

**8-10 PAUL STREET, SHOREDITCH,  
LONDON, EC2A 4JH**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF AND EVALUATION**

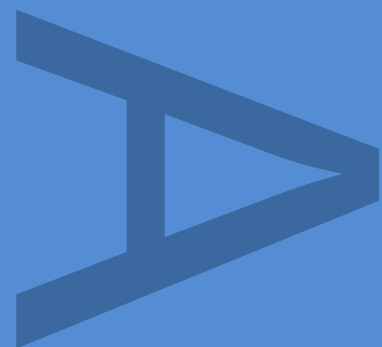
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LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY**

**PLANNING REFERENCE: 2013/1345**

**PCA REPORT NO: 11881**

**SITE CODE: PLS14**

**OCTOBER 2014**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

8-10 PAUL STREET, SHOREDITCH, LONDON,  
EC2A 4JH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND  
EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**8-10 PAUL STREET, SHOREDITCH, LONDON, EC2A 4JH**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND EVALUATION**

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**Site Code:** PLS 14

**Central NGR:** TQ 3305 8195

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Hackney

**Planning Reference:** 2013/1345

**Commissioning Client:** Queensway Group

**Written/Researched by:** Ian Cipin

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief and an archaeological evaluation were carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 8-10 Paul Street, Shoreditch, London EC2A 4JH in the London Borough of Hackney (Figure 1). PCA were appointed by Queensway Group in response to an archaeological condition attached to the planning consent. Works were undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Mills Whipp Projects.
- 1.2 Three geotechnical Test Pits were observed and one trial trench was undertaken to inform of the presence or absence of any archaeological features or deposits on the site.
- 1.3 The works recorded a sequence of naturally deposited brickearth overlain by 18th and 19th century made ground, late 19th century walls and a late 19th century cobbled surface. There was no trace of the buildings depicted on Horwoods 1799 map. The cobbled surface revealed may belong to the courtyard depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1875.
- 1.4 There was no evidence for the marshland within the study site although this may relate to undulating ground levels rather than its removal.
- 1.5 The entire site was sealed by 20th century hardcore and a modern concrete slab.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Queensway Hotels to conduct an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations and an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of 8-10 Paul Street, Shoreditch, London EC2A 4JH in the London Borough of Hackney (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The watching brief was carried out between 8th and 16th September 2014 while the archaeological evaluation was carried out between 23rd and 25th September 2014. PCA's work was monitored by Gillian King of English Heritage, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney. On behalf of PCA, the field investigations were supervised by Ian Cipin and project managed by Chris Mayo. The client's archaeological consultant was Mike Hutchinson of Mills Whipp Projects.
- 2.3 The site is located within the Shoreditch Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the Borough Local Development Framework. The site comprises a rectangular plot of land, centred at NGR TQ 3305 8195, measuring approximately 34m east-west by 17m north-south, equating to an area of 578m<sup>2</sup>. It is bordered to the north and east by office buildings, to the south by a school and to the west by Paul Street. It is currently occupied by a two storey 1960's building which is undergoing demolition.
- 2.4 The client has been granted planning permission for the construction of an eight storey hotel under application number 2013/1345. Planning condition number 8 required a programme of archaeological work. Consultation between the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney and Mills Whipp Projects led to the design of an evaluation for the site using a trench with dimensions of 15m x 2m. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Mills Whipp Projects (2014) and approved by English Heritage in advance of the commencement of the evaluation. In addition some geotechnical test pits which were excavated in advance of the archaeological evaluation were also monitored by PCA, and the results from these are incorporated into this report.
- 2.5 The evaluation trench was positioned in order to investigate the potential survival of brick footings belonging to previous post-medieval developments at the site, in addition to evaluating the sites underlying archaeological potential.
- 2.6 The project was assigned the unique site code of PLS 14.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH AIMS**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004” (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

##### **Policy 4b.15 Archaeology**

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

#### **3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Hackney**

3.3.1 The relevant local policy is provided by the London Borough of Hackney’s Core Strategy, which was adopted in 2010. It contains the following policy statement with regards to the Historic Environment:

##### **Core Strategy Policy 25: Historic Environment**

All development should make a positive contribution to the character of Hackney’s historic and built environment. This includes identifying, conserving and enhancing the historic significance of the borough’s designated heritage assets, their setting and where appropriate the wider historic environment.

#### **3.4 Research Aims**

3.4.1 Works were conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Mills Whipp Projects (2014). That document set out research questions to be addressed, as follows:

- What has been the effect upon the site of past construction activity?
- What has been the effect upon the site of WWII bomb damage-are the remains of brick

footings representing small buildings shown on Horwood 1799 and the Ordnance Survey map of 1875?

- What has been the nature of post-medieval activity on the site?
- Do the marshland deposits relating to Moorfields survive at the site as expected? What archaeological evidence do they contain, if any?
- Do the marshland deposits offer any potential for Palaeoenvironmental information beyond what is already known from previous work, especially that at 12-20 Paul Street?
- Can the site be shown to have been unoccupied during the Saxon and medieval periods?
- Do earlier archaeological remains survive beneath the marshland?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on this hinterland area?



## **4 TOPOLOGY AND GEOLOGY**

- 4.1 The underlying drift geology at the site is Hackney Gravel (British Geological Survey 256). Archaeological excavations in the immediate area have shown that the gravel was overlain by brickearth in some areas but that both deposits have been heavily exploited by quarrying. During the archaeological evaluation of 12-20 Paul Street (immediately to the north of the current study site) the Hackney Gravel was recorded but no brickearth cap was observed. The gravel was recorded as yellow brown silty gravely sand with a surface elevation of 11.40. OD to 11.60m OD (Hawkins 2012, Brookes 2014).
- 4.2 Although no longer visible, the River Walbrook ran through the area. In the 12th century it was described as 'a great marsh or sheet of water washing the walls of the city on the north side'. The area was drained during the 16th century. The alluvial deposits of the marsh were recorded during the evaluation of 12-20 Paul Street as 'homogeneous and sterile gravely clay and silty clay with infrequent organic lenses' (Hawkins 2012, p12). In some areas it was up to 2.5m thick. In most areas it had been truncated by modern development.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

5.1.1 Little of significance for the prehistoric periods has been found in the immediate vicinity of the subject site. The line of Old Street is thought to have its origins as a trackway in the prehistoric period and has continued in use ever since (GLHER 080109)

### **5.2 Roman**

5.2.1 The Roman city of *Londinium* was established c AD 50 as a trading post and the city wall lay about 700m south of the site. The city survived until the 5th century. There are several Roman finds in the area but none suggest there was any significant activity occurring in the vicinity of the subject site during this period.

### **5.3 Saxon**

5.3.1 The walled city was largely abandoned by the Saxons until the 9th century in favour of a new and prosperous trading settlement, *Lundenwic*, fronting the Strand and Covent Garden.

5.3.2 There is no evidence for Saxon activity in the area of the subject site and no artefacts have come to light in its immediate vicinity other than a supposed Saxon spur from Moorfields.

### **5.4 Medieval**

5.4.1 In c. 1180, the chronicler Fitzstephen wrote a description of London which included a description of Londoners skating in wintertime on 'that great marsh which washes the walls of the City on the north side'. In the medieval period there is evidence for settlement in the vicinity of the site for the first time and a corresponding increase in artefacts.

5.4.2 Finally, in 1527, Mayor Thomas Seymour improved the sluices and ditches and drained the marsh, making 'made ain and hard ground, which before being overgrown with flags, sedges, and rushes, served no use'. The area proved a useful rubbish tip for Londoners despite prohibitions by the Mayor. In 1544, Wyngaerde showed the site as an open field.

5.4.3 Archaeological investigations corroborate the picture presented by the historical sources. The whole Moorfields area was waterlogged while other areas were extensively quarried for brickearth and gravel.

### **5.5 Early Post-Medieval**

5.5.1 As land reclamation proceeded, large amounts of soil and debris were imported to raise the ground level. At Bonhill Street levelling was reportedly 10m deep but such depth undoubtedly would encompass a backfilled quarry. Dumping to raise the ground level has also been recorded at City Road (GLHER MLO71306), Worship Street (GLHER MLO4385) and Appold Street (GLHER MLO71306). The dumped soils have been recorded as between 1m to 5.5m thick.

5.5.2 The Copperplate map graphically illustrates the environs of the subject site. On Moorfields, archers are shown practicing their skills while animals graze in the open fields. West of the subject site, the

main road follows the line of modern Moorgate before heading east along the line of Hog Lane (present day Worship Street) towards Bishopsgate.

## **5.6 Great Plague 1665 and Great Fire 1666**

5.6.1 In 1665 the Great Plague broke out in London claiming more than 100,000 victims. By this time the area of Moorfields was particularly unhealthy as dung, rotten vegetables and discarded offal from the City streets were dumped there.

5.6.2 An emergency graveyard had been opened in 1569 at Bethlehem Hospital to provide space for the congested City churchyards. Additional graveyards were opened at Moorfields in Finsbury Fields and next to Bunhill Fields. The chaotic conditions in London led to haphazard burials in pits and ditches. Remarkably few of these Moorfields plague burials have been discovered notwithstanding the large number of investigations which have taken place in recent years.

5.6.3 As London life approached normality, the Great Fire broke out in September 1666. Following the Great Fire, debris was spread over open ground around the City, including Moorfields, and has been found at 2-14 Bunhill Row.

## **5.7 Later Post-Medieval and Modern**

5.7.1 Horwood in 1799 depicted the site as open ground but with a few small buildings in the central area, Paul Street having now been laid out. The tenements fronting on to Paul Street are not, however, shown to occupy the site. By 1875 the site is shown to be occupied by buildings on the western Paul Street side and along the southern and eastern side of the site. A similar picture was presented in 1896 and 1913. The site suffered some bomb damage in the Second World War. The site is now occupied by a two storey 1960s building. It has offices and a car park on the ground floor but does not have a basement.

## **5.8 Previous Archaeological Work in the Vicinity**

5.8.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by PCA on the site immediately to the north of the current study site at 12-20 Paul Street (Site code: CLF12). It consisted of three evaluation trenches which lay 20m, 35m and 52m north-east of the subject site respectively.

5.8.2 They recorded a deposit sequence consisting of natural gravel, sealed by marsh alluvium, capped by post medieval made ground which in turn was cut by a modern basement.

5.8.3 The sequence for this evaluation is described as follows:

- Hackney Gravel - its surface was recorded at between 11.40m OD and 11.60m OD. It is described as yellow brown slightly silty gravelly sand. It was sealed by the marsh alluvium.
- Marsh alluvium - it was recorded at a maximum height of 13.54m OD and at its thickest, in some areas, was over 2m deep. It is described as a homogenous and sterile gravelly clay and silty clay with infrequent organic lenses. In many areas its upper section had been truncated in the post medieval period. It was sealed by made ground.
- Made ground - late post medieval in date and at its highest point lay at 15.75m OD. It had an

overall thickness of 2.20m to 2.50m. It is described as 'stratified sequence of varying deposits which contained frequent brick and tile fragments' possibly representing dumped reclamation material (Hawkins 2012).

- Modern basement - cutting the made ground on the northern side of the site was a 19th century brick basement. It was aligned north-south on the Clifton Street side of the site. Its floor lay at 14.25m OD
- Sealing the sequence was a modern concrete surface which lay at about 16.50m OD

5.8.4 A subsequent watching brief on the same site carried out in June 2014 (Brookes 2014) revealed a similar sequence although OD levels recorded suggest the land is somewhat uneven across the study area.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The works for the study site comprised of the monitoring of geotechnical test pits together with a single evaluation trench.
- 6.2 The geotechnical test pits were excavated in order to determine the depth of the wall foundations of the existing building walls. Excavations were carried out by a 360° HYMAC type mechanical excavator. An archaeologist was in attendance during these works in order to record the depositional sequence. Owing to the depth of these excavations it was not possible to enter the test pits and all recording was carried out from ground level. In total, three test pits were observed and recorded (Figure 2).
- Test Pit 1 measured 4.70m N-S by 2.50m E-W and was excavated to a depth of 3.20m BGL
  - Test Pit 2 measured 3.30m N-S by 3.20m E-W and was excavated to a depth of 3.80m BGL
  - Test Pit 3 measured 2.50m N-S by 3.10m E-W and was excavated to a depth of 3.50m BGL
- 6.3 Works were conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Mills Whipp Projects (2014).
- 6.4 The archaeological evaluation comprised of the excavation of a single trench running from north-east to south-west across the site (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.20m by the use of a 360° HYMAC type mechanical excavator. All relevant surfaces and faces of the trench were then cleaned using appropriate hand tools as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation. It was initially anticipated for the trench to be 15m long and 2.00m wide (30m<sup>2</sup>). However, owing to the logistical constraints of excavating the trench prior to the demolition of the building the actual dimensions of the trench were 12.00m by 3.00m (36m<sup>2</sup>).
- 6.5 The trench was recorded using standard pro forma context sheets with plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.6 Upon completion of the recording of the initial phase of the trench, a sondage was excavated in the north-eastern corner of the trench with the aim of determining the presence or absence of the marshland and, if possible, to identify the natural horizon. The sondage was 2.00m long (NE-SW) and 1.50m wide with a depth of approximately 5.00m. Owing to the depth of this intervention it was quickly recorded and immediately backfilled.
- 6.7 A temporary benchmark with the value of 17.28m OD was traversed on to the site from the northern end of Paul Street where a secure level was obtained by use of GPS.
- 6.8 Upon completion of these works the completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under unique site code PLS14.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Phase 1: Naturally Accumulated Deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during these works was a layer of naturally accumulated brickearth [19]. This comprised of soft, mid yellow brown sandy clay with no visible inclusions. This deposit was noted only in the base of the sondage excavated in evaluation Trench 1, where it was seen to be at least 0.20m thick to the LOE. A height of 12.48m OD was calculated at the top of the deposit.

*Plate 1: Sondage in Trench 1-View West*



### 7.2 Phase 2: 18th Century

7.2.1 Layer [19] was sealed by layers of 18th century made ground [3], [13] and [18], that are presumed to have been brought on to site as part of the process of raising and consolidating the ground level. It was observed in Test Pit 1, Test Pit 3 and Trench 1 respectively, and it comprised of loose, lightly indurated dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of red ceramic building material (CBM) and light brown mortar.

7.2.2 In Test Pit 1 layer [3] had a thickness of 0.10m to the LOE from a height of 14.18m OD. It was also noted to be below the foundation of 19th century wall [1].

7.2.3 In Test Pit 3 layer [13] had a thickness of 0.10m to the LOE. It was recorded at a height of 13.58m OD.

7.2.4 Layer [18] was observed during the excavation of the sondage in Trench 1 of the evaluation. It had a thickness of 1.50m and was seen at a height of 14.08m OD.

### 7.3 Phase 3: 19th Century

- 7.3.1 In Test Pit 1, layer [3] was sealed by a layer of 19th century made ground [2]. This comprised loose, mid brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of CBM and mortar seemingly of mixed 18th and 19th century material. It was 0.60m thick and was seen at a height of 14.28m OD.
- 7.3.2 Sealing layer [2] was a further layer of made ground [6] comprising of loose and friable mid greyish brown sandy silt but this time containing only 19th century CBM and mortar. It was 1.40m thick and was seen at a height of between 15.63m and 15.78m OD.
- 7.3.3 During the excavation of Test Pit 1, two walls of the existing building were exposed that are considered to be 19th century in date. Wall [1] represents the southern wall of 8-10 Paul Street and is constructed from a mix of red and yellow stock bricks built on to a rough concrete base. It was also noted that render still remained below ground level suggesting that at some point there may have been a basement to the previous building. Wall [1] was seen running 2.50m (E-W) with the foundation depth being 3.00m below ground level at approximately 14.28m OD.
- 7.3.4 Wall [4] was visible in the west facing section of Test Pit 1 and can be considered a continuation of wall [1]. It ran for 0.69m (N-S) but only extended to a depth of 0.80m below the ground level of 17.28m OD.
- 7.3.5 In Test Pit 2, the earliest deposit observed was layer of 19th century made ground [10]. It comprised of loose, mid brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of CBM and mortar. It had a thickness of 0.70m to the LOE and was seen at a height of 14.48m OD.
- 7.3.6 Wall [9] within Test Pit 2 represents the west facing wall of 8-10 Paul Street and is of the same construction of walls [1] and [4], constructed from red and yellow stock bricks with a light grey cement mortar. It ran 3.20m (N-S) with the base of the foundation recorded at a height of 14.46m OD.
- 7.3.7 Up against wall [9] was a layer of 19th century made ground comprising of loose and friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of CBM, mortar and coal fragments. It was seen at a height of 15.90m OD.
- 7.3.8 In Test Pit 3, layer [13] was sealed by a layer of 19th century made ground [12] comprising of loose, mid brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of CBM and mortar. It was 2.24m thick and seen at a height of 15.81m OD.
- 7.3.9 Observed at the north-east end of Trench 1 was a pillar [17] built of 3033 and 3035 type bricks with dimensions of 100mm x 70mm x 210mm, bonded with Portland cement. It had dimensions of 0.90m (N-S) x 0.60m (E-W) and was seen at heights of between 15.98m and 16.20m OD. It was not possible to observe the full height of this structure.
- 7.3.10 Sealing and surrounding brick pillar [17] was a layer of made ground [16] comprising of loose, dark greyish brown sand, clay and silt with frequent inclusions of CBM and mortar, and moderate inclusions of wood and metal. Pottery collected from this layer has been spot dated to the late 19th century (C Jarrett, pers. comm.). The layer extended over the entire trench and was seen at

heights between 15.99m and 16.03m OD.

Plate 2: Trench 1-View North East of made ground horizon [16]



7.3.11 Sealing layer [17] was a cobbled surface [15]. This cobbled surface comprised of a mixture of worked and unworked granite cobbles and sets of varying sizes and were laid with an irregular coursing. The surface had dimensions of 7m (N-S) x 3m (E-W) and was seen at heights of between 16.78m and 16.88m OD. The spaces between the cobbles were infilled with friable, dark brownish grey silty sandy clay. Pottery collected from this material has been dated to the late 19th century (C Jarrett, pers. comm.).

7.3.12 As this cobbled surface is so close to the surface within the trench, it should be considered likely that this may be remnants of the courtyard shown in the Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (Mills Whipp, 2014)



Plate 3: View North East of Cobbled Surface [15]



#### **7.4 Phase 4: 20th Century**

- 7.4.1 All 19th century deposits in all Test Pits and Trench 1 was the same layer of 20th century made ground. In Test Pit 1 this layer [5] comprised of loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of CBM and mortar (demolition rubble). It was 1.20m thick and was seen at a height of 16.80m. In Test Pit 2 the same layer, context [7], was 1.40m thick and was seen at a height of 16.81m OD. In Test Pit 3 the same layer, context [11], was 0.83m thick and was seen at a height of 17.08m.
- 7.4.2 The entire site was sealed by a layer of modern hardcore capped with the current modern concrete slab.

## **8 RESEARCH AIMS AND DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Research Aims**

8.1.1 The watching brief and evaluation sought to address the following questions as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

8.1.2 What was the effect upon the site of past construction activity?

It is clear from all intrusions made during these works that past construction activity had had a considerable impact on this site. In particular, it would seem that construction activity in the 19th century (likely even late 19th century) has removed any traces of the buildings shown on the Horwood map of 1799. The thickness and extent of the 19th century made ground points towards there having been substantial raising of the ground level during this period.

8.1.3 What has been the effect upon the site of WWII bomb damage-are the remains of brick footings representing small buildings shown on Horwood 1799 and the Ordnance Survey map of 1875?

There is no obvious bomb damage to the site and the quantity and depth of 19th century made ground suggests that the earlier buildings are likely to have been removed well before WWII.

8.1.4 What has been the nature of post-medieval activity on the site?

Whatever post-medieval activity took place on the site was substantial and intrusive to the landscape. Despite there being some brickearth type material remaining it was not possible to excavate a large enough window at that level in order to determine the presence or absence of quarrying activity. What can be said is that post-medieval activity impacted on the ground to a depth of 5.00m below current ground level.

8.1.5 Do the marshland deposits relating to Moorfields survive at the site as expected? What archaeological evidence do they contain, if any?

No evidence for the marshland surviving was observed during these works.

8.1.6 Can the site be shown to have been unoccupied during the Saxon and medieval periods?

There were no features seen or material (residual or otherwise) to suggest that there was any occupation of the site during these periods.

8.1.7 Do earlier archaeological remains survive beneath the marshland?

As neither marshland nor natural gravels were observed during these works this is inconclusive. Based upon the results from the site immediately to the north, however, earlier survival is considered unlikely.

8.1.8 Is there any evidence for Roman activity on this hinterland area?

There were no features seen or material (residual or otherwise) to suggest that there was any occupation of the site during the Roman period.

**8.2 Discussion and Conclusions**

8.2.1 The works revealed a sequence of naturally deposited brickearth overlain by layers of 18th and 19th century made ground.

8.2.2 All brickwork and the cobbled surface can be attributed to the 19th century.

8.2.3 There was no marshland observed during these works giving rise to possibility that this site is located off of the marsh, on dryer ground the surface of which was formed of brickearth rather than alluvium.

8.2.4 None of the buildings depicted on Horwoods 1799 map were found. It is likely that they have been destroyed by later 19th century development.

8.2.5 It is quite likely that the current 1960s building has utilised the walls of an earlier 19th century building in its construction.

8.2.6 Once this project is deemed complete and this report approved, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code PLS14.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Queensway Group for commissioning these works. We also thank Mike Hutchinson of Mills Whipp Projects who was the archaeological consultant. Thanks also go to Mike Jameson of McLaren Construction for his assistance and to Gillian King of English Heritage for monitoring the works. A special thank you goes to Chris Bolan of CC Geotechnical for all the help and assistance he gave while the works were underway.
- 9.2 The author thanks Chris Mayo and Helen Hawkins their project management, Chris Copper for logistical assistance, Jennifer Simonson for preparing the drawings and last but not least to Paul McGarrity for his work on site.

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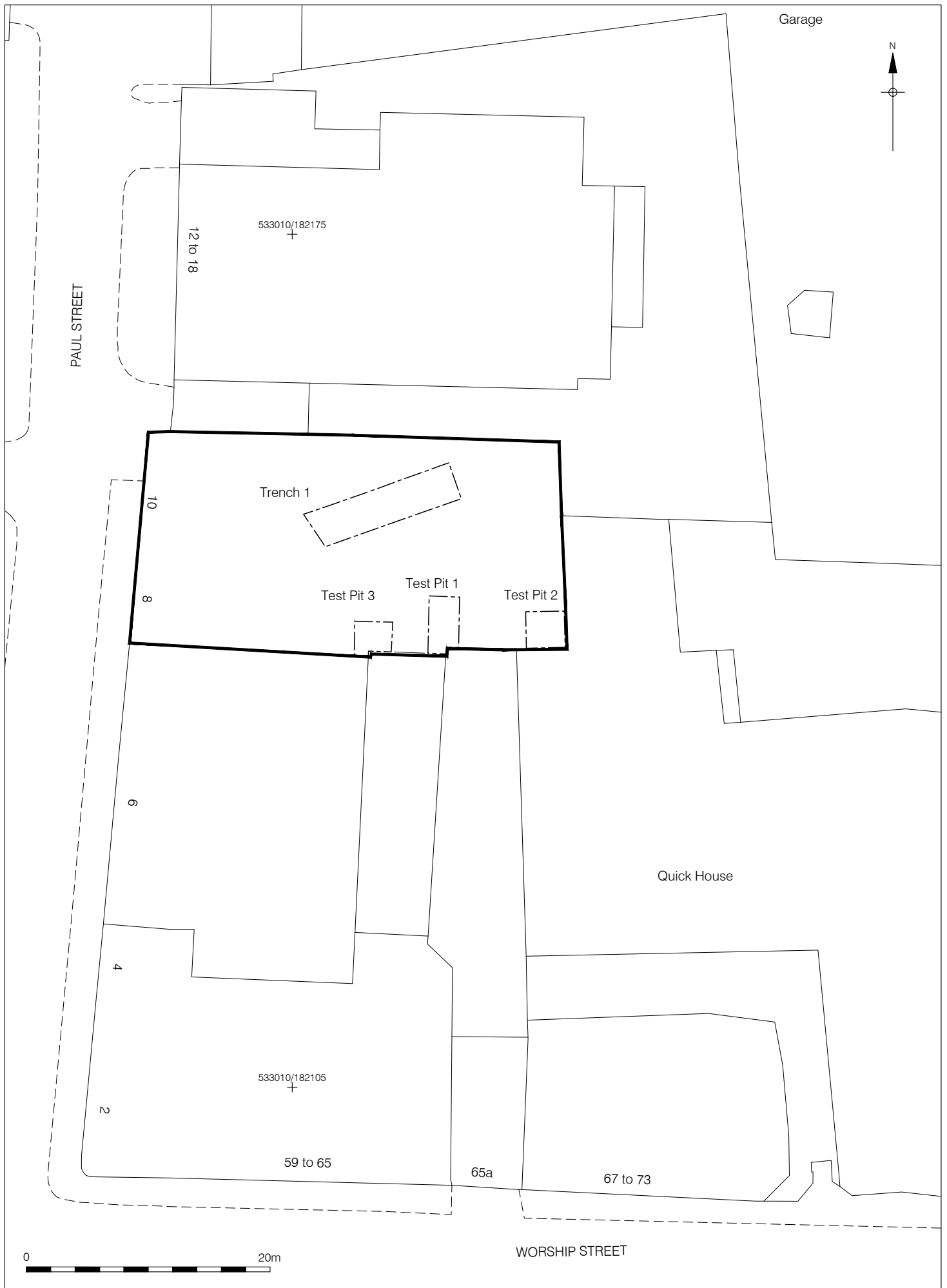
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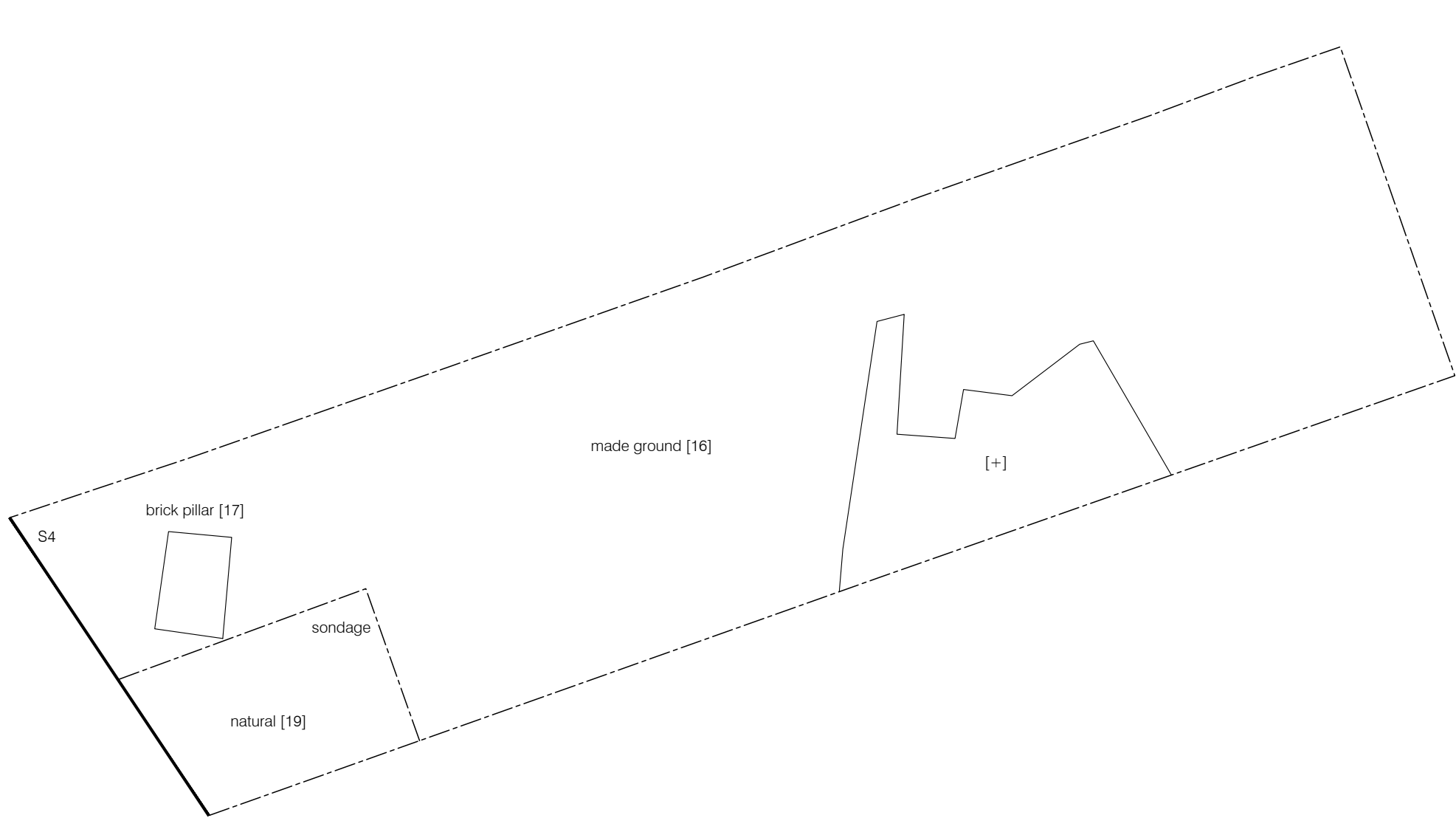
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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

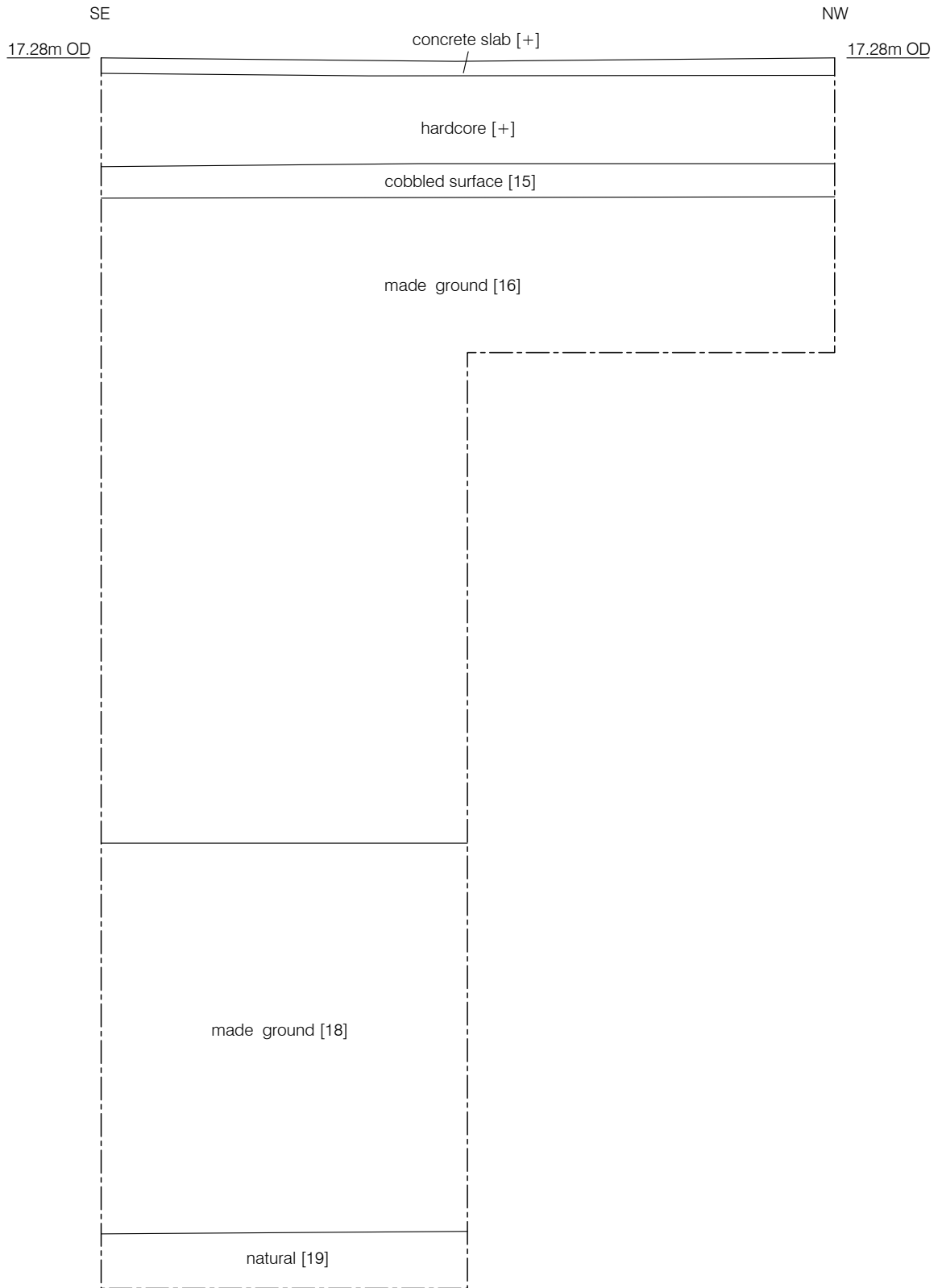




0 2m

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Figure 3  
Trench 1 Plan  
1:50 at A4



Section 4  
Trench 1  
Northeast Facing



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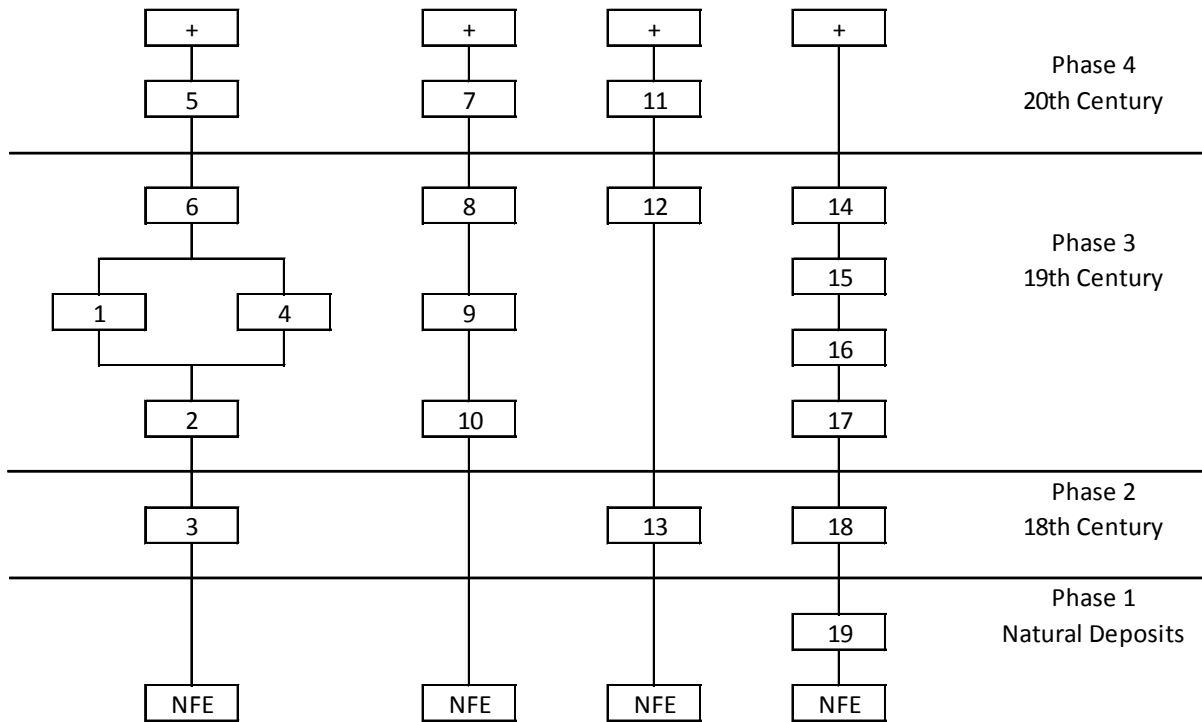
Figure 4  
Section 4  
1:25 at A4



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Type	Trench/ Test Pit No	Plan No	Section Nos	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Description
1	Masonry	Test Pit 1		S.1	17.28		19th C. Wall & Foundation
2	Layer	Test Pit 1		S.1	14.28		18th/19th C. Made Ground
3	Layer	Test Pit 1		S.1	14.18		18th C. Made Ground
4	Masonry	Test Pit 1		S.2	15.68		19th C. Wall & Foundation
5	Layer	Test Pit 1		S.2	16.80	17.54	20th C. Made Ground
6	Layer	Test Pit 1		S.2	15.78	15.63	19th C. Made Ground
7	Layer	Test Pit 2		S.3	16.81		20th C. Made Ground
8	Layer	Test Pit 2		S.3	15.90		19th C. Made Ground
9	Masonry	Test Pit 2			17.28		19th C Wall & Foundation
10	Layer	Test Pit 2		S.3	14.48		19th C. Made Ground
11	Layer	Test Pit 3		S.5	17.08		20th C. Made Ground
12	Layer	Test Pit 3		S.5	15.81		19th C. Made Ground
13	Layer	Test Pit 3		S.5	13.58		18th C. Made Ground
14	Layer	Trench 1	15		16.88	16.78	Infill to Cobbled Surface
15	Masonry	Trench 1	15	S.4	16.88	16.78	Late 19th/Early 20th C. Cobbled Surface
16	Layer	Trench 1	Post Ex	S.4	16.73	16.71	19th C. Made Ground
17	Masonry	Trench 1	Post Ex		13.20	15.98	19th C Brick Pillar
18	Layer	Trench 1		S.4	14.08		18th C. Made Ground
19	Layer	Trench 1	Post Ex	S.4	12.48		Natural Sandy Clay Deposit

## APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-192044**

### Project details

Project name	8-10 Paul Street, Shoreditch, London, EC2A 4JH
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief and an archaeological evaluation were carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 8-10 Paul Street, Shoreditch, London EC2A 4JH in the London Borough of Hackney. PCA were appointed by Queensway Group in response to an archaeological condition attached to the planning consent. Works were undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Mills Whipp Projects. Three geotechnical Test Pits were observed and one trial trench was undertaken to inform of the presence or absence of any archaeological features or deposits on the site. The works recorded a sequence of naturally deposited brickearth overlain by 18th and 19th century made ground, late 19th century walls and a late 19th century cobbled surface. There was no trace of the buildings depicted on Horwoods 1799 map. The cobbled surface revealed may belong to the courtyard depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1875. There was no evidence for the marshland within the study site although this may relate to undulating ground levels rather than its removal. The entire site was sealed by 20th century hardcore and a modern concrete slab.
Project dates	Start: 08-09-2014 End: 25-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PLS14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2013/1345 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	SURFACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 8-10 Paul Street, Shoreditch, London
Postcode	EC2A 4JH
Study area	578.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3305 8195 51.5202795154 -0.0820878495183 51 31 13 N 000 04 55 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.48m Max: 12.48m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Ian Cipin

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Queensway Group

#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	PLS14
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	PLS14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	PLS14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section", "Survey "

#### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	8-10 Paul Street, Shoreditch, London, EC2A 4JH: An Archaeological Watching Brief And Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cipin, I.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11881
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client document with blue covers

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Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 October 2014

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