

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

PIONEER MARKET, ILFORD
EVALUATION

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**Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation at Pioneer Market, Winston
Way, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge.**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4370 8630
Site Code: PMW 05**

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September 2005**

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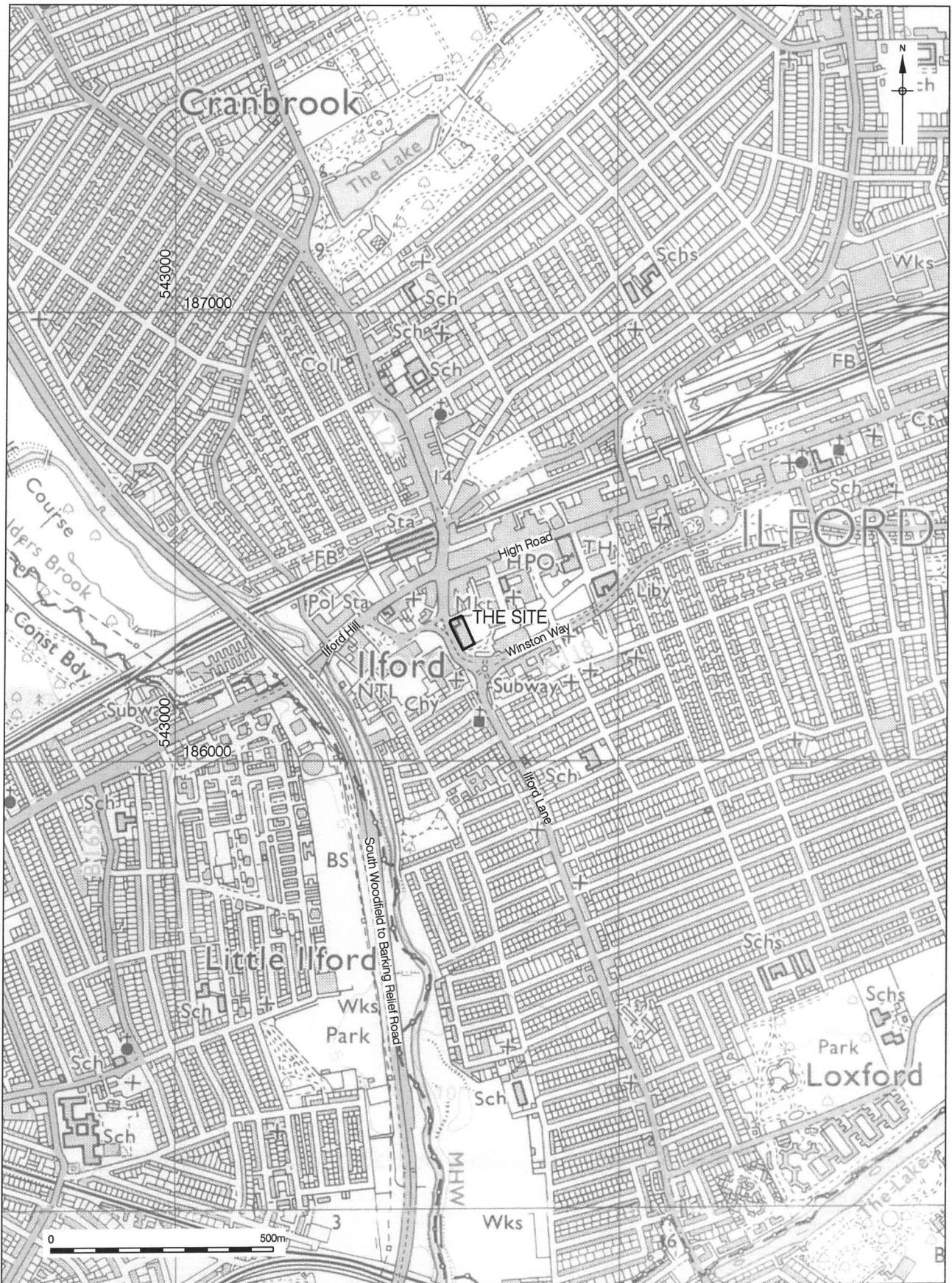
ABSTRACT

This report details the results and working methods of an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken at Pioneer Market, Winston Way, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge (NGR: TQ 4370 8630). It was undertaken between the 30th August to the 2nd September 2005 as a response to constraints imposed on planning permission, requiring an archaeological appraisal of the site prior to its redevelopment.

Two Archaeological Evaluation Trenches were excavated across the site. In Trench 1 a number of Post-Medieval features were excavated. No further features, deposits or artefacts directly relating to archaeological activity at the site were identified, although in both trenches a complex Quaternary geological sequence of geoarchaeological significance was recorded. These relate particularly to the stratigraphical relationship of the numerous Pleistocene faunal remains discovered throughout the area principally during the 19th century.

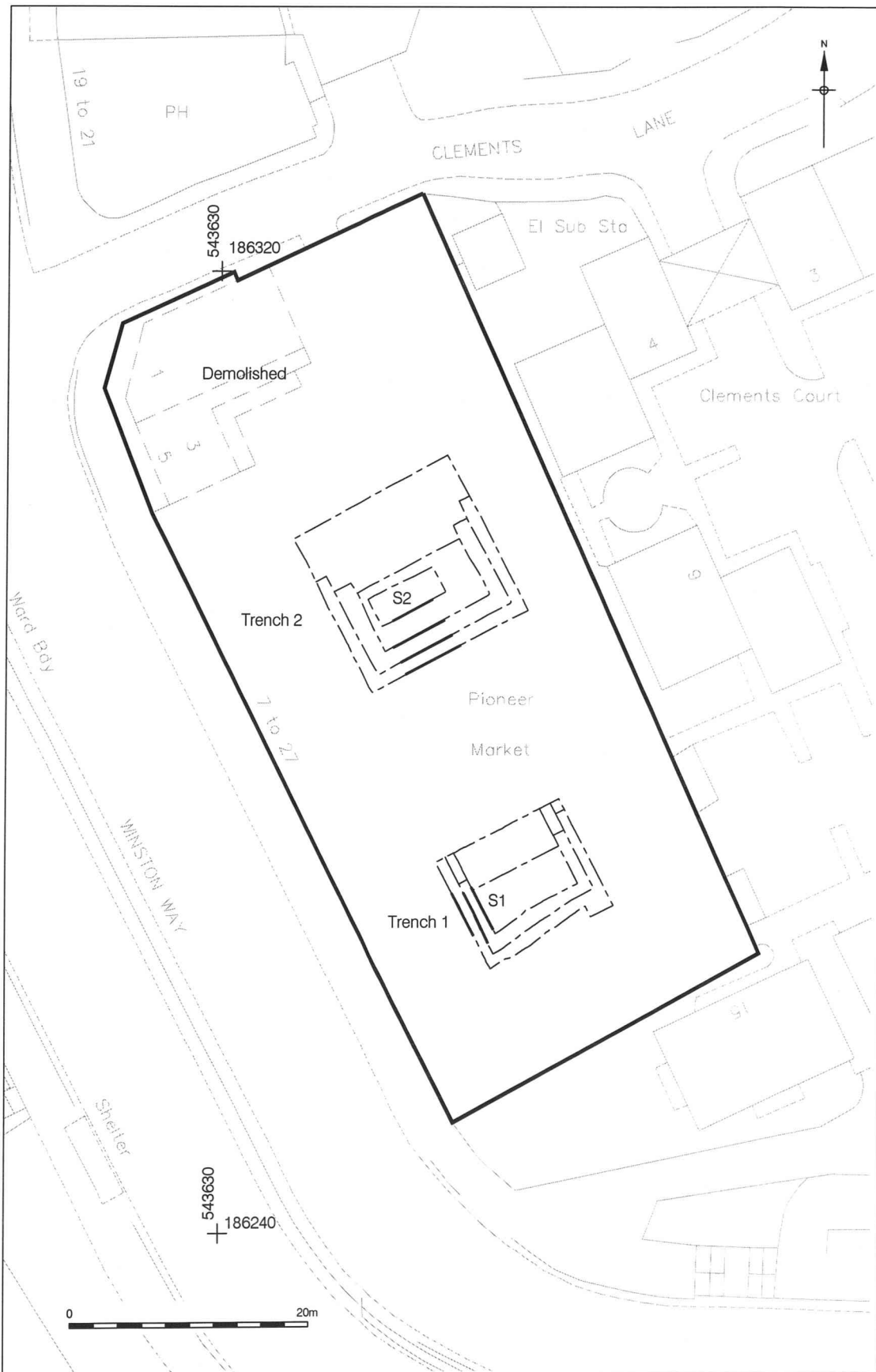
1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out between the 30th August and 2nd September 2005 at the site of the former Pioneer Market, Winston Way, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge, centred on National Grid Reference TQ 4370 8630 (Fig 1). The work was conducted in response to conditions attached to the granting of planning permission required for the redevelopment of the site. The approximate size of the development area is 70m north-south X 30m east-west.
- 1.2. The project was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of their clients, The Empire Property Group. The fieldwork was monitored by David Divers of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service on behalf of the London Borough of Redbridge. The archaeological investigations were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology under the supervision of Barry Bishop and the management of Tim Bradley.
- 1.3. Prior to commencement of the fieldwork, an archaeological desk-based assessment (Hawkins 2003) and specification for the evaluation (Meager 2005) were prepared.
- 1.4. The Evaluation comprised the excavations of two trenches within the development area (Fig 2). These revealed a number of features of Post-Medieval date located towards the southern part of the site but no other features, deposits or artefacts directly relating to archaeological activity at the site. A complex sequence of Quaternary natural deposits of geoarchaeological significance were recorded.
- 1.5. The completed archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material from the investigations, will be deposited with deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code PMW 05.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500

2 BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

2.1 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1.1 The development area is located within the historic centre of Ilford Town, formerly within Essex and now with the greater London Region. Its address is “Pioneer Market, Winston Way, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge”, and is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 4370 8630. It is bounded to the north by Clements Lane, to the west by Winston Way and to the east and south by the development known as “Clements Court”. The approximate size of the development area is 70m north-south by 30m east-west.
- 2.1.2 Ilford is located close to the east bank of the river Roding, a tributary of the lower Thames, which flows c.4.5km to the south. It is also on the route of the main Roman thoroughfare from the City of London (*Londinium*) to Colchester (*Camulodunum*). The proximity of the river Roding would have facilitated easy access to the Thames, and from there to the rest of the Thames valley and beyond, with the road ensuring good inland communications.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.2.1 Solid geology of the area consists of Eocene London Clay. This is overlain by terrace deposits, which at the site is shown by the British Geological Survey as being the Hackney Gravel terrace, just north of its junction with the Taplow Gravel terrace and immediately to the west of deposits of Ilford Silt (British Geological Survey 1996). The archaeological investigations revealed deposits of silt-clays (Brickearth), sands and gravels present across the site, representing Pleistocene terrace deposits.
- 2.2.2 The site is flat with contemporary ground level lying around the 12.00m OD mark. With the exception of a single story basement in the northwest corner, and despite recent demolition works, remnants of original topsoil could be discerned across much of the site. This suggests that although the site has witnessed construction works associated with its previous use as a market, the ground has received little truncation. Map regression (Hawkins 2003) demonstrates its use as a garden in 1862 and as an area of open ground in 1894.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.3.1 A detailed account of the archaeological and historic background has been prepared as part of the archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Hawkins 2003). The following provides a summary of that information with some supplementary information included.
- 2.3.2 Possible *in situ* Palaeolithic artefacts have been recovered from close to the river Roding, and other Palaeolithic artefacts have been found in the area, although most of these lack any detailed provenance. The principal importance of the area lies in the fact that during the 19th century and, to a lesser extent, the 20th century important and extensive assemblages of Pleistocene faunal remains have been recovered in the vicinity, including in a field immediately to the south of the site where they were exposed during brickearth quarrying. Here, the 1862 ordnance survey map of the area records that "*Fossil Remains of extinct Animals (Mammoth &c) found in this field*". Faunal remains were also recovered at several other locations in Ilford, mostly within a few hundred metres of the site.
- 2.3.3 Only one Mesolithic artefact is recorded on the SMR, which is rather enigmatically described as "*an unspecified stone object from an unknown site somewhere in Ilford*" (referenced in Hawkins 2003). Nevertheless, there is no reasons to suppose that Mesolithic activity was any less intensive than elsewhere in the London region, although as with elsewhere, would likely have been concentrated along the riverine margins of the Roding and other streams in the area, the evidence for which may be buried within alluvium.
- 2.3.4 The only evidence of Neolithic activity recorded in the SMR for the area consists of a number of arrowheads and axes. It is likely that as with the preceding period much of the evidence for Neolithic activity would be riverine, and Mesolithic or Neolithic artefacts have been recovered from the Buttsbury Estate (Lawrence *et al.* 1997) and Uphall Camp (Greenwood 2001), both approximately 1km southeast of the site and adjacent to Loxford Water, a tributary of the river Roding. Recently, considerable Neolithic evidence was identified along the Neolithic banks of the Thames, to the south of Ilford (various unpublished Gifford and Partners reports on the A13 Thames Gateway projects).
- 2.3.5 Only a single Bronze Age artefact, an arrowhead, is included in the SMR, although evidence of land management has been recorded at the Buttsbury estate (Lawrence *et al.* 1997).

- 2.3.6 The main Iron Age site in the area is Uphall Camp located c.1km to the south of the site. This consists of a large 'defended' enclosure that appears to have witnessed extensive activity throughout much of the latter parts of the Iron Age (Greenwood 2001).
- 2.3.7 Very few finds of Roman material have been found in the Ilford area, although it is thought that the major Roman road from the City of London to Colchester passed through, probably on a close alignment with the present High Street, although this has yet to be tested through excavation.
- 2.3.8 The name of Ilford refers to a pre-Conquest ford over the river Roding although nothing is known of any associated settlement that may have existed. Folklore attests to Viking activity associated with Uphall Camp, but no archaeological evidence for this has been forthcoming.
- 2.3.9 Ilford is mentioned in the Domesday Book as a Manor, by the 12th century a leprosy hospital had been established and documentary sources also mention other medieval buildings in Ilford. There is also mention of a bridge over the River Roding in the 14th century. During the Medieval period it is likely that most of Ilford was used for agricultural land, perhaps with a small settlement concentration around the crossing of the river Roding.
- 2.3.10 The site continued to be open land throughout most of the Post-Medieval period, building were constructed in the northwest corner by the end of the 19th century and by this time the site is believed to have been used as a market.

2.4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.4.1 A planning application to redevelop the site was made to London Borough of Redbridge's Planning Department. The proposed development comprised a twenty-nine-story health centre, retail and residential development with associated footings, deep basements and associated infrastructure such as drains. Such work would likely have an adverse impact upon any archaeological remains present.
- 2.4.2 The protection of archaeological remains is regarded as a material consideration when decisions concerning the granting of planning permission are determined. Archaeological investigations in advance of development are required in respect of policies contained within, and in accordance with, central government guidance on archaeology and planning, and through the Development Plan framework of the

London Borough of Redbridge.

- 2.4.3 National guidance for the need to archaeologically evaluate a site of potential archaeological significance is provided by the Department of Environment's "Planning Policy Guidance Notes 16 Archaeology and Planning", which contains the following guidance:

"The applicant should be required to undertake a field evaluation to establish the nature and complexity of the surviving archaeological deposits. This should be completed prior to a planning decision being made. This evaluation will enable due consideration to be given to the archaeological implications and may lead to proposals for mitigation of disturbance and/or the need for further investigation."

- 2.4.3 The London Borough of Redbridge fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. It has made strong commitments to its archaeological heritage in its Unitary Development Plan, and the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the Borough's Unitary Development Plan, adopted in 1994, which contains the following policies:

"POLICY SC16: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES

Within the Archaeological Priority Zone as shown on the proposals maps, applications for development involving significant groundwork should be accompanied by an archaeological evaluation.

POLICY KR31: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Council will encourage the protection, conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough

POLICY KR32: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Council will:

- 1. Refuse permission for development which damages the site or setting of a nationally important archaeological site.*
- 2. Seek the permanent preservation in situ of important archaeological remains.*
- 3. Ensure that other remains or sites of archaeological significance are the subject of archaeological investigation and excavation, with the recording and publication of results.*
- 4. Encourage co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organizations to protect the archaeological heritage of the Borough"*

- 2.4.6 In order to clarify the nature of the archaeological potential of the site and identify measures that would lead to the satisfactory accommodation of any archaeological constraints and the discharge of any archaeological planning conditions that might be

attached to any planning consents, discussions were held between CgMs Consulting, on behalf of the developers, and officers of the Greater London Archaeological Service, acting on behalf of the London Borough of Redbridge.

- 2.4.7 Accordingly, an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was compiled (Hawkins 2003). This recommended that an Archaeological Field Evaluation be undertaken in order to assess the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The Codes of Conduct stated in "*Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*"; "*Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Archaeological Reports*" and "*Archaeological Guidance Paper 5: Evaluations*, were observed in the production of the archaeological specification, the content of this report, and the general execution of the project.
- 3.2 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual (Spence 1990). Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. All trenches were planned and representative sections drawn, regardless of the presence or absence of archaeological features.
- 3.3 A photographic record was compiled, consisting of photographs in both black and white prints and digital colour images.
- 3.4 A temporary benchmark was established, transferred from an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark, the value of which was 12.07m OD.
- 3.5 The site was given the code: PMW 05.
- 3.6 The Archaeological Evaluation
- 3.7 The evaluation strategy was designed to sample a representative portion of the whole site. Two Evaluation Trenches were excavated in order to establish whether any potential archaeological deposits or features, including Pleistocene remains of geoarchaeological and palaeo-environmental significance, were present, and if so, to characterize their location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality, irrespective of period.
- 3.8 Undifferentiated soil horizons were removed under archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. For health and Safety reasons and due to the potential depth of Pleistocene remains the trenches were designed to be stepped down. Trench 1 measured 12m x 10m at

ground level, and was reduced in a number of steps so that it measured 4m x 8m at its base. It was approximately 4m deep. Trench 2 measured 15m x 15m at the top and was stepped down so that it measured 6m x 1.2m at its base. It was approximately 4m deep. Following machine clearance, all faces of the Trenches were examined using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of the archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording in both plan and section.

4 THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE

4.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL DEPOSITS

4.1.1 A similar sequence of Pleistocene Terrace Deposits were recorded in both Trenches.

4.1.2 The earliest deposit consisted of a moderately compacted bright 'golden' yellow slightly silty medium to fine sand. This contained various bands and lenses of light grey very silty sand and reddish brown sandy silt-clay. These generally had the appearance of irregularly aligned stratified laminates although in the upper part of the deposit they became extremely convoluted. During hand excavation, they were seen as frequently filling shallow depressions within the underlying sand resembling the infilling of puddles. It is uncertain, however, to what degree the sediment has been distorted and deformed through post-depositional processes. The deposit was recorded as [16] in Trench 1 where it had a highest recorded level of 7.93m OD and was observed as being 0.50m thick, but continuing below the limits of excavation. It was recorded as [26] in Trench 2, where it had a highest level of 8.36m OD and was observed to a thickness of 1.12m, again continuing below the limits of excavation.

4.1.3 Sealing layer [16]/[26] was a deposit of firmly compacted dark reddish brown silt-clay, containing varying quantities of clasts of bright yellow sand up to 40mm in dimension. Also noted were frequent rootholes and occasional rounded to sub-angular gravel and small pebbles. It was recorded as [17] in Trench 1 where it was up to 1m thick with a highest recorded level of 8.83m OD, and as [25] in Trench 2, where it was up to 1.10m thick with a highest recorded level of 9.32m OD. This deposit appears to be a mix of the overlying deposits [[15]/[24] and the lower [16]/[26]. It is interpreted as a colluvially reworked deposit, basically similar to the overlying deposit and only distinguishable by the presence of clasts derived from the underlying deposit.

4.1.4 This was overlain by a deposit of very firmly compacted dark reddish brown silt-clay with a 'blocky' structure and contained frequent rootholes and occasional rounded to sub-angular gravels and small pebbles (Brickearth). Its upper surface appeared to be erosional and was very irregular with frequent peri-glacial intrusions, such as ice-wedges, fissures and depressions, present. It was recorded in Trench 1 as [15] where it was up to 1.60m thick with a highest recorded level of 10.24m OD, and as [24] in Trench 2, where it was up to 1.20m thick with a highest recorded level of 10.02m OD. This would appear to be a colluvial deposit of brickearth, a combined loess and alluvial/colluvial deposit, which can probably equate with the 'Ilford Silts', an equivalent of the Langley Silt Deposit (Gibbard 1994, 79-80; 98).

- 4.1.5 Overlying and probably truncating layers [15]/[24] was a complex sequence of often convoluted sands, silts and gravels, of alluvial origin but deformed through colluvial agency.
- 4.1.6 In Trench 1 the earliest of these were recorded as a moderately compacted light greyish yellow sandy gravel [14] which was 0.25m thick with a highest recorded level of 10.50m OD. This was overlain by a firmly compacted light brownish yellow sand containing occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels and pebbles and occasional gravel lenses [13] which was up to 0.60m with a highest recorded level of 10.83m OD. This was overlain by a firmly compacted brownish yellow gravelly sand [12] up to 0.30m thick with a highest recorded level of 11.20m OD. Abutting this in the northeastern part of the trench was a firmly compacted mid brown sandy silt-clay [11], up to 0.30m thick with a highest recorded level of 11.20m OD. This was in turn abutted to the northeast by a moderate dark greyish brown sandy silt [10] up to 0.45m thick and with a highest recorded level of 11.19m OD.
- 4.1.7 In Trench 2 the earliest of these deposits consisted of a firmly compacted light yellow brown rounded to sub-angular gravels and pebbles (with long axes often vertically aligned) set within a stiff silt-clay matrix and containing frequent sand [23], up to 1.30m thick and with a highest recorded level of 10.77m OD. Its lower surface was often deeply incised (up to 1m) into the underlying deposits and its upper surface was extremely convoluted and interdigitated with the overlying deposit. Incised into this was a deposit of firmly compacted mid reddish brown coarse sand containing frequent rounded to sub-angular gravels and pebbles, and silt-clay [22]. This was found sporadically across Trench 2 up to a thickness of 1.10m and with a highest recorded level of 11.14m OD. Sealing this was a deposit of firmly compacted orange brown sandy silt-clay containing frequent rounded to sub-angular gravel and pebbles [21]. It was found patchily across Trench 2 up to 0.40m thick with a highest recorded level of 11.14m OD. This was in turn overlain by a moderate to firmly compacted light greyish yellow coarse sand and rounded to sub-angular pebbles and gravels, with an increase in the proportion of sand and a general fining of particle size towards the base [20]. This was found across Trench 2 up to a thickness of 0.50m with a highest recorded level of 11.30m OD.
- 4.1.8 Deposits [10] to [14] and [20] to [23] have all been interpreted as colluvially/periglacially reworked alluvial Gravel Terrace deposits, having been translocated from their original source through peri-glacial action.

4.2 PHASE 2: POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES

- 4.2.1 Covering the natural deposits throughout both Trenches to a thickness of 0.30m was a layer of moderately compacted light brown sandy silt-clay containing occasional charcoal and ceramic building material flecks and root/worm holes. It was recorded as [09] in Trench 1 where it had a highest recorded level of 11.43m OD and as [19] in Trench 2 where it had a highest recorded level of 11.40m OD. This deposit is interpreted as a biologically reworked sub-soil that had continued to form through biological activity into the Post-Medieval period.
- 4.2.2 Cutting in to [09] were four cut features of Post-Medieval date, all located in the south of Trench 1. These comprise three linear features, two of which intercut, and a posthole.
- 4.2.3 The earlier linear feature [04] was aligned north-south and had a highest recorded level of 11.06m OD. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.31m deep, had a rounded northern termination and could be traced for 6.10m where it continued south beyond the limits of excavation. It was filled with a light greyish brown silty sand containing charcoal flecks and brick fragments [03].
- 4.2.4 This was cut by an east-west aligned linear feature [06] with a highest recorded level of 11.00m OD. This was up to 0.65m wide and 0.10m deep, and could be traced for a distance of 3.10m. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand containing charcoal flecks and brick fragments [05].
- 4.2.4 On a similar alignment to this but to the east was a further linear feature [02] with a highest recorded level of 11.07m OD. This was up to 1.10m wide and 0.24m deep, had a squared-off western termination and continued beyond the limits of excavation to the east. It was recorded for a distance of 2.20m. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand and contained charcoal, oyster shell, bone, pottery, brick fragments and occasional coal fragments [01].
- 4.2.5 Just to the west of [02] was a circular posthole [08] with a highest recorded level of 10.83m OD. This measured 0.45m in diameter and was 80mm deep. It was filled with a light yellowish brown silty sand [07].
- 4.2.6 The linear features are interpreted as ditches, possibly acting as boundary markers. The easternmost ditch could be dated by its contained pottery to between 1480 and 1600 AD and it is thought that the other features were probably of Post-medieval date as well. At least two phases are suggested by the intercutting ditches, although as these were aligned at right angles it is thought that they may be part of a similar

phase of activity. In plan the features are suggestive of part of a co-axial enclosure with a north-facing entrance, which may have been associated with a structure such as a gate, represented by the posthole. This enclosure may be part of an agricultural system, such as a field, or may represent a smaller garden structure. The relatively high quantities of 'domestic refuse' recovered, especially from the easternmost ditch, suggests the presence of settlement activities close-by.

4.3 PHASE 3: MODERN DEPOSITS

- 4.3.1 With the exceptions of a deep basement in the northwest corner, the site was covered up to a thickness of 0.50m by a mixed deposit of loosely compacted dark greyish brown sandy silt-clay containing frequent gravels and pebbles and moderate quantities of charcoal, coal brick and concrete fragments, glass fragments, Fe objects, bone and transfer-printed glazed pottery fragments [18]. Its highest recorded level was 11.72m OD. This is interpreted as remnants of the original topsoil/garden soil, which had been extensively disturbed during 19th and 20th century construction and demolition works.

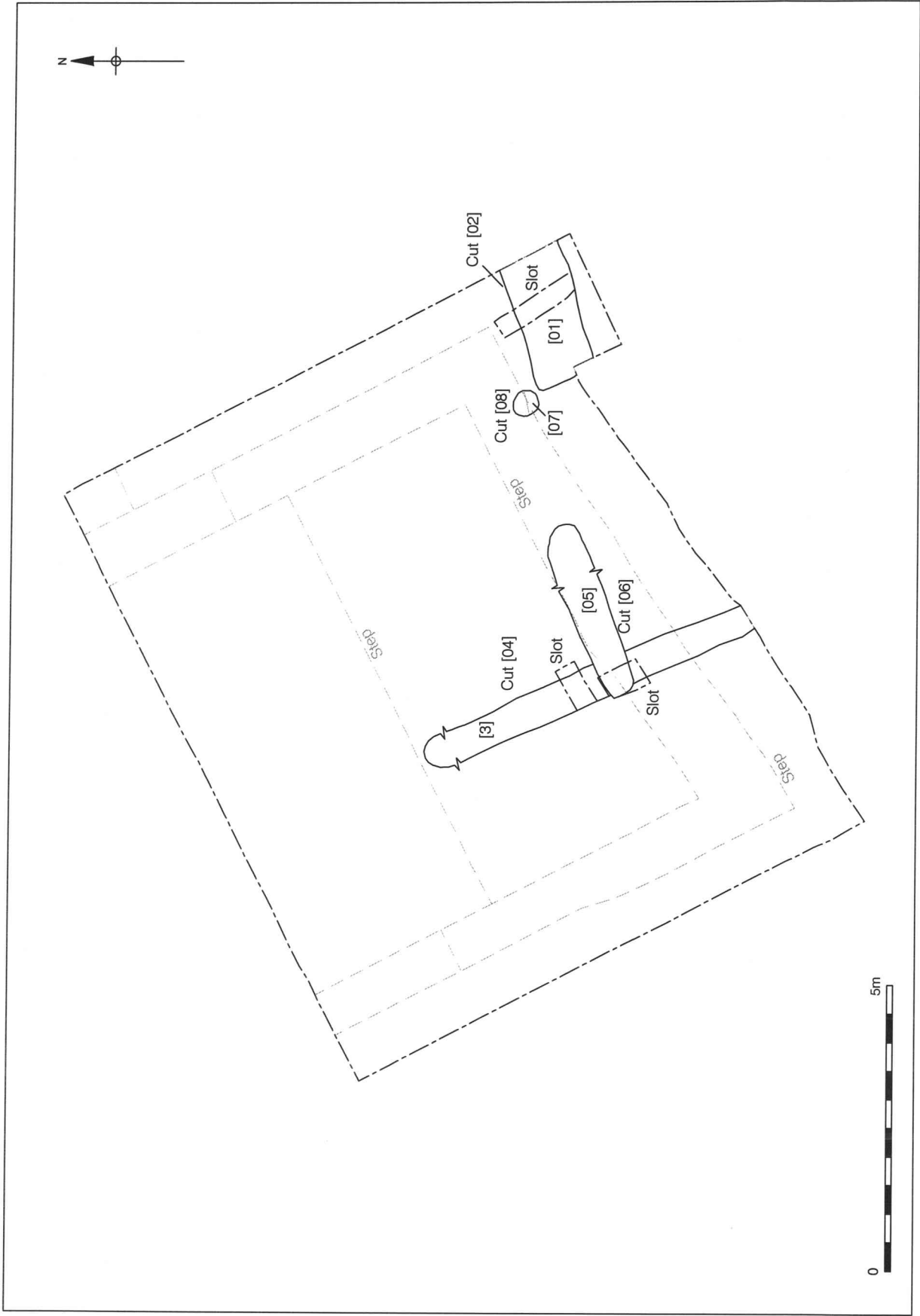


Figure 3
Trench 1
1:100

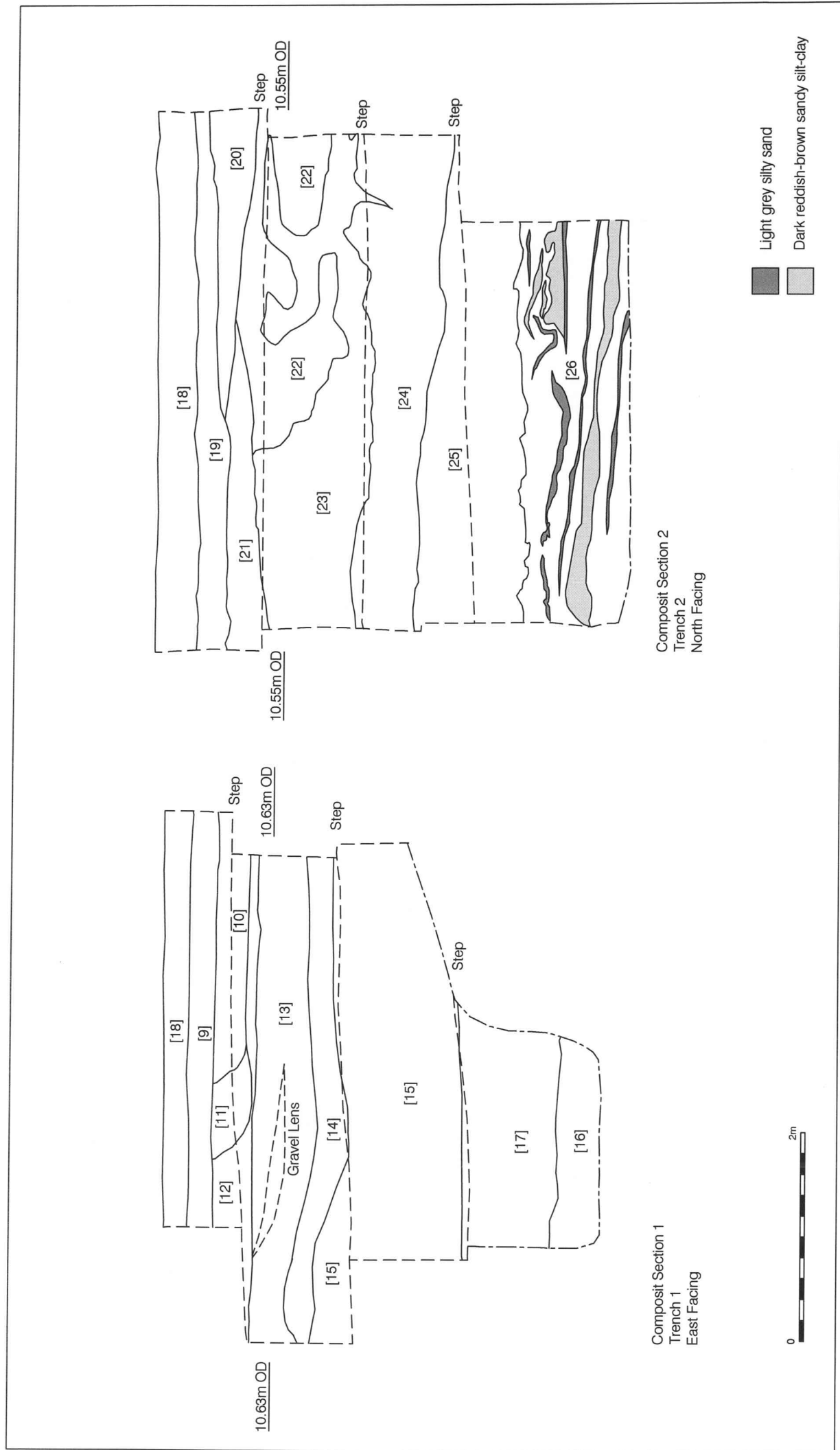


Figure 4
 Sections 1 and 2
 1:50

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1. The Archaeological Evaluation revealed two main phases of archaeological interest. The first consisted of a detailed geological sequence of palaeo-environmental significance, and the second consisted of the excavation of a number of features datable to the Post-Medieval period and which were interpreted as external features, probably relating to agricultural or garden activity.
- 5.2. The geological sequence revealed the upper parts of the deposits named as the 'Ilford Silts and Sands' (contexts [16] and [26]) (Gibbard 1994, 77-80). According to Gibbard these "*represent a discreet sedimentary unit comprising a variety of beds, but being of fluvial origin...associated not with the Thames, but with the Roding*" (1994, 80), and can be highly fossiliferous, containing both molluscan and mammalian remains. However, during these investigations no deposits containing faunal remains, molluscs or any other fossiliferous material were identified. These were sealed by thick deposits of colluvial brickearth (contexts [15], [16] and [24], [25]) known as the 'Ilford Silts' (British Geological Survey 1996).
- 5.3. The Quaternary geological sequences at Ilford are far from adequately understood, a situation made more pertinent by the discovery of quantities of mammalian faunal remains of national importance in the area. Although no faunal remains were recovered, the significance of the geological sequence revealed during the Archaeological Evaluation resides in its ability to elucidate the broader Quaternary development of the area, with the ultimate aim of putting the earlier finds in to a geoarchaeological and palaeo-environmental context.
- 5.4. The Post-Medieval remains consist of boundary ditches and other structures, possibly representing a field or garden feature and possibly a gate within this. They concur with map regression evidence which demonstrates that from at least the 17th century onwards the site was first open ground, being followed by a garden and by the late 19th century, used as a market place.
- 5.5. On the basis of the results of the Archaeological Evaluation of the Pioneer Market site, it is recommended that no further work is required.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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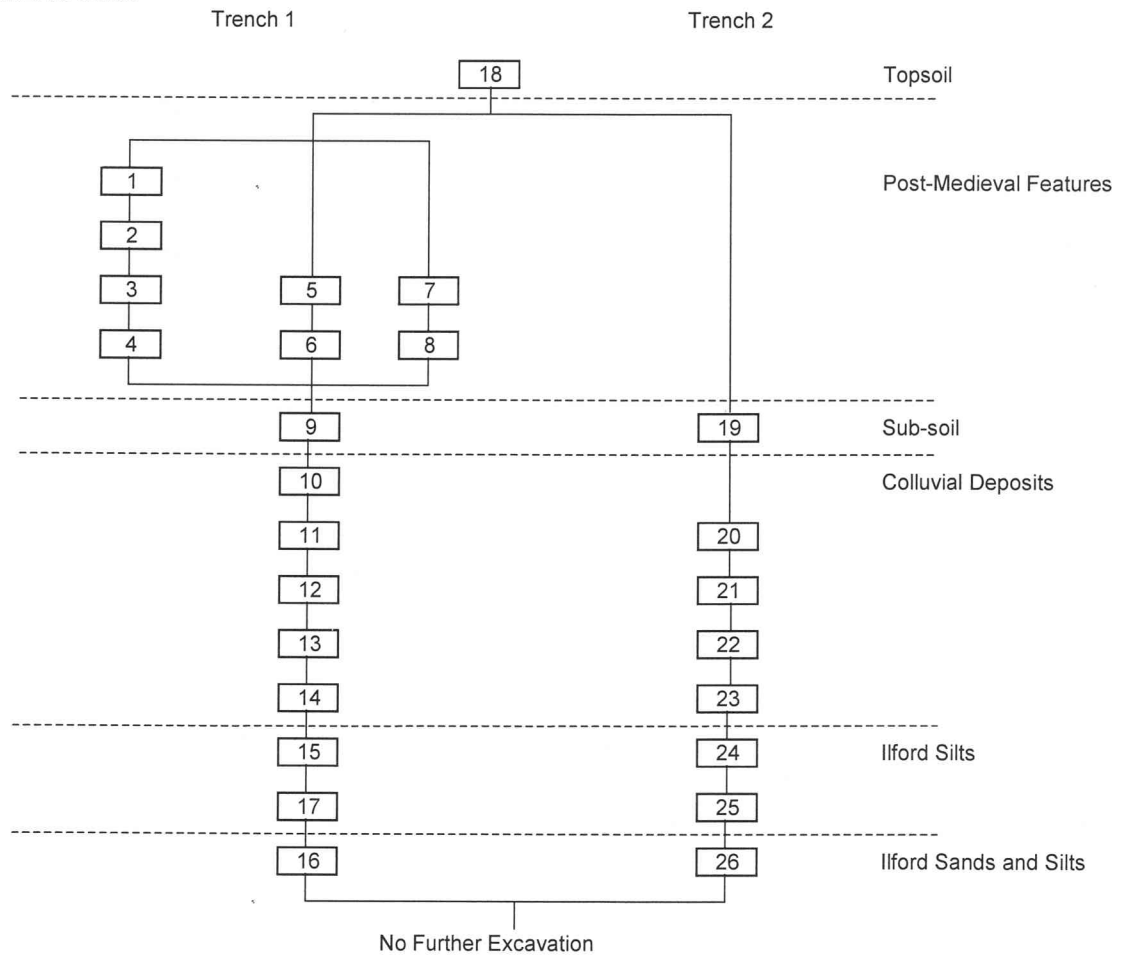
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APPENDIX 1: Context Descriptions

| Context | Type | Description | Interpretation | Section | Phase |
|---------|-------|--|----------------|---------|-------|
| 1 | Fill | Moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty sand and contained charcoal, oyster shell, bone, pottery, brick fragments and occasional coal fragments | Fill of [02] | - | 2 |
| 2 | Cut | Linear cut with moderately steep sides and flat base. 2.20m X 1.10m X 0.24m | Ditch | - | 2 |
| 3 | Fill | Moderately compacted light greyish brown silty sand containing charcoal flecks and brick fragments | Fill of [04] | - | 2 |
| 4 | Cut | Linear cut with moderately steep sides and concave base. 6.40m X 0.60m X 0.30m | Ditch | - | 2 |
| 5 | Fill | Moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty sand containing charcoal flecks and brick fragments | Fill of [06] | - | 2 |
| 6 | Cut | Linear cut with moderately steep sides and flat base. 3.10m X 0.65m X 0.10m | Ditch | - | 2 |
| 7 | Fill | Moderately compacted light yellowish brown silty sand | Fill of [08] | - | 2 |
| 8 | Cut | Circular cut with vertical sides and concave base. 0.45m in diameter X 80mm deep | Posthole | - | 2 |
| 9 | Layer | Moderately compacted light brown sandy silt-clay containing occasional charcoal and ceramic building material flecks and root/worm holes | Sub-soil | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | Layer | Moderately compacted dark greyish brown sandy silt | Natural | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Layer | Firmly compacted mid brown sandy silt-clay | Natural | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Layer | Firmly compacted brownish yellow gravelly sand | Natural | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | Layer | Firmly compacted light brownish yellow sand containing occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels and pebbles and occasional gravel lenses | Natural | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | Layer | Moderately compacted light greyish yellow sandy gravel | Natural | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Layer | Very firmly compacted dark reddish brown silt-clay with a 'blocky' structure and contained frequent rootholes and occasional rounded to sub-angular gravels and small pebbles | Natural | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Layer | Moderately compacted bright 'golden' yellow slightly silty medium to fine sand. This contained various bands and lenses of light grey very silty sand and reddish brown sandy silt-clay. | Natural | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Layer | Firmly compacted dark reddish brown silt-clay, containing varying quantities of clasts of bright yellow sand up to 40mm in dimension | Natural | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | Layer | Loosely compacted dark greyish brown sandy silt-clay containing frequent gravels and pebbles and moderate quantities of charcoal, coal brick and concrete fragments, glass fragments, Fe objects, bone and transfer-printed glazed pottery fragments | Topsoil | 1 + 2 | 3 |
| 19 | Layer | Moderately compacted light brown sandy silt-clay containing occasional charcoal and ceramic building material flecks and root/worm holes | Sub-soil | 2 | 2 |
| 20 | Layer | Moderate to firmly compacted light greyish yellow coarse sand and rounded to sub-angular pebbles and gravels | Natural | 2 | 1 |
| 21 | Layer | Firmly compacted orange brown sandy silt-clay containing frequent rounded to sub-angular gravel and pebbles | Natural | 2 | 1 |
| 22 | Layer | Firmly compacted mid reddish brown coarse sand containing frequent rounded to sub-angular gavel and pebbles, and silt-clay | Natural | 2 | 1 |
| 23 | Layer | Firmly compacted light yellow brown rounded to sub-angular gravels and pebbles (with long axes often vertically aligned) set within a stiff silt-clay matrix and containing frequent sand | Natural | 2 | 1 |
| 24 | Layer | Very firmly compacted dark reddish brown silt-clay with a 'blocky' structure and contained frequent rootholes and occasional rounded to sub-angular gravels and small pebbles | Natural | 2 | 1 |
| 25 | Layer | Firmly compacted dark reddish brown silt-clay, containing varying quantities of clasts of bright yellow sand up to 40mm in dimension | Natural | 2 | 1 |
| 26 | Layer | Moderately compacted bright 'golden' yellow slightly silty medium to fine sand. This contained various bands and lenses of light grey very silty sand and reddish brown sandy silt-clay. | Natural | 2 | 1 |

APPENDIX 2: Context Matrix

PMW 05 Matrix



APPENDIX 3: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: PRECONST1-10219

Project details

Project name Pioneer Market, Ilford

Short description of the project Two Archaeological Evaluation Trenches were excavated across the site of Pioneer Market, Ilford. In Trench 1 a number of Post-Medieval features were excavated. No further features, deposits or artefacts directly relating to archaeological activity at the site were identified, although in both trenches a complex Quaternary geological sequence of geoarchaeological significance was recorded. These relate particularly to the stratigraphical relationship of the numerous Pleistocene faunal remains discovered throughout the area principally during the 19th century.

Project dates Start: 30-08-2005 End: 02-09-2005

Previous/future work No / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type BOUNDARY DITCHES Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON REDBRIDGE ILFORD Pioneer Market, Ilford

Postcode IG1

Study area 2100.00 Square metres

PMW 05 Evaluation text

National grid reference TQ 4370 8630 Point

Height OD Min: 7.93m Max: 8.36m

Project creators

Name of Organisation CgMs Consults Ltd

Project brief originator English Heritage

Project design originator CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Barry Bishop

Sponsor or funding body Empire Property Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics'

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Media available 'Survey', 'Text'

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Matrices', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

PMW 05 Evaluation text

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Title | Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation at Pioneer Market, Winston Way, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Bishop, B |
| Date | 2005 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
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| Entered by | Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com) |
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