

**An Archaeological Evaluation of 97 Queens Road, Walthamstow,
London Borough of Waltham Forest, E17 8QS**

Planning Application Number: 2008/1934

Site Code: QUU 09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3700 8840

Written and Researched by Neil Hawkins

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2009

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October 2009

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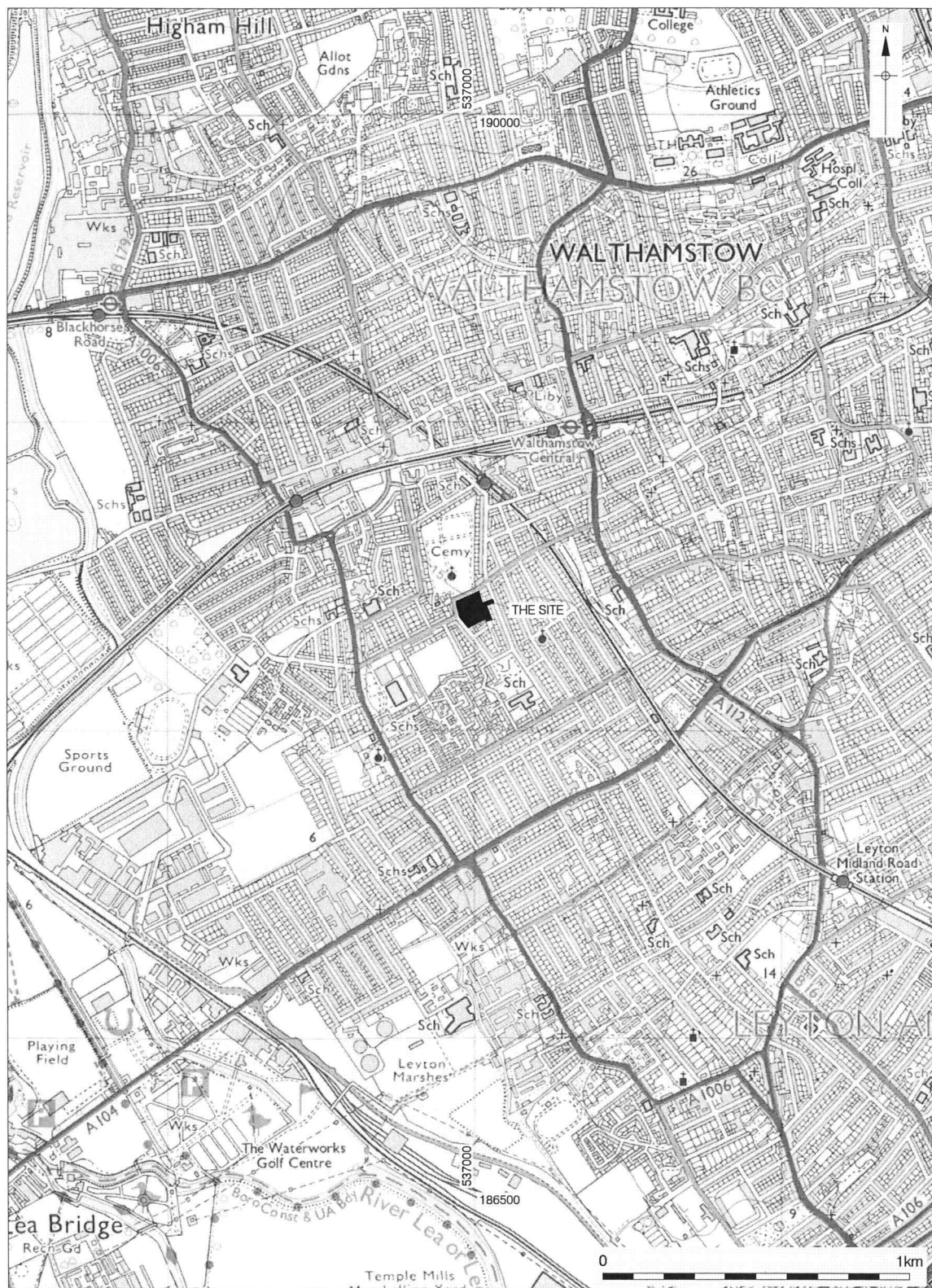
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 97 Queens Road, Walthamstow, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E17 8QS.
- 1.2 Five evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, in advance of redevelopment of the land to create new educational facilities.
- 1.3 Five trenches were excavated across the site in order to provide maximum coverage. These trenches were excavated to naturally occurring deposits, identified as Hackney gravels: compact reddish-orange sandy gravels, consistent with the known natural stratigraphy. A sequence of nineteenth and twentieth century deposits sealed the natural gravel across the entire site. Twentieth century brick foundations, associated with the Queens Road School, were recorded within three of the evaluation trenches. No archaeological deposits or artefacts of any significance were encountered during the evaluation. The lack of deposits pre-dating the nineteenth century suggests that the site was terraced during the construction of Queens Road School in the late nineteenth century.

2 INTRODUCTION

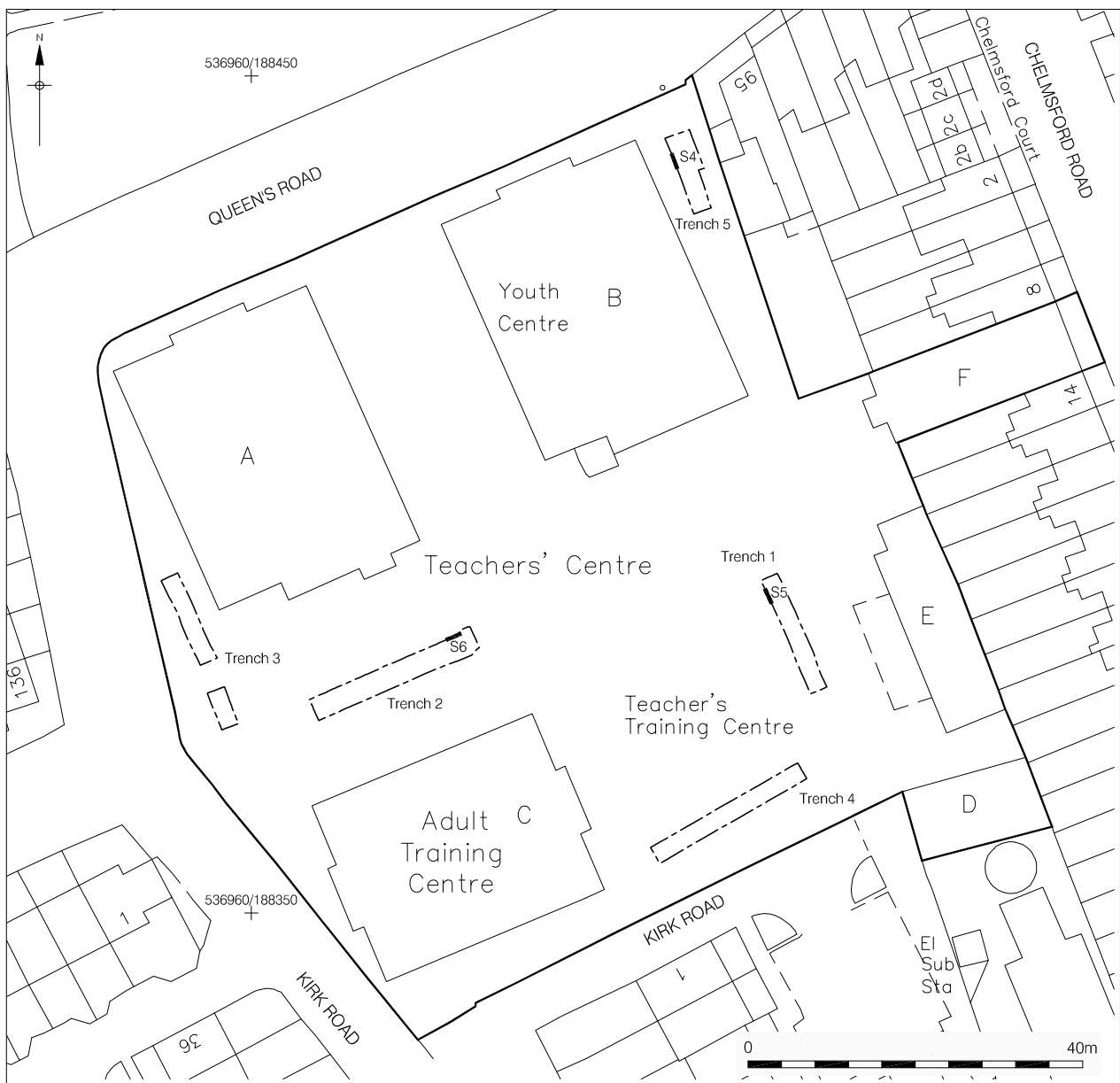
- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 97 Queens Road, Walthamstow, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E17 8QS in advance of the redevelopment of the site.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted between the 5th and 9th October 2009 and was commissioned by Bouygues UK Ltd. The work was undertaken following English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage GLAAS 1998).
- 2.3 The site is bounded to the north by Queen's Road, to the east by residential properties fronting onto Queen's Road and Chelmsford Road, and to the south and west by Kirk Road (Figure 1).
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3700 8840
- 2.5 The site was assigned the code QUU 09.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Neil Hawkins and the project was managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The work was monitored by David Divers of English Heritage (GLAAS).



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeology in Waltham Forest and the Unitary Development Plan

- 3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Waltham Forest, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's 'Unitary Development Plan' (UDP) (adopted in March 2006) contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.
- 3.1.2 The proposed development of the site will be subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies, outlined in Chapter 8 of the UDP:

POLICY BHE17 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

THE COUNCIL WILL ENSURE THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION AND WHERE POSSIBLE THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE BOROUGH.

THE HISTORY OF WALTHAM FOREST DATES FROM THE TIME OF THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN THE FOREST. ARCHAEOLOGY IS AN IMPORTANT WAY IN WHICH GREATER KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH CAN BE DISCOVERED. HOWEVER, THE OPPORTUNITY TO CARRY OUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS USUALLY ONLY ARISES DURING THE COURSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT WHEN FOUNDATIONS ARE EXPOSED.

THE GREATER LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE HAS DEFINED A NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES (APZS) WHICH HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING PARTICULAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST. SOME OF THE APZS ARE EXTENSIVE AND INCLUDE THE WHOLE OF THE LEE VALLEY, THE VALLEYS OF THE CHING AND THE FILLEBROOK RIVERS AND AREAS AROUND FORMER SAXON AND MEDIAEVAL SETTLEMENTS SUCH AS CHINGFORD, WALTHAMSTOW, LEYTON, HIGHAMS PARK AND LEYTONSTONE.

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENCOURAGE THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE BOROUGH. WHEN ANY DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING A SITE OF 0.16 HECTARES OR MORE IS PROPOSED WITHIN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES (AS SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP AND SCHEDULE 36), OR FOR ANY SITE IDENTIFIED BY A RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE WILL BE CONSIDERED. THE COUNCIL MAY REQUIRE A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION BEFORE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS ARE CONSIDERED.

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS ARE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED IN SITU, AND IF NECESSARY, ARE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC VIEWING. SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OR POTENTIAL NOT REQUIRING PRESERVATION IN SITU SHALL HAVE PROVISION MADE FOR PRESERVATION BY RECORD THROUGH AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND EXCAVATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY A PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT OR SPECIALIST ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATION BEFORE AND DURING THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT. SUCH PROVISION SHALL ALSO INCLUDE THE SUBSEQUENT ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND IN APPROPRIATE CASES, PRESENTATION TO THE PUBLIC OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AND FINDS.

THERE ARE ALSO A NUMBER OF LESS EXTENSIVE APZS. FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING A SITE OF 0.16 HECTARES OR MORE WITHIN THE APZS, THE COUNCIL WILL LIAISE WITH THE GREATER LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE. WHERE APPROPRIATE, A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION OR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE COUNCIL BEFORE SUCH PROPOSALS ARE CONSIDERED.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTING SHOULD BE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED. DEVELOPERS CAN HELP TO ACHIEVE THIS BY, FOR EXAMPLE, PREPARING SYMPATHETIC DESIGNS AND USING FOUNDATIONS WHICH AVOID DISTURBING REMAINS ALTOGETHER. IF THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION OF REMAINS IS NOT FEASIBLE, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF "PRESERVATION BY RECORD" MAY BE AN ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVE.

THE COUNCIL WILL PROMOTE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LANDOWNERS, DEVELOPERS, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND DEVELOPERS LIAISON GROUP CODE OF PRACTICE WHICH IT RECOGNISES AND ENDORSES.

- 3.1.3 The development site is not within an Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ). There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the area of the development site.
- 3.1.4 The development has been granted planning permission (application number 2008/1934).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 Prior to commencement of the evaluation the site lay as a disused school, upon which seven main school buildings were extant. The site was roughly rectangular and measured approximately 7,905m².
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London) indicates that the site lies on Hackney Gravels. The alluvium of the Lea valley lies to the west of the site.
- 4.3 The area of the site is relatively level with a slight slope from 14.9m OD in the north-east to 14.2m OD to the south-west.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted for the site (Sayer 2008). The following is a brief summary of that report.
- 5.2 Finds from the prehistoric period found within a 1km radius of the site include a number handaxes and various other flint tools. These are all find spots recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) the majority of which were recovered during quarrying and other works during the 19th century. An unstratified flint blade and two sherds of prehistoric pottery were also recovered during an evaluation at Orford Road.
- 5.3 Evidence of Roman activity within the area is sparse. It includes pottery found during unspecified works in the early 20th century, a residual 4th century coin within a later context found during an excavation at Low Hall and an iron axe generally provenanced to Walthamstow.
- 5.4 The first historical references to Walthamstow date from the Anglo Saxon and Medieval period. By AD 1066 two manors are recorded in Walthamstow: Wilcumbestou (Walthamstow) and Hecham (Higham). During this period settlement existed in scattered hamlets and along main roads. By AD 1285 a third manor, Walthamstow Bedyk or Walthamstow Fraunceys, later called Low Hall, was located to the southwest of the Parish. Excavations at Low Hall revealed a 14th/15th century moated manor house.
- 5.5 The medieval character of Walthamstow as an area of mixed forest, marsh and agricultural land inhabited by small settlements and manor houses continued into the early post-medieval period. During the 17th century wealthy London merchants, bankers and other businessmen occupied large houses in Walthamstow due to its close proximity to London whilst remaining its relatively rural character.
- 5.6 The arrival of the railway in 1840 began the rapid expansion of Walthamstow. Followed closely by large scale industry, the 19th century saw Walthamstow transform into a heavily populated urban area. This development of Walthamstow is reflected on the cartographic evidence. Coe's Map of 1822 shows the area of the site to be open fields to the south and west of the main settlement. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1860 shows the area of the site still as open fields but with more development around the local area. The 1894 Ordnance Survey Map again shows the site to be open ground but substantial development had occurred around the site. The Queens Road Schools were opened on the site in 1900. This is illustrated on the 1915 Ordnance Survey Map and all subsequent maps to the present day.

6 METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

6.1.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the Specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2009) following consultation with David Divers of English Heritage (Mayo 2009). This designed that five trial trenches totalling 85m by 2.2m would be excavated, with dimensions as follows:

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>
1	14.75m	2.20m
2	20.80m	2.20m
3	15.60m	2.20m
4	20.20m	2.20m
5	9.75m	2.20m

6.1.2 The trenches were adjusted as follows:

- Trench 1 was originally supposed to be 25m in length but was shortened due to services at its southern end.
- Trench 3 was split into two due to the presence of services.
- Trench 4 was originally supposed to measure 15m in length but was extended to the east to compensate for the shortening of Trench 1.

6.1.3 These trenches were located to define and characterise likely areas of archaeological sensitivity and also to prove an area of possible truncation in the south-eastern part of the site (Trench 1), which had been suggested by a previous geotechnical exercise. It aimed to achieve comprehensive coverage of the development site. A contingency for a sixth trench existed based on the results of the original five trenches. As no archaeological deposits were recorded within them this sixth trench was not excavated.

6.1.4 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed grading bucket. A mechanical breaker was first used to remove any concrete or tarmac in the location of the trenches. The grading bucket was then used to remove undifferentiated made ground down to the first archaeologically significant horizon. Level spits of no more than 0.20m were removed in each pass. Material was removed by the machine until natural stratigraphy was uncovered.

6.1.5 The trench was cleaned by hand. A plan of the trench was drawn to a scale of 1:20 and a representative section at 1:10.

- 6.1.6 Archaeological features and deposits were excavated in order to provide information as to their date and origin. These were recorded using the approved recording system. A photographic record consisting of 35mm colour and black and white slides as well as digital shots was created. Appropriate sampling was undertaken according to English Heritage guidelines.
- 6.1.7 The evaluation's objectives were:
- To determine if there is any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site;
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present;
 - To determine the extent of truncation at the site and its effect upon any underlying archaeology;
 - To inform the strategy for any further mitigation
- 6.1.8 All OD heights were taken using the benchmark of 14.65m OD located on one of the school buildings located on the site.
- 6.1.9 The trench locations were triangulated from the buildings extant on the site as plotted on a detailed survey plan of the site. This was then located to OS data.
- 6.1.10 The completed archive, including all artefactual, written, drawn and photographic material, will be deposited with LAARC under the site code QUU 09.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE TRENCH BY TRENCH

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural Hackney gravel was recorded across the site in all trenches, with context numbers [20], [29], [4], [9] and [17] respectively in Trenches 1-5. These compact reddish-orange sandy gravels were recorded at heights between of 13.52m OD in Trench 4 and 13.94m OD in Trench 5, representing a fall in height from north to south.

7.1.2 The heights of the natural gravel in each trench were recorded as follows:

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Hackney Gravel height</i>
1	13.56m OD
2	13.61m OD
3	13.69m OD
4	13.52m OD
5	13.94m OD

7.2 Phase 2: 19th/20th century activity

7.2.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2, 3 and 5)

Sealing the natural gravel was a layer of redeposited clay, [19]. Recorded as inclusions within this deposit were 19th century brick fragments. This layer was encountered at 13.78m OD and was c. 0.22m thick. This layer appears to represent 19th century made ground, levelling and raising the ground surface.

Cutting the redeposited clay layer [19] was a 20th century brick foundation, [31]. This foundation ran east-west through the northern end of the trench; it was 0.36m wide and was recorded at 13.79m OD.

Sealing foundation [31] and clay made ground [19] was a layer of later 20th century made ground, [18]. This layer was consistent throughout the trench, was 0.30m thick and was recorded at 14.06m OD.

The stratigraphic sequence of the trench was completed by modern material overlain by tarmac. The tarmac was recorded at 14.41m OD, the modern ground level.

7.2.2 Trench 2 (Figure 2 and 5)

Sealing the natural gravel was a layer of redeposited clay, [28]. Recorded as inclusions within this deposit were 19th century brick fragments. This layer was encountered at 13.84m OD and was c. 0.32m thick. This layer appears to represent 19th century made ground, levelling and raising the ground surface.

Cutting the redeposited clay layer [28] was an early 20th century buttressed brick foundation, [25]. This foundation ran east-west through the entire southern area of the trench. The full width of the brick foundation was unrecorded as it continued south outside the limit of excavation. At the eastern end of Trench 2 the brick foundation returned towards the north, continuing outside the

limit of excavation. This brick foundation was recorded at 14.16m OD.

Sealing brick foundation [25] was a layer rubble and clay made ground, [23]. This layer was consistent throughout the trench, was 0.14m thick and was recorded at 13.97m OD.

The stratigraphic sequence of the trench was completed by modern material overlain by concrete and tarmac. The tarmac was recorded at 14.30m OD, the modern ground level.

7.2.3 Trench 3 (Figure 2)

Sealing the natural gravel was a layer of redeposited clay [3] which contained 19th century brick fragments. This layer was encountered at 13.83m OD and was c. 0.22m thick. This layer appears to represent 19th century made ground, levelling and raising the ground surface.

Sealing clay layer [3] was a layer of later 20th century made ground, [2]. This layer was consistent throughout the trench, was 0.40m thick and was recorded at 14.15m OD.

The stratigraphic sequence of the trench was completed by modern material overlain by tarmac. The tarmac was recorded at 14.39m OD, the modern ground level.

7.2.4 Trench 4 (Figure 2)

Sealing the natural gravel was a layer of redeposited clay, [8]. Recorded as inclusions within this deposit were 19th century brick fragments. This layer was encountered at 13.82m OD and was c. 0.20m thick. This layer appears to represent 19th century made ground, levelling and raising the ground surface.

Sealing clay layer [8] was a layer of later 20th century made ground, [7]. This layer was consistent throughout the trench, was 0.28m thick and was recorded at 14.07m OD.

The stratigraphic sequence of the trench was completed by modern crush material overlain by tarmac. The tarmac was recorded at 14.30m OD, the modern ground level.

7.2.5 Trench 5 (Figures 2, 4 and 5)

Sealing the natural gravel was a sequence of two layers of redeposited clay, [15] & [16]. Recorded as inclusions within these deposits were 19th century brick fragments. These layers were encountered at a highest level of 14.33m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.40m. This layer appears to represent 19th century made ground, levelling and raising the ground surface.

Cutting clay layer [15] in the eastern half of the trench was a 20th century brick foundation, [32]. The area of this brick foundation measured 7.80m north-south by 0.90m east-west. The brick foundation was recorded at 14.07m OD and continued east outside the trench limit of excavation.

Sealing brick foundation [32] was a layer of later 20th century made ground, [14]. This layer was consistent throughout the trench, was 0.24m thick and was recorded at 14.56m OD.

The stratigraphic sequence of the trench was completed by modern crush material overlain by tarmac. The tarmac was recorded at 14.76m OD, the modern ground level.

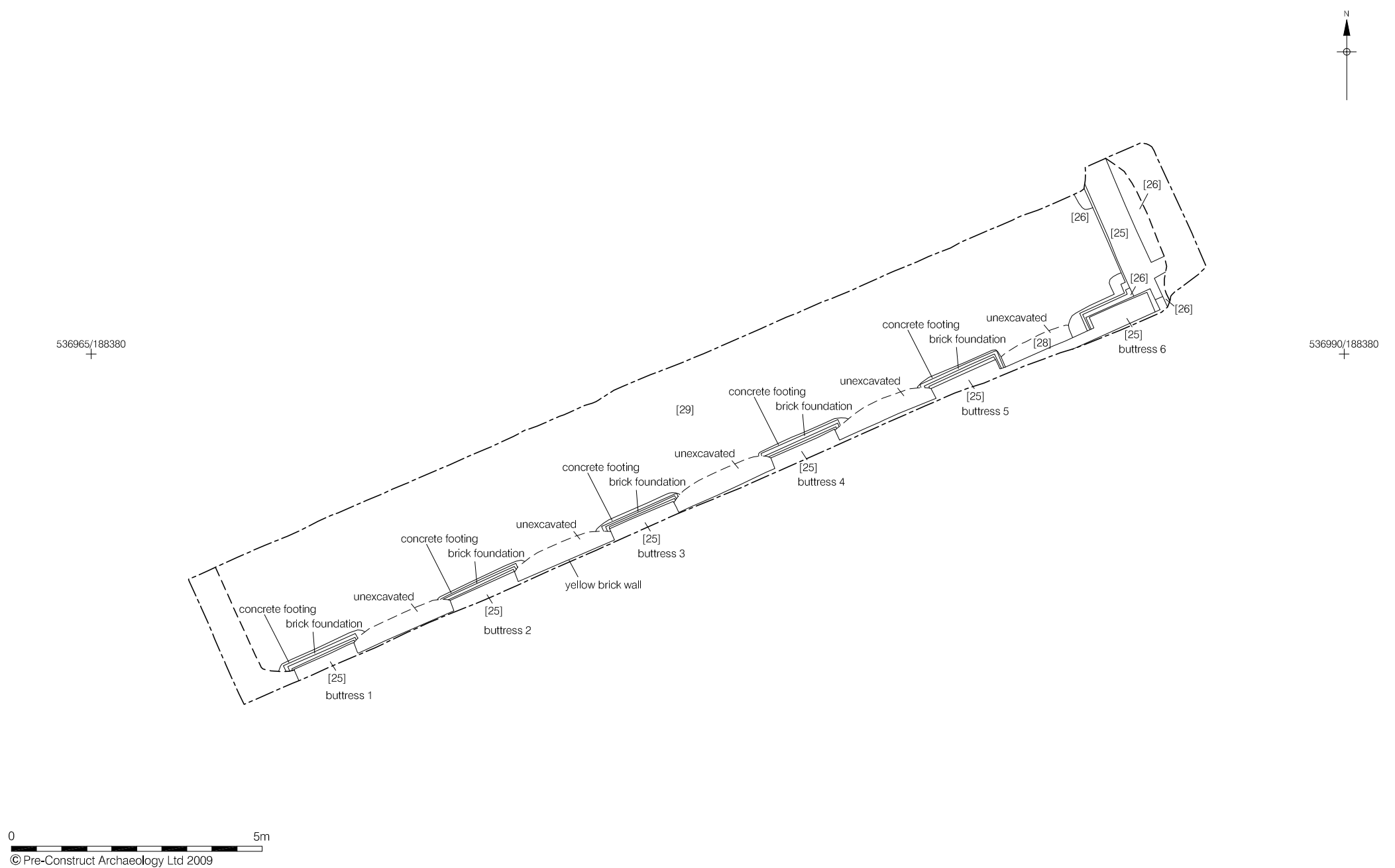
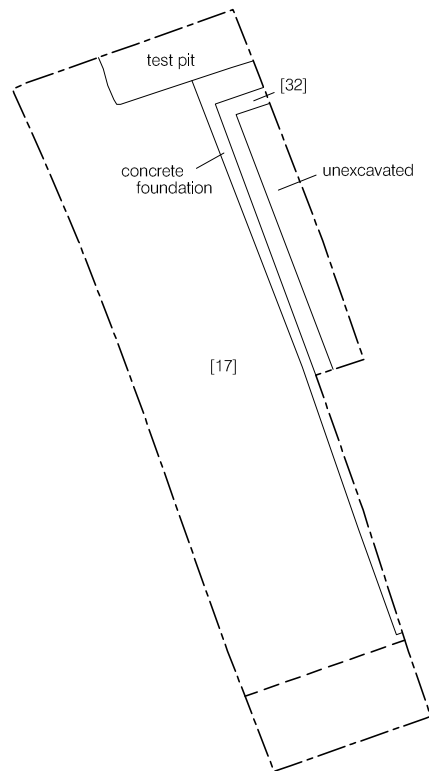


Figure 3
Trench 2
1:100 at A4



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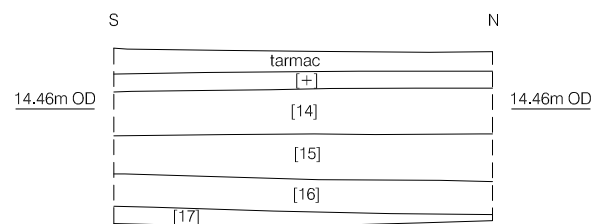


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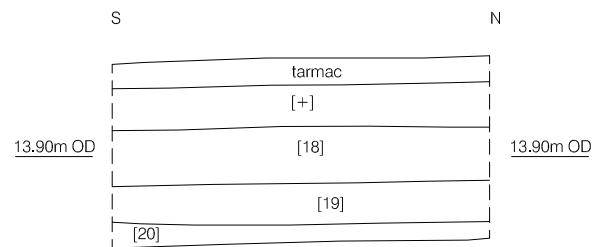


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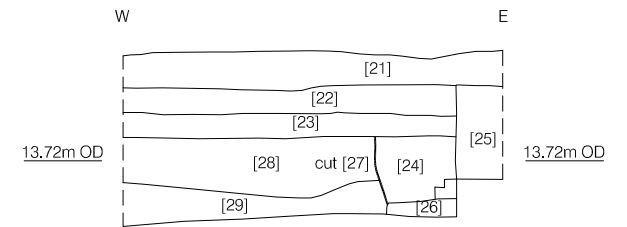
Figure 4
Trench 5
1:100 at A4



Section 4
Trench 5
East Facing



Section 5
Trench 1
East Facing



Section 6
Trench 2
South Facing



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Figure 5
Sections 4 - 6
1:40 at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Natural Hackney gravel was recorded within all five evaluation trenches across the site. This was consistent with the known natural stratigraphy as indicated by the British Geological Survey and with observations made during previous geotechnical investigations and boreholes (Ian Farmer Associates 2009). A deeper area of made ground (3.1m deep in Borehole 2A) was identified during these previous geotechnical investigations in the northern area of Trench 1. However, Trench 1 recorded natural stratigraphy at a level consistent with all other evaluation trenches.
- 8.2 No archaeological deposits or artefacts of any significance were encountered during the evaluation. Recorded within Trenches 1, 2 & 5 were twentieth century brick foundations. These foundations most likely relate to structures associated with the Queens Road School. Opened in 1900, the main school buildings are still extant today. The brick foundations within Trenches 1 & 2 may represent structures illustrated on the 1915 Ordnance Survey Map. However, the brick foundations in Trench 2 appear to be slightly too far northwest from the structures on this map in the central western portion of the site.
- 8.3 The depositional sequence recorded across the site was consistent throughout all five evaluation trenches. The levels of these uniform horizons were also consistent across the site. Nineteenth century made ground deposits were encountered directly overlying the natural gravel. Twentieth century deposits in turn sealed these, culminating with modern concrete and tarmac. The distinct lack of any deposits earlier than the nineteenth century and the absence of any accumulated subsoil imply that the area of the site was truncated and stripped down into the natural deposits. Cartographic evidence illustrates the site to be undeveloped open ground until the late nineteenth century. Accumulated subsoils or 'ploughsoils' should therefore theoretically be present across the site. Their absence further suggests that the site has been stripped and levelled. This activity would have truncated any underlying archaeological deposits which may have been located across the site. This process most likely occurred in the late nineteenth century during the construction of the Queens Road School which opened in 1900.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Bouygues UK Ltd for commissioning the project and David Divers, GLAAS, for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Patrick Cavanagh and Malcolm Gould for assistance on site and Jennifer Simmons for the illustrations. Chris Mayo managed and edited the project.

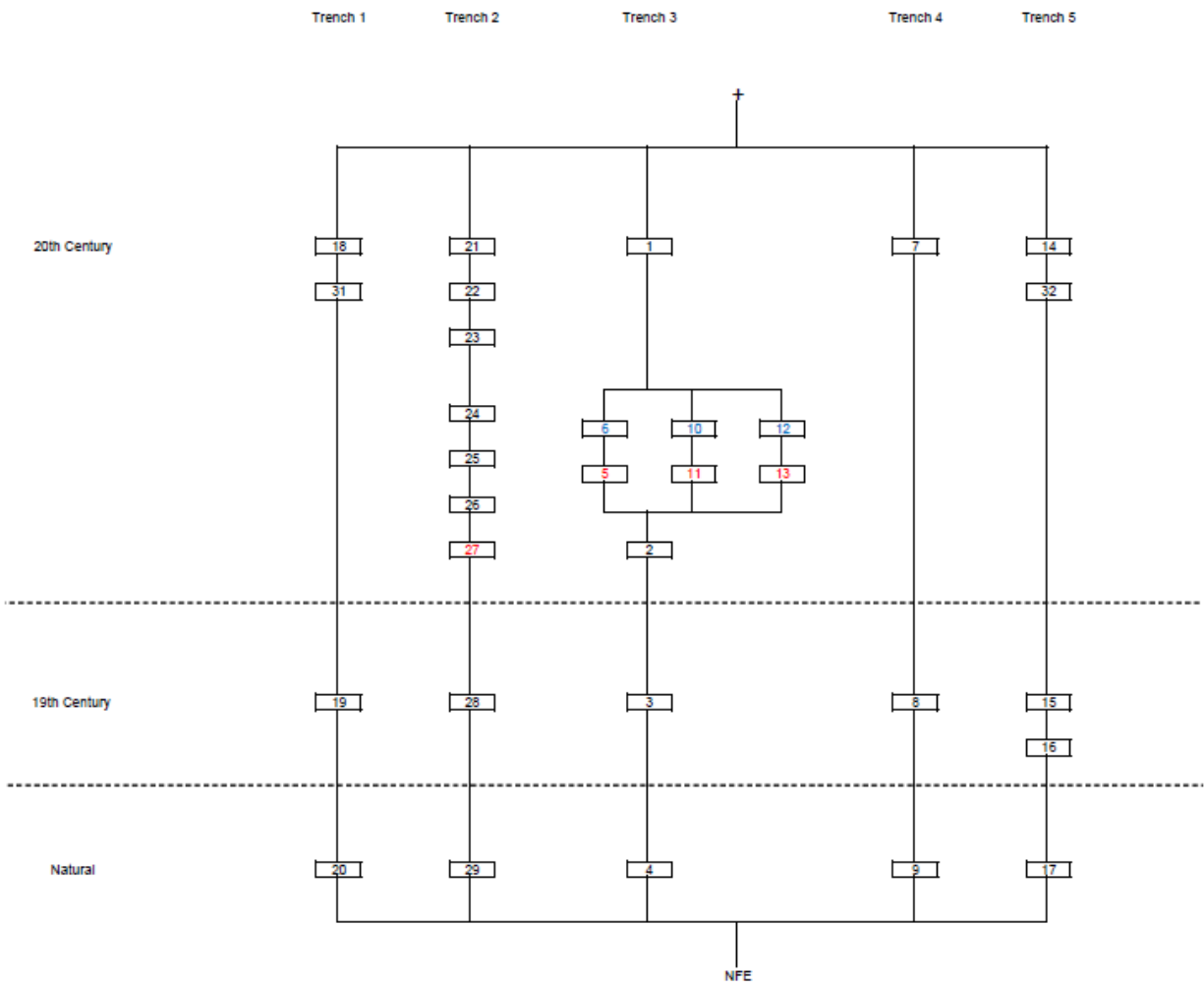
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- Sayer, E. 2008 'An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of 97 Queens Road, Walthamstow, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E17', Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Type	Trench	Comments	Date/Phase
1	Layer	3	Tarmac	20th Century
2	Layer	3	Made Ground	20th Century
3	Layer	3	Made Ground	19th Century
4	Layer	3	Natural Gravel	Natural
5	Cut	3	Modern Service Trench	20th Century
6	Fill	3	Fill of [5]	20th Century
7	Layer	4	Made Ground	20th Century
8	Layer	4	Made Ground	19th Century
9	Layer	4	Natural Gravel	Natural
10	Backfill	3	Fill of [11]	20th Century
11	Cut	3	Modern Service Trench	20th Century
12	Fill	3	Fill of [13]	20th Century
13	Cut	3	Modern Service Trench	20th Century
14	Layer	5	Made Ground	20th Century
15	Layer	5	Made Ground	19th Century
16	Layer	5	Made Ground	19th Century
17	Layer	5	Natural Gravel	Natural
18	Layer	1	Made Ground	20th Century
19	Layer	1	Made Ground	19th Century
20	Layer	1	Natural Gravel	Natural
21	Layer	2	Made Ground	20th Century
22	Layer	2	Made Ground	20th Century
23	Layer	2	Made Ground	20th Century
24	Backfill	2	Backfill of Construction Cut [27] for Brick Foundation [25]	20th Century
25	Masonry	2	Buttressed Brick Foundation	20th Century
26	Layer	2	Concrete	20th Century
27	Cut	2	Construction Cut For Brick Foundation [25]	20th Century
28	Layer	2	Made Ground	19th Century
29	Layer	2	Natural Gravel	Natural
30	Masonry	2	Brick Foundation	20th Century
31	Masonry	1	Brick Foundation	20th Century
32	Masonry	5	Brick Foundation	20th Century

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-65976

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 97 Queens Road, Walthamstow, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E17 8QS
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Evaluation at 97 Queens Road, Walthamstow, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E17 8QS. Five evaluation trenches encountered natural gravel sealed by 19th and 20th century made ground deposits. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered. The site appears to have stripped and levelled in the late 19th century during the construction of Queens Road School which opened in 1900.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2009 End: 09-10-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	QUU09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WALTHAM FOREST WALTHAMSTOW 97 Queens Road, Walthamstow, London Borough of waltham Forest
Postcode	E17 8QS
Study area	7905.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3700 8840 51.5772996582 -0.02267234478330 51 34 38 N 000 01 21 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.52m Max: 13.94m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Divers
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bouygues UK Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 97 Queens Road, Walthamstow, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E17 8QS
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins, N
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Entered on	21 October 2009