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SCOTT & ALBYN FARM, SOUTH HORNCHURCH GREATER LONDON

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Laszlo Lichtenstein	
NGR: TQ 529 837	Report No: 4602
District: Havering	Site Code: SAF 14
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5066
Signed:	Date: 27 June 2014

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In May Archaeological Solutions carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trench evaluation of land at Scott & Albyn Farm, South Hornchurch, Essex, London Borough of Havering (centred on NGR TQ 529 837). The archaeological works were carried out to provide further information in advance of the determination of a planning application for a land form project to complement the adjacent Ingrebourne Hill site. *Six of the evaluation trenches contained no archaeological features or finds (Trenches 1, 8-10, and 16 - 17). The highest density of features (up to 10 features per trench) were located in the south-eastern sector of site (Trenches 6 (10), 13 (8), 14 (6), 15 (11) and 18 (10)). Just under half the features were recorded on site were linear (ditches and gullies) and the remainder were pits.* *The earliest finds found during the evaluation were sparse struck flint. Three features contained Late Iron Age pottery and these features were located in Trenches 6 (Ditches F1033 and F1037, and Pit F1023). Pit F1023 and Ditch F1037 contained just three sherds of pottery each, but Ditch F1033 contained 38 sherds and also small quantities of burnt flint, struck flint and fired clay.* *Eight features contained Mid - Late 1st Century AD pottery, and these features were located in Trenches 6 (Ditch F1029 and Pit F1035), 15 (Gully F1075, Gully F1083 and Ditch F1086) and 18 (Ditches 1047 and F1049, and Gully F1051). Ditch F1029 and Pit F1035 (both Tr.6) and Ditch F1086 (Tr.15) contained 3-6 sherds of pottery but the other features contained larger quantities: Ditch F1049 (14 sherds), Ditch F1083 (23 sherds), Ditch F1047 (78 sherds), Gully F1075 (250 sherds) and Gully F1051 (348 sherds). Fired clay was also present within the assemblages and Ditch F1049 (Tr.18) contained the fragment of a loom weight.* *Post-medieval and modern (18th-20th century) ditches were recorded (F1014 (Tr.4), F1027 (Tr.6) and F1138 (Tr.20)), and also modern quarry pits (F1102 (Tr.15), F1124 (Tr.13) and F1141 (Tr.5).* *The development is a land formation project (fill) and therefore the archaeology will be preserved in situ.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*May 2014*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*N*
P. number	*5066*	Site code	*SAF 14*
Type of project	*An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	-		
Current land use	*Open grassland and woodland*		
Planned development	*Land formation (fill)*		
Main features (+dates)	*Pits and ditches*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Late Iron Age, Mid - Late 1st C AD pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Greater London*	*Havering*	*South Hornchurch*
HER/ SMR for area	*Greater London Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	*RM 12 5NP*		
Area of site	*5 – 10 m AOD*		
NGR	TQ 529 837		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c.8m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*EH GLAAS*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Laszlo Lichtenstein*		
Funded by	RJD Ltd		
Full title	*Scott & Albyn Farm, South Hornchurch, Greater London. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Laszlo Lichtenstein*		
Report no.	*4602*		
Date (of report)	*June 2014*		

SCOTT & ALBYN FARM, SOUTH HORNCHURCH, GREATER LONDON

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May Archaeological Solutions carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trench evaluation of land at Scott & Albyn Farm, South Hornchurch, Essex, London Borough of Havering (centred on NGR TQ 529 837). The archaeological works were carried out to provide further information in advance of the determination of a planning application for a land form project to complement the adjacent Ingrebourne Hill site.

Six of the evaluation trenches contained no archaeological features or finds (Trenches 1, 8-10, and 16 - 17). The highest density of features (up to 10 features per trench) were located in the south-eastern sector of site (Trenches 6 (10), 13 (8), 14 (6), 15 (11) and 18 (10)). Just under half the features were recorded on site were linear (ditches and gullies) and the remainder were pits.

The earliest finds found during the evaluation were sparse struck flint. Three features contained Late Iron Age pottery and these features were located in Trenches 6 (Ditches F1033 and F1037, and Pit F1023). Pit F1023 and Ditch F1037 contained just three sherds of pottery each, but Ditch F1033 contained 38 sherds and also small quantities of burnt flint, struck flint and fired clay.

Eight features contained Mid - Late 1st Century AD pottery, and these features were located in Trenches 6 (Ditch F1029 and Pit F1035), 15 (Gully F1075, Gully F1083 and Ditch F1086) and 18 (Ditches 1047 and F1049, and Gully F1051). Ditch F1029 and Pit F1035 (both Tr.6) and Ditch F1086 (Tr.15) contained 3-6 sherds of pottery but the other features contained larger quantities: Ditch F1049 (14 sherds), Ditch F1083 (23 sherds), Ditch F1047 (78 sherds), Gully F1075 (250 sherds) and Gully F1051 (348 sherds). Fired clay was also present within the assemblages and Ditch F1049 (Tr.18) contained the fragment of a loom weight.

Post-medieval and modern (18th-20th century) ditches were recorded (F1014 (Tr.4), F1027 (Tr.6) and F1138 (Tr.20)), and also modern quarry pits (F1102 (Tr.15), F1124 (Tr.13) and F1141 (Tr.5).

The development is a land formation project (fill) and therefore the archaeology will be preserved in situ. The methodology for preserving the archaeology is as follows:

- *The area of preservation will be demarcated on the ground so as to be clear to all groundworkers;*
- *The topsoil will be retained in tact;*
- *Plant will not track or run across the area; and*
- *Fill will be laid in a forward movement i.e. fill will be laid and used as a buffer for the next deposit of fill.*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May Archaeological Solutions carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trench evaluation of land at Scott & Albyn Farm, South Hornchurch, Essex, London Borough of Havering (centred on NGR TQ 529 837). The archaeological works were carried out to provide further information in advance of the determination of a planning application for a land form project to complement the adjacent Ingrebourne Hill site.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the requirement of the local planning authority as advised by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) (Archaeological Advisors to LB Havering), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 12/05/2014), and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the EH GLAAS *Standards for Archaeological Work* (2014).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

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 located on an area of open land immediately to the south of Hornchurch Country Park, with South Hornchurch to the west and Rainham to the south and east. The site is roughly sub-rectangular in shape with a group of buildings forming Scott and Albany Farm at the northern tip. It is situated on the west bank of the tributary Ingrebourne River which reaches the Thames approximately 3.25km to the south. The assessment site lies between 5 and 10m AOD on ground that slopes gently down from west to east, and is itself in a slight valley with a small stream running eastwards along the southern border of the site, to join the Ingrebourne. Ingrebourne Hill at 10m AOD lies just beyond the south-western edge of the assessment site while to the north the ground also rises to 10m AOD in Hornchurch Country Park.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated on the west bank of the tributary Ingrebourne River which reaches the Thames approximately 3.25km to the south. The assessment site lies between 5 and 10m AOD on ground that slopes gently down from west to east, and is itself in a slight valley with a small stream running eastwards along the southern border of the site, to join the Ingrebourne. Ingrebourne Hill at 10m AOD lies just beyond the south-western edge of the assessment site while to the north the ground also rises to 10m AOD in Hornchurch Country Park.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for the site (Thompson et al 2012), which detailed the known archaeological background. In summary:

Eight Palaeolithic handaxes were recovered from gravel pits 250m to the south, and an extensive late Bronze Age settlement and field system were excavated by HAT in 1995-6 c.750m further to the south. Another Bronze Age occupation site is located in Hornchurch Country Park to the north. A late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead and field system was located approximately 1km to the south-west, which appears to show continuity into the early Saxon period.

The post-medieval Scott & Albyn Farmhouse is believed to stand on the site of a medieval building, which may have been a sub-manor owned by the Albyn family in the 14th century. A medieval ditch, post-holes, pits and levelling layer were excavated c.800m to the south.

In the first half of the 19th century the assessment site and adjacent land underwent small-scale pit digging. In the late 1950s to 1960s the areas immediately bordering the site to the north and south were quarried out and used afterwards as landfill sites. The assessment site also served as a landfill site between 1977 and 1994, but was apparently not quarried first. The site visit identified an area of uneven ground on the assessment site, suggesting that modern quarrying or ground disturbance of the landfill site has taken place.

The proposed development is a land formation project to compliment Ingrebourne Hill to the south. No extraction is proposed. Archaeological remains, if present, will be preserved in situ.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The trenching focused on the previous unworked (quarried) part of the site (which is some 28000m2). A 5% sample was undertaken, and the trenches were each up to 40m long and 1.8m wide. An adjacent area also appeared to be unworked (Fig.2) but as the development is a land formation project (fill) the trenching was not extended into the additional area,

5.2 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.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 1A : north-east end, south-east facing *0.00 = 8.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted gravel.
0.37 – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. Light reddish brown, hard silty sandy clay with occasional gravel patches.
0.67m+	L1002	Natural. Mid yellowish brown, hard clayey gravel with occasional clay patches.
Sample section 1B :south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 8.21m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1001	Topsoil. As above
0.39 – 0.77m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.77m+	L1003	Natural. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 2A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 8.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.40 – 0.66m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.66m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 2B (DP 9): south-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 7.97m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1022	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.29 – 0.57m	L1019	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.57m+	L1020	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Three ditches (F1003, F1005 and F1007) were present in Trench 2. They were parallel and broadly equidistant throughout the trench. Ditches F1005 and F1007 were undated, and Ditch F1003 was modern.

Ditch F1003 was linear and oriented NNE to SSW (2.00+ x 1.40 x 0.19m). It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1004, was a dark grey/reddish brown, loose silty clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flint. It contained modern CBM (788g).

Ditch F1005 was linear and oriented NNE to SSW (2.00+ x 1.23 x 0.36m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a light greyish brown, compact silty clay with occasional to moderate sub-angular flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1007 was linear feature and oriented NNE to SSW (1.00 x 1.05 x 0.40m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was mid orangish brown, compact sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 3A: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 8.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.40 – 0.65m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.65m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 3B : south-west end, north-west facing *0.00 = 7.96m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1022	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.34 – 0.66m	L1019	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.66m+	L1020	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Pit F1009 was present in Trench 3 and it contained no finds.

Pit F1009 was sub-circular in plan (1.30 x 0.75 x 0.30m). It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1010, was a mid greyish brown, compact silty clay with regular patches of iron rich sandy clay. No finds were present. Its upper fill, L1013, was a light greyish brown, loose, sandy clay. No finds were present.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 4A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 7.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.44m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.44 – 0.70m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.70m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 4B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 7.81m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1022	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.34 – 0.65m	L1019	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.65m+	L1020	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description. A modern ditch, F1014, traversed Trench 4.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 5A: north-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 7.81m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.65m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.65m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Description: A modern ditch, F1016, and a modern quarry pit (F1141) were present in trench. A test pit (2 x 2m) was excavated to establish the extent of a modern quarry pit (F1141).

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Sample section 6A: north-east end, south-east facing *0.00 = 7.29m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.17 – 0.46m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.46m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 6B south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 7.12m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.18 – 0.46m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.46m+	L1020	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Five pits (F1023, F1025, F1035, F1041 and F1043), and five ditches (F1027, F1029, F1031, F1033 and F1037) were located in Trench 6. Pits F1023 and F1035, and Ditches F1029, F1033 and F1037 contained Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1027 contained 18th century pottery.

Pit F1023 was circular in plan (0.56 x 0.64 x 0.21m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1024, was a mid orange brown, compact, silty clay with sparse small and medium sub-rounded pebbles and sub-rounded flint. It contained late Iron Age pottery (15g).

Pit F1025 was elongated (1.4 x 0.62 x 0.19m). It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid orange brown, compact sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded gravel and flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1027 was linear and oriented E/W (1.00 x 1.20 x 0.32m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1028, was a dark orange brown, firm to compact, sandy clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained 18th + century pottery (78g) and CBM (135g).

Ditch F1029 was linear feature and oriented E/W (1.00 x 0.60 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1030,

was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular flint. It contained mid-late 1st C AD pottery (9g).

Ditch F1031 was linear and oriented E/W (2.00+ x 0.52 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded gravel and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1033 was curvilinear (3.50+ x 0.45 x 0.24m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a dark grey/reddish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional small flint with red (iron) mottling. It contained late Iron Age pottery (109g). burnt flint (249g), struck flint (17g) and fired clay (15g).

Pit F1035 was elongated (2.10 x 0.62 x 0.20m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave, slightly uneven, base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid orange brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained mid-late 1st century AD pottery (8g).

Ditch F1037 was linear and oriented E/W (1.00 x 0.80 x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1038, was mid a greyish brown, firm, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. Late Iron Age pottery were present (20g)

Pit F1041 was a sub-circular (0.50 x 1.10 x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping side and an uneven base. Its fill, L1042, was a dark orange/greyish brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Sample section 7A: north-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 7.43m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.43 – 0.61m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.61m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 7B : south-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 7.38m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.33 – 0.60m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Pits F1018 and F1020, and a modern drainage ditch were present in Trench 7. The pits are undated.

F1018 was a sub-circular (0.55 x 0.85 x 0.15m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1019, was a dark reddish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1020 was a sub-circular (0.75 x 0.70 x 0.32m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, L1021, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay with frequent gravel. No finds were present. Its upper fill, L1021, was a light greyish brown, firm, sandy clay. No finds were present.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 8A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 7.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.45m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.45 – 0.66m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.66m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 8B : south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 7.20m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.52m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.52m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 9A: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 8.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.38 – 0.50m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.50m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 9B: south-west end, north-west facing *0.00 = 7.43m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.40 – 0.67m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.67m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 10A: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 7.65m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.48m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.48 – 0.75m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.75m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 10B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 7.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.40 – 0.75m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.75m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 11 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Sample section 11A: north-east end, south-east facing *0.00 = 7.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.40 – 0.66m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.66m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 11B: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 7.06m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.47m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.47m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: One undated pit (F1045) was present in Trench 11.

Pit F1045 was sub-circular (1.50 x 0.60 x 0.40m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1046, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable, silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Trench 12 (Figs. 2 & 5)

Sample section 12A: north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 7.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.49m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.49m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 12B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 7.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.50m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.50m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 12 contained Ditch F1128 and three pits (F1121, F1126 and F1130). None contained finds..

Pit F1121 was circular (0.70 x 0.28m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1122, was a mid brownish clay, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub rounded flint. No finds were present. Its upper fill, L1123, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with occasional sub-angular and sub rounded flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1126 was sub-circular (1.20 x 0.90 x 0.40m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1127, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Ditch F1128 was linear and oriented NE/SW (1.00 x 0.90 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1129, was a mid brownish grey, friable sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1130 was sub-circular (0.80 x 0.40 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1131, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Trench 13 (Figs. 2 & 5)

Sample section 13A: north-east end, south-east facing *0.00 = 7.34m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.48m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.48m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 13B: south-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 7.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.32 – 0.54m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.54m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Five pits (F1106, F1108, F1112, F1114 and F1117) and two ditches (F1104 and F1110) were present in Trench 13. No finds were present in any of the features. A quarry pit (F1124) was present and a test pit (2 x 2m) was excavated to establish its extent.

Ditch F1104 was linear and oriented E/W (1.00 x 0.80 x 0.20m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1105, was a mid brownish grey, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1106 was circular (0.43 x 0.38 x 0.13m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1107, was a mid greyish orange, compact clay with occasional sub rounded gravel and sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1108 was sub-circular (0.42 x 0.38 x 0.14m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1109, was a mid greyish orange, compact, clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and flint. No finds were present.

Ditch F1110 was linear and oriented N/S (1.00 x 0.50 x 0.15m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1111, was a mid greyish brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1112 was sub-circular in plan (0.60 x 0.50 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1113, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable, sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1114 was circular (0.66 x 0.27). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1115, was a mid greyish brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Its upper fill, L1116, was a mid orange brown, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. No finds were present in either fill.

Pit F1117 was circular (0.76 x 0.76 x 0.33m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1118, was a mid orange brown, compact sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Trench 14 (Figs. 2 & 5)

Sample section 14A: north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 7.06m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.45m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.45m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 14B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 6.72m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.51m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.51m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 14 contained two ditches (F1088, F1091), three gullies (F1093, F1097 and F1099) and a pit (F1095). None contained finds.

Ditch F1088 was linear and oriented SW/NE (2.00 x 1.72 x 0.51m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1089, was a mid greyish brown, friable clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular/ sub rounded flint. No finds were present. Its upper fill, L1090, was a mid orange brown, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Ditch F1091 was linear and oriented NE/SW (1.00 x 0.80 x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1092, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Gully F1093 was linear and oriented NE/SW (1.00 x 0.40 x 0.08m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1094, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1095 was sub-circular (0.55 x 0.48 x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1096, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Gully F1097 was linear and orientated E/W (1.00 x 0.30 x 0.08m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1098, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Gully F1099 was linear and oriented NNE/SSW (1.00 x 0.60 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1100, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Trench 15 (Figs. 2 & 6)

Sample section 15A: north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 7.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.31 – 0.55m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.55m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 15B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 6.70m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.48m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.48m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 15 contained six pits (F1067, F1069, F1071, F1073, F1076, and F1081), two ditches (F1078 and F1086), two gullies (F1075 and F1083) and a modern quarry ditch (F1102). The majority of features contained no find. Ditches F1083 and F1086, and Gully F1075 contained mid-late 1st C AD pottery. A test pit (2 x 2m) was excavated to establish the extent of a modern quarry pit (F1102).

Pit F1067 was circular (0.56 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1068, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1069 was circular (0.57 x 0.22m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1070, was a mid orange brown, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel. It contained burnt clay (19g).

Pit F1071 was circular (0.58 x 0.24m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1072, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1073 was circular (0.60 x 0.27m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1074, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. No find were present.

Gully F1075 was linear and oriented NE/SW (1.00 x 0.30 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1080, was a mid orange/brown grey, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. It contained a substantial number (250) of mid-late 1st century AD pottery sherds (2142g), fired clay (396g) and struck flint (12g).

Pit F1076 was circular (0.70 x 0.30m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1077, was a mid orange brown, friable

sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1078 was linear and oriented SW/NE (2.00 x 1.58 x 0.32m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1079, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1081 was sub-circular (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.35m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1082, was a mid orange brown/grey, friable, sandy clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Gully F1083 was linear and oriented SW-NE (2.00 x 1.68 x 0.70m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1084, was a mid greyish brown, friable clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained mid-Late 1st C AD pottery (46g) and fired clay (152g). Its upper fill, L1085, was a mid orange brown, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub rounded gravel and flint. It contained mid-Late 1st C AD pottery (57g) and fired clay (10g).

Ditch F1086 was linear and oriented NE-SW (1.00 x 1.00 x 0.40m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1087, was a dark orange grey, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. It contained mid-late 1st C AD pottery (36g).

Trench 16 (Fig.2)

Sample section 16A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 6.63m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.32m+	L1101	Redeposited topsoil/subsoil/natural. Friable mid orangish brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel.

Sample section 16B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 6.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.56	L1101	Redeposited topsoil/subsoil/natural. As above, Tr. 16.
0.56m+	L1140	Modern spread. Dark brown grey, compact silty clay with frequent pebbles and flint

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. A test pit (2 x 2m) was excavated in the south east end of the trench to establish the extent of a modern quarry pit (F1141).

The plan of F1141 was beyond the bounds of the trench (5.50+ x 2.00+ x 1.05m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It

contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1142, was a mid blue grey, firm, clay and gravel mix with moderate small pebbles and sub-rounded flint. The upper fill, L1143, was mid grey brown, firm clayey silt. It contained CBM.

Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 17A: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 5.15m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.34 – 0.45m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.45m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 17B: south-west end, north-west facing *0.00 = 5.32m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.40 – 0.73m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.73m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 18 (Figs. 2 & 6)

Sample section 18A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 6.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.29 – 0.50m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.50m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 18B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 5.96m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.41 – 0.55m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.55m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Six pits (F1059, F1063, F1057, F1061, F1053 and F1055), two ditches (F1049, F1047) and two gullies (F1051, F1065) were present in Trench 18. The majority of features contained no finds. Ditches F1047 and F1049, Gully F1051 and contained mid-late 1st C AD pottery.

Ditch F1047 was linear and oriented NE/SW (2.00 x 1.64 x 0.12m). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1048, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint and sub-rounded gravel. It contained mid-late 1st C AD pottery (468g), fired clay (64g) and struck flint (25g).

Ditch F1049 was linear feature and orientated NNW/SSE (1.00 x 0.65 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill,

L1050, was a mid orange grey, friable, silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. It contained mid-late 1st C AD pottery (118g) and a loom weight fragment (82g).

Gully F1051 was linear feature and oriented E/W (2.00+ x 1.30 x 1.35m). It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1052, was a mid greyish brown, loose silty clay with frequent small flint. It contained mid-late 1st C AD pottery (3062g).

Pit F1053 was circular (0.42 x 0.27m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1054, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy slay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1055 was sub-circular (0.31 x 0.30 x 0.12m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1056, was a mid orange brown silty, compact, silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint and sub-rounded gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1057 was circular (0.36 x 0.18m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1058, was a mid orange grey, compact, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1059 was circular (1.00 x 0.27m). It had steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1060, was a mid greyish brown, loose silty clay with moderate small flint. No finds were present.

Pit F1061 was sub-circular (0.39 x 0.38 x 0.19m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1062, was a mid orange grey, compact, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1063 was sub-circular (1.10 x 0.65 x 0.45m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1064, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Gully F1065 was linear and oriented NNE/SSW (1.00 x 0.59 x 0.16m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1066, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. No finds were present.

Trench 19 (Figs. 2 & 7)

Sample section 19A: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 7.11m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.39 – 0.80m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.80m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 19B: south-west end, north-west facing *0.00 = 6.81m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.55m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.55 – 0.72m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.72m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 19 contained undated Ditch F1132. Two modern ditches were also present.

Ditch F1132 was linear and oriented NNE/SSW (1.00 x 0.60 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1131, was a mid greyish brown, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Trench 20 (Figs. 2 & 7)

Sample section 20A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 7.38m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.55m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.55 – 0.72m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.72m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Tr. 1.

Sample section 20B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 7.02m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1001	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.42 – 0.60m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 20 contained Ditch F1138 which is visible on the OS map.

Ditch F1138 was linear and oriented NE/SW (2.00+ x 1.5 x 0.42m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1139, was a mid brownish black, friable sandy clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded and sub angular flint and gravel. It contained CBM (100g)

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The uppermost layer on site was Topsoil L1000, a mid greyish black, firm sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted gravel (0.30- 0.55m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a light reddish brown, hard sandy silt with occasional gravel patches (0.18- 0.27m thick).

8.2 The natural geology, L1002, was present between 0.40 and 0.60m below existing ground level and comprised a mid yellowish/reddish brown, hard clayey gravel with moderate clay patches.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
2	F1003	Ditch	Modern
	F1005	Ditch	Undated
	F1007	Ditch	Undated
3	F1009	Pit	Undated
4	F1014	Ditch	Modern
5	F1141	Quarry Pit	Modern
	F1016	Ditch	18th C+
6	F1023	Pit	?LIA
	F1025	Pit	Undated
	F1027	Ditch	18th C+
	F1029	Ditch	Mid-Late 1st century AD
	F1031	Ditch	Undated
	F1033	Ditch	LIA
	F1035	Pit	Mid-Late 1st century AD
	F1037	Ditch	?LIA
	F1041	Pit	Undated
	F1043	Pit	Undated
7	F1018	Pit	Undated
	F1020	Pit	Undated
11	F1045	Pit	Undated
12	F1121	Pit	Undated
	F1126	Pit	Undated
	F1128	Ditch	Undated
	F1130	Pit	Undated
13	F1104	Ditch	Undated
	F1106	Pit	Undated
	F1108	Pit	Undated
	F1110	Ditch	Undated
	F1112	Pit	Undated
	F1114	Pit	Undated
	F1117	Pit	Undated
	F1124	Quarry pit	Modern

14	F1088	Ditch	Undated
	F1091	Ditch	Undated
	F1093	Gully	Undated
	F1095	Pit	Undated
	F1097	Gully	Undated
	F1099	Gully	Undated
15	F1067	Pit	Undated
	F1069	Pit	Undated
	F1071	Pit	Undated
	F1073	Pit	Undated
	F1075	Gully	Mid-Late 1st century AD
	F1076	Pit	Undated
	F1078	Ditch	Undated
	F1081	Pit	Undated
	F1086	Ditch	Mid-Late 1st century AD
	F1083	Gully	Mid-Late 1st century AD
	F1102	Quarry Pit	19th-20th century
18	F1047	Ditch	Mid-Late 1st century AD
	F1049	Ditch	Mid-Late 1st century AD
	F1051	Gully	Mid-Late 1st century AD
	F1053	Pit	Undated
	F1055	Pit	Undated
	F1059	Pit	Undated
	F1063	Pit	Undated
	F1057	Pit	Undated
	F1061	Pit	Undated
	F1065	Gully	Undated
19	F1132	Ditch	Undated
20	F1138	Ditch	19th century

9.2 Six of the trenches contained no archaeological features or finds (Trenches 1, 8-10, and 16 - 17). The highest density of features (up to 10 features per trench) were located in the south-eastern sector of site (Trenches 6 (10), 13 (8), 14 (6), 15 (11) and 18 (10)). Just under half the features were recorded on site were linear (ditches and gullies) and the remainder were pits.

9.3 The earliest finds on the site were sparse struck flint (Struck Flint Report below)

9.4 Three features contained Late Iron Age pottery and these features were located in Trenches 6 (Ditches F1033 and F1037, and Pit F1023). Pit F1023 and Ditch F1037 contained just three sherds of pottery each, but Ditch F1033 contained 38 sherds and also small quantities of burnt flint, struck flint and fired clay (Pottery and Fired Clay Reports below).

9.5 Eight features contained Mid - Late 1st Century AD pottery, and

these features were located in Trenches 6 (Ditch F1029 and Pit F1035), 15 (Gully F1075, Gully F1083 and Ditch F1086) and 18 (Ditches 1047 and F1049, and Gully F1051). Ditch F1029 and Pit F1035 (both Tr.6) and Ditch F1086 (Tr.15) contained 3-6 sherds of pottery but the other features contained larger quantities: Ditch F1049 (14 sherds), Ditch F1083 (23 sherds), Ditch F1047 (78 sherds), Gully F1075 (250 sherds) and Gully F1051 (348 sherds). Fired clay was also present within the assemblages and Ditch F1049 (Tr.18) contained the fragment of a loom weight.

9.6 Post-medieval and modern (18th-20th century) ditches were recorded (F1014 (Tr.4), F1027 (Tr.6) and F1138 (Tr.20)), and also modern quarry pits (F1102 (Tr.15), F1124 (Tr.13) and F1141 (Tr.5).

9.7 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British archaeology. Eight Palaeolithic handaxes were recovered from gravel pits 250m to the south, and an extensive late Bronze Age settlement and field system were excavated by HAT in 1995-6 c.750m further to the south. Another Bronze Age occupation site is located in Hornchurch Country Park to the north. A late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead and field system was located approximately 1km to the south-west. There was the potential for medieval remains, and the observation of the extent of 20th century quarrying and landfill. In the event the evaluation revealed Late Iron Age and Mid - Late 1st century AD archaeology.

Research Potential

9.8 The identification of late Iron Age archaeology at this site contributes new facets to the picture of prehistoric occupation in this part of London, comprising, with the exception of the late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead and field system located 1km to the south-west, the only archaeology of this date to have been recorded so far in the surrounding area.

9.9 The nature of the late Iron Age features is suggestive of boundaries and/or enclosures with some associated activity. This suggests that the site has the potential to reveal information regarding the division of the landscape, the form of agricultural enclosures, or potentially settlement form, and agricultural production in this part of London. The role of rectilinear enclosures in understanding various elements of the settlement patterns present in Greater London during the later Iron Age is identified as an important area of research for this period (MoL 2002, 27).

9.10 The mid to late 1st century features may be considered to represent a direct continuation of the later Iron Age activity, although this would require confirmation through further work. In this case, however, the site would appear to have the potential to provide

information regarding the development of activity during the currently poorly understood transitional period between the late Iron Age and Romano-British period in this area (Rowsome *et al* 2011, 31). This activity is considered to represent occupation and as such has the potential to provide information regarding settlement form and layout, building form, social and economic issues, industrial activity and agricultural production. Further work may contribute to the achievement of relevant research objectives, such as those concerning the Iron Age and early Roman settlement pattern in the Greater London Area, and the apparent period of renewed agricultural intensification at this time (MoL 2002, 27). Finds studies have the potential to identify continental imports and external influences of material culture and other cultural expressions (MoL 2002, 27).

Methodology for Preservation In Situ

9.11 The development is a land formation project (fill) and therefore the archaeology will be preserved *in situ*. A methodology for preserving the archaeology within the unworked quarry area will be agreed in consultation with the archaeological advisor.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 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.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint
Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of five pieces (56g) of struck flint, potentially ranging in date from the Mesolithic to early Bronze Age. The struck flint was generally slightly patinated with some rolled edges, consistent with processes that may have resulted in the re-deposition of the flint in roman and post-medieval features. The raw flint appears to have been sourced from local gravels, probably those associated with the terrace deposits of the River Thames, and typically ranges from orange-brown to grey brown with, where extant, a thin white cortex.

The earliest struck flint was contained in modern Ditch F1027 and comprises a micro-burin and snapped blade, consistent with the production of Mesolithic microliths. The micro-burin (2g) exhibits part of a notch inserted into a lateral edge to allow the blade to be snapped; with a further small notch and abrupt retouch to other edges, thus forming the discarded proximal element of a blade that was modified using the micro-burin technique of microlith manufacture. The blade (3g) was also snapped but shows no evidence of other modification, suggesting it may have been rejected or formed a simpler contemporary tool. Possibly contemporary with these pieces is a blade core (25g) in Roman Ditch F1047 (L1048), which exhibits a single platform formed by the removal of a tablet rejuvenation flake, consistent with the core technology of the Mesolithic period, although this technology continued into the earlier Neolithic. Blades had been removed all around the platform, with the core reduced to a pyramidal shape that was exhausted prior to discard.

Isolated debitage flakes were contained in Ditch F1033 and Gully F1075, and exhibit comparable characteristics of being un-corticated with a broad-squat profile; and being removed with a hard hammer resulting in a hinged termination. These traits are consistent with flake removals recorded in later Neolithic to early Bronze Age assemblages.

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery
Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 977 sherds (9248g) of prehistoric and Roman pottery, almost entirely comprised of early Roman fabric and form types (Table 1), potentially associated with the deliberate rubbish disposal from domestic activities into two gullies in the mid to late 1st century AD, which probably form part of a single enclosure system. Based on the dominance of jars in two fabric groups: South Essex shell-tempered ware and ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered wares, several of which have soot on their exteriors suggesting their use as cooking pots, the pottery appears to indicate the presence indicative of relatively low to moderate status domestic occupation; however the presence of sparse fine wares in one gully terminus indicates limited access to regional

and continental imports in the post-Roman Conquest period. The early Roman pottery was relatively well-preserved in a slightly abraded condition, but exhibited a widely varying range of fragmentation, in part due to the effects of soil conditions on the principal fabric types. The assemblage has a high proportion of diagnostic and cross-joining sherds, including sherds from subsoil and ditch features derived from the same vessels as in the high concentrations from two gullies. The assemblage also includes sparse sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery; however these are limited to highly abraded and fragmented body sherds only.

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Early-Middle Iron Age	44	144
Roman: Mid –Late 1st Century AD	933	9104
Total	*977*	*9248*

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by period

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in separate fields and free-text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994). All fabrics will be described in the text or archive, with Roman fabrics cross-referenced, where possible to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) or appropriate regional kiln/assemblage groups. All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

Fabric Types (quantified in Table 2)

(Nos. in **bold** corresponding to Chelmsford (Going 1987)

Prehistoric

OF1	Dark red-brown to black (bonfire-fired, hand-made). Inclusions comprise common voids of burnt organic temper (linear <7mm), sparse flint (0.5-2mm) and quartz (0.1-0.5mm).

Roman

SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214; Thompson 1982) (**53**)
BSW	Black-surfaced/Romanizing grey wares. The coarseness and frequency of quartz and grog in this fabric varies, with some sherds close to SOB GT or GRS1 (**45**)
SEX SH	South Essex shell-tempered ware (**50**)
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid grey, often with a slight contrast between core and surfaces. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.25mm) with sparse grog and iron rich grains (<1mm). Typically has a powdery finish (**47**)
GRS2	Mid grey, often with a slight contrast between core and surfaces. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.25mm, occasionally to 0.5mm), sparse mica and dark grey/black iron rich grains (0.5-0.5mm). Typically has a powdery finish (**47**)
LON RE	London fine reduced ware (Davies et al 1994, 151) (**33**)
LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 28)

OXF1 Fine oxidised ware. Orange-red throughout, with inclusions of common fine quartz (<0.1mm), sparse mica and occasional red iron-rich grains (0.25-0.5mm). Probably produced at Hadham (Herts.) or within Essex (**19/20**)

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Prehistoric			
OF1	44	144	0.00
Roman			
SOB GT	484	3288	2.25
BSW	26	88	0.00
SEX SH	377	5387	4.10
GRS1	14	111	0.20
GRS2	14	177	0.70
LON RE	9	26	0.15
LGF SA	3	18	0.00
OXF1	6	9	0.00
Total	***977***	***9248***	***7.40***

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by fabric type

The Prehistoric Pottery

The prehistoric pottery was limited to non-diagnostic body sherds of fabric OF1, including 38 sherds (109g) in Ditch F1033, in Trench 6, almost certainly from a single vessel. Sparse further sherds in the same fabric were contained in Pit F1023 and Ditch F1037, also in Trench 6. Closely comparable fabrics, containing a mixture of organic, sand and flint inclusions have previously been recorded as early to middle Iron vessels in this area at Moor Hall Farm (Howell et al 2011, 125) and Marks Warren (Brudenell 2011, 24).

The Roman Pottery

The Roman pottery has a very homogenous character, focused on utilitarian vessels in SEX SH and SOB GT, with *c*.86% by sherd count (*c*.90% by weight) of the Roman pottery contained in two features in close proximity to one another; with almost the entirety of the remaining Roman pottery recovered from other features in the same two trenches.

Gully Terminus F1051 (L1052) in Trench 18 contained a total of 338 sherds (3630g) of pottery, including form and fabric types that are consistent with a post-Roman conquest date in the mid-late 1st century AD, with sherds from the same vessels also contained in Ditches F1047, F1049 and Subsoil L1001. The pottery group comprises a minimum of eight SEX SH jars, including a storage jar, lid-seated jar and bead/rebated rim jars; three SOB GT jars including a variant with a down-turned bead rim, jars and bowls in GRS1/2, a LON RE dish and a samian ware cup.

Gully F1075 (L1080) contained a total of 460 sherds (4582g), entirely comprised of SEX SH and SOB GT vessels, comprising the same type of SEX SH jars with bead/rebated rims as in Gully Terminus F1051, and a slightly greater range of SOB GT jars. The absence of any other distinctly

Roman vessels indicates that this group could potentially span the Roman Conquest in the mid 1st century AD; however given the close similarities between the groups it likely forms part of the same episode of mid-late 1st century AD rubbish disposal as is evident in Gully Terminus F1051. Further Roman sherds related to the fabric types in this group were also recorded in Ditches F1083 and F1086.

The dominant fabric group in the assemblage was South Essex shell-tempered ware (SEX SH) (Table 2), accounting for at least thirteen jars (R.EVE 4.10). with two exceptions in Gully Terminus F1051, these jars all have small bead/rebated rims on a barrel-shape to globular body, comparable to vessels recorded at Marks Warren (Compton & Peachey 2011, 40: fig.20.2-5), North Shoebury (Leary 1995: fig.72.3), Sheepen (Niblett 1985: figs. 24.61/32.232) and Chelmsford (Going 1987 G4). This type of vessel is one of the most common cooking pots in the region in the latter half of the first century AD, known to have been produced at kilns at Gun Hill and Mucking (Jones & Rodwell 1973), declining rapidly in the early 2nd century AD. Several jars preserve traces or residue of soot on their upper bodies and around their rims, suggesting they had been places in ashes or embers, while a single jar in Gully Terminus F1051 exhibits a small part of a graffito on its shoulder, a notable feature of 'early' jars of this type (Jones 1972), also recorded at North Shoebury (Leary 1995: fig.72.1). The remaining SEX SH jars in Gully Terminus F1051 comprise a storage jar with an in-turned bead rim and a ledge-rim, led-seated jar; both form types that were produced in the mid-late 1st century kilns at Mucking (Jones & Rodwell 1973: types S & F), with the latter also recorded in late Iron Age-Roman transitional deposits at Moor Hall Farm (Swift *et al* 2011: fig.58: P93-4).

'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (SOB GT) sherds were an equally dominant presence as SEX SH; however in the case of SOB GT, the relatively narrow range of form types, is in contrast with several late Iron Age-Roman transitional assemblages in Essex, and more in keeping with a post-Roman Conquest date. Notably in Gully Terminus F1051 this included a jar with a down-turned bead rim, similar to butt beakers, comparable to a Period IV (post-Conquest) vessel at Sheepen (Niblett 1985: fig.22.44), where comparisons could also be made for shouldered jars in Gully F1075 (Niblett 1985: figs.24.42 & 50). The SOB GT in both gully concentrations also contained bead/rebated cooking pots comparable to those in SEX SH, while a single jar with a cupped rim in Gully F1075 and Subsoil L1001 was a common product of the Mucking kilns (Jones & Rodwell 1973: type H). The use of SOB GT declines swiftly following the Roman Conquest, as it is superseded by BSW in the late 1st century AD, therefore it is informative that BSW and other coarse wares are rare in the assemblage.

The other coarse wares (GRS1/2 & BSW) in Gully Terminus F1051 may also originate from the Mucking kilns *c.*16km to the east, although no doubt other local kilns were in operation. Diagnostic sherds include the everted bead rims of jars in both GRS1 and GRS2; while the GRS2 included a semi-hemispherical bowl with a flanged rim (Symonds & Wade 1999: Cam.46/311), of which further rim sherds were also contained in Ditch F1047. The GRS2

also included a hollow-foot pedestal base with a highly burnished exterior, probably from an urn or vase, although only the base was present. The Romanising fabric BSW was limited to non-diagnostic body sherds.

The fine wares were limited to two vessels in Gully Terminus F1051; the former a south Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA) cup and the latter a fine reduced ware (LON RE) dish. The LGF SA cup was of Dr.27 type with a double-curved wall, however the footring and body sherds present had virtually no slip extant, possibly as a result of the adverse soil conditions that exacerbated the fragmentation of other fabrics rather than through abrasion or use. The LON RE dish has a flat-topped rim decorated with rouletting (Davies *et al* 1994, 154: fig.133.824), with comparable vessels also recorded in post-Roman Conquest deposits at Sheepen (Niblett 1985: fig.24.55). The dish was probably produced in a kiln surrounding Londinium, although similar vessels were produced in Essex and on the Medway, and would originally have had burnished surfaces, but like the samian ware these have been damaged by the soil conditions.

The composition of the Roman pottery groups associated with Gully Terminus F1051 and Gully F1075 is consistent with mid to late 1st century AD assemblages from across south Essex including Marks Warren (Compton & Peachey 2011), Moor Hall Farm Swift *et al* 2011) and Billericay (Rudling 1990), whilst also sharing components with the higher status, urban assemblages such as Sheepen (Niblett 1985). The presence of high proportions of SEX SH and SOB GT jars, including cooking pots with soot on their external surfaces is strongly indicative of low to moderate status domestic settlement in the hinterland between London and Chelmsford, with previous investigations at sites such as Moor Hall Farm demonstrating the considerable scale of consumption possible during the period Romanisation, with the resources, technology and economy that it brought.

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The Post-Roman Pottery
Peter Thompson

The evaluation produced 16 sherds weighing195g from six contexts. With the exception of one residual late prehistoric flint, sand and grass tempered sherd from L1103, all of the pottery is of early modern to modern date

L1015 - 1x8g factory made white earthenware late19th – 20th C.

L1028 - 1x62g flower pot base 19th-20th C.
2x13g early modern to modern factory made white earthenware late 18th+ C.

L1103 – 1x7g black glazed re earthenware 19th-20th C.
1x5g Kitchen ware 19th – 20th C.
1x3g English stoneware 18th+ C.
1x11g prehistoric flint tempered with medium sand and organics. Probably Mid to Late Iron Age.

L1125 – 1x59g PMRE glazed body and ?jar base 18th -19th C.

L1135 – 1x12g 'Willow Pattern' Transfer Printed ware late 18th+ C.

L1137 – 1x7g black glazed red earthenware 19th-20th C.
5x8g factory made white earthenware 19th-20th C.

The Fired Clay and Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey MIfA

Evaluation excavations recovered a total of 61 fragments (1665g) of early Roman fired clay in a moderately fragmented condition, as well as sparse fragments of post-medieval to modern CBM (Table 3). The fired clay is entirely derived from triangular loom weights associated with mid-late 1st century AD pottery, and include a single substantially complete, albeit fragmented example in Gully F1075.

Period	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman: Fired Clay	61	1665
Post-medieval-Modern: CBM	12	1023
Total	*73*	*2688*

Table 3: Quantification of fired clay & CBM

The fired clay loom weights were manufactured in two oxidized orange-brown fabrics, one noticeably harder than the other, although the fragmentary condition and degree of friability are probably the result of adverse soil conditions and preservation rather than manufacture and wear. The harder Fabric 1 accounts for 31 fragments (1258g) and had inclusions of common, well-sorted quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse mica and sparse red iron-rich grains

(0.5-4mm); while the softer Fabric 2 accounts for 30 fragments (407g) and has inclusions of common medium sand and sparse black iron ore (<0.5mm), with common calcareous grains/voids (0.5-3mm). Fragments of Fabric 1 were entirely contained in Gully F1075 (L1080) or Subsoil L1001 above this feature, and were derived from a single triangular loom weight with an approximate thickness of 55mm and evidence of perforations. In contrast, Fabric 2 was sparsely distributed in Ditches F1047, F1049, F1083 and Pit F1069. A single fragment in Ditch F1049 (L1050) exhibited a 15mm wide circular perforation through one corner of a triangular weight, while a fragment in Ditch F1047 (L1048) exhibited a slightly rounded straight edge from a comparable weight. Triangular loom weights emerge in the mid/late Iron Age and continue to be utilized throughout the Roman period, consistent with the mid to late 1st AD pottery recorded, notably the concentration in Gully F1075, and suggestive of low to moderate status domestic activity on the site. Comparable poorly-fired loom weights were associated with small settlements at Moor Hall Farm and Great Sunnings Farm where weaving was associated with pastoral and arable farming (Swift et al 2011, 55), and it has previously been noted that triangular loom weights in Essex may exhibit considerable variation in fabric and size (Major 1982).

The CBM includes approximately three-quarters of a late 17th-18th century soft red brick in Ditch F1003, with highly abraded rubble from similar bricks in Boundary Ditch F1138. Fragments of modern vitrified pantile were also contained in Ditch F1027.

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The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Nine bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed during trial excavations at Scott and Albyn Farm, Hornchurch. Ditch fill L1034 is of possible late Iron Age date, while the majority of the other sampled deposits are spot dated to the middle to late 1st century AD. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk

sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of the remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

In the first instance, a 50% sub-sample of all samples >20 litres from spot datable deposits were processed. Further processing was dependent on the recovery of significant archaeobotanical remains. Sample 9 of L1080 was fully processed to facilitate the recovery of abundant pottery.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4.

Plant macrofossils

A small assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils was recovered from the bulk sample light fractions. Cereal remains were present in L1034B, L1048, L1080 and L1129. Where identifiable, only wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) were recognised, although the low density of remains has probably masked the true diversity of the late Iron Age/ early Roman arable economy. In un-dated deposit L1129, a single free-threshing type wheat grain (*T. aestivum/ turgidum*) was recorded, although this could represent later activity at the site.

A small number of non-cereal taxa were also present, including goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), daisy family (Asteraceae) and wild grass (Poaceae). It is possible that these originated as arable weeds, although the assemblage is too small for accurate interpretation.

Charcoal

A small number of charcoal fragments were present, including oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous wood types. The number of fragments is insufficient for detailed investigation.

Terrestrial molluscs

A single specimen of grassland taxon *Carychium* sp. was present in gully fill L1080. No other shells were preserved in the sampled deposits.

Contaminants

All samples contained modern rootlets, and many contained modern seeds and insect remains. The concentration of such material does not suggest that the deposits have been subject to significant biological disturbance.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The low density of archaeobotanical remains from the samples are most likely the remnants of scattered burnt debris across the site, which became incorporated into the fills of the sampled features. They demonstrate that some use of cereals was made during the late Iron Age/ early Roman periods but that the sampled features may have been peripheral to the main areas of domestic activity. No further work on the present samples is recommended.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
SAF14	3	1034A	1033A	Fill of Ditch	?LIA	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
SAF14	4	1034B	1033B	Fill of Ditch	?LIA	40	20	50%	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-
SAF14	5	1048	1047	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	X	*Chenopodium* sp. (1)	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Fuel ash slag (X)
SAF14	6	1050	1049	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
SAF14	7	1052	1051	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Fuel ash slag (X)
SAF14	8	1074	1073	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
SAF14	9	1080	1075	Fill of Gully	Mid-Late 1st C AD	50	50	100%	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	X	Asteraceae (1), Medium Poaceae (1)	X	-	X	*Carychium* sp.	XX	-	XX	X	-	-
SAF14	10	1084	1083	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	Fungal sclerotia (XX)
SAF14	11	1129	1128	Fill of Ditch	-	40	20	50%	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Scott and Albyn Farm. Abbreviations: FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-334267

Project details

Project name	SCOTT and ALBYN FARM, SOUTH HORNCHURCH GREATER LONDON
Short description of the project	In May Archaeological Solutions carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Scott and Albyn Farm, South Hornchurch, Essex, (centred on NGR TQ 529 837). The archaeological works were carried out to provide further information in advance of the determination of a planning application for a land form project. Six of the evaluation trenches contained no archaeological features or finds (Trenches 1, 8-10, and 16 - 17). The highest density of features (up to 10 features per trench) were located in the south-eastern sector of site (Trenches 6 (10), 13 (8), 14 (6), 15 (11) and 18 (10)). The earliest finds found during the evaluation were sparse struck flint. Three features contained Late Iron Age pottery and these features were located in Trenches 6 (Ditches F1033 and F1037, and Pit F1023). Pit F1023 and Ditch F1037 contained just three sherds of pottery each, but Ditch F1033 contained 38 sherds and also small quantities of burnt flint, struck flint and fired clay. Eight features contained Mid - Late 1st Century AD pottery, and these features were located in Trenches 6 (Ditch F1029 and Pit F1035), 15 (Gully F1075, Gully F1083 and Ditch F1086) and 18 (Ditches 1047 and F1049, and Gully F1051). Ditch F1029 and Pit F1035 (both Tr.6) and Ditch F1086 (Tr.15) contained 3-6 sherds of pottery but the other features contained larger quantities: Ditch F1049 (14 sherds), Ditch F1083 (23 sherds), Ditch F1047 (78 sherds), Gully F1075 (250 sherds) and Gully F1051 (348 sherds). Fired clay was also present within the assemblages and Ditch F1049 (Tr.18) contained the fragment of a loom weight. Post-medieval and modern (18th-20th century) ditches were recorded (F1014 (Tr.4), F1027 (Tr.6) and F1138 (Tr.20)), and also modern quarry pits (F1102 (Tr.15), F1124 (Tr.13) and F1141 (Tr.5). The development is a land formation project (fill) and therefore the archaeology will be preserved in situ.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2014 End: 30-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P5066 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SAF14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Land Formation

Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAVERING HORNCHURCH Scott and Albyn Farm, South Hornchurch, Greater London
Postcode	RM12 5NP
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 529 837 51.530967721695 0.204596209329 51 31 51 N 000 12 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8m Max: 8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions
Type of sponsor/funding body	RJD ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	RJD ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre, Museum of London.
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Scott and Albyn Farm, South Hornchurch, Greater London. An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Laszlo, L.
Other bibliographic details	4602
Date	2014
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Entered by	Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontract.co.uk)
Entered on	19 November 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

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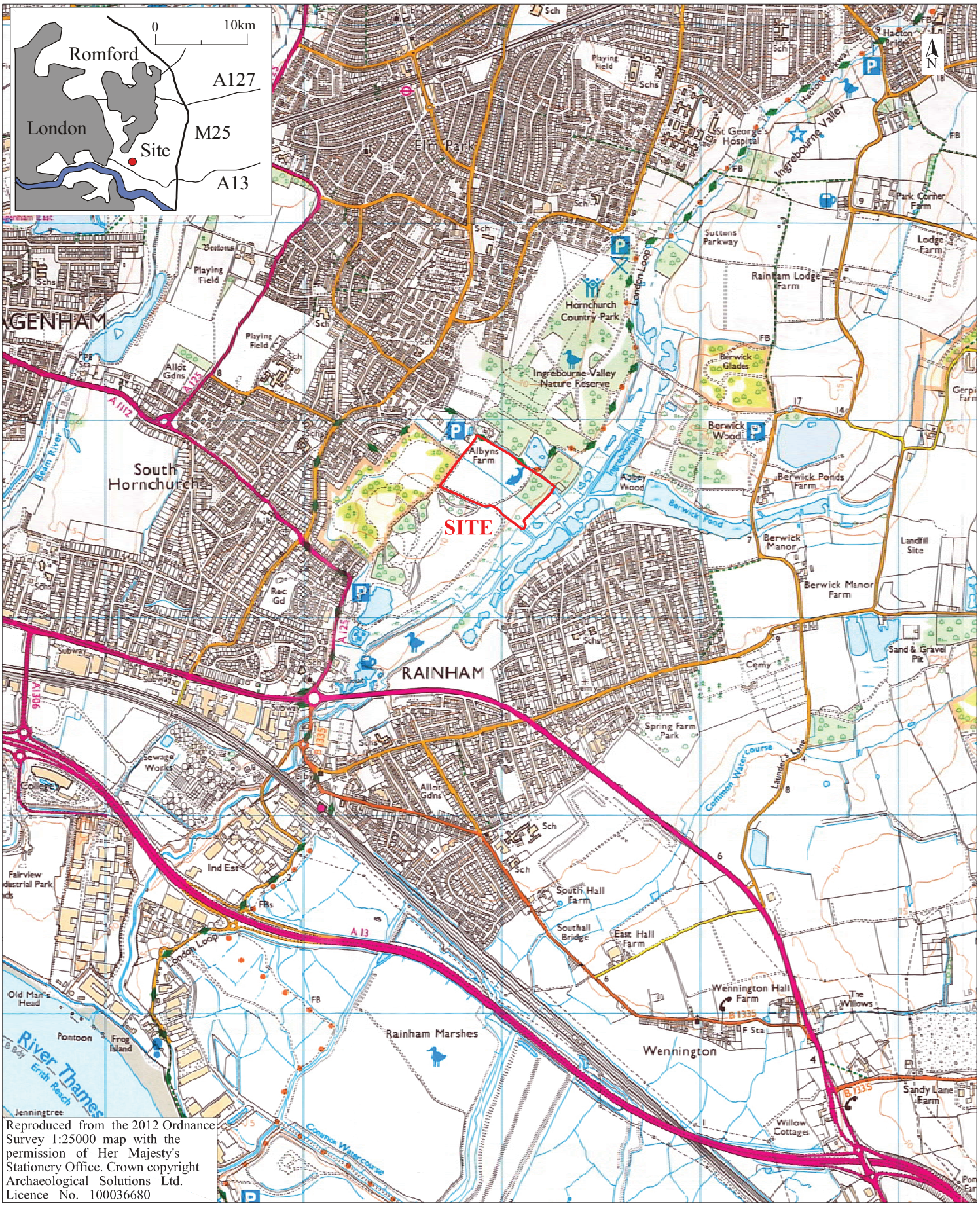

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

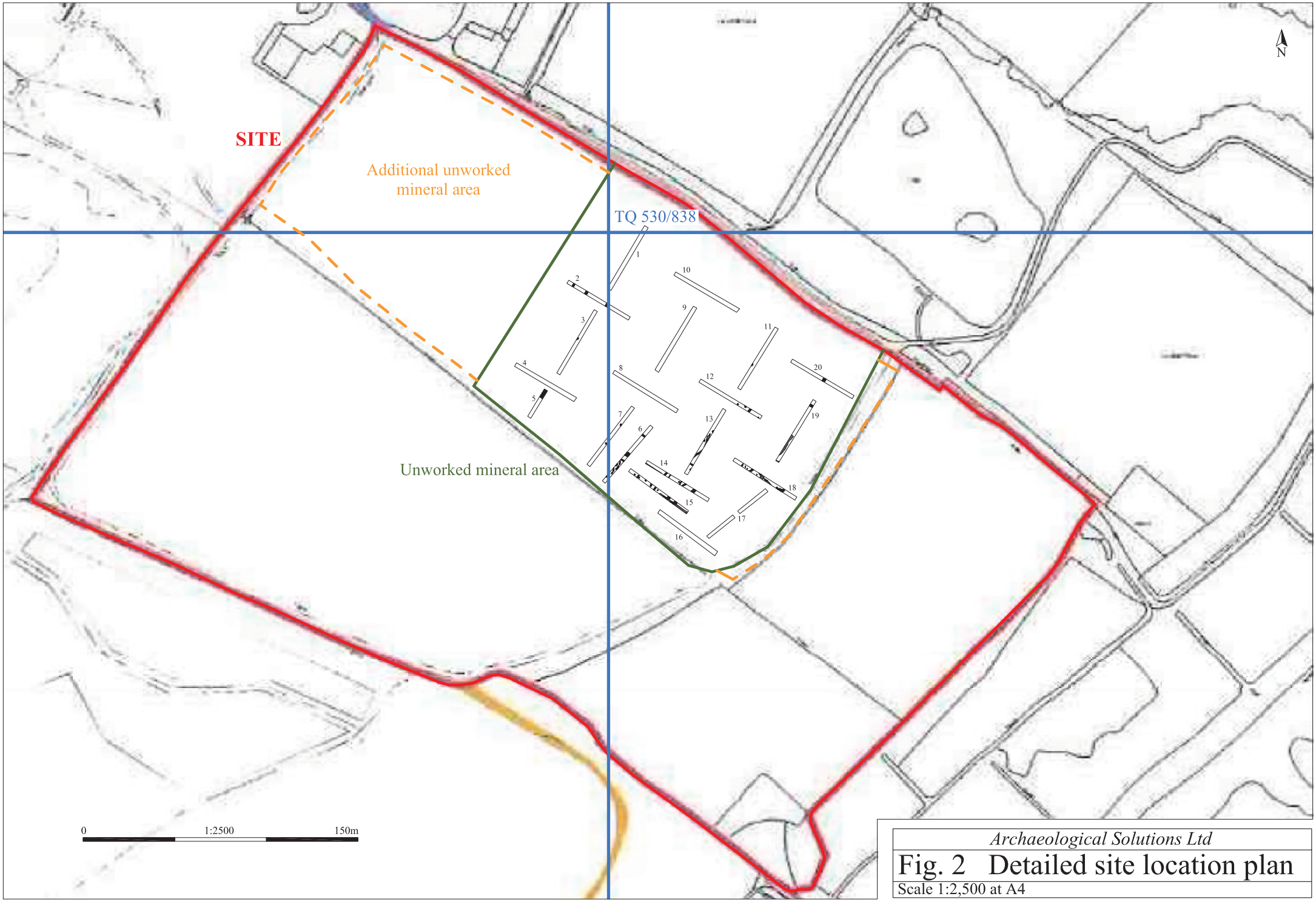

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:2,500 at A4

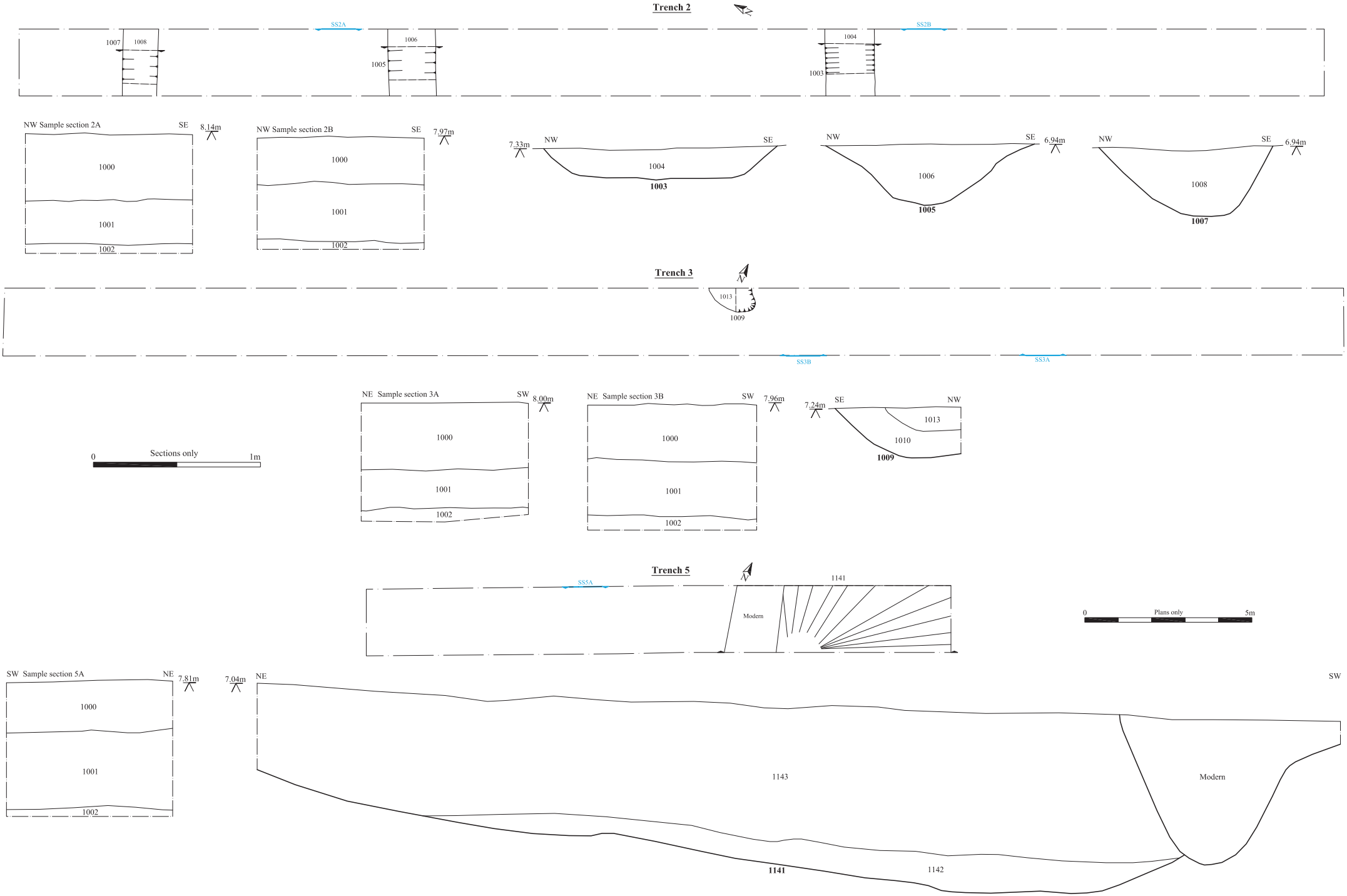

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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

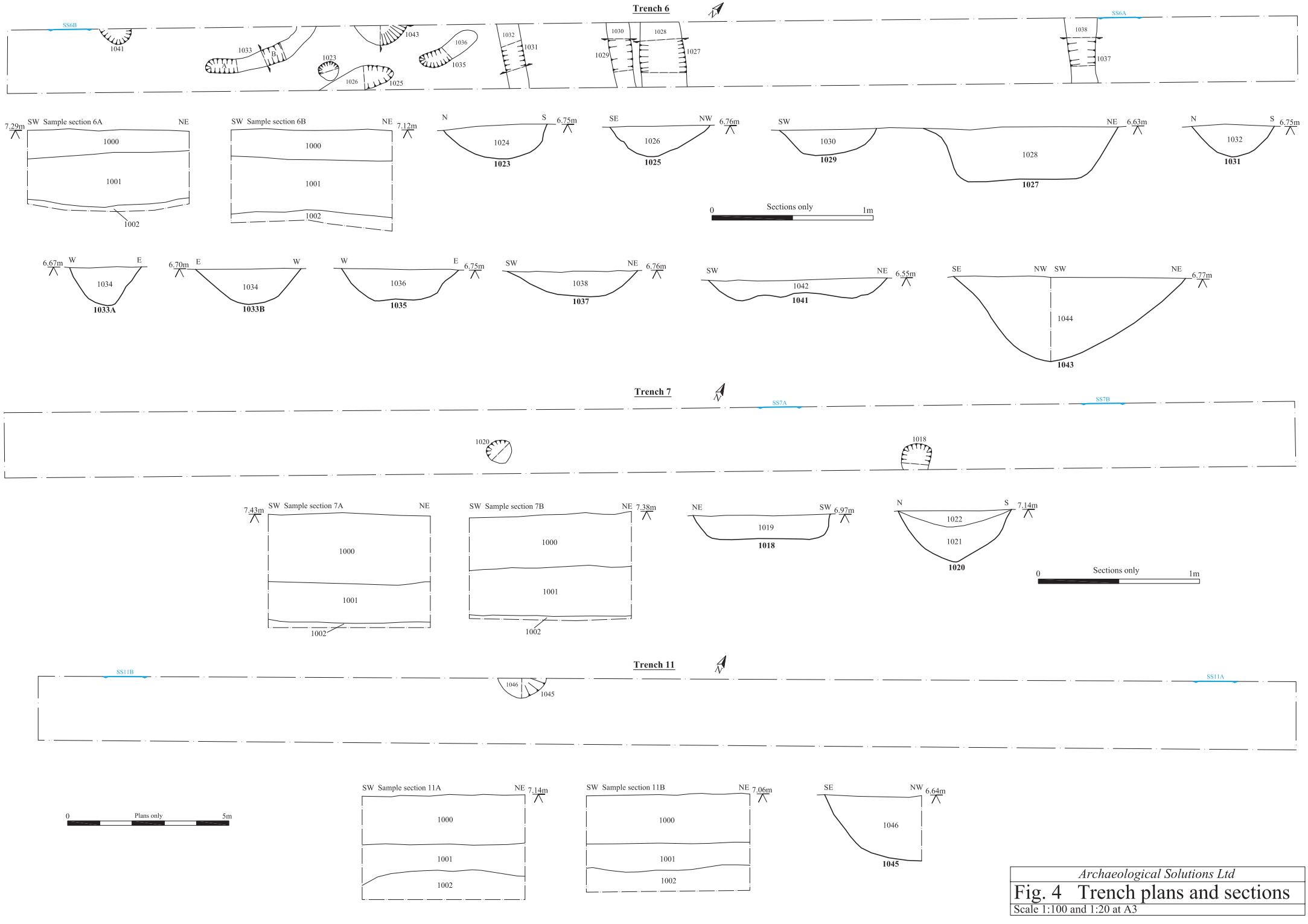

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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

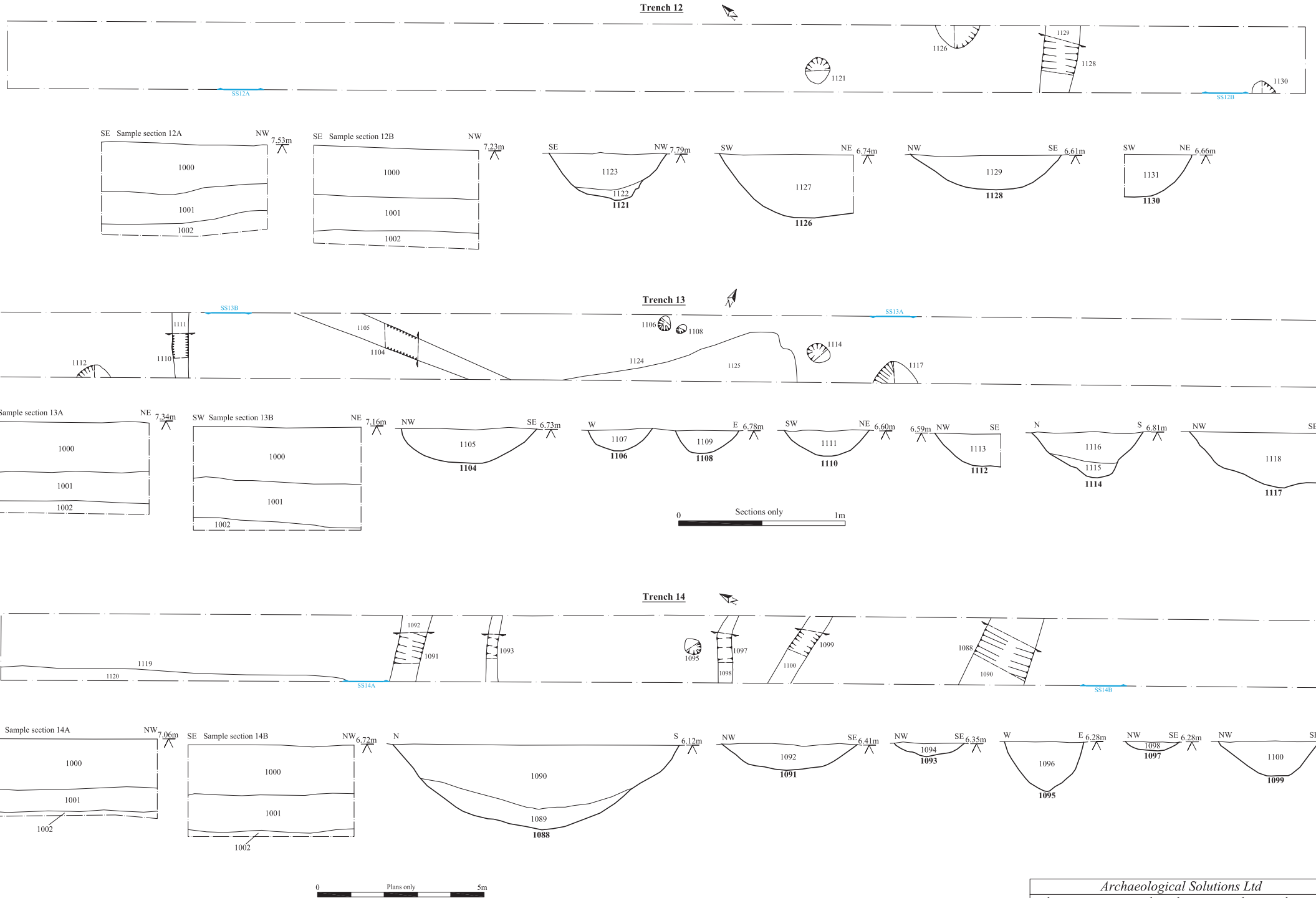

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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

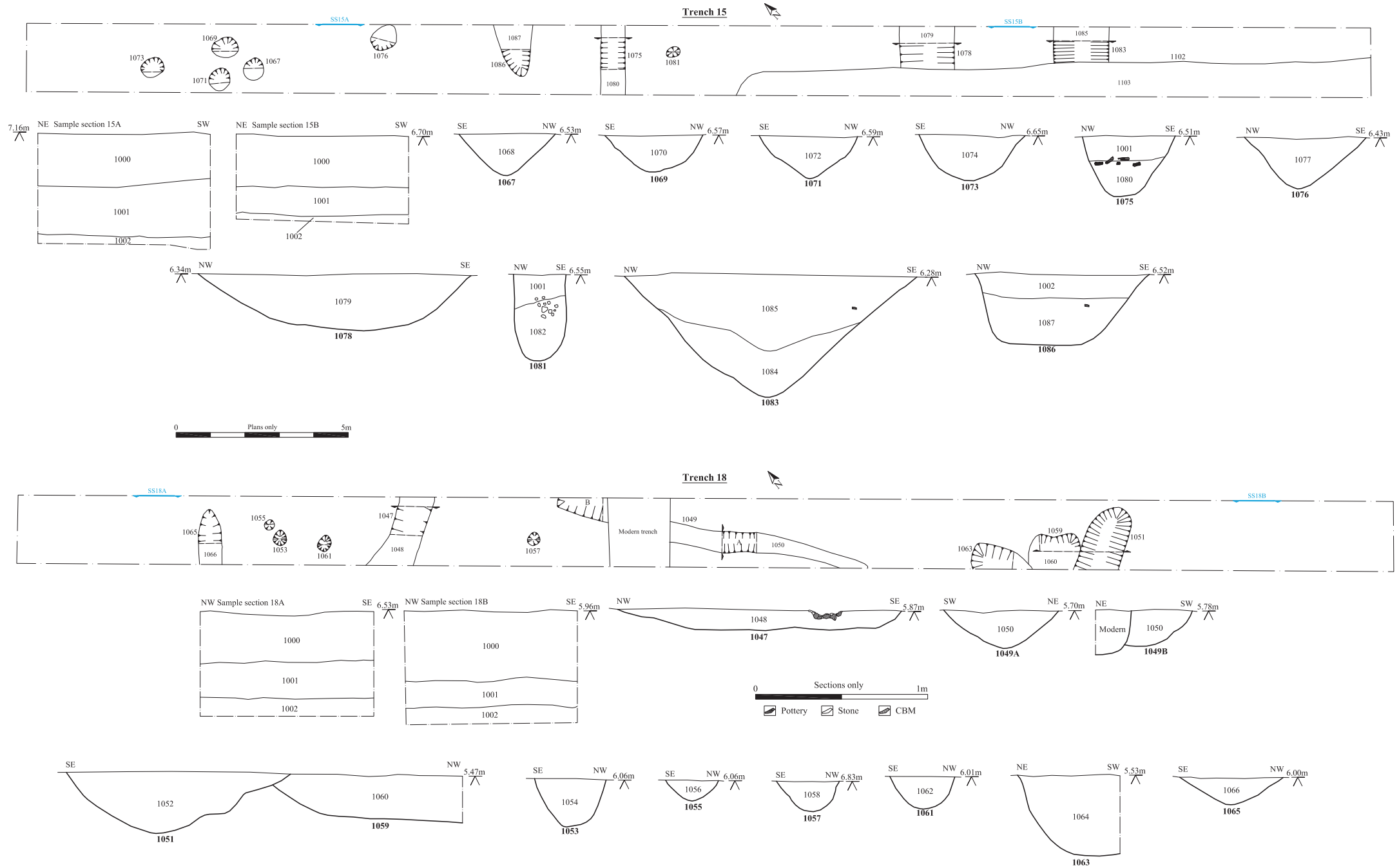

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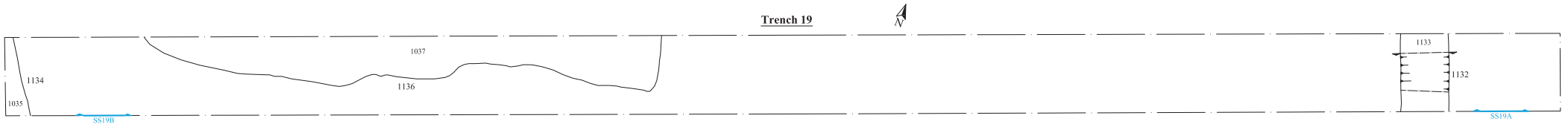
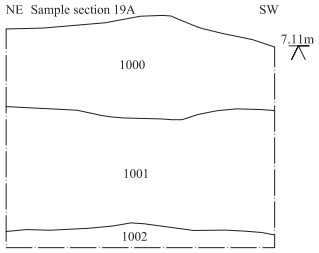
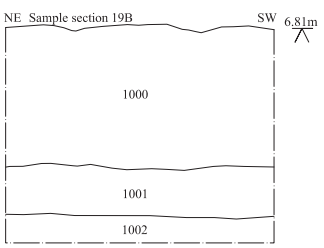
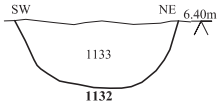
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

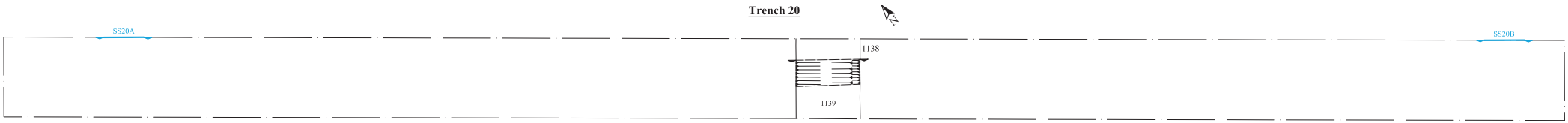
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

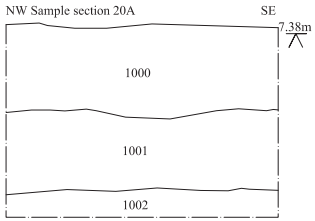


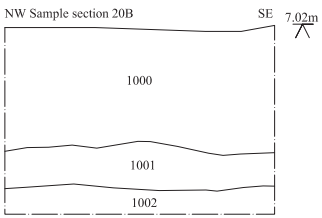


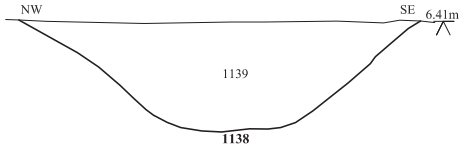












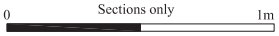


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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3