

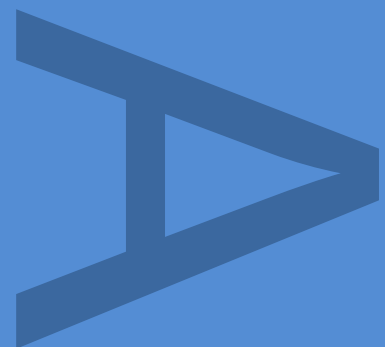
**BRITANNIA MUSIC SITE
60-70 RODEN STREET, ILFORD
IG1 2XX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA REPORT NO: R11547

SITE CODE: ROD13

OCTOBER 2013



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

60-70 RODEN STREET, ILFORD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

| Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited | | | K3257 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Name & Title | Signature | Date |
| Text Prepared by: | Paw Jorgensen | | October 2013 |
| Graphics Prepared by: | Jennifer Simonson | | October 2013 |
| Graphics Checked by: | Josephine Brown | <i>Josephine Brown</i> | October 2013 |
| Project Manager Sign-off: | Tim Bradley | <i>Tim Bradley</i> | October 2013 |

| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
|--------------|------|---------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

Britannia Music Site, 60-70 Roden Street, Ilford, London, IG1 2XX
An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code: ROD13

Central NGR: TQ 4340 8622

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Redbridge

Commissioning Client: Durkan Limited

Written/Researched by: Paw Jorgensen
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Tim Bradley (MIfA)

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

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October 2013

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation commissioned by Durkan Limited carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the former Britannia Music site located at 60-70 Roden Street, Ilford, London IG1 2XX in the London Borough of Redbridge prior to the site's redevelopment. The fieldwork was carried out between 23rd and 29th September 2013.
- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2013), approved by the London Borough of Redbridge, outlined the methodology for the excavation of three archaeological trenches. These measured 22.4m by 4.2m at ground level.
- 1.3 The evaluation recorded extensively disturbed natural gravel sloping from east to west towards the River Roding. Very limited evidence for late 18th/19th century buildings was seen in the form of heavily truncated brick walls and footings. All three trenches recorded extensive deposits of modern ground raising and levelling deposits.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Between 23rd and 29th September 2013 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the former Britannia Music site at 60-70 Roden Street, Ilford, London IG1 2XX. The site is located in the London Borough of Redbridge and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4340 8622 (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Durkan Limited in response to an archaeological condition attached to planning application (0141/09) for the redevelopment of the site.
- 2.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by PCA (Bradley 2013) and approved by Adam Single, English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Redbridge. It proposed the excavation of three trenches, positioned to target the higher levels of natural clay and gravel recorded during the preceding geotechnical investigation, and to cover the Ilford Street and Roden Street frontages. The trenches measured 22.4m by 4.2m in plan at ground level to allow for a step at a depth of 1.2m while still maintaining basal dimensions of 20.0m by 1.8m (Figure 2).
- 2.3 Project management of the archaeological work and report editing was carried out by Tim Bradley and the fieldwork was supervised by Paw Jorgensen, who also authored this report. Adam Single of English Heritage monitored the work on behalf of the London Borough of Redbridge.
- 2.4 A desk based assessment for the site was produced in 2010 (Page-Smith and Bourn, 2010) for the study site.
- 2.5 The boundaries of the site are defined to the north by Ilford Hill, to the east by Roden Way, to the south by Roden Street and to the west by the River Roding. Currently the site is in use as a car park although it had previously been developed. The site is centred at NGR TQ 4340 8622.
- 2.6 The project was assigned the unique Museum of London site code ROD13. Upon completion of all phases of the work the project archive will be deposited with the Redbridge Museum Services.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND & RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In October of 2010 the London Borough of Redbridge granted planning permission (Planning Application No. 0141/09) to Durkan Limited for the redevelopment of the former Britannia Music site located at 60-70 Roden Street, Ilford, IG1 2XX. The planning permission granted for the development site, which is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone, was subject to compliance with a number of conditions. Of these, Condition 11 pertains to the archaeological implications of the development and reads as follows:

Condition 11 (archaeology):

The development hereby permitted shall only take place in accordance with a programme of archaeological work as set out in a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to and approved by English Heritage and the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of work. The archaeological works as approved shall only be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:

In order to ensure that archaeological examination and recording at the site can take place, and to accord with Policy SP3 of the Council's Core Strategy Development Plan Document and Policy E4 of the Council's Borough Wide Primary Policies Development Plan Document.

3.1.2 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation, undertaken in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation as stipulated in the above planning condition.

3.2 Research Objectives

- To determine the natural topography of the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of Medieval activity on the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity on the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource, including the ice rink and later 'works' known to have been located on the site in the 20th century.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records the bedrock geology within the site as Sedimentary Bedrock of the London Clay Formation. Within parts of the site the British Geological Survey showed superficial deposits comprising sand and gravel belonging to the Hackney Gravel Member (British Geological Survey 2013). The site is located on a number of geological boundaries.

4.1.2 A geotechnical investigation was undertaken in late 2012¹. This suggested a general trend of the eastern third of the site having preserved clay and gravel beneath c. 1.7-2m of made ground, while the centre and west of the site contain much deeper deposits of modern material.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is on a slight elevation from 6.4m OD in the northern extent of the site, to 7.0m OD to the south. However, the current topography of the site is the result of the ground being built up in the 20th century using a vast amount of hard core.

¹ Ground Investigation 2012 'Contamination Investigation Report; 60-70 Roden Street, Ilford, Essex' Unpublished Report

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Prior to the archaeological evaluation detailed in this report the site has been the subject of an archaeological desk based assessment detailing the archaeological and historical background for the site (Page-Smith and Bourn, 2010). Unless otherwise cited the following is a summary derived from the previous desk based assessment.

5.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

5.2.1 Evidence for activity during these periods has been recorded in the general area. This includes bones from mammoths, bison and rhinoceros which have been uncovered on the High Street. A number of flakes, scrapers, handaxes and arrowheads have also been recovered in the vicinity.

5.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age

5.3.1 No evidence for activity during these periods has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. However, a large defended middle Iron Age settlement known as Uphill Camp has been excavated to the south of the site between Ilford Lane and the River Roding.

5.4 Roman

5.4.1 Although no Roman period activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the site it is believed that Ilford High Road to the north follows the alignment of the Roman road from London to Chelmsford and Colchester.

5.5 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

5.5.1 The placename Ilford has Anglo-Saxon roots and is related to a ford over the River Roding. It is thought that the site was situated within the focal point of the settlement around the ford.

5.6 Late Medieval

5.6.1 Evidence for a leper hospital founded by the Abbess of Barking in 1140 has been found to the east of the site. Other excavations at Clements Road recovered a pottery sherd dated 1350-1550. It is likely that the site, because of its close proximity to the River Roding, was the epicentre of activity since at least 1321 when Ilford Bridge is known to have been in existence.

5.7 Post-Medieval

5.7.1 By 1653 Ilford village consisted of a settlement of about 50 houses. Most of these were concentrated around the central road junction (the junction of present day High Road, Ilford Hill and Cranbrook Road northeast of the site). However, a few houses appear to have existed along Back Street (now Roden Street) during this time as well. Southwest of

the central junction was an area of land Spurle Grove, belonging to the medieval hospital. With the exception of the hospital buildings themselves there does not seem to have been more than a few buildings on this plot of land (Powell 1966). The site seems to have been located within the western part of Spurle Grove.

5.7.2 The area of the site fronting the High Road was gradually developed throughout the post-medieval period and by 1936 the site had been fully developed. By 1909 the northeastern part of the site was occupied by an ice rink. Evidently the ice rink had been demolished by 1968 to give way to a large building fronting on to the High Road.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology for evaluating the site was specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2013). It proposed the excavation of a three evaluation trenches measuring 22.4m by 4.2m at ground level and 20.0m by 1.8m at the base. The larger size at ground level was to allow for the sides to be stepped at a depth of 1.20m below ground level in order to ensure the stability of the trench while still achieving basal dimensions of 20.0m by 1.8m.
- 6.2 A tracked 360° mechanical excavator was used to excavate the trenches. The machine was fitted with a toothless bucket to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an attendant archaeologist. Machine excavation continued in spits of approximately 100mm until archaeologically relevant material was observed. Spoil was piled a safe distance from the trench edges.
- 6.3 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required further examination were cleaned and investigated using appropriate hand tools. Representative sections for each trench were then drawn on polyester based drawing film (permatrace) at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.4 All archaeological features were recorded using standard single context recording methods as detailed in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). A Leica GPRS unit was used to survey in all trenches and archaeological features uncovered. A full photographic record was made with high resolution digital photographs.
- 6.5 The project archive was assigned the unique site code ROD13.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a layer of compact reddish brown clayey gravel. It was identified in all three trenches where it was recorded variably as [3], [7] and [10]. In all trenches it occurred at a higher level towards the east from where it sloped down towards the west and the River Roding beyond the site limits. The natural gravel was observed at its highest point in the east end of Trench 1 where it reached a maximum height of 6.84m OD and at its lowest point in the west end of the same trench where it was recorded at 6.09m OD. As such the gradient of the sloping gravel appear to be close to 1:17. The upper level of the natural stratum had been significantly disturbed in the modern period in many locations across all three evaluation trenches. This is likely to have been the result of extensive modern development and demolition on the site.

7.2 Phase 2: Alluvial Deposition

7.2.1 In the southern end of Trench 2 the gravel was sealed by a 0.31m thick layer of alluvium, [6], comprising yellowish brown firm sandy clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles and moderately frequent patches of iron staining. It was first seen at a height of 6.69m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: Late 18th/19th Century

7.3.1 Two northeast-southwest aligned brick wall segments, [1] and [2], survived in Trench 1. Both of these had been trench built and their construction trenches cut into the natural gravel.

7.3.2 Wall [1] was located near the western end of the trench and consisted of a 1.05m long by 0.26m wide segment of a wall constructed from dry laid fragments of local narrow post great fire bricks and muddy local bricks placed in regular courses. The bricks, which dated to 1775-1850, were largely reused. Both the north and south ends of the wall had been fully truncated by a modern sewer cut running most of the length of the trench. This sewer cut also appeared to have damaged the north side of the wall segment. At the highest point the wall survived to 6.11m OD.

7.3.3 The second wall segment, [2], was located close to the northwest corner of the trench where it survived to a height of 7.42m OD. It consisted of a short length of wall measuring 0.52m northeast-southwest by 0.12m northwest-southeast, which had been truncated to both the north and south by modern cuts. The bricks used in its construction were narrow local unfrogged post great fire bricks dated 1775-1850. These were laid in stretcher bond one brick wide. Like the bricks of wall [1] these bricks were dry laid.

- 7.3.4 In Trench 2 the alluvium had been cut by the construction trenches for two brick walls, [5] and [8]. Wall [8] was aligned along a northeast-southwest axis and was located at the very southern end of the trench. It had been constructed from narrow conventional post great fire bricks set in a soft shelly white mortar indicative of a late 18th-mid 19th century date. The bricks had been laid in English bond. At the highest point wall [8] survived to a height of 7.45m OD although to the south it had been truncated by modern cuts to a height of 7.08m OD. The wall extended beyond the southern and eastern limits of the trench, so its full dimensions are not known. However, the visible part of the wall measured 1.54m northeast-southwest by 0.54m northwest-southeast by 0.59m high. The lowest exposed course stepped out from the wall; presumably this marked the top of a stepped footing.
- 7.3.5 Wall [5] was located roughly in the middle of the trench, bisecting it along a northwest-southeast axis. The wall extended beyond both the eastern and western limits of the trench and the base of it was not reached. To the east the wall had been partially truncated by the later insertion of a bay window, [4]. As exposed the wall measured 5.82m northwest-southeast by 0.38m northeast-southwest by at least 0.76m high. The lower part of the wall formed an arched footing, which had been retained when the bay window was constructed. Both the arched footing and the wall proper had been constructed using a mixture of narrow well made clinker rich conventional post great fire bricks and local narrow red brick which had been set in hard lime rich gravel mortar. The mortar and bricks are suggestive of a late 19th century date.
- 7.3.6 Where the bay window, [4], had been set into wall [5] the wall had been cut down to the top of the arched footing and this was then used for the curved wall of the window. The bay window extended beyond the eastern limits of the trench, so the exact size could not be determined. However, as exposed it measured 2.99m northwest-southeast by 0.37m northeast-southwest. Because the exposed portion of the curvature of the bay window seemed to be based on a continuous radius curve and the exposed part of the wall of the window extended beyond the curve apex it can be assumed that at least half of the window was exposed. Based on the position of the apex of the curve it is likely that the overall size of the window was between 3.80m and 4.00m in length. Only the lower two courses of the brickwork had survived and the highest of these reached a maximum height of 7.43m OD. The bay window wall had been constructed using narrow well made clinker rich conventional post great fire bricks bonded with hard lime rich gravel mortar suggestive of a construction date of sometime during the second half of the 19th century.
- 7.3.7 Butting against the southwest side of the bay window and the northwest side of the wall, [8] in the southeast corner of Trench 2 was a layer of redeposited alluvium, [6], comprising mid-yellowish brown firm sandy clayey silt with occasional brick and charcoal flecks as well as very occasional small lumps of concrete. Removal of this layer produced a single sherd of residual late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

7.3.8 Sealing the redeposited alluvium in Trench 2, the brick walls in Trench 1 and the natural gravel in Trench 3 was a thick modern deposit of hard core raising the ground level within the site to between 7.54m OD and 8.60m OD. During the removal of the hard core a single dressed block of York stone, presumably once belonging to a machine base, was recovered. This was likely Victorian in date.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Conclusions

8.1.1 Underlying the site was a deposit of natural gravel, presumably forming part of the Hackney Gravel Member shown by the British Geological Survey to form the superficial deposits across part of the site. The gravel sloped relatively steeply from the east down towards the River Roding to the west. In the central part of the site the gravel was overlain by a layer of alluvial silt, which is also consistent with the British Geological Survey, which shows the site located over a number of geological boundaries.

8.1.2 Although a sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was found on site, this was recovered from a 19th century context and must therefore be residual. However, it is likely that the presence of the sherd is indicative of activity within the general vicinity during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Other Iron Age activity has been found at nearby Uphill Camp where a large defended settlement has been recorded. Additionally, the nearby Ilford High Road is believed to follow the alignment of the Roman road from London to Chelmsford and Colchester although no finds dating to the Roman period have been found in the immediate vicinity of the site (Page-Smith and Bourn, 2009).

8.1.3 The earliest direct evidence for human activity within the site was a number of heavily truncated brick walls dated to the late 18th/19th century. It is likely that these represent evidence for the buildings fronting Ilford Hill from at least the 1840s. Partial excavation of the deposits surrounding the Wall in Trench 2 revealed that the building to which the wall belonged had rested on an arched foundation. The remains of a later bay window, which had been set into the wall, were also exposed.

8.1.4 Although late 18th/19th century remains survived on the site these had been severely truncated by the later development of the site in the 20th century. In many locations, including the entirety of Trench 3, the archaeological deposits had been removed entirely and the surviving sequence comprised 20th century made ground over natural gravel.

8.2 Original Research Objectives

- **To determine the natural topography of the site.**

Judging by the height of the untruncated natural gravel across the site the natural topography sloped down relatively steeply towards the River Roding to the west of the site.

- **To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.**

There were no *in situ* remains relating to prehistoric activity within the excavated trenches. However, a sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was found within a 19th century deposit. This may attest to activity during this period in the vicinity of the site.

- **To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.**

There was no evidence for activity within the site during the Roman period. Although a residual sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman period pottery recovered may indicate human activity in the vicinity of the site.

- **To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.**

No evidence for activity during the medieval period was found.

- **To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity on the site.**

Heavily truncated remains of late 18th/19th century brick walls and footings were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 and a single deposit of 19th century redeposited alluvium was observed in Trench 2.

- **To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.**

Late 18th/19th century remains survived within the northern part of the site, albeit in a heavily truncated state. These comprised structural remains of the buildings fronting Ilford Hill, or the out-buildings associated with them. In Trench 2 a 19th century layer of redeposited alluvium survived in truncated form in the southern end of the trench.

- **To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource, including the ice rink and later 'works' known to have been located on the site in the 20th century.**

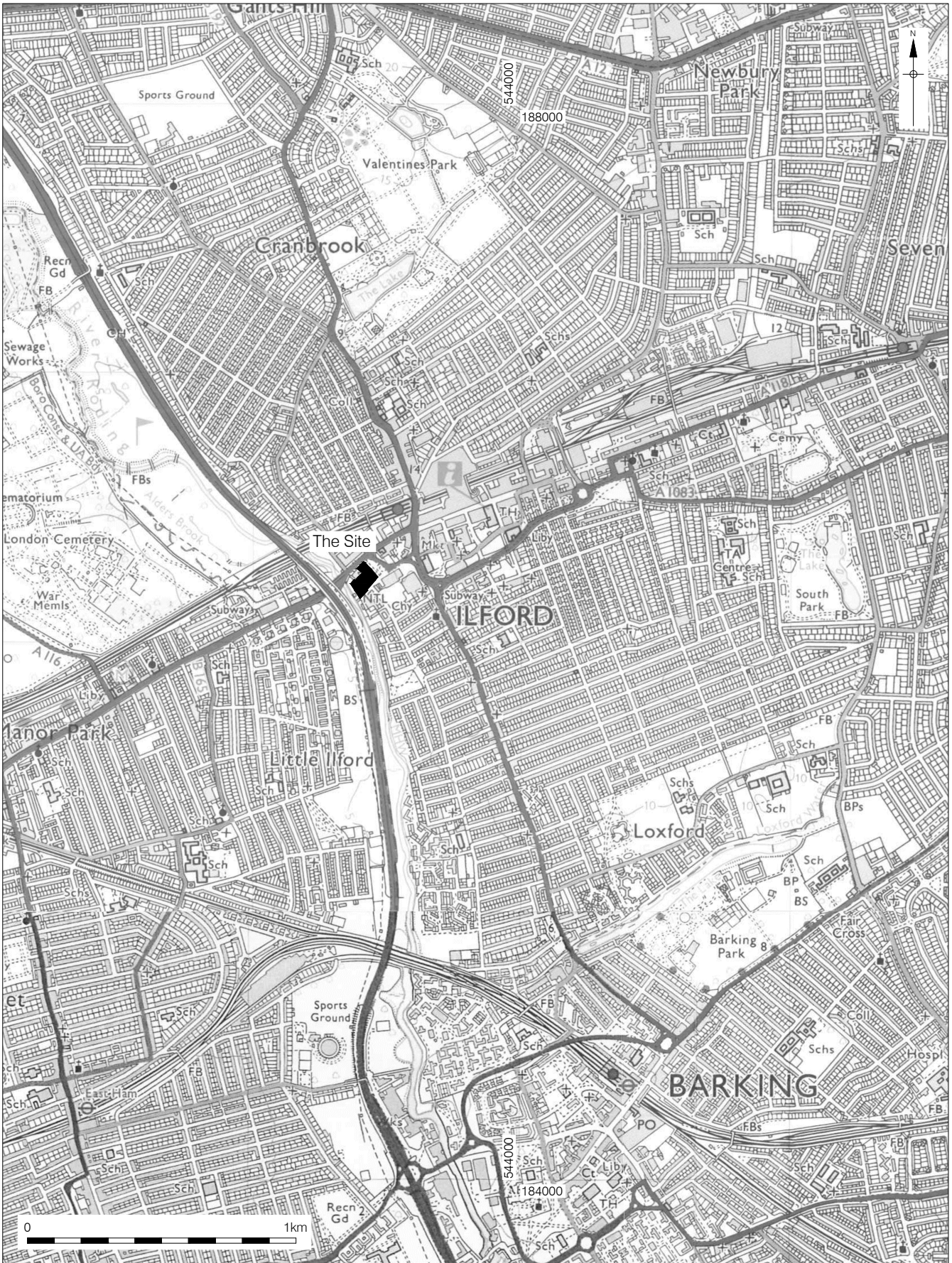
Past post-depositional impact on the archaeological resource has been severe across much of the site. This is evident from the truncated nature of the surviving remains as well as the fact that in the southern part of the site the stratigraphic sequence comprised 20th century made ground directly sealing the natural gravel.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Durkan Limited for commissioning this archaeological evaluation and Adam Single of English Heritage for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Redbridge.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project managing the site and editing this report, Ian Cipin his work on-site, Richard Archer for the survey work and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations.

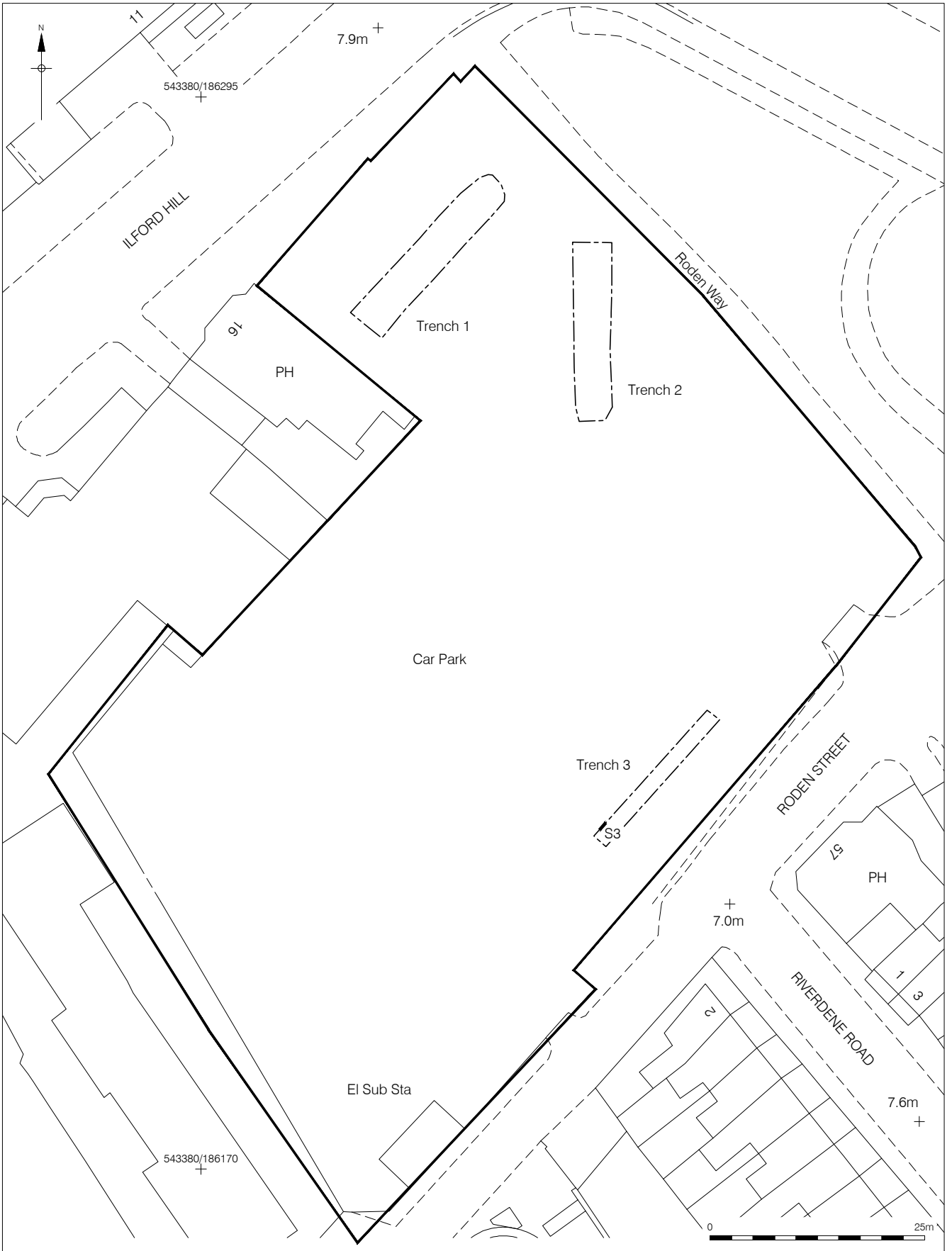
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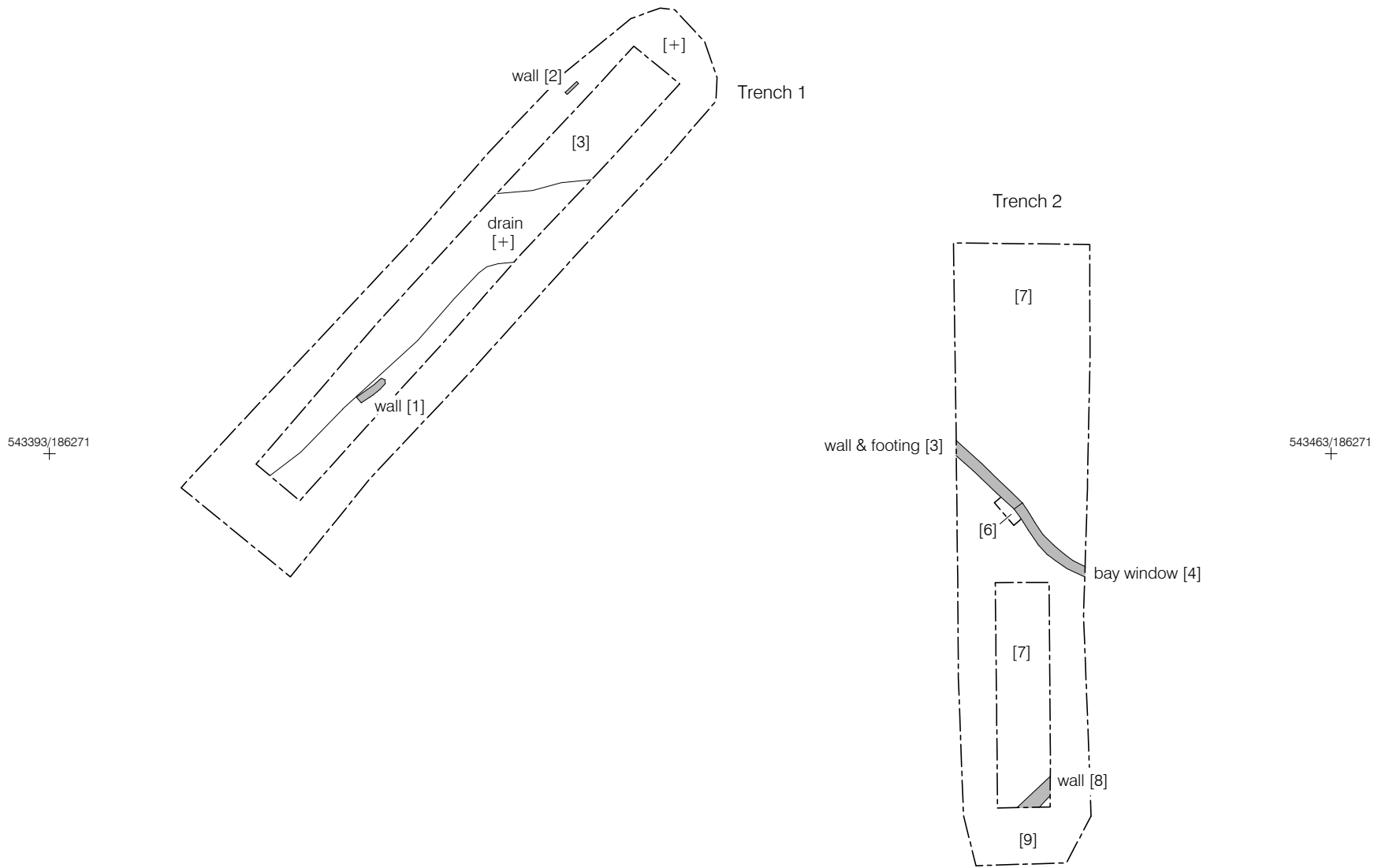
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



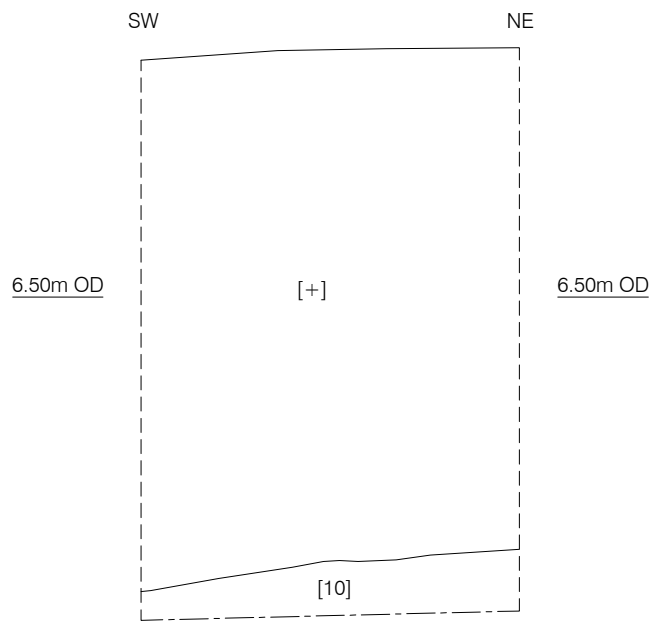
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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:625 at A4



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Figure 3
Trenches 1 and 2
1:200 at A4



Section 3
Trench 3
Southeast Facing

0 1m

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Figure 4
Section 3
1:20 at A4

PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking southwest



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north



Plate 3: Brick wall and later bay window in Trench 2, looking northeast

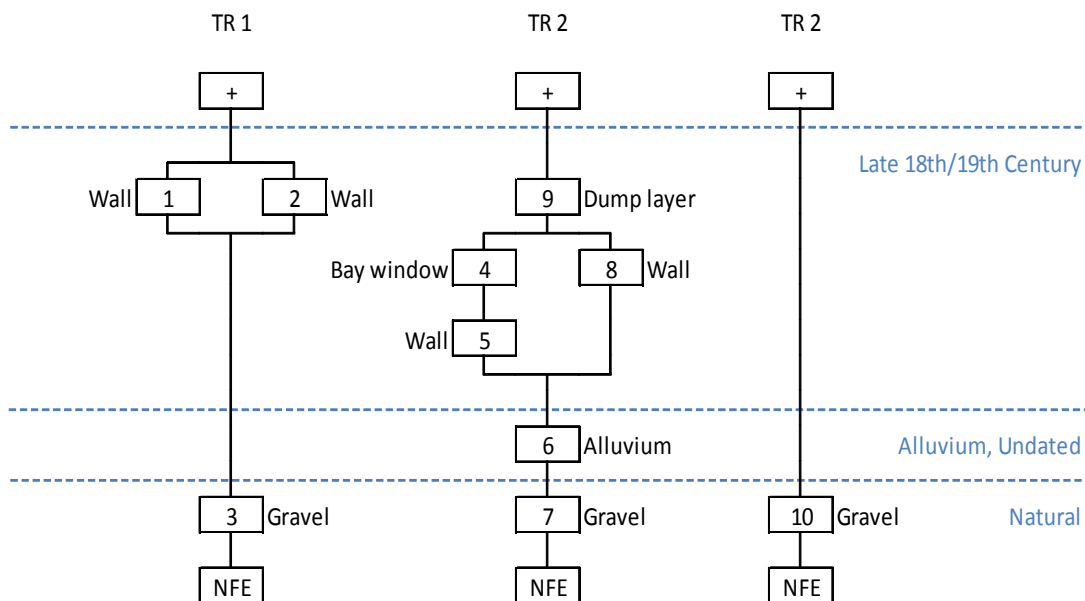


Plate 4: Trench 3, looking northeast

Appendix 1: Context Index

| Site Code | Context | Trench | Type | Description |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|------------------------|
| ROD13 | 1 | TR 1 | Masonry | Truncated brick wall |
| ROD13 | 2 | TR 1 | Masonry | Truncated brick wall |
| ROD13 | 3 | TR 1 | Natural | Natural gravel |
| ROD13 | 4 | TR 2 | Masonry | Bay window |
| ROD13 | 5 | TR 2 | Masonry | Brick wall and footing |
| ROD13 | 6 | TR 2 | Layer | Alluvium |
| ROD13 | 7 | TR 2 | Natural | Natural gravel |
| ROD13 | 8 | TR 2 | Masonry | Truncated brick wall |
| ROD13 | 9 | TR 2 | Layer | Redeposited alluvium |
| ROD13 | 10 | TR 3 | Natural | Natural gravel |

Appendix 2: Site Matrix



Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

A single sherd (14g) of pottery in a grog, sparse sand and flint-tempered fabric, dated to the late Iron Age-Early Roman period, was recovered from context [9]. Activity dating to this period has been recorded relatively close by at Uphill Camp. The sherd is residual in a post-medieval dated context. The significance and potential of this sherd of pottery is therefore low and there are no recommendations for further work.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material and Worked Stone Assessment

By Kevin Hayward

| Context | Fabric | Form | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date with mortar |
|---------|----------------------------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| + TR 3 | 3120 | York stone machine base | 1 | 1600 | 1950 | 1600 | 1950 | 1750-1900 | No mortar |
| 1 | 3032nr3065 ROM 1 | Narrow local post great fire brick and muddy local brick ROM1 | 3 | 1660 | 1900 | 1660 | 1900 | 1775-1850+ | No mortar |
| 2 | 3032nr3065 | Narrow local unfrogged post great fire brick | 2 | 1660 | 1900 | 1660 | 1900 | 1775-1850 | No mortar |
| 4 | 3032 3101 | Narrow well made clinker rich conventional post great fire brick –T1 hard lime rich gravel mortar | 2 | 1660 | 1900 | 1660 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 5 | 3032 3046 3101 | Narrow well made clinker rich conventional post great fire brick –T1 hard lime rich gravel mortar and a well made local narrow Red brick | 2 | 1450 | 1900 | 1660 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 8 | 3032 3032nr2065 3101 | Narrow conventional post great fire brick with a T2 soft shelly white mortar | 2 | 1660 | 1900 | 1660 | 1900 | 1775-1850 | 1700-1850 |

Review

The assemblage consists of post-medieval brick and stone. The unstratified [+] very large (30kg+) dressed block is a York stone (banded green fine micaceous sandstone) quarried from the Upper Carboniferous of Yorkshire was widely available only after the advent of the railways. In all probability this is some sort of machine stone block of Victorian age.

Brick from walls [1] [2] [4] [5] [8] consists of post-medieval red unfrosted *fabrics ROM1; 3046* and *3032nr3065* all narrow (98-105mm) together with thick (62mm) and clinker rich *3032* fabrics. Outside of central London the red *3046; 3065* and *3033* bricks (1450-1700) continue to be produced into the 18th and 19th century, so the appearance of red bricks (particularly those with a sharp arised) at [4] [5] at the site in Ilford would indicate that these walls cannot belong to (or have originated from) any earlier Tudor or Stuart structure in the vicinity.

In detail, there appears to be two phases of building. Those from [1] [2] [8] are probably earlier on account of these bricks being poorly made although their dimensions (98mm-105mm wide) and (62mm thick) fit in with the requirements of the late 18th century brick tax. There is a local muddy brick *ROM1* from [1] which may be earlier than the late 18th century but again the dimensions are narrow and thick and in accordance with this brick tax. Those from [4] and [5] are Victorian purple well made (sharp arised) post great fire bricks with a different mortar T1 hard, lime rich and in all probability 19th century.

Recommendations

The small building stone assemblage from ROD13 reflects later post-medieval (late 18th-19th century) expansion of Ilford – in all probability residential dwellings – with no evidence of Roman or medieval ceramic building material and stone. On the basis of the building material alone there is no requirement for further work.

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-161057

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Britannia Music Site |
| Short description of the project | In September 2013 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out three archaeological evaluation trenches across the former Britannia Music site in Ilford. The majority of the site was found to have been truncated at least to the top of the natural gravel by previous development during the 20th century. However, the fragmented remains of brick walls and footings were seen in two of the trenches in the northern half of the site. These are likely to represent the late 18th/19th century buildings fronting on to Ilford Hill, or the outbuildings to the back of these properties. A single, residual, sherd of late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from a 19th century context. |
| Project dates | Start: 23-09-2013 End: 29-09-2013 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | ROD13 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | 0141/09 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | WALLS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Late Iron Age |
| Methods & techniques | "Targeted Trenches" |
| Development type | Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.) |
| Development type | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON REDBRIDGE ILFORD Britannia Music Site |
| Postcode | IG1 2XX |
| Study area | 0.63 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TQ 4340 8622 51 0 51 33 22 N 000 04 07 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 6.06m Max: 6.84m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Tim Bradley |
| Project director/manager | Tim Bradley |
| Project supervisor | Paw Jorgensen |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Durkan Limited |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Redbridge Museum |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Redbridge Museum |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Redbridge Museum |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Britannia Music Site, 60-70 Roden Street, Ilford, London, IG1 2XX: An Archaeological Evaluation |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Jorgensen, P. |
| Date | 2013 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Place of issue or publication | London |
| Description | Unpublished report |
| Entered by | Paw Jorgensen (pjorgensen@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 11 October 2013 |

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

