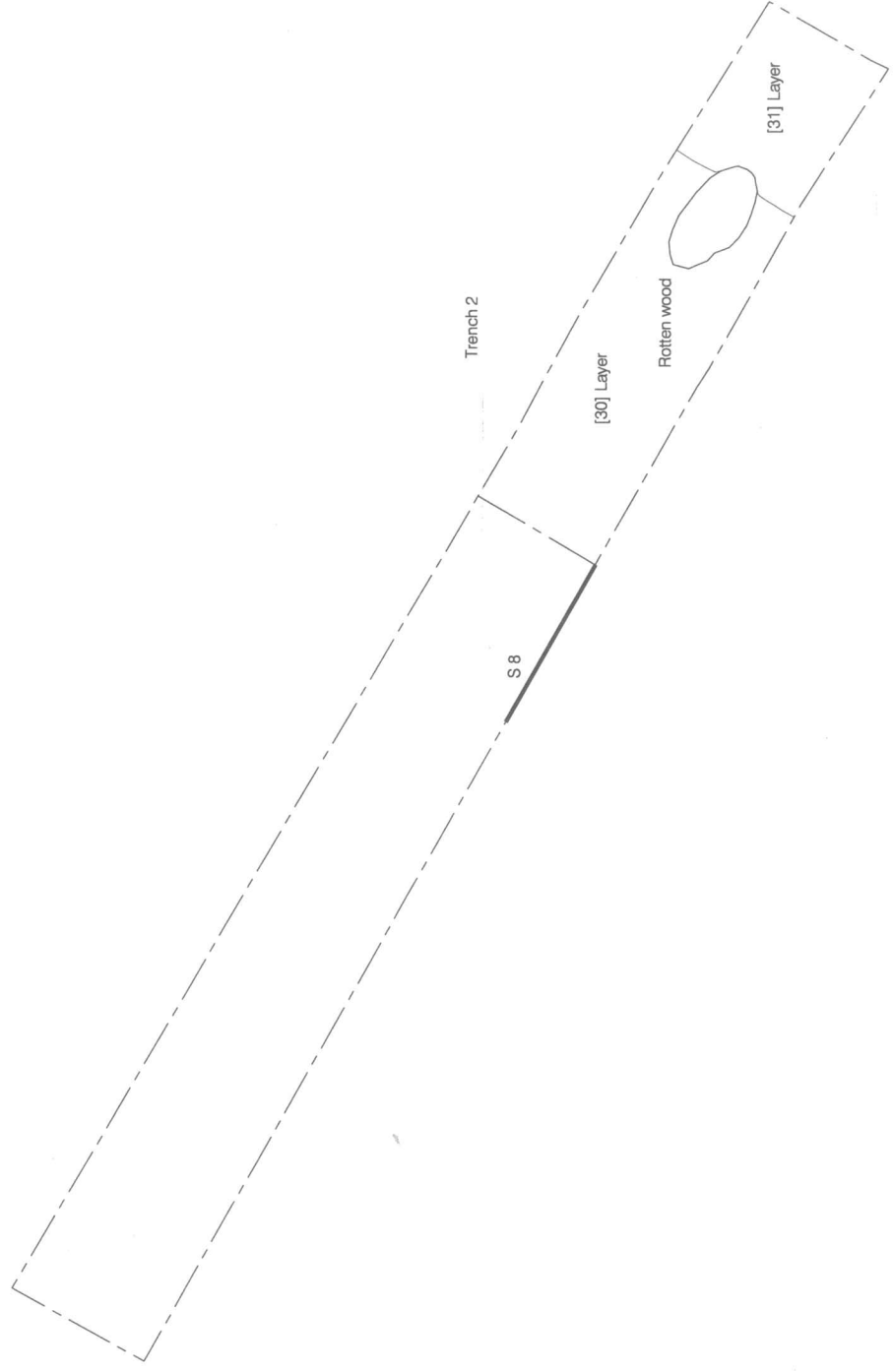
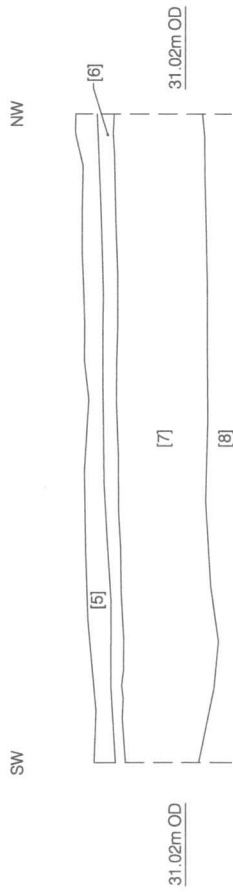
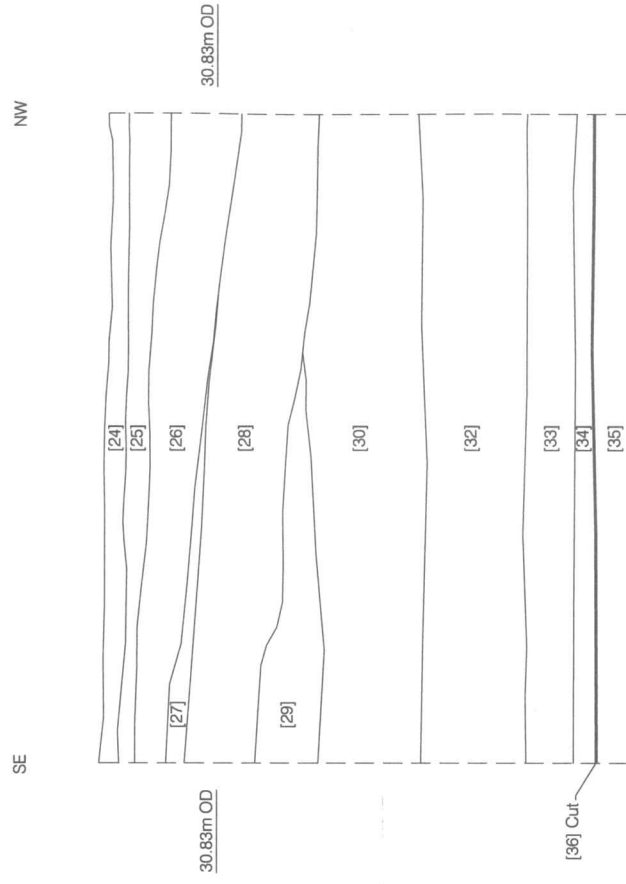


Figure 5  
Trench 2 Detail  
1:100 at A4



Section 5  
Southeast facing  
Trench 3



Section 8  
Northeast facing  
Trench 2



### **7.3 TRENCH 3 (Fig. 7)**

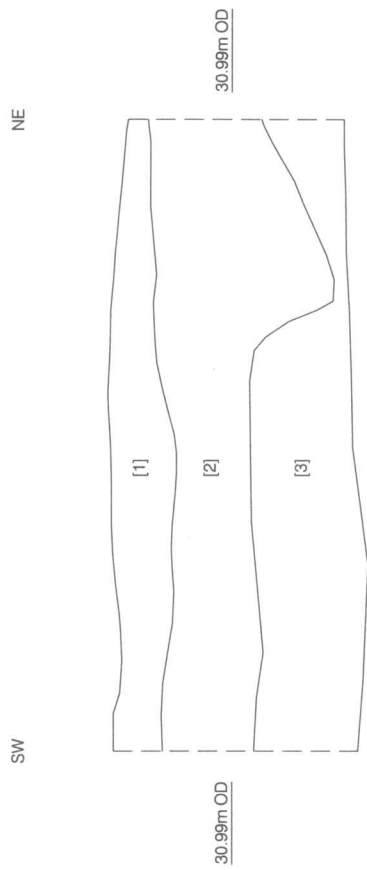
7.3.1 This trench was aligned NE-SW, and was located to the south of Trench 2, also in the car park area. The basal natural deposit was a firm, mid brownish coarse sand with frequent gravel [8], lying at an upper elevation of 30.96m OD. This was overlain by a layer of firm, mid brown sandy silt [7], up to 0.39m thick. It included occasional, small sub-rounded pebbles, which became more frequent with depth. This appears to have been a 20th century made ground deposit. It was overlain by a 60mm thick deposit [6] comparable to the bedding deposit [25] in Trench 2. This was overlain by the modern surface deposit, in this trench recorded as [5], the upper elevation of which, varied between 31.38m OD and 31.52m OD. No archaeological finds or features were recorded from this trench.

### **7.4 TRENCH 4 (Fig. 8)**

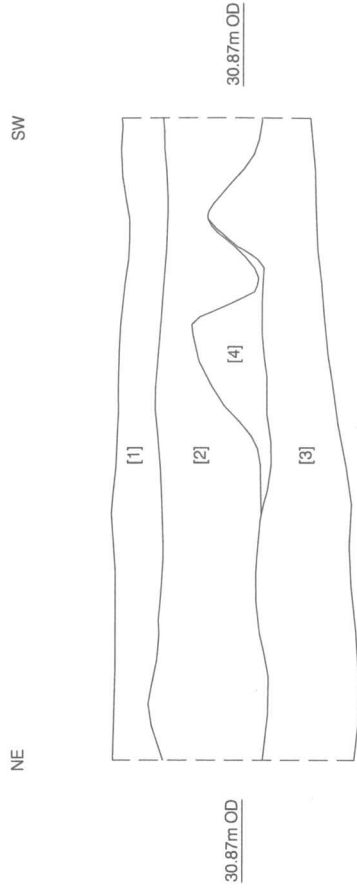
7.4.1 This trench was aligned NW-SE and was located in the northern half of the grassed area on the east side of the site. The basal natural deposit was a friable, mid orangey brown gravelly sand [18], lying at an upper elevation of 30.94m OD. This was overlain by a layer of moderately firm, light greyish brown sandy gravel [17], up to 0.25m thick. This appears to have been a layer of redeposited natural material and was overlain by a 0.54m thick layer of hard, light yellowish brown sandy silt [16], which appears to have been a recent made ground deposit. The sequence was capped by a 0.15m thick modern topsoil layer [15], the surface level of which, varied between 31.37m OD and 31.48m OD. No archaeological finds or features were present in this trench

### **7.5 TRENCH 5 (Fig. 9)**

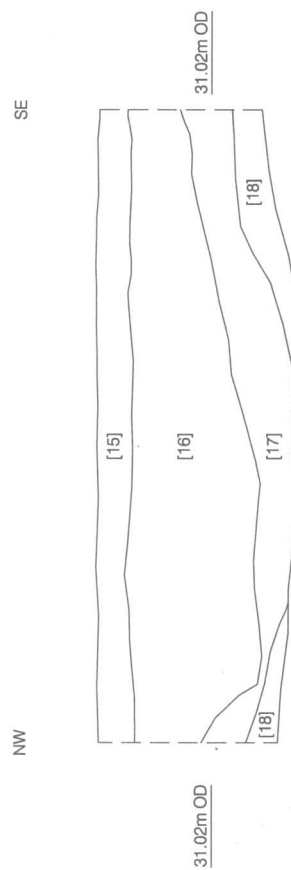
7.5.1 Trench 5 was aligned NE-SW and was located in the grassed area on the eastern side of the site, south of Trench 4. The basal deposit was a natural, friable, mid brownish orange gravelly sand [3], lying at an upper elevation of 30.93m OD. This was overlain by an intermittent layer of hard and compacted, light greyish yellow sandy gravel [4], up to 0.29m thick. This appears to have been redeposited natural material, probably comparable with deposit [17] in Trench 4. Above this was a 0.45m thick layer of firmly compacted, light yellowish brown sandy silt [2], which appears to have been a recent made ground deposit comparable with layer [16] in Trench 4. The sequence was capped by modern topsoil [1], up to 0.26m thick and with a surface level varying between 31.37m OD and 31.52m OD. With the exception of pottery recovered from the topsoil, no archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.



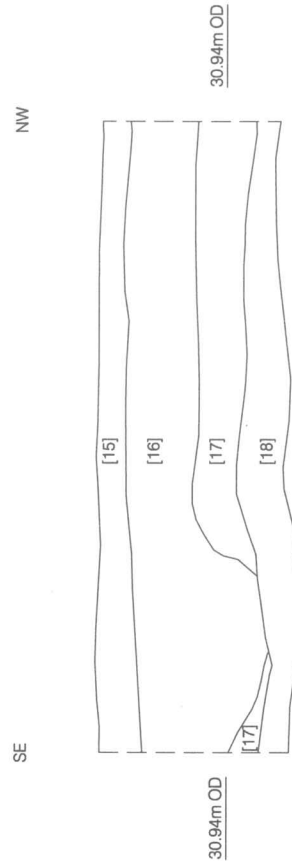
Section 1  
Southeast facing  
Trench 5



Section 2  
Northwest facing  
Trench 5



Section 3  
Southwest facing  
Trench 4



Section 4  
Northeast facing  
Trench 4





## 8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 From the information derived from the evaluation trenches, five broad stratigraphic phases could be deduced:

- Phase 1: Natural
- Phase 2: Pre-19th century
- Phase 3: 19th century
- Phase 4: Early 20th century
- Phase 5: Modern

8.2 Despite the moderate archaeological potential of the site and its apparent lack of previous development in the north-west corner and along the eastern side, very little evidence of activity pre-dating the modern period was found. The two trenches in the seemingly undisturbed grassed area to the east included recent made ground directly overlying natural deposits. This suggests some ground modification and it can be concluded that this area was probably disturbed during the development of the main building during the 1930s.

8.3 In the north-west corner of the site, the earliest features were 19th century rubbish pits that were probably located towards the edge of the former farm. The finds were consistent with domestic and farmyard activity. However, brick, tile and masonry fragments from the pits suggest that buildings had been demolished in the near vicinity. These fragments may have derived from buildings shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps, or possibly from predecessors to these structures.

8.4 The large cut feature identified in Trench 2 had clearly been backfilled relatively recently, probably prior to the construction of the main building in the 1930s. The location of the feature appeared to correspond with the oval feature, interpreted as a pond on the early Ordnance Survey maps, which may have had a much earlier origin. However, no lining of the feature was recorded and it seems unlikely that the feature could have held water in its excavated state, though pockets of waterlogged material, possibly derived from pond silting, were present in the backfill. A possible explanation for the sequence here is that a pond existed prior to the 1930s development, which had to be infilled in order for the development to take place. Firstly it would be necessary to drain the pond, which would entail the removal of any permeable lining. In so doing, any natural silting would be disturbed. Once drained it would then be necessary to infill the former pond to make a level surface. Former pond silts and any other suitable materials in the vicinity would be used to achieve this. This would

suggest that the feature had originally been the pond. It would also explain the quantity of early 20th century 'rubbish' in the backfill and the pockets of waterlogged material.

- 8.5 The sequence in Trench 3 suggests that the upper elevation of the natural sand and gravel had originally been higher here, but, as suggested in the desk based assessment, the 1930s development involved extensive ground modification. In this area of the site this appears to have entailed levelling of the ground surface by the removal of all upper levels and the top of natural deposits. This would explain why recent made ground deposits directly overlay the natural, with no intermediate deposits extant.
- 8.6 Overall the evaluation was somewhat disappointing, as not only were few features identified, but also few finds pre-dating the 19th century were recovered, even from residual contexts. No evidence for the exploitation of the landscape during the prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon periods was forthcoming. The earliest in situ archaeological deposits dated to the 19th century at the earliest, the majority of materials observed on site being associated with ground preparation and building development activity during the 1930s.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Taylor Woodrow Developments London Region for funding the work, and Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project.
- 9.2 The author wishes to thank Tim Bradley for his project management, Chris Mayo for editing, Mornington John Woodall for his assistance on site, Dave Harris for the illustrations, and Chris Jarrett for assessing the finds. Thanks also to Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support.

## **10 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

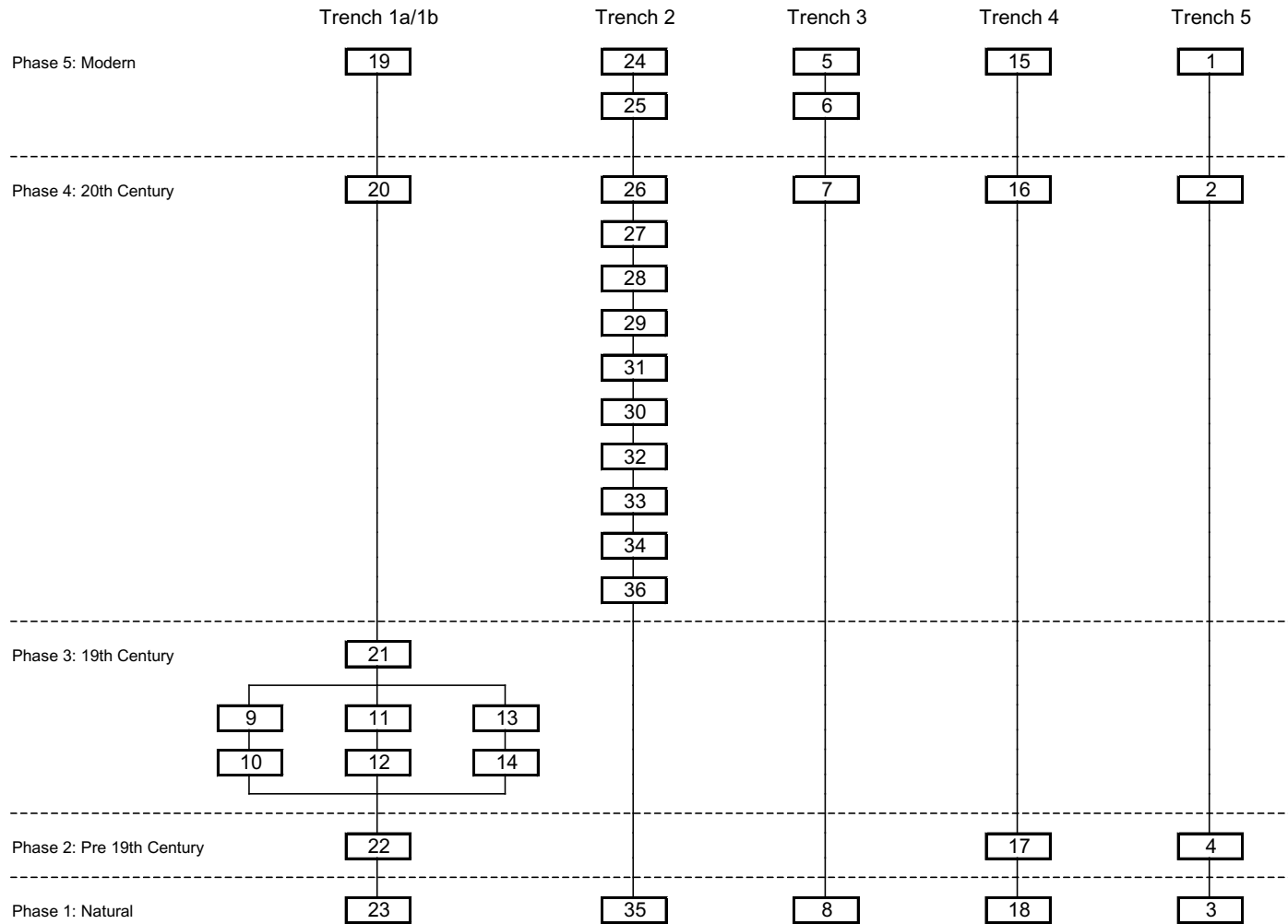
Darton, L. 2007 Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation. Land at Harrow Lodge Campus, Hyland Way, Hornchurch. CgMs Consulting, unpublished report.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Trench	Type	Plan	Section	Photo	Sample	Phase	Comments
1	5	Layer	*	1, 2	Yes	*	5	Topsoil
2	5	Layer	TR5	1, 2	Yes	*	4	Made ground
3	5	Layer	TR5	1, 2	Yes	*	1	Natural sand and gravel
4	5	Layer	*	2	Yes	*	2	Redeposited natural
5	3	Layer	*	5	Yes	*	5	Tarmac
6	3	Layer	*	5	Yes	*	5	Tarmac bedding
7	3	Layer	TR3	5	Yes	*	4	Made ground
8	3	Layer	TR3	5	Yes	*	1	Natural sand and gravel
9	1a	Fill	TR1a	*	Yes	*	3	Fill of pit [10]
10	1a	Cut	TR1a	*	Yes	*	3	Sub-oval pit
11	1a	Fill	*	6	No	*	3	Fill of pit [12]
12	1a	Cut	TR1a	6	Yes	*	3	Sub-oval pit
13	1a	Fill	TR1a	*	Yes	*	3	Fill of pit [14]
14	1a	Cut	TR1a	*	Yes	*	3	Sub-circular pit
15	4	Layer	*	3, 4	Yes	*	5	Topsoil
16	4	Layer	*	3, 4	Yes	*	4	Made ground
17	4	Layer	*	3, 4	Yes	*	2	Redeposited natural
18	4	Layer	TR4	3, 4	Yes	*	1	Natural sand and gravel
19	1a/1b	Layer	*	6, 7	Yes	*	5	Topsoil
20	1a/1b	Layer	*	6, 7	Yes	*	4	Made ground
21	1a/1b	Layer	*	6, 7	Yes	*	3	?Buried surface
22	1a/1b	Layer	*	6, 7	Yes	*	2	Sandy subsoil
23	1a/1b	Layer	TR1a, TR1b	6, 7	Yes	*	1	Natural sand and gravel
24	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	5	Tarmac
25	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	5	Tarmac bedding
26	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	4	Upper fill of [36]
27	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	4	Fill of [36]
28	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	4	Fill of [36]
29	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	4	Fill of [36]
30	2	Layer	TR2	8	Yes	*	4	Fill of [36]
31	2	Layer	TR2	*	Yes	*	4	Fill of [36]
32	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	4	Fill of [36]
33	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	4	Fill of [36]
34	2	Layer	*	8	Yes	*	4	Basal fill of [36]
35	2	Layer	*	8	No	*	1	Natural sand and gravel
36	2	Cut	*	8	No	*	4	Large pit/pond

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-27354**

### Project details

Project name	Harrow Lodge Campus, Hyland Way, Hornchurch
Short description of the project	Between 21st and 25th May 2007 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Harrow Lodge Campus, Hyland Way, Hornchurch. Six evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. In two trenches on the east side of the site and one towards the south-west corner, modern made ground directly overlay natural deposits, suggesting some recent ground modification. In the north-west corner, three 19th century rubbish pits were found in a single trench, cut into a natural subsoil. There also appeared to be a buried 19th century land surface here. This was sealed by modern made ground. A short distance to the south a large cut features exposed in a further trench. This appears to have been a possible pond shown on early Ordnance Survey maps. It had been drained and backfilled, probably during development of the site in the 1930s. No in situ archaeological deposits pre-dating the 19th century were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 21-05-2007 End: 25-05-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HHW 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAVERING HORNCHURCH Harrow Lodge Campus, Hyland Way
Study area	1.13 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 527 878 51.5678635903 0.203494735573 51 34 04 N 000 12 12 E Point
Height OD	Min: 30.23m Max: 30.96m

### Project creators

Name of	CgMs Consults Ltd
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Organisation	
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Peter Boyer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Woodrow Developments London Region

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### Project archives

Physical Contents	'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Metal', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Contents	'Survey', 'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Section'

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at the former Harrow Lodge Campus, Hyland Way, Hornchurch, London Borough of Havering
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P.
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	MAP 2 Evaluation Report

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Entered by	Peter Boyer (pboyer@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	4 June 2007