



Archaeology
the past around you

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Site:

340-348 Ilford Lane, Ilford, IG1 2LX, Ilford, Essex

Dated:

January 2021

Client Name:

Wingate Builders Merchants

Overview

In order to assist and advise the Local Planning Authority at Redbridge London Borough Council with regard to potential future development at Wingate Builders Merchants, 340-348 Ilford Lane, Ilford, Essex, IG1 2LX, **drp archaeology** was commissioned by Ken Judge & Associates Ltd, acting on behalf of Wingate Builders Merchants, to undertake a pre-determination archaeological evaluation of the site.

The site is located on small square parcel of land in the northeast quadrant of Greater London, which lies in the southern corner of the London Borough of Redbridge. The site sits within an urban landscape and is currently a builder's merchants, consisting of two principle commercial buildings and an open concreted courtyard.

The proposed development was highly expected to be located above the line of part of the outer defensive ditch and/or bank of the Scheduled Monument of Uphall Iron Age Camp, as identified by an earlier stage of desk based assessment (drp archaeology, 2019). Where this ditch had been identified previously, it measured 8m in width by 2m in depth and where the bank had previously been revealed it measured 6m in height. Uphall Camp is of particular significance not only because of its monument type, age and archaeology which has so far been recorded from within it, but also that it is noted to have had the potential for formally laid out streets, possibly indicating early town planning. Its significance is further emphasised in the London Research Framework for Archaeology 2002, with regard to its potential to represent an Oppidum, of which none have so far been successfully identified within the London area.

As this was a pre-determination investigation, the archaeological evaluation consisted of two small trial trenches specifically targeted within the open yard area. Trench 1 targeted the potential ditch itself, aligned at right angles to the feature and designed to extend the length of the site in order to maximise locating the ditch and natural. Trench 2 aimed to be located outside of the potential ditch to investigate any associated activity.

Despite cartographic evidence demonstrating that the site has laid relatively undeveloped since at least the first edition OS, the results demonstrated a significant degree of modern disturbance in the form of reinforced thick concrete, tarmac and Post-Medieval made ground. The result of this activity has impacted onto the sandy gravel natural, identified in both trenches. Both trenches were archaeological sterile and no evidence of the ditch and/or bank were revealed, despite additional test pitting confirmation. Given the scale of the ditch it is expected that even with modern disturbance evidence of such a feature would survive at lower depth. It was therefore concluded that the feature whilst not identified must exist in the immediate environment and probably to the west of the development site.

Quick Reference Table

Site Name and Address	340-348 Ilford Lane, Ilford, IG1 2LX		
Client Name and Address	Wingate Builders Merchants, 340-348 Ilford Lane, Ilford, IG1 2LX		
Contractor Name and Address	drp archaeology, 27 Starlings Bridge, Nightingale Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG5 1QW		
Local Planning Authority	Redbridge London Borough Council	Case Officer	Sadia Nishu
		Archaeological Advisor	Adam Single
Planning Ref	CL027754 (Historic England)	Planning Stage	Pre-Determination
HER Ref	14591	Grid Ref	NGR TQ 43987 85323
Archive Repository	London Archaeological Archive Research Centre & ADS	Oasis ID	drparcha1- 413333
LAARC Site Code	IFD20	Previous Archaeological Work	DBA (drp archaeology, 2019) , WSI (drp archaeology, 2020)
DRP Project Code	EV20003	Site Status	Tier 1 Archaeology Priority Area
Site Size	780m ²	Size & % Investigated	36m ² (4%)
Current Use	Builders Merchants	Proposed Development	Residential & Commercial Development (Mixed Use)
Project Type	Evaluation	Project Supervisor	Daniel R. Phillips
Start Date	04.01.2021	Finish Date	06.01.2021
Features	None	Finds	Decorated Clay Pipe Stem – U/S
Periods Represented	Post Medieval	Report Completion	27.01.2021
Author	Daniel Phillips ACIFA	Editor	Robert Phillips IEng MIET

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1. Introduction

- 1.01 **drp archaeology** was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching known as an Evaluation, at 340-348 Ilford Lane, Ilford, Essex, henceforth known as the *site*.

2. Planning Background

- 2.01 This report has been prepared at the request of Ken Judge & Associates Ltd, acting on behalf of Wingate Builders Merchants, documenting the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the above site.
- 2.02 In line with paragraph 189 of the NPPF 2019 and on the advice of the council Archaeological Advisor, the results of this archaeological investigation is intended to advise Redbridge London Borough Council of the archaeological potential of the site ahead of determination of a planning application.
- 2.03 The archaeological evaluation follows a previous stage of work. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken in 2018 by drp archaeology.
- 2.04 The pre-determination archaeological evaluation followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which set a 4% sample of the total site area, in the form of two trial trenches.

3. Location

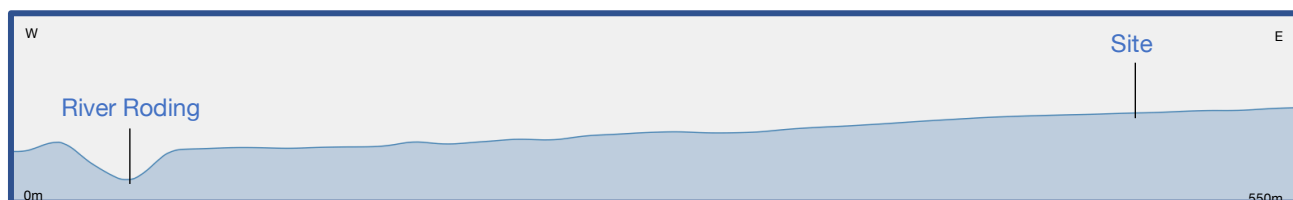
- 3.01 The site is located within the northeast quadrant of Greater London, centred on grid reference TQ 43987 85323. 340-348 Ilford Lane lies in the southern corner of the London Borough of Redbridge, which itself lies between Ilford to the north and Barking to the south. The site sits within an urban landscape.
- 3.02 The site is currently used as a builder's merchants. Two detached single storey commercial buildings are located on the site, with a central concreted courtyard used for vehicle access and materials storage.
- 3.03 In the wider landscape, both the River Roding and the North Circular dual carriageway lie approximately 500m to the west, while the Southend to London Fenchurch Street mainline railway lies approximately 700m to the south.

3.1 Geology and Topography

- 3.1.01 The natural geology on site consisted of a reddish brown mixture of gravel and sand.
- 3.1.02 340-348 Ilford Lane occupies an area of approximately 780m², located in a residential urban setting within the southern corner of the London Borough of Redbridge. The site is bounded by Wingate Road to the north, Ilford Lane (A123) to the east, residential development to the west and commercial retail development to the south. The site itself consists of a square plot of land housing a single storey building

fronting Ilford Lane, a detached storage building to its rear and a concrete central courtyard area used for storage and deliveries. The site is accessed from an entrance on its north border via Wingate Road.

- 3.1.03 The site is flat and low lying at a height of approximately 11m above sea level (AOD). The site is extremely confined due to the existing buildings and large-scale onsite storage of building materials. The open space consists of tarmac, but which may overly concrete.



On The Go Map, 2020

3.2 Historic Environment Protections

- 3.2.01 The site currently has no designated historic environment protections.
- 3.2.02 However, the site does lie within a Tier 1 Archaeology Priority Area as identified by the Local Plan of the London Borough of Redbridge

4. Proposal

- 4.01 The proposed development involves the demolition of the existing commercial single storey buildings and their replacement with a part three, part four and part five storey residential building, subdivided into eleven individual units. The ground floor will house four commercial retail units. Provision for car parking is also included.

5. Research Aims & Objectives

- 5.01 All archaeological projects undertaken by **drp archaeology** maintain research-based aims and objectives at their core in order to better understand and enhance the historic environment.

5.1 Aims

- 5.1.01 The research aims of the present project were:

- To identify any archaeological remains that are liable to be threatened by the development and establish their location, depth, extent, date, character and condition.
- To consider the local and regional archaeological and historical context of such remains, and their significance and quality, in relation to the current published regional research agenda.

- To ensure that an appropriate strategy for the mitigation of damage or destruction of such remains by the development is implemented, including remains that merit preservation in situ.
- To recover any paleo-environmental remains.
- To preserve all archaeological remains by record.

Site Specific

- To bottom the defensive ditch should it be encountered.
- To record its profile.
- To understand past activity around the ditch, including any evidence of a bank, entrances, causeways, palisade etc.
- To fully sample the environmental potential of the ditch and its contents

Objectives

5.1.02 The research objectives of the present project are linked to the specific known historic environment of the area, set against the Regional Research Agenda. These included:

1. P6 -Iron Age:
 - Evaluating potential oppida. The research framework specifically references Uphall Hill Fort and the importance of evaluating this site in order to better clarify the function of Uphall Hill Fort in respect to its potential as an Iron Age enclosed oppidum.
 - A better understanding of comparison of environmental materials between oppida and hillforts, and differences in respective assemblages.
2. TD1 - Settlement Pattern & hierarchies:
 - Attempts to further understand the role and significance of different types of monument, structure and enclosure with specific reference to Uphall Hill Fort and its defensive ditch.
3. TD5 -Defences:
 - Understanding the cultural and symbolic roles played by London's defences through the ages as reflections of power.
4. TC4 -Material Culture:
 - Refining and dating the local ceramic sequence for the middle Bronze Age and Iron Age.
5. Additional Environmental objectives

6. Archaeological Potential

6.01.01 In order to ascertain the likelihood and nature of any archaeological remains encountered during the development groundworks, an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken in January 2019 by **drp archaeology**. This utilized the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) at a search radius of 1km development site. The results set out below only represent known heritage assets within the search radius.

6.01.02 It concluded that the area of the proposed development has observed continued human activity from the Prehistoric Period onwards. Of particular interest is Scheduled Monument of Uphall Middle Iron Age Hillfort known as "Uphall Camp". It is highly likely that the northeast corner of its outer defence ditch is located within the site. This substantial ditch has been identified elsewhere and measured 8m in width by 2m in depth.

6.01.03 A summary of the findings held within the Desk Based Assessment identified the following.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

6.01.04 A moderate amount of evidence for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic activity has been identified within the study area.

6.01.05 A Palaeolithic Double Hollow Scrapper (HER MLO25904) was discovered as a find spot in the early 20th century during works at Uphall farm, approximately 280m to the west. Further finds of Palaeolithic date were discovered during the same period. These included two hand axes, two eoliths and a notched blade (HER MLO22750). They were thought to have been recovered from gravel pits, approximately 280m to the southwest.

6.01.06 During late 19th century quarrying activity at Uphall Road, approximately 180m to the west, a number of Palaeolithic artefacts were discovered. These included animal bones and more specifically mammoth bones (HER MLO25903). Mammoth bones have also been discovered elsewhere in the Ilford area from quarrying activities from 1824 onwards. This included the well-known Ilford Mammoth Skull (BGS 2018).

6.01.07 Further quarrying activity at the northern end of Uphall Road, approximately 180m to the southwest, revealed more prehistoric bones, including teeth and tusks (HER MLO12141). Three scrapers were also identified.

6.01.08 Only very slight evidence for Mesolithic activity has so far been recorded in the form of a flint scatter (HER MLO53371), which included a narrow blade core, found at land west of Uphall Road, approximately 350m to the southwest. Discovered during Rescue excavations in 1960-61 and again in 1983-89, the scatter was interpreted as activity alongside the river marshes.

6.01.09 A single find of Neolithic date was recovered from Uphall Road, approximately 300m to the southwest during the Rescue excavations of the 1960s and 80s. A leaf shaped arrowhead, a number of flint objects and pottery (HER MLO22748) were recorded and have been interpreted as a Neolithic hunting ground. A Neolithic axe (HER MLO22750) was also recovered from the gravel pits on Uphall Road.

Bronze Age

6.01.10 A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement (HER MLO53370) was revealed during archaeological rescue excavations by the Passmore Edwards Museum (later Newham Museum Service) in the 1960s and 80s at Uphall Road. The work identified a number of archaeological features including roundhouses, postholes, pits and a rectangular enclosure.

6.01.11 A Middle Bronze Age settlement (HER MLO22747) was also identified during the rescue archaeological work of the 1960s and 80s within the area of Uphall Road. A pit and a gully were recorded as well as a number of flint objects and pottery. Fragments from an Ardleigh type cremation urn were also identified.

- 6.01.12 The Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlements around Uphall Road have been interpreted as two distinct settlements.
- 6.01.13 A Middle Bronze Age Settlement (HER MLO64388) was also identified during archaeological work (ELO 10350) at the Buttsbury Estate, off Loxford Lane, approximately 500m to the southeast on the perimeter of the study area. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Newham Museum Service in 1993 identified a number of features including three storage pits, two ditches and evidence of a possible structure from stakeholes. Further excavation in 1995 identified further features including two hearths.

Iron Age

- 6.01.14 Substantial evidence for Iron Age activity, through archaeological work, has been revealed within the study area.
- 6.01.15 Uphall Hillfort (HER MLO22746) is a major Iron Age earthwork consisting of a 48-acre enclosure on the east bank of the River Roding. Rescue excavations during the 1960s and 80s (ELO 3726/3727/3728) revealed an array of archaeological features dating to the Middle Iron Age including: 8-9 roundhouses, penannular enclosures, four rectangular sleeper-beam structures, ditches, pits and postholes.
- 6.01.16 A number of metalworking finds were revealed including bronze and iron fragments, crucibles, an iron file, punches and a mould. Environmental evidence assessed by the Museum of London Archaeological Service in 1997 identified an abundance of charred plant remains (ELO 17491).
- 6.01.17 Documentary evidence from 1750 suggests that the area enclosed by earthworks was square in shape. This together with cartographic evidence identified a single outer defensive ditch on the north, east and south sides and a double ditch on the west side.
- 6.01.18 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken ahead of development in 1994 by Oxford Archaeology at Ilford Lane/Victoria Road/Roman Road. The site located approximately 380m to the south and on Ilford Road, revealed part of the Uphall Hillfort southern outer enclosure when they recorded parts of its ramparts.
- 6.01.19 Eleven roundhouses of Iron Age date (HER MLO55972) were recorded during archaeological excavations, approximately 290m to the southwest on Uphall Road, by the Passmore Edwards Museum. They demonstrated an alignment which possibly suggests intentional town planning along a street. A number of artefacts were associated with the houses including burnt flints, slag and iron objects.
- 6.01.20 An archaeological open area excavation was undertaken in 2013 by L-P Archaeology at Uphall Primary School (ELO 19113), 220m to the southwest. It revealed the footprint of an Iron Age roundhouse.

Site Specific

- 6.01.21 The proposed development site is located on the northeast periphery of Uphall Hillfort and cartographic evidence suggests that it is potentially on the footprint of part of the Hillforts outer defensive ditch.

Roman

- 6.01.22 Evidence of Roman activity within the area has been identified in Uphall Road when fragments of pottery (HER MLO13279), including samian ware, were discovered during works in the early 20th century.
- 6.01.23 During an archaeological watching brief between 1987-89 a rectangular ditched enclosure containing internal ditches and burials (HER MLO22751) was revealed at Uphall Road, approximately 330m to the southwest. Artefacts recovered included burial urns, pottery and a coin of Severus Alexander.

Anglo-Saxon

- 6.01.24 Slight evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity has been recorded within the study area. Fragments of a black bowl decorated with incised chevrons (HER MLO13995) was revealed during work in St Lukes Avenue, approximately 160m to the west.

- 6.01.25 During the archaeological work undertaken by the Passmore Edwards Museum in the 1960s, a pottery scatter was recorded, which contained pottery dating to the Early Anglo-Saxon.
- 6.01.26 Ilford is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, which records it as quite a small settlement of 10 households, within the Becontree Hundred, and is part of the county of Essex (Williams & Martin 2002).

Medieval

- 6.01.27 Late Medieval activity has been identified within the study area. These include the site of a Tudor farmhouse (HER MLO26387), 280m to the southwest, and a Tudor timber framed barn (HER MLO18891), 300m to the southwest, both on Uphall Road and both possibly destroyed as a result of bomb damage during World War Two.
- 6.01.28 A series of ditches, probably associated with field boundaries, were identified during archaeological work in the 1960s west of Uphall Road, approximately 345m to the southwest.
- 6.01.29 An archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeological Service in 2007 to the south of Ilford Primary Care Centre (ELO 07798), 300m to the south, revealed Medieval brick foundations.

Post-Medieval & Modern

- 6.01.30 The entire area both within and surrounding the study area has observed a substantial amount of Post-Medieval and Modern development.
- 6.01.31 Some of the Post-Medieval elements to highlight include Loxford Park (HER MLO104241), located 260m to the east. The park, formerly known as the Loxford Hall Estate, was purchased and converted to a public park in 1899 by Ilford council. Loxford Hall, dating to the early 19th century, now stands outside the park on Loxford Lane.
- 6.01.32 The site of the former Uphall and Lavender Mount chemical works (HER MLO5912) is located approximately 400m to the southwest. The industrial site was established in 1895 by Thomas Crow and was active for most of the 20th century. It was closed and demolished in 1983. Following this the current housing estate was created in 1989, when archaeology was undertaken in advance of the development. However, due to the nature of the industrial activity, which produced tar and pitch, large parts of the site were contaminated with toxic waste and therefore could not be excavated.
- 6.01.33 Rescue excavations in this area by the Passmore Edwards Museum in 1961 demonstrated that the Lavender Mount, approximately 400m to the southwest, was probably a Post-Medieval Windmill or Beacon Mound (HER MLO22746).
- 6.01.34 During an archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1989 by the Passmore Edward Museum around Uphall Road, a Post-Medieval jetty (HER MLO25128) was revealed. The timber structure was identified within the River Roding silts and dated to the 17-18th century.
- 6.01.35 A Post-Medieval landfill site was identified by the British Geological Survey data on Mount Road, approximately 440m to the southwest.

Cartographic

- 6.01.36 The earliest map consulted for this study was the OS One Inch Map of 1885. It shows the site as open undeveloped land. Both Ilford Lane and Uphall Road are indicated on the map. A building known as Mount Place lies directly opposite on the opposing side of Ilford Lane. This is now an estate with blocks of flats located on it. At this time the surrounding area is also open and has yet to be swallowed up within the London sprawl (NLS 2019).
- 6.01.37 The OS Six Inch Map of 1886 continues to demonstrate that the site lay in open fields. However, this map provides greater detail and in doing so indicates the presence of a substantial curved earthwork, which appears to traverse the site from north-northwest to south-southeast. The earthwork extends for over 250m in length from the southeast corner of what is now Hunter Road to the rear gardens between Wingate Road and St Lukes Avenue, at the northwest end (NLS 1019). This is interpreted as part of the outer defensive ditch of Uphall Iron Age Hillfort.

6.01.38 The OS 25 Inch Map of 1894 provides a clear overview of the extent of Uphall Iron Age Hillfort. Titled "CAMP" the perimeter is clearly visible. The proposed development site is located along its northeast corner (NLS 2019).

6.01.39 By the time of the OS Six Inch Map of 1920, large scale residential development appears to have reached the area. Rows of terraced housing can be seen aligned along planned streets. Wingate Road is clearly labelled, however the site itself appears to have remained undeveloped at this time, although the current site boundary appears to respect the one on this map suggesting no boundary change (NLS 2019).

6.01.40 The 1:25,000 Map of 1959 indicates that by this time a building has been erected on the site in the southwest corner (NLS 2019).

Listed Buildings

6.01.41 Despite the large amount of development within the study area, there is only a single listed building.

6.01.42 The former domestic science building (Listing 1245133) within the grounds of Uphall primary school is a Grade II building and dates from 1937. It is located approximately 200m to the west. The building formed part of an earlier school from 1908 and was constructed in reinforced concrete and in the Modern Movement Style.

Conservation Areas

6.01.43 The study area lies on the northeast edge of an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) (DL038168), which encompasses Uphall Hillfort.

6.1 Closest Archaeological Remains

6.1.01 Whilst the specific interest for the site may be related to its Iron Age potential, the closest actual buried archaeological remains identified was during work in St Lukes Avenue when fragments of a decorated Anglo-Saxon black bowl were found, 160m to the west.

7. Methodology

7.1 Excavation

7.1.01 All fieldwork was carried in full accordance with the approved WSI, health and Safety Legislation and current CIFA, ALGAO guidance and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service's (GLAAS) Archaeological Guidance Papers (Historic England 2015).

7.1.02 Two evaluation trenches were located within the study area following the approved Trench Layout. Both trenches were marked with a centre line.

7.1.03 All trenches were machine excavated using a 8-ton tracked digger fitted with a 1.8m toothless bucket. The trenches were machined to the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the natural geology as appropriate. Where the natural was reached, sondages were excavated to confirm the natural geology.

7.1.04 All spoil from the trenches was investigated by eye and metal detector for stray artefacts.

7.1.05 The open trenches were then cleaned by hand where appropriate and inspected for archaeological features, finds and deposits, before being photographed.

- 7.1.06 The trenches were recorded using **drp archaeology** pro-forma sheets. All archaeological features and deposits were then investigated and recorded by hand, which included excavation, artefact recovery, photographs, drawings (plans & sections) and levelling where appropriate and in accordance with the approved WSI.
- 7.1.07 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 04.01.2021 and 06.01.2021 by **drp archaeology** staff.

7.2 Academia, Public Communication and Outreach

- 7.2.01 **drp archaeology** kept the client informed throughout the fieldwork and reported the results in an accessible manner. To ensure that the wider community benefitted from the archaeological work **drp archaeology** produced a site educational video, provided through **drp archaeology's** inhouse YouTube Channel *#FollowTheArchie*. The video entitled "Windows Through Time" looked at the types of ground that archaeologists have to go through to see archaeology. This has been sent to the Archaeological Advisor and distributed on **drp archaeology's** social media outlets.
- 7.2.02 It can be viewed [here](#)

8. Results of Fieldwork

8.1 Trench 1

Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	OD Highest Top	OD Lowest Base
15	3	1	e-w	11.00	9.94

Context No	Context Type	Description	Thickness (m)
-	Made Ground	Concrete with reinforced steel bars	0.2
-	Made Ground	Friable silt	0.5
-	Natural	Friable clayey sand & gravel	>0.3
Features	2 x modern services		
Finds	None		

Location

8.1.01 The trench was located along the northern border of the site and running across and parallel to the principle site entrance within the yard area and designed to target the defensive ditch and/or bank. It was intentionally as long as the space made available in order to maximise locating both the feature and natural, thus identifying a solid edge of the cut feature.

Stratigraphy

8.1.02 Due to the possibility of encountering a deep ditch, the concrete within the trench was excavated to a width of 3m to allow for stepping should it be needed, which in the end was not required.

8.1.03 The stratigraphy in Trench 1 consisted a thick layer of reinforced concrete, which overlay a Post-Medieval spread consisting of a dark brown silt containing frequent metal, glass, red brick and china inclusions. This overlay the vibrant and clean natural. A deep test pit (1.5m from the bottom of trench), was excavated in the middle of the trench to a) confirm the natural and b) establish that the natural was not redeposited and thus covering over the potential ditch.

Archaeology

8.1.04 No archaeological Features, deposits or finds were encountered within this trench.

Services/Contamination

8.1.05 Two services were encountered towards either end of the trench, at right angles to the trench and cutting through the natural. Both services were constructed with a concrete duct. Both of these were stepped over.

8.2 Trench 2

Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	OD Highest Top	OD Lowest Base
6	1.8	0.65	nw-se	11.89	10.26

Context No	Context Type	Description	Thickness (m)
-	Made Ground	Concrete with reinforced steel bars	0.2
-	Made Ground	Tarmac	0.05
-	Made Ground	Concrete	0.2
-	Natural	Friable clayey sand & gravel	>0.3
Features	None		
Finds	Decorated clay pipe stem		

Location

8.2.1 The trench was located with the centre of the site in the yard area and designed to target any potential archaeology which lay outside of the ditch and/or bank. Due to the lack of available space the trench was only 6m in length.

Stratigraphy

8.2.2 The stratigraphy in Trench 2 consisted of multiple layers of the modern made ground, which directly overlay that natural. A sondage was excavated at the south-eastern end of the trench to confirm the natural.

Archaeology

8.2.3 No archaeological Features, deposits or finds were encountered within this trench.

Finds

8.2.4 A single unstratified, decorated clay pipe stem fragment was recovered from within the trench.

Services/Contamination

8.2.5 No services or contamination were encountered within this trench.

9. Finds

9.01 All archaeological finds from stratified contexts, features or deposits are collected, processed and analysed.

9.02 A single and unstratified decorated clay pipe stem fragment was recovered from within the trench 2. Due to its decorated and diagnostic nature it was retained, cleaned and recorded. The stem was mould marked (indicating no earlier than early-mid 19th century) with the Romford makers "BALME". At either end of the writing were moulded images of wheat and along the seams were further repeating patterns. Examples of Thomas Balmes work appear rare in recorded archive with examples found at Barking in 1962 and Waltham Abbey in 1966.

10.Environmental

10.01 Archaeological environmental samples are collected and analysed from deposits, stratified contexts, features or layers where evidence of pottery, bone, burning/burnt material, waterlogging or organic material is present.

10.02 No significant archaeological environmental deposits were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

11.Conclusion

11.01 Despite the distinct possibility of encountering the north-eastern corner of the outer defensive ditch and/or bank of Uphall Iron Age Camp within the development site, the archaeological evaluation drew a negative and demonstrated only clean natural below Post-Medieval and Modern disturbance.

11.02 No evidence of the ditch was revealed in either trench. Where this ditch has been identified and excavated elsewhere it was demonstrated to be a substantial feature. In order to confirm that the natural was solid geology and not either redeposited or backfilled natural within the ditch a deep test pit was excavated which confirmed the natural was indeed good.

11.03 The fact that the ditch was not encountered has been considered. Whilst the ditch must exist due to its frequent record on historic maps and where it does exist should be clearly identifiable due to its potential size, the precise location as recorded on historic maps may be lacking in accuracy. Certainly, the ditch is recorded as being to the west of Ilford Lane and therefore it is concluded that it likely exists under the neighbouring building of No.1 Wingate Road.

11.04 The lack of a subsoil and presence of deep cut services also suggests that the site as a whole has been impacted by previous disturbance and thus reducing the potential for discrete features to remain elsewhere on site. However, it should be noted that the southwestern half of the site could not be investigated at this stage due to an extant in use building and given the proximity of this area to the potential ditch could warrant further investigation.

11.1 Research Aims & Objectives Outcome

11.1.01 The archaeological investigation demonstrated only a blank site and therefore answered the principle question as to what level of impact the proposed development will have on potential buried heritage assets and specifically in relation to Uphall Camp ditch. In doing so, it has describe the sites heritage significance as set out in paragraph 189 of the NPPF and as a result concludes that there will be *less than substantial harm* as set out in paragraph 196 on NPPF.

12.Archive

12.01 The site archive from this present project includes written, drawn and photographic elements.

12.1 Documented Archive

12.1.01 The documented archive includes;

Written	Number	Drawn	Number	Photographic	Number
Attendance Record	3	Sketch record	2	Digital Photos	16
Trench Record	2				
Levels Register	1				
Photographic Register	1				

12.2 Physical Archive

12.2.01 No physical archive was created by the current project.

12.3 Archive Repository

12.3.01 All physical archive (paper and material) will be deposited by **drp archaeology** at the London Archaeology Archive Research Centre (LAARC) and its contents confirmed in writing to the Archaeological Advisor.

12.3.02 All digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The report includes an OASIS summary sheet in the appendix. The LAARC will also be provided with CAD files showing the site outline and trench locations.

13.Acknowledgements

13.01 **drp archaeology** would like to thank Wingate Builders Merchants, Ken Judge & Associates Ltd, Adam Single, the archaeological advisor at Redbridge London Borough Council, Minerva Archaeology and Brace Turner for the successful completion of this project.

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Site Specific

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15. Illustrations

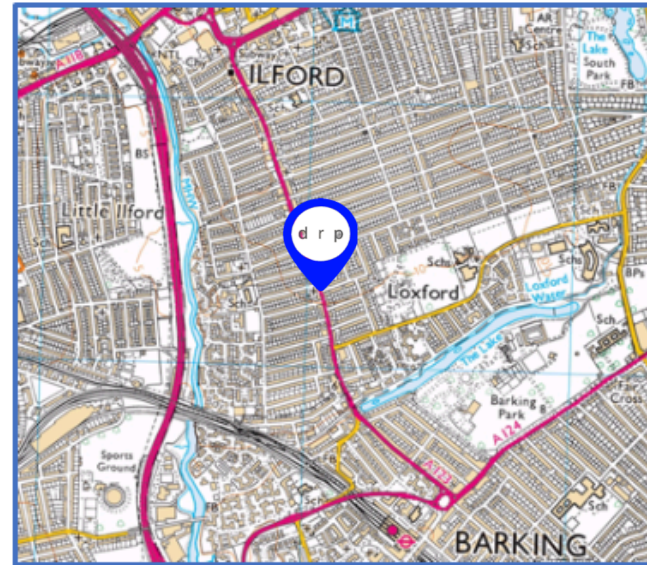
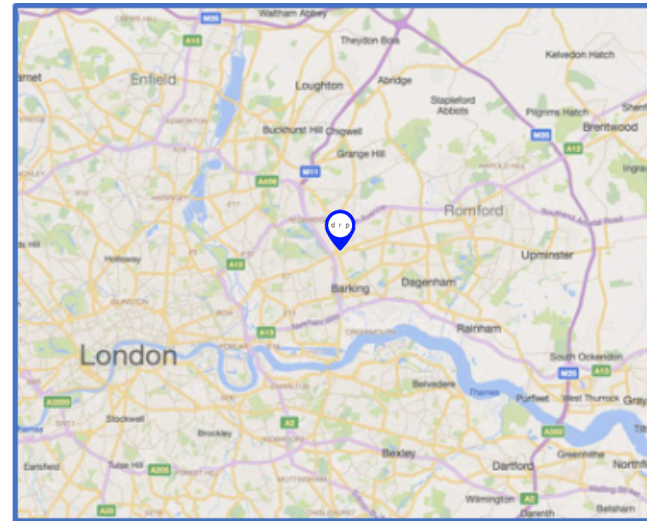
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Figure 1: Site Location



1:25,000

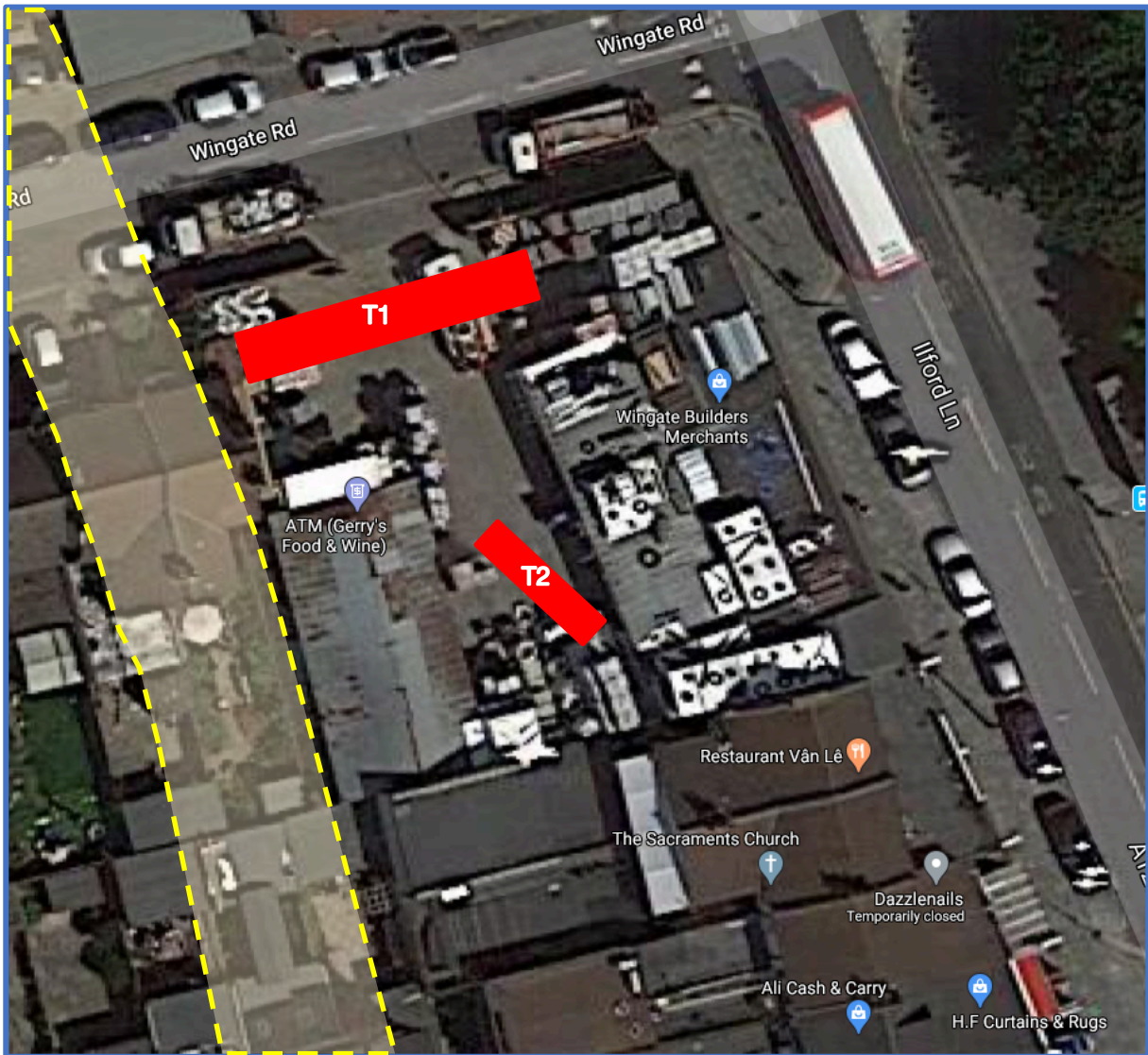
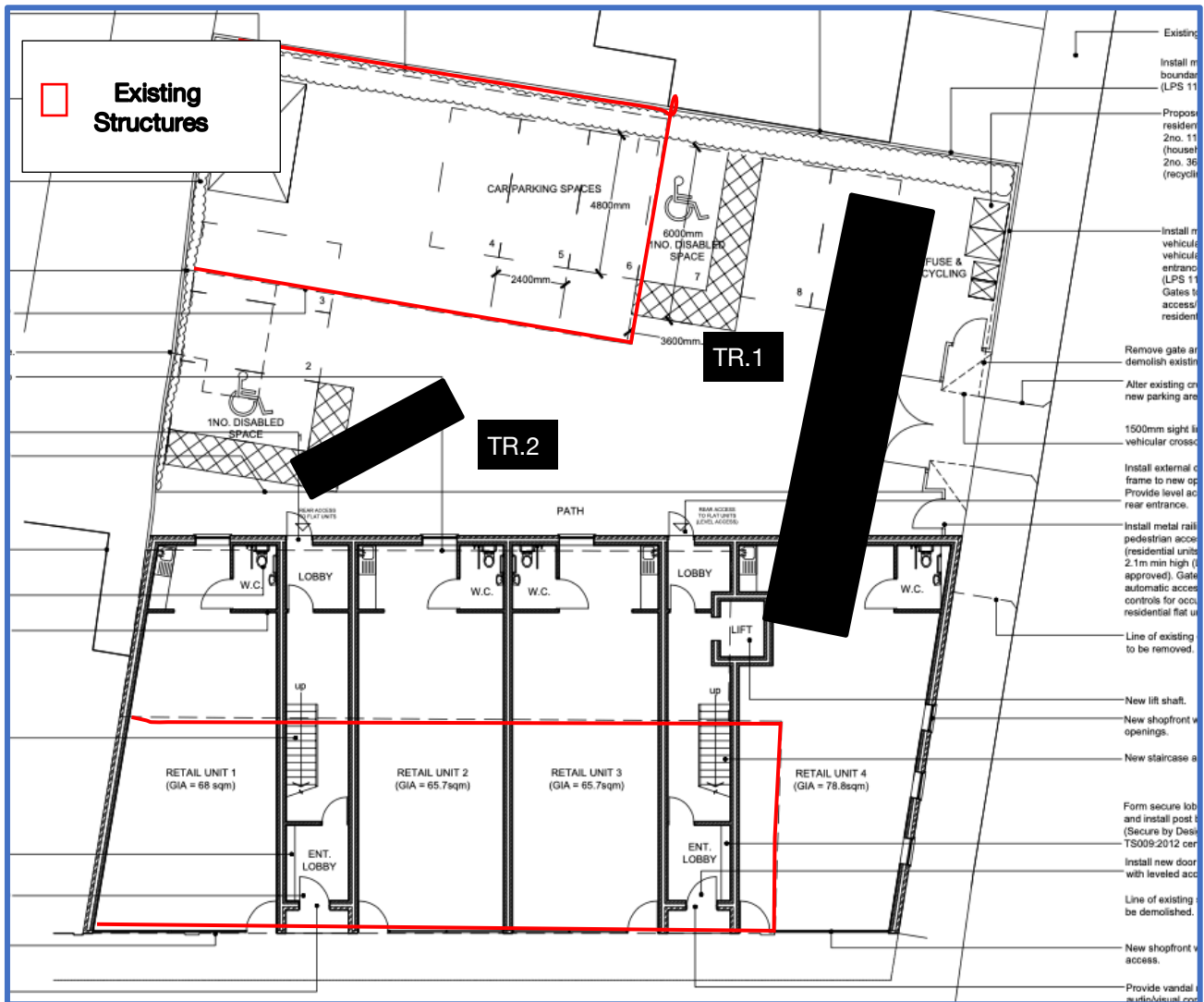


Figure 2. Trench Layout, with revised estimate of line of Uphall Camp outer ditch

1:200



1:100

Figure 3. Trench Layout in relation to proposal

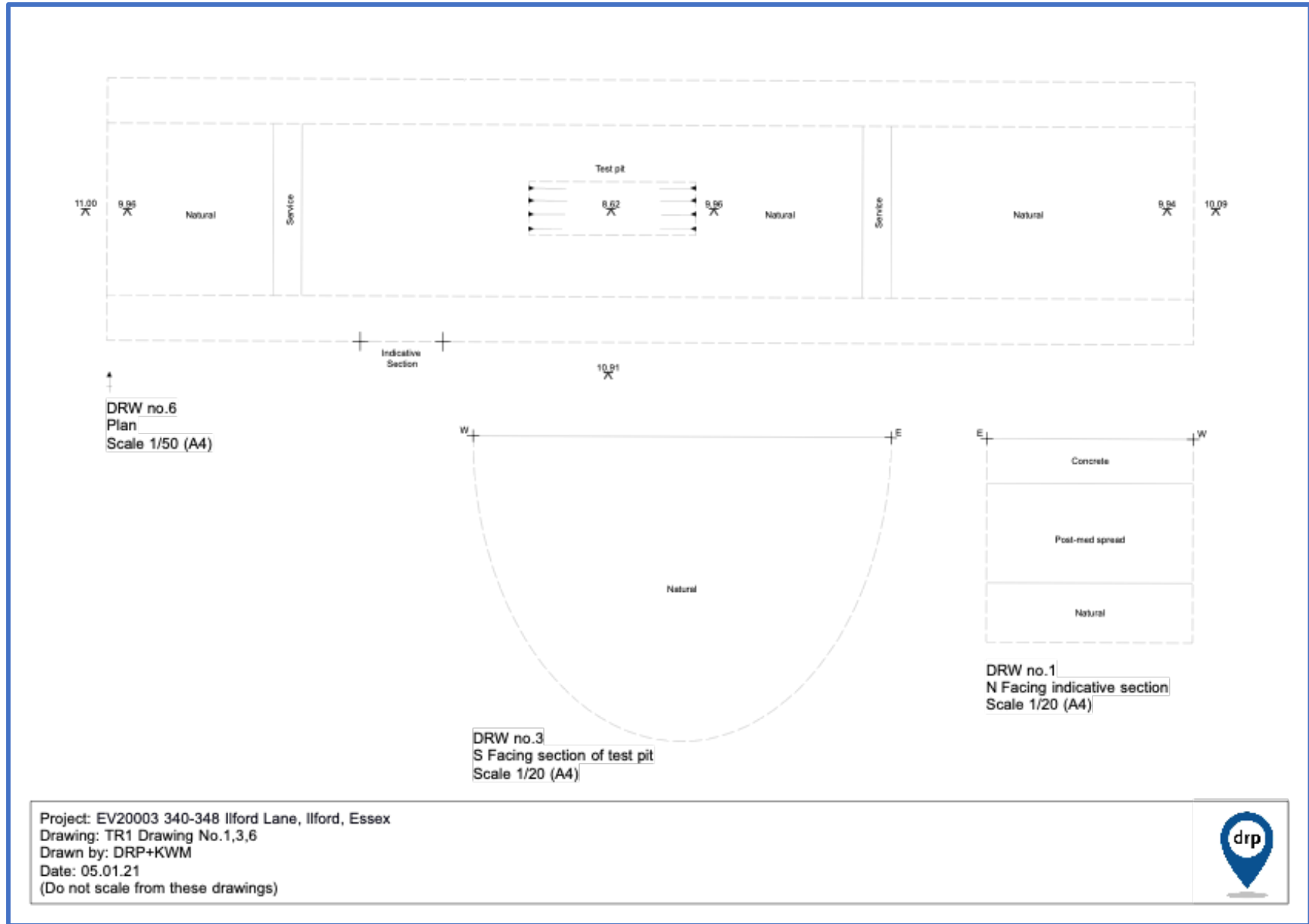
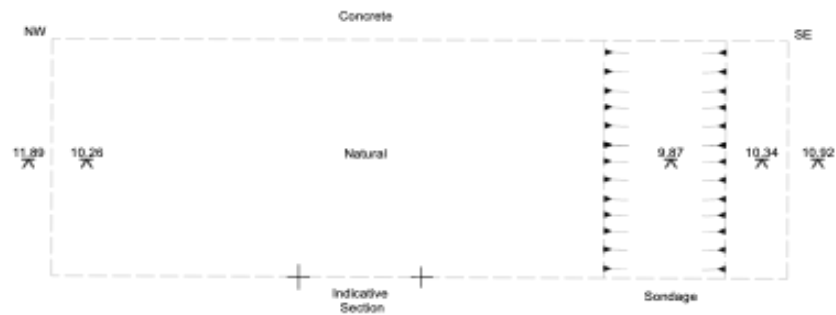
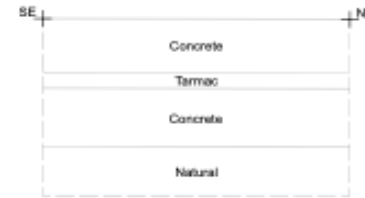


Figure 4. Plan & Section of Trench 1



DRW no.5
Plan
Scale 1/50 (A4)



DRW no.4
NE Facing indicative section
Scale 1/20 (A4)

Project: EV20003 340-348 Ilford Lane, Ilford, Essex
Drawing: TR2 Drawing No.4,5
Drawn by: DRP+KWM
Date: 05.01.21
(Do not scale from these drawings)



Figure 5. Plan & Section of Trench 2



Plate 1. Pre-ex, showing confined nature of site, looking S



Plate 4. Test pit to confirm natural (and no ditch), looking N



Plate 2. Trench 1, blank with services and test pit, looking E, w



Plate 5. Trench 2, blank with sondage, looking NW



Plate 3. Trench 1, indicative section, looking S



Plate 6. Trench 6, indicative section, looking SW



Plate 7. Clay pipe stem, mid 19th c, Trench 2 U/S, mould marked with ROMFORD



Plate 8. Clay pipe stem, mid 19th c, Trench 2 U/S, mould marked with BALME

16. Appendices

16.1 Fieldwork Registers

Archaeology
the past around you

Record Digital Photographic

Shot Number	Description	View	Date	Time AM/PM	Initial
1	General site shot - pre-exc	S	4/1/21	AM	cdp
2	Trench 1	W			
3	Trench 1	E			
4	Trench 2	NW			
5	Trench 2	NW			
6	Trench 2	NE			
7	Trench 2 - Broken out	S			
8	Trench 2 - Broken out	S			
9	OVERVIEW T1	NW	5/1/21	AM	KJM
10	OVERVIEW T2	SE	5/1/21	AM	KJM
11	NE FACING INDICATIVE SECTION T1	SW	5/1/21	AM	KJM
12	"	W			
13	OVERVIEW T1	E	4/1/21	AM	KJM
14	N FACING INDICATIVE SECTION T1	S	4/1/21	AM	KJM
15	S FACING SECTION OF SONDAGE T1	N	6/1/21	AM	KJM
16	OVERVIEW T1 (N ARROW WORK)	W	6/1/21	AM	KJM

Site EV20003 Sheet No. 1

Archaeology
the past around you

Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Drawing Type	Sheet Type	Sheet Number	Description	Scale
1	Sketch	Trench	NA	Indicative Section	1:20
2	Plan	Sketch	2	Plan of T1	1:100
3	Section	Sketch	2	Section of Test Pit	1:50
4	Section	Trench	NA	Indicative Section	1:20
5	Plan	Trench	NA	Plan of T2	N/A
6	Plan	Sketch	1	Plan of T1	1:50

Site: EV20003 Sheet No. 1

Archaeology
the past around you

Level Register

Level Number	Trench / Area	Description	TBM	BS	C	Fore sight	Actual Level
1	1	FLYH End TR	10.93	1.76	2.43	1.97	10.00
2	1	SE Ditch				2.47	9.96
3	1	Test Pit Base				2.81	9.82
4	1	W Ditch				2.47	9.96
5	1	W Ditch				1.48	11.00
6	1	Mud Top				1.52	10.91
7	1	Mud Base				2.47	9.96
1	2	FLYH SE end				1.51	10.97
2	2	SE Ditch				2.09	10.84
3	2	Sondage				2.36	9.87
4	2	NW Ditch				2.17	10.76
5	2	NW Ditch				1.54	11.87

Site EV20003 Sheet No. 1

16.2 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: drparcha1-413333

Project details

Project name	340-348 Ilford Lane Archaeological Evaluation 2021
Short description of the project	drp archaeology was commissioned to undertake a pre-determination archaeological evaluation of the site. The development was highly expected to be located above the line of part of the outer defensive ditch and/or bank of the Scheduled Monument of Uphall Iron Age Camp, as identified by an earlier stage of desk based assessment (drp archaeology, 2019). Where this ditch has been identified previously it measured 8m in width by 2m in depth and where the bank has previously been revealed it measured 6m in height. As this was a pre-determination investigation, the archaeological evaluation consisted of two small trial trenches specifically targeted within the open yard area. Trench 1 targeted the potential ditch itself, aligned at right angles to the feature and designed to extend the length of the site in order to maximise locating the ditch and natural. Trench 2 aimed to be located outside of the potential ditch to investigate any associated activity. Despite cartographic evidence demonstrating that the site has laid relatively undeveloped since at least the first edition OS, the results demonstrated a significant degree of modern disturbance in the form of reinforced thick concrete, tarmac and Post-Medieval made ground. The result of this activity has impacted onto the sandy gravel natural, identified in both trenches. Both trenches were archaeological sterile and no evidence of the ditch and/or bank were revealed, despite additional test pitting confirmation. Given the scale of the ditch it is expected that even with modern disturbance evidence of such a feature would survive at lower depth. It was therefore concluded that the feature whilst not identified must exist in the immediate environment and probably to the west of the development site.
Project dates	Start: 04-01-2021 End: 06-01-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IFD20 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	EV20003 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	14591 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE STEM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON REDBRIDGE ILFORD Wingate Builders Merchants, 340-348 Ilford Lane, Ilford
Postcode	IG1 2LX
Study area	780 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 43987 85323 51.547902593436 0.076841240661 51 32 52 N 000 04 36 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.94m Max: 11.89m

Project creators

Name of Organisation drp archaeology

Project originator **brief** Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project originator **design** drp archaeology

Project director/manager Daniel R Phillips

Project supervisor Daniel R Phillips

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient HER

Digital Contents "none"

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography"

Digital Archive notes Greater London HER will receive site CAD files

Paper Archive recipient London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC)

Paper Archive ID IFD20

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Evaluation Report: 340-348 Ilford Lane, Ilford, IG1 2LX, Ilford, Essex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Phillips, D.

Date 2021

Issuer or publisher drp archaeology

Place of issue or publication Hitchin

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Entered on 24 January 2021

17. Legal

drp archaeology is led by Daniel Phillips trading as **drp archaeology**, based at 27 Starlings Bridge, Nightingale Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG5 1QW.

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