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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**PEACHY HOUSE, 39 ILFORD HILL, ILFORD  
LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TQ 4330 8630	Report No: 5035
District: LB of Redbridge	Site Code: ILL.15
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6137
Signed:	Date: 27 January 2016

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Peachy House, 39 Ilford Hill, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge</i>		
<p><i>In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Peachy House, 39 Ilford Hill, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge (NGR TQ 4330 8630). The evaluation was commissioned by Swan Housing Association and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site to provide 141 residential units in three blocks, with ground floor flexible A1, A2, A3, B1 and D2 floor space, associated landscaping, amenity space, parking and new public realm.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated in Ilford centre to the immediate north of Ilford Hill and had potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. The medieval hospital of St Mary and St Thomas with its chapel was located close to the site with main settlement situated along Ilford High Road and Ilford Hill. Numerous post-medieval buildings were present within the site and its proximity.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed modern remains; pits and wall foundations. An undated pit and possible ditch were also recorded. The site was significantly affected by previous modern development, in particular in the northern area, adjacent to railway line, where the ground appeared to have been reduced.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	12-15/01/2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	6137	Site code	ILL.15
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Car parks</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential blocks</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> C. pits and walls</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>LB of Redbridge</i>	<i>Ilford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Greater London HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 5700m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 4330 8630</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>9/12m</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HE GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Swan Housing Association</i>		
Full title	<i>Peachy House, 39 Ilford Hill, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5035</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2016</i>		

# PEACHY HOUSE, 39 ILFORD HILL, ILFORD LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### **SUMMARY**

*In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Peachy House, 39 Ilford Hill, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge (NGR TQ 4330 8630). The evaluation was commissioned by Swan Housing Association and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site to provide 141 residential units in three blocks, with ground floor flexible A1, A2, A3, B1 and D2 floor space, associated landscaping, amenity space, parking and new public realm.*

*The site is situated in Ilford centre to the immediate north of Ilford Hill and had potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. The medieval hospital of St Mary and St Thomas with its chapel was located close to the site with main settlement situated along Ilford High Road and Ilford Hill. Numerous post-medieval buildings were present within the site and its proximity.*

*In the event the evaluation revealed modern remains; pits and wall foundations. An undated pit and possible ditch were also recorded. The site was significantly affected by modern developments, in particular in the northern area, adjacent to railway line, where the ground appeared to have been reduced.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Peachy House, 39 Ilford Hill, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge (NGR TQ 4330 8630; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Swan Housing Association and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site to provide 141 residential units in three blocks, with ground floor flexible A1, A2, A3, B1 and D2 floor space, associated landscaping, amenity space, parking and new public realm (Redbridge Planning Ref 1279/13).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (HE GLAAS) (Archaeological Advisors to LB Redbridge), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 25/09/2015) and approved by HE GLAAS. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field

*Evaluation (2014), and the HE GLAAS Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015).*

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 aimed to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance. It also aimed to assess the impact of the foundation design proposals on any identified archaeological remains.

#### *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 lies within Ilford, in the London Borough of Redbridge (Fig. 1). It lies between the railway line connecting London and Shenfield and Ilford Hill. To the north-east it is bounded by Valentine's House and to south-west by plots containing Mill House. The site is trisected by Prior Road which extends north-west from Ilford Hill before splitting at a T-junction in the upper central portion of the site. This creates three distinct parts to the site; the smallest, to

the south-east, contains the extant Peachy House, a refurbished residential block. The remaining areas of the site until recently were in use as car parks.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site is situated on land sloping east to west and between 9 -12m AOD. The car parks are levelled and built partially on made ground. The local geology comprises river terrace gravels over clay and overlain by deposits of brickearth (British Geological Survey 1978). The excavations in the area revealed alluvial deposits over brickearth and sand (Sargent 2006).

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for the site (Sargent 2006), and the HER has been concluded to update more recent entries. In summary:

*Local discoveries of Pleistocene faunal remains and Palaeolithic stone implements sealed between localised brickearth deposits and the underlying Thames gravels indicate that there is a high potential for further evidence of Palaeolithic activity to be present. The potential for later prehistoric archaeology has, however, been assessed as low due to the paucity of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age sites in the immediate vicinity of the site. This is despite the fact that Ilford lies in a prime position for early settlement and an Iron Age enclosed settlement has been recorded approximately 1km to the south. Ilford High Road is considered to follow the line of the Roman road from London to Colchester and extrapolation of this line suggests that its route passed through part of the current site (GLHER MLO106812). This suggests that evidence for the road itself and roadside activity might be present. The potential early medieval or Anglo-Saxon archaeology is thought to be low. No known archaeology of this date has been recorded in the vicinity and although a road may have passed through the area much of Ilford is thought to have been arable land attached to Barking Abbey at this time. The GLHER, however, indicates that the settlement of Ilford has pre-Norman origins (GLHER MLO12492).*

*The principal potential for the site is for remains of medieval and post-medieval date. The hospital of St Mary and St Thomas was founded at Ilford in 1140 by Abbess Adelia of Barking Abbey (GLHER MLO25784). Excavations in the area have identified leper graves and remains of hospital buildings indicating the gradual development and expansion of the hospital complex. The hospital chapel, later a chapel of ease, has been identified within 50m of the current site. Historic cartographic evidence suggests that the core of the medieval settlement at Ilford stretched along Ilford High Road and Ilford Hill, incorporating the south-eastern part of the site. In the vicinity of the site are several sites of medieval date. The locations of 15<sup>th</sup> century cottages owned by John Clement appear to give Clements Road its name; these same cottages were possibly converted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (GLHER MLO14957).*



*Almshouses on Ilford High Road are first referred to in a document of 1560 (GLHER MLOMLO55846) and a tenement on Roden Street is referred to in a document of 1328; this building was granted to Langthorne Abbey in 1456 (GLHER MLO14304). A bridge crossing the Roding is understood to have stood since at least 1321 although evidence from an 18<sup>th</sup> century drawing may suggest a 13<sup>th</sup> century date. The bridge was replaced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and again in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (GLHER MLO26378). During the post-medieval period Ilford continued to expand. Plentiful development occurred and buildings of this date are identified as having existed within the bounds of the current site; associated archaeological remains may, therefore, be present. The GLHER records the presence of various post-medieval buildings, including a the manor house on Roden Street (GLHER MLO19364), an inn (MLO23867), and a building used variously as a school, hospital and public house (GLHER MLO40557), in the vicinity of the site. In addition, archaeological features such as a rubbish pit (GLHER MLO24094) and boundary ditches (e.g. GLHER MLO 97979) have been recorded in the area.*

*Post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> century) houses possibly stood on the site in its south-east corner, fronting Ilford Hill. Later development sough number of terraces built along the main street and towards the north and along the railway forming Sundown Place by 1863. Various outbuildings to the rear of the houses were also present. The area begun to change in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the most of the building were demolished giving way to various works places, e.g. garage in the centre of the south part of the site.. Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century saw removal of last Victorian structures with an exception of a single refurbished building in the south-east corner of the site. It was eventually demolished in the 1980s.*

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 Five trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by HE GLAAS. Due to the presence of live services (electricity and drainage) in the south-western part of the site, off Ilford Hill, Trench 5 was not excavated (as agreed with HE GLAAS). Trenches 1 and 2 measured 20 x 2m, Trench 3: 30 x 2m, Trench 4: 27 x 2m and Trench 6 measured 10 x 2m.

5.2 Tarmac 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** (Figs. 2-3, DP 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Modern tarmac. Surface of car park.
0.09 – 0.34m	L1001	Modern made ground, base for tarmac. Compacted CBM and concrete rubble with yellow sand.
0.34 – 0.47m	L1002	Made ground. Mid grey, friable, silty sand with small stones.
0.47m +	L1003	Natural mid to dark yellow and occasionally grey, loose, sandy gravel with sandy patches.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): south-east end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.09 – 0.33m	L1004	Modern concrete rubble.
0.33 – 0.46m	L1002	Made ground. As above.
0.46 – 0.49m	L1005	Made ground. Mid greenish blue, compact, sandy silt, probably contaminated.
0.49m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 2** (Figs. 2-3, DP 6-7)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 8): north-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.16 – 0.43m	L1001	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.43 – 1.05m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
1.05m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 9): south-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.10 – 0.25m	L1001	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.45m	L1006	Made ground. Mid yellow and grey, loose, redeposited natural gravel with mid grey sandy silt.
0.45m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 3** (Fig. 2 & 4, DP 11-12)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 13): north-west end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1007	Modern tarmac. Surface of car park.
0.16 – 0.34m	L1008	Modern reinforced concrete.
0.34 – 0.82m	L1009	Modern made ground. Dark grey, friable, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments and debris.
0.82 – 1.00m	L1010	Made ground. Mid brown, friable, clayey silt.
1.00 – 1.10m	L1011	Mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate small stones.
1.10m +	L1012	Natural light yellow and grey, compact, clay.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 14): south-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1007	Tarmac. As above.
0.19 – 0.42m	L1008	Made ground. As above.
0.42 – 0.49m	L1013	Crushed CBM and yellow, loose, sand.
0.49 – 0.91m	L1010	Made Ground. As above.
0.91m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* Two modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) pits (F1014 and F1016) were present. Both features were not excavated due to their modern fills.

Pit F1014 (0.83 x 0.57m+) was rectangular on plan and located in the south-east part of the trench. Its fill, L1015, was a dark grey, nearly black, silty sand. Glass and CBM fragments and steel nails were present in the pit.

Pit F1016 (1.25+ x 0.23m+) was located close to F1014 and was also rectangular. Its fill, L1017, was a dark grey, nearly black, silty sand and it contained CBM, glass and debris.

**Trench 4** (Fig. 2 & 4, DP 15-16)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 17): north-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1007	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 3.
0.18 – 0.39m	L1018	Base for tarmac. Light red, fine crushed CBM, and compacted.
0.39 – 0.78m	L1019	Made ground. Light to mid brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent small stones.
0.78m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 18): south-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1007	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 3.
0.17 – 0.41m	L1020	Made ground. Layer of compacted modern CBM rubble with yellow sand and light brown silt.
0.41 – 0.53m	L1021	Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments.
0.53 – 0.89m	L1022	Made ground. Mid to dark brown, compact, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments.
0.89m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* A 19<sup>th</sup> century wall (M1023), a modern (19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century) pit (F1028), an undated pit (F1024), and a possible ditch (F1026) were present.

Wall M1023 (1.80+ x 0.20+ x 0.22m; DP 19) was located in the north-eastern end of the trench and was poorly preserved. It was present beneath L1018, at c.0.40m below the existing ground level, and was aligned north-west / south-east. It comprised two courses of red bricks (0.225 x 0.110 x 0.055m) bonded with creamy mortar. The wall overlay Made Ground L1019 and Pit F1024. The wall was 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Pit F1024 was rectangular (0.92+ x 0.53+ x 0.38m; DP 20). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1025, was a dark grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional small stones. No finds were present.

Ditch F1026 was linear (3.85+ x 0.78 x 0.19m; DP 21). It had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a mid grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent small stones. No finds were present.

Pit F1028 was irregular in plan (2.05 x 1.07+ x 0.24m; DP 22). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The upper fill, L1029 (0.19m thick), was a deposit of white, friable, chalk. The basal fill, L1030 (0.05 – 0.24m thick), was a mid to dark greenish brown, friable, clayey silt with yellow sand and small stones. L1030 contained sherds of modern china.

## **Trench 6** (Figs. 2 & 4, DP 23-24)

<i>Sample section 6A (DP 25): north-west end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1007	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 3.
0.21 – 0.61m	L1031	Modern light grey concrete.
0.61 – 0.79m	L1032	Modern light grey concrete, possible floor.
0.79 – 0.88m	L1033	Dark grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks.
0.88m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 6B (DP 26): south-east end, south-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 10.89m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1007	Tarmac. As above, Tr. 3.
0.21 – 0.41m	L1031	Concrete. As above.
0.41 – 0.46m	L1034	Layer of compacted crushed CBM (red bricks).
0.46 – 0.58m	L1032	Concrete. As above.
0.58m +	L1035	Loose modern backfill. CBM, sand, debris.

*Description:* The foundations and walls of two modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) structures (M1038 and M1039) were located within the trench.

Wall M1039 (3.80 x 1.75+ x 0.40m+; 0.22m wide; DP 27) was constructed of red bricks (0.225 x 0.105 x 0.055m) set in regular English Cross bond. The wall was adjacent to M1039, to the immediate south, but appeared to be a separate structure. Its construction cut, F1036, was an irregular trench which cut the natural gravel and was backfilled with a dark grey, friable, silty sand mixed with the gravel (L1037). The wall was likely part of a former building which extended towards south-west and was located directly to the rear of buildings fronting Ilford Hill, likely an extension.

Wall M1038 (4.10 x 0.80+ x 0.48m; 0.22m wide; DP 28) was constructed of red and occasional yellow frogged bricks (0.225 x 0.105 x 0.055m) bonded with grey mortar and without regular coursing. The two lowest courses of bricks created two ledges (0.05m wide each). The wall overlay a concrete foundation c.0.10m wider than the brick structure. The wall was tied to concrete blocks, a smaller one (0.60 x 0.60m) at the north-west end and large (1.30 x 1.30m+) at the south-east end. M1038 extended towards the south-west and was almost certainly was part of a building which fronted Ilford Hill.

The area to the north-east of the walls contained L1035, a loose backfill mainly consisting of CBM rubble.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 The presence of modern services within the larger southern part of the site, in particular in its south-western corner, prevented the excavation of Trench 5 and did not the full excavation of Trench 4.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by modern tarmac (L1000, L1007; 0.09 – 0.21m thick), the remains of former car parks. The northern part of the site situated along railway line contained between 0.40 and 0.90m of modern made ground above the natural gravels (L1003).

8.2 The natural geology comprised mid to dark yellow and occasionally grey, loose, sandy gravel with sandy patches (L1003) and it was present between 0.45 and 1.10m below existing ground level. The north-west end of Trench 3 revealed natural clay (L1012) as natural deposit.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The medieval hospital of St Mary and St Thomas with its chapel was located close to the site with the main settlement situated along Ilford High Road and Ilford Hill. Numerous post-medieval buildings are present within the site and its proximity.

9.2 The evaluation revealed modern (19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century) remains. No earlier features or residual finds were found and this may be a result of extensive groundworks preparatory to the construction of modern buildings. The northern part of the site was likely built on around the time when Sundown Place cottages were demolished in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the southern part of the site was truncated, mainly associated with the Ilford Hill street frontage and garage in the centre of the site. The post-medieval structures which occupied the area did not survive the modern building works. No residual finds were present.

9.3 The recorded undated features may be indicative of earlier remains, however, the impact of the modern groundworks was severe and the potential for archaeological remains seems to be very low.

## **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.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Swan Housing Association for funding the project and Mr Jeremy Brett for his assistance.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Mr John Gould of Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (HE GLAAS).

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. North part of the site. Looking west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking south.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking north-west.



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



DP 5. Trench 1, south-east end. Sample section 1B. Looking south-west.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking east.





DP 7. Trench 2. Looking north-east.



DP 8. Trench 2, north-east end. Sample section 2A. Looking north-west.



DP 9. Trench 2, south-west end. Sample section 2B. Looking south-east.



DP 10. South part of the site. Looking south-south-east.



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DP 15. Trench 4. Looking west-south-west.



DP 16. Trench 4. Looking south-west.



DP 17. Trench 4, north-east end. Sample section 4A. Looking north-west.



DP 18. Trench 4, south-west end. Sample section 4B. Looking south-east.





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DP 20. Trench 4. Pit F1024. Looking north-west.



DP 21. Trench 4. ?Ditch F1026. Looking east-north-east.



DP 22. Trench 4. Pit F1028. Looking north-east.



DP 23. Trench 6. Looking north-north-west.



DP 24. Trench 6. Looking south-east.





DP 25. Trench 6, north-west end. Sample section 6A. Looking south-west.



DP 26. Trench 6, south-east end. Sample section 6B. Looking north-east.

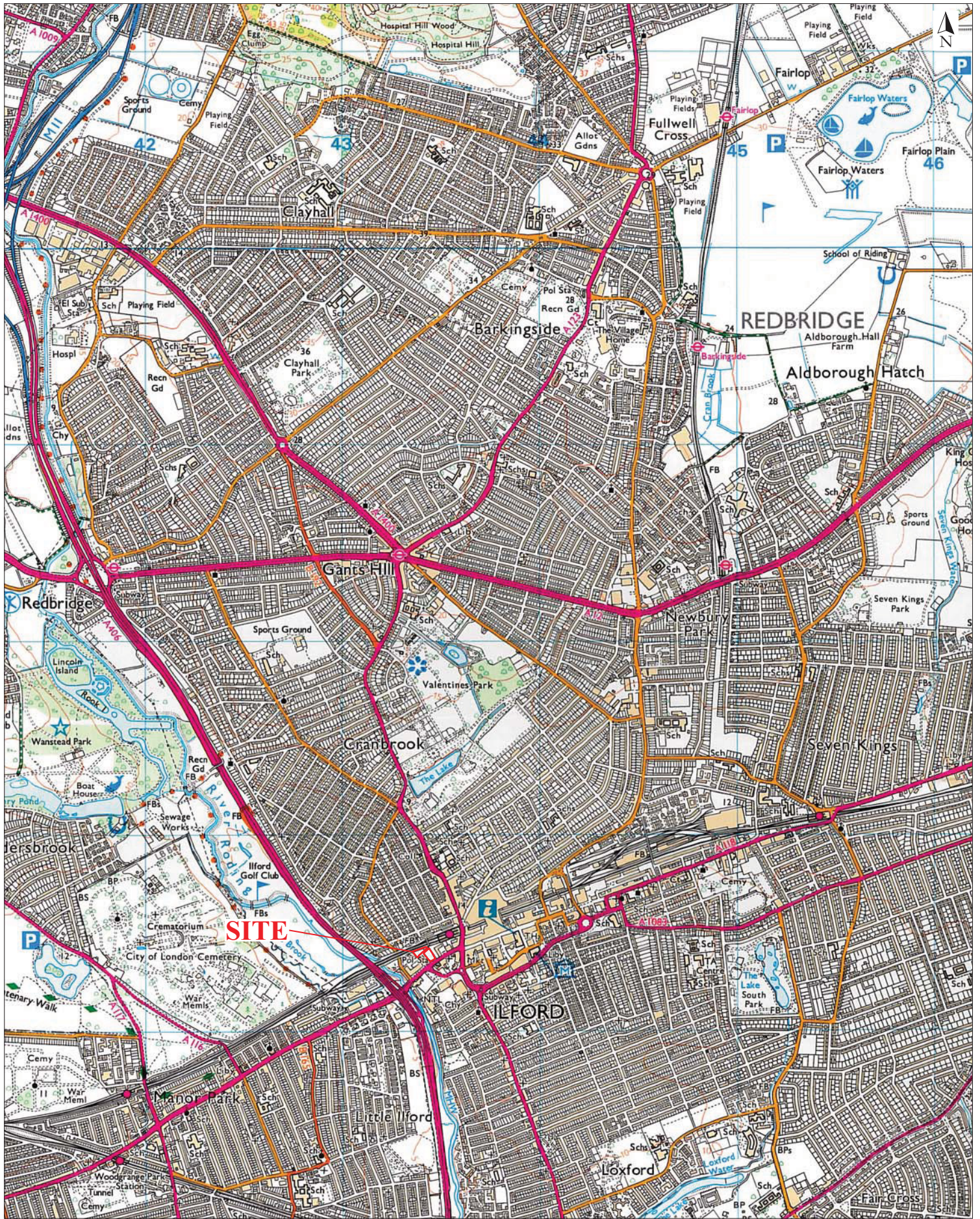


DP 27. Trench 6, Wall M1038. Looking north-north-west.



DP 28. Trench 6, Wall/Foundation M1039. Looking south-south-east.

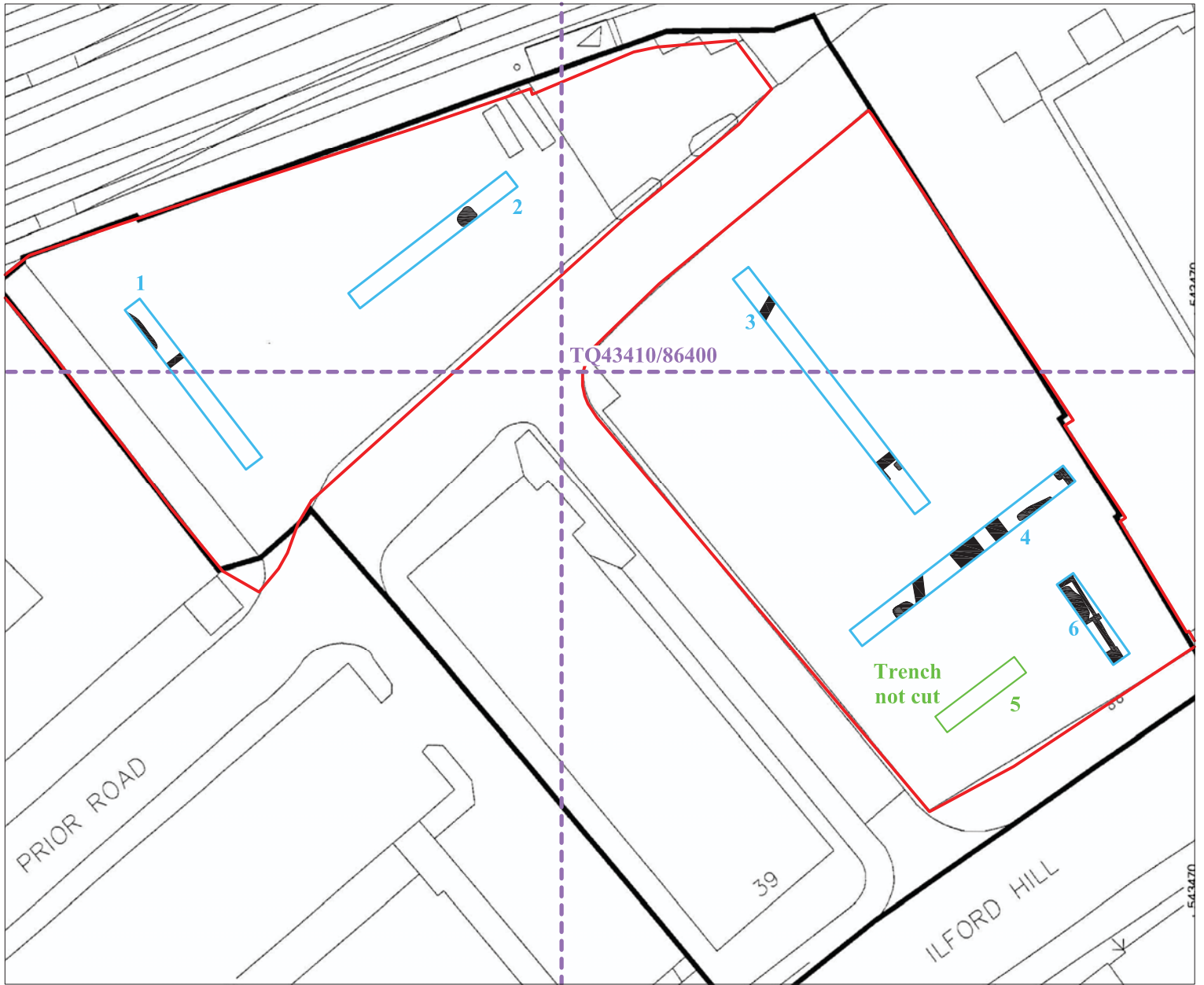




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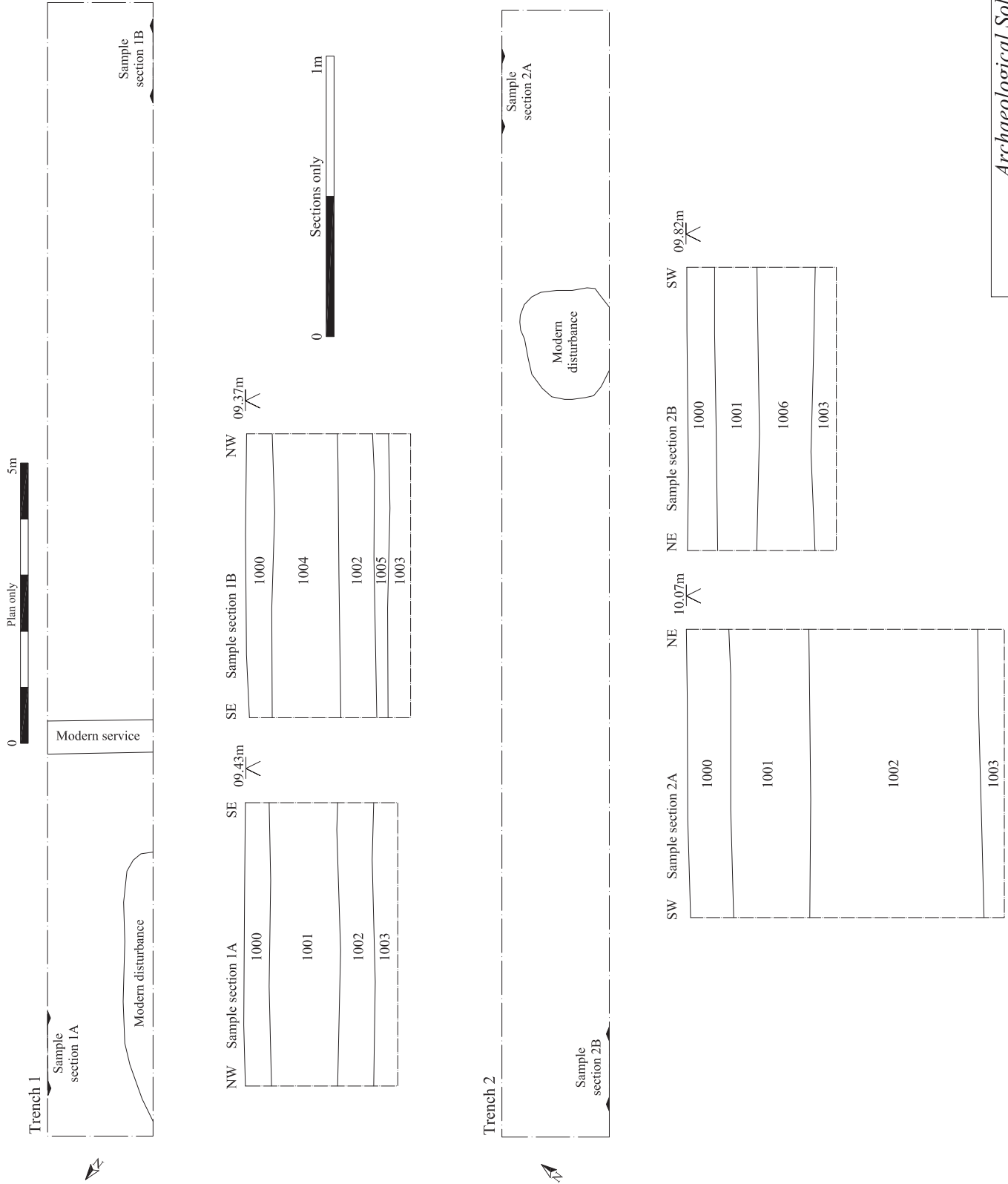
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Peachy House, Ilford, London (P6137)





0 50m

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<b>Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan</b>
Scale 1:600 at A4
Peachy House, Ilford, London (P6137)



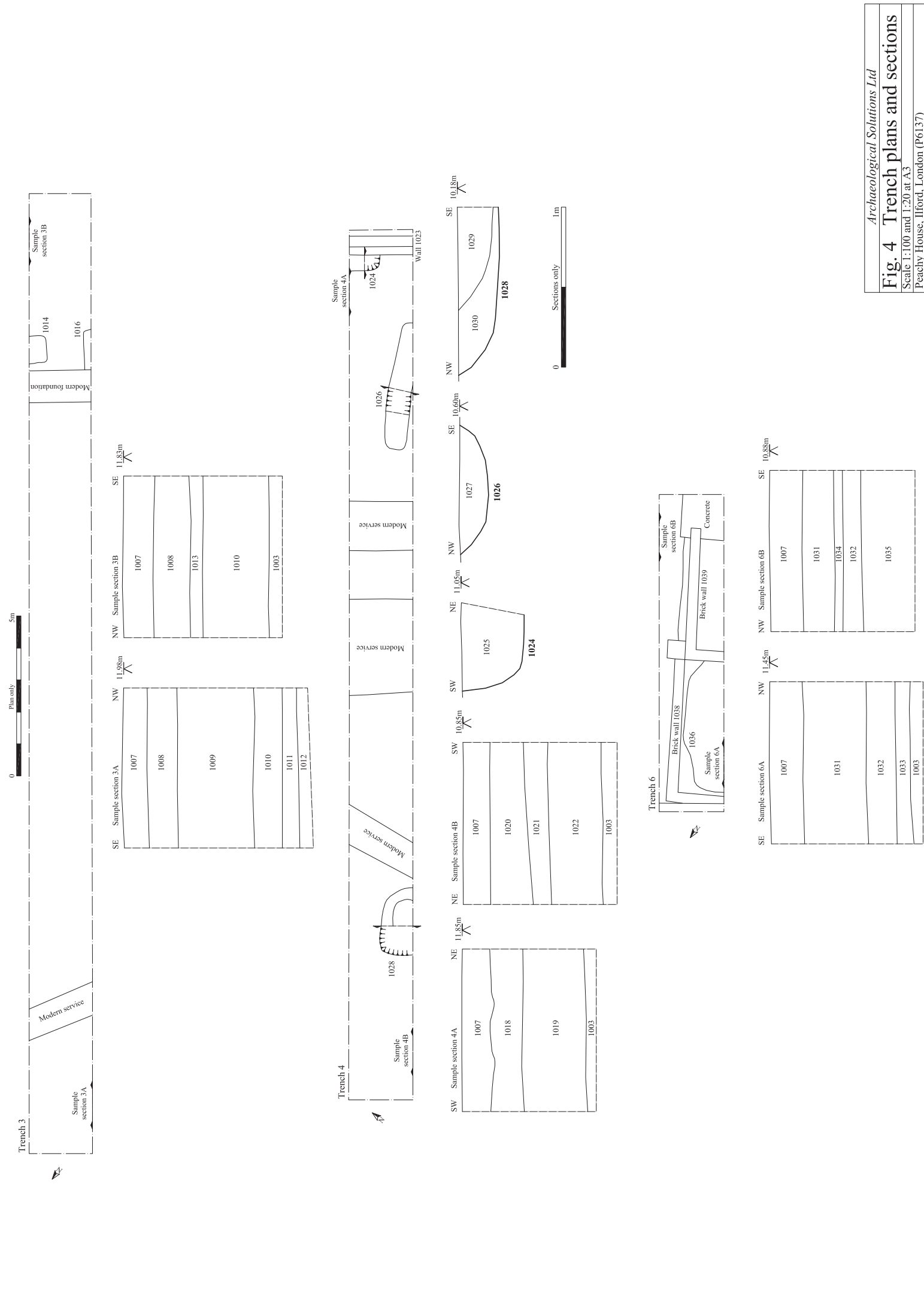
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**Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections**

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4

Peachy House, Ilford, London (P6137)





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**Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3  
 Peachey House, Ilford, London (P6137)