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**An Archaeological Evaluation at Beaumont Road Estate, Leyton, London  
Borough of Waltham Forest, E10, Phases III & IV.**

**Site Code: BEU 04**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3785 8770**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

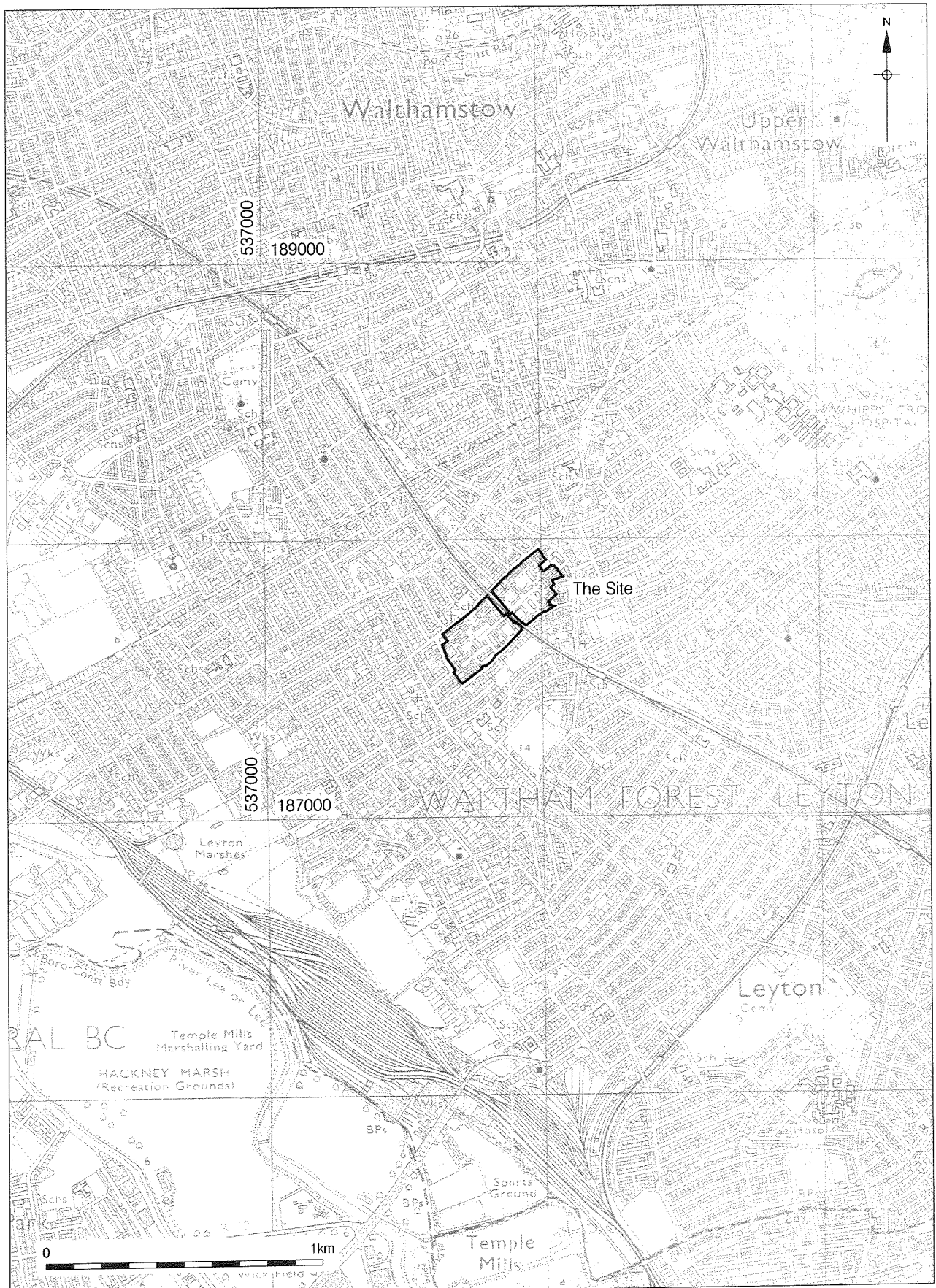
- 1.1 This report details the results of an evaluation undertaken in advance of the Phases III & IV regeneration by John Laing Partnership Ltd of Beaumont Road Estate, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest. The site is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 3785 8770. Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook the field evaluation between 25<sup>th</sup> July and 4<sup>th</sup> August 2005.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of 10 trenches located within the footprints of the proposed new housing blocks. With the exception of Trenches 19 and 20, the excavation areas measured c. 5.00m x 1.80m. The proposed size of Trench 19 was originally 10.00m x 1.80m but was reduced to 2.50m x 1.50m in order to avoid impeding access to and from the car park in which the trench was located. Trench 20 could not be excavated as it was situated in a courtyard, the entrance to which was too small for a mini-digger.
- 1.3 All the excavated trenches were excavated in spits until natural terrace deposits were encountered. These consisted of gravelly sandy clayey silt. Levels suggested a general slope in topography from the southwest to the northeast. In the northeast of site, in Trench 21, an east-west orientated palaeochannel was observed. Trench 22, also in the northeast of site, was found to contain a row of 4 post-medieval postholes orientated north-south. None of the trenches showed any evidence of Roman activity and none of the trenches contained any archaeological features pre-dating the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Ground level deposits across the site date to the mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> century and are contemporary with the development and maintenance of the Beaumont Road Estate.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 25<sup>th</sup> July and 4<sup>th</sup> August 2005. The site address is Beaumont Road Estate, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E10.
- 2.2 The commissioning client was John Laing Partnership Ltd. The field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Rebecca Lythe and the project management of Peter Moore.
- 2.3 The site is defined to the north by Capworth Street, to the west by Clyde Place, to the south by Skeltons Lane and to the east by housing and commercial properties on the High Street. The estate currently consists of blocks of flats, communal spaces, gardens, lock ups and play areas. Previous archaeological evaluation work on the Phases I & II parts of the site (see Fig. 2) located a Roman road in the northwest of the site<sup>1</sup>, and prehistoric and Roman features have also been found to the northeast and southwest of the estate.
- 2.4 Temporary benchmarks were transferred from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located to the south of the railway line on Skeltons Lane (14.81m OD).
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the Museum of London's London Archaeological Archive Research Centre under the site code BEU04.

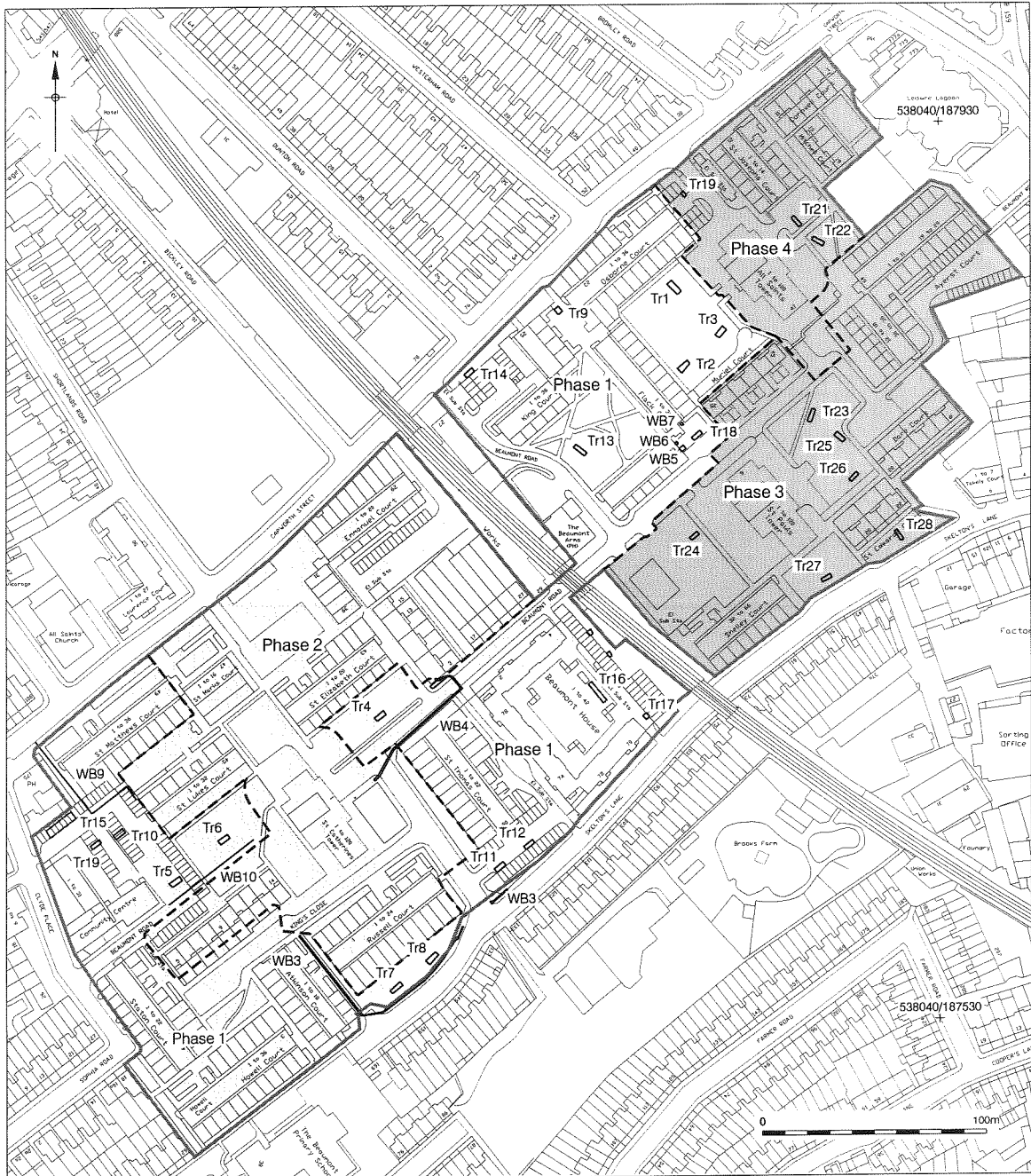
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<sup>1</sup> Taylor, Joanna (2004a); Taylor, Joanna (2004b)



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1992.

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000



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- Phases 1-2 Excavated in 2004
- Phases 3-4 Excavated in 2005

Figure 2  
Trench Locations  
1:3000

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 In May 2004 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd compiled a Written Scheme of Investigation for the Archaeological Evaluation of the Beaumont Road Estate, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E10, in advance of the Phase 1 refurbishment, new build and landscaping works associated the estate regeneration.
- 3.2 The estate does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Waltham Forest Unitary Development Plan but the northeastern boundary abuts the Priority Area for Leyton Green & Knotts Green. In addition, a number of archaeological excavations undertaken in the area since the UDP boundaries were defined demonstrate a wider prehistoric and Roman presence in the area then previously known.
- 3.3 London Borough of Waltham Forest Archaeology Policy:

#### **Archaeological Heritage**

**BHE 16 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 0.4 OF AN ACRE OR MORE IS PROPOSED WITHIN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONE (AS SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP), OR FOR ANY SITE IDENTIFIED BY A RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE WILL BE CONSIDERED. WHERE APPROPRIATE 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, IF NECESSARY FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AND DISPLAY. SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OR POTENTIAL NOT REQUIRING PERMANENT PRESERVATION SHALL HAVE PROVISION MADE FOR AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND EXCAVATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY A RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATION BEFORE AND DURING THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT. SUCH PROVISION SHALL INCLUDE THE SUBSEQUENT ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND IN APPROPRIATE**



## CASES, PRESENTATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AND FINDS.

- Para. 8.105** 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.
- Para. 8.106** 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 Lea Valley, the valleys of the Ching and Fillebrooke rivers and areas around former Saxon and Medieval settlements such as Chingford, Walthamstow, Leyton, Highams Park and Leytonstone. There are also a number of less extensive APZs. For proposed developments involving a site of 0.4 acres or more within the APZs, the Council will liaise with the **Greater London Archaeological 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.
- Para. 8.107** The Council considers that wherever possible 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 archaeological 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.
- Para. 8.108** The Council will promote co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisation in accordance with the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice which it endorses.
- 3.3 The regeneration of the estate consists of the refurbishment of the blocks of flats, the building of new houses and flats, and the creation of new gardens and communal spaces. The construction of new house footings, deep contamination remediation (the removal of circa 1.00m of contaminated soil) and service trenching dug to 1.00m or more, will disturb or destroy any potential archaeological remains.

3.4 The archaeological evaluation sought to address the following Research Questions, as identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation<sup>2</sup>:

- What is the nature and extent of the survival of the natural topography?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity?
- What evidence is there for Prehistoric settlement and exploitation of the area, and how does the pattern change over time?
- Is there evidence for a Roman road crossing this area?
- Is there evidence for Roman settlement, agriculture or cemeteries associated with the road?
- What evidence is there for the nature of any Roman settlement and other activities within the vicinity?
- What evidence is there for trade networks within the Roman period?
- What evidence is there for medieval activities in the area?
- What evidence is there for other post-medieval activities in the area?

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<sup>2</sup>Moore, P., 2004

## 4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 Geological survey maps suggest that the geological sequence for the area comprises of Taplow River Terrace Gravel overlying the Lambeth Clay Group<sup>3</sup>.
- 4.2 Gravelly sandy clayey silt was encountered in all of the evaluation trenches at depths ranging between 15.53m OD in the northeast, to 14.24m OD in the southwest.
- 4.3 Despite extensive ground raising in the area the gradient of the natural topography continues to be reflected by the current land surface. The site is situated on a gentle slope ranging from 16.37m OD in the northeast to 14.96m OD in the southwest.

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<sup>3</sup> Taylor, James (2003)

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 PREHISTORIC

5.1.1 Evidence for extensive prehistoric activity in the Leyton area has been found on a number of the excavations that have taken place close to the site. A Late Bronze Age settlement was excavated to the southwest at Oliver Close Estate and excavations to the northeast at Leyton High Road found early Iron Age pits, postholes and stakeholes<sup>4</sup>.

### 5.2 ROMAN

5.2.1 Controlled excavations in Leyton over the past 20 years have added greatly to our knowledge of Roman occupation and land use in the area. Excavations at Oliver Close Estate to the southwest of the site found evidence for late Roman activity and Roman ditches were excavated at Church Road, Leyton<sup>5</sup>. Excavations at Livingstone College Tower revealed Roman deposits and cut features including northeast southwest orientated ditches<sup>6</sup>, whilst cremations, inhumations and a rectangular double banked enclosure, of possible Roman date, are known to have been located south of the site at Ruckholts.

5.2.2 Evidence for Roman activity has been found during excavations in the vicinity of Knotts Green and High Road Leyton and antiquarians recorded the discovery of Roman masonry structures during landscaping works at Grange Park Estate in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

5.2.3 It has been noted in the past that the Roman finds spots in the Leyton area form a discreet line on a northeast southwest axis, with excavations away from this axis producing no evidence for Roman activity. As a result it has been postulated that this line represents the line of a Roman road, most likely the southern continuation of the Dunmow to London road, crossing the river at Temple Mills. A mixture of forest exploitation, farming, small ribbon settlements and cemetery activity could represent roman activity along this road<sup>7</sup>. In the first phase of the evaluation at Beaumont Road Estate, a metalled surface was exposed in the northwest of the site, with a north-

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<sup>4</sup> Moore, P. (2004)

<sup>5</sup> *ibid*

<sup>6</sup> Moore, P & Sable, K. (forthcoming)

<sup>7</sup> *ibid*

south ditch situated on each side. The style of construction together with the location strongly suggests that this feature was part of the Roman road<sup>8</sup>.

### **5.3 MEDIEVAL**

5.3.1 The Road system that exists in the area today was established in the medieval period. High Road Leyton, Knots Green Road, Lea Bridge Road and Hoe Street link the medieval settlements around Church Road, Leyton and Walthamstow Village<sup>9</sup>.

5.3.2 Medieval agricultural activity has been excavated at Leyton Baths and 789 High Road Leyton and medieval ditches have been excavated at Church Road. Furthermore, medieval and Tudor occupation levels were found at Livingstone College Tower<sup>10</sup>.

### **5.4 POST-MEDIEVAL**

5.4.1 The roads established in Leyton during the medieval period became a focus of ribbon settlements during the post-medieval period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Farming was commonplace in the area and utilised the areas of land that were not used for occupation. Post-medieval houses and cultural material have been recorded at a number of excavations in the area including those at Leyton Baths, 789 High Road Leyton and Church Road<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Taylor, Joanna (2004a); Taylor, Joanna (2004b)

<sup>9</sup> Moore, P. (2004)

<sup>10</sup> *ibid*

<sup>11</sup> *ibid*

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation initially consisted of ten trenches located in areas where the new housing blocks are proposed, numbered 19 to 28. Only nine of the ten trenches were excavated as Trench 20 was situated in a courtyard area, the access to which was too restricted to enable the mini-digger to enter the site.
- 6.2 Trench 19 measured 2.50m N/S x 1.50m E/W x 1.20m depth  
Trench 21 measured 5.00m N/S x 1.80m E/W x 1.20m depth  
Trench 22 measured 5.50m NW/SE x 1.80m SW/NE x 1.00m depth  
Trench 23 measured 5.70m NE/SW x 1.80m SE/NW x 1.25m depth  
Trench 24 measured 1.80m N/S x 5.00m E/W x 0.80m depth  
Trench 25 measured 4.80m N/S x 1.90m E/W x 2.00m depth  
Trench 26 measured 1.80m N/S x 4.80m E/W x 1.60m depth  
Trench 27 measured 1.90m N/S x 4.90m E/W x 1.20m depth  
Trench 28 measured 5.30m N/S x 1.60m E/W x 1.50m depth
- 6.3 The positions of all services were checked before locating the trenches on the ground and trenches were CAT scanned before work commenced. When necessary the extent, axis and location of the trenches were changed to avoid live services.
- 6.4 Ground level surfaces (concrete, tarmac and grass) were broken out by a mechanical excavator supplied by the main contractor. All breaking out and subsequent mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision.
- 6.5 Modern fill and rubble was excavated using a ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Further mechanical excavation continued through undifferentiated deposits in spits of no greater than 200mm until either significant archaeological, or natural, deposits were encountered. Trench faces were stepped when depths exceeded 1.20m or sections were deemed insecure.
- 6.6 Following fill clearance, all faces of the trench that required examination were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 6.7 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets.

6.8 The site was given the code BEU04.

6.9 All trenches were fenced off with heras fencing panels in order to protect any archaeology and the public. Trenches were also recorded and backfilled on the same day.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 TRENCH 19**

- 7.1.1 Trench 19 was aligned north-south, measured 2.50m x 1.20m and was excavated to a depth of 1.20m.
- 7.1.2 The earliest phase recorded in this trench was [180], a natural gravely sandy silt, light yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a depth of 15.53m OD and extended across the entire base of the trench.
- 7.1.3 Sealing this natural deposit was modern made ground and topsoil. This formed the top of the trench and was at a level of 16.31m OD.

### **7.2 TRENCH 21**

- 7.2.1 Trench 21 was aligned north-south, measured 5.00m x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 1.20m.
- 7.2.2 The earliest phase in this trench was [179], a natural gravely sandy silt, light yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a depth of 15.06m OD and extended throughout the entire base of the trench.
- 7.2.3 Truncating this deposit was channel cut [182]. The dimensions of the cut were 3.49m north-south, 1.80m east-west and 0.52m deep, the top of being at a level of 15.06m OD. This channel contained a primary fill of fluvial gravel, [178], encountered at a depth of 14.66m OD. The dimensions of the deposit were 0.97m north-south, 1.80m east-west and 0.12m deep. A secondary fill of alluvial sandy clay, [177], was encountered at a depth of 15.07m OD. The dimensions of the deposit were 3.49m north-south, 1.80m east-west and 0.40m deep. The channel cut was recorded in section 106 (see figure 4).
- 7.2.4 Sealing these natural deposits was modern made ground and tarmac. These deposits formed the top of the trench at 15.65m OD

### **7.3 TRENCH 22**

- 7.3.1 Trench 22 was aligned northwest southeast, measured 5.50m x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m.
- 7.3.2 The earliest phase in this trench was a natural gravely sandy silt [166], mid yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a depth of 14.99m OD and extended throughout the entire base of the trench.



7.3.3 Truncating this layer was an alignment of postholes, orientated north-south. The postholes are thought to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They were numbered [169], [171], [173] and [175] from north to south and were approximately 0.50m to 0.40m in diameter. The postholes were cut from a level of 14.99m OD. Cut [169] was the only one of the features to contain the remains of a post-pipe. The post-pipe, context [167], was 0.23m in diameter and 0.34m deep, the top being at a level of 14.88m OD. Primary backfill [168] was packed around the post-pipe. This deposit was a light grey-brown, sandy clay, 0.37m thick, the top of which was at a level of 14.87m OD. It was sealed by a 0.10m thick fill, [176], which appeared to have accumulated via natural silting. Postholes [171], [173] and [175] contained respective fills [170], [172] and [174]. These fills consisted of friable, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. Occasional fragments of late 19<sup>th</sup> century to modern CBM, glass and pottery were found within fill [172].

7.3.4 The postholes were sealed by modern made ground and topsoil. The top of the trench was at a level of 16.84m OD.

#### **7.4 TRENCH 23**

7.4.1 Trench 23 was aligned northeast southwest and measured 5.70m x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 1.25m.

7.4.2 The earliest phase in this trench was [161], a natural gravelly sandy silt, mid yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a level of 14.37m OD and extended throughout the entire base of the trench.

7.4.3 [161] was sealed by modern made ground and topsoil. The top of the trench was at a level of 15.75m OD.

#### **7.5 TRENCH 24**

7.5.1 Trench 24 was aligned east-west, measured 1.80m x 5.00m and was excavated to a depth of 0.80m.

7.5.2 The earliest phase in trench 24 was [162], a natural gravelly sandy silt, light yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a level of 14.56m OD and extended throughout the entire base of the trench.

7.5.3 This layer was sealed by a deposit of modern made ground and tarmac. The top of the trench was a level of 14.96m OD.

## **7.6 TRENCH 25**

- 7.6.1 Trench 25 was aligned north-south, measured 4.80m x 2.00m and was excavated to a depth of 2.00m.
- 7.6.2 The earliest phase within Trench 25 was [163], a natural gravelly sandy silt, light yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a level of 14.79m OD and extended throughout the entire base of the trench.
- 7.6.3 The possible remains of a soil horizon, context [165], sealed context [163]. It consisted of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay and was 0.10m thick, the top of the deposit being at a level of 14.92m OD. It extended across the entire trench and was recorded in section 102 (see figure 4). The layer may be the remnants of a plough soil.
- 7.6.4 This deposit was sealed by modern made ground and topsoil. The top of the trench was at a level of 15.63m OD.

## **7.7 TRENCH 26**

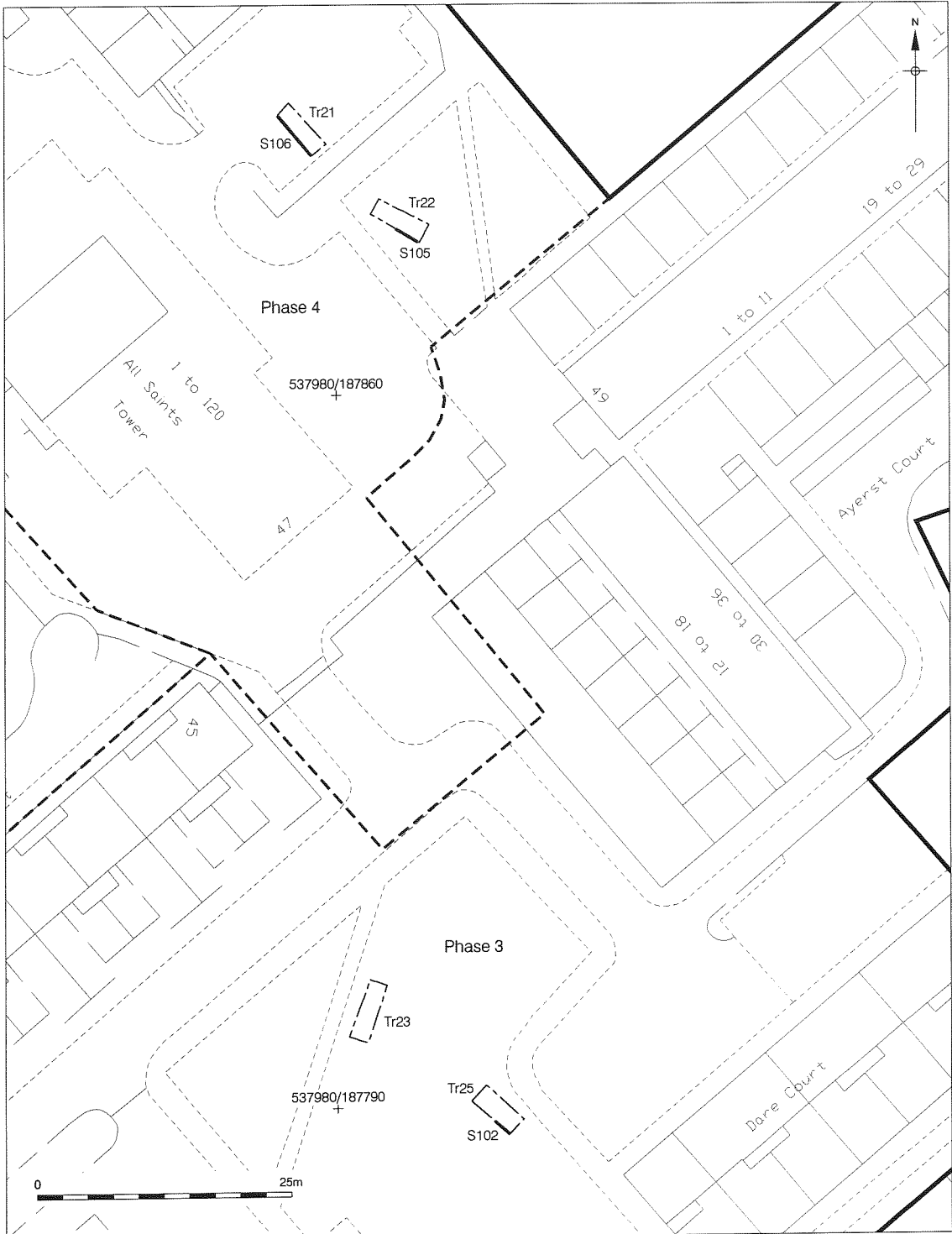
- 7.7.1 Trench 26 was orientated east-west, measured 1.80m x 4.80m and was 2.00m deep.
- 7.7.2 The earliest phase to be encountered within this trench was [183], a natural gravelly sandy silt, light yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a level of 15.30m OD and was observed in the western end of the trench only. The deposit was 1.80m north-south, 1.70m east-west and of unknown depth.
- 7.7.3 This deposit was truncated in the east of the trench by a concrete foundation, which was 1.80m north-south, 3.10m east-west and over 0.75m deep, the top of it being at a level of 15.35m OD. It was therefore assumed that any archaeology would have been truncated away by this intrusion. The entire trench was sealed by modern made-ground and topsoil. The top of the trench was at a level of 15.91m OD.

## **7.8 TRENCH 27**

- 7.8.1 Trench 27 was orientated east-west, measured 1.90m x 4.90m and was 1.20m deep.
- 7.8.2 The earliest phase to be encountered within this trench was [164], a natural gravelly sandy silt, light yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a level of 15.57m OD and covered the entire base of the trench.
- 7.8.3 This deposit was sealed by modern made ground and topsoil. The top of the trench was at a level of 15.01m OD.

## **7.9 TRENCH 28**

- 7.9.1 Trench 28 was orientated north-south, measured 5.30m x 1.60m and was 1.50m deep.
- 7.9.2 The earliest phase to be encountered within this trench was [181], a natural gravelly sandy silt, light yellowish brown in colour. It was encountered at a level of 14.48m OD and covered the entire base of the trench.
- 7.9.3 The deposit was sealed by modern made ground and topsoil. The top of the trench was at a level of 15.63m OD.



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Figure 3  
Section Locations  
1:625

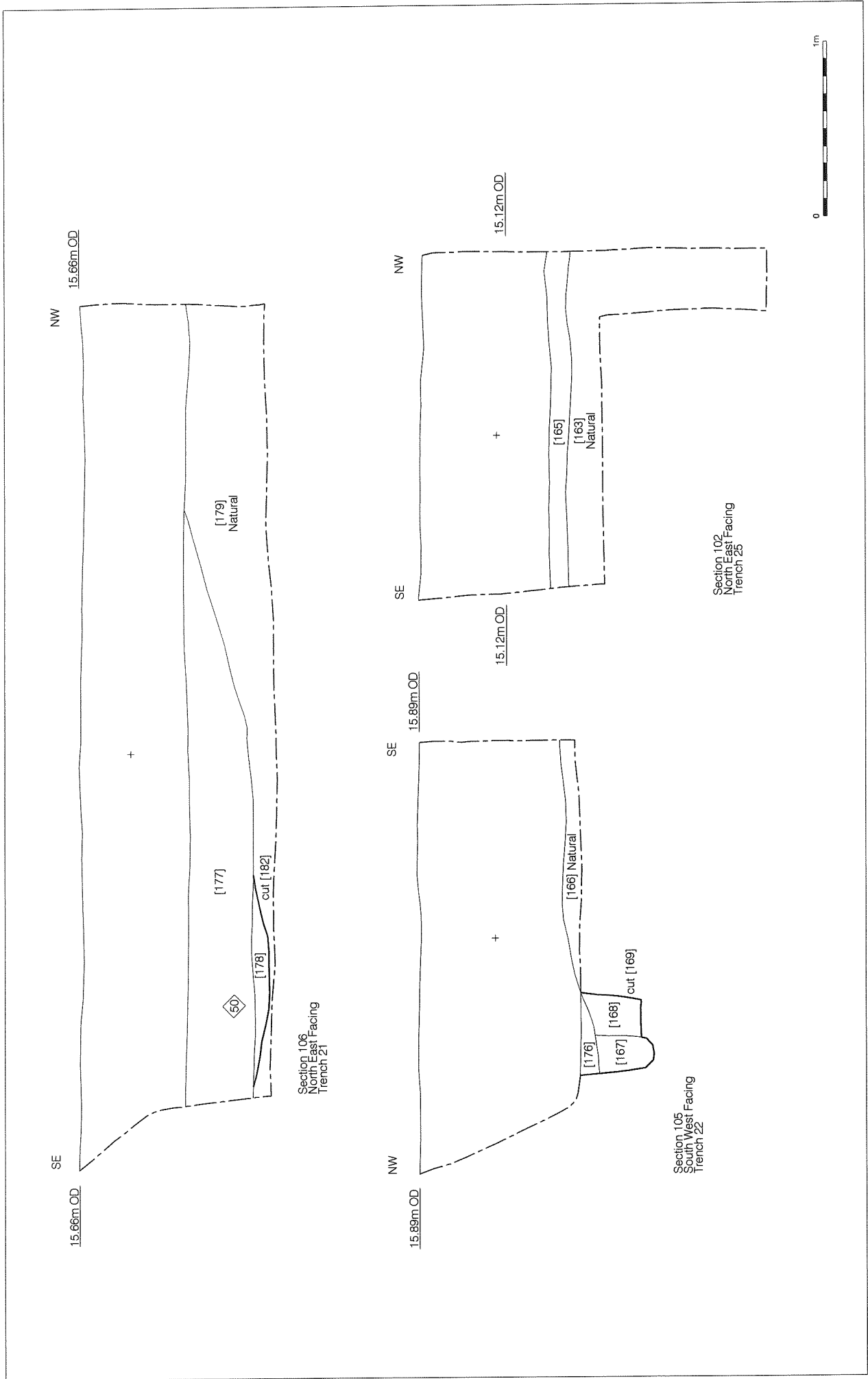


Figure 4  
 Sections 102, 105 & 106  
 1:30

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 One of the principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity of any period on the site. No archaeological features, other than the possible plough soil in Trench 25, predated the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.2 The earliest datable evidence of human activity at the site dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century and consisted of a row of postholes orientated north-south.
- 8.3 The evaluation has confirmed that there are no significant archaeological deposits and features predating the 19<sup>th</sup> century on this phase of the site. The natural deposits were found to consist of terrace gravels and clays.

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## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank John Laing Partnership Ltd, especially Andy Males, for commissioning the work and Nick Truckle for his advice on the archaeology on site.
  
- 10.2 The author would like to thank the John Laing Partnership Ltd site staff for their help and support throughout the fieldwork, especially Jeff Hollis, and PCA staff Shane Maher and Dan Miller for their assistance throughout the evaluation, Fiona Keith-Lucas for the surveying, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations and Lisa Lonsdale for technical and logistical support. The author would also like to thank Peter Moore for his project management and editing.



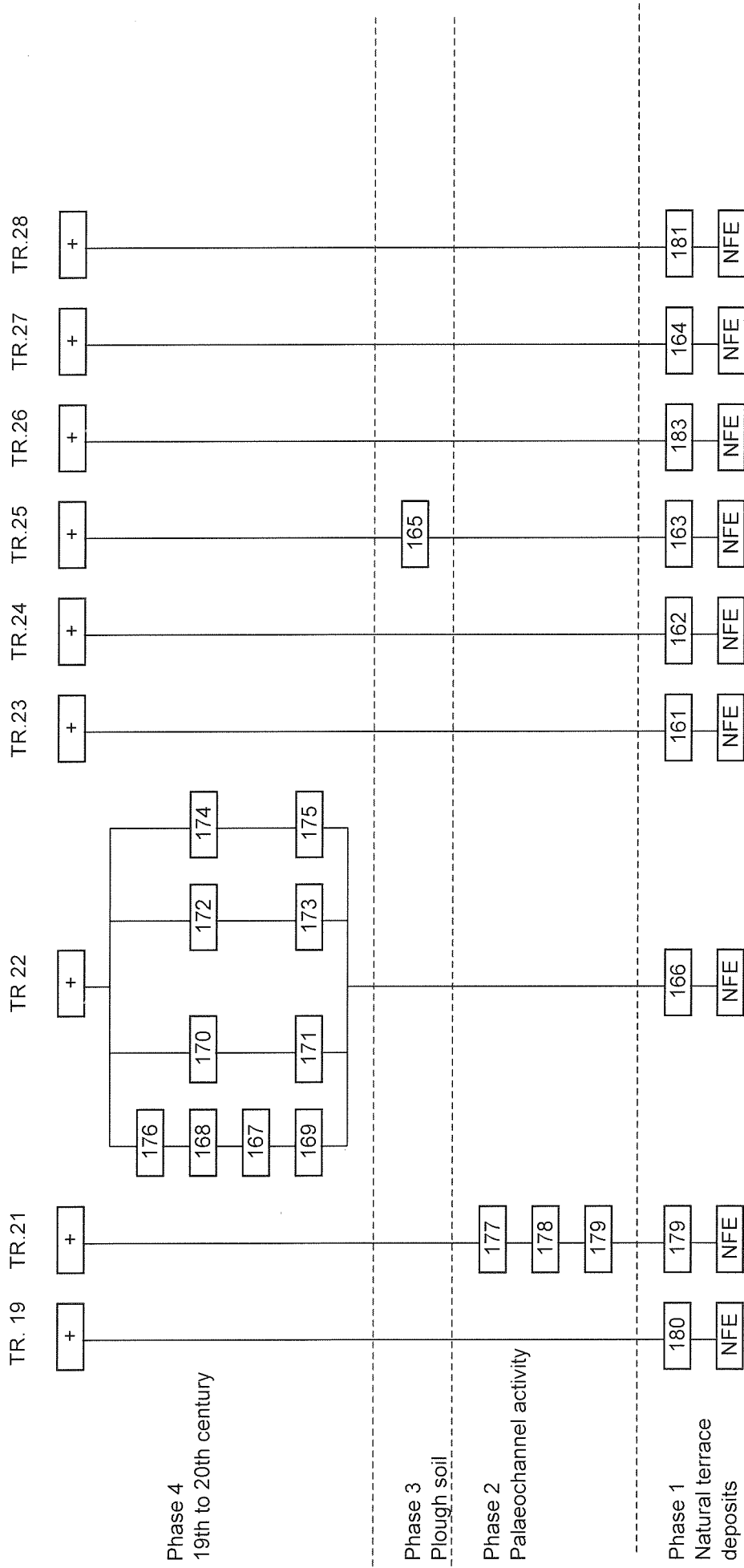
## APPENDIX 1- CONTEXT INDEX

## Appendix 1 - Context Index

Context	Plan No.	Section No.	Sample No.	Photo	Phase	Trench No.	Type	Description
161	23	100	N/A	Y	1	23	Layer	Natural sandy silty terrace deposit
162	24	101	N/A	Y	1	24	Layer	Natural sandy silty terrace deposit
163	25	102	N/A	Y	1	25	Layer	Natural sandy silty terrace deposit
164	27	104	N/A	Y	1	27	Layer	Natural sandy silty terrace deposit
165	N/A	102	N/A	Y	3	25	Layer	Possible remains of sub-soil
166	22	105	N/A	Y	1	22	Layer	Natural sandy silty terrace deposit
167	N/A	105	N/A	Y	3	22	Fill	Post-pipe within [169]
168	N/A	105	N/A	Y	3	22	Fill	Primary backfill of [169]
169	22	105	N/A	Y	3	22	Cut	Posthole
170	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	3	22	Fill	Backfill of [171]
171	22	N/A	N/A	Y	3	22	Cut	Posthole
172	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	3	22	Fill	Backfill of [173]
173	22	N/A	N/A	Y	3	22	Cut	Posthole
174	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	3	22	Fill	Backfill of [175]
175	22	N/A	N/A	Y	3	22	Cut	Posthole
176	N/A	105	N/A	Y	3	22	Fill	Secondary fill of [169]
177	N/A	106	50	Y	2	21	Fill	Alluvial channel fill
178	N/A	106	N/A	Y	2	21	Fill	Fluvial gravel channel fill
179	N/A	106	N/A	Y	1	21	Layer	Natural sandy silty terrace deposit
180	19	107	N/A	Y	1	19	Layer	Natural sandy silty terrace deposit
181	28	108	N/A	Y	1	28	Layer	Natural sandy silty terrace deposit
182	21	106	N/A	Y	2	21	Cut	Natural channel

## APPENDIX 2- SITE MATRIX

**Appendix 2- Matrix**



## APPENDIX 3- OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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

### Printable version

**OASIS ID: preconst1-9890**

#### Project details

Project name	Beaumont Road Estate, Leyton, Phase 2
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation to establish the presence or absence of anthropic activity prior to redevelopment as an estate.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2005 End: 04-08-2005
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
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 WALTHAM FOREST LEYTON Beaumont Road Estate
Postcode	E10 5XX
Study area	40000.00 Square metres

National grid reference TQ 3785 8770 Point  
Height OD Min: 14.96m Max: 16.37m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Pre-Construct Archaeology

Project design originator Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Rebecca Lythe

Sponsor or funding body John Laing Partnership Ltd

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Beaumont Road Estate, Leyton

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

Date 2005

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

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Description Unpublished evaluation report

Entered by Rebecca Lythe (rlythe@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 25 August 2005

**OASIS**

Please e-mail [English\\_Heritage](mailto:English_Heritage@ahds.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice  
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