

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Site D, Hainault Triangle  
Leyton, London E10**

**NGR: 53818 18747  
(TQ3818 8747)**

**ASE Project No: 6774  
Site Code: HGL 14**

**ASE Report No: 2014217  
OASIS id: archaeol6-182216**



**Gary Webster**

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**June 2014**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Site D, Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London E10.*

*Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated. The evaluation did not identify any archaeological features, deposits or finds. Levels of modern truncation appeared to be greater in the southern part of the site compared to the north where a subsoil horizon was recorded.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Site D, Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London, E10 (Figure 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 53818 18747.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site consists of an irregularly shaped parcel of land, consisting of a building fronting onto Leyton High Road. Behind the building was an open area of hard standing. To the north-west is a London Overground Line.

1.2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2014a) lists the underlying geology as comprising of London Clay, with areas of Taplow and Hackney River Terrace gravels to the south and west.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site (LB Waltham Forest ref 2014/0355) has been granted with the following recommended (draft) condition relating to archaeology:

*a) No demolition or 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 in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*b) No demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part A.*

*c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.*

1.3.2 Initially, a Desk Based Assessment (DBA; *ibid.*), describing the archaeological potential of the site was first compiled.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; CgMs 2014b) for an archaeological evaluation, outlining the methodology to be followed was then prepared in consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Waltham Forest, Mr Adam Single. A copy of this document was available on site during the evaluation.

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation which took place on the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 2014. The work was carried out by Gary Webster (Archaeologist), Jake Wilson (Assistant Archaeologist) and Vasilis Tsamis (Surveyor). The work was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and the post excavation work was managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 In summary, the DBA (CgMs 2014a) detailed the archaeological background of the site as:

- Low potential of archaeology surviving from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic
- Low-moderate potential from the Iron Age and Bronze Age
- Low potential of Roman archaeology
- A moderate potential for medieval archaeology
- Potential for the remains of post medieval public house in the west of the site

## **2.2 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.2.1 The WSI (CgMs, 2014b) lists the following aims and objectives of the evaluation:

- Determine the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains
- Clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions
- Establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity
- To establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity
- To establish the presence or otherwise of late medieval/ early post medieval activity which has been recorded in the vicinity of the study site, and to define the date and nature of such activity
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)**

- 3.1.1 Two 20m long trenches were located as close as possible to the WSI (CgMs, 2014b) specification. There was some variation due to large amounts of demolition material and waste on site. Prior to excavation, all areas were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool, to ensure that no live services were encountered.
- 3.1.2 The excavations were conducted using a 360 tracked machine, with a 1.9m ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Excavations were taken to the top of the natural geology.
- 3.1.3 Once excavated the trenches were surveyed using a GPS, which gives both levels and a position relating to the ordnance survey grid. The final layout can be seen in Figure 2.
- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets.
- 3.1.5 Trenches were backfilled and tracked-over once work was complete. No formal reinstatement took place. The principle contractor on site was consulted, and agreed the backfilling was complete.

#### **3.2 Archive**

- 3.2.1 ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	13
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	5

Table 1: Quantification of site archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Modern made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.6	14.35
1/002	Layer	Modern made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.3	13.75
1/003	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2	13.45
1/004	Deposit	Organic Layer	5.3	Tr	0.3	13.4
1/005	Cut	Cut of Truncation	2.24	Tr.	0.17	-
1/006	Fill	Fill of Truncation	2.24	Tr	-	-
1/007	Layer	Natural Clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.4

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 The natural clay [1/007] was directly overlain by a silty modern made ground [1/002]. Toward each end of the trench there was a dark brown subsoil [1/003] overlying the natural clay. The sequence was capped with a [1/001], a modern made ground consisting mainly of rubble.
- 4.1.2 There was an irregularly-shaped, shallow modern truncation [1/005] containing building rubble and concrete [1/006] identified at the east end of the trench.
- 4.1.3 Towards the centre and west of the trench a deposit of green clay [1/004] which appeared to be the remains of a waterlogged deposit was recorded in place of the subsoil. An exploratory slot was excavated, but no finds were recovered. There were degraded plant remains throughout the deposit. Consultation of the historic mapping of the site (CgMs 2014a) does not reveal any pond type features, but given that [1/004] was only 0.30m thick, it seems more likely that this represents an area of waterlogging perhaps infilling a natural depression in the underlying geology rather than a man-made feature.
- 4.1.4 Nothing of archaeological significance was identified. The modern made ground deposits contained modern brick, CBM and concrete.

## 4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Modern made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.62	14.37
2/002	Layer	Modern made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.4	13.75
2/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.38
2/004	Cut	Cut of Truncation	5.75	1.3	-	-
2/005	Fill	Fill of Truncation	5.75	1.3	-	-
2/006	Cut	Cut of Truncation	4.4	Tr.	-	-
2/007	Fill	Fill of Truncation	4.4	Tr.	-	-

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 The natural clay [2/003] was directly overlain by a silty clay modern made ground [2/002]. The sequence was capped with a [2/001], a modern made ground consisting mainly of rubble.
- 4.2.2 Several modern truncations [2/004] and [2/006] were identified cut into the base of the trench.
- 4.2.3 Nothing of archaeological significance was identified. The made ground deposits contained modern brick, CBM and concrete.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

5.1.1 The natural geology, consisting of orange clay, was encountered at a depth of between 13.38m AOD and 13.56m AOD. In Trench 2 the clay was overlain by a modern made ground, containing concrete, modern brick and CBM. This was overlain by an area of hard-standing made ground, which is probably very recent. In Trench 1 a subsoil horizon was recorded beneath modern made ground deposits.

### **5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

5.2.1 A subsoil horizon was intact in Trench 1. In Trench 2 this appears to have been removed and horizontal truncation into the underlying clay was recorded. Deeper localised modern truncation was noted in both trenches.

### **5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

5.3.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded. The subsoil and waterlogged clay deposit recorded in Trench 1 suggest that this area of the site remains relatively intact.

### **5.4 Consideration of research aims**

- No prehistoric activity was identified on site
- No late medieval or early post medieval archaeology was identified

### **5.5 Conclusions**

5.5.1 The evaluation did not identify any archaeological features, deposits or finds. Levels of modern truncation appeared to be greater in the southern part of the site compared to the north where a subsoil horizon was recorded.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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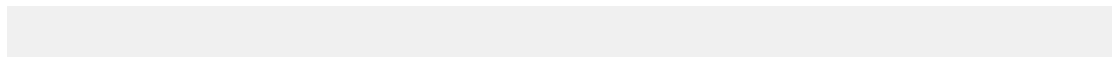
## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project and Bellway Homes for financing the works. The excavation was directed by Gary Webster. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Rob Cole produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

**HER Summary**

Site Code	HGL 14					
Identification Name and Address	Site D, Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London E 10					
County, District &/or Borough	Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest, London					
OS Grid Refs.	53818 18747					
Geology	London Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2014217					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓					
Type of Site		Shallow Urban ✓				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> June					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Gary Webster					
Period Summary						
						Modern ✓
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Site D, Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London E10.</p> <p>Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated. The evaluation did not identify any archaeological features, deposits or finds. Levels of modern truncation appeared to be greater in the southern part of the site compared to the north where a subsoil horizon was recorded.</p>						

**OASIS Form**



Project name            An Archaeological Evaluation at Site D, Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London E 10

Short description of the project    Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Site D, Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London E10. Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated. The evaluation did not identify any archaeological features, deposits or finds. Levels of modern truncation appeared to be greater in the southern part of the site compared to the north where a subsoil horizon was recorded.

Project dates            Start: 18-06-2014 End: 20-06-2014

Previous/future work    No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes    HGL 14 - Sitecode

Type of project            Field evaluation

Site status (other)        Archaeological Priority Zone

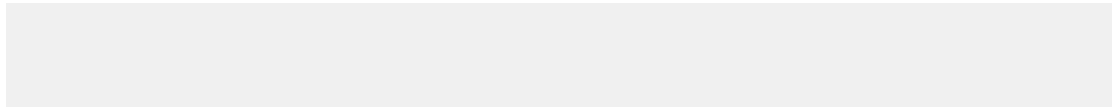
Current Land use         Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Methods & techniques        'Sample Trenches'

Development type        Housing estate

Prompt                    Planning condition

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

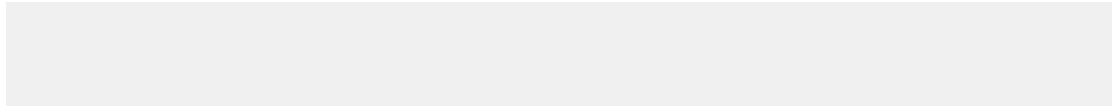


Site location            GREATER LONDON WALTHAM FOREST LEYTON Site D, Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London E10

Postcode                E10

Site coordinates        NGR - TQ 3818 8747  
LL - 51.5686531087 -0.00601825353066 (decimal)  
LL - 51 34 07 N 000 00 21 W (degrees)  
Point

Height OD / Depth     Min: 13.38m Max: 13.5m



Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andrew Leonard
Project supervisor	Gary Webster
Type of sponsor/funding body	Bellway Homes Ltd

Physical Archive Exists?	'No physical archive'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London





© Archaeology South-East		Site D Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6774	June 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014217	Drawn by: RHC		





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© Archaeology South-East		Site D Hainault Triangle, Leyton, London	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6774	June 2014	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2014217	Drawn by: RHC		



Trench 1 looking south-east



Trench 2 looking north-east

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