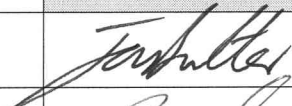



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

FULLWELL AVENUE, BARKINGSIDE
EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Rebecca Lythe		August 2005
Graphics Prepared by:	Victoria Osborn		August 2005
Graphics Checked by:	Jon Butler		August 2005
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		August 2005

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside,
London Borough of Redbridge**

Site Code: FLA 05

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4393 9064

**Written and Researched by Rebecca Lythe
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, August 2005**

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

**Commissioning Client: Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd on behalf of Westbury
Homes (South East).**

**Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7639 9588**

**Email: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com**

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August 2005**

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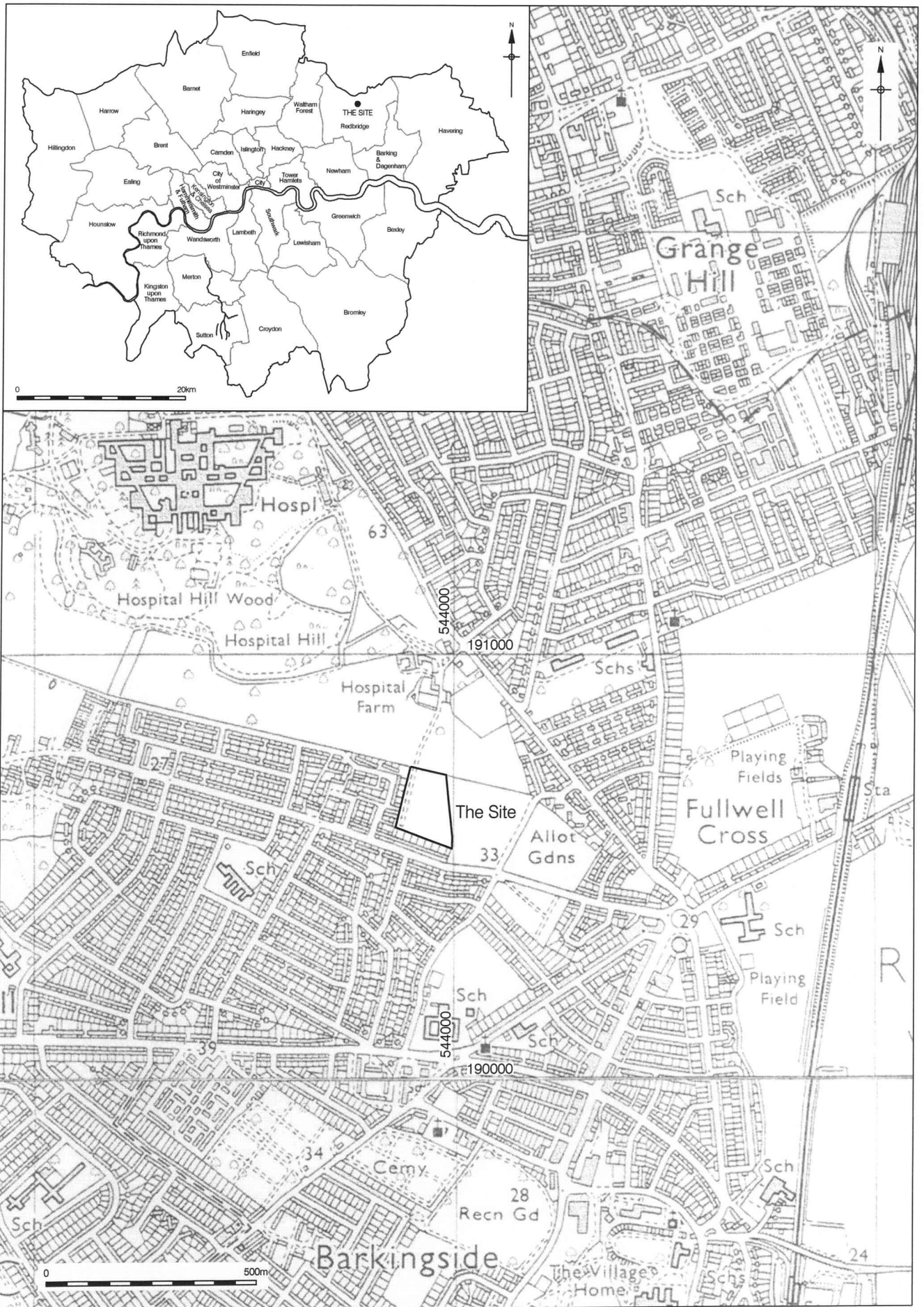
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, London Borough of Redbridge, undertaken for Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd. on behalf of Westbury Homes (South East). The evaluation took place between 8th August and 19th August 2005.
- 1.2 Twelve trenches were arranged across the site. The site was a grass-covered field at the time of excavation.
- 1.3 With the exception of Trench 12, all the trenches contained natural London Clay. Trench 12 contained Boyn Hill gravel sealed by a thin layer of colluvium. Trenches 5 and 6 each contained probable tree-throws of unknown date. Trench 11 contained a probable ditch of unknown date. Trenches 1, 7, 8 and 9 all contained late 19th to early 20th century field drains. Trench 11 contained a large 20th century pit and Trenches 1, 5, 7 and 8 contained 20th century make-up layers and surfaces.
- 1.4 Other than the probable tree throws in Trenches 5 and 6 and the ditch Trench 11, no pre-19th century archaeological remains were encountered.

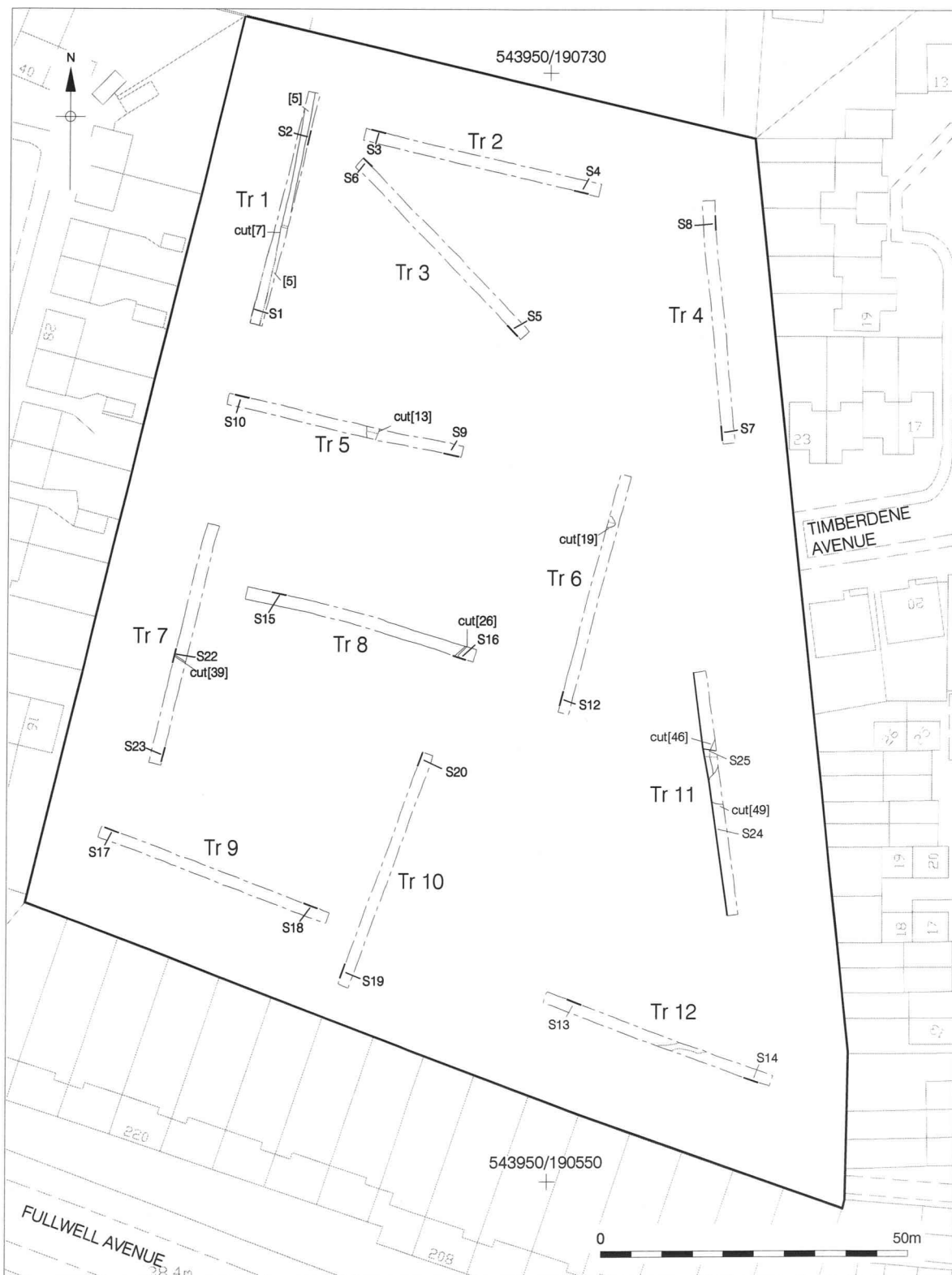
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, London Borough of Redbridge, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site for residential properties. The evaluation was conducted between 8th August and 19th August 2005 and was commissioned by Sarah Hemley and Helen Clough of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd. on behalf of Westbury Homes (South East).
- 2.2 The site was located on land off Fullwell Avenue, London Borough of Redbridge. The site is bounded to the south by Fullwell Avenue, to the west by Ravensbourne Gardens, to the east by Timberdene and Oakhurst Avenues and to the north by open ground.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 4393 9064.
- 2.4 The site was given the code FLA 05 as issued by the London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.5 The project was monitored for the client by David Divers, English Heritage (GLAAS), project managed by Tim Bradley and supervised by the author. The work was commissioned by Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd, the archaeological consultants for the project.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1985.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1000

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.2 In short, government policies provide a framework which:

- Protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protect the settings of these sites
- Protect nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- Has a presumption in favour of in situ preservation
- In appropriate circumstances, requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in situ preservation

3.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.4 The London Borough of Redbridge Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted 2003) includes several clauses in relation to archaeological practice within the Borough. This includes the following:

KR 33 OUTSIDE ARCHAEOLOGY PRIORITY ZONES: OUTSIDE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES, AS SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY BE PRESENT, APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING SIGNIFICANT GROUNDWORK MAY ALSO NEED TO BE SUPPORTED BY AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION. JUSTIFICATION: TO ENSURE THAT SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST ARE NOT DESTROYED THROUGH IGNORANCE OF THEIR EXISTENCE.

KR 34 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND LEGAL AGREEMENTS: IN THOSE AREAS WHERE THE COUNCIL DECIDES THAT PLANNING

PERMISSION MAY BE GRANTED, BUT ALSO WISHES TO SECURE THE PROVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND SUBSEQUENT RECORDING OF REMAINS, APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS WILL BE IMPOSED ON ANY APPROVAL. IN ADDITION TO THIS THE COUNCIL MAY WISH TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH DEVELOPERS IN ORDER TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE ACCESS, FUNDING AND FACILITIES. JUSTIFICATION: TO ENSURE ADEQUATE RECORDING OF REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST.¹

3.5 The site has been identified as having archaeological potential within an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, undertaken in June 2005 by Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site by Westbury Homes (South East). The site is in a topographically similar location to the archaeological site identified at Fairlop Plains, which is located approximately 1.5 km to the east of the site, where prehistoric and Roman activity has been recorded. As the site has remained undisturbed, there is potential for the survival of similar remains².

3.6 The site is not in a designated Area of Archaeological Potential and contains no listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). However, the site does lie c. 500m to the west and c.500m southeast of two Archaeological Priority Areas as defined in the Borough's Unitary Development Plan. The site has been granted planning consent, one condition of which is that a programme of archaeological works is undertaken prior to development. The condition states that:

"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".

3.7 In accordance with this condition a programme of evaluation of 5% of the site by trial trenching was carried out in consultation with the Archaeological Officer for the Local Authority at English Heritage. The work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation.³

¹ Clough, H., 2005. *Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, Desk-Based Assessment*. Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd (unpublished report)

² *ibid*

³ Hemley, S., 2005. *Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, Written Scheme of Investigation*. Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd (unpublished report)

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The underlying geology comprises London Clay across the majority of the site, with a change to the Boyn Hill Gravel in the southeast corner⁴.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 North of the site is a small hill and west of the site is the River Roding and the Roding Valley. The site slopes gradually from a level of 39.51m OD in the northwest to 37.48m OD in the southeast.

⁴ Clough, H., 2005. *Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, Desk-Based Assessment*. Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd (unpublished report)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

The archaeological desk based assessment indicates a low archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic period, very low potential for the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, moderate potential for the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods, very low potential for the Saxon period and low potential for the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods⁵.

5.2 PREHISTORIC

5.2.1 Two Palaeolithic find-spots are situated in the vicinity of the site. Whilst there is no evidence for Mesolithic or Neolithic activity in the area, there is evidence for later prehistoric activity. Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements and cremations were discovered in the area of Fairlop Plains to the south of the site⁶.

5.3 ROMAN

5.3.1 A Roman cemetery was also found on Fairlop Plains, approximately 1.5 km to the southeast of the site. A ditch system, which included at least four large enclosures, was also found to the north of the modern quarry. The adjacent towns of Ilford and Wansted were also Roman settlements, as was Romford (Durolitium)⁷.

5.4 SAXON

5.4.1 The nearest Saxon settlement to the site is Barking, 6km to the south, where an important monastery was located. However, there is little evidence for Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of the site⁸.

5.5 MEDIEVAL

5.5.1 The site lay within the Manor of Claybury, a free tenement of Barking Abbey, and may have been part of Hainault Forest. Alternatively, the site may have been used as agricultural land during the Medieval period⁹.

⁵ Clough, H., 2005. *Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, Desk-Based Assessment*. Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd (unpublished report)

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ *ibid*

⁸ *ibid*

⁹ *ibid*

5.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1 It is likely that the site was open land during the post-medieval period, with the Manor of Claybury on the hill to the north and the ribbon development of Barkingside to the east. Claybury Hall was built to the north of the site in the 1790s, at the top of Tomswood Hill. It became an asylum for the insane in 1893¹⁰.

¹⁰ Clough, H., 2005. *Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, Desk-Based Assessment*. Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd (unpublished report)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the specification¹¹, the trenches were arranged to fully investigate the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains across the site.
- 6.2 Twelve trenches were located in previously agreed locations using a total station theodolite to an accuracy of +/- 0.05m. All trenches were 1.8m wide and 40.00m long.
- 6.3 The trenches were excavated using a 360 mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision, fitted with a ditching bucket. Excavation by machine was undertaken in spits and continued through the topsoil until natural clay or gravels were reached.
- 6.4 Two 2.5m long sample sections or one long section and the base of each trench were hand-cleaned before recording.
- 6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:50 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record of the investigations was also prepared, including both black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film.
- 6.6 Levels on the trenches were taken from a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) established on the site with a value of 37.65m OD. The TBM was traversed in from a benchmark located on the northeast corner of 95 Fullwell Avenue, which had a value of 34.51m OD. The trenches were surveyed in by Total Station Theodolite and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

¹¹ Hemley, S., 2005. *Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside. Written Scheme of Investigation Prepared for Westbury Homes. Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd* (unpublished report).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Twelve trenches were excavated across the site. The land forming the site sloped down from northwest to southeast from a height of 39.51m OD to 37.48m OD. Trenches 1, 5 and 7 contained topsoil overlying 20th century make-up layers and road surfaces, which in turn overlay natural London Clay. Trench 1 and Trench 7 also contained late 19th to early 20th century field drains, sealed by 20th century make-up layers and cut into London Clay. Trenches 8 and 9 also contained late 19th to early 20th century field drains, sealed by topsoil and cut into London Clay. Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 10 contained topsoil overlying natural London Clay. Trenches 5 and 6 contained several probable tree-throw features of unknown date, all sealed by topsoil and cut into natural London Clay. Trench 11 contained a possible ditch and a large 20th century pit, both of which were sealed by topsoil and cut into London Clay. Trench 12 contained topsoil, which sealed colluvial deposits and Boyn Hill Gravel.

7.2 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 measured 40.00m north-south and 1.80m east-west.

7.2.1 Phase 1 – Natural Clay and Gravels

The earliest deposit encountered was [3], natural London Clay. This clay was a firm to compact deposit, mid yellowish brown in colour, at a level of 38.73m OD. The clay covered the entire base of the trench.

7.2.2 Phase 4 – Late 19th to Mid 20th Century

Cut into [3] was truncation [7], a linear cut with sharp, near vertical sides and a flat base, on an approximate NNE-SSW orientation. The dimensions of the cut were 20.00m north-south, 0.90m east-west and 0.30m deep, the top of it being at a level of 38.70m OD. The cut contained primary fill [6], which consisted of compact, mid red-brown clay, 0.20m in depth and secondary fill [5], which consisted of loose, mid brown-grey, sandy silt, 0.10m in depth. Fill [5] contained occasional fragmented glass bottles and very frequent fragments of pottery, all of which appeared to be from identical vessels, their bases having been stamped "county asylum". It can therefore be assumed that the pottery was obtained from Claybury Hospital, situated directly to the northwest of the site. The hospital functioned as a lunatic asylum from 1893 to the mid

20th century¹², so it is reasonable to assume that the feature is of a similar date. The cut was interpreted as the remains of a field drain, the fragments of pottery and glass having functioned as ballast in the base of the feature.

Sealing the field drain was layer [4], a moderately compact, light orange-brown silty clay, observed in west-facing section only. This layer was 19.00 m north-south and 0.35m deep, the top of it being at a level of 38.93m OD. Also sealing the field drain was layer [2], a firm, mid red-brown, sandy silty clay (identical in composition to layer [4]), recorded in the east-facing section only. The dimensions of layer [2] were 40.00m north-south and 0.12m deep, the top of the deposit being at a level of 38.97m OD. It is thought that layers [2] and [4] are the same deposit, both having been interpreted as 20th century make-up layers deposited in order to consolidate or level the ground prior to the deposition of context [1], a friable, dark grey, sandy deposit containing frequent clinker and asphalt fragments. This layer was 40.00m north-south, 0.24m deep and recorded in east-facing section only. The top of the deposit was at a level of 39.18m OD. It was interpreted as a 20th century surface.

7.2.3 This deposit was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.3 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 measured 1.80m north-south and 40.00m east-west.

7.3.1 Phase 1 – Natural Clay and Gravels

The earliest deposit encountered within this trench was [8], natural London Clay. The clay was firm to compact and light yellowish brown in colour, the top being at a level of 38.72m OD. The layer covered the entire base of the trench.

7.3.2 This layer was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.4 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 measured 40.00m northwest-southeast and 1.80m northeast-southwest.

7.4.1 Phase 1 – Natural Clay and Gravels

The earliest deposit encountered within this trench was [9], natural London Clay. The clay was firm to compact and mid brownish yellow in colour, the top being at a level of

¹² Roberts, A., (n.d.). "Index of English and Welsh Lunatic Asylums and Mental Hospitals based on a survey in 1844 and extended to other asylums", *Middlesex University Online Resource*.
http://www.mdx.ac.uk/www/study/4_13_TA.htm#Claybury

38.76m OD. The layer covered the entire base of the trench and was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.5 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 measured 40.00m north-south and 1.80m east-west.

7.5.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravels

The earliest deposit encountered within this trench was [10], natural London Clay. The clay was firm to compact and light yellowish brown in colour, the top being at a level of 38.57m OD and covered the entire trench base.

7.5.2 The layer was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.6 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 measured 1.80m north-south and 40.00m east-west.

7.6.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravels

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 5 was [11], natural London Clay. The clay was a firm to compact deposit, light yellowish brown in colour, This deposit was found throughout the trench at a level of 38.57m OD.

7.6.2 Phase 2- Natural Tree Throws

Truncating [11] was [13], a semi-circular pit with diffuse, irregular edges and an irregular base. The feature was 1.80m north-south, 2.20m east-west and 0.37m deep, the top being at a level of 38.22m OD. The cut contained [12], a firm, dark red-brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles. Due to the irregular shape and diffuse nature of the feature, it is not thought to be anthropic in origin. The bioturbated nature of the base and roughly semi-circular shape of the feature suggests that it may be a tree-throw.

7.6.3 Phase 4- Late 19th to Mid 20th Century

At the western end of the trench, a layer of loose, mid grey, coarse sandy silt with frequent asphalt and red brick fragments, [16], was observed. The deposit was 1.80m north-south, 1.40m east-west, and 0.30m deep, the top of it being at a level of 39.28m OD. The layer was interpreted as being a modern dump layer or leveling layer. Sealing [16] was a layer of compact, dark grey sandy gravel and asphalt [15]. The deposit was 1.80m north-south, 1.35m east-west and 0.18m deep, the top of it being at a level of 40.03m OD. It seems likely that this surface was the same as context [1] in Trench 1.

Overlying this context was [14], a loose, mid grey-brown, coarse sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded flint pebbles and inclusions of asphalt. The dimensions of the context were 1.80m north-south, 0.75m east-west and 0.09m deep, the top of the deposit being at a level of 39.04m OD. The layer was interpreted as being a modern leveling layer.

7.6.4 The layer was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.7 TRENCH 6

Trench 6 was 1.80m north-south and 40.00m east-west.

7.7.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravels

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 6 was [20], natural London Clay. This clay was a firm to compact deposit, light yellowish brown in colour, at a level of 38.74m OD. The layer covered the entire base of the trench.

7.7.2 Phase 2- Natural Tree Throws

Truncating [20] was [19], a sub-circular pit with diffuse, irregular edges and an irregular base. The dimensions of the feature were 1.95m north-south, 1.02m east-west and 0.36m deep, the top of the feature being at a level of 37.55m OD. The cut contained [18], a firm to compact, light yellowish brown clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles. Due to the irregular shape and diffuse nature of the feature, it is not thought to be anthropic in origin. The bioturbated nature of the base and roughly circular shape of the feature suggests that it may be a tree throw.

7.7.3 The feature was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.8 TRENCH 7

The dimensions of Trench 7 were 40.00m north-south and 1.80m east-west.

7.8.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravel

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 7 was [38], natural London Clay. This clay was a firm to compact deposit, light yellowish brown in colour, at a level of 36.75m OD and covered the entire base of the trench.

7.8.2 Phase 4- Late 19th to Mid 20th Century

Truncating [38] was linear cut [39] with sharp, near vertical sides and a flat base, on an approximate east-west orientation. The dimensions of the cut were 1.00m north-south,

1.90m east-west and 0.30m deep, the top of it being at a level of 38.31m OD. It contained fill [40], which consisted of compact, dark grey sandy silt, which sealed the remains of a broken terracotta pipe. The feature was interpreted as being the remains of a field drain. Sealing the field drain was a moderately compact, light grey sandy silty layer [37], observed in the east-facing section only. The deposit was 4.00m north-south and 0.15m deep, the top of it being at a level of 38.48m OD. This layer was probably a modern leveling layer deposited prior to the construction of [35], a compact, mid-brown grey, asphalt surface, observed in the east-facing section only. The dimensions of the deposit were 40.00m north-south and 0.20m deep, the top being at a level of 38.30m OD. It is thought that this surface is the same as context [1] in Trench 1 and [14] in Trench 5.

7.8.3 The layer was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.9 TRENCH 8

Trench 8 was 1.80m north-south and 40.00m east-west.

7.9.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravel

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 8 was [24], natural London Clay. This clay was a firm to compact deposit, light yellowish brown in colour, at a level of 37.42m OD and covered the entire base of the trench.

7.9.2 Phase 4- Late 19th to Mid 20th Century

Truncating [24] was linear cut [26], which had sharp, near vertical sides and a flat base, with a northeast-southwest orientation. The dimensions of the cut were 12.00m north-south, 1.00m east-west and 0.30m deep, the top of it being at a level of 38.24m OD. It contained fill [25], which consisted of compact, mid red-brown silty clay, which sealed the remains of a broken terracotta pipe. The feature was interpreted as being the remains of a field drain.

7.9.3 The feature was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.10 TRENCH 9

Trench 9 was 1.80m north-south and 40.00m east-west.

7.10.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravel

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 9 was [28], natural London Clay. This clay was a firm to compact deposit, light yellowish brown in colour, at a level of 38.87m OD and covered the entire base of the trench.

7.10.2 Phase 4- Late 19th to Mid 20th Century

Truncating [28] was linear cut [30], which had sharp, near vertical sides and a flat base and an approximate north-south orientation. The dimensions of the cut were 1.75m north-south, 0.45m east-west and 0.50m deep, the top of it being at a level of 38.80m OD. It contained fill [29], which consisted of compact, dark grey sandy clay, which sealed the remains of a broken terracotta pipe. The feature was interpreted as being the remains of a field drain.

7.10.3 The feature was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.11 TRENCH 10

Trench 10 was 40.00m north-south and 1.80m east-west.

7.11.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravel

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 10 was [33], natural London Clay. This clay was a firm to compact deposit, light yellowish brown in colour, at a level of 38.50m OD and covered the entire base of the trench. It was sealed by [32], a slightly darker mid to light red brown clay, also firm to compact in nature. This layer was also interpreted as being natural London Clay, as the deposit varied slightly in colouration across the site.

7.11.2 The layer was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.12 TRENCH 11

Trench 11 was 40m-north-south and 1.80m east-west.

7.12.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravels

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 11 was [50], natural London Clay. This clay was a firm to compact deposit, mid red brown in colour, at a level of 37.34m OD and covered the entire base of the trench.

7.12.2 Phase 3- Cut Features (date unknown)

Truncating layer [50] was linear feature [46], which had sharp, steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The orientation of the feature was approximately north-south. Its

dimensions were 4.1m north-south, 1.05m –east-west and 0.70m deep. It contained fill [45], a compact light to mid grey silty clay with frequent manganese flecking. The feature ran into the eastern limit of excavation and was truncated to the south by modern pit [49]. The linear feature was interpreted as a probable ditch of unknown date. It is possible that it may have functioned as a field boundary. A number of field boundaries are shown within the site on the 1864 first edition Ordnance Survey Map in the vicinity of this feature.¹³

7.12.3 Phase 4- Late 19th to Mid 20th Century

Truncating [46] was [49], a large pit-like feature with gently sloping, concave sides and a concave base, the eastern and western edges of which continued beyond the area of excavation. The dimensions of the feature were 6.10m north-south, 1.80m east-west and 1.25m deep, the top of the cut being at a level of 37.32m OD. It contained fill [48], a firm, mid grey-brown, sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles. Within [48] were occasional fragments of red brick and broken terracotta pipe, identical to those used in the late 19th to early 20th century field drains observed in Trenches 1, 7, 8 and 9. The feature was therefore interpreted as modern.

7.12.4 The pit was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

7.13 TRENCH 12

The dimensions of Trench 12 were 1.80m north-south and 40.00m east-west.

7.13.1 Phase 1- Natural Clay and Gravels

The earliest deposit within Trench 12 was [23], a compact to indurated, mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay layer with very frequent sub-angular to rounded flint pebbles. The dimensions of the layer were 1.80m north-south, 14.50m east-west and of unknown depth. The top of the deposit was at a level of 37.56m OD. It was interpreted as being part of the Boyn Hill Gravel sequence. Sealing [23] was [22], an indurated, mid yellowish-grey, sandy clayey deposit with frequent sub-angular to rounded flint pebbles. The dimensions of the layer were 1.80m north-south and 6.00m east-west, the top of it being at a level of 37.65m OD. A hand-dug test slot indicated that the deposit was approximately 0.20m deep at the eastern edge, sloping towards the northwest. A machine-excavated slot, dug to a depth of 0.40m at the western end failed to find the base of the feature. The layer was interpreted as being part of the Boyn Hill Gravel sequence.

¹³ Clough, H., 2005. *Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, Desk-Based Assessment*. Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd (unpublished report) – Figure 3

Sealing [22] was layer [21], a deposit of firm to compact mid yellowish-greyish-brown silty clay with frequent lenses of clast-supported sandy clay. The dimensions of the deposit were 1.80m north-south and 19.50m east-west, the top being at a level of 38.11m OD. A hand-excavated slot showed the deposit to be 0.10m deep in the southeast, sloping to a depth of 0.35m in the northwest. The layer was interpreted as being a colluvial deposit.

7.13.2 The layer was sealed by modern topsoil and turf.

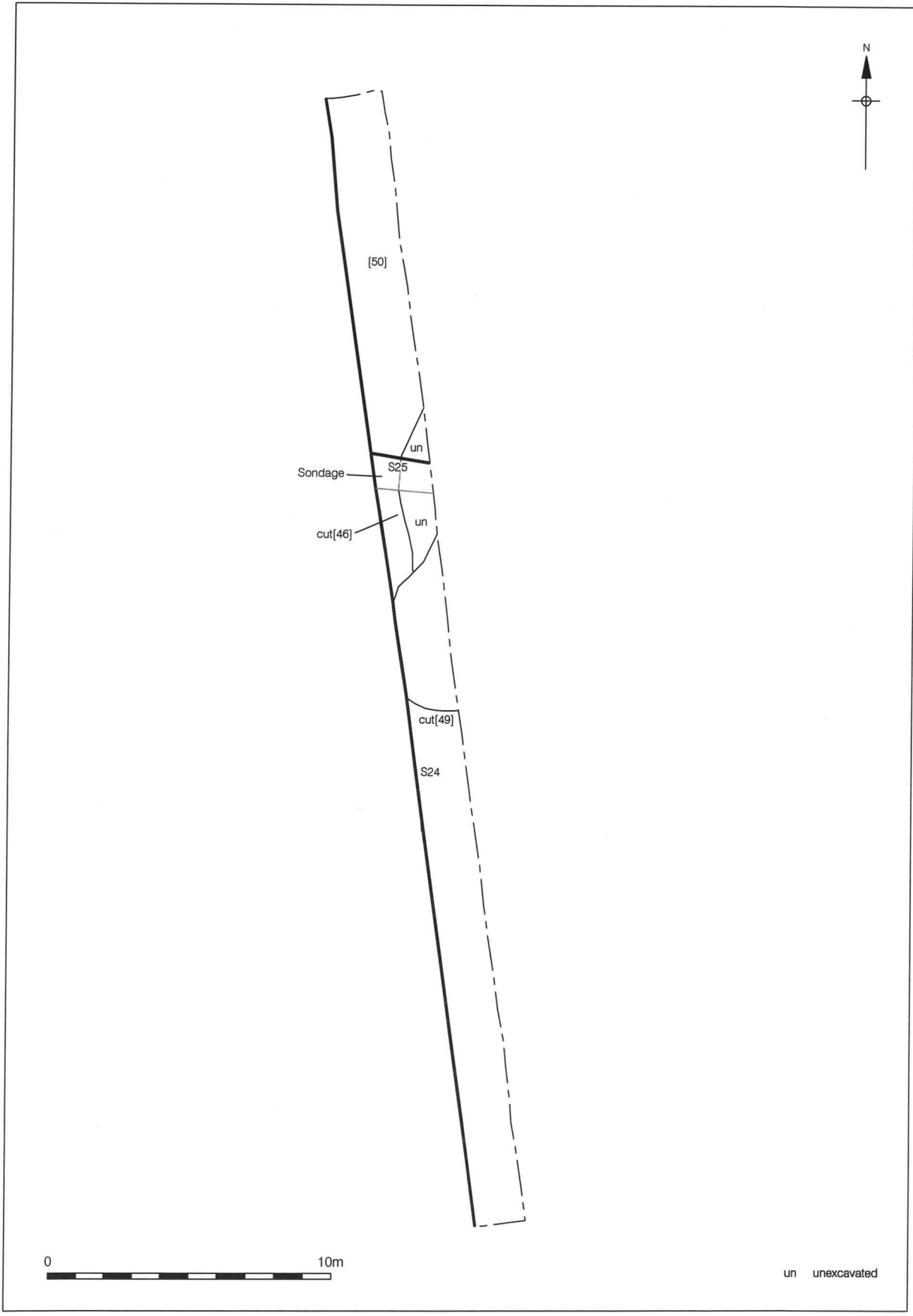


Figure 3
Trench 11
1:200

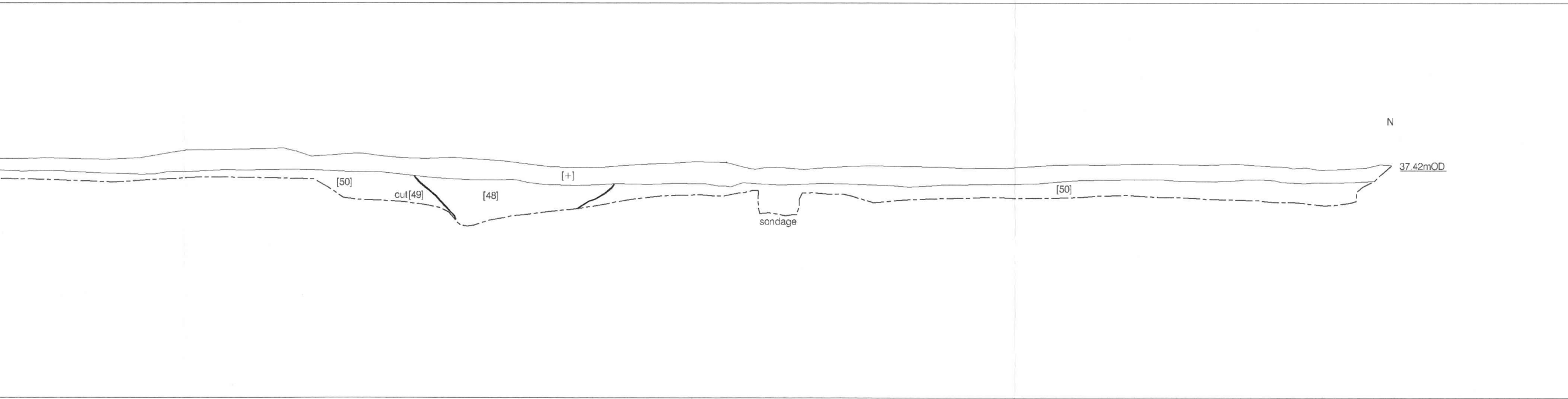
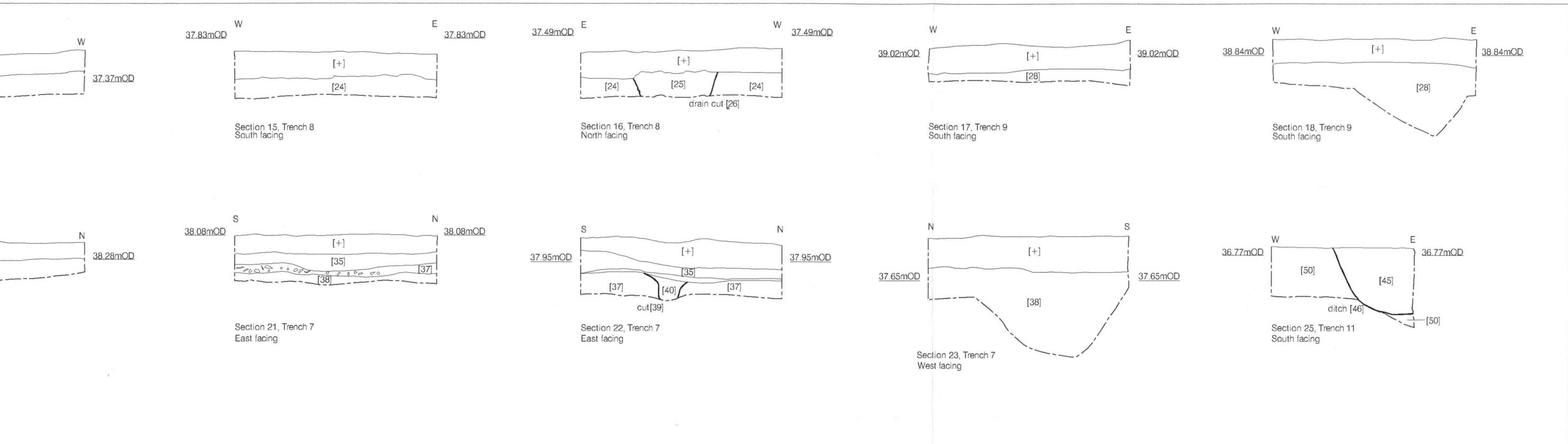
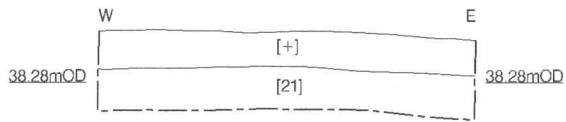
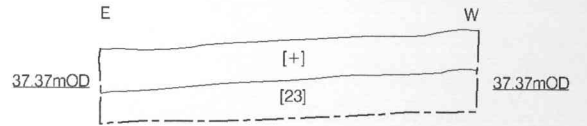


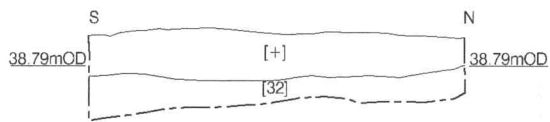
Figure 4
 Top: Sections 1 - 12 at 1:50
 Bottom: Section 24 at 1:100



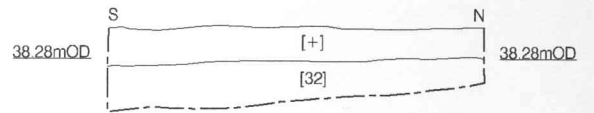
Section 13, Trench 12
South facing



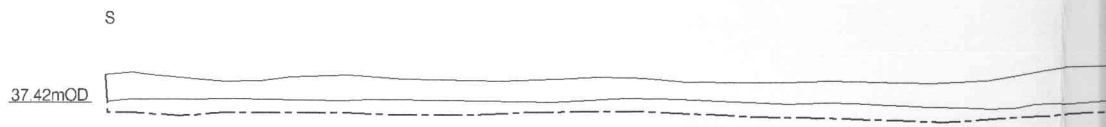
Section 14, Trench 12
North facing



Section 19, Trench 10
East facing



Section 20, Trench 10
East facing



Section 24, Trench 11
East facing



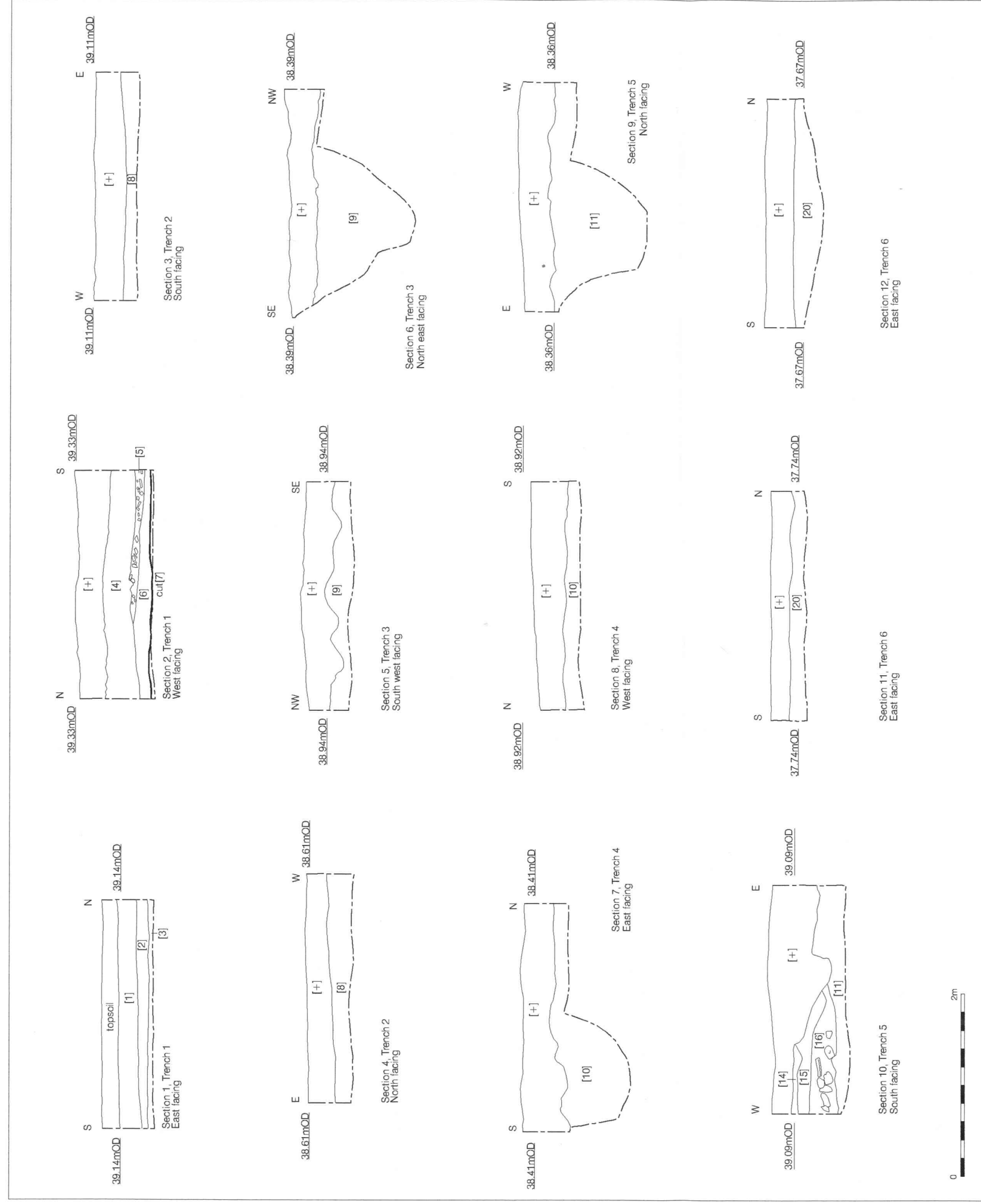


Figure 5
 Sections 13 - 23 & section 25
 1:50

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 One of the principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation as defined by the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity of any period. No archaeological features, other than the possible field boundary in Trench 11, predated the 19th century. The features in Trenches 5 and 6 were thought to have formed through natural processes.
- 8.2 The earliest datable evidence of human activity at the site dates to the late 19th to early 20th century, and consists of 1 pit, 4 field drains and a possible road surface.
- 8.3 The evaluation has confirmed that there are no significant archaeological deposits and features predating the 19th century on the site. Natural London Clay was found in Trenches 1 to 11. Trench 12 revealed natural Boyn Hill Gravel.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Sarah Hemley and Helen Clough of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Westbury Homes (South East).

- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Victoria Osborne for the illustrations and Tim Bradley for his project management and editing. Thanks also to Neil Hawkins, Zoë Cameron and Shane Maher for all of their hard work and assistance with the fieldwork, Fiona Keith-Lucas for the surveying and Lisa Lonsdale and Mary-Ellen Crothers for technical support.

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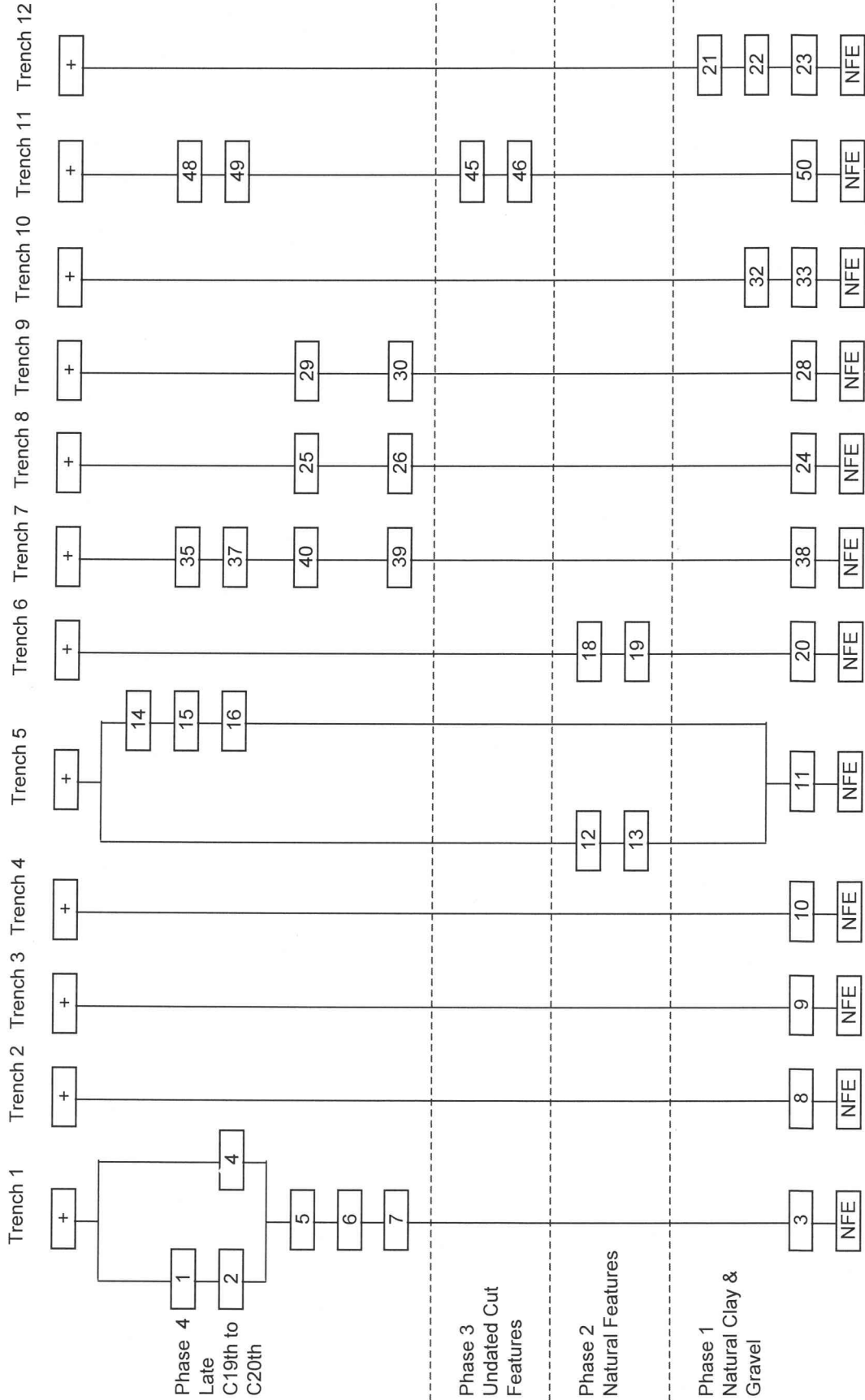
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- Hemley, S., 2005. *Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside. Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for Westbury Homes*. Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd (unpublished report).
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http://www.mdx.ac.uk/www/study/4_13_TA.htm#Claybury

Appendix 1- Context Index

Context	Plan No.	Section No.	Sample No.	Photo	Phase	Trench No.	Type	Description
1	*	1	*	Y	4	1	Layer	Asphalt surface
2	*	1	*	Y	4	1	Layer	Levelling layer
3	1	1,2	*	Y	1	1	Layer	London Clay
4	1	2	*	Y	4	1	Layer	Levelling layer
5	1	2	*	Y	4	1	Fill	Secondary fill of [7]
6	1	2	*	Y	4	1	Fill	Primary fill of [7]
7	1	2	*	Y	4	1	Cut	Field drain
8	2	3,4	*	Y	1	2	Layer	London Clay
9	3	5,6	*	Y	1	3	Layer	London Clay
10	4	7,8	*	Y	1	4	Layer	London Clay
11	5	9,10	*	Y	1	5	Layer	London Clay
12	5	*	*	Y	2	5	Fill	Fill of [13]
13	5	*	*	Y	2	5	Cut	Probable tree-throw
14	5	10	*	Y	4	5	Layer	Levelling layer
15	5	10	*	Y	4	5	Layer	Asphalt Surface
16	5	10	*	Y	4	5	Layer	Levelling layer
17	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
18	6	*	*	Y	2	6	Fill	Fill of [19]
19	6	*	*	Y	2	6	Cut	Probable tree-throw
20	6	11,12	*	Y	1	6	Layer	London Clay
21	12	13	*	Y	1	12	Layer	Colluvium
22	12	*	*	Y	1	12	Layer	Boyn Hill Gravel
23	12	14	*	Y	1	12	Layer	Boyn Hill Gravel
24	8	15,16	*	Y	1	8	Layer	London Clay
25	8	16	*	Y	4	8	Fill	Fill of [26]
26	8	16	*	Y	4	8	Cut	Field drain
27	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
28	9	16,17	*	Y	1	9	Layer	London Clay
29	9	*	*	Y	4	9	Fill	Fill of [30]
30	9	*	*	Y	4	9	Cut	Field drain
31	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
32	10	19,20	*	Y	1	10	Layer	London Clay

Context	Plan No.	Section No.	Sample No.	Photo	Phase	Trench No.	Type	Description
33	10	19	*	Y	1	10	Layer	London Clay
34	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
35	7	21	*	Y	4	7	Layer	Asphalt surface
36	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
37	7	21	*	Y	4	7	Layer	Levelling layer
38	7	21	*	Y	1	7	Layer	London Clay
39	7	22	*	Y	4	7	Cut	Field drain
40	7	22	*	Y	4	7	Fill	Fill of [39]
41	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
42	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
43	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
44	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
45	11	25	*	Y	3	11	Fill	Fill of [46]
46	11	25	*	Y	3	11	Cut	Ditch
47	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
48	11	24	*	Y	4	11	Fill	Fill of [49]
49	11	24	*	Y	4	11	Cut	Pit
50	11	24, 25	*	Y	1	11	Layer	London Clay

Appendix 2- Site Matrix



Appendix 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

[List of Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Log out](#)

1.1.1 Printable version

1.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-9880

Project details

Project name	Fullwell Avenue Barkingside
Short description of the project	Evaluation to establish the presence or absence of archaeology prior to the development of the site for residential housing.
Project dates	Start: 08-08-2005 End: 19-08-2005
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON REDBRIDGE ILFORD Fullwell Avenue Barkingside
Postcode	IG6 2XX
Study area	1.60 Hectares
National grid reference	TQ 4393 9064 Point

Height OD Min: 37.48m Max: 39.51m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd

Project design originator Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Ltd

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Rebecca Lythe

Sponsor or funding body Westbury Homes (South East)

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Fullwell Avenue, Barkingside, London Borough of Redbridge

Author(s)/Editor(s) Lythe, R.

Date 2005

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Brockley, London.

Description Unpublished evaluation report

Entered by
Entered on

Rebecca Lythe (rlythe@pre-construct.com)
24 August 2005

2 OASIS:

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