

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Livingstone College Tower,
Leyton Green Road, Leyton,
London Borough of Waltham Forest.**

LE-LC 94

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1. Abstract.

The site was located in the grounds surrounding Livingstone College Tower. Four trenches were excavated, all of which produced evidence of the eighteenth century structure which had formerly occupied the site, including wall foundations and a cobbled surface. Several trenches produced evidence of earlier activity, with deposits containing material from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. One trench also contained a layer of a degraded soil containing a number of sherds of medieval date. Further medieval material was recovered from pit fills in the bottom of another trench.

2. Introduction.

This report is on the evaluation undertaken at Livingstone College Towers, Leyton, commissioned by East London Housing Association Ltd. The report contains three main sections; the first is an introduction to the site with a brief description of the methodology used; the second contains a short account of the results obtained, discussed in terms of phases, followed by a summary and conclusions. A site matrix to illustrate the archaeological sequences observed on site, is provided in the appendices, as is a more detailed presentation of the results, discussed by Groups of contexts and features.

A Level III Index is included in the Appendices. This consists of a numerical listing of all contexts, against each of which is included the number of the phase and group to which it has been assigned, and the numbers of any drawings. This should enable the Site Archive to be used more easily for cross-referencing and checking. The Archive is held by the Newham Museum Service, but will be finally deposited at Vestry House Museum, Walthamstow.

Newham Museum Services was commissioned by East London Housing Association to undertake a preliminary archaeological evaluation on the site of Livingstone College Towers (see Fig. 1a) in support of planning permission application no. 94/0485. The work was carried out to a Project Design by the site director for Newham Museum Services (Moore, 1994), in accordance with the requirements laid down in an Archaeological Brief from the English Heritage Archaeological Planning Officer for North-East London, Lawrence Pontin.

The site has its origins in the development of the area around the common of Knott's Green from the Medieval period to the present. A house is recorded at Diggon's Cross (an earlier name for this area) for which rent was paid by one Thomas Curteys in 1537-8. A house is known to have been left by one William Johnson at Diggon's Cross in 1631. This house and associated property was described as being at Knott's Green in 1768 when Charles Jackson had a forty year lease (Pugh, 1973, p.187).

This house is said to have been demolished before 1786, and to have been replaced by a "two-storied building of yellow brick with a mansard slate roof" (ibid, p. 188). Bow-window extensions were added between 1786 and 1793, when the property was occupied by Gilbert Slater. Slater is said to have been a keen gardener and to have planted rare and exotic plants in the grounds of the house.

An east wing was added to the house after Robert Barclay had obtained it in 1821. The house, by now known as Knott's Green House, was purchased by the Livingstone Medical College for missionaries in 1900. The College continued to use the premises until 1947, and thereafter the house remained unoccupied until it was acquired by the

Leyton Borough Council. The house was demolished in 1961, and the tower block, called Livingstone College Tower, erected on the site in 1963.

Archaeological work began on site on Tuesday, 11th October and ended on Wednesday, 26th October. The Brief (Pontin, 1994) required the excavation of four trenches, measuring 10m x 2m, going down to the top of archaeological deposits. Trenches 1-3 were located in the grassed area to the west and north-west of the tower, with Trench 4 located in a tarmaced area to the south-east of the tower (see Fig. 1b). The trenches were located to avoid known services and lines of drains where these could be determined on the surface.

The trenches were excavated by machine, using a ditching bucket. Trench 4 had to have its surface of tarmac and concrete loosened by a breaker before it could be excavated. The excavation areas were temporarily fenced off, using anti-climb fencing positioned so as not to interfere with public rights of way.

All recording was undertaken using the Single Context Planning Method, supplemented by a drawn (plans and sections) and photographic record.

The site was negotiated for and directed on behalf of Newham Museum Service by Peter Moore and supervised on site by the author.

3. Archaeological Discussion.

The evaluation carried out at Livingstone College Tower made it possible to identify seven phases of activity, of which six were anthropogenic. Phase 1 related to the underlying geology. Phase 2 represented the earliest human activity so far observed on the site, and consisted of a ploughsoil horizon from which were recovered fragments of pottery tentatively dated to the medieval period. Phase 3 was inferred from the presence of significant quantities of material from the sixteenth century, but contained no structural evidence. Phase 4 contained evidence of structures and occupation dated to the early post-medieval period, but predating the middle of the eighteenth century. Then followed Phase 5, of mid to late eighteenth century date, related to the demolition of the structure in the previous phase and the construction of the building later known as Livingstone College. Phase 6 was of mainly nineteenth century date, and reflected the remodelling and extension of the house. Next, a phase of Victorian to twentieth century date, Phase 7, in which evidence could be seen for further ground working in the property, additional service provision. In the final phase, Phase 8, evidence for the demolition of the College was found, followed by ground-working and landscaping related to the construction of the tower block in the 1960's. It should be noted that, due to the limited nature of the evaluation, many of the relationships identified can only be tentative and were not proved archaeologically. Many features remained unexcavated so that the records made must necessarily be incomplete.

Phase 1.

This phase has been sub-divided into two. The first, 1a, consisting of group 1, represented the geological background to the site and comprised gravels and sand in varying proportions. This mixing is likely to have been caused by glacial and post-glacial weathering and erosion. This sub-phase was only present in Trench 4.

Phase 1b, consisted of groups 2 and 3 (in Trenches 3 and 1 respectively), and comprised naturally derived sandy gravels. Due to the limits of the evaluation it was not possible to determine if these deposits were primary contexts or whether they had been redeposited by human agency as make-up. No natural deposits were observed in Trench 2.

Phase 2.

This phase was represented only in Trench 2, and consisted of group 4. This was a layer interpreted as a degraded ploughsoil, and was assigned to the medieval period on the basis of the initial identification of recovered ceramic material. Although no structural evidence was found, the presence of the pottery may indicate habitation in the area.

Phase 3.

This phase represents a period of sixteenth century activity. Although no structures or other features were found dated to this period, sixteenth century activity has been inferred from the presence of material of this date recovered from contexts of later dates. For example, a considerable quantity of Tudor brick was recovered from a service trench of nineteenth century date (see group 32 in Trench 1). Brick of sixteenth century date was found from context 55 (group 16 in Trench 2) which itself was eighteenth century in date and represented a makeup layer following the demolition of an earlier structure. Brick from this period was also found in the fill of a pit of seventeenth or eighteenth century date in Trench 3; this feature (see group 13) predated the cobbled surface (group 18) dated to the second half of the eighteenth century. The activity thus inferred may possibly relate to the building of a structure that still existed on the site in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Phase 4.

This phase consisted of Group numbers 5 to 13, and 53. This phase is broad in terms of date. Although contexts within this phase contain material of seventeenth and eighteenth century date it has proved difficult to separate them into narrower phases. Structural evidence, including features identified as "beam slots" and floors, was recovered from Trench 2, and pits and layers observed in Trenches 1 and 3 were assigned to this phase on stratigraphic grounds. Ceramic evidence pointed to this phase being post-medieval, but pre-dating the construction of the structure later to become Livingstone College in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was not possible to characterise this phase more exactly, other than to say that a dwelling of possible seventeenth century date existed on the site. This phase was not represented in Trench 4.

Phase 5.

This phase consists of groups 14 to 22, and was present in all trenches. The evidence points to the demolition of the structure attested in Phases 3 and 4, and the construction of the house later to become Livingstone College, this phase of activity being dated to the second half of the eighteenth century. A wall foundation in Trench 1, group 14, was interpreted as a perimeter or garden wall. Trench 2 contained a brick and tile drain (group 17) and evidence of the destruction of the earlier building. Trench 3 contained a cobbled surface (group 18), interpreted as being part of the access road leading to the northern side of the house. Trench 4 also contained the foundation of a wall, probably a garden wall (group 21). The bricks in the walls were dated, by form and fabric, to the eighteenth century.

Phase 6.

This phase was dated to the nineteenth century, and was comprised of groups 23 to 27. It was present in all trenches. The evidence points to remodelling of the grounds and possibly the house. Group 25 in Trench 3 indicates remodelling of the cobbled surface dating from the previous phase, and a brick wall in Trench 1 (group 23) was built to meet the wall (group 14) on the western perimeter of the property. Trench 4 has further evidence for horticultural activity, including the importation of good soil and the planting of what may be trees or shrubs. Trench 2 produced evidence of a large, possibly vaulted, brick built drain (group 24).

Phase 7.

This phase contains groups 28-30, 32, 34-37, 43-45, and 49-50, and can be regarded as late nineteenth to twentieth century in date and was present in all trenches. The evidence suggests provision of additional services to the house, and further remodelling of the house and grounds prior to the redevelopment of the property in the second half of the twentieth century.

Phase 8.

This phase contains groups 38-42, 46-48, and 51-52. Many of the groups in this phase relate to the demolition of the house, and to the construction of the tower block and the landscaping of the surrounding area in the 1960's. The area to the west of the tower was partially covered with redeposited gravel (see context 87 in Trench 2) and the ground level made up with material from the demolition of the old structure. Part of this area was concreted over, possibly to provide footpaths or carparking. The whole area was later covered with grass. Trench 4, to the south-east of the tower was dug through tarmac and an earlier concrete layer, which overlay a deposit (context 67) relating to the demolition of the old College and the construction of the Tower.

4. Summary and Conclusion.

The evaluation produced evidence for eight phases, seven of which were anthropogenic. One of these (phase 3) was inferred from material found in later phases but originating in the sixteenth century, pointing to activity of that date, although no structural remains of that date were found during the course of the evaluation. The earliest evidence is characterised as a degraded ploughsoil, probably of medieval origin with the consequent possibility of nearby medieval occupation. There is evidence for a possible seventeenth century structure, and the presence of Tudor bricks (although found reused in a Victorian context, or as part of demolition dumps) may indicate an earlier origin for occupation of the site. Traces of the eighteenth century building were found but the structure had been thoroughly levelled prior to the construction of the tower block. The majority of the evidence was recovered from Trenches 1 to 3, with the earliest evidence coming from Trench 2. Trench 4 only produced evidence from the late eighteenth century. Despite the indications of a Roman presence in the Leyton area, as evidenced by finds recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record, no presence of Roman material was observed during the course of this evaluation.

Trenches 1-3 were situated in the grassed area to the west of the tower. This area was raised relative to the ground level on Leyton Green Road, and to the surface in front of the Tower. Trench 4 was located in the tarmaced area to the south-west of the tower, the surface level here being lower than the grassed area to the west. The grassed area was raised due to the dumping of material during the construction of the tower, in particular large quantities of natural gravel presumably from the excavation of the bases of the lift shafts. Consequently it is felt that there will be no survival of significant archaeological deposits from under the tower, and its immediate vicinity. However, the making-up of ground to the west of the Tower has meant the survival of eighteenth century and earlier material at around 25.10 metres O.D. The top of the presumed medieval layer in Trench 2 was found at 24.60m O.D. It is possible that a medieval structure remains to be detected on the site, and that an early post-medieval building can be identified, predating the construction of the building later known as Livingstone College in the later part of the seventeenth century.

Note; the deposits in Trenches 1 and 3, although naturally derived is assumed to be redeposited due to the heights above O.D., especially in comparison to the depth to which Trench 2 was excavated with no sign of a "natural" deposit. The topography of the site would also appear to back up this supposition (with Trenches 1 to 3 located in ground raised in relation to the base of the Tower and the ground surface around Trench 4, and approximately 1m higher than the ground level to the west of the site and east of Leyton Green Road.

In conclusion, it is felt that development in the area of Trench 4 to the south-east of the tower would not adversely affect any significant archaeological survival. The only feature in this area was the eighteenth century wall foundation. Any archaeological material earlier than this may well have been removed before the deposition of a considerable quantity of imported good quality soil on top of natural gravel, sometime after the construction of the wall. It is possible that cut features of early date do survive cut into the gravel, but none were detected in this evaluation.

The survival of structures predating the eighteenth century dwelling, later known as Livingstone College, is attested in Trench 2. This trench was excavated to a greater depth than the others and produced the earliest evidence. It is felt that there may well be significant survival of material, perhaps enabling a continuous occupation of the site from the medieval up to the present to be demonstrated.

5. Acknowledgements.

Thanks are due to East London Housing Association for funding the work, especially to Ruth Holmstock for her help and co-operation., and to Anthony Ewen of Walker Richardson for his assistance. Thanks are also due to Waltham Forest Borough Council for providing access to the site and for allowing the use of one of the empty flats in Livingstone Tower for site accommodation, in particular to Donna Prince for providing the keys. The machining was done by Newham Plant Hire, and the anti-climb fencing from Crown Lea Services. Thanks also to site staff from Newham Museum Services, S. Harding, A. Hodgins, A. Telfer, with further assistance from C. Tripp, M. Bagwell, I. Hanson and S. Potter. The illustrations were prepared by G. Reed. Thanks also to L. Pontin, E.H. Archaeological Planning Officer for N.E. London. Thanks to P. Moore for his advice and direction, both on site and in the preparation of this report.

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Appendix I.

Site Matrix.

Appendix II.**Level III Index .**

Context	Trench no.	Plan no.	Section no.	Group no.	Phase no.
1	1		1,2	52	8
2	1		1,2	39	8
3	1		1	39	8
4	1		1	39	8
5	1		1,2	39	8
6	1		1,2	38	8
7	1		1,2	33	7
8	1		1,2	33	7
9	1		1,2	33	7

10	1		1	34	7
11	1		1	34	7
12	1		1	34	7
13	1		1	34	7
14	1		1	39	8
15	1		1	38	8
16	1		1	30	7
17	1		1,2	30	7
18	1		1	30	7
19	1		1,2	30	7
20	1		1,2	28	7
21	1		2	32	7
22	1		2	30	7
23	1		2	37	7
24	1		2	31	7
25	1		1,2	29	7
26	1		2	31	7
27	1		2	35	7
28	1		2	35	7
29	1		2	35	7
30	1		2	30	7
31	1		2	32	7
32	1		2	32	7
33	1		2	37	7
34	3	34	6	18	5
35	1		1	29	7
36	1		1	29	7
37	3		6	52	8
38	3		6	46	8
39	3		6	46	8
40	3		6	47	8
41	3		6	47	8
42	3		6	46	8
43	3		6	46	8
Context	Trench no.	Plan no.	Section no.	Group no.	Phase no.
44	3		6	44	7
45	3	45	6	43	7
46	3		6	44	7
47	3		6	26	6
48	1	1 overall		53	4
49	1	1 overall		23	6
50	1			14	5
51	1	51		14	5
52	1			14	5
53	3		6	43	7
54	3		6	43	7

55	2		3	16	5
56	2		3	7	4
57	2		3	52	8
58	2		3	40	8
59	2		3	38	8
60	2		3	42	8
61	2		3	42	8
62	2		3	17	5
63	2		3	42	8
64	2		3	40	8
65	2		3	40	8
66	4		7	51	8
67	4		7	51	8
68	4	68		48	8
69	4	68		48	8
70	4	70		48	8
71	4	71	7	50	7
72	4		7	50	7
73	4		7	49	7
74	4		7	49	7
75	4		7	27	6
76	4		7	27	6
77	4	80	7	21	5
78	4	80	7	21	5
79	4	79	7	21	5
80	4	80	7	21	5
81	4		7	1	1
82	4	80	7	21	5
83	4		7	27	6
84	4		7	1	1
85	4		7	1	1
86	4		7	1	1
87	2		3	41	8
88	2		3	24	6
89	2		3	24	6
Context	Trench no.	Plan no.	Section no.	Group no.	Phase no.
90	2		3	10	4
91	2	91	3	8	4
92	2		3	42	8
93	1	93		23	6
94	2	94	3	16	5
95	3		6	25	6
96	3		6	25	6
97	3	97	6	25	6
98	3		6	25	6
99	3		6	25	6
100	3	100	6	25	6

101	3	101		18	5
102	3		6	18	5
103	3		6	13	4
104	1			23	6
105	1			3	1
106	1			5	4
107		Abandoned			
108	3		6	19	5
109	3		6	20	5
110	3		6	20	5
111	3		6	20	5
112	3		6	20	5
113	3		6	44	7
114	3		6	20	5
115	3		6	20	5
116	3		6	45	7
117	3		6	45	7
118	3		6	45	7
119		Abandoned			
120	3			12	4
121	3			12	4
122		Abandoned			
123	3			12	4
124		Abandoned			
125		Abandoned			
126	3			11	4
127	3			11	4
128	3			2	1
129	2	129	3	24	6
130	2		3	24	6
131	2		3	24	6
132	2		3	17	5
133	2	133	3	17	5
134	2		3	17	5
135	2		3	15	5
Context	Trench no.	Plan no.	Section no.	Group no.	Phase no.
136	2		3	6	4
137	2		3	4	2
138	3		6	43	7
139	4		7	51	8
140	4		7	50	7
141	4		7	48	8
142	4		7	49	7
143	2		3	17	5
144	2	144	3	9	4
145	2		3	9	4
146	2		3	15	5

147	3		6	13	4
148	4	148		22	5
149	4			22	5

Appendix III.

Archaeological Discussion by Groups.

Group 1.

|
81/83/84/86

Height in metres

above Ordinance Datum.
Max. ---- Min.

81/83/84/86 Layer. Mixed sandy and silty gravels, orange, 25.10m --- 24.72m

This group represents natural gravels in the bottom of Trench 4, to the south-east of the Tower. Although these gravels show slight variations in the degree of silt or sand content, they are assumed to represent somewhat disturbed naturally derived gravels. The disturbance can be attributed to the action of glacial and post-glacial weathering processes, and to the action of tree-roots, etc., introducing material into the gravel and to chemical processes along the interface between the gravel and the overlying horizons.

Photographs; B/W
C/S

Group 2.

|
128

128 Layer. Compact orange-brown coarse sandy gravel. 24.41m - Max. height O. D. in metres, 24.41m.

This group represents a naturally derived sandy gravel, becoming finer with depth, visible in the base of a machine dug slot in the base of Trench 3 approximately 1.0m north/south x 2.25m east/west (width of trench). As this was recorded on the last day of the evaluation it was not possible to test this deposit, so that its interpretation must remain tentative. It appears to be naturally derived but is possibly redeposited in this instance.

Photographs; B/W
C/S

Group 3.

|
105

105 Layer. Moderately hard orange-brown coarse sand, 24.80m
frequent gravel. Becomes more gravelly with depth.

This deposit was observed in a small hand dug slot into the base of Trench 1. It appeared to be naturally derived, but could be redeposited. Due to lack of time during the evaluation it was not possible to test the deposit or prove any relationships.

Photographs; B/W
C/S

Group 4.

|
137
|

137 Layer. A firm yellow-brown sandy clay silt, occasional 24.60m - 24.40m

small pebbles and charcoal flecks.

This group consisted of what could be described as a degraded ancient ploughsoil, and had similarities to a degraded brickearth. The deposit was observed in a slot machined in the base of the trench down to a depth of 24.10m O.D. It is presumed to have covered the whole area of the trench and would appear to underlie all other contexts in this trench. If correctly identified as a ploughsoil, it is likely to have covered a considerable area. This deposit has been tentatively dated to the Medieval period on the basis of the sherds recovered.

Photographs; B/W 3; 23-27
C/S 3; 23-27

Group 5.

|
106

106 Layer. Compacted light brown silty sandy clay. Occasional small sub-angular to rounded pebbles and mortar flecks. 24.72m -

This group consists of a single layer in trench 1, this time to the east of the wall (see group 14). It was observed only in a small hand dug slot, and may extend across the whole area east of the wall, although it was not possible to prove this in the time allotted to the evaluation. Its relationship to the preceding group, 42, is unknown as is its depth, full extent, function and derivation.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 6.

|
136
|

136 Layer. Firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt. Occasional small sub-angular to sub-round pebbles, charcoal flecks and gravel. 25.05m - 24.72m

Observed in machine dug slot in base of Trench 2, giving dimensions of 2.2m x 1.5m x 0.45m deep. The layer may be derived from a degraded agricultural horizon.

Photographs; B/W 3; 22-27
C/S 3; 22-27

Group 7.

|
56

56 Layer. Orange-brown sandy gravel, occasional charcoal flecks and some evidence of iron-panning. 25.00m -

This group consists of a single layer interpreted as make-up comprised of redeposited naturally derived gravel. It covered the entire area of the trench except where cut by Group 9 to the south-east, by the Victorian drain cut represented by group 24, and to the north-west by group 15. The machine dug slot shows the layer as physically being above context 136 (see group 6 above), but since the two sections of this slot were so dissimilar a secure stratigraphic relationship could not be determined. This group has

been assigned to this phase because it is stratified below features of seventeenth or eighteenth century date. One fragment of pottery of possible medieval date was found associated with this layer, but is likely to be residual in this context. This layer was not fully excavated.

Photographs; B/W 1; 14-16
C/S 1; 14-16

Group 8.

|
91

91 Layer. Mid-dark grey sandy silt, with moderate fragments of chalk/mortar, ceramic building material and charcoal flecks. 25.05m - 24.92m

This group (in Trench 2) consists of a single context representing a layer interpreted as a domestic refuse or occupation deposit. Its compact nature might indicate that this context was used as a surface. Material recovered from the surface of this deposit would seem to indicate a date in the seventeenth or Eighteenth centuries.

Photographs; B/W 1; 8-17
C/S 1; 8-17

Group 9.

|
144
|
145
|

144 Fill. Mid orange-brown sandy gravel, occasional small sub-round to rounded pebbles. 25.06m - 24.91m

145 Cut. Linear, 0.3m wide x 0.1m deep x 3.4m visible length. 25.06m - 24.96m
Southern side vertical, northern side moderate slope, flat base.
Aligned east/west.

This group consists of a cut and fill, found in trench 2 and forming a feature identified as a "beam slot", or serving some other structural feature. This feature cuts both the "surface" (context 91, group 8) to the south, and the "make-up" layer to the north (context 56, group 7). This slot deliberately divided the two above mentioned contexts and would appear to be related to a structure pre-dating the construction of Livingstone House in the second half of the eighteenth century.

Photographs; B/W 1; 9-12, 14-16
C/S 1; 9-12, 14-16

Group 10.

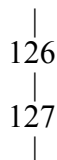
|
90
|

90 Layer. Moderately compact grey-white crushed chalk, with occasional fragments of brick and mortar. 25.10m -

This group represents a layer of crushed and packed chalk interpreted as a "floor". Its dimensions in plan were 0.45m north-west/ south-east x 1.0m north-east/ south-west x 0.06m deep. The original extent of the context could be determined from the sections of the trench (Trench 2), and gave dimensions of 2.30m north-east/ south-west x 2.6m north-west/ south-east. It appeared to respect the cut for the "beam slot" (group 9) and sealed the grey occupation deposit represented by group 10.

Photographs; B/W 1; 13-17
C/S 1; 13-17

Group 11.

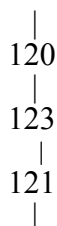


- 126 Layer. Mid-dark grey sandy silty clay, moderate gravel and fragments of building materials, occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Dimensions as observed, 0.6m north/south x 1.5m east/west x 0.5m deep. 24.91m -
- 127 Layer. Grey-brown silty clay, with moderate small sub-rounded pebbles, frequent gravel and sand. Dimensions as observed, 1.0m north/south x 1.5m east/west x 0.5 m deep. 24.81m -

This group consists of two contexts interpreted as make-up layers incorporating demolition material. Neither context was fully excavated, and were only recorded from a machine dug slot into the base of Trench 3 on the last day of the evaluation. The interpretation and associations of these contexts must therefore be regarded as tentative.

Photographs; B/W
C/S

Group 12.



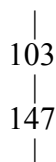
- 120 Fill. Orange-brown sandy gravel, occasional fragments of charcoal and building materials. Dimensions as observed, 0.3m north/south x 0.3m deep x 1.5m east/west. 24.91m -
- 121 Cut. Cut slopes down south to north, slope concave with sharp break of slope at the top. Dimensions as observed, 0.3m north/south x 0.3m deep x 1.5m east/west. 24.91m -
- 123 Fill. Yellow-grey sandy clay. Dimensions as observed, 0.2m north/south x 0.2m deep x 1.5m east/west. 24.71m -

This group represents a cut and two fills of a pit in the northern end of Trench 3. None of the contexts were excavated, being recorded from a slot machined into the base of the trench immediately prior to backfilling. The group's interpretation and associations

must therefore be regarded as putative at this stage. The function and shape of the pit could not be determined due to the limited nature of the evaluation.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 13.

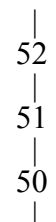


- 103 Fill. Grey-black sandy silty clay, moderate fragments of building materials, chalk and mortar, and gravel. Dimensions as observed, 2.0m north/south x 1.5m east/west x 0.3m deep.
- 147 Cut. Steep sided, moderate break of slope at top, sloping south to north. Dimension as observed, 2.0m north/south x 1.5m east/west.

This group represents the cut and fill of a pit, the purpose of which is unknown. Some fragments of pottery of possible medieval date were recovered from the fill, but may be residual in this context.

Photographs B/W 2; 28, 33
C/S 2; 28, 33

Group 14.



- 50 Cut. Linear, sharp break of slope at top, sides nearly vertical. Dimensions as observed 8.5m north/south x 0.5m east/west. Aligned north-north-east/ south-south west. 24.90m -
- 51 Wall. Brick and mortar wall base and foundation. Dimensions as observed, 8.5m north/south x 0.45m east/wide x 0.55m in height. 25.10m - 24.88m
- 52 Fill. Mid brown silty sandy clay. Dimensions as visible 8.5m north/south x 0.12m east/west x unknown depth. 24.90m -

This group comprises of the construction cut, wall foundation and backfill for a structure interpreted as a wall. The cut was not fully excavated other than to determine its purpose, so that its depth and profile are not known. The wall has been interpreted as a garden wall on the western side of the grounds enclosing the building later known as Livingstone House. Bricks measure 230 mm x 100 mm x 70 mm, red-orange in colour; half bricks also used in wall construction. Two courses (uppermost of which badly damaged) of stretchers high and a brick and a half wide base of wall sitting on foundation course two brick lengths wide and at least five courses deep. Mortar well compacted yellow- white, fairly chalky in part. The brickwork is consistent with a date in the latter half of the Eighteenth century for the construction of this wall, so making it contemporary with the construction of the house.

Photographs	B/W	2; 1-2, 5-8, 13	3; 9-20
	C/S	2; 1-2, 5-8, 13	3; 9-20

Group 15.

|
135
|
146
|

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|-----------------|---|
| 135 | Fill. | Dark grey sandy clay silt, occasional building material fragments, charcoal flecks, and small sub-angular to rounded pebbles. Dimensions as observed, 0.75m north-west/south-east x 2.0m north-east/south-west x 0.48m deep. | 24.98m - 24.50m | - |
| 146 | Cut. | Sub-rectangular plan (as observed), sharp corners, steep sides and flat-bottomed. Aligned north-east/south-west. Not fully excavated. | 24.98m - 24.50m | |

This group represents a cut and fill of a pit, the purpose of which is unknown. Pottery from the fill would indicate a date in the Eighteenth century, so the feature could be associated with the construction of Livingstone House or the demolition of the structure immediately predating it.

Photographs	B/W	3; 25-27
	C/S	3; 25-27

Group 16.

|
55
|
94
|

- | | | | |
|----|--------|--|-----------------|
| 55 | Layer. | Light yellow-brown sandy clay. Moderate mortar and building material fragments, occasional charcoal flecks. 5.8m north-west from the southern end of the trench, across the full width of the trench, with an average depth of 0.2m. | 25.37m - 25.29m |
| 94 | Layer. | Dark grey to black clayey silt, frequent chalk and mortar fragments, occasional charcoal flecks. 1.9m x 0.8m x 0.15m, and oriented north-west/south-east. | 25.23m - 25.10m |

This group consists of two layers. The lower, 94, was present in the north-eastern half of Trench 2, and was interpreted as being the product of the build-up of refuse over the chalk surface, context 90. It did, however, extend further north than the limit of 90, so would seem to be associated with the abandonment and /or demolition of the structure represented by that surface. The upper, 55, was more extensive, covering the southern two-thirds of the trench, and was interpreted as a make-up layer of clay placed after the demolition of the building represented by groups 8-10. The layer contained bricks dated by form and fabric type to both the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries (see Appendix IV), most likely originating from the structure pre-dating Livingstone College House, itself erected in the second half of the Eighteenth century prior to 1786 (Pugh, p.186 ff.).

Photographs	B/W	1; 14-16	3; 29-33
	C/S	1; 14-16	3; 29-33

Group 17.

	134		
	133		
	132		
	62		
	143		
62	Fill.	Orange-grey sandy silt with gravel. Moderate small sub-round to angular pebbles, occasional fragments of ceramic building materials and flecks of charcoal.	25.33m - 25.25m
132	Cut.	Linear, running east/west; sharp break of slope at top, sides concave, "U"-shaped profile. Dimensions 0.8m x 0.4m x 0.25m. Not fully excavated.	25.33m - 25.07m
133	Drain.	Tile and brick drain, running east/west, consisting of semi-circular tile sections on top of a line of bricks laid lengthways. A vestigial silty fill was observed but not recorded or sampled due to the degree of mixing with other deposits, due to machining.	25.28m - x 0.15m
134	Fill.	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with gravel, occasional fragments of building material and charcoal.	25.33m - 25.30m
143	Cut.	Shape unknown, dimensions as observed, 2.0m x 4.8m x 0.6m deep. Break of slope at top sharp, at base 45 degree slope cleanly becomes a flat base. Side slopes from south-east to north-west.	25.30m - 24.70m

This group comprises a cut for a pit, the purpose of which is not certain, along the north-western side of Trench 2. It is possible that the cut and fill represent some landscaping activity in the vicinity of the house later known as Livingstone college after its construction. The fill is in its turn cut by a brick and tile drain, the construction of which is indicative of a date in the Eighteenth century. Its purpose could not be determined during the evaluation, but it is possibly related to ground drainage within the grounds of the property, perhaps for horticultural reasons.

Photographs B/W 3; 22-27
C/S 3; 22-27

Group 18.

	34		101

		102	
34	Cobbled surface.	Composed of rounded cobbles, 0.18m x 0.12m x 0.10m max., closely set, forming a cambered surface 3.0m north/south x 2.4m east/west x 0.1m deep.	25.20m - 24.95m
101	Brick.	Yellow strip, 2.1m north/south x 0.32m east/west x 0.1m deep. Bricks laid long side up in strip having same camber as cobbled surface.	25.15m - 24.88m

- 102 Layer. Yellow-brown sandy clay with gravel, occasional flecks of charcoal and mortar. 3.0m x 2.3m x 0.05m. 24.95m -

This group consists of a cobbled surface and the make-up layer beneath it in the middle of Trench 3. This cobbled surface was cambered, and interpreted as the surface of a road providing access to the house from the north, but here aligned east/west to run parallel with the northern side of the house. It was partially damaged during machining along its southern edge. The underlying layer, 102, is interpreted as being made ground specifically to take this road. The brick feature running across the cobbled surface has been interpreted as serving a decorative function, and was constructed as one with the cobbled road. This whole structure appears to be contemporary with the construction of the house in the latter part of the Eighteenth century.

Photographs B/W 1; 23-26 2; 14-25
C/S 1; 23-26 2; 14-25

Group 19.

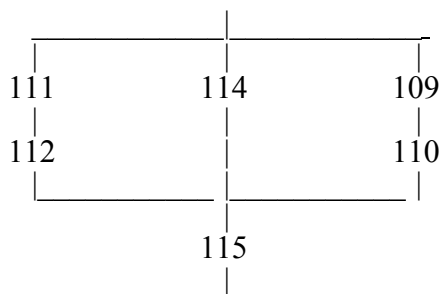


- 108 Layer. Orange sandy gravel with moderate small sub-angular to rounded pebbles. 0.3m x 0.12m deep x width of trench. 24.96m -

This group consists of a single layer interpreted as a dump or make-up layer. It was only visible in the extreme northern end of Trench 3, and recorded in section.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 20.



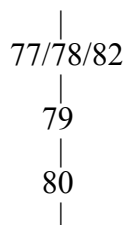
- 109 Fill. Dark grey sandy silt, occasional mortar and charcoal flecks. 24.93m - 24.89m
110 Cut. Irregular, edges uncertain, corners rounded, break of slope at top sharp, feature unexcavated. 0.2m x 0.4m. 24.93m -
111 Fill. Grey-black sandy silt, moderate charcoal flecks, and occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles. 24.95m -
112 Cut. Sub-rectangular, rounded corners, sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides. 1.0m x 0.4m. Unexcavated. 24.93m -
114 Layer. Dark yellow-brown sandy clay with gravel, moderate chalk and ceramic building material fragments. 1.2m north/south x 2.25m x 0.25m deep. Recorded in section. 25.15m - 25.11m
115 Layer. Yellow-brown silt clay with moderate gravel and 24.91m -

occasional chalk fragments. 0.7m north/south x 2.25m x 0.04m. Recorded in section.

This group contains four elements. Context 115 is a make-up layer related to ground-working during the construction of the house in the late Eighteenth century. Contexts 111, 112, 109 and 110 are the termini of small cuts and fills of ditches or pits, interpreted as drainage or planting trenches running parallel to and south of the cobbled access road discussed in group 18. Context 114 represents a layer of make-up against the southern side of the road, and may in fact have served to support the cobbled surface in that area but due to damage during machining open of the trench its exact purpose and relationships are uncertain. This context did have some similarities to context 102, the make-up layer described in group 18.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 21.

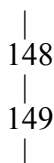


- 77/78/82 Fill. Light green-grey sandy clay with mottling of orange sand. Moderate gravel. Not fully excavated. 24.69m -
- 79 Wall. Brick foundation, aligned north/south, composed of alternate courses of headers and stretchers, bonded with a crumbly sandy chalky mortar. Two courses visible. Not fully excavated. Dimensions, 2.3m x 0.58m wide. 24.72m -
- 80 Cut. Linear, profile unknown, 2.3m x 1.0m. 24.86m -

This group consists of the cut for the foundation of a wall and the backfill, located running across Trench 4. The wall appears to be of Eighteenth century date, on the evidence of the brick form and fabric type. It is interpreted as being a garden wall, or a structure serving a similar function within the grounds of the property.

Photographs B/W 2; 3-4 4; 14-15
C/S 2; 3-4 4; 14-15

Group 22.



- 148 Fill. Yellow-brown silty clay, no inclusions. Unexcavated. 24.77m -
- 149 Cut. Sub-circular. 0.92m x 0.52m, depth unknown. 24.77m -

This group represents the cut and fill of a small pit, cut into natural, the purpose of which is unknown. It was not excavated and its full limits could not be determined as it lay partially beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 23.

|
49
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93
|
104
|

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 49 | Layer. Mid-brown silty sandy clay, frequent flecks and fragments of chalk, mortar, and ceramic building material. 3.2m x 2.15m x 0.2m. | 25.08m - 25.01m |
| 93 | Wall. Brick wall, running east/west, four courses visible, two thicknesses wide, courses arranged header, stretcher, stretcher, header, from top to bottom. Dimensions, 1.36m east/west x 0.23m wide x 0.28m high. | 25.09m - 25.03m |
| 104 | Layer. Mid-brown sandy silty clay, frequent fragments and flecks of chalk, brick and mortar. Unexcavated. | 24.99m - |

This group represents a dump layer in Trench 1, largely confined to the south of wall, 93, and another dump layer, 104, to the north but also underlying layer 49. The wall, 93, was laid directly onto 104 and would seem to have been a relatively temporary structure. A cursory attempt was made to tie this wall into the eighteenth century structure represented by group 14 (in phase 4).

Photographs B/W 2; 9-12
C/S 2; 9-12

Group 24.

|
89
|
88
|
129
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130
|
131
|

- | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------|
| 88 | Fill. Red and cream mix of brick fragments and mortar in sandy silt, occasional slate and charcoal fragments. | 25.35m - 25.28m |
| 89 | Layer. Mid grey silty gravel, no inclusions, dimensions as observed 3.5m north-west/south-east x width of trench x 0.08m deep. | 25.45m - 25.31m |
| 129
25.15m | Fill. Light greyish yellow sandy clay with brick fragments and a moderate quantities of mortar fragments, gravel and sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles (up to 0.05m). | 25.20m - |
| 130 | Drain. Brick and mortar vaulted drain, aligned north-east/south-west, unexcavated, length 1.10m. Structure as seen consisted of a double thickness of stretchers. Full depth and | 24.19m - 24.10m |

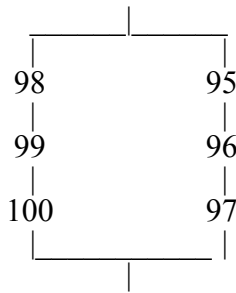
width unknown.

- 131 Cut. Linear, aligned north-east/south-west, width 2.2m 25.30m - 24.10m at top x 4.8m length visible x 1.2m depth as observed. Steep sided, sharp break of slope at top. Not fully excavated.

This group represents a cut, and fill containing what appeared to be part of a substantial brick structure. This structure was linear and appeared to have a curved upper surface. The upper surface was damaged so that it could be seen that the structure was at least two courses of brick (arranged in stretchers) in thickness. The feature was interpreted as a vaulted drain, dated to the nineteenth century on the basis of the Brick type. The drain presumably served Livingstone House, although not enough of its length was revealed to determine which way the flow was falling. Neither could it be determined if the drain (if this interpretation of the feature was correct) was still in use. This feature was not fully excavated so that dimensions could not be recorded, and the interpretation must remain tentative. Context 89 was interpreted as a layer of material thrown up by construction of this drain or sewer, and spread out over the site of the site as the ground was levelled out post-construction.

Photographs B/W 3; 25-25, 33
C/S 3; 25-27, 33

Group 25.



- 95 Fill. Red-brown sandy clay with brick, and frequent mortar fragments. 25.31m - 25.25m
- 96 Wall. Brick in linear arrangement, aligned east/west, bonded with coarse mortar. 2.25m (width of trench) x 0.1m deep x 0.45m wide. 25.22m -
- 97 Cut. Linear, sides slope at 40 to 50 degrees, coming down to a flat base. 2.25m east/west x 1.2m wide (at top) x 0.35m deep. 25.31m -

This feature was located just south of the centre of Trench 3.

This feature was interpreted as the cut left by the robbing of a brick structure cut through the cobbled surface (see group 18). The robber trench cuts context 47 (see group 26) with the remains of the wall and the construction cut still extant. The feature was recorded in section, giving its stratigraphic relationships, but the construction and robber cuts have not been differentiated. The interpretation of this feature was made problematical due to the constraints in time and area associated with evaluation. The brick fabric in both the "wall" and the fill suggest a date for construction in the nineteenth century. No evidence was recovered enabling the robbing of the brick structure to be dated. As the feature was not fully excavated dimensions and descriptions have been recorded as observed, whilst interpretations must be regarded as provisional only.

- 98 Fill. Red-brown sandy clay with brick, and frequent 25.46m - 25.30m

- fragments of mortar and ceramic building materials.
- 99 Wall. Brick in linear arrangement, aligned east/west, 25.22m -
bonded with a coarse sandy mortar. 2.25m (width of trench)
x 0.6m wide x 0.08m deep (one course of brick).
- 100 Cut Linear, sides slope at c. 45 degrees to north, and 25.46m - 25.10m
c. 30 degrees to south. Sides sharply change to a flat base.

The feature was located just to the north of the centre of Trench 3, approximately 1.5m north of the feature described above (measured centre to centre). This feature was interpreted as being similar to that described above. They are regarded as being contemporary (both in their construction and their robbing).

An alternative explanation for these features is that they represent the repair in brick of damage to the cobbled surface or road (described in Group 18 of the preceding phase) caused by rutting from wheels. In this case the relationship with the layer represented by context 47 (see Group 26) is unclear; the cut and fill observed in section may then relate to a completely different event. The limited nature of the evaluation, in area and in time, prevented the more exact definition of these features.

Photographs B/W 2; 14-25
C/S 2; 14-25

Group 26.

|
47
|

- 47 Layer Grey-brown silty clay with brick rubble, frequent 25.47m - 25.07m
mortar fragments, moderate quantities of charcoal flecks
and sub-angular pebbles up to 0.05m.

This group contains a single context representing a layer of make-up, part of which (i.e. the brick and mortar) derived from the demolition of a nearby structure. It covered almost all of Trench 3 except where cut. Recorded in section only.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 27.

| 76 |
| 83 | 75
| |

- 75 Layer Mid orange-brown sandy silt, with occasional 25.52m -
flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material, some
gravel. Increasingly light in colour towards base. It
covered trench south of wall, Group 21. 0.68m thick.
- 76 Layer Light brown sandy silt, with an occasional 25.62m -
presence of charcoal and coal fragments, moderate amounts
of gravel and fragments of ceramic building materials.
Covered all of trench north of wall (group 21). 0.62m thick.
- 83 Layer Orange-brown sandy clay with gravel. 25.08m -

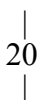
0.3m thick, present to north of wall, Group 21.

This group represents the accumulated deposits that built up to either side of the wall represented by Group 21 in Trench 4. Context 75 was interpreted as a "garden" soil of good quality with a very uniform nature throughout (except in colour). It may well have been deliberately imported into the "garden" and dumped as one event rather than being the product of a slow accumulation through time. This layer was present only to the south of the wall, and appeared to post-date the foundation. Context 76 seems to have been a soil, although containing a greater quantity of coarse material than 75 perhaps to aid in drainage. The soil was darker in colour (becoming lighter towards its base) perhaps indicating a higher humic content. This context may also have been deliberately deposited after the construction of the wall (group 21). It overlay context 83, similarly recorded as post-dating the construction of the wall.

These layers were recorded in section only. Due to the limited nature of the evaluation the interpretations should be regarded as tentative. It is possible that the robbing of the wall has disturbed the relationships between the wall foundation and the layers either side of it, so that context 83 could have been laid down at the same time that the wall was built, or it could even pre-date it.

Photographs B/W 4; 2-3
C/S 4; 2-3

Group 28.

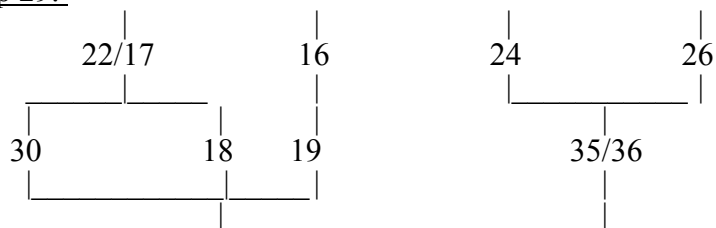


20 Layer. Light greyish white, friable chalk and mortar, with considerable quantities of ceramic building materials (up to 30%), with occasional sub-rounded pebbles up to 0.08m. 25.20m - 25.05m

This group represents a layer of dumped material used to make-up the ground in the vicinity of Trench 1. This context covered the whole trench, although it became thinner and faded towards the north-eastern corner. Some of the material within the layer may have been derived from the demolition of the wall (see Group 14) or another nearby structure. This layer also contained some residual material, including brick dateable to the Seventeenth or Eighteenth centuries as well as a quantity of medieval roofing tile (see Appendix IV, for a fuller discussion). A quantity of iron work was recovered from this context including a bit for a horse, still articulated (Small Find no. 5).

Photographs B/W 1; 18-22
C/S 1; 18-22

Group 29.



22/17 Layer. Mid grey-brown sandy silt, moderate chalk and 25.65m - 25.45m

16	brick fragments, and sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Layer. Mid brown sandy silt, occasional chalk fragments and frequent small stones.	25.55m - 25.46m
18	Layer. Orange-brown coarse sand, mixed with sandy silt with frequent small stones.	25.20m -
19	Layer. Mid brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 0.05m.	25.40m -
24	Layer. Orange-brown sandy silty clay, frequent gravelly stones and occasional chalk flecks.	25.35m -
26	Layer. Light brown clayey sandy silt, frequent angular to sub-rounded stones up to 0.1m.	25.40m -
30	Layer. Light grey-brown sandy silt, with an occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 0.05m.	25.41m -
35/36	Layer. Mid brown, sandy silt clay, moderate gravel.	

This group represents a series of dump layers, some of which are redeposited natural (contexts 18 and 24). These layers form one major episode of dumping and may represent the landscaping of the area to the west of Livingstone College. Material from these layers would indicate a date in the early Twentieth century, but pre-dating the demolition of the house in the 1960's.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 32.

	32	
	21	
	31	

21	Pipe. Ceramic drain pipe, 0.12m diameter.	25.48m -
31	Cut. Linear, rough "U"- shaped profile, 2.0m (visible) x 0.72m wide x 0.25m deep, aligned north-east/south-west. Not fully excavated.	25.55m - 25.30m
32	Fill. Mid brown, clayey sandy silt with moderate small (0.05m) sub-angular to sub-rounded stones and ceramic building material.	25.55m -
7	Cut. Linear, rough "U"-shaped profile, steeper on north side, 2.75m (visible) x 0.75m wide x 0.4m deep, aligned north-west/south-east. Not fully excavated.	25.62m - 25.22m
8	Fill. Mid brown sandy silt, with occasional brick and chalk fragments and frequent small stones up to 0.05m.	25.64m - 25.62m
9	Pipe. Iron water (?) pipe, diameter 0.07m.	25.36m -

This group represents the cuts etc., of service trenches. They may have provided services to the premises of Livingstone College. The services were probably installed (or renewed) sometime in the later part of the Nineteenth century, and were not still in use. They certainly predate the demolition of the house, at which time the probably went out use. Cut no. 31 was located cutting the north-western corner of Trench 1, whilst cut no. 7 ran across the same trench approximately 2.0m from its southern end. The fill, context no. 32, containing the ceramic drain pipe, also contained a number of

flat bricks which date to the Tudor period, here re-used but possible indicating the presence of an earlier structure in the vicinity.

Photographs B/W 1; 5-6, 22
C/S 1; 5-6, 22

Group 34.

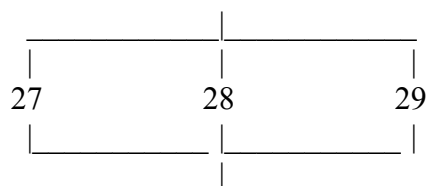


- 10 Cut. Plan unknown, recorded in section only. Steep sided 25.56m - 25.20m and flat based. Only seen in west-facing section. 1.75m long x 0.45 deep.
- 11 Fill. Mid grey-brown sandy clayey silt, moderate chalk flecks and frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 0.1m. 25.64m - 25.56m
- 12 Fill. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt, occasional chalk and brick flecks, moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 0.1m. 25.40m - 25.38m
- 13 Fill. Light yellow-brown clayey sand, no inclusions. 25.24m -

This group represents a pit, recorded in section only. Its purpose could not be defined.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 35.



- 27 Layer. Mid brown sandy silt, with occasional chalk, mortar and brick fragments. 25.37m -
- 28 Layer. Light brown silty sand, with a moderate amount of sub-rounded to sub-angular stones up to 0.05m 25.39m -
- 29 Layer. Light grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional patches of gravel and coarse sand, and mortar flecks. 25.43m -

This group is comprised of three contexts interpreted as dumped material, used to make-up the ground level. They were only recorded in the East facing section of

Trench 1, and together occupied an area approximately 2.0m in length with a visible depth of 0.3m.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 36.

|
25
|

25 Layer. Mid grey-brown sandy silt, frequent chalk, mortar and brick fragments. 25.43m -

This group represents a layer of dumped material used to make up the ground level, and may relate to landscaping in the grounds of Livingstone college prior to its demolition.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 37.

|
23
|
33
|

23 Fill. Brown sandy silt, with moderate small sub-rounded pebbles. 25.46m -

33 Cut. Unknown plan, recorded in section. South side had concave slope, north side vertical, base unknown. 25.43m - 25.20m
0.85m x 0.26m.

This group represents a small pit amongst the made-up ground in this area (Trench 1). Its function could not be determined.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 38.

|
15/6/59
|

15/6/59 Layer. Dark grey/black (sandy silt) with occasional sub-round to sub-angular stones up to 0.05m and wire, and frequent brick, ash, wood and other demolition material. 25.78m -25.65m

This layer could be observed in Trenches 1 and 2. It faded out in the northern part of Trench 2. It was interpreted as being the burnt and levelled debris from the demolition of Livingstone house, spread out as a make-up layer.

Photographs B/W 1; 20-21
C/S 1; 20-21

Group 39.

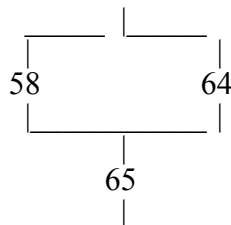
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2
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14
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- | | | | |
|----|--------|---|-----------------|
| 2 | Layer | Yellow-brown silty sand, no inclusions. | 26.20m - 25.98m |
| 3 | Fill. | Mid grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional fragments of brick and mortar. | 26.08m - |
| 4 | Cut. | Linear, 0.75m wide x 0.4m deep, recorded in section. Length not recovered, truncated. | 26.05m - 25.65m |
| 5 | Layer. | Mid grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent sub-round to sub-angular stones up to 0.1m, occasional fragments of brick and chalk. | 25.96m - 25.85m |
| 14 | Pipe. | Ceramic pipe, diameter 0.14m. Recorded in section. | 25.88m - |

This group represents the post-1960 make-up layers (2 and 5) and a service trench located in Trench 1. The service was only recorded in the west-facing section, and presumably had been truncated by a concrete block in the north facing section (but not recorded).

Photographs B/W 1; 20-21
 C/S 1; 20-21

Group 40.



- | | | | |
|----|--------|--|-----------------|
| 58 | Layer. | Mid yellow-brown sandy silt, with frequent mortar and brick fragments, moderate charcoal flecks. | 26.11m - 25.91m |
| 64 | Layer. | Pale grey concrete. | 26.11m - 26.01m |
| 65 | Layer | Pale grey sandy clay silt, with occasional gravel. | 26.00m - 25.71m |

This group represents the latest deposits in Trench 2. Context 64, is a concrete layer up to 0.4m thick and may have represented a car park surface or other hard-standing

placed near to the base of the tower. 65 represents a make-up layer. 58 represents another make-up layer adjacent to the concrete and covering the northern half of the trench.

Photographs B/W 1; 14-16
C/S 1; 14-16

Group 41.

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87
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87 Layer. Orange sandy silty gravel. 25.87m-25.65m

This group contains a single context recorded in the section of Trench 2. This layer extended over the whole area of the trench, 8.2m in length x 0.45m deep. It was cut in the northern part of the trench by group 42 (see below). The layer is of naturally derived material, here redeposited. It is used to level or make -up the ground. It is possibly that this material was cast up from the excavation of the bottoms of the lift shafts of the Tower block, or from a similar earlier activity. The event cannot be more closely tied down.

Photographs B/W 3; 29-32
C/S 3; 29-32

Group 42.

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63
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60
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61
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92
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60	Fill.	Red brown to black sandy clay silt, with brick rubble	25.63m -
25.60m		and other demolition debris.	
61	Fill.	Grey-brown sandy silt, no inclusions.	25.63m - 25.33m
63	Fill.	Orange sandy silt with gravel, no inclusions.	25.66m- 25.63m
92	Cut.	Shape unknown, located at north end of trench, 1.2m x width of trench x 0.3m depth.	25.63m - 25.33m

This group represents a cut and several fills located at the northern end of Trench 2. it is likely to be associated with the demolition of the House, or a related structure, in advance of the construction of the tower.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 43.

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53
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54
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45

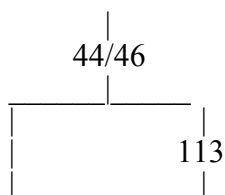
|
138

45	Wall. Linear brick wall, aligned east/west, stretchers, dimensions 2.25m x 0.6m x 0.2m.	25.45m	-
53	Fill. Yellowey grey-brown, silty sandy clay, with frequent fragments of mortar and ceramic building material.	25.21m	-
54	Fill. Yellow-brown sandy silty clay with frequent fragments of ceramic building materials and mortar.	25.31m	-
138	Cut. Linear, 2.25m (width of trench) x 0.8m (width of cut) x 0.45m deep. Unexcavated.	25.31m - 24.86m	

This group comprises the cut, fill, etc., for a wall crossing the southern part of Trench 3. The brick fabric suggests that this wall could be late nineteenth or twentieth century in date. It was only partially exposed. The north facing face of the wall showed a very rough bonding, the mortar dripping down the bricks. it is possible that the wall was built to line an already excavated cellar, and that the reverse face of the wall was exposed during the evaluation.

Photographs	B/W	1; 27-30	2; 36
	C/S	1; 27-30	2; 36

Group 44.



44/46	Layer. Red/ orange brown, sandy clayey silt, with brick rubble, gravel, frequent fragments of mortar, ceramic building materials, moderate quantities of charcoal flecks.	25.86m - 25.51m	
113	Layer. Orange-brown sand silt with gravel, and occasional sub-angular stones, moderate charcoal and ceramic building material.	25.40m	-

This group represents a layer of material covering the entire area of Trench 3. Context 113 was a deposit interpreted as a layer of material found in the southern part of the trench, south of wall 45 (see group 43). It is possible that this deposit was actually intended to fill the space behind the wall (if the interpretation of group 43 is correct).The deposit represented by the contexts 44/46 is interpreted as a layer of material derived from demolition of the House, and was similar to the material represented by 113.

Photographs	B/W	2; 36
	C/S	2; 36

Group 45.

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116
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117

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118
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- 116 Fill. Dark grey sandy silt, moderate mortar, coal, ceramic building materials and gravel. 25.96m -25.71m
- 117 Pipe. Lead, diameter 0.04m, running east/west. 25.51m -
- 118 Cut. Linear, aligned east/west, 2.25m x 0.8m x 0.4m. 25.96m - 25.46m

This group represents a (disused) water service pipe in a trench running east/west across Trench 3. This service predates the demolition of Livingstone House.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 46.

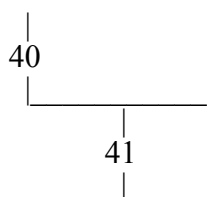
|
38
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39
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42
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43
|

- 38 Layer. Yellow-brown sandy gravel with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 0.1m. 26.05m - 25.97m
- 39 Layer Black tarmac. 25.99m - 25.96m
- 42 Fill. Dark grey/black, tarmac and hard-core, with gravel and brick fragments. 25.95m - 25.85m
- 43 Cut. Linear, shallow “u” shaped profile. 5.4m north/south x 3.0m x 0.6m deep. 25.92m - 25.32m

This group contains four contexts. 38 is a layer of dumped material used as make-up for the modern ground surface. 39 is a layer of tarmac representing a previous road or yard surface, 42 is the packing material that underlies it. 43 represents the cut containing the packing material. This is not quite in line with the tarmac surface, indicating that the surface may have been re-laid in slightly differing positions over time.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 47.



- 40 Layer. Yellow clay silt, no inclusions. 25.93m - 25.85m
- 41 Layer. Yellow-brown sandy silt, with occasional fragments of charcoal and ceramic building material. 25.96m - 25.90m

This group contains two contexts in Trench 3 interpreted as dump or make-up layers. They were associated with recent landscaping activity in the grounds around the base of the tower. Both were only recorded in section. Context 40 was located at the extreme southern end of the trench whilst context 41 was located immediately to the north.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 48.

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68
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69
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70
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141
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68	Fill.	Grey-brown sandy silt, with moderate gravel, chalk flecks, and brick fragments.	25.25m -
69	Cut.	Linear, 4.0m x 0.95, unexcavated.	25.25m -
70	Fill.	Yellow-white mortar with frequent brick rubble.	25.24m - 25.19m
141	Cut.	Sub-circular., 2.3m x 0.9m, unexcavated.	25.24m -

This group represents the cut and fill for a service pipe (probably a drain), crossing the north-western corner of Trench 4 and cutting a pit (70 and 141) containing modern demolition material. Neither were excavated, since the drain appeared to be still in use.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 49.

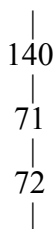
|
73
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142
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74
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73	Fill.	Dark brown/black sandy silt, with occasional brick and chalk fragments, and gravel.	25.48m -
74	Cut	Sub-circular, 2.65m x 2.1m x 0.32m, forming a gentle, shallow bowl.	25.48m - 25.16m
142	Fill.	Grey-brown sandy clay silt, with occasional gravel, chalk, and brick fragments.	25.48m - 25.38m

This group represents the cut and fills of a planting-bowl. The soil within the bowl was of a high quality, a light and well-drained fine loam. The feature produced no datable material, but is indicative of horticultural activity on the site within the last century.

Photographs B/W
C/S

Group 50.

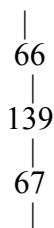


71	Fill.	Creamy-white sandy mortar with frequent brick	25.40m -
72	Cut.	Linear, 2.3m x 0.6m x 0.7m deep, vertical sided, sharp break of slope top and base, flat base.	25.46m - 24.73m
140	Fill.	Yellow-brown sandy silt with mortar fragments and occasional pieces of ceramic building material.	25.45m -25.43m

This group represents a robber cut and its fills. This cut was made to rob out the brick wall described in Group 21, and back filled with the mortar and broken or damaged bricks from the wall. No finds were made to date this event, although it could possible date to the demolition of the House.

Photographs B/W 2; 2-3 4; 14-15
C/S 2; 2-3 4; 14-15

Group 51.

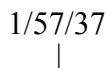


66	Layer.	Black tarmac. Overall, 0.1m deep.	26.03m - 25.96m
67	Layer	Dark grey-brown sandy silt, with moderate quantities of brick fragments, sub-angular and sub-round pebbles up to 0.1m; occasional pieces of coal. Overall, 0.25m deep.	25.70m - 25.53m
139	Layer.	Pale grey concrete. Overall, 0.34m deep (max.).	25.93m - 25.80m

This group represents the upper layers of Trench 4. Context 67 is derived from demolition debris mixed with dumped soil to level up the ground surface. The concrete represents a hard-standing or car park area constructed probably immediately after the tower. The tarmac is the current surface of the car park to the south and east of the tower.

Photographs B/W 2; 2-3
C/S 2; 2-3

Group 52.



1/57/37 Layer. Grey-brown sandy silt, occasional small sub-round and sub-angular pebbles. 26.30m - 26.01m

This group represents the topsoil and turf over trenches 1-3, situated in the grassed area to the west of the tower.

Photographs	B/W	1; 20-21	4; 1-4
	C/S	1; 20-21	4; 1-4

Group 53.

|
48
|

48 Layer. Friable, mid grey-brown clayey silty sand, occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles, and occasional brick and mortar fragments. 24.90m -

This group represents a single layer covering an area approximately 3.6m x 1.6m to the west of the eighteenth century wall in Trench 1 (see group 14, phase 4), and approximately 0.1m in depth. The full extent of this layer was not revealed. It was cut by context 51, the construction cut for the wall represented by Group 14, and is presumed to be eighteenth century at the latest in date.

Photographs	B/W
	C/S

Appendix IV.

Building Materials Report. By K. Sabel.

Livingstone College Towers.

LE-LC'94

A site visit took place on 19/ 10/ 94, to examine the building materials revealed during the excavation of the four evaluation trenches. Some of the material was still in-situ, in the form of walls. There was also a quantity of loose material found within the layers of build-up. The material will be discussed by trench.

Trench 1

Two walls were revealed. One (context (51)) contained purple and orange unfrosted brick, which dated the wall to the 18th century. The other wall, containing larger purple brick, was later than the first and can be dated either to the late 18th or the early 19th centuries. The material in a demolition layer (context (20)), which post-dated the earlier wall, contained brick which could have originated from that wall, as well as some earlier, residual material, possibly disturbed during the demolition process and redeposited with the rubble. This included large fragments of medieval roofing tile as well as some 17th or 18th century brick, which indicates that medieval layers and possible buildings could survive beneath the levels reached.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was machined down to a chalk surface, appearing in the south of the trench. The layer sealing this (context (55)) contained two types of orange unfrosted brick. One had no inclusions and was 52mm thick and 115mm wide, while the other was 110mm wide and 54-55mm thick with occasional inclusions. The former probably derived from a 16th, or 17th century structure ; the latter may have come from a 17th or early 18th century building or may have derived from repair work to the 16th or 17th century structure. The chalk surface may have been contemporary with the occupation of this building/buildings and was subsequently covered with its/their demolition debris. It is possible that traces of this structure/structures survive in the vicinity of the trench and that earlier phases of activity survive beneath the chalk surface.

Trench 3

The excavation of trench 3 revealed a late 18th century to 20th century wall. There was a cobbled surface to the north, over which was a layer containing a large quantity of brick. This brick varied in date considerably. There was one Tudor brick fragment (c.1480-16th century in date), a large amount of 18th century brick and some late 18th - 19th century brick. This layer seems to represent the destruction debris of a structure/structures, possibly contemporary with or earlier than the cobbles. This structure was originally built in the 18th century at the latest. It was possibly still being extended and repaired in the late 18th or 19th centuries. The Tudor brick may have originated from earlier layers, disturbed by the destruction and indicates the possible presence of a structure of that date on the site.

Trench 4

This trench contained an 18th or early 19th century wall foundation, most of which was later robbed out, the backfill containing late 18th or early 19th century brick fragments which may have come from the superstructure of the wall or from elsewhere on the site.

Conclusion

The structures located during the assessment consisted of an 18th century wall in trench 1, two 18th or early 19th century walls in trenches 1 and 4 and 19th or early 20th century wall in trench 3. These walls indicate the presence of either several buildings or one 18th century building extended at different times during the subsequent centuries, prior to demolition. Evidence was also found in trench 2 of the demolition of a structure which incorporated 16th to early 18th century phases of construction and a surface possibly associated with it. The demolition of an 18th century structure or structures was also detected in trench 3, similar to that in trench 1. The medieval tile in trench 1, the brick in trench 3 (c.1480 -16th century in date) and the 16th bricks mentioned above in trench 2, indicate that earlier structural phases may exist beneath the deposits revealed so far, and that the later structures on the site may have evolved from earlier structures, dating back to the medieval period. Only further excavation can clarify this.

Funded by: East London Housing Association.

4. DURATION.

Date fieldwork started: 11/10/1994 Date finished: 26/10/1994

Field work previously notified? YES/ NO

Fieldwork will continue? YES/ NO/ NOT KNOWN

5. PERIODS REPRESENTED.

Palaeolithic	Roman	
Mesolithic	Saxon (pre-AD 1066)	
Neolithic	Medieval (AD 1066 -1485)	Yes
Bronze Age	Post-Medieval	Yes
Iron Age	Unknown	

6. PERIOD SUMMARIES. Use headings for each period (Roman; Medieval; etc.), and continue on additional sheets as necessary.

Medieval: Represented by a layer of a degraded ploughsoil, containing a number of pot-sherds, and present in Trench 2. Material of this date, including pot-sherds and tile, was recovered from Trenches 1-3 in contexts of later periods. The quantities recovered indicate a likelihood of an occupation of medieval date in the vicinity. No evidence for this period found in Trench 4.

Post-medieval: Sixteenth century; a phase of occupation or activity of this date is inferred from the considerable quantity of brick and tile observed and recovered from contexts of later date, although no structures or features could be definitely assigned to this period. Material of this date was recovered from Trenches 1-3; no presence in Trench 4.

Seventeenth to mid-eighteenth century; structural evidence, including floor surfaces and "beam slots" was recovered from Trench 2. Pits and make-up layers of this date were observed in Trenches 1- 3. The evidence appears to indicate the existence of a structure and associated occupation, possibly a continuation of the activity inferred in the sixteenth century. Not present in Trench 4.

Mid-eighteenth to nineteenth century; evidence for this period was recovered from all the Trenches. Trench 1 revealed a wall identified as a perimeter or garden wall, on the western boundary of the property. Trench 2 contained deposits pointing to the demolition of the structure attested in the previous phase, and a brick and tile drain constructed in the newly made-up ground. Trench 3 contained a cobbled surface which was interpreted as a yard surface or access road. Trench 4 contained the robbed foundations of another garden wall. This period represents the demolition of an earlier structure and works associated with the construction of the building later to be Livingstone college.

Nineteenth to mid-twentieth century; all Trenches contained evidence for the remodelling of the environs of Livingstone House and the provision of services to that property.

Later twentieth century; all trenches produced evidence for the demolition of the House and groundworks associated with the construction of Livingstone College Tower, a residential tower block currently occupying the site.

7. NATURAL. (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: Mixed sands and gravels (observed only in Trench 4) .

Height above Ordnance Datum: 25.10m max. to 24.72m min. (slopes south-west to north-east)

8. LOCATION OF ARCHIVES.

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

Notes	Plans	Photos	Negatives
Slides	Correspondence	Manuscripts (unpub. reports etc.)	

b) All/ some records have been/ will be deposited in the following museum/ records office etc. :

Newham Museum Service, Archaeology section, 31 Stock St, Plaistow, London E13 0BX

c) Approximate year of transfer: 1994

d) Location of any copies:

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES/ NO
If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming? YES/ NO

9. LOCATION OF FINDS.

a) In your possession? ALL/ SOME/ NONE

b) All/ some finds have been/ will be deposited with the following museum/ other body:

Newham Museum Service, 31 Stock Street, Plaistow, London E13 0BX.

c) Approximate year of transfer; 1994

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- Moore, P., 1994. "Project Design for the Archaeological Evaluation of Livingstone College Tower, Leyton, London E10." Newham Museum Service.
- Pontin, L., 1994. "Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Livingstone College Tower, Leyton, London E10". Newham Museum Service.
- Turner, M., 1995 "An Archaeological Evaluation at Livingstone College Tower, Leyton Green Road, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest". Newham Museum Service.

SIGNED:

DATE:

NAME (Block capitals): M. D. TURNER.

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London Region, 30 Warwick St., London W1R 5RD. Tel. 0171 973 3731/ 3779 (direct dial).