

606-638 High Road, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest. Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

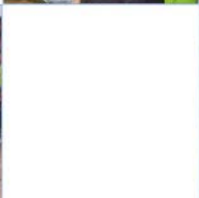
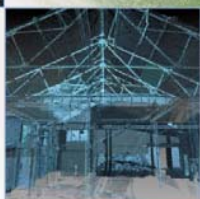
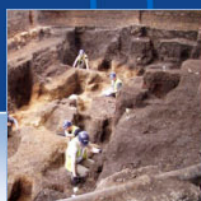
Planning Application Numbers: 2007/2292/OUT & 2007/2293

National Grid Reference: TQ 3824 8741

AOC Project no: 30188

Site Code: HIO 08

September 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

606-638 High Road, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

On Behalf of:	Wates Construction Suite 52-54a Albert Buildings 49, Queen Victoria Street London EC4N 4SA
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 3824 8741
AOC Project No:	30188
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Date of Excavation:	28th July - 8th August 2008
Date of Report:	September 2008

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

Eight trenches were excavated to determine the archaeological potential of the site. There were few archaeological remains in most of the trenches. However, two trenches close to the High Road contained ditches, probably marking property or field boundaries, dating to around 1580-1700. A thick layer of organic topsoil across the majority of the site represents the use of most of the site as orchards until the late 19th century.

The history of the site is dominated by successive school buildings. The earliest was bought in 1708, and may be represented by a very fragmentary foundation. The second phase school was built in 1748, and had been mostly demolished. The most recent school building had very strong, deep foundations.

The aims of the evaluation have been met: to assess the site for archaeological remains.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is a report following archaeological evaluation ahead of development of land between High Road, Leyton, and Hainault Road. The work was carried out during July and August 2008. Eight trenches up to 25m long were excavated, and all features and deposits within the trenches were examined and interpreted. The work was carried out on behalf of Wates Construction.
- 1.2 The site work was allocated the Museum of London site code **HIO 08**. The aims of the investigation prior to fieldwork are discussed with reference to the results and any requirement for further work will be decided by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Waltham Forest.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location

- 2.1.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3824 8741 and is an irregular parcel of land bounded by the High Road to the west, Hainault Road to the southeast, and the Three Blackbirds Public House and its beer garden lie directly to the north. Boreham Close, a short access road, runs along the east side of the site. The overland railway line from Gospel Oak to Barking lies a short distance to the north. (Figure 1)
- 2.1.2 The site is an irregular shape, measuring 8413 square metres. The western edge onto the High Road was once dominated by school buildings and the southeastern edge onto Hainault Road was recently occupied by a dairy.

2.2 Planning Background

- 2.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Waltham Forest. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the David Divers of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2.2 A planning application has been approved to develop the site (Application Nos. 2007/2292/OUT and 2007/2293). The proposed scheme involves the construction of three new residential and one mixed residential/commercial blocks with associated parking across the entire area of the site. A new access road to service these new properties will also be constructed. GLAAS recommended that an archaeology condition be placed on any planning permission to secure a programme of archaeological work. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by the Waltham Forest Unitary Development Plan.
- 2.2.3 Planning permission to undertake the development has been granted under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (Ref No.: LAG 31/191), subject to conditions. The condition states that:
"No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority"
- 2.2.4 Wates Construction then appointed AOC Archaeology Group to conduct an archaeological evaluation. A written scheme of investigation was produced and approved by the archaeological advisor prior to commencement of work on site (AOC 2008).

- 2.2.5 This Evaluation Report conforms to the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - Institute of Field Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1994).
 - Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 1997).
- 2.2.6 The programme of archaeological evaluation at Leyton was undertaken between 28th July and 8th August 2008. Eight trenches were excavated (Figure 2).

2.3 Geology and Topography

- 2.3.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 256), indicates that the underlying geology is London Clay which is overlain by drift geology of River Terrace deposits. The terrace deposits are Hackney Gravels to the south and Taplow Gravels to the west.
- 2.3.2 The site lies on a relatively flat area 3 km east of the River Lea and above its margins including Hackney, Leyton and Walthamstow marshes.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1.1 The following background information is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008). A more complete background is contained in these documents. The information was taken from the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR).

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 The Palaeolithic is well represented at Leyton, with most finds being recorded during late 19th century development of the parish for terraced housing. Palaeolithic activity is concentrated on riverbanks, which would have provided a diverse range of species for hunting. These palaeochannels are filled by erosion of the river gravel terraces through which they cut. The SMR has finds from the Norlington Road area, some 500m to the southeast, in the Fillebrook Valley.
- 3.2.2 The Neolithic period is marked by the spread of farming settlements and small ditched enclosures. However, Neolithic activity in Leyton and Leytonstone is only present as a few scattered finds of tools, again from Bents Farm.
- 3.2.3 Bronze Age Britain also saw extensive farming, and many of the Bronze Age features on the parish are boundary ditches and plough marks. Three small settlements likely to be farmsteads have been excavated: at George Mitchell School, Oliver Close and further to the southeast at Langthorne Hospital. The Iron Age in Leyton is very sparsely evident, two coins being the only finds of Iron Age date.

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 There appears to be Roman settlement across Leyton and Leytonstone. It is thought that High Road Leytonstone marks the principal route from London to Epping. However, settlement may have been closer to Leyton, with most findings near to Church Road, to the south of the site, and Leyton Green

to the north. A second road, probably linking London with Dunmow, was recorded during excavations on the Beaumont Road estate in 2004, 300m to the north.

- 3.3.2 Excavations at Church Road have revealed Roman finds, and at Nos 57-59, an enclosure ditch and filed boundaries. Other features from the area include pits, and stray finds include coins, pottery and a small statuette.

3.4 The Early Medieval (AD 410-1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066-1550)

- 3.4.1 The origins of Leyton are documented as early as 1042-66, thus predating the Domesday Book of 1086. The Saxon place name appears to have been *Lugetune*, whereas it had become written as *Leintuna* by the time of the Domesday Survey. The name of the settlement means the farm on the Lea, testament to the fertile flood plain.
- 3.4.2 Leyton was dominated by woodland, farmland and Common Land. The nearest area of historic woodland was Wallwood, east of the site. This area of woodland was granted to Robert (son of Corbution) who held the Manor in 1086. Richard Corbution had granted the woodland to Stratford Abbey before 1200, and the Abbey was licensed to enclose the wood by 1248. The wood was known as *Corpychonesfrith* by 1291, an English, not Norman name, and as Wall Wood by 1323. The wood was enclosed by a bank and ditch.
- 3.4.3 Knotts Green, to the north of the site was wooded in 1086. By 1537 the site had been cleared and a small settlement had been built up around a Green. It probably originally comprised the 'waste' land between Leyton High Road and Leyton Green Road. This area is now known as Leyton Green.
- 3.4.4 A number of archaeological excavations have identified cultivation soils of the medieval period; evidence that much of the land was being farmed. The addresses of these properties are 57-59 Church Road, Livingston College, Leyton Green Road, Thorne Close, 789 High Road, and the George Mitchell School, High Road.
- 3.4.5 There are a number of roads in the district which appear to have their origins in the medieval period, and may even be earlier. The main road that runs through upper Leyton, Lea Bridge Road, was known in 1537 as *Welstret*. It was recorded as leading as far as Markhouse Lane. Part of the route appears to have been a wooden causeway across marshland: there were 12 footbridges leading from Blackbridge over the marshes to Lockbridge, presumably at the western end, crossing narrow channels in the marshland. The eastern end of Lea Bridge Road was named Wide Street, mentioned in 1537, and later called Wild Street. It ran along the north side of Knotts Green and continued as Broad Lane towards Whipps Cross. Two other roads were present in the medieval period: Forest, alias James Lane, led from Frog Row to Buryfield 1484, and the Eastway is marked on Roque's Map of 1740, which is also thought to be medieval. Leyton High Road and Leyton Green Road were also present by the medieval period.
- 3.4.6 There are various manor houses and other dwellings recorded in the SMR. The nearest to the site was Moyer House, lying on the south side of Hainault Road. The history of this property is somewhat unclear, but seems to have been the result of the amalgamation of two properties, Masters House and Brewhouse. Possibly, one was subsidiary to the other, and the two were knocked through to create a single property. The Brewhouse was present by 1449, it lay between Masters and Wallwood, and belonged to John Hanger; by 1537 the estate encompassed 17 acres. It was replaced by the Brewhouse Estate House by 1602 and amalgamated into the Moyers House Estate. Moyer House was built up from two properties; Masters and the Brewhouse Estate, which lay on Hainault Road (formerly Masters Lane). It was described c.1783 as the oldest house in the parish. It was assessed for 12 hearths in 1662 and 69 windows in 1785. By 1832 the house was demolished but some outbuildings remained.

- 3.4.7 The most important medieval manor in the parish was Leyton Manor, recorded from 1470. It was rented out in 1535 as 'The Manor House of Leyton'. It had associated outbuildings; a hayhouse, parlours, stable and. The house was probably demolished c.1640, when a new building (Leyton Grange) was constructed.

3.5 Post-Medieval (c. AD 1550 – 1900)

- 3.5.1 The post-medieval history of Leyton is well documented through cartographic sources. The parish is first depicted on a mid-16th century map of Leyton held at Vestry Museum, which shows the principal routes, including the High Road plus Moyers Lane, leading into Moyers Estate. Buildings are shown along both sides of the High Road, but without a scale, it is difficult to prove whether any of these lie within the area of the site. By the 18th century, most woodland was cleared; most open land being used for farming and orchards. The John Rocque map of 1746 shows the site in some detail. This shows housing along both sides of the High Road, and critically, three buildings are shown within the site, all three facing onto the High Road, with gardens and orchards behind. Fields of the Moyers estate lie beyond this. The site is depicted again some years later, on the Chapman and Andre Map, which shows an unspecified group of buildings. However, the later history of the site specifies the presence of a school here, and a history of the site is given (Powell 1973).
- 3.5.2 The site is mentioned in some detail due to benevolence in a will of 1698. One Robert Ozler left funds to build a free school for seven children of Leyton and seven of Walthamstow, plus money to pay for a schoolmaster. This failed to materialise, and instead the Chancery authorised the purchase of a house and land on the High Road. This cost £270, and was a thatched cottage that required a little work to convert it to purpose. In 1764, a larger school was built, paid for by subscription, and needed rebuilding again after a fire in 1779. The school appears to have lost its raison d'être by the early 19th century; the master was running it as a private boarding school. This was remedied by 1818 and all the free places were restored. The school was demolished in 1846 and a new building in the 'Elizabethan' style put up for boys and girls in 1847. The sexes were taught separately, and a master and mistress both resided in the school. In 1863, the school taught 140 children, rising to 425 places by the 1890s.
- 3.5.3 The cartographic evidence shows gradual enlargement of the school. The Tithe Map of 1839 shows the site, but the school building is not clearly depicted. The 1865 Ordnance Survey Map shows the new National Schools Building, and each successive map shows slight changes. The school was finally closed in 1923 and was reused as workshops and commercial premises. Additional buildings were erected to the rear, variously described as 'Leytool Works' (1954) and Engineering works (1970). The school buildings were demolished in 2003. The headmaster's house, the central part, had its front section demolished in a widening of the High Road in the 1930s with new entrances built.
- 3.5.4 Also by 1938, a dairy had been erected in the area of the small orchard. This followed gradual development of that corner of the site, shown on successive Ordnance Survey Maps as the gradual addition of small buildings, possibly sheds. Unigate Dairies were the last owners of the dairy until its demolition in 1998.

4. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 4.1 The general aims of the excavation were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site. Subsidiary aims were as follows:
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.

- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable GLAAS to make an informed decision on the status of the archaeology condition and any requirement for further mitigation work.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

4.2 The specific aims of the investigation were:

- To determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date on site.
- To determine the presence of any remains of Roman date on site.
- To determine the presence of any remains of medieval date on site, with particular reference to development along the High Road frontage and the extent of boundaries behind.
- To determine the presence of any remains of post-medieval date on site, with particular reference to the impact of the National School building of 1847: is there evidence for the original school of 1710, the rebuild of 1764, or the 1779 fire and subsequent rebuild?
- Assess the degree of post 1923 development on the site, and the extent to which this may have truncated earlier deposits.

4.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

5. STRATEGY

- 5.1 A unique site code for the project was obtained from the Museum of London before commencing work (**HIO 08**).
- 5.2 The excavation was carried out in advance of any redevelopment on the site.
- 5.3 The work was carried out by a team of experienced archaeologists.
- 5.4 The work was overseen by a Project Supervisor under the overall direction of Andy Leonard, Region Head of Fieldwork.
- 5.5 Monitoring of the watching brief was undertaken by David Divers of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.

6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological excavation was conducted according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by AOC Archaeology Group (2008).
- 6.2 The excavation comprised the excavation of eight trenches (Figure 2). All were designed to measure 25m by 2m, but on-site constraints such as live services resulted in slight modification. Blocks of numbers were assigned to each trench to avoid accidental double numbering or repetition.
- 6.3 The entire site was visually inspected before the commencement of any machine excavation. The area will be CAT scanned prior to excavation, and sufficient bushes cleared to ease excavation and scanning.
- 6.4 All machining of the site was carried out using a JCB 3CX. The depth of concrete hard standing varied from 0.20m to 0.40m, and was reinforced with various styles of iron bars. All excavation occurred under the constant supervision of the Archaeological Project Supervisor.
- 6.5 All methodology conformed to that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008). All trenches were secured against unauthorised access by 'Heras-style' fencing.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3 and Plate 1)

7.1.1 Table of stratigraphy.

Context	Description	Thickness	Height OD
104	Modern surface	0.26m	14.14m
107	Made ground	0.7m	13.88m
120	Topsoil	0.33m	13.69m
124	Subsoil	0.36m	13.36m
125	Silty clay geology	NFE	13.03m

- 7.1.2 This trench was parallel to High Road, Leyton. The lowest deposit was naturally deposited silty clay, which was dark yellowish brown and resembled brickearth, this dropped slightly from north to south, following the local topography. The brickearth was sealed by a layer of yellowish brown subsoil up to 0.36m deep (124). The earliest feature in this trench cut into the subsoil, and was a ditch [123] with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch was 1.60m wide, but truncated on its northern edge by a alter tree pit. It had a depth of 0.33m. The fill was mid brown sandy silt (122) just a shade darker than the subsoil, and may have derived largely from natural silting rather than deliberate backfill. The fill contained finds of pottery, building material, animal bone and metal. The pottery suggested a date of 16th-17th centuries: no china or porcelain was present. This ditch may define the edge of properties facing onto the High Road. The subsoil was sealed by a layer of dark brown sandy silt topsoil (120). The ditch may have once cut this, but the topsoil had been reworked.
- 7.1.3 The topsoil has been cut the needs of building construction in the post-medieval period. All these buildings are either phases of the school known to be on site, or possibly the property bought in the early 18th century which became a school. The first building is represented by three tiles and four bricks (110) that were heavily disturbed by later concrete-based foundations and brick drains. This early foundation had bricks measuring 200mm by 105mm by 48mm; the size suggestive of a 16th or 17th century date. The few surviving bricks lay upon a foundation course of roof tile. To the south of this was a thin spread of brick rubble and degraded lime mortar (119) that is likely to derive from the demolition of this early structure. A secondary layer of rubble within disturbed dark brown soil directly overlay this.
- 7.1.4 The next building phase is characterised by deep intrusions through the topsoil for foundations and drainage. These foundations are part of the building that was standing until recently. The school had a central block with one class room to each side. The central block had the deepest impact: a cut 11.8m wide [111] was cut into the topsoil and earlier demolition horizon. Within this cut, three significant foundations were laid, all based on concrete and all constructed of hard red bricks set in a hard mortar. These three foundations are the northern wall of the central school block (109), the south wall of the central block (113) and the base of the chimney stack (108). After the walls were built, a layer of mixed dark brown silty clay with CBM fragments (107) was backfilled over the wall footings to make up the ground in advance of laying a floor.
- 7.1.5 Circular drain culverts ran east-west outside of the central block; these are likely to have served the schoolroom toilets: one for boys and one for girls. They drain down towards the High Road. The one to the north lay 1.10m beyond the central block (116), lying in a cut [117], back filled with topsoil (115). The one to the south also lay 1.10m beyond the main block (118), lying in a vertical-sided cut [129], also backfilled with topsoil (130).
- 7.1.6 A floor of the school was present, made of pink cement over assorted rubble (104) that occupied the whole of the trench. This was the last phase of flooring; there was no evidence of an earlier surface. Towards the south end of Trench 1, the floor was cut by a trench [127] for a wall foundation (126)

which was presumably part of the school, and may represent a more recent internal partition. A second wall at the south end may be part of this addition (102). It is yellow brick, runs north-south, and lies within a cut [103].

- 7.1.7 There is an undated feature which appears to lie beyond the trench and affect it: a tree pit whose roots have interfered with the early ditch and general stratigraphy (121). A second intrusion [106] cuts from the surface and may be a recent test-pit or similar. It was backfilled with mixed rubble (105). The whole of the trench is sealed by demolition rubble from the school (101).

7.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4 and Plate 2)

7.2.1 Table of stratigraphy.

Context	Description	Thickness	Height OD
201	Concrete surface	0.30m	14.14m
204	Made ground	0.9m	13.84m
221	Silty clay geology	0.21m	13.25m
212	Terrace Gravels	NFE	13.04m

- 7.2.2 The lowest deposit in the trench was naturally deposited terrace gravels (212). There was little surviving silty clay as seen in the other trenches, indicating a phase of truncation of the natural deposits. The earliest feature was a ditch [220] running north-south for a distance of 7m before continuing beyond the limits of the trench. The sides of the ditch sloped at around 45° and dropped to a rounded base. The ditch was 1.04m wide and 0.42m deep, and may have been larger prior to the truncation of naturally deposited silty clay and, presumably, former subsoil above. The ditch was filled with two layers, the lower being brown silty clay (223), that may be primarily erosion layers and natural silting. The upper fill (219) was mid brown sandy silt, more like the subsoil of the site, but darker, and contained frequent sherds of domestic pottery, building material, animal bones and clay tobacco pipe fragments. The finds stems place the context firmly in the 17th to 18th centuries, the pottery assemblage consists of London-made redwares and tin glazed pottery. The animal bones derived from regular food animals; pig, cow and sheep. One item of personal dress was collected, a small buckle from a strap or shoe. This feature also contained two small fragments of Roman pottery, heavily abraded, and clearly residual. One of the more interesting finds also found in the ditch is a broken whetstone. This boundary ditch is roughly parallel to the High Road, but over 6m east of its current route.
- 7.2.3 A second ditch [213], this running east-west was located at the southern end of Trench 2. This was only 0.41m wide and 0.21m deep, but it may represent the southern boundary of a plot of land. The fill (211) was mid brown sandy silt, and pottery within the fill proved a post-medieval date.
- 7.2.4 The earliest foundations in this trench probably post-date the fill of the ditch, but there was no direct relationship. Upon the western side of the ditch is a remnant of a robbed-out foundation (214). This is formed of red bricks measuring 220mm by 100mm by 58mm bonded with lime mortar. This may be indicative of a 17th or 18th century date. The foundation is set in a trench 0.61m deep [216] and backfilled with dark brown sandy silt. The foundation had largely been robbed, by a steep-edged cut [218]. The dark brown silty fill (217) contained roof tile, window glass and pottery from no later than 1800. A scatter of demolition material (206) lay north and east of the foundation, generally consisting of brick rubble and mortar fragments. This lay at 13.40m OD, 0.70m below current ground level, but only 0.30m below the level of the pavement on the High Road. It is possible that this rubble derives from the building represented by the robbed foundation.

7.2.5 A new foundation for a wall (203) was established on the rubble: this is not the foundation of a school building, but may be a limiting wall to a school yard or playground associated with the school known to have been on site. Overlying the wall was a layer of made ground (204) 0.90m deep, and this was sealed by a compact layer of sand and gravel (222) present only on the north side of the foundation, and thought to be a yard surface. On the south side of the wall was a deep cut [208] for a brick-lined square cesspit (209). The cut was backfilled with dark brown silt (210), and the pit itself infilled with malodorous dark brown silt and demolition material. Three small thimbles were collected from the fill (207). These may derive from girls who attended the school that were taught sewing in preparation for a life in service. After the cesspit fell from use, it was part demolished and the ground made up with a layer of silty sandy clay (205). A drain encased in concrete ran the length of the western side of the trench and may have once fed into the cesspit (202). The entire sequence was sealed by recent demolition deposits (201).

7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

7.3.1 Table of stratigraphy:

Context	Description	Thickness	Height OD
301	Modern overburden	0.30m	14.63m
302	Modern Road	0.25m	13.60m
304	Topsoil	0.21m	13.89m
305	Subsoil	0.29m	13.64m
306	Silty clay geology	NFE	13.43m

7.3.2 The natural geological horizon (306) lay at 133.43mOD, and was sealed by subsoil (305) where not truncated. The subsoil was up to 0.21m thick, and was cut by several features; a ditch, a large pit and five post holes which were all of post-medieval date. The earliest of these features is the ditch [318], which was oriented approximately east-west, and continued beyond the limits of excavation. This ditch was straight, and had 45° sides dropping to a flat base. The fill was mid-brown sandy silt (317), and contained fragments of building material, charcoal and oyster shell. Pottery collected from the fill indicates a date of 1580-1800. This may be a boundary ditch demarking properties facing onto the High Road.

7.3.3 The largest feature was a pit with vertical edges [312], 1.45m wide and continuing beyond the limits of the trench. The base of the pit was flat and it was filled with mixed sandy clay and gravel (311), varying from dark brown to pale yellow in colour. Finds within the fill confirmed its post-medieval date; brick and tile of 19th century size were present. There were also fragments of clay tobacco pipe, oyster shell and pottery, which are strongly suggestive of household waste mixed with demolition debris.

7.3.4 The five post-holes did not form any coherent structure, but three were of similar size and form. These three post-holes [308, 314 and 320] were square, measuring 0.41m, with evidence of a central post-pipe of 0.13m width. The depth of the post-holes was 0.45m, and may have been deeper when first dug: the topsoil above appeared to have been disturbed. The fills were dark brown sandy silt, similar to the topsoil. The other two post holes were smaller, and also filled with dark brown sandy silt. One was square [310], measuring only 0.14 across. The other was round [316], with a diameter of 0.22m. The finds from the post-holes span the years 1780-1900.

- 7.3.5 The western end of the trench contained trenches for electricity cables which were not disturbed. These cut into the subsoil, and no topsoil was present. Above the cable trenches was a tarmac road with granite kerbing, which once provided access to the centre of the site. Towards the east of the trench was a modern drain chamber, fed from the south and east (321). The entirety of the trench was sealed by dumped made ground, rising to a height of 14.63mOD.

7.4 Trench 4

- 7.4.1 Table of stratigraphy (Figure 8).

Context	Description	Thickness	Height OD
401	Concrete surface	0.28m	14.30m
402	Topsoil	0.34m	14.02m
406	Subsoil	0.21m	13.78m
407	Silty clay geology	NFE	13.57m

- 7.4.2 The natural silty clay horizon lay roughly level across the whole of the trench at 13.57mOD. This was sealed by yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil that had been disturbed, as shown by the presence of charcoal and tiny fragments of ceramic building materials. This disturbance could relate to the known use of the site as an orchard in the 18th century, and be due to root-disturbance or other agriculture. The subsoil was cut by a single square post-hole [405] that had vertical sides and a flat base. Only half the feature was exposed in the trench. One side measured 0.58m. The post-hole was filled by two deposits; the lower was dark brown silty clay that resembled topsoil (404); the upper was mottled silty sand and clay (403). It is suspected that the post-hole is of quite modern date, despite the lack of dating evidence.
- 7.4.3 The subsoil was sealed by a layer of dark brown sandy silt with some gravel content (402) and containing roots from trees previously on the site. This had been cut into by a large deep foundation containing large bore pipes that was at least 1.20m deep. The entirety of the trench was sealed by a concrete slab 0.28m thick (401)

7.5 Trench 5

- 7.5.1 Table of stratigraphy. (Figure 8)

Context	Description	Thickness	Height OD
501	Modern overburden	0.24m	14.15m
502	Topsoil	0.09m	13.91m
503	Subsoil	0.17m	13.82m
504	Silty clay geology	NFE	13.65m

- 7.5.2 The natural sandy clay of the area was present at 13.65mOD, and lay generally flat at the base of the excavated sequence. This was sealed by yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil (503) 0.17m thick and containing some CBM fragments and charcoal. It seems likely that some minor reworking of the subsoil through agriculture had taken place. The dark brown silty topsoil was quite patchy; just 0.09m thick, and the entire sequence was sealed by a reinforced concrete slab at 14.15m OD.

7.6 Trench 6 (Figure 6)

7.6.1 Table of stratigraphy

Context	Description	Thickness	Height OD
613	Concrete surface	0.50m	14.42m
611	Topsoil	0.25m	13.82m
614	Subsoil	0.25m	13.47m
601	Silty clay geology	NFE	13.32m

7.6.2 The naturally deposited yellowish brown silty clay lay level at 13.32mOD. It was sealed by a layer of subsoil, also yellowish brown, which has been heavily truncated by modern concrete foundations. The subsoil was cut by a ditch and a post-hole. The ditch [602] was oriented southwest-northeast, parallel to Hainault Road and 42m northwest from it. The ditch had one gently sloping edge, the other edge was lost to truncation, but survived for a width of 1.88m. It was 0.45m deep. Finds from the mid brown sandy silt fill (603) dated the ditch to the post-medieval period. The lack of abundant finds may suggest a date prior to major habitation of the site. Adjacent to the ditch was a single square post-hole [604], 0.41m across and 0.40m deep. The post was still present in the fill (605), although much decayed. It was 0.10m square. A small residual sherd of course medieval pottery was retained. These features were sealed by 0.25m depth of dark brown silty clay topsoil (611).

7.6.3 Modern foundations dominated the trench. One large wall foundation constructed of concrete and yellow brick cut the fill of the ditch (606), and was most likely a replacement boundary on the same alignment. This forms the northwest wall of a building that had a parallel wall (608) 8m southeast from it. These two walls are part of a dairy building, and bound an area of concrete flooring (613). A third foundation ran northwest from the boundary (609), and was probably part of the factory buildings that were present on the central part of the site.

7.7 Trench 7

7.7.1 Table of stratigraphy (Figure 8)

Context	Description	Thickness	Height OD
701	Modern overburden	0.46m	14.56m
704	Topsoil	0.63m	14.20m
708	Subsoil	0.13m	13.57m
709	Silty clay geology	NFE	13.44m

7.7.2 The natural silty clay lay level across the whole trench. It was sealed by 0.13m of subsoil (708), which was yellowish brown sandy silt. One feature was recorded at this level; a cut 0.45m deep [703], 1.44m long 0.35m wide. This was truncated by a later pit and wall foundation. The fill (702) was mid yellowish brown and contained gravel, brick fragments, and one sherd of pottery dating to the post-medieval period. It was not clear whether this was a pit or a ditch.

7.7.3 This feature and the subsoil was sealed by a layer of topsoil (704) up to 0.63m deep; dark brown silty clay with clear organic content. The topsoil was cut by one pit and several modern foundations. The pit [707] was rectangular, measuring 0.50m by 0.74m and 0.41m deep. The lowest fill was a layer of lime (706), and the upper fill was dark brown sandy clay (705), resembling topsoil. The upper edges of the pit were diffuse, suggesting reworking of the topsoil. This upper fill contained pottery

dating to after 1800 as well as frequent pig bones that were partially articulated. The function of the pit was unclear, but may have been agricultural.

- 7.7.4 The foundations all had concrete bases and were constructed of yellow brick. As well as three walls, there was one drain chamber and a large underground oil storage tank 2.4m+ deep at the eastern end of the trench. All these yellow brick structures relate to the dairy buildings recently on the site.

7.8 Trench 8 (Figure 7)

7.8.1 Table of stratigraphy

Context	Description	Thickness	Height OD
801	Concrete surface	0.48m	14.44m
802	Topsoil	0.14m	13.96m
803	Subsoil	0.30m	13.82m
808	Silty clay geology	NFE	13.52m

- 7.8.2 Trench 8 had a similar sequence to Trench 6. Natural clay lay at 13.52m, sealed by subsoil (803). A ditch [805] cut the subsoil, parallel to and 42m from Hainault Road. This ditch was 1.20m wide, and was truncated on its northwestern side. The ditch was 0.34m deep and filled with mid brown sandy silt, and is thought to be the same ditch as that in Trench 6. Three metres southeast of the ditch was a square post-hole [807] measuring 0.45m across and 0.48m deep. The fill was greyish brown sandy silt and contained the remnant of a 0.10m square post.
- 7.8.3 The subsoil and features were sealed by topsoil (802) that was in turn cut by a trench for a drain (812), a trench for another service (813), two foundations of yellow brick based on concrete and a drain chamber (810). One of these foundations cut through the ditch on the same line, and formed the rear boundary of the dairy (809). A second wall parallel to it is likely to mark the front edge of a dairy building (811). This is the same structure recorded in Trench 6. The entire trench was sealed by concrete (801), part belonging to the dairy and part to the works northwest of it.

8 FINDS

- 8.1 A varied amount of finds were retained from 16 contexts from the evaluation; the majority being ceramics and animal bone.

Pottery

- 8.2 The pottery appears in 14 contexts and serves as a good spot date for the activity and development of Leyton. The earliest pottery is two residual Roman sherds from context (219), a ditch fill, which along with redwares and white tin glazed wares (Orton C) would date from 1630-1800. Roman activity has been noted around the vicinity of the site in the past so is not unexpected, especially in residual form. A small abraded piece of earthenware from context (605), a post hole is possibly medieval, but the feature was clearly post-medieval and was recovered along with two pieces of brick and a piece of roof tile.
- 8.3 Context 122 has the most varied assemblage containing eight sherds of green glazed borderwares, 23 plain and glazed redwares and earthenwares, one small sherd of stoneware (too small to source) along with seven other glazed earthenwares that appear to be of an early post-medieval/Tudor date.
- 8.4 The rest of the assemblage suggest contexts dating from the 17th to 19th century and would fit in with cartographic evidence showing the establishment of Leyton from the 16th century.

Animal Bone

- 8.5 The bone assemblage from site is rather small and is counted only: 97 fragments from nine deposits, deriving from the major food animals; cow, pig and sheep.

Building Material

- 8.6 The brick and tile all dates from the medieval period onward and will likely mirror the spot dates from the pottery. The earliest pieces are from the foundation in Trench 1 (110), which are potentially of 16th or 17th century date.

Glass

- 8.7 Glass only appears in five contexts, and dates from the 17th to 19th century

Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 8.8 Four undiagnostic stem pieces were retrieved from two contexts, (219 and 311).

Stone

- 8.9 Three fragments of a small honing or whet stone were recovered from context (219). A large fragment of a dedication stone from the school that stood on the site in the late 1800's was retained but will not be submitted for archive.

Metal

- 8.10 A copper alloy (Brass?) buckle or clasp was recovered from context (219). It is in a good state of preservation and no conservation is needed. Three metal thimbles from context (207) were retrieved. They are all incomplete and of poor quality. Iron nails are present from contexts (122) and (217), whilst a thin curved gouge or chisel was also found in context (122).

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Geology, Topography and Archaeology to c.1540

- 5.1.1 The underlying topography of the site is represented by the naturally deposited silty clay brickearth and overlying subsoil. This generally follows the contours of the surrounding roads. The highest point is located along the northern limit of the site and falls slightly to the south along the route of the High Road. The topography is generally flat towards Hainault Road. Several small finds indicate a general background of occupation since the Roman period (two sherds of Roman pottery and one small sherd of medieval pottery), but these are residual in later features. No features dating to these periods were present within the evaluation trenches.

9.2 16th-18th Centuries.

- 9.2.1 The earliest features are boundary ditches located towards the High Road. One north-south ditch and two east-west ditches included pottery from no later than 1740. The north-south ditch may have once bound the edge of the High Road; however, it does lie some 6m east of its current route, so may be little more than a drainage channel. Two ditches running east-west are smaller. These may represent property boundaries of plots of land facing onto the High Road. The finds from within these features indicate occupation very near to or on the site, but given the proximity to the centre of Medieval and early post-medieval Leyton, this was to be expected. Of the finds, the pottery is from

household wares and the animal bones derive from the usual food animals: cow, pig and sheep. Three items give a closer view into early post-medieval life; a copper alloy buckle may come from a shoe or a leather strap, the whetstone would have been used for sharpening tools, and the curved gouge suggests a skilled woodcarver in the vicinity.

- 9.2.2 The earliest building on site may date to this period. Trench 1 had a very fragmentary foundation of bricks of probable 17th century date, and a spread of rubble nearby. This could be a very slight remnant of the first schoolhouse known to have been bought in 1708, which was a thatched cottage and considered old when purchased.
- 9.2.3 The ditch in Trench 3 may fall into this period. The lack of porcelain or china may suggest a date before 1780.

9.3 School Development 1748 to 2000

- 9.3.1 The records of the school show that it was rebuilt in 1748 and on another occasion following a large fire. One fragmentary, robbed-out foundation in Trench 2 could be a remnant of either of these buildings. However, with little precise dating evidence and deep truncation caused by the new school building erected in 1846, few remains or earlier buildings are extant. The new school's foundations survive to considerable depth below the current surface; the strongest features are the perimeter walls and the chimney breast. The cess pit in Trench 2 may have served the school: three thimbles within its fill may be evidence of housemaid duties taught in order to help pupils gain employment in future years. There was no evidence of the last use of the school buildings as industrial workshops.
- 9.3.2 One large pit in Trench 3, contained 19th century finds. This may be a refuse- or ash-pit rather than a cesspit belonging to the school.

9.4 Hainault Road

- 9.4.1 The land along Hainault Road was most recently occupied by a dairy and its associated buildings. The property boundary is shown on Ordnance Survey Maps, and a ditch found in Trenches 6 and 8 are a post-medieval boundary which became the limit of the dairy; most recently marked by a brick wall. There are no significant archaeological features relating to habitation of the site; the topsoil is deep and very dark brown, entirely consistent with the 18th century maps which show the area as an orchard. The interior of the site, away from the main roads contains virtually no features; very sparsely spread post-holes of post-medieval date are the only interest.

9.5 Future Work.

- 9.5.1 This evaluation has shown that there is a general lack of significant archaeological remains on the parcel of land bound by High Road, Hainault Road, Boreham Close and the properties to the north. The only concentration of features is adjacent to the High Road, where property boundaries exist that appear to date to the early post-medieval period. Residual finds of Roman and medieval date are present, but only within later features.
- 9.5.2 There was the potential to uncover evidence for earlier buildings than the 19th century school building. Two earlier structures have been identified, but these exist in very fragmentary form beneath deep intrusions.
- 9.5.3 Any requirement for further work will be advised by the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Waltham Forest

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Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Detailed site/ Trench location plan

Figure 3 – Trench 1 plan and section

Figure 4 – Trench 2 plan and section

Figure 5 – Trench 3 plan and sections

Figure 6 – Trench 6 plan and section

Figure 7 – Trench 8 Plan and section

Figure 8 – Sample sections



Plate 1: Trench 1 ditch, looking northeast.



Plate 2: Trench 2 ditch, looking south.

Appendices

Appendix A: Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Demolition deposit of school	25.00m	2.00m	0.35m
102	Internal partition	2.10m	0.25m	0.65m
103	Cut for 102	2.10m	0.30m	0.65m
104	Concrete floor and hardcore	25.00m	2.00m	0.26m
105	Fill of recent pit 106	0.94m	1.00m	0.55m
106	Recent pit	0.94m	1.00m	0.55m
107	Made ground after school foundation	10.50m	2.00m	0.70m
108	Base of chimney stack	1.35m	0.20m	0.74m
109	North wall, central block	2.00m	0.80m	0.65m
110	Fragmentary foundation	0.60m	0.30m	0.14m
111	Cut for school buildings	11.80m	2.00m	0.74m
112	VOID			
113	South wall, central block	2.00m	0.70m	0.65m
114	VOID			
115	Cut for culvert 116	2.00m	0.66m	0.54m
116	Culvert	2.00m	0.50m	0.50m
117	Backfill of 115	2.00m	0.66m	0.54m
118	Culvert	2.00m	0.50m	0.50m
119	Demolition material	4.40m	2.00m	0.24m
120	Topsoil	5.12m	2.00m	0.52m
121	Tree disturbance	3.20m	2.00m	0.26m
122	Ditch fill	1.74m	2.00m	0.30m
123	Ditch	1.74m	2.00m	0.30m
124	Subsoil	25.00m	2.00m	0.36m
125	Brickearth	25.00m	2.00m	NFE
126	Partition wall	2.00m	0.50m	0.50m
127	Cut for partition wall	2.00m	0.50m	0.50m
128	Mixed demolition layer	2.91m	2.00m	0.50m
129	Cut for culvert 118	2.00m	0.52m	0.52m
130	Fill of 129	2.00m	0.52m	0.52m
201	Concrete surface	18.00m	2.30m	0.30m
202	Service	14m	1.60m	0.60m
203	Schoolyard wall	2.30m	0.40m	1.20m
204	Made ground	8.00m	1.60m	1.20m
205	Made ground over cesspit	5.00m	2.30m	0.60m
206	Demolition deposit	10.00m	2.00m	0.12m
207	Cess pit fill	1.40m	1.20m	0.24m
208	Cut for 209	1.50m	1.50m	0.25m
209	Cess pit	1.40m	1.40m	0.25m
210	Fill of cut 208	0.08m	0.08m	0.25m
211	Fill of 213	2.00m	0.41m	0.24m
212	Terrace gravel	18.00m	2.30m	NFE
213	Ditch	2.00m	0.41m	0.24m
214	Early foundation	0.91m	0.27m	0.50m
215	Fill of 216	0.08m	0.99m	0.43m
216	Cut for 214	0.99m	0.50m	0.50m

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
217	Fill of 218	1.20m	0.50m	0.50m
218	Robber cut	1.20m	0.50m	0.50m
219	Secondary fill of 220	6.00m	1.04m	0.42m
220	Ditch	6.00m	1.04m	0.42m
221	Subsoil	8.80m	2.00m	0.12m
222	Schoolyard surface	8.80m	2.00m	0.08m
223	Primary fill of 220	1.00m	1.04m	0.42m
301	Overburden	22.5m	2.50m	0.60m
302	Road	5.00m	2.50m	0.25m
303	Services	6.00m	2.50m	NFE
304	Topsoil	16.5m	2.00m	0.21m
305	Subsoil	22.5m	2.50m	0.24m
306	Brickearth	16.5m	2.00m	NFE
307	Fill of 308	0.41m	0.41m	0.12m
308	Post-hole	0.41m	0.41m	0.12m
309	Fill of 310	0.18m	0.18m	0.14m
310	Post-hole	0.18m	0.18m	0.14m
311	Fill of 312	3.42m	2.00m	0.51m
312	Pit	3.42m	2.00m	0.51m
313	Fill of 314	0.41m	0.41m	0.12m
314	Post-hole	0.41m	0.41m	0.12m
315	Fill of 316	0.25m	0.25m	0.12m
316	Post-hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.12m
317	Fill of 318	6.30m	0.61m	0.34m
318	Ditch	6.30m	0.61m	0.34m
319	Fill of 320	0.31m	0.31m	0.14m
320	Post-hole	0.31m	0.31m	0.14m
321	Drain chamber	1.00m	1.00m	0.72m
401	Concrete	25.00m	2.00m	0.28m
402	Topsoil	25.00m	2.00m	0.34m
403	Top fill, 405	0.69m	0.21m	0.46m
404	Lower fill, 405	0.69m	0.21m	0.12m
405	Post-hole	0.69m	0.21m	0.58m
406	Subsoil	25.00m	2.00m	0.22m
407	Brickearth	25.00m	2.00m	NFE
408	Foundation	2.00m	1.10m	>1.20m
501	Concrete	25.00m	2.00m	0.24m
502	Topsoil	25.00m	2.00m	0.09m
503	Subsoil	25.00m	2.00m	0.17m
504	Brickearth	25.00m	2.00m	NFE
601	Brickearth	22.00m	2.20m	NFE
602	Fill of 603	2.20m	1.88m	0.45m
603	Ditch	2.20m	1.88m	0.45m
604	Fill of 605	0.50m	0.50m	0.15m
605	Post-hole	0.50m	0.50m	0.15m

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
606	Foundation	2.20m	0.70m	>2.00m
607	Service	2.20m	1.15m	>2.00m
608	Foundation	2.20m	0.70m	>2.00m
609	Foundation	13.07m	0.50m	>1.20m
610	Topsoil	5.35m	2.20m	0.08m
611	Topsoil	22.00m	2.20m	0.25m
612	Hardcore	25.00m	2.20m	0.20m
613	Concrete	25.00m	2.20m	0.30m
614	Subsoil	22.00m	2.20m	0.25m
701	Concrete	20.00m	2.10m	0.46m
702	Fill of 703	1.44m	0.35m	0.45m
703	Pit	1.44m	0.35m	0.45m
704	Topsoil	18.00m	2.10m	0.63m
705	Upper fill, 707	0.74m	0.50m	0.18m
706	Lower fill 707	0.74m	0.50m	NFE
707	Pit	0.74m	0.50m	>0.18m
708	Subsoil	18.00m	2.10m	0.13m
709	Brickearth	18.00m	2.10m	NFE
710	Foundation	2.10m	0.55m	0.70m
711	Cut for 710	2.10m	0.55m	0.70m
712	Fill of 711	2.10m	0.55m	0.70m
713	Foundation	2.10m	0.75m	>0.65m
714	Oil tank	2.10m	2.00m	>2.40m
715	Manhole	1.35m	1.35m	>0.65m
801	Concrete	25.00m	2.00m	0.38m
802	Topsoil	25.00m	2.00m	0.14m
803	Subsoil	25.00m	2.00m	0.30m
804	Fill of 805	2.00m	1.20m	0.34m
805	Ditch	2.00m	1.20m	0.34m
806	Fill of 807	0.45m	0.42m	0.48m
807	Post-hole	0.45m	0.42m	0.48m
808	Brickearth	25.00m	2.00m	NFE
809	Foundation	2.00m	0.70m	>1.20m
810	Manhole	2.00m	1.60m	>0.60m
811	Foundation	2.00m	0.30m	>1.20m
812	Drain	2.00m	0.80m	>1.20m
813	Service	2.00m	0.50m	>1.20m

Appendix B: Finds Reports

Paul Fitz

A varied amount of finds were retained from 16 contexts from the evaluation, the majority being ceramics and animal bone.

Pottery

The pottery appears in 14 contexts and serves as a good spot date for the activity and development of Leyton.

Context	Date	Description
122	1550-1700	x 8 Hants/Surrey BORDG
	1580-1900	x 23 redwares/earthenwares-glazed and plain
	post med	x1 stoneware, too small to source
	Early Post med?	x7. glazed earthenware
207	1745-1900	x 2 ENPO figurine pieces
	1630-1800	x2 tinglazed
	1580-1900	x 7.
211	1580-1900	x1 post medieval redware
217	1630-1800	x7(tinglaze and redwares)
219	1570-1900	x 1 PMR
	1630-1800	x 3 tinglazed <Orton C>
	?1650-1900	x 1 slip decorated -poss slip trailed redware
	?Roman	x 2 residual
307	1780-1900	x5 (one may be Med), transferprint, stoneware and whiteglazed EW
309	1780-1900	x1 white glazed earthenware-
311	1780-1900	x4 (redwares and transferprint)
313	1700-1900	x1 english stoneware
317	1580-1900	x4 post medieval redware types
402	1700-1900	x1-mocha effect blue tree design on white glazed base
605	undated	x1 abraded earthenware-possibly residual
702	1580-1900	x 1 redware
705	1780-1900	x7 redwares inc terracotta
	1800-1900	x3-transfer print and plain white glazed

The earliest pottery appears to be two residual Roman sherds from context 219, which along with redwares and white tin glazed wares (Orton C) would date from 1630-1800. Roman activity has been noted around the vicinity of the site in the past so is not unexpected, especially in residual form. A small abraded piece of earthenware from context 605 is possibly medieval and was recovered along with two pieces of brick and a piece of roof tile. Context 122 has the most varied assemblage containing eight sherds of green glazed borderwares, 23 plain and glazed redwares and earthenwares, One small sherd of stoneware (too small to source) along with seven other glazed earthenwares that appear to be of an early post medieval/Tudor date. The rest of the assemblage suggest contexts dating from the 17th to 19th century and would fit in with cartographic evidence showing the establishment of Leyton from the 16th century.

Animal Bone

The bone assemblage from site is rather small and is counted only as in the table below.

Context	Quantity
122	x6
207	x 1

217	x2
219	x 27
307	x1
311	x 2
313	x1
702	x1
705	x56

Building Material

The brick and tile all dates from the medieval period onward and mirrors the spot dates from the pottery.

Context	Material	Form	Details
219	stone	hone	x 3 pieces of same whet or honing stone
110	ceramic	brick	105mm width x 48mm depth x ? length
	ceramic	brick	fragment
	ceramic	roof tile	Minimal abrasion-('fresh, late?)
122	ceramic	roof tile	x6
211	ceramic	building material	x4; 3 tile, 1 brick
217	ceramic	roof tile	x4
219	ceramic	brick	x3
	ceramic	roof tile	x12
	ceramic	uncertain BM	x1
307	ceramic	tile	x1
309	ceramic	roof tile	x2
313	ceramic	roof tile	x2
317	ceramic	building material	x3
	ceramic	roof tile	x2
603	ceramic	building material	x8; 7 roof tile, 1 brick piece(fresh/low abrasion)
605	ceramic	building material	X 2-brick and roof tile
702	ceramic	BM	x2-roof tile and uncertain
705	ceramic	roof tile	x2

Glass

Glass only appears in five contexts, from the 17th to 19th century

Context	Form	Details
211	vessel	x1 green bottle sherd
217	window	x1
217	vessel	x1green bottle sherd
313	vessel	x1 green wine bottle neck piece
705	window/vessel	x6, plain and red coloured

Clay Tobacco Pipe

Four undiagnostic stem pieces were retrieved from two contexts (219 and 311)

Stone

Three fragments of a small honing or whet stone were recovered from context 219. A large fragment of a dedication stone from the school that stood on the site in the late 1800's was retained but will not be submitted for archive.

Metal

A copper alloy (Brass?) buckle or clasp was recovered from context 219. It is in a good state of preservation and no conservation is needed. Three metal thimbles from context 207 were retrieved. They are all incomplete and of poor quality. Iron nails are present from contexts 122 and 217, whilst a thin shaft style object, which is not a nail, was also found in context 122.

General

A complete excel finds register will be submitted with the LAARC as part of the digital archive for this site.

Appendix C: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-48262

Project details

Project name 606-638 High Road, Leyton

Short description of the project An evaluation was carried out on this site. There were few archaeological remains in most of the trenches. The most features were present in two trenches close to the High Road. The earliest features were three boundary ditches dating to between 1580 and 1700. The history of the site is dominated by successive school buildings. The earliest was bought in 1708, and may be represented by a very fragmentary foundation. The second phase school was built in 1748, and had been mostly demolished. The most recent school building had very strong, deep foundations.

Project dates Start: 28-07-2008 End: 08-08-2008

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project codes HIO 08 - Sitecode reference

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type ORCHARD Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type SCHOOL Post Medieval

Significant Finds BOWL Post Medieval

Significant Finds DISH Post Medieval

Significant Finds JUG Post Medieval

Significant Finds PLATE Post Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval

Significant Finds GOUGE Post Medieval

Methods & 'Sample Trenches', 'Targeted Trenches'
techniques

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON WALTHAM FOREST LEYTON 606-638 High Road, Leyton

Postcode E10

Study area 8413.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3824 8741 51.5680991509 -0.00517660635950 51 34 05 N 000 00 18 W
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 13.03m Max: 13.62m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief EH GLAAS
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology Group

originator

Project Andy Leonard
director/manager

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London
recipient

Physical Archive ID HIO 08

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Metal'

Physical Archive held at AOC until transfer
notes

Digital Archive Museum of London
recipient

Digital Archive ID HIO 08

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey'

Digital Media 'Database', 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Text'
available

Digital Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive Museum of London
recipient

Paper Archive ID HIO 08

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Stratigraphic'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 606-638 High Road, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

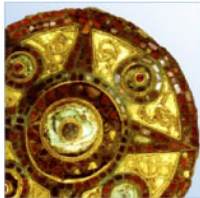
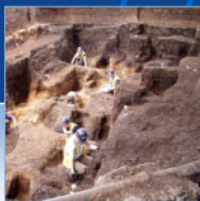
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