

**An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching brief at Grove Farm, Chadwell Heath,
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
RM6 4HJ**

LAARC site code: GVF11

DRAFT

**NGR TQ 4701 8771
Planning Appeal Ref.: APP/W5780/A/10/2125214**

ASE Project No: 4741

**ASE Report No: 2011031
OASIS id: archaeol6-93497**

Giles Dawkes BA MIFA

March 2011

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation of 9 trenches was undertaken by Archaeology South-East at Grove Farm, Chadwell Heath between the 7th and 14th February 2011. The work was undertaken by CgMs on behalf of their client.

The site is currently waste ground with concrete slabs remaining from the previous buildings. The evaluation identified three phases: an undated occupation represented by three features cut into the natural gravel and clay; subsequent episodes of alluvial deposition and finally the post-medieval / modern make-up layers and concrete slab. Although there were no finds from the cut features and the overlying alluvium, stratigraphically it is likely that the features at the least pre-date the 19th century

The underlying natural of gravel and clay was encountered between the heights of 12.47m OD and 13.40m OD.

Following the evaluation, a watching brief was carried out on the removal of petrol tanks. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during this monitoring.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements
OASIS Form

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Trench location and area monitored during the watching brief
- Figure 3: Trench 3
- Figure 4: Trench 6
- Figure 5: Trench 8

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Trench 1
- Table 2: Trench 2
- Table 3: Trench 3
- Table 4: Trench 4
- Table 5: Trench 5
- Table 6: Trench 6
- Table 7: Trench 7
- Table 8: Trench 8
- Table 9: Trench 9
- Table 10: Watching brief area

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the UCL Institute of Archaeology, were commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Grove Farm, Chadwell Heath (centred NGR 547010 187710; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is a triangular parcel of land sandwiched between High Road to the south and Grove Road to the west and north in Chadwell Heath.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey Map (Romford, Sheet 257 Solid and Drift) indicates that the site is situated on London Clay but on the border of an area of Head Deposits immediately to the south-west.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 Planning permission for the development of 1 to 4 storey buildings, comprising 104 dwellings, offices, retail, energy centre and other works has been granted on appeal (Ref: APP/W5780/A/10/2125214) subject to conditions. Condition 11 states:

“No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.”

1.3.2 The archaeological work was undertaken to an agreed Specification (CgMs 2009) and approved by Rob Whitehead, Archaeological Advisor, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

1.4 Aims and objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of the evaluation as detailed in the Specification were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site
- To determine the extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any archaeological remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological remains
- To report on the results of the archaeological evaluation

1.4.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence of Roman remains. If present, are these settlement remains, human burial remains or simply evidence of roadside activity?

Specific objectives to be addressed in the London Research Framework (Museum of London 2002) are:

1. “Elucidating the relationship of the central core to nucleated settlements and villas, or agricultural settlements; did people gradually drift into the roadside settlements and the city itself?” (Para 3, R3)
2. “Analysing the nature and reasons for the evolution of the road system, river crossings and internal street layouts and their importance as engines of development and change.” (Para 1, R4)
3. To determine the presence of medieval remains. Is there any evidence for outlying settlement of medieval Chadwell on the site? Specific objectives to be addressed in the London Research Framework are:
 - 4 “Understanding how the proximity of the metropolis, the largest urban conurbation in Britain, affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area.” (Para 2, L2)

1.5 Scope of report

- 1.5.1 This report aims to disclose the results of the field evaluation and subsequent watching brief. The evaluation was conducted by Giles Dawkes, the watching brief by Nina Olafsson and project managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background for the site has been fully detailed in the previous Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2011).
- 2.1.2 The following information is drawn from the desk based assessment (*ibid.*).
- 2.1.3 Site geotechnical investigations undertaken in 2008 (RTL 2008), revealed natural gravels at between 1.00m and 2.50m below ground level, although the majority were at an average of 1.4m below ground level. The depths are not consistent (i.e. they do not slope from one part of the site to the other) suggesting that the deeper areas are the consequence of localised truncation.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Of the early prehistoric period only two Palaeolithic hand axes, a flake and an ovate hand axe have been found within 1km of the site, near Goodmayes to the south. There is also little in the way of later (Neolithic to Iron Age) prehistoric activity recorded in the area despite the fact that the topography of the area would have been attractive to the demographic of the time. Prehistoric pottery was recovered during an archaeological investigation to the southwest at Kinfauns Road but otherwise the HER has no records for this period.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 The Roman London to Colchester road is believed to follow the line of modern-day High Road, which forms the southern boundary of the site. However, there is only one entry on the HER for the period, pottery again found during the archaeological investigations at Kinfauns Road, to the south of the site. Potential for Roman remains such as settlement or burials must be considered possible due to the proximity of the road, however.

2.4 Saxon and Early Medieval

- 2.4.1 There is no archaeological evidence for Saxon or early medieval archaeology in the vicinity of the site although it is possible that parts of the Roman infrastructure and settlement continued in use during these periods.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 The site lies to the west of medieval Chadwell (meaning 'cold spring') which is first recorded in 1254. At the time the site was part of a small settlement. The HER has a number of entries for medieval activity to the

east of the site, including references to a village, common land and manor house.

2.6 Post-medieval

- 2.6.1 The historic record indicates that the site was open pasture until the late 18th century. By the mid-19th century the east part of the site was occupied by buildings and the Tithe Award records a farmyard, garden and orchard within the east part of the site. The west part of the site remained as fields, bisected by a stream. This setting appears to have remained fairly static until 1912, by which time most of the buildings in the east were demolished and the stream had been culverted.
- 2.6.2 By 1938 the north and east parts of the site had been redeveloped with 'works' buildings and by the early 1960's the development was augmented with buildings constructed in the central part of the site. The buildings in the east were demolished by 1991 and replaced with a petrol filling station and car garage. In the more recent past all buildings on the site were demolished.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Nine trenches were excavated in the proposed development area (Figure 2). The trenches were all 25m long and 1.8m wide apart from Trenches 3 and 9 which were 20m long.

- 3.2** The trenches and features were located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS). The position of some of the trenches was adjusted on site to avoid the areas of thick concrete and to allow access into the site.

- 3.3** The trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by a tracked 360 machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

- 3.4** The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit, whichever was higher. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record any stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

- 3.5** Following the evaluation a watching brief was implemented on the removal of petrol tanks to the south of the evaluation area; section 4.10 and Figure 2.

- 3.6** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the agreed specification of the works using pro-forma context record sheets. The spoil, from site clearance prior to development, was inspected by the archaeologist to recover any artefacts of archaeological interest.

- 3.7** A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to the Museum of London.

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 - 4)

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1/001	Layer	Concrete slab	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
1/002	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.70m
1/003	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m
1/004	Natural?	Brown gravel	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m
1/005	Natural	Grey gravel	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 1: Trench 1

Natural geology of grey gravel [1/005] was encountered at 13.40m OD. Overlying was clean brown gravel and clay [1/004] and stiff blue alluvial clay [1/003].

Above was modern brick rubble make-up layer [1/002] and concrete slab [1/001].

No finds were recovered and no cut features were identified.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
2/001	Layer	Concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
2/002	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.80m
2/003	Layer	Upper alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
2/004	Layer	Lower alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m
2/005	Natural	Grey gravel	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 2: Trench 2

The natural geology of grey gravel with brown clay lenses (2/005) was encountered at 13.39m OD.

Overlying the natural was stiff grey lower alluvial clay [2/004] and blue grey upper alluvial clay [2/003]. Above was modern brick rubble make-up layer [2/002] and concrete slab [2/001].

No finds were recovered and no cut features were identified.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3/001	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m
3/002	Layer	Gravel	Tr.	Tr.	0.14m
3/003	Layer	Lower alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
3/004	Natural	Brown gravel	Tr.	Tr.	-
3/005	Fill	Pit/ditch fill	Tr.	1.5m	0.12m
3/006	Cut	Pit/ditch	Tr.	1.5m	0.15m
3/007	Layer	Upper alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m

Table 3: Trench 3

The natural geology of brown sand gravel [3/004] was encountered at 12.95m OD.

Cut into the natural was cut feature [3/006] with shallow concave sides and an irregular base. This feature was at least 1.50m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled with mottled grey and brown silt clay [3/005] and contained no finds. Only the northern portion of this pit or ditch was seen and the rest extended beyond the limits of excavation.

The fill of the feature was bulk sampled and the remainder was fully excavated and sieved on site. No finds were recovered.

Overlying and sealing this feature was mottled brown and grey lower alluvial clay [3/003] and brown upper alluvial clay [3/007]. No finds were recovered from either of the alluvial layers.

A column sample was taken through the feature fill and the overlying alluvial deposits.

Above was grey clay gravel with finds of post-Roman ceramic building material [3/002] and modern brick rubble make-up layer [3/001].

4.4 Trench 4 (Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
4/001	Layer	Concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
4/002	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.70m
4/003	Layer	Upper alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
4/004	Layer	Lower alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m
4/005	Natural	Brown gravel	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 4: Trench 4

The natural geology of brown clay and gravel [4/005] was encountered at 13.12m OD.

Overlying the natural was stiff grey lower alluvial clay [4/004] and blue grey upper alluvial clay [4/003]. Above was modern brick rubble make-up layer [4/002] and concrete slab [4/001].

The deposits in the south end of the trench were saturated with a malodorous chemical contamination.

No finds were recovered and no cut features were identified.

4.5 Trench 5 (Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/001	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.80m
5/002	Layer	Upper alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/003	Layer	Lower alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m
5/004	Natural	Grey gravel	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 5: Trench 5

The natural geology of grey gravel [5/004] was encountered at 12.47m OD.

Overlying the natural was stiff grey lower alluvial clay [5/003] and blue grey upper alluvial clay [5/002]. Above was modern brick rubble make-up layer [5/001].

No finds were recovered and no cut features were identified.

4.6 Trench 6 (Figures 2 & 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
6/001	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
6/002	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m
6/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-
6/004	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	0.62m	0.10m
6/005	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.62m	0.10m

Table 6: Trench 6

The natural geology of grey sand gravel [6/003] was encountered at 13.03m OD.

Cutting the natural was ditch [6/005] aligned northwest – southeast with shallow concave side and a flat base. The ditch was filled with grey brown clay gravel [6/004] containing no finds. The feature was saturated with malodourous chemical contamination and for this reason it was not sampled and was not fully excavated.

Overlying the ditch was stiff blue alluvial clay [6/002] with no finds and above was modern brick rubble make-up layer [6/001].

4.7 Trench 7 (Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
7/001	Layer	Concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
7/002	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
7/003	Layer	Upper alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m
7/004	Layer	Lower alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
7/005	Natural	Grey gravel	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 7: Trench 7

The natural geology of grey sand gravel [7/005] was encountered at 12.95m OD.

Overlying the natural was stiff grey lower alluvial clay [7/004] and blue grey upper alluvial clay [7/003]. Above was modern brick rubble make-up layer

[7/002] and concrete slab [7/001].

No finds were recovered and no cut features were identified.

4.8 Trench 8 (Figures 2 & 5)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
8/001	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.66m
8/002	Layer	Upper alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
8/003	Layer	Lower alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
8/004	Natural	Grey gravel	Tr.	0.62m	-
8/005	Fill	Pit lower fill	Tr.	0.62m	0.10m
8/006	Cut	Pit	2.5m	1.2m	0.20m
8/007	Fill	Pit upper fill	2.5m	1.2m	0.10m

Table 8: Trench 8

The natural geology of grey sand gravel [8/004] was encountered at 12.57m OD.

Cutting the natural was pit [8/006] with shallow concave side and an irregular base. The ditch was filled with brown grey gravel [8/005] and grey brown clay [8/007]. The lower fill of the feature was bulk sampled and the both fills were fully excavated and sieved on site. No finds were recovered.

Overlying and sealing this feature was mottled brown and grey lower alluvial clay [8/003] and brown upper alluvial clay [8/002]. No finds were recovered from either of the alluvial layers. A column sample was taken through the feature fill and the overlying alluvial deposits.

Above was modern brick rubble make-up layer [8/001].

4.9 Trench 9 (Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
9/001	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m
9/002	Layer	Upper alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
9/003	Layer	Lower alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
9/004	Natural	Grey gravel	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 9: Trench 9

The natural geology of mottled brown and grey sand gravel [9/004] was encountered at 13.09m OD.

Overlying the natural was stiff brown lower alluvial clay [9/003] and blue grey upper alluvial clay [9/002]. Above was modern brick rubble make-up layer [9/001].

No finds were recovered and no cut features were identified.

4.10 The watching brief (Figure 2)

An area measuring approximately 37m x 27m to the south of the evaluation trenches was monitored during the removal of five petrol tanks. The watching brief was hampered by flooding and hydrocarbon contamination. Despite this, the exposed stratigraphic sequence was recorded in the section.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
001	Layer	Concrete	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m
002	Layer	Make-up	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
003	Layer	Upper alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m
004	Layer	Lower alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m
005	Natural	Mid orange gravel	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 10: Watching brief area

The exposed natural geology was a mid orange gravel [005]. Overlying the natural deposit was a layer of dark greyish brown silty sand [004] and mid greenish brown silty sand [003]. Above this was a modern tarmac and rubble make up layer, [002], capped by concrete slab, [001].

No finds were recovered and no cut features were observed.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.1.1 A total of three fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 74g were recovered from context [3/002]. The assemblage consisted of two fragments of peg tile in a fine orange fabric with micaceous speckling and sparse calcareous inclusions, the fragments are of broad post-medieval date. A highly abraded fragment of brick in a coarse orange fabric with moderate medium sized quartz is of uncertain date likely to be of post-Roman origin.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 Bulk samples and column samples

- 6.1.1 Bulk samples were taken from feature fills [8/005] and [3/005], and column samples were taken through these fills and the overlying alluvial layers.
- 6.1.2 The bulk samples are currently being processed for macrobotanical content. A revised report detailing the results of this processing will be released in due course
- 6.1.3 The column samples are currently being retained at the ASE offices and will be assessed for the presence of pollen and ostracods once the scope of any further work has been defined.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1** Although all three features cut into the natural contained no finds and were undated, the presence of up to 0.6m of alluvium overlying these features indicates that they were probably of some antiquity.
- 7.2** The origin of the alluvium found in every trench is almost certainly the stream running northeast – southwest across the centre of the site. The stream was culverted by the end of the 19th century indicating that the alluvium, although lacking finds, had accumulated before this time. Therefore the cut features and the lower portion of the alluvium at the least pre-date the 19th century.
- 7.3** The cut features were all located in the north-eastern half of the development site. There was a complete absence of archaeological activity in the south-western of the site.
- 7.4** This evaluation fulfilled the general aim (1.5) of demonstrating that archaeological features and deposits survive on the site between the heights of 12.80m OD and 13.50 OD.
- 7.5** No archaeological remains were observed during the removal of the petrol tanks. However, the initial installation of the tanks almost certainly would have destroyed any remains in their footprint which may have been present.

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Museum of London 2002 A Research Framework for London Archaeology

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OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-93497

Project details

Project name Grove Farm, Chadwell Heath

An archaeological evaluation of 9 trenches was undertaken by Archaeology South-East at Grove Farm, Chadwell Heath between the 7th and 14th February 201. The work was and by CgMs on behalf of their client.

Short description of the project *The site is currently waste ground with concrete slabs remaining from the previous buildings. The evaluation identified three phases: an undated occupation represented by three features cut into the natural gravel and clay; subsequent episodes of alluvial deposition and finally the post-medieval / modern make-up layers and concrete slab. Although there were no finds from the cut features and the overlying alluvium, stratigraphically it is likely that the features at the least pre-date the 19th century*

The underlying natural of gravel and clay was encountered between the heights of 12.47m OD and 13.40m OD.

Following the evaluation, a watching brief was carried out on the removal of petrol tanks. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during this monitoring.

Project dates Start: 07-02-2011 End: 14-02-2011

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes GVF11 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 4741 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes APP/W5780/A/10/2125214 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type PIT Uncertain

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type ALLUVIUM Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

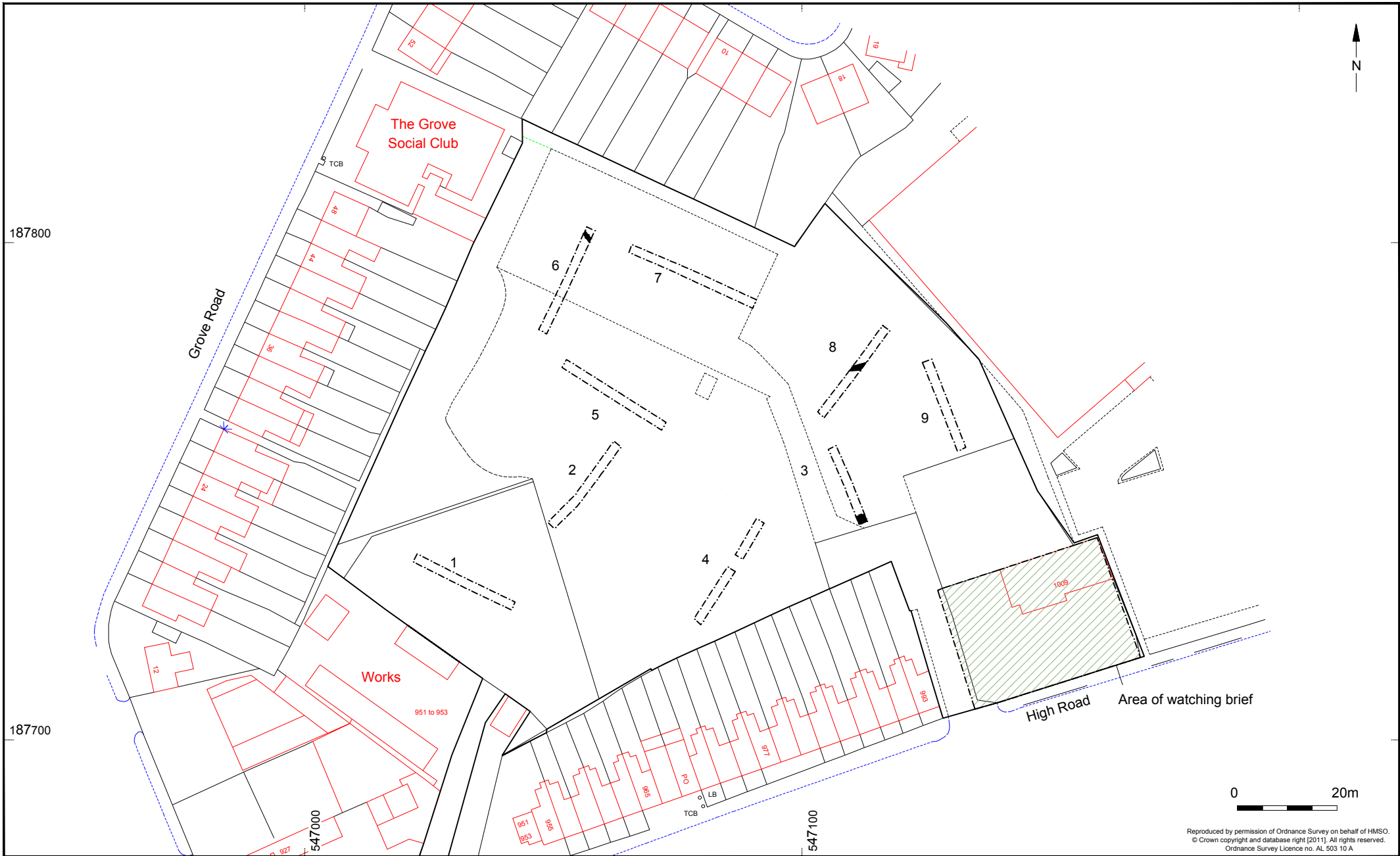
Methods & techniques	'Environmental Sampling','Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING AND DAGENHAM Grove Farm, High Road, Chadwell Heath
Postcode	RM6 4HJ
Study area	1.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 4701 8771 51.5685712140 0.121410809113 51 34 06 N 000 07 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.47m Max: 13.40m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental'
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Section'
Project	

bibliography 1

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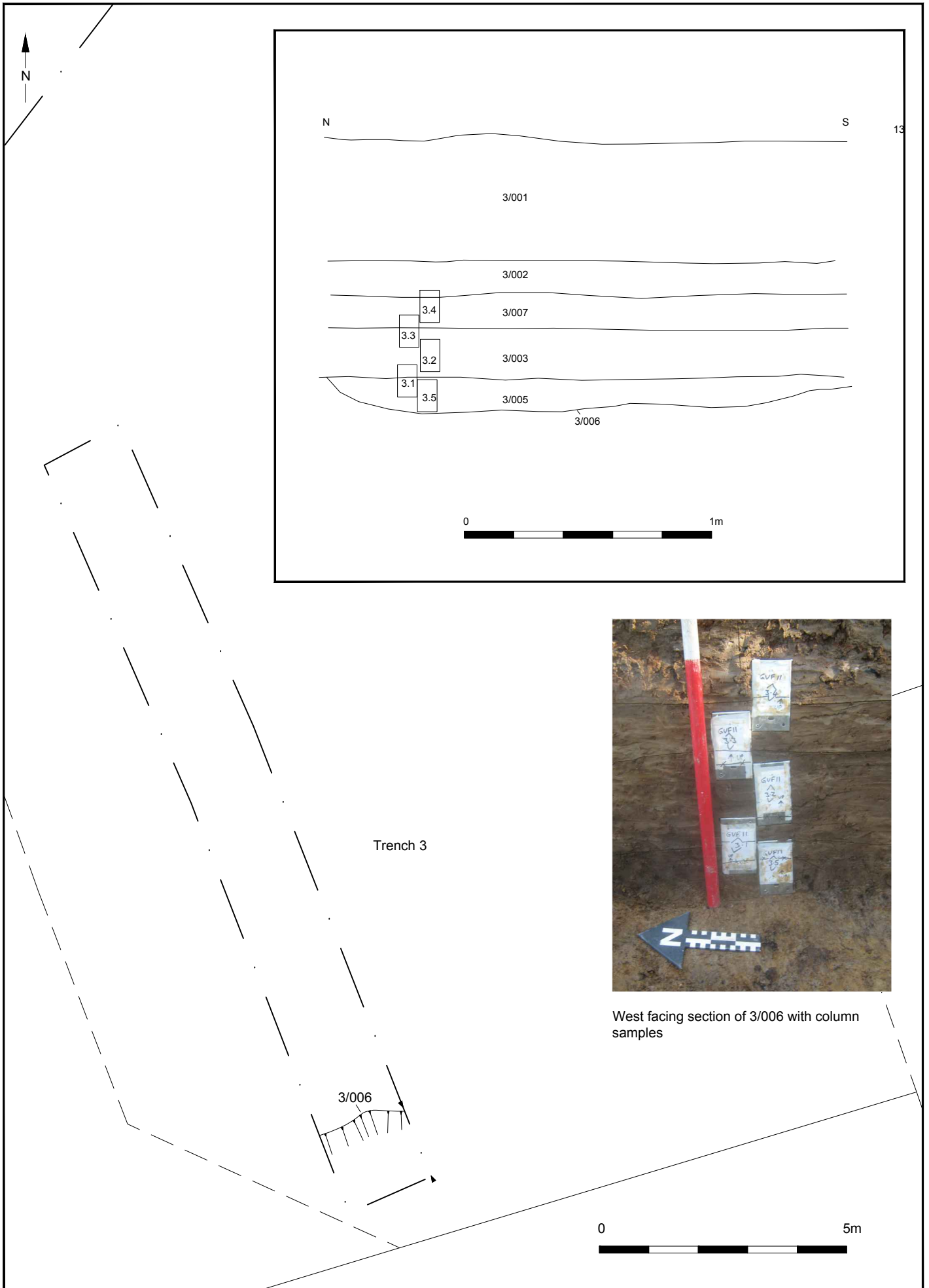


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Project Ref: 4741	Feb 2011	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR	Fig. 1	

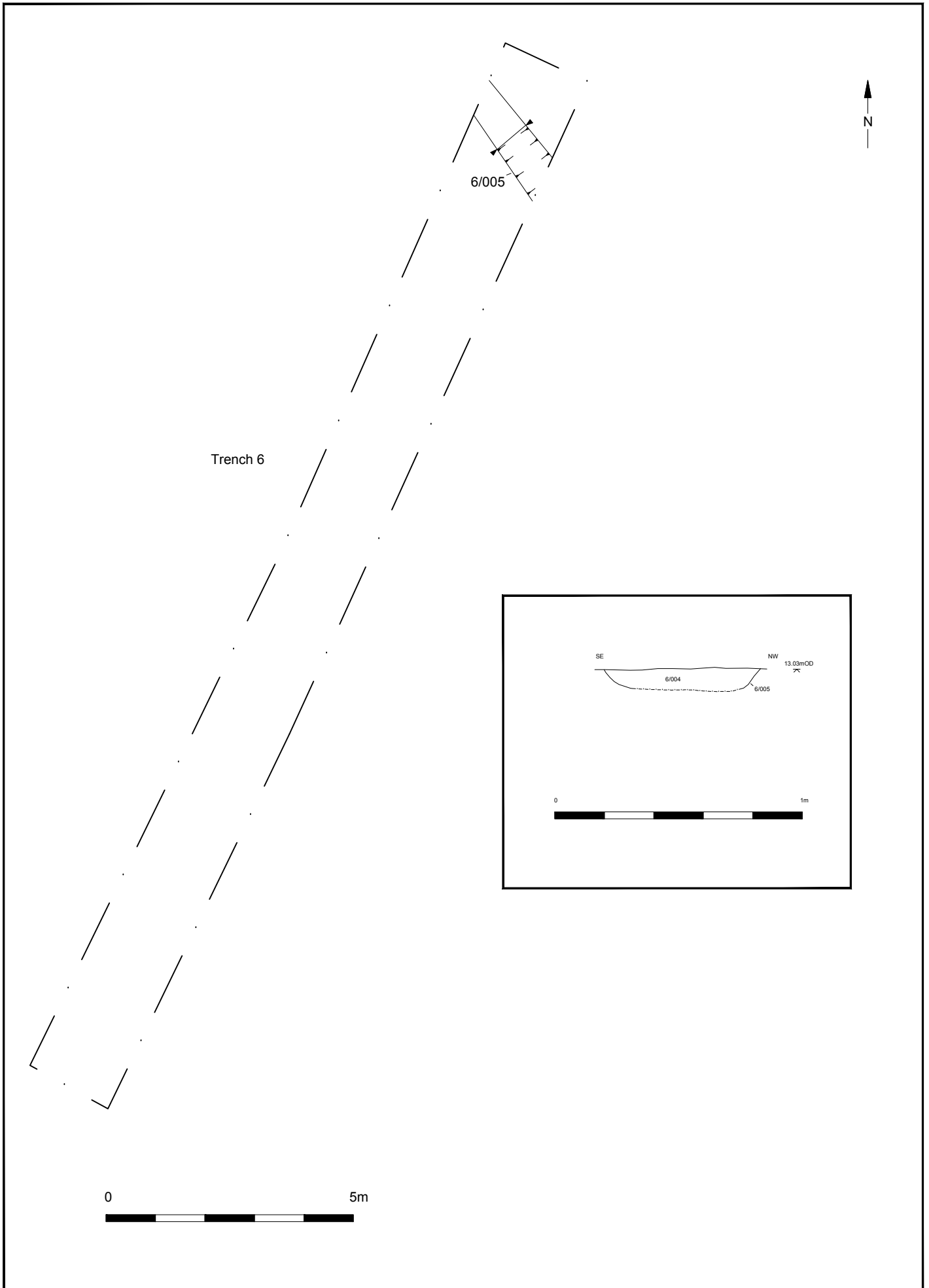


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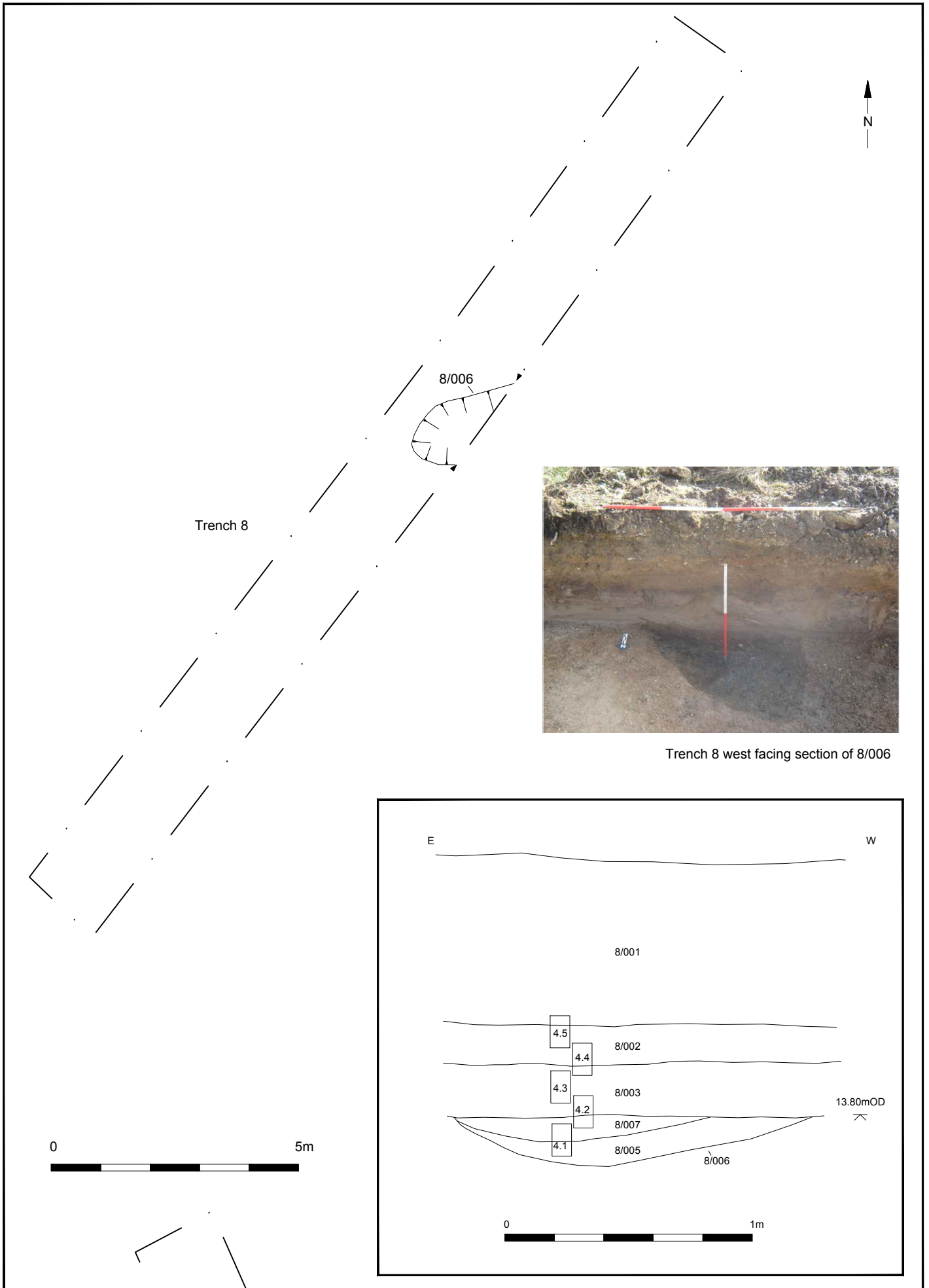
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Project Ref: 4741	Feb 2011	Trench location and area monitored during watching brief	
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Project Ref: 4741	Feb 2011	Trench 3	
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Report Ref:	Drawn by: FEG		



Trench 8 west facing section of 8/006

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Report Ref:	Drawn by: FEG		

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