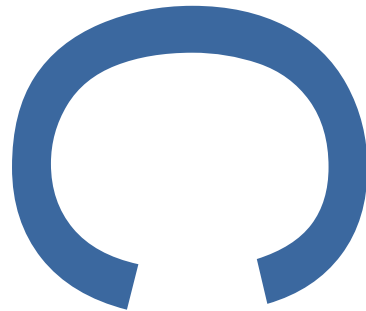
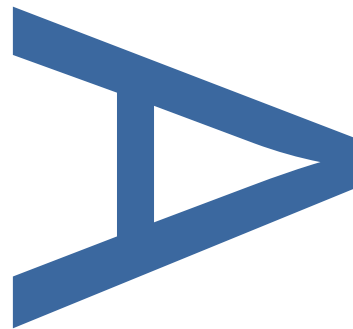


**Uphall Primary School, Uphall Road,
Ilford IG1 2JD**



Archaeological Mitigation Excavation



Planning reference n/a

Local planning authority London Borough of Redbridge

Site Code UPH19

PCA project no K6402 ***Date*** November 19

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	Uphall Primary School, Uphall Road, Ilford IG1 2JD
Project type	Archaeological Mitigation Excavation
Site address	Uphall Primary School, Uphall Road, Ilford IG1 2JD
NGR	TQ 43790 85215
Local planning authority	London Borough of Redbridge
Planning reference	
Commissioning client	RPS
Project dates	November 2019
Archive site code	UPH19

PCA Information			
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological mitigation investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Uphall Primary School, Uphall Road, Ilford, IG1 2JD, within the interior of the former 'Uphall Camp' Iron Age hillfort. The central grid reference for the site was TQ 43790 85215. The fieldwork was undertaken between 1st and 5th November. The work was commissioned by RPS on behalf of Engie Ltd.
- 1.2 Four test pits, two exploratory trenches and a wider strip, map and sample trench were excavated. The earliest deposit encountered on site was natural sandy gravel consistent with Taplow Gravel, a post-diversionary Thames River Terrace deposit.
- 1.3 No archaeological deposits were encountered during the mitigation. The discovery of a thick deposit of modern made ground, which covered the entire mitigation area directly above the natural gravel, indicated that previous development or remediation of the site had truncated archaeological horizons to some degree although the strip, map and sample trench indicated a genuine absence of any deeper features such as Iron Age ring-ditches and represents a gap in the distribution of roundhouses within Uphall Camp.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological mitigation investigation was carried out at Uphall Primary School, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) in advance of a development comprising a dining facility and sports hall for the use of Uphall Primary School.
- 2.2 Following the provision of an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs, part of RPS 2018) detailing the archaeological potential of the site, GLAAS confirmed that an archaeological strip, map and sample would be required in accordance with the archaeological Planning Condition attached to planning consent for the new school hall building.
- 2.3 The site, which is located within the occupational zone of an Iron Age Hillfort known as Uphall Camp, was occupied by hard surfacing and a grassed area fronting Uphall Road. To the north were buildings currently occupied by Uphall Primary School. Properties fronting Uphall Road were situated to the east, and to the south of the grassed area were additional residential units, located to the north side of Lavender Place.
- 2.4 The proposed methodology was detailed in a site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2019), approved by the Archaeological Adviser. A Method Statement detailing the programme of works was produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) (Hawkins 2019).
- 2.5 Four test pits, two exploratory trenches and a larger mitigation trench were excavated across the site.
- 2.6 The archaeological mitigation works were managed by Rob Masefield of RPS and undertaken between 1st and 5th November 2019 and were supervised by Joe Brooks and Phil Frickers of PCA.
- 2.7 The works were instructed by RPS on behalf of Engie Ltd. The project was managed for PCA by Helen Hawkins and was monitored for the local planning authority by Adam Single of Historic England.
- 2.8 Mitigation Objectives
- 2.8.1 All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002. The general aims and objectives for the mitigation were as follows:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the Site and pre-clear any archaeology identified via excavation ahead of construction.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, date of and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any material present relating to the Bronze and Iron Age activity.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Redbridge to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- 2.8.2 Specific aims of the mitigation are defined as being:
- Determine the presence of/ and excavate any Bronze Age or Iron Age structures and associated

features of Uphall Camp

- To establish a sequence and nature of activity context of Hillfort settlement planning and in particular to determine whether Bronze Age/ Iron Age foundations/features indicated by historic mapping have survived later truncation.
- The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following information is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs part of RPS 2019):

3.2 Geology

3.2.1 The solid geology of the Site is London Clay with superficial geological deposits of Taplow Gravel, a Post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposit comprising gravel and sand in part.

3.3 Topography

3.3.1 The Site was situated on level ground at approximately 8.5m OD.

3.3.2 The Site encompassed approximately 1.16ha. The School was bounded by residential housing to the north, west and south and to the east by Uphall Road.

3.3.3 The Site was located 200m east of the River Roding (a tributary of the Thames) and sat in an area of high ground to the north of Barking Creek.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site has been carried out for the site (CgMs part of RPS 2018). The archaeological desk-based assessment gives a detailed account of the site's archaeological and historical background and an overview of the previous archaeological work which has taken place on the site, which is summarised below:
- 4.2 Previous Archaeological Work
- 4.2.1 Uphall Camp was the largest known Iron Age settlement of its kind in the region and has been subject to several archaeological investigations. The major period of occupation appears to have been during the Middle Iron Age, with some limited evidence for Neolithic occupation.
- 4.2.2 The proposed development area was partially investigated in earlier excavations. Rescue investigations were carried out by the Newham Museum Service in 1960-1961, 1983, 1984 and 1987-1989. The proposed development was included under these excavations and are recorded through investigation that took place in "Area D" (Greenwood and Telfer 2004).
- 4.2.3 As part of these wider excavations, activity dating to the Mesolithic to Post Medieval periods was recorded. Two possible phases of Bronze Age settlement were also identified, although the majority of activity dated to the Middle Iron Age, comprising nine ring-ditched round buildings (roundhouses) and large defensive ditches.
- 4.2.4 Roman activity dated between the mid-late first and fourth centuries, was also recorded, as well as evidence for a Saxon settlement, a medieval farm, and a sixteenth century artificial mound known as Lavender Mount. The majority of the eastern half of the camp was destroyed by housing in the early twentieth century and part of the western half was destroyed by Howards Chemical Works.
- 4.2.5 Associated Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) references include: site of Uphall Iron Age hillfort, Middle Bronze Age occupation site, Neolithic hunting area, possible Early Saxon pottery sherds, Roman occupation site, Medieval to Post Medieval ditches and jetty, site of Tudor Uphall Estate farmhouse, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement, Mesolithic flint scatter, site of twentieth century Uphall and Lavender Mount Chemical Works, site of Lavender Mount, possible Post Medieval beacon or windmill mound.
- 4.2.6 In March 1997, Museum of London Archaeology Service conducted an assessment of the archaeobotanical evidence from Uphall Camp (Greenwood and Telfer 2004). Uphall Camp was the first Middle Iron Age camp in the Lower Thames Basin to be extensively sampled for archaeobotanical remains. The archaeobotanical evidence comprised charred plant remains (grain, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal) from soil samples and plant impressions on daub and pottery sherds.
- 4.2.7 A total of 956 soil samples were collected in the field from a range of feature types. Daub from 139 contexts was assessed for the presence of plant impressions. Daub fragments from only thirteen contexts produced more than ten impressions. In total daub fragments from twenty-two contexts contained impressions that could be identified.
- 4.2.8 It is understood that LP Archaeology undertook a Strip, Map, and Sample exercise in 2015 in accordance with a planning condition (Planning Reference: 3467/18) for the development of the most

recent extension to Uphall Primary School immediately to the north of the Site. At the present time, the GLHER does not include reference to the completed report (LP-Archaeology 013), although the report confirms that another Iron Age roundhouse was located (see Figure 4).

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The initial stage of the mitigation involved the excavation of four exploratory test pits measuring 2m by 2m which were excavated in the north-east, north-west, south-east corners of the site and the central southern area, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. These test pits were monitored by an archaeologist.
- 5.2 Following indications of a relatively thick deposit of made ground at the site and following agreement with GLAAS, four test pits were undertaken as an initial stage of Investigation to accurately define the date and depth of made ground (Figure 2). The test pits in the southern and south-eastern area demonstrated the top c.1.2m of the sequence was modern made ground ('type 1' gravel). The 2m by 2m test pits in the north-eastern and north-western areas (cut through a former artificial games pitch) were shallower with c.0.9m depth of similar modern made ground over the natural gravel. The north-western test pit was cut to the south of the most recent archaeological investigation for the school extension by L-P Archaeology that had recorded an Iron Age roundhouse ring-gully. However, no archaeological features were identified cut into the gravel.
- 5.3 Following discussion of the results with Historic England it was concluded that two exploratory trenches could be undertaken to refine the area of required archaeological strip ahead of the proposed new building (Figure 2).
- 5.4 Trenches 1 and 2 were cut in a T-shaped arrangement aligned north/south and east/west respectively. The southern Trench 2 was deepest at c.1.2m and several areas of modern disturbance represented by gravel backfill were identified (possibly grubbed out former features at the northern extent of the later 20th century investigations).
- 5.5 The North-South Trench 1 was 0.9m deep at its northern extent sloping to c.1.0m at its southern end. Natural gravel was less disturbed within the trench closest to the existing school buildings. A site meeting was held between RPS, PCA, Engie and Historic England on 1st November 2019 to agree the final mitigation requirement based on Trenches 1 and 2. It was considered that the northern end of the site had some residual potential, given the lower levels of disturbance and proximity to the identified archaeology to the north during the previous school extension.
- 5.6 A four-metre wide trench aligned east-west (Trench 3) was required by Historic England and subsumed the north-east and north-west test pits at either end (Figure 2). The northern two test pits were later subsumed into the 27.5m long SMS Trench 3 (Fig. 2 and plate 1). The trench demonstrated relatively undisturbed natural gravel, but no archaeological features were present.

6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 6.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded on the site was mid greyish yellow sandy gravel which was recorded as the basal layer in all the trenches. In Trench 3 natural deposits were recorded at a maximum level of 8.07m OD at the eastern end and at a maximum level of 7.79m OD at the western end. In Trench 2 natural gravel was recorded at a maximum level of 8.20m OD at the eastern end and at 7.80m OD at the western end. Natural deposits were recorded a maximum level of 8.00m OD in the test pit in the south and at a maximum level of 8.21m OD in the test pit in the south-east.

6.2 Phase 2: Modern made ground

- 6.2.1 The natural deposits were directly sealed in all the trenches by a c. 0.6m thick layer of mid pinkish brown gravel which had clearly been imported as a clean levelling material in the late 20th or early 21st century. This deposit was capped with a c. 0.4m thick layer of crushed concrete which constituted a levelling layer for the tarmac skin of the school playground forming the current ground surface. In Trench 2, the levelling material was sealed by topsoil and turf.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The natural deposits were directly sealed by a layer of made ground forming the current ground surface which was likely deposited following redevelopment and remediation of the site in the late 20th century. No archaeological deposits were encountered during the investigation and it was clear the site had been heavily truncated by the earlier site strip works.
- 7.2 The archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Redbridge agreed that as the trenches showed such extensive truncation, the strip, map and sample exercise on the site was confined to the three trenches. The wider strip, map and sample Trench 3 was situated closest to the site of an Iron Age roundhouse excavated during the previous phase of school extension to the north but was found to be devoid of archaeology. As a result the archaeological project has been completed in accordance with the archaeological Planning Condition. .

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

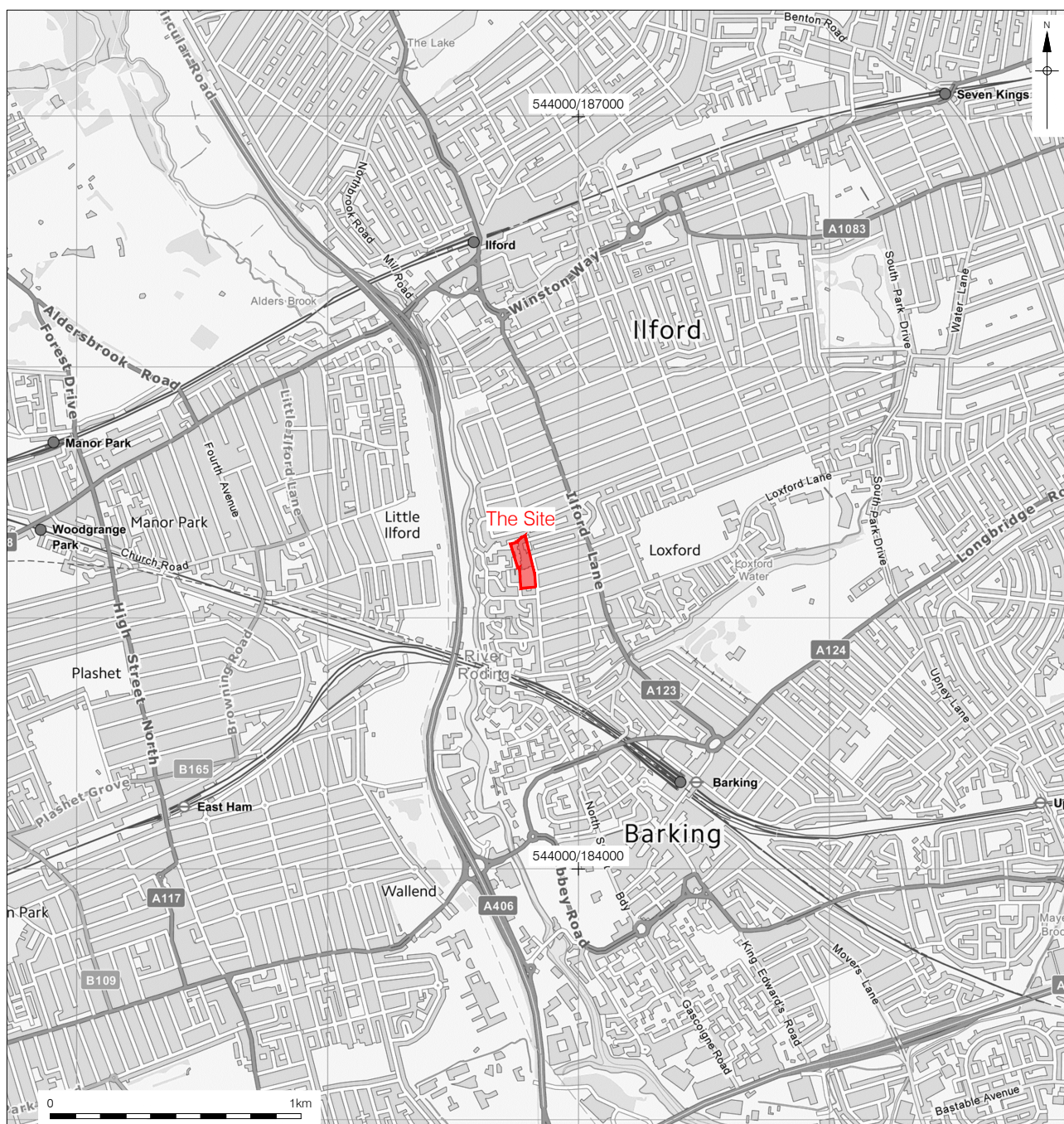
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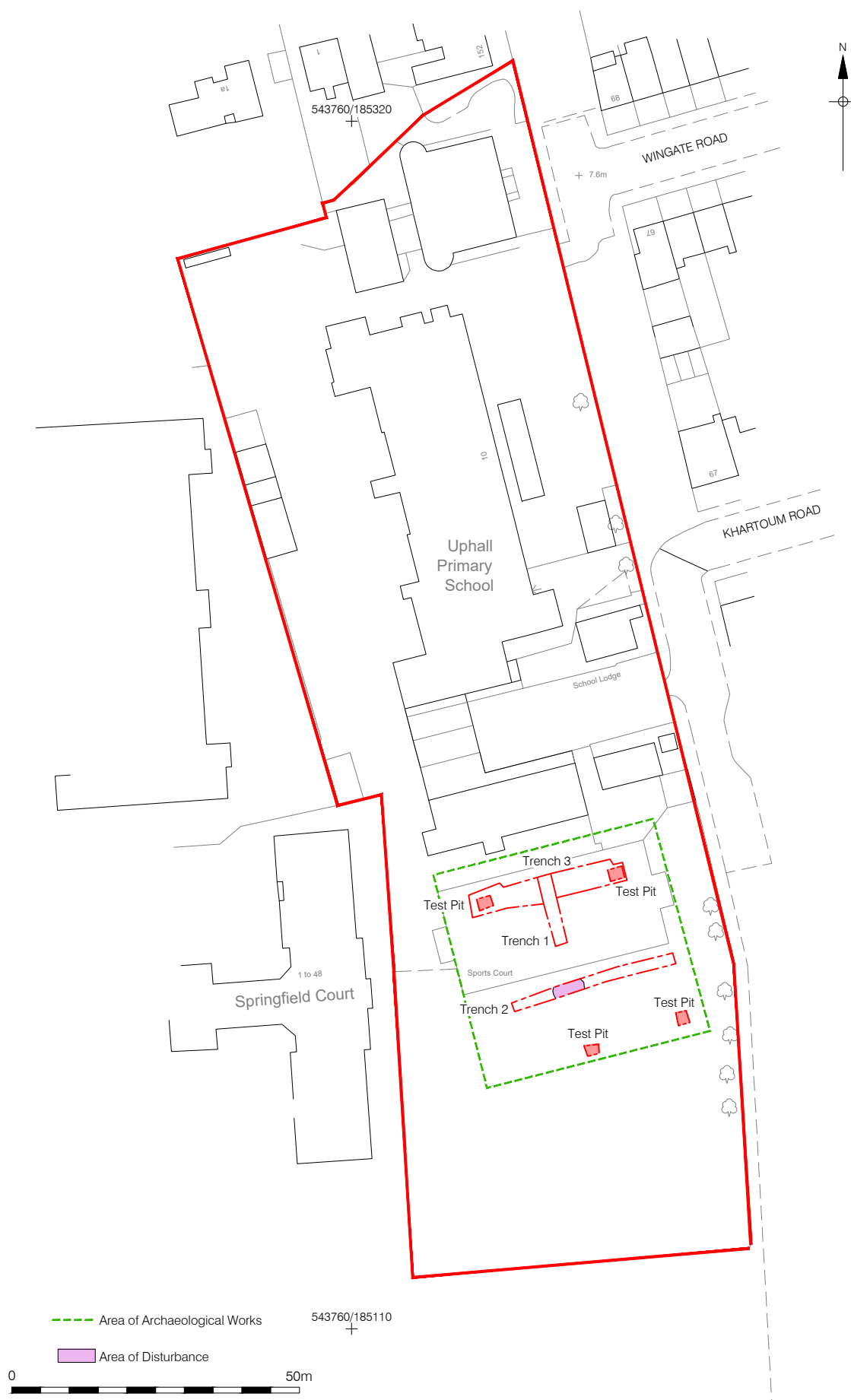
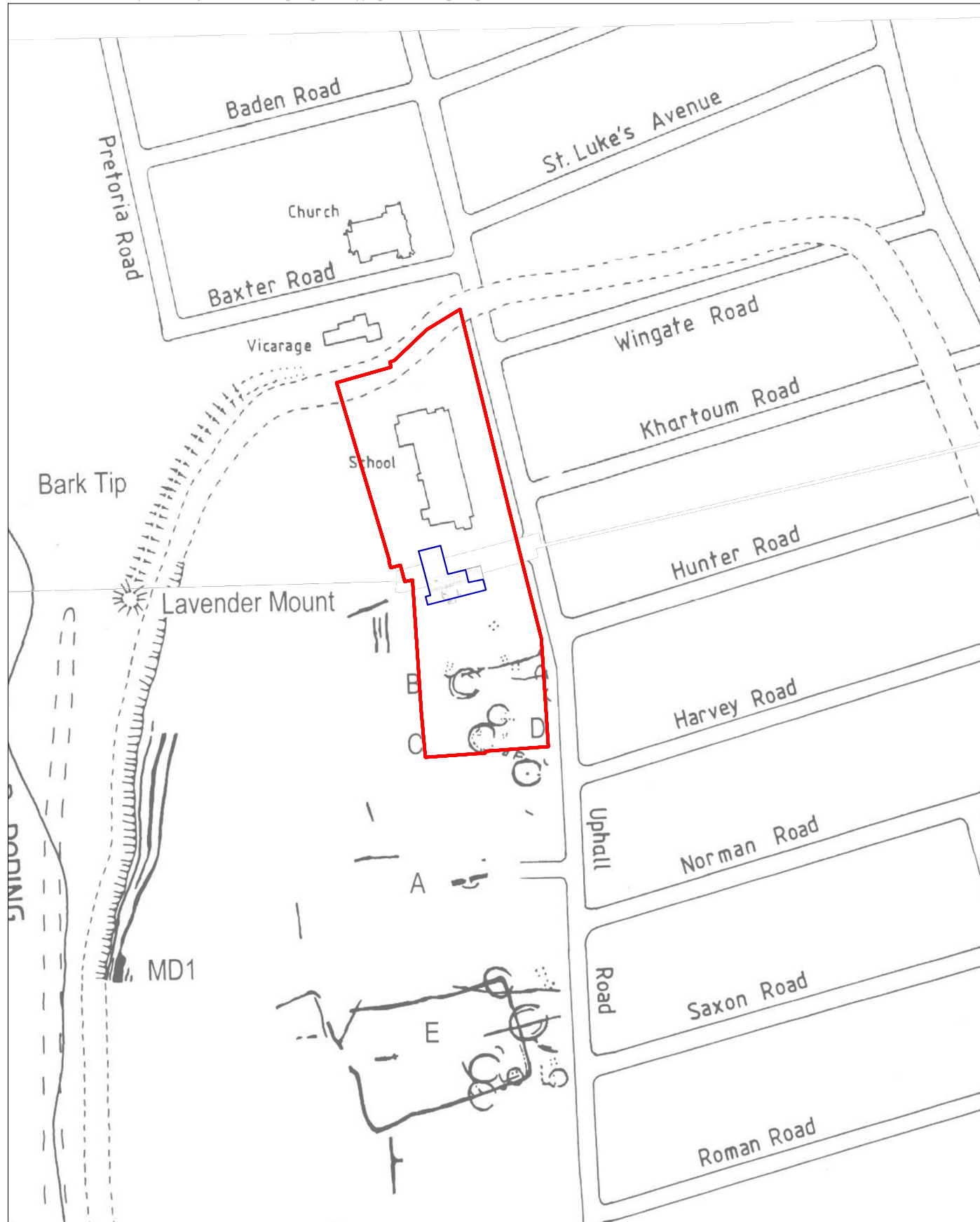


Figure 3: Archaeological Context



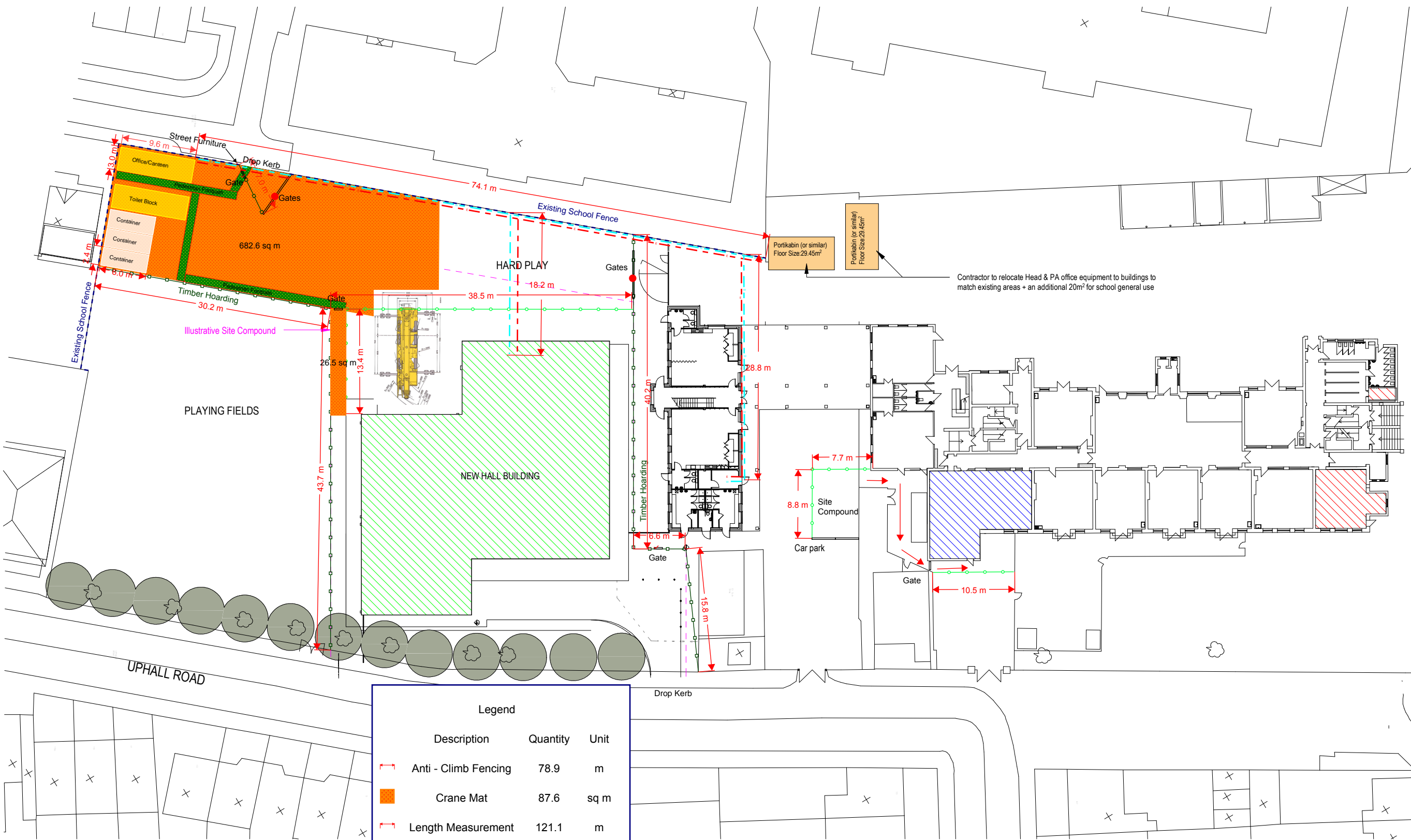
- Site Boundary
- LP Archaeology Excavation Area



0 50 m
1:2,500 at A4

Figure 3:
Plan of Uphall Camp
Excavations to date, showing
its position in relation to the
Modern Street Plan

Figure 4: New Hall Development Layout



Phasing & Compound Area

- Stage A: Site compound to facilitate works to new Dining / Sports Building
- Stage B: Construction of new Dining / Sports hall
- Stage C: Internal alterations to existing reception / office
- Stage D: Internal alterations to existing Kitchen and adjacent female toilet refurb
- Location of Temporary Portakabin for school use.

Read in Conjunction with JRP Programme

Legend			
Description	Quantity	Unit	
Anti - Climb Fencing	78.9	m	
Crane Mat	87.6	sq m	
Length Measurement	121.1	m	
Pedestrian Gate	3	Count	
Temporay Road	709.1	sq m	
Timber Hoarding	7.0	m	
Timber Hoarding	136.6	m	
Vehicle Gate	2	Count	

1 Proposed Phasing & Compound Plan

1 : 500



VISUAL SCALE 1:500

T2		FINAL TENDER ISSUE		MH	26/10/18
REV		DESCRIPTION		DRN	DATE
DRAWING STATUS		TENDER			

CLIENT
John Rowan & Partners

PROJECT
Uphall Primary School

DRAWING
Phasing and Compound

SCALE
As indicated @ A3

DATE
October 2018

DRAWING NUMBER
6539-1105-T2

DRAWN
JO

CHKD
AC

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9 PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1 facing east



Plate 2: Trench 2 facing west



Plate 3: Trench 1 facing south



10 APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-372988

Project details

Project name Uphall Primary School

Short description of the project This report details the results of an archaeological mitigation excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Uphall Primary School, Uphall Road, Ilford, 1G1 2JD. The fieldwork was undertaken between 1st and 5th November. The work was commissioned by RPS on behalf of John Rowan and Partners. Two test pits and two evaluation trenches were excavated. The earliest deposit encountered on site was natural sandy gravel consistent with Taplow Gravel. Levels taken on the natural deposits suggested the natural topography of the site was roughly flat. No archaeological deposits were encountered during the mitigation which indicated that previous ground remediation had removed all archaeological horizons.

Project dates Start: 01-11-2019 End: 05-11-2019

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes UPH19 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques & "Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the Between deposition of an application and determination
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON REDBRIDGE ILFORD Uphall Primary School

Postcode IG1 2JD

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 43790 85215 51.546982412821 0.073957606166 51 32 49 N 000 04 26 E
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 7.79m Max: 8.07m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator RPS Group

Project design Rob Masefield
originator

Project Helen Hawkins
director/manager

Project supervisor Joe Brooks

Type of London Borough of Redbridge
sponsor/funding body

Name of London Borough of Redbridge
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive LAA
recipient

Digital Archive ID UPH19

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
available

Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Uphall Primary School, Uphall Road, Ilford: Archaeological Mitigation
Excavation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, J

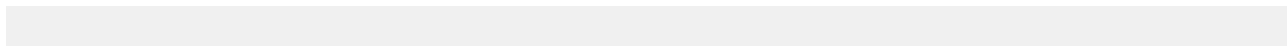
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