

60 HAMPTON ROAD, FOREST GATE, E7 0BQ

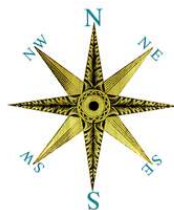
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



February 2012

COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

60 HAMPTON ROAD, FOREST GATE, E7 0BP

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: HMP12

SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 40860 85365

PLANNING REF: 09/01626/HH

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February 2012

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation of a site in the garden of No. 60 Hampton Road, Forest Gate, took place on the 20th February 2012. The evaluation was carried out as a condition of planning consent, prior to the construction of a new underground swimming pool, plus facilities and access, which is to be located in the southern part of the site (the rear garden) (Application No. 09/01626/HH).

The site had potential for archaeological evidence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later activity. Historic map evidence showed that the site lay close to 'Wood Grange' monastic farm, existing from at least the 12th Century until the Dissolution, after which it continued as a farm until the later 19th Century when the area was developed into the Victorian residential estate that exists today. The site is situated in an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan.

A single trial trench was excavated; this covered approximately 12 square metres. This was positioned in the centre of the rear garden of No.60, within the proposed redevelopment footprint. This trench did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. The subsoil (a silty-sand) directly overlay the natural gravel and sand deposits. The only three features revealed were a large rectangular / square modern feature, a probable tree-pit, and a possible small gravel garden-path.

In view of these results it is recommended that no further archaeological measures should be undertaken in relation to the proposed planning condition.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1** This report presents a summary of archaeological evaluation of land at No.60 Hampton Road, Forest Gate, E7 0BP in the London Borough of Newham. The site was located on the southern side of Hampton Road, on the western side of the junction with Richmond Road (figs. 1 and 2). The proposed development area is approximately centred at NGR TQ 40860 85365. The work took place as part of the planning process for excavation of a new underground swimming pool plus associated facilities and access, in the southern part of the site (within the rear garden of the property) (Planning Application No. 09/01626/HH).

Compass Archaeology undertook the evaluation fieldwork on the 20th February 2012.

- 1.2** Although the site is relatively small it is located in an area with potential for a range of archaeological remains, including prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and later. It is also in an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan.

Historic map evidence shows that the site lay close to ‘Wood Grange’ monastic farm, which existed from at least the 12th Century until the Dissolution, after which it continued as a farm until the later 19th Century when the area was developed into the Victorian residential estate that exists today.

- 1.3** Further to the condition of planning consent, English Heritage advised that an archaeological evaluation of the site should be undertaken prior to development. It was advised that this should consist of a single trial trench in the area of the proposed swimming pool, so as to establish the potential impact of the construction of the underground swimming pool on archaeological remains.

A subsequent Written Scheme of Investigation detailed the evaluation, including the location of the trial trench within the proposed redevelopment footprint.

2. Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Shevy Basnayake, SpaceMade Ltd, on behalf of AS Construction.

3. Background

3.1 Location and topography

The site itself is located on the southern side of Hampton Road, on the western side of the junction with Richmond Road (centred at NGR TQ 40860 85365). The site consists of a house (in the central / northern part of the site) with a rear garden (in the southern part of the site) – this development is proposed to take place within the garden area.

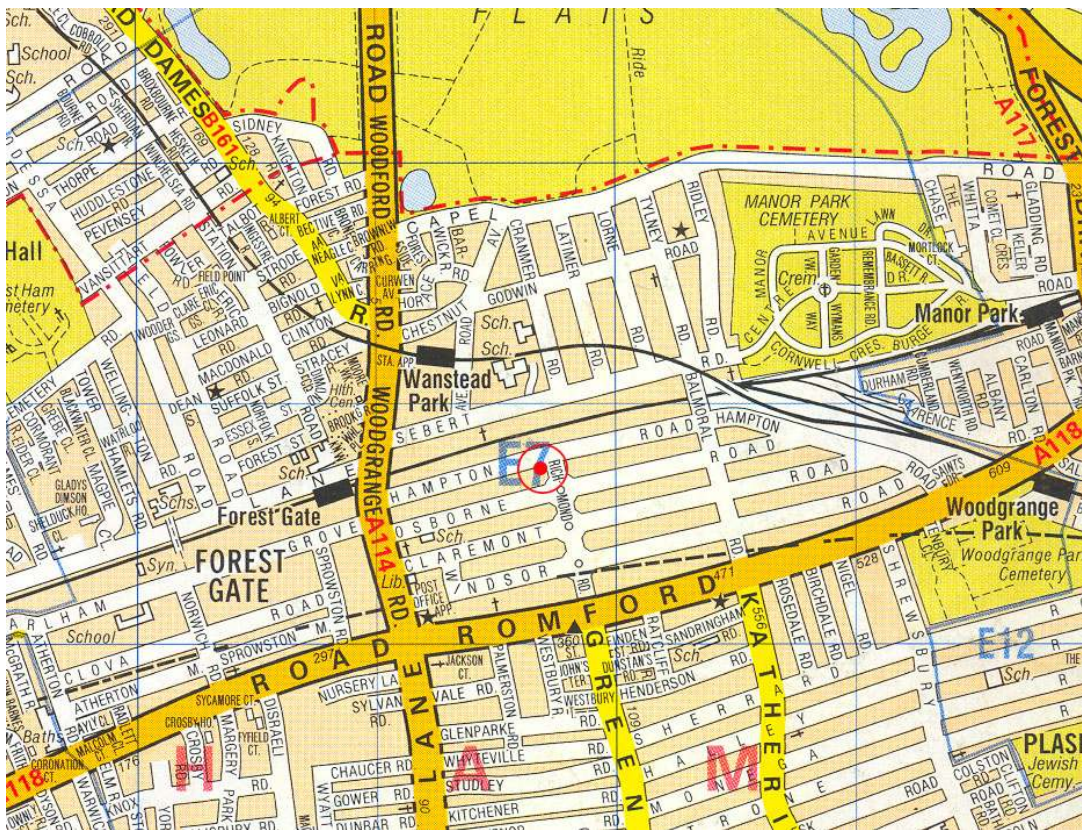


Fig. 1: A-Z Map, with site marked.



Fig. 2: Recent OS Map (1:1250), with site marked.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with permission of the HMSO. © Crown Copyright 2006. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd, London SE1 1RQ; licence no. AL 100031317

The ground-level of the site is relatively consistent, although slopes down slightly to the south. The ground-level is at approximately 10.5mOD to the south of the site, and 10.75mOD to the north of the site.

The geological survey (British Geological Survey, North London, Sheet No. 258, 1998) indicates that the site lies on Taplow Gravel (a post-diversionary Thames River deposit consisting of gravel / sand / clay); overlying the Lambeth Group of Thanet Sand (sand and clay).

A soil report, consisting of a single borehole in the centre of the site, was undertaken by ABC Site Investigations in July 2011. This uncovered approximately 0.4m of 'made ground' (sandy-gravelly-silt, with clinker and brick fragments). Underlying this were several different natural deposits – typically gravelly-silty-sand: the Taplow Gravel deposits.

3.2 Archaeology and history

3.2.1 Prehistoric to Saxon

There is some evidence for prehistoric activity in this general area, mainly consisting of individual finds (often antiquarian), rather than evidence for concentrated activity. For example, at least five handaxes have been found in the Forest Gate area (060576/00/00); sewer works carried out in the late 19th Century between Forest Gate and Wanstead uncovered a number of prehistoric finds (061627/00/00); and Palaeolithic axes and flakes have been uncovered in Wanstead Flats (060600/00/00).

It is also believed that Romford Road, just to the south of the site, approximately follows the line of the Roman road linking Colchester to London. Roman finds associated with this road (either chance finds or evidence of roadside activity) could be found in this area, although no evidence for such Roman activity has been uncovered in archaeological work in the immediate vicinity.

It is unclear whether there was much activity / settlement in this area during the Saxon period – the only archaeological evidence for this is a 6th – 7th Century gold pin uncovered during the late 19th Century sewer works (060239/00/00).

3.2.2 Medieval

There was settlement and activity in this area in the Medieval period, particularly associated with the existence of the monastic farm of Woodgrange. Its name suggests that it may have originated as an outlying farm in a forest clearing. It is first mentioned in documentary evidence in 1189, although it could have existed from an earlier date. It formed part of the Montifichet estate in East and West Ham, and was attached to the Cistercian Abbey at Stratford. It was leased out to tenant farmers until the dissolution of the Abbey in 1538, when parts of the land were acquired by others and leased / re-sold over the following centuries.

It is unclear precisely what form Woodgrange took in its early years, or precisely where it was located. It is, however, clear that a 'Woodgrange House' existed from 1594, when it was depicted on Norden's Map of Essex. This house is depicted on subsequent maps up to the end of the 19th Century (figs. 3 and 4), and is located approximately 200m to the west of the site. It therefore seems likely that the earlier centre of 'Woodgrange' would have been located to the west of the site, although this is by no means certain.

Archaeological evidence for such medieval activity has been uncovered in the vicinity of the site. For example, a 2006 MOLAS evaluation at 112-122 Woodgrange Road uncovered a number of pits, some of which had 16th Century pottery in. It is, therefore, clear that there was later medieval activity and settlement in this area.

3.2.3 Post Medieval

Substantial development of the site itself did not take place until 1877, when Thomas Cobbett bought 110 acres of land and constructed the Woodgrange estate (consisting of 1160 double-fronted Victorian houses in Windsor, Claremont, Osborne, and Hampton Roads). This estate is considered to be of interest because it was developed by one individual, and therefore has a distinctive and uniform character. This development may have been encouraged by the arrival of the railway, depicted on the 1863-7 OS Map (fig. 4).

Before this date, the site itself remained undeveloped, lying just to the west of Woodgrange House. This is clearly depicted on both Rocque's 1745 Map (fig. 3) where the site falls within an orchard; and the 1863-7 First Edition OS Map (fig. 4) where the site lies within a completely undeveloped area, just to the north of the drive into Woodgrange House.



Fig. 3: Rocque's 1745 Map, with site marked. 'Wood Granges Farm' is depicted just to the west.



Fig. 4: 1863-7 OS Map (First Edition), with site marked. Woodgrange House is depicted to the west, and the site is in an open area (before the construction of Woodgrange Estate in 1877-92).

4. Aims and objectives of the evaluation

4.1 Archaeology and planning

The proposed development involves the construction of an underground swimming pool (plus addition of facilities and access), to the rear of the property (London Borough of Newham Planning Application No: 09/01626/HH). The footprint of this development measures approximately 15.4m (north-south) by 8.2m (east-west), and excavated to a depth of approximately 3.5m beneath the modern ground-surface

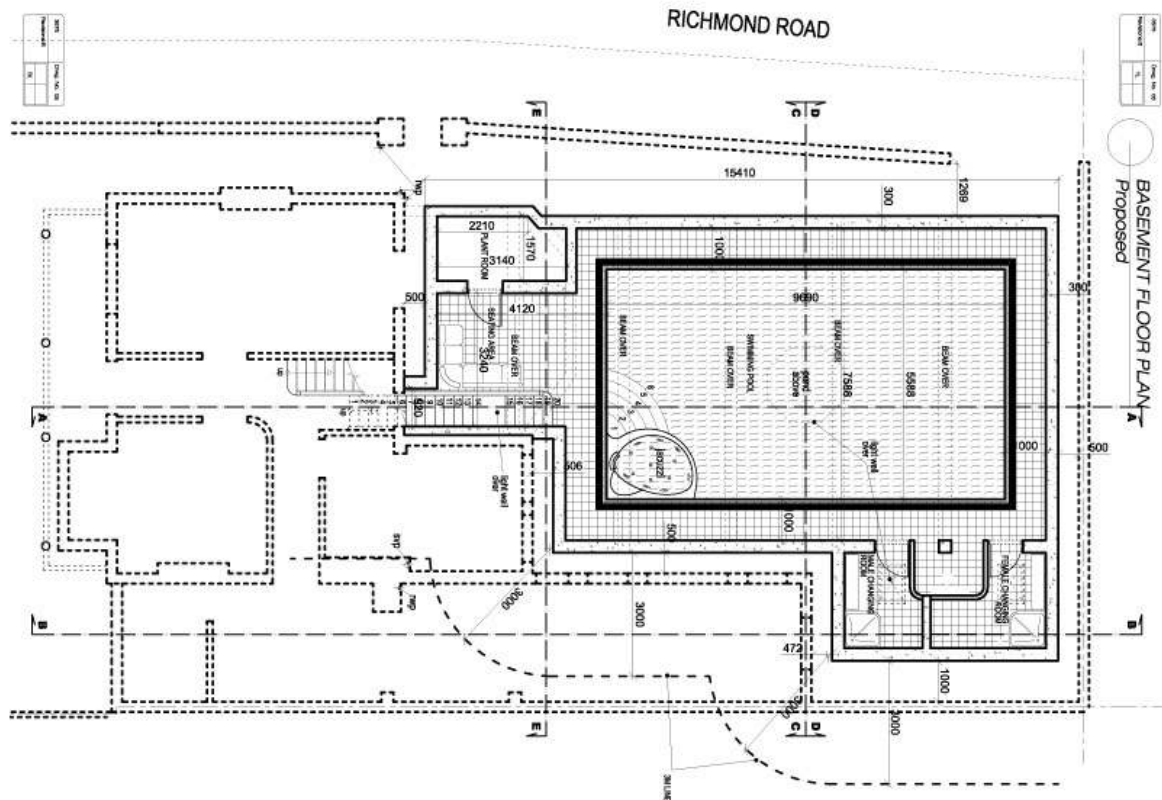


Fig. 5: Proposed plan of the underground swimming pool. (Blanchard Consulting Ltd).

An archaeological evaluation of the site was recommended by English Heritage as part of the Local Authority planning process, in response to a condition of the planning consent.

The protection of archaeological sites is a material planning consideration. An initial evaluation should be designed to provide all parties, particularly the Local Planning Authority, with sufficient material information upon which to base informed decisions, incorporating adequate heritage safeguards. Where an evaluation produces positive results safeguards will be applied; these would normally consist of either design modifications to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* or, where this is not achievable, archaeological rescue excavation in advance of development.

4.2 The archaeological brief

The accepted brief for archaeological evaluation is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment (English Heritage, *Model Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*).

Thus the objective is to establish information on as many of the research questions as possible, whilst primarily answering the terms of the brief which is to provide information on which decisions can be taken as to the need for any further archaeological action (*e.g.* preservation *in situ* or archaeological rescue excavation), or for no further action.

Should the evaluation identify significant archaeological remains that would be affected by the proposed development then further archaeological excavation (including provision for post-excavation analysis and publication) is required to mitigate the impact of development.

4.3 Archaeological research questions

The evaluation presented an opportunity to address several research questions, as defined in the preliminary Written Scheme of Investigation (*Compass Archaeology, February 2012*):

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the site-area?
- Is there any evidence relating to the medieval monastic farm Woodgrange and / or Woodgrange House or associated medieval / early post-medieval activity?
- Is there any evidence relating to the late 19th Century development of the area to form the Woodgrange Estate?
- At what levels do any archaeological or geological deposits survive across the area?

5. Evaluation methodology

- 5.1** The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards for Archaeological Work*, July 2009) and those of the Institute for Archaeologists. Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute. The Written Scheme was produced prior to the start of fieldwork.

Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team had valid CSCS Cards (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required during the evaluation.

- 5.2** The evaluation comprised of a single trial trench located within the area of the proposed swimming pool, as indicated on figure 6. The trench was approximately 1.6m wide, and 7.5m in length, covering an area of approximately 12 square metres at the level of potential archaeology or natural.

Initial clearance of the trial trench was undertaken by a mechanical excavator (mini JCB excavator using a ditching bucket and working under archaeological supervision). Recent deposits and the undifferentiated subsoil were removed to reveal the natural deposits, *c.*0.6m beneath the modern ground-surface, which were then cleaned, recorded, and photographed by the archaeologists.

- 5.3** The deposits and features exposed in the evaluation were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan (scale of 1:20) and section (scale 1:10). The recording system used followed the MoL Site Manual for on-site work. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the Museum. The fieldwork record was supplemented by photography as appropriate. Levels were derived from an OSBM located on the western garden wall of No. 54 Claremont Road, on the eastern side of Richmond Road. This OSBM had a value of 10.03mOD.

The evaluation trench position was located to the existing building (No. 60 Hampton Road) by taped measurement, with the resultant plan in turn related as a 'best fit' to the Ordnance Survey grid as derived from the 1:1250 map.

The records from the evaluation have been allocated the site code: HMP12 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. An ordered and indexed site archive will be compiled in line with the MoL *Guidelines* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archive.

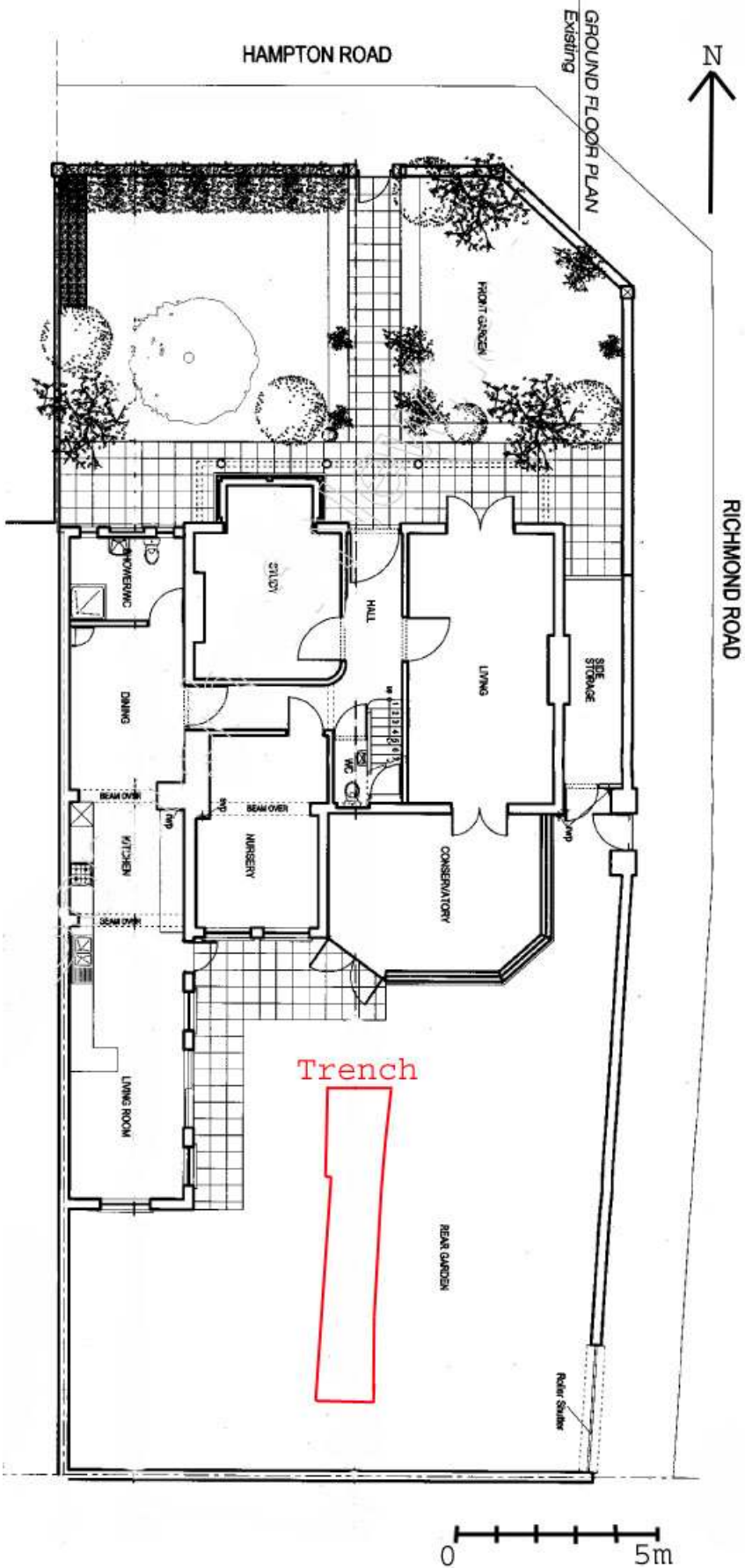


Fig. 6: Plan of the trench location. (Original plan from Blanchard Consulting Ltd).

6. The archaeological evaluation

6.1 Summary of the findings

The evaluation trench was dug from the present ground surface (*c.*10.6mOD), after the removal of the overlying concrete pavers. Excavation was generally to the top of the natural deposits, removing modern deposits and the subsoil. A plan of the trench can be seen in figure 7 below.

In general the sequence was quite straightforward, with the modern deposits underlying the concrete pavers, overlying the silty-sand subsoil, over the natural deposits (clean gravels over sand). This section can be seen in figure 8 below.

The only features observed in this trench were a broadly circular feature (a probable tree-pit); a large rectangular feature with modern finds / inclusions in; and a probable small gravel path. All three features are considered to be fairly modern, certainly in two cases post-dating development of the site in the 1880s.

6.2 List of recorded contexts:

Context	Description	Interpretation
1	Deposit Dark mixed compact sandy-silt deposit. Directly underlying the concrete pavers. <i>c.</i> 70mm in thickness, across whole trench.	Modern ground-surface make-up deposit – for the overlying concrete pavers.
2	Deposit Orange gravelly deposit. <i>c.</i> 20 – 30mm in thickness. Observed in eastern section, for a distance of <i>c.</i> 1.5m. Very disturbed.	Possibly the remains of a small garden path, running east-west across the site.
3	Deposit Compact friable silty-sand with occasional small pebbles (generally quite clean). Gets lighter with depth, from grey-brown to brown. <i>c.</i> 0.45 – 0.5m in thickness, across whole trench.	Subsoil.
4	Cut	Cut for large modern feature.
5	Fill (of [4]). Compact dark dirty and mixed silty deposit. finds include bits of steel fencing, flower-pot, marble, etc. <i>c.</i> 0.27m in depth, at reduced level (at the northern end); <i>c.</i> 0.2m in depth, at reduced level (at the southern end). Measures approximately 2.9m (north-south) by 0.9m (east-west; and continuing into western section).	Fill of modern feature.
6	Cut	Cut for probable tree-pit

7	<p>Fill (of [6])</p> <p>Loose light brown sandy-silt, with occasional small pebbles plus some larger pebbles. Similar to the lower part of the subsoil (3). Maximum of 0.3m in depth, at reduced level. Diameter c.0.6m (north-south), and continuing into the western section. Cut by feature (5).</p>	Fill of probable tree pit.
8	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Orange-brown coarse sand and fine gravel mix. Observed at c.0.55m beneath the modern ground-surface (10.06mOD) (in section); and from c.9.94mOD – 10.05mOD in plan. In places, overlies natural sandy deposits (9).</p>	Natural gravels (uppermost level of natural deposits).
9	<p>Deposit</p> <p>Lemony-yellow to orange sand. Observed in places under (8), at c.9.93mOD (in plan).</p>	Natural sand (another layer of natural deposits).

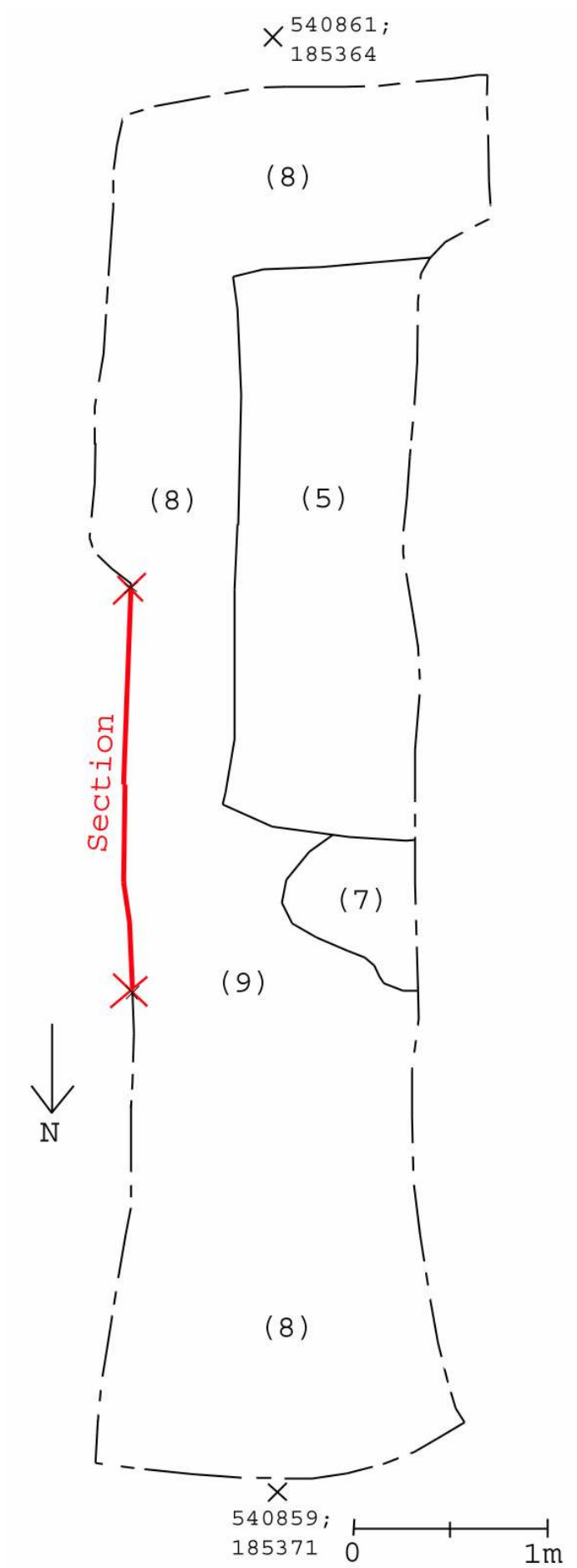


Fig. 7: Trench plan.

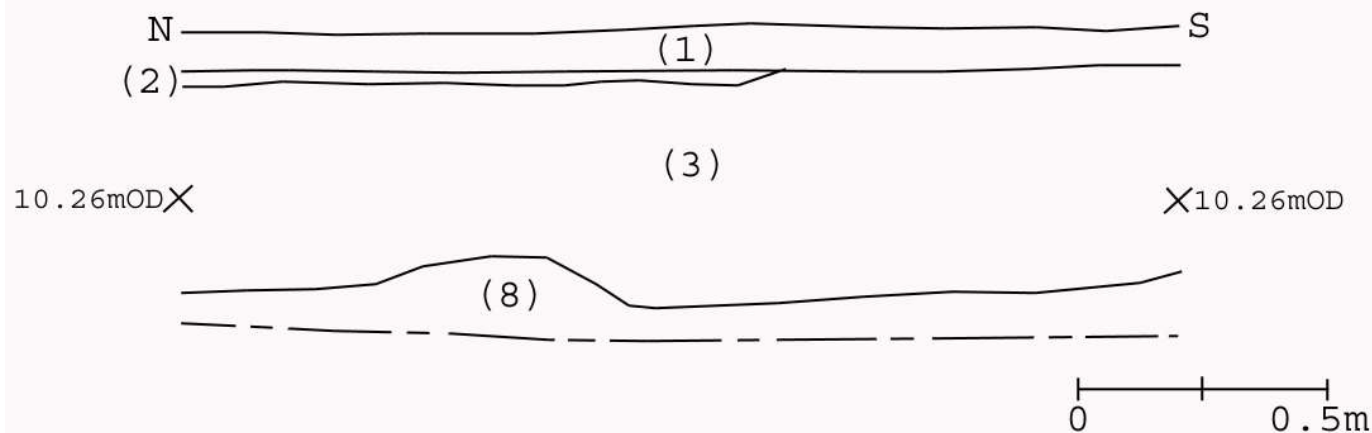


Fig. 8: Eastern section. See fig. 7 for location.

6.3 Trench 1

The trench was dug on a north-south alignment and measured approximately 7.5m by 1.6m in plan. The trench was approximately 0.7m deep.

6.3.1 The natural sand deposit (9) was exposed in places within the trench. This was first encountered at the base of the trench, *c.*0.67m beneath the modern ground-surface (9.93mOD). The deposit was typically a sterile yellow-orange sand.

6.3.2 Above the natural sand deposit, and found over the whole of the trench, was an orange sand / gravel layer – another natural deposit (8). This was encountered at *c.*9.94 – 10.06mOD (approximately 0.54 – 0.66m beneath the modern ground-surface). This deposit was an orange-brown coarse sand and fine gravel mix.

6.3.3 Cut into this natural deposit was a broadly circular feature (7). This was observed at *c.*9.9mOD; was a maximum of 0.3m in depth; and measured approximately 0.6m in diameter (continuing into the western section). Its fill was a loose light brown sandy-silt, similar to the lower part of the subsoil. No finds were recovered from it. Its size and shape suggest that it may have been a tree-pit, which subsequently got infilled by the subsoil. The date of this tree-pit is difficult to judge (particularly as no dating evidence was recovered from it). Trees are depicted in this area on Rocque's mid-18th Century map (see fig. 3), and the site remained located in a broadly open area until the 19th Century construction of the estate. Furthermore, trees are found in a number of the gardens on this estate, such that it is possible that this pit was for a tree that stood in the garden (of the estate) before the present garden was laid out.

6.3.4 The other cut feature observed in this trench was the large rectangular (or square?) feature (5), which also cut into the natural deposits. This was observed at *c.*9.93 – 9.95mOD; was *c.*0.2 – 0.27m in depth with an apparently flat base; and measured approximately 2.9m (north-south) by 0.9m (east-west, but continuing into the western section where the cut could be seen rising to at least the top of the subsoil, *c.*100mm below the present ground-surface). The fill consisted of a dark dirty compact silty deposit. It was clearly a modern feature, due to its regular shape, and modern finds recovered from it (including parts of a steel chain-link fence (!), and bits of flower-pot). Furthermore, this feature cut the probable tree-pit (7), and therefore post-dates this feature. It is possible that this feature represents the

remains of a modern pit of some description, or possibly the infilling of where a tank had once been located. This is clearly associated with the area after it was part of the estate and the properties developed in this area (i.e. 20th Century in date).

- 6.3.5** The subsoil (3) was observed overlying the natural deposits over the whole area of the trench. This was observed at an uppermost level of *c.*10.53mOD (*c.*70mm beneath the modern ground-surface), and for a thickness of approximately 0.44m. This deposit was a compact friable silty-sand, clean with the exception of some pebbles, and which got lighter with depth (from grey-brown to brown in colouring). The only finds within this deposit were two fragments of ceramic roof tile and a very small fragment of clay-pipe stem. This may reflect the existence of earlier post-medieval activity in the vicinity, which has made its way into the subsoil. It should be noted that the Victorian development was very largely slate-roofed (such that the ceramic roof tile must have come from somewhere else – presumably an earlier period).
- 6.3.6** Above this, observed in the eastern section approximately in the centre of the trench, was a thin orange gravel deposit (20-30mm in thickness, and observed at *c.*80mm beneath the modern ground-surface). This was observed for approximately 1.5m in length. It is possible that this formed some type of thin gravel path, possibly a garden path which once ran east-west within the garden, before the installation of concrete pavers.
- 6.3.7** Above this was a compact mixed dark sandy-silt deposit, for a thickness of *c.*80mm. This essentially formed the make-up deposit for the concrete pavers above (which had been removed before this evaluation).



Fig. 9: Photograph of the trench, looking north. The modern feature (5) can clearly be seen in the foreground, surrounded by the natural gravel / sand deposits.



Fig. 10: Photograph of the trench, looking south. The probable tree-pit (7) can be seen just behind the scale.



Fig. 11: Photograph of the eastern section. The silty-sand subsoil (3) can be seen overlying the natural deposits (8).



Fig. 12: General photograph of the trench, looking south-east onto Richmond Road.



Fig. 13: Close-up photograph of probable tree-pit (7) (to the left of the image), cut by modern feature (5) (to the right of the image). Overlying subsoil deposits are visible in section at the top of the frame.

7. Assessment of the results of the evaluation

The archaeological evaluation has provided an opportunity to address the site-specific objectives that were defined within the preliminary *Written Scheme* (4.3 above). The responses to these are outlined below:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the site-area?

No evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity was uncovered during this evaluation.

- Is there any evidence relating to the medieval monastic farm Woodgrange and / or Woodgrange House or associated medieval / early post-medieval activity?

No evidence for the medieval monastic farm Woodgrange or Woodgrange House, or any associated medieval / early post-medieval activity, was uncovered during this evaluation. The possible exception to this is one small tree pit and two fragments of ceramic roof tile.

- Is there any evidence relating to the late 19th Century development of the area to form the Woodgrange Estate?

Very little evidence relating to the late 19th Century development of the area to form the Woodgrange Estate was uncovered during this evaluation. The only evidence potentially relating to this takes the form of features located within the rear gardens of the properties, including the probable tree-pit, large square / rectangular modern feature, and possible small gravel path.

- At what levels do any archaeological or geological deposits survive across the area?

Geological deposits (the natural geology) was observed across the whole evaluation trench. This was observed c.0.54 – 0.66m beneath the modern ground-surface (c.9.94 – 10.06mOD).

8. Conclusions and recommendations

- 8.1** The archaeological evaluation did not reveal any significant archaeological remains or deposits.

Instead, the natural deposits (both a sandy and gravel deposit) were observed across the trench, underlying a silty-sand subsoil, and the modern ground make-up layers. Three features – a possible small gravel path; probable tree-pit; and large rectangular / square modern feature – were observed, although none of these have high archaeological significance.

- 8.2** In view of these results it is recommended that no further archaeological measures should be undertaken in relation to the proposed redevelopment and planning condition.

9. Bibliography

General Sources

Greater London Historic Environment Record

London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) database

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Appraisal and Management Proposals (December 2006)

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(<http://www.newhamstory.com/node/1813>)

Woodgrange Web, *Local History* (<http://www.woodgrange.org.uk/history.php>)

Map Sources

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Ordnance Survey Maps. Various dates and scales

Rocque J, 1746, *Exact Survey of the Cities of London, Westminster and the country ten miles round*

Appendix I. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: compassa1-119746

Project details

Project name	60 Hampton Road, Forest Gate
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation of a site in the garden of No. 60 Hampton Road, Forest Gate, took place on the 20th February 2012. The evaluation was carried out as a condition of planning consent, prior to the construction of a new underground swimming pool, plus facilities and access, which is to be located in the southern part of the site (the rear garden) (Application No. 09/01626/HH). The site had potential for archaeological evidence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later activity. Historic map evidence showed that the site lay close to 'Wood Grange' monastic farm, existing from at least the 12th Century until the Dissolution, after which it continued as a farm until the 19th Century when the area was developed into the Victorian residential estate that exists today. The site was situated in an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Newham Unitary Development Plan. A single trial trench was excavated; this covered approximately 12 square metres. This was positioned in the centre of the rear garden of No.60, within the proposed underground swimming pool footprint. This trench did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. The subsoil (a silty-sand) directly overlay the natural gravel and sand deposits. The only three features were a large rectangular modern feature, a probable tree-pit, and a possible gravel garden path.
Project dates	Start: 20-02-2012 End: 20-02-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	PATH Modern
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Construction of underground swimming pool
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM NEWHAM 60 Hampton Road, Forest Gate
Postcode	E7 0BP
Study area	12.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4057 8558 51.5510759475 0.02769137447610 51 33 03 N 000 01 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.93m Max: 10.06m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Emma Jeffery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	AS Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Media available	'Text','Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Media available	'Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	60 Hampton Road, Forest Gate - An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jeffery, E
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1RQ
Description	Short report on the results of the evaluation. Includes a selection of photographs, trench location plan, plan of the trench, section, description of contexts, and discussion of the results. Also includes brief description of the background to the site (archaeological and historical, geological, planning, etc), plus discussion of the evaluation methodology.
Entered by	Emma Jeffery (emma@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	21 February 2012

Appendix II. London Archaeologist summary

*60 Hampton Road, Forest Gate, E7 0BP. TQ 4057 8858. CA (Emma Jeffery).
Evaluation. February 2012. AS Construction. HMP12.*

This evaluation (one trench, c.12 square metres, in the centre of the redevelopment footprint) did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. The modern surface, overlying a silty-sand subsoil, over natural gravels and sand, was uncovered across the whole trench. Three fairly modern features – a probable tree-pit; large square / rectangular modern feature; and probable small gravel path – were observed in this trench – the latter two certainly post-dating development in the 1880s.