

**400 Roding Lane South
Woodford Green
London Borough of Redbridge**

Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation



for:
Threadneedle Pensions Ltd

CA Project: AN0378
CA Report: AN0378_1

March 2022



**400 Roding Lane South
Woodford Green
London Borough of Redbridge**

Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation

CA Project: AN0378
CA Report: AN0378_1

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	17.03.2022	Agata Kowalska	Tony Brown	Internal review	General edit	Richard Greatorex

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
--	--	--	--

e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
<i>Prehistoric</i>	6
<i>Roman</i>	6
<i>Early medieval & medieval</i>	7
<i>Post-medieval & modern</i>	7
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	8
4. METHODOLOGY.....	8
5. RESULTS	9
6. DISCUSSION.....	11
7. CA PROJECT TEAM	13
8. REFERENCES.....	13
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	15
APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	16

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Figure 2 Test pit location plan showing AOD heights (1:1,000)
- Figure 3 Test pits 1 and 2: photographs
- Figure 4 Test pits 3 and 6: photographs

SUMMARY

Project name:	400 Roding Lane South
Location:	Woodford Green, London Borough of Redbridge
NGR:	541603 189878
Type:	Test Pit Evaluation
Date:	7-10 February 2022
Planning reference:	1463/20
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Museum of London Archaeological Archive and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	CDRL 22

In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological test pit evaluation at 400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, in the London Borough of Redbridge. A total of four test pits were excavated to investigate the potential for Roman remains and assessment of alluvial layers.

The deposit sequence was confirmed as similar to that known from previous geotechnical work. The lowermost deposits were attributed to the fine-grained Late (?) Holocene alluvium, covered by approximately 1.7-2.4m of modern made ground, the latter exhibiting evidence of asbestos and hydrocarbon contamination. No archaeological features or finds were recorded, suggesting that the archaeological horizon may have been truncated by modern development.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological test pit evaluation at 400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London Borough of Redbridge centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 541603 189878 (see Figure 1) hereafter referred to as “the site”. This evaluation was undertaken for Threadneedle Pensions Ltd (hereafter referred to as “the client”).
- 1.2. Redbridge Council has granted planning permission (application ref: 1463/20) for demolition of the present structures within the site and replace with 11 no. new mixed-use units, associated car and cycle parking, and the installation of a 3-metre steel fence. Condition 6 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI):

Condition 6:

No demolition or development below slab level shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development below slab level shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

B. Where appropriate, details of a programme for delivering related positive public benefits.

C. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

Reason: To safeguard the archaeological interest on this site to comply with Paragraph 199 of the NPPF and Policy LP33 of the Council's Local Plan.

- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was agreed with Mr Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), advisor to Redbridge Borough Council (hereafter referred to as “the curator”). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the WSI prepared by CA (2021) and approved by the curator.
- 1.4. The test pit evaluation was also in line with *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (GLAAS 2015), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The site is approximately 1.63ha in extent, situated within an industrial area in Woodford Green. The site is bounded to the north and south by further industrial and commercial units, to the east by Roding Lane South, to the south by an electrical transformer station and to the west by the River Roding (Figures 1 and 2). The principal part of the site is relatively flat at c. 11m above Ordnance Datum (aOD; see Figure 2). The southernmost part of the site, including part of the warehouse interior, is situated at a lower level.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as London Clay Formation, which formed in deep sea environments of the Palaeogene Period between 48 and 56 million years ago (BGS 2022). Clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvial deposits associated with fluvial action of the adjacent River Roding are mapped across the site. These units were penetrated during previous site environmental investigation (Ramboll Environ 2020), recording the base of this unit at depths of c. 3-4.4m below ground level (bgl), suggesting a maximum thickness of c. 5m within the site.
- 1.7. A stratigraphic unit comprising sands and gravels was recorded beneath the alluvium, at a maximum of 1m thick within the western part of the site. This unit was not characterised as belonging to a particular geological unit and may represent an element of the Kempton Park, Hackney, Woodford or Boyn Hill Gravel Members, as mapped nearby. The gravels were laid down during the Pleistocene Period and the fine alluvium likely during the subsequent Holocene (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following section includes a succinct summary of the known archaeological resource of the site and its environs (CA 2021). This data has primarily been drawn from the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment previously prepared for the site (Oxford Archaeology 2019).

Prehistoric

2.2. The site lies within the floodplain of the River Roding and likely during prehistory comprised flat marshland and meadow, subjected to seasonal inundation. The Tier 3 River Roding Archaeological Priority Area (APA) has been established to highlight the potential for prehistoric environmental, geological and waterlogged remains, including a small part within the western boundary of the site.

2.3. The earliest recorded archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site comprise an assemblage of Palaeolithic, Acheulian-industry handaxes, along with flint flakes and animal bone, encountered c. 640m north-west of the site. These finds were situated at the surface of the local gravel stratigraphic unit, on a possible preserved land surface. Furthermore, a handaxe and unretouched flint flake were recovered from Hattons Pit during quarrying in the 19th century, c. 350m to the south-east of the site.

2.4. Other prehistoric activity within the environs of the site comprises lithic scatters and small tool assemblages. Of note is the discovery of a Bronze Age pile dwelling and associated palstave during works at Laura Close, c. 800m to the south-west of the site.

Roman

2.5. The Roman road linking London (Clapton) with Great Dunmow is believed to have crossed through the south part of the site on a roughly east-north-east/west-south-west alignment before following the present north-east/south-west alignment of Roding Lane South and Roding Lane North. Little is recorded of the physical remains of this stretch of the road. At the southern end, on the eastern bank of the River Lea opposite Clapton, c. 5.8km to the south-west of the site, it is recorded as a gravel-surfaced road. The Tier 2 Roman Road (London-Great Dunmow) APA includes the eastern spur of the site and areas to the immediate north-east, east and south, beyond the site's boundaries.

-
- 2.6. Other nearby recorded Roman evidence comprises small quantities of pottery sherds, the closest recorded c. 290m to the south of the site.

Early medieval & medieval

- 2.7. The settlement of Woodford is first recorded in 1062 and developed as a dispersed collection of dwellings along the High Road (present A1119). The site itself would have been situated within the neighbouring parish of Barking, possibly held as part of the Manor of Clayhall, a free tenement of Barking Abbey. The medieval farmhouse of Hill House is recorded c. 460m north of the site and Hill House Lane, possibly having medieval origins, is overlain by the present route of Roding Lane North.
- 2.8. The site likely lay within riverside meadowland used in an agricultural capacity. A mill is recorded adjacent to the River Roding, c. 460m north of the site, which is believed to have fallen out of use in the late 11th century.

Post-medieval & modern

- 2.9. Cartographic sources dating to the 18th and 19th centuries place the site within a mosaic of agricultural fields to the east of the River Roding and slightly to the north-west of a small, rural settlement named *Swithins* or *St Swithins*. The road later to become Roding Lane South is illustrated from 1841.
- 2.10. The industrialisation of the site's environs commenced during the early 20th century, prior to the Second World War, with the construction of several factories and other facilities to the north and north-east (OS 1939). This development had spread to the site itself by the early 1950s, with a rectangular structure associated with an adjacent paint factory illustrated within the eastern part of the site (OS 1954). By the early 1960s, this structure had been removed and the large, central warehouse now present had been constructed, along with a smaller structure (also extant).
- 2.11. Environmental and ground investigations within the site conducted by Arc Environmental (2019) and Ramboll Environ (2020a & b) identified deposits of modern material varying in thickness between 0.95-2.7m across the site, comprising brick rubble, ash, clinker and sandy/gravelly clay. This levelling material is likely to have been deposited during development of the site in the mid-20th century.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Redbridge Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. The specific objectives of the evaluation were to:
- Confirm the level of natural geology within the site and support the borehole results;
 - Investigate the potential for archaeological remains associated with the Roman road and the Tier 2 APA; and
 - Investigate the upper horizon of the upper alluvial unit and sample for palaeoenvironmental analysis, particularly within the Tier 3 APA.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. Six test pits, each measuring 4m by 2m, were located across the site in areas where the geotechnical investigations suggested: a) an alluvial unit closer to the ground surface level; b) minimal contamination would be encountered; and c) no known basements were situated.
- 4.2. Test pits were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They were scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.
- 4.3. The concrete and hardstanding were removed using a 360-excavator fitted with a mechanical breaker and a toothed bucket. The modern made ground overburden and alluvium were removed using a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under geoarchaeological supervision. No gravels or London Clay deposits were exposed during the evaluation.

-
- 4.4. Archaeological deposits were investigated, photographed and recorded from the top of each section in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Three environmental bulk samples were taken but were not processed, due to possible asbestos/hydrocarbon contamination.
- 4.6. CA will make arrangements with Museum of London Archaeological Archive for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.
- 5.2. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of four test pits **TP1**, **TP2**, **TP3** and **TP6** (Figures 2-4). The positions of **TP1**, **TP2** and **TP3** were amended to avoid on-site obstructions and previous boreholes. The positions were adjusted on-site in consultation with the curator.
- 5.3. **TP4** and **TP5** were located inside the existing warehouse. Although it was originally understood that the evaluation would be conducted following the demolition across the site to slab level, all structures were standing upon arrival. The interior test pits were cancelled due to health and safety hazards surrounding quantities of guano and pest carcasses identified during a pre-start visit and remaining unresolved during the works.
- 5.4. The anticipated stratigraphic sequence was uniform in all excavated test pits. The natural substrate consisted of a firm grey to green/grey silt/clay with very rare rounded small to medium gravel. On comparison with the geotechnical report results, this natural substrate was concluded to comprise Holcene alluvium, rather than London Clays.

-
- 5.5. The upper boundary of the alluvium was recorded at 1.7-2.4m below present ground level (bpgl - 9.7-9.11m aOD). This was covered by modern made ground, consisting of various deposits of loose demolition debris including bricks, concrete fragments, clinker, ash, metal, glass and plastic objects. This was subsequently sealed by concrete slabs or tarmacadam.

Test Pit 1 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.6. **TP1** was situated in the north-west corner of the site and its maximum depth was c. 3.30m bpgl. Alluvial unit **103** was a firm, green/grey silt/clay with traces of fine to medium sand. This context was slightly oxidised. The upper boundary of the alluvium was encountered at depth of 2.4m bpgl (9.7m aOD). A 20-litre bulk sample was taken from this unit (Sample 3).
- 5.7. A sharp contact boundary separated the alluvium with overlaying made ground deposits **101** & **102** and tarmac layer **100**. The made ground consisted mainly of loose red brick and concrete mixed with metal fragments and grey clay.
- 5.8. No archaeological remains were recorded.

Test Pit 2 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.9. **TP2** was situated between the main building (to the south) and two outbuildings (to the north). Originally proposed to be situated slightly further to the east, this test pit required relocation due to several vehicles in various states of dereliction present at the original location. The test pit was terminated at depth of 1.6m bpgl upon identification of possible asbestos containing material (ACM) fragments within the lowest encountered made ground deposit **204**. Three further, distinct made ground layers **201**, **202** & **203** were identified between **204** and the concrete slab **200**.
- 5.10. The alluvium was not reached and no archaeological remains were identified.

Test Pit 3 (Figures 2 & 4)

- 5.11. **TP3** was situated close to the western boundary of the site and its maximum depth was 3.6m bpgl. The lowermost context **305** was a compact grey silt/clay with common yellow/red iron oxides mottling and iron/manganese nodules. This context represents an alluvial deposit with the upper boundary recorded at c. 3.30m bpgl (8.11m aOD). A 10-litre bulk sample was taken from this unit (Sample 2).

-
- 5.12. A diffuse contact boundary separated alluvial unit **305** from unit **304**, the latter being c. 0.6m in thickness and consisting of a firm green/grey silt/clay. Rare rounded small to medium pebbles and occasional yellow/red mottling was recorded throughout. The context was recorded at 2.7m bpgl (8.7m aOD) and represents a further alluvial deposit.
- 5.13. Alluvial unit **304** graded into unit **303** at c. 1.7m bpgl (9.7m aOD), the latter representing the uppermost alluvial deposit. This was c. 1m in thickness and consisted of a firm, dark grey silt/clay with occasional black detritus. A 20-litre bulk sample was taken from this unit (Sample 1).
- 5.14. A re-worked alluvial deposit **302**, mixed with brick fragments, was recorded at 1.5m bpgl (9.9m aOD) at a thickness of c. 0.2m. This was sealed by c. 1.45m thick made ground deposit **301**, which itself was sealed by a tarmac layer **300**.
- 5.15. No archaeological remains were identified.

Test Pit 6 (Figures 2 & 4)

- 5.16. **TP6** was situated in the easternmost part of the site. The total depth of **TP6** was 2m bpgl and was terminated within the made ground due to an ingress of liquid exhibiting a strong, hydrocarbon odour. Three made ground deposits **601**, **602** & **603** were identified, sealed by tarmac layer **600**.
- 5.17. The alluvial unit was not reached and no archaeological remains were identified.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. The deposit sequence encountered correlated with the results of geotechnical boreholes presented in the Arc Environmental report (2019). The solid geology (London Clay) and Pleistocene fluvial gravels were not recorded during the evaluation, due to their depth. As shown by the borehole logs, these gravels were recorded at:
- 3.2-3.4m bpgl within the environs of **TP1** (which terminated at 3.3m bpgl);
 - 3.4-3.95m bpgl within the environs of **TP2** (which terminated at 1.6m bpgl);
 - and
 - 4.8m bpgl within the environs of **TP3** (which terminated at 3.6m bpgl).
- 6.2. No gravel units were reached within the environs of **TP6**.

-
- 6.3. In general, the alluvial deposits were characterised by minerogenic, fine-grained texture and massive structure. No laminae indicating seasonal/cyclical flooding were recorded. The lack of the internal stratigraphy might be indicative of post-depositional bioturbation of the alluvium. Common microchannels after roots and iron oxides replacement of organic matter were recorded in **103** and **304**, indicating penetration of these units by roots and/or earthworms. The upper part of alluvium **303** contained amorphous black detritus, suggesting that a former alluvial topsoil/land surface, developed within the marshland environment along the River Roding, was truncated by modern development. The recorded bioturbated alluvium could represent a possible former soil profile that developed atop lower alluvial units. The absence of permanent waterlogging, likely caused by post-medieval/modern land drainage, has led to humification and mineralisation of the organic matter and oxidation, as noted within the alluvial units.
- 6.4. The change of climatic conditions at the end of Pleistocene and beginning of the Holocene brought stabilisation of the land surface and an end to channel gravel aggregation (Bates and Stafford 2013: 10-20). The accretion of low-energy deposited silts and clays within the former floodplain of the River Roding is a result of complex processes during the Holocene Period, relating to changing environmental conditions, rising sea level and artificial water and land management (Bates and Stafford 2013; Sidell *et al.* 2000: 104-105; Stafford *et al.* 2012).
- 6.5. Three bulk samples (50-litres) were taken from alluvial units in **TP1** and **TP3** to further investigate the origins and composition of the alluvium, as per the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Upon consideration of the identified on-site contamination and the potential for asbestos fibres and hydrocarbon pollutants to be present within the samples, these were not able to be safely processed and were disposed of through a licenced waste handler.
- 6.6. A geoarchaeological examination of a Holocene sequence at Roding Bridge, c. 5 miles south from the site, encountered a deposit of minerogenic sandy silts and clayey silts directly covering glacial gravels and was estimated to be earlier than 1,700 cal. BC. Overlaying peat layers were dated between 1,690-1,310 cal. BC, with pollen records suggestive of an alder carr environment. The uppermost alluvium was characterised by variable quantities of organic material and mollusc analysis implied a brackish environment type. These upper alluvial deposits typically underlay the 19th century made ground and postdate c. 1,300 cal BC (Stafford *et al.* 2012: 67-69).

6.7. The above sequence from Roding Bridge was recorded closer to the River Thames and at lower OD heights, thus collation with the Roding Lane results should be treated with caution. Furthermore, investigation of an upper section of alluvium around Westminster area show that Roman and post-Roman alluvium is mainly minerogenic rather than dominated by organic peats. Deposition of these fine-grained deposits was widespread under varying freshwater and brackish conditions, causing change from alder carr environments to wetter reed swamps, corresponding with data from the Roding Bridge site (Sidell *et al.* 2000: 115). It may be suggested that the recorded minerogenic alluvium at 400 Roding Lane South is similar to the minerogenic uppermost alluvium recorded at Roding Bridge and in the Westminster area, attributing it a Bronze Age or later date.

6.8. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded during the evaluation that could firmly place the alluvial sequence within its regional context. Furthermore, no remains suggestive of the Roman road or adjacent activity were identified. The potential hazards associated with modern ground contamination has prevented further investigation that could contribute to an environmental reconstruction. It is also likely the modern development across the site has truncated or wholly removed any archaeological remains post-dating the upper alluvium.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Agata Kowalska, assisted by Matthew Kelly. This report was written by Agata Kowalska. The report illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The project archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The project was managed for CA by Tony Brown.

8. REFERENCES

Arc Environmental. 2019. *Ground Investigation Report: 400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London.*

Bates, M. and Stafford, E. (2013) *Thames Holocene. A geoarchaeological approach to the investigation of the river floodplain for High Speed 1, 1994-2003.* Oxford – Wessex Archaeology.

British Geological Survey (BGS). 2022. *Geology of Britain Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 11 February 2022.

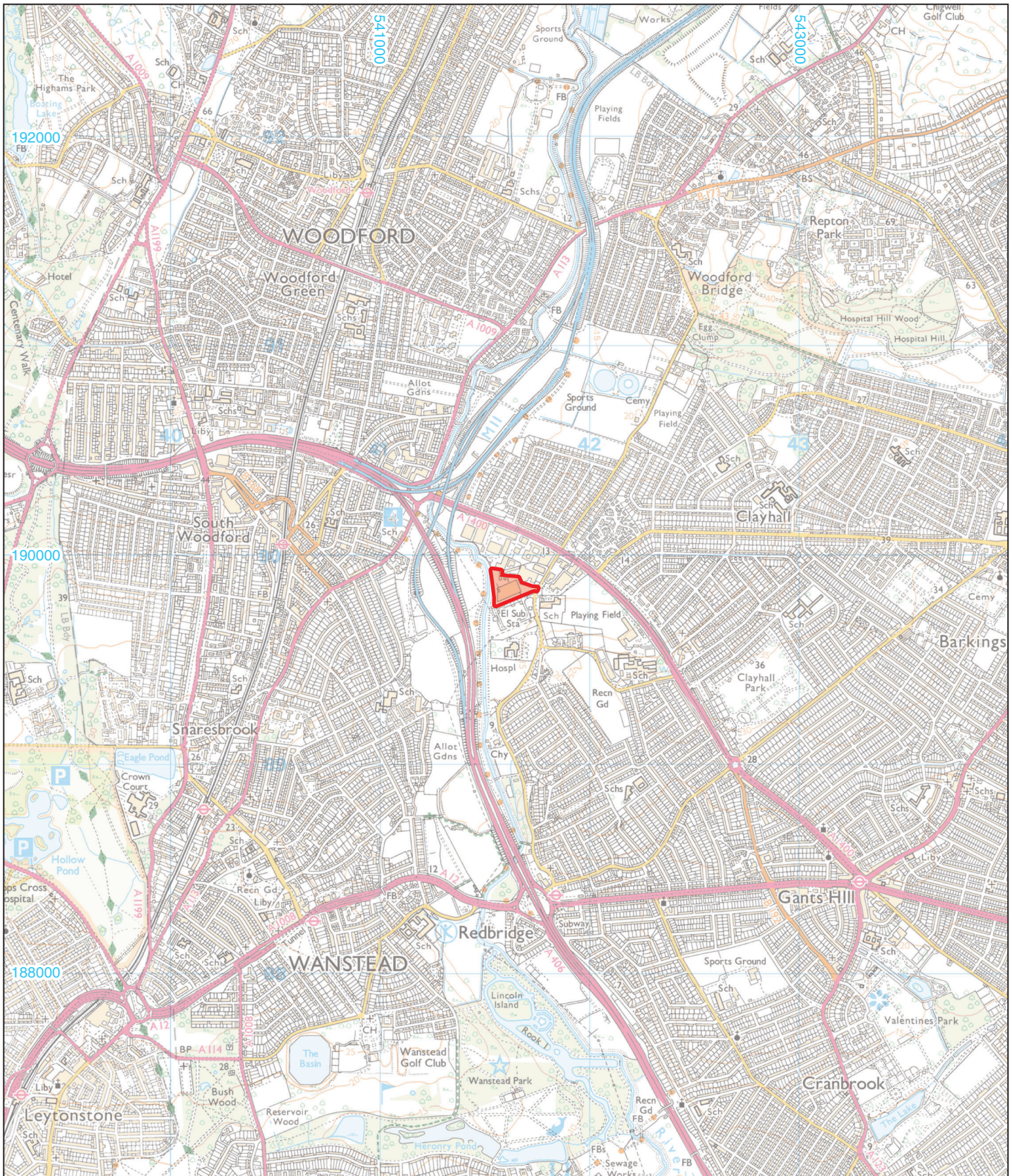
-
- Cotswold Archaeology (CA). 2021. *400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London Borough of Redbridge. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation.*
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG). 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework.*
- Museum of London. 2002. *A research framework for London archaeology.*
- Oxford Archaeology. 2019. *400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London Borough of Redbridge: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.*
- Ramboll Environ. 2020a. *400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, IG8 8EY: Phase I Environmental Assessment.*
- Ramboll Environ. 2020b. *400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, IG8 8EY: Phase II Environmental Assessment.*
- Sidell, J., Wilkinson, K., Scaife, R. and Cameron, N. 2000 *The Holocene Evolution of the London Thames. Archaeological Excavations (1991-1998) for the London Underground Limited Jubilee Line Extension Project.* MoLAS Monograph **5**.
- Stafford, E., Goodburn, D. and Bates, M. 2012 *Landscape and Prehistory of the East London. Investigation along the A13 DBFO Road scheme, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Barking and Dagenham, 2000-2003.* Oxford Archaeology Monograph No. **17**.

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Test pit No.	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Made Ground	Tarmac	>4	>2	0.10
1	101	Layer	Made Ground	Light to mid reddish brown sandy silt. Loose. Demolition debris.	>4	>2	1.10
1	102	Layer	Made Ground	U-shaped ditch, east/west orientated	>4	>2	1.20
1	103	Layer	Alluvium	mid grey sandy clay	>4	>2	>0.90
2	200	Layer	Made Ground	Concrete.	>4	>2	0.10
2	201	Layer	Made Ground	Mixed demolition debris. Red bricks fragments predominate. Compact.	>4	>2	0.27
2	202	Layer	Made Ground	Made ground. Dark grey to orange brown sandy silt with demolition debris. Compact.	>4	>2	0.28
2	203	Layer	Made Ground	Made ground. Mid grey clay mixed with demolition debris. Firm.	>4	>2	0.55
2	204	Layer	Made Ground	Modern dump of demolition debris. Dark grey to black. Firm.	>4	>2	>0.35
3	300	Layer	Made Ground	Tarmac	>4	>2	0.05
3	301	Layer	Made Ground	Mixed, black to reddish brown sand mixed with demolition debris. Common tarmac, concrete, bricks, wood and lime layer. Compact.	>4	>2	1.45
3	302	Layer	Alluvium	Yellow grey silt/ clay with rare sand. Compact.	>4	>2	0.20
3	303	Layer	Alluvium	Dark grey silt/clay with traces of sand. Humic patches. Firm.	>4	>2	1.00
3	304	Layer	Alluvium	Greenish grey silt/clay. Granular structure. Very rare rounded pebbles. Firm.	>4	>2	0.60
3	305	Layer	Alluvium	Mid grey silty clay with very rare rounded pebbles. Common reddish mottling. Firm. Not bottomed.	>4	>2	>0.30
6	600	Layer	Made Ground	Tarmac	>4	>2	0.15
6	601	Layer	Made Ground	Made ground. Mid reddish brown sandy silt. Demolition debris. Compact.	>4	>2	0.45
6	602	Layer	Made Ground	Made ground. Mid grey brown silty clay with demolition debris. Firm.	>4	>2	0.40
6	603	Layer	Made Ground	Made ground. Demolition debris. Loose.	>4	>2	1.00

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London Borough of Redbridge	
Short description	<p>In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological test pit evaluation at 400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, in the London Borough of Redbridge. A total of four test pits were excavated to investigate the potential for Roman remains and assessment of alluvial layers.</p> <p>The deposit sequence was confirmed as similar to that known from previous the geotechnical work. The lowermost deposits were attributed to the fine-grained Late (?) Holocene alluvium, covered by approximately 1.7-2.4m of modern made ground. No archaeological features or finds were recorded, suggesting that the archaeological horizon may have been truncated by modern development.</p>	
Project dates	7-10 February 2022	
Project type	Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation	
Previous work	<p>Arc Environmental. 2019. <i>Ground Investigation Report: 400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London.</i></p> <p>Oxford Archaeology. 2019. <i>400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London Borough of Redbridge: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.</i></p> <p>Ramboll Environ. 2020. <i>400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, IG8 8EY: Phase I Environmental Assessment.</i></p> <p>Ramboll Environ. 2020b. <i>400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, IG8 8EY: Phase II Environmental Assessment.</i></p>	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London Borough of Redbridge	
Study area (m ² /ha)	1.63ha	
Site co-ordinates	541603 189878	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Tony Brown	
Project Supervisor	Agata Kowalska	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Museum of London Archaeological Archive	None
Paper	Museum of London Archaeological Archive	Trench sheets
Digital	Museum of London Archaeological Archive	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology. 2022. <i>400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London: Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation.</i> CA typescript report AN0378_1		



 Site boundary



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green,
 London

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY AO	PROJECT NO. AN0378	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 17/02/2022	1
APPROVED BY TB	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	

© Crown copyright and database rights 2022
Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Test pit
- Constraint
- ⊕ Borehole location (Ramboll 2020)
- ⊕ Cable borehole location
- ⊕ Windowless sample location
- Route of Roman road
- AOD height



© Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green, London

FIGURE TITLE
 Test pit location plan showing AOD heights

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AO	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0378	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 17/02/2022	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1000	



Test pit 1, looking south-west (2m scale)



Test pit 2, looking north-west (2m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green,
 London

FIGURE TITLE

Test pits 1 and 2: photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. AN0378
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 17/02/2022
 APPROVED BY TB SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

3



Test pit 3, looking north (2m scale)



Test pit 6, looking north-east (2m scale)



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

400 Roding Lane South, Woodford Green,
 London

FIGURE TITLE

Test pits 3 and 6: photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. AN0378
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 17/02/2022
 APPROVED BY TB SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

4

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

