
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND AT 132 LAKE AVENUE, RAINHAM, LONDON
BOROUGH OF HAVERING, ESSEX RM13 9SQ**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Fieldwork & report) Megan Stoakley MA PlfA (Research)	
NGR: TQ 53891 83425	Report No: 4100
Borough: London Borough of Havering	Site Code: LKA12
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA	Project No: 4668
Signed:	Date: September 2012

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 *INTRODUCTION***
- 2 *DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 *THE EVIDENCE***
- 4 *METHODOLOGY***
- 5 *DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 6 *CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 7 *DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 8 *DISCUSSION***
- 9 *DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX

- 1 *HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA***

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land at 132 Lake Avenue, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 9SQ. Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<p><i>In May and September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 132 Lake Avenue, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 9SQ (TQ 53891 83425). The evaluation was commissioned by Ian Stephenson Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site comprising the demolition of existing structures on the site and the construction of a residential development.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area of multi-period remains from the terraces of the Thames, Ingrebourne valley and tributaries. Numerous prehistoric flint artefacts were recorded when the housing estate was built in the 1960s. Excavations nearby at Scott & Albyns Farm and Berwick Ponds Farm revealed prehistoric, Roman and Saxon occupation. Similar evidence has been recorded during excavations at Launder's Lane, Spring Farm and Moor Hall Farm close by to the south east. The medieval manorial site of Berwick Manor lies to the east. The area is characterised by current and former gravel extraction.</i></p> <p><i>Despite the potential of the site no archaeological features or finds were revealed.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>May and September 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4668</i>	Site code	<i>LKA12</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential property at No. 132 Lake Avenue with a garden area to the east and a workshop/storage area.</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition of existing structures and construction of residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ Borough/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>London Borough of Havering</i>	<i>Rainham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Greater London Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>RM13 9SQ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.4000m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 53891 83425</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.7m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ian Stephenson Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at 132 Lake Avenue, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 9SQ. Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski & Megan Stoakley</i>		
Report no.	<i>4100</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2012</i>		

**LAND AT 132 LAKE AVENUE, RAINHAM,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING, ESSEX RM13 9SQ**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 132 Lake Avenue, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 9SQ (TQ 53891 83425). The evaluation was commissioned by Ian Stephenson Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site comprising the demolition of existing structures on the site and the construction of a residential development.

The site lies within an area of multi-period remains from the terraces of the Thames, Ingrebourne valley and tributaries. Numerous prehistoric flint artefacts were recorded when the housing estate was built in the 1960s. Excavations nearby at Scott & Albyns Farm and Berwick Ponds Farm revealed prehistoric, Roman and Saxon occupation. Similar evidence has been recorded during excavations at Launders Lane, Spring Farm and Moor Hall Farm close by to the south east. The medieval manorial site of Berwick Manor lies to the east. The area is characterised by current and former gravel extraction.

Despite the potential of the site no archaeological features or finds were revealed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May and September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 132 Lake Avenue, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex RM13 9SQ (NGR TQ 53891 83425; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Ian Stephenson Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site comprising the demolition of existing structures on the site and the construction of a residential development (Havering Ref. P1140.09).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with advice received from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) (Archaeological Advisors to LB Havering) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 5th December 2011), and approved by EH GLAAS. The project adhered to the EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 5; Evaluations*. The project was also conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is situated in a residential area in the north-eastern suburb of Rainham. The site is on Lake Avenue. It comprises the residential property at No. 132 Lake Avenue in the western part of the site with a garden area and a workshop/storage area to the east. An area of scrubland, grass and trees is situated further east. The site comprises a total area of c.4000m².

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1.1 The site is situated on the edge of the higher ground of the Thames terrace overlooking the extensive marshes to the south. It is located on the eastern bank of a small river valley with the River Ingrebourne running c.465m to the west. The site is on level ground at c.7m AOD.

3.1.2 The solid geology of the site comprises London Clay with overlying superficial deposits of the Taplow Gravel association (BGS 1978). A bore-hole test-pitting survey conducted at Spring Farm c.1.5km to the south of the site recorded the depth of the London Clay between c.3-4m (Allen 2007, 22-23). Soils of the Hurst association (841b) to the east of the urban area comprise loamy permeable soils with flint on river terrace gravels, usually with high groundwater. To the south of Rainham, soils of the Wallasea I association (813f) are present and are defined as deep stoneless silty clay and are formed on marine alluvium. The soils of the urban area including the site and its environs remain un-surveyed.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Palaeolithic - Neolithic

3.2.1 Prehistoric activity on the Thames gravel terraces is well-documented and areas surrounding South Hornchurch to the north-west and Rainham were likely to have been exploited from the earliest Palaeolithic period (Wilkinson 1980). Palaeolithic to Neolithic archaeological remains have been recorded during excavations at Moor Hall Farm c.1-3km to the south of the site (Greenwood 1982, Pozorski 2011). Archaeological remains of Palaeolithic (MLOs 24391, 14750 & 14766) and Neolithic (MLOs 26041, 23376, 24388 & 23376) date have been discovered c.125m to the south and c.250m – 400m to the west and south-west of the site.

Bronze Age

3.2.2 An extensive late Bronze Age settlement site was discovered at Scott & Albyn's Farm on the Thames Gravels c.1.25km to the north-west of the site and late Bronze activity was also discovered in the South Hornchurch area c.2km to the north-west (Guttmann and Last 2000). A Bronze Age cemetery was excavated on land at Moor Hall Farm c.3km to the south (Greenwood 1982).

Iron Age

3.2.3 Iron Age features were recorded at South Hall Farm and Spring Farm c.1-2km to the south. An early-late Iron Age settlement site comprising enclosure ditches, gullies and pits was excavated at the former Rainham

Squash and Snooker Club situated c.2.25km to the south-west of the site (Grassam *et al* 2004).

Romano-British

3.2.4 Early Roman settlement remains were recorded at the former Snooker Club at c.2.25km distant and at South Hall Farm at c.2km distant (Grassam *et al* 2004). A Roman farmstead was identified in the north-west part of Moor Hall Farm c.2km to the south-east of the site and Roman tiles were recorded at Parsonage Farm to the west of the site.

3.2.5 Excavations at Manser Road c.2.75km to the west of the site recorded a small cemetery including two coffins and associated grave goods (HERs 55890 & 55891). Eight globular cremation urns were discovered on Frederick Road directly north of Manser Road. A second cemetery site (HER 24006), located on Walden Avenue c.3km to the west of the site, comprised cremations and inhumations as well as querns and pottery. Roman features were recorded at Berwick Ponds Farm c.600m to the north-east of the site (Brigham and Perring 2000).

Medieval

3.2.6 The origin of the name Rainham is derived from the Saxon or Old English term '*Roeginga-ham*', signifying 'Settlement of the Ruling People' (Weinreb *et al* 2010, 681). During the 10th to 12th centuries Rainham comprised four manors including South Hall, Launderers, Gerpins and Berwick (MLO26631), located c.500m to the east of the site (Lewis 1966). The Domesday book records that the Manor of Berwick (MLO26631) was held by Robert Gernon and comprised 4.5 hides (Williams & Martin 2002). The manor was held by the Knights Templar in the 13th century and by the early 14th century it had passed into the possession of the Knights Hospitallers. A medieval farmstead (MLO9646), located c.400m to the east, was associated with the Manor at Berwick from c.1361 onwards. Medieval features and pottery were recorded during an archaeological evaluation on land at Moor Hall Farm c.2km to the south-east of the site (McCall *et al* 2010, 69).

Post-medieval

3.2.7 Throughout the 16th to 18th centuries the majority of land in Rainham comprised farmland and market gardens (Lewis 1966). The trading port at Rainham Creek provided an important source of trade during the 17th to 19th centuries (*Ibid*). Major urban development occurred in Rainham in the 19th century.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Four evaluation trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated in May 2012 and Trenches 3 and 4 in September 2012

as this part of the site became available. Trench 1 was relocated 2m to the south due to modern truncation in the centre of the site. Similarly Trenches 3 and 4 were also slightly relocated, to the south, to avoid modern truncation. Trench 1 measured 30 x 1.6m whilst Trench 2 measured 20 x 1.60m.

4.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 1-2)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 3): west end, south facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 7.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, soft, sandy silt.
0.24 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, compact, clayey silt.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural. Mid to dark brownish yellow, compact, silty clay.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 4): east end, south facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 7.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.29m	L1003	Yellow, loose, sand.
0.29 – 0.68m	L1004	Made ground. Dark grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent gravel and moderate CBM fragments.
0.68 – 0.80m	L1005	Dark bluish grey, compact, silty clay.
0.80m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 5-6)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 7): north end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 7.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1006	Tarmac.
0.09 – 0.52m	L1004	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.52 – 0.71m	L1007	Mid to dark grey, compact, clayey silt.
0.71m +	L1008	Natural. Grey, loose, gravel.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 8): south end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.04m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1006	Tarmac. As above.
0.06 – 0.20m	L1004	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.64m	L1007	As above.
0.64m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were present. The trench filled with rainwater shortly after its excavation.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 9-10)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 11): north end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 5.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.49m	L2000	Made ground. Light to mid brown, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments and large concrete rubble.
0.49 – 0.65m	L2001	Made ground. Light to mid brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.65 – 0.79m	L2002	Subsoil. Dark bluish grey, compact, silty clay (similar to L1005 in Tr. 1).
0.79m +	L2003	Natural mid to dark brownish yellow, compact, silty clay (= L1002 in Trs. 1 and 2).

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 12): south end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L2000	Made ground. As above.
0.22 – 0.32m	L2001	Made ground. As above.
0.32 – 0.48m	L2002	Subsoil. As above.
0.48m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were present.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2, DP 13-14)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 15): west end, south-south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 5.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.49m	L2000	Made ground. As above.
0.49 – 0.65m	L2001	Made ground. As above.
0.65 – 0.79m	L2002	Subsoil. As above.
0.79m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 16): east end, south-south-east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 5.68m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2004	Topsoil. Dark grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.10 – 0.45m	L2000	Made ground. As above.
0.45 – 0.67m	L2001	Made ground. As above.
0.67 – 0.93m	L2002	Subsoil. As above.
0.93m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were present.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds. Although Trench 2 flooded it had been fully inspected before the infill with water occurred.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The western part of the site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a mid greyish brown, soft, sandy silt (0.20 – 0.25m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a light greyish brown, compact, clayey silt (0.10m thick). The central part of the site was characterised by a presence of several deposits of made ground accumulated to c. 0.70 – 0.80 below existing ground level.

7.2 The natural clay, L1002/L1003, was present within majority of the site at 0.35 – 0.80 m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark brownish yellow, compact, silty clay. In the northern part of the site (north end of Trench 2) the natural comprised a grey, loose, gravel (L1008) at c. 0.70m below existing. The gravel in this area was contaminated probably by motor oils.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site lies within an area of multi-period remains from the terraces of the Thames, Ingrebourne valley and tributaries. Numerous prehistoric flint artefacts were recorded when the housing estate was built in the 1960s. Excavations nearby at Scott & Albyns Farm and Berwick Ponds Farm revealed prehistoric, Roman and Saxon occupation. Similar evidence has been recorded during excavations at Launders Lane, Spring Farm and Moor Hall Farm close by to the south east. The medieval manorial site of Berwick Manor lies to the east. The area is characterised by current and former gravel extraction.

8.2 Despite the potential of the site, no archaeological features or finds were revealed.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Ian Stephenson Ltd for funding the works and for assistance (in particular Mr Ian Stephenson).

Archaeological Solutions Ltd would like to thank Melanie Bell of the Greater London Historic Environment Record for her assistance.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Adam Single of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, R. 2007. Environmental Desk Study: 132 Lake Avenue, Rainham, Essex EM13 9SQ. Cambridge: Environmental Protection Strategies Ltd (EPS Ltd).

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*: London. Mansfield

Grassam, A. *et al.* 2004. *Iron Age and early Roman Settlement at the Former Rainham Squash & Snooker Club: Excavations 2004*. Unpublished Report: Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

Greenwood, P. 1982. The Cropmark Site at Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, Essex. *London Archaeol* 4(7). pp185-193.

Guttmann, E.B.A. & Last, J. 2000. 'A late Bronze Age Landscape at South Hornchurch, Essex.' In; *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*. Vol. 66, pp.319-359.

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994 (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*. IfA Reading.

Lewis, F. 1966. *A History of Rainham with Wennington and South Hornchurch*. London: Peter R Davis.

McCall, W., Smith, L. & Davies, C. 2010. *Proposed Golf Course, Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, London Borough of Havering, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation Phases 1 & 2*. Archaeological Solutions Report No. 3411.

Perring, D. & Brigham, T. 2000. 'Londinium and its Hinterland: the Roman Period'. In; *The Archaeology of Greater London; An Assessment of Archaeological Evidence for Human Presence in the Area Now Covered by Greater London*. MoLA/English Heritage.

Pozorski, Z. 2011. *Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions Ltd Report No. 3932

Pozorski, Z. 2011. *Construction Learning World, Moor Hall Farm, Rainham, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions Report No. 3879.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden.

Weinreb, B., Hibbert, C., Keay, J. & Keay, J (eds). 2010. *The London Encyclopaedia*. London: MacMillan Publishers Ltd (3rd edition).

Wilkinson, P. 1980. 'Rainham Moor Hall.' In; *Archaeological Work in Essex*. Essex Archaeology & History. Vol. 12, 46.

Williams, A. & Martin, G. (eds). 2002. *Domesday Book: a complete translation*. Penguin Classics.

Websites Consulted:

On 16th May 2012:

<http://wtp2.appspot.com/wheresthepath.htm>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Palaeolithic		
MLO14750	TQ 5370 8315	Palaeolithic implement.
MLO14766	TQ 5369 8330	Palaeolithic scraper.
MLO24391	TQ 5390 8330	Upper Palaeolithic spearhead.
Neolithic		
MLO26041	TQ 5370 8315	Neolithic implement.
MLO23376	TQ 5373 8326	Neolithic axe.
MLO24389	TQ 5371 8342	Neolithic implement.
MLO24388	TQ 5372 8310	Neolithic scraper.
Medieval		
MLO9646	TQ 5420 8353	Medieval farmstead at Berwick Pond Road. Berwy(c)k 1361 from bere-wic or barley farm, often used of outlying part of estate.
MLO26631	TQ 5435 8354	Manor of Berwick. Documentary sources state that the Manor of Berwick was held by Alvard & comprised 3 ½ hides. After the conquest it was held by Robert Gernon & in 1086 comprised 4.5 hides. The Manor was held by the Knights Templar by 13 th century & returned to the king after the suppression of the templars in 1308. By 1314 it was transferred to the Knight Hospitallers. It was emparked by 1480. At the Dissolution the Manor was sold to R Southwell. It was variously sold & inherited until finally sold to Thomas Crosse in the mid 18th century
Modern		
MLO101093	TQ 5403 8387	Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land.
MLO98662	TQ 5323 8451	This is the site of an airfield established in 1915 for the Royal Flying Corps as Suttons Farm. It was the location of many of the fighters who flew against the Zeppelin raids in WWI. Closing briefly between 1919 and 1922, it reopened officially in 1928 as RAF Hornchurch. Archaeological Priority Areas: DLOs 33196 & 33236 & 33237
Undated		
MLO13928	TQ 5409 8318	Undated field system & enclosure.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site with Trench 1. Looking west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking east-north-east.



DP 3. Trench 1, west end. Sample section 1A. Looking north-north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, east end. Sample section 1B. Looking north-north-west.



DP 5. Trench 2. Looking north.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking south-south-east.



DP 7. Trench 2, north end. Sample section 2A. Looking west-south-west.



DP 8. Trench 2, south end. Sample section 2B. Looking west-south-west.



DP 9. Trench 3. Looking north-west.



DP 10. Trench 3. Looking north-north-west.



DP 11. Trench 3, north end. Sample section 3A. Looking west-south-west.



DP 12. Trench 3, south end. Sample section 3B. Looking west-south-west.



DP 13. Trench 4. Looking west.



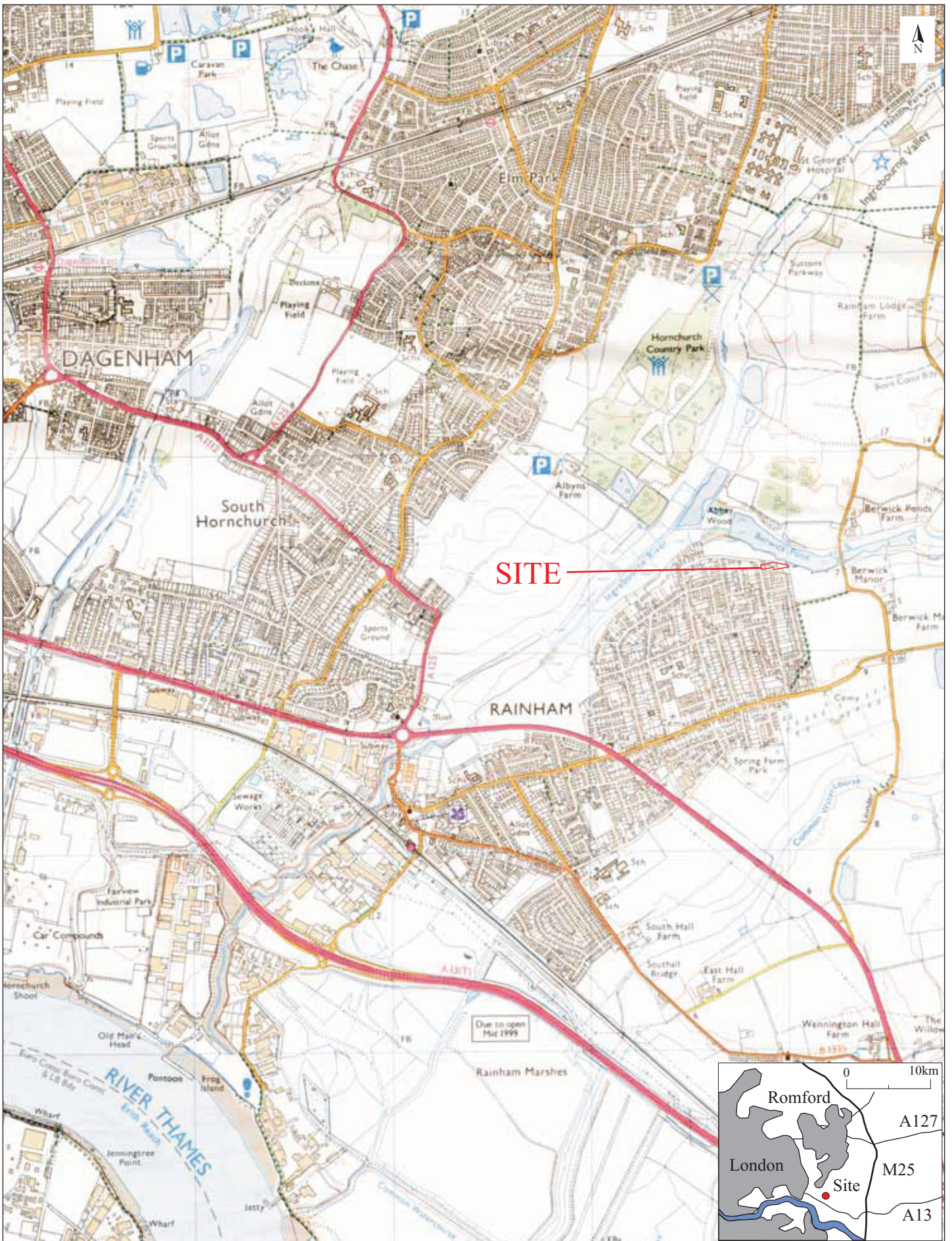
DP 14. Trench 4. Looking east-north-east.



DP 15. Trench 4, west end. Sample section 4A. Looking south-south-east.



DP 16. Trench 4, east end. Sample section 4B. Looking south-south-east.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

