

**GEFFRYE MUSEUM, 136
KINGSLAND ROAD, E2 8EA**

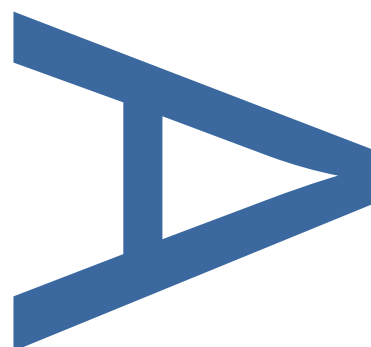
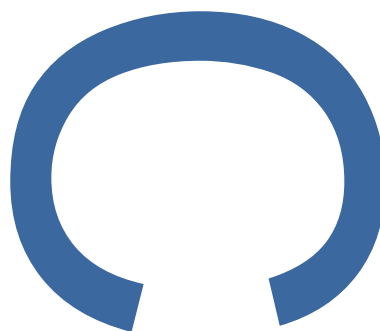
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING OF GEOTECHNICAL
TEST PITS**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY**

PCA REPORT NO: 12253

SITE CODE: KLN 15

OCTOBER 2015





PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA:

Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Pits

Quality Control

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Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA:

Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Pits

Central NGR: TQ 33483 83091

Local Planning Authority: Borough of Hackney

Commissioning Client: Mills Whipp Projects

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October 2015

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects to undertake archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits in and around the basement of the Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 33483 83091 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is in Conservation Area as defined in the Borough of Hackney's Local Plan and the Geffrye Museum itself is a Grade I listed building.
- 1.3 Five geotechnical test pits were located across the current museum basement and one test pit was located outside to the north east of the building in the garden (Figure 2). It was anticipated that the test pits would provide information about the below ground potential for archaeology on the site and as such it was proposed to monitor them archaeologically during excavation. This will help inform the archaeological mitigation strategy required for further works on the site.
- 1.4 This report details the stratigraphic sequences encountered during the course of the works.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects to undertake archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits in and around the basement of the Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 33483 83091 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The Geffrye Museum is bounded by Kingsland Road to the east, Pearson Street to the north, Geffrye Street to the east and Cremer Street to the west (Figure 1).
- 2.3 The Watching Brief involved monitoring 6 trial pits in total, 5 within the basement of the Geffrye Museum and one more pit outside the building (Figure 2) in order to ascertain the depth and nature of any building foundations and their supporting sub-strata.
- 2.4 The site is in Conservation Area as defined in the Borough of Hackney's Local Plan and the Geffrye Museum itself is a Grade I listed building.

3 TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The drift geology of the area compromises sands and gravels, the Hackney Gravels. The subject site lies within the presumed upper reaches of the River Walbrook. The top of the natural brickearth, which caps the Hackneys Gravels, lies between 15.7m OD and 15.9m OD. The modern ground level lies about 17.50m OD. The general area of the Geffrye Museum slopes down from the north west to the south east.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (MILLS 2015)

- 4.1 Kingsland Conservation Area was designated in 1998, and centres on the Kingsland Road which follows the line of Ermine Street, a Roman road linking London with York. It includes important listed buildings such as St. Leonard's Church, the Geffrye Almshouses (now the Geffrye Museum), and St. Columba's Church.
- 4.2 Little prehistoric material has been reported from the vicinity of the subject site. Some Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Ages flints, largely residual, were found on Holywell Lane about 1 km to the South (But et al, 2011 16). It has been suggested (Black, 1976 8) that Old Street follows the line of Iron Age trackway but this has not been archaeologically confirmed.
- 4.3 The actual Ermine Street was the roman road which led from Londinium to Lindum (Lincoln) and Eboracum (York). The road left at what is now Bishopsgate and followed the line of modern Kingsland Road. The site probably lay within open land east of Ermine Street (Kingsland Road)
- 4.4 Saxon and Medieval settlements were in the vicinity of the subject place, such as Hoxton, Haggerston and Shoreditch. And was part of the estate held by Holywell Priory.
- 4.5 In 1712 Sir Robert Geffrye left monies in his will to buy land for the Ironmongers' Company Almshouses. In 1714-1715 the almshouses, 14 originally, were constructed.

5 THE SEQUENCE OF DEPOSITS

5.1 The work was carried out between 05/10/2015 and 07/10/2015 and the excavation of six pits measuring 1m² was monitored (Figure 2). The test pits were broken out by the contractor using a hand held breaker and then excavated using mattocks, shovels and trowels, all were monitored by an archaeologist on site. Ground level in the basement was located at approximately 16.80m OD.

5.2 TP1 was located to the south west of the basement and measured 1.00m north-south x 1.00m east-west (Plate 1). The following sequence was observed:

- 0.15m thick concrete slab [30] overlying 0.07m of levelling layer of gravel and fragmented bricks [19].
- Below this was 0.14m of loose, mid brown, sandy silty clay [20] (a second backfill of the brick foundation). After removing this context a surface measuring 0.05m thick was identified, comprised of CBM and lime mortar flecks and dust [21] this was interpreted as a construction layer.
- Beneath this construction activity was 0.58m of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and CBM [22]. This appears to be the first backfill associated with the brick foundation).
- The above deposit overlays the brick foundations [31] which were constructed on a mid-brownish yellow silty clay [24] identified as pre-1714 which was approximately 15.80m OD (not fully excavated).

Plate 1: Test Pit 1



5.3 TP2 was located to the east of TP1, also at the south of the basement; the measurements were 1.00m north-south x 1.00m east-west (Plate 2). The following sequence was observed:

- 0.15m thick concrete slab [37] overlying 0.08m of levelling layer of gravel and fragmented bricks [6].
- Below this was 0.20m of loose, mid brown, sandy silty clay [15] identified as a second backfill of the brick foundations. Beneath this, a layer, 0.04m thick of CBM and lime mortar flecks and dust [16] was interpreted as a construction surface.
- Below this was 0.53m of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and CBM [7], this constituted the first backfill of the brick foundations.
- Finally, the above deposit overlays the brick foundations [38], which were constructed on a mid-brownish yellow silty clay [17] identified as pre-1714 at approximately 15.79m OD (not fully excavated).

Plate 2: Test Pit 2



5.4 TP3 was located to the north of TP2, in the middle of the current museum basement and it measured 1.00m north-south x 1.00m east-west (Plate 3). The following sequence was observed:

- 0.18m thick concrete slab [32] overlying 0.05m of levelling layer of gravel and fragmented bricks [3].
- Below this was 0.17m of loose, mid brown, sandy silty clay [25] interpreted as the second backfill of the brick foundations. Beneath this a layer, 0.03m thick, of CBM and lime mortar flecks and dust [26] was interpreted as a construction surface.
- Underneath, was 0.56m of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and CBM [5], this constituted the first backfill of the brick foundations.
- Finally, the above deposit overlays the brick foundations [33], which were constructed on a mid-brownish yellow silty clay [34] identified as pre-1714 at approximately 15.87m OD (not fully excavated).

Plate 3: Test Pit 3



5.5 TP4 was located at the north of the basement and measured 0.90m north-south x 0.90m east-west (Plate 4). The following sequence was observed:

- 0.20m thick concrete slab [28] overlying 0.18m of levelling layer of gravel and fragmented bricks [1].
- Below this was 0.13m of loose, mid brown, sandy silty clay [2] interpreted as the second backfill of the brick foundations. Beneath this a layer, 0.03m thick, of CBM and lime mortar flecks and dust [13] was interpreted as a construction surface.
- Underneath, was 0.51m of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and CBM [4], this constituted the first backfill of the brick foundations.
- Finally, the above deposit overlays the bricks foundation [29], which were constructed on a mid-brownish yellow silty clay [8] identified as pre-1714 at approximately 15.78m OD (not fully excavated).

Plate 4: Test Pit 4



5.6 TP5 was located to the east of TP4, also at the north of the basement; the measurements were 0.85m north-south x 0.90m east-west (Plate 5). The following sequence was observed:

- 0.15m thick concrete slab [35] overlying 0.17m of levelling layer of gravel and fragmented bricks [10].
- Below this was 0.21m of loose, mid brown, sandy silty clay [11] interpreted as the second backfill of the brick foundations. Beneath this a layer, 0.04m thick, of CBM and lime mortar flecks and dust [27] was interpreted as a construction surface. Underneath, was 0.49m of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and CBM [12], this constituted the first backfill of the brick foundations.
- Finally, the above deposit overlays the brick foundations [36], which were constructed on a mid-brownish yellow silty clay [14] identified as pre-1714 at approximately 15.77m OD (not fully excavated).

Plate 5: Test Pit 5



5.7 TP6 was located outside the museum, specifically, to the northeast of TP5, against the northern garden wall. The measurements were 1.00m north-south x 0.80m east-west x 1.03m depth (Plate 6). The following sequence was observed:

- 0.50m of organic soil from the garden [9] overlying 0.93m of rubble backfill for the concrete foundation of the garden wall [18].
- Below this, was a dark brownish silty clay layer which was not excavated [23].

Plate 6: Test Pit 6



6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The sequence of TP6 shows a chronology for the late 20th century. However, the results obtained in the 5 test pits inside the museum's basement have the same archaeological sequence divided into three phases:

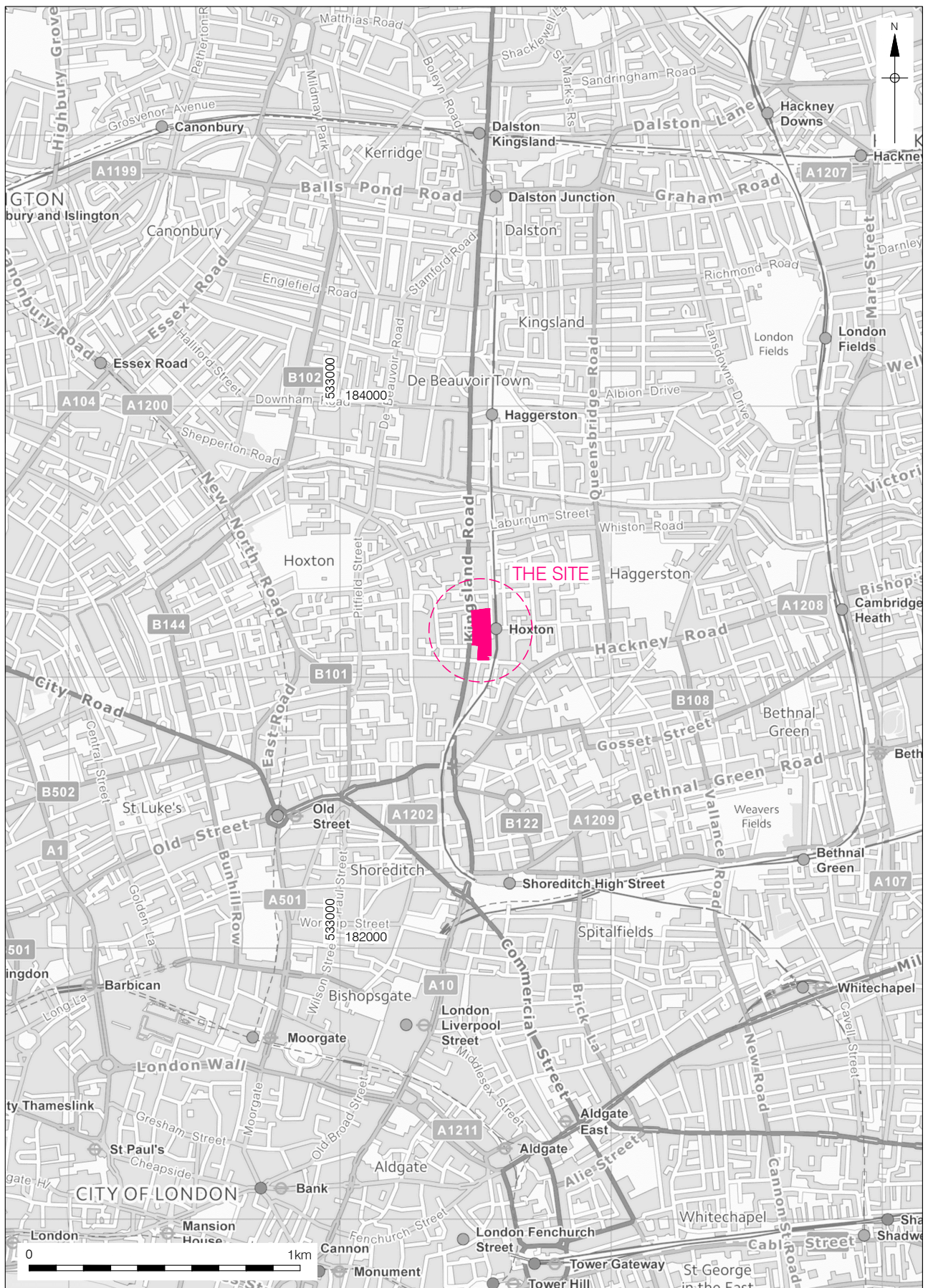
- **Phase 1: Before 1714.** This phase refers to deposits [8], [14], [17], [24] and [34]. These contexts form the layer on which the foundations of the current museum were built c.1714. They were not excavated and only observed in plan approximately 1m below current basement level. These are identified as constituting an archaeological horizon, of unknown depth, surviving under the current basement.
- **Phase 2: 1714.** The museum foundations [29], [31], [33], [36], [38] were built on the earlier archaeological layer and backfilled 0.60m. Above this backfill, a thin layer of crushed CBM and lime mortar evidenced the construction surface for the building. A second backfill for the foundations was then deposited over this.
- **Phase 3: Basement Remodelling (Late 20th century).** This phase relates to modern activity and the current basement with concrete floor which extends the whole length of the building.

6.2 The excavation of these test pits only reached the depth of the wall foundations. Beneath these foundations the exposed layer appears to be pre-1714 deposit. The test pits did not reach natural so it is unclear what depth of these levels survive under the wall foundations and the extent of the basement.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Stevenson G. 2015, *Geffrye Museum, London Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Pits*, PCA



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14/10/15 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

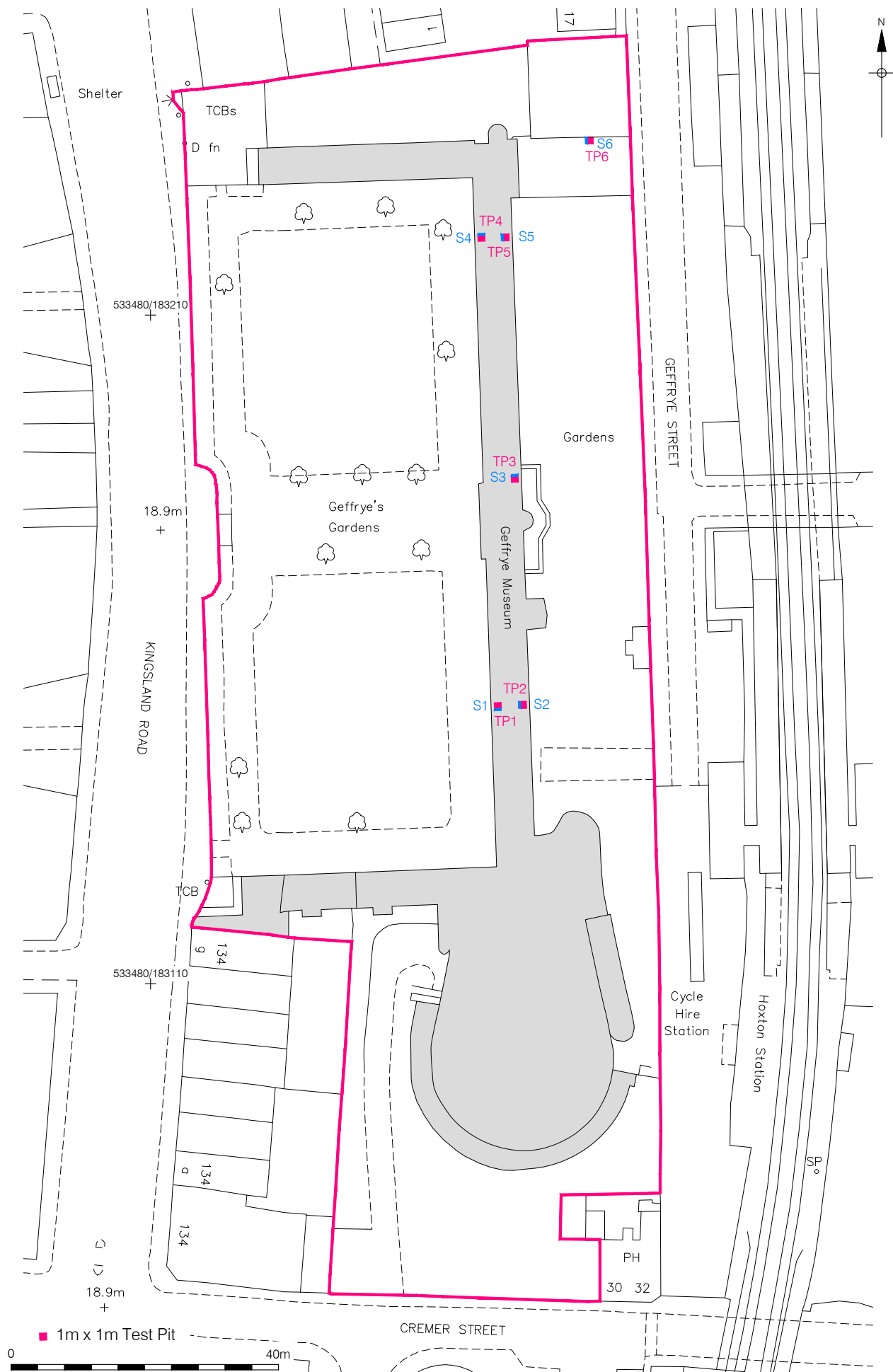
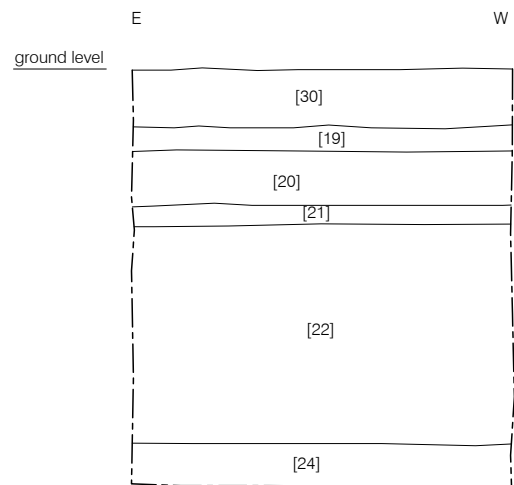
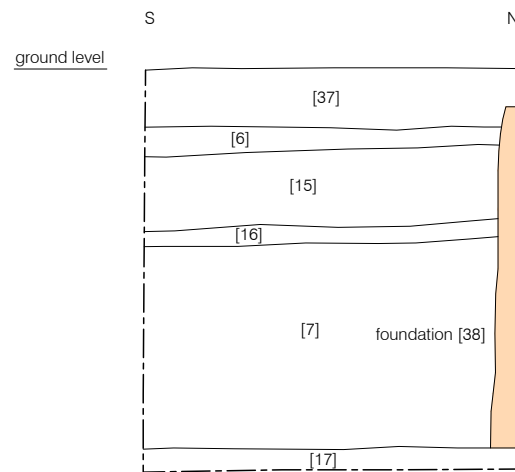


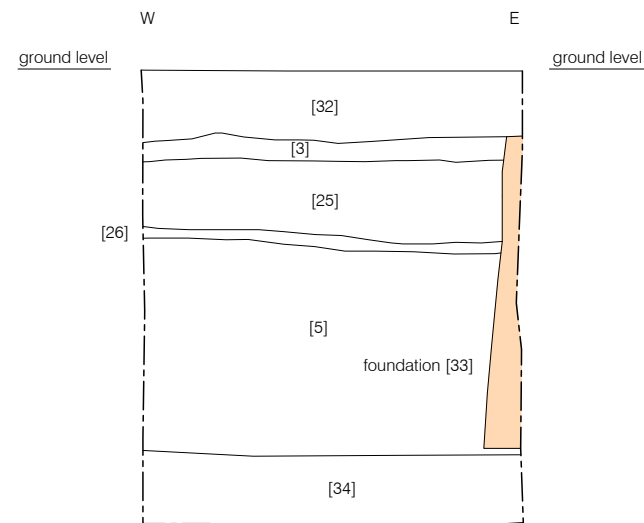
Figure 2
 Test Pit Locations
 1:800 at A4



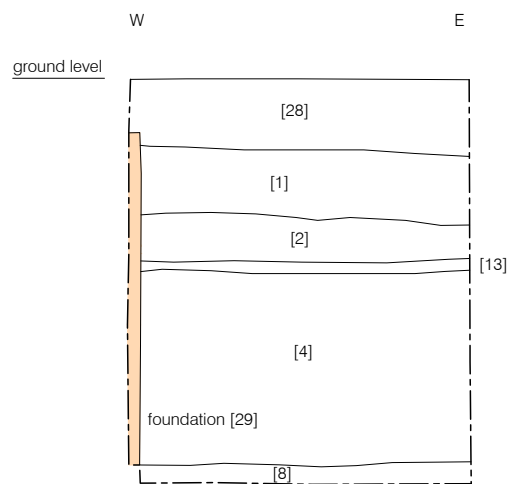
Section 1
North facing
Test Pit 1



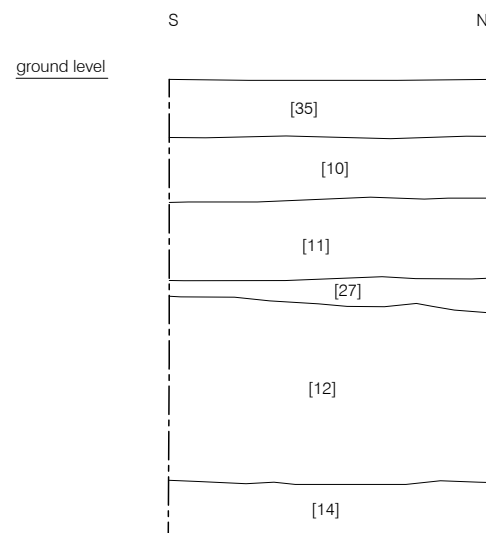
Section 2
East facing
Test Pit 2



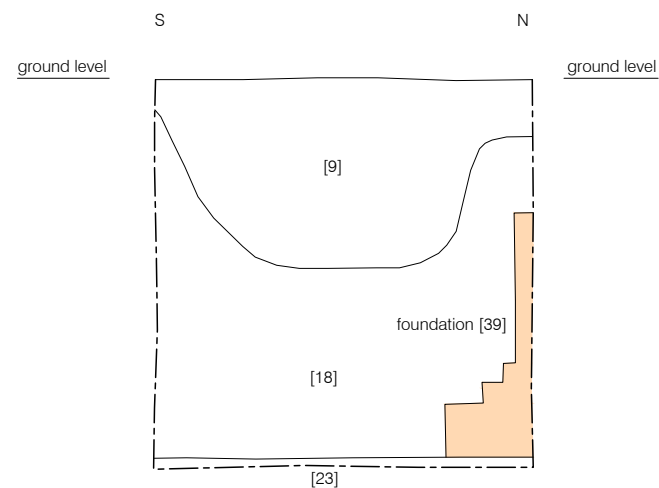
Section 3
South facing
Test Pit 3



Section 4
South facing
Test Pit 4



Section 5
East facing
Test Pit 5



Section 6
East facing
Test Pit 6


 brickwork foundation



Figure 3
Sections 1-6
1:20 at A4

9 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Description	Trench No.	Plan No.	Section / Elevation	Dimensions N-S (m)	Dimensions E-W (m)	Height / Thickness (m)	Highest Level (bgl/bfl)	Lowest Level (bgl/bfl)	Phase	Period
1	Layer	Fragmented briks and concrete mixed with medium size gravel. Bedding layer for concrete.	TP4	N/A	Sec. 4	0.90m	0.87m	0.20m	0.20m bgl	0.20m bgl	3	Late 20thC
2	Layer	Made ground, mixed rubbly, silty sand, moderate brick & mortar frag; construction debris from 1710's	TP4	N/A	Sec. 4	0.90m	0.87m	0.13m	0.38m bgl	0.38m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
3	Layer	Fragmented briks and concrete mixed with medium size gravel. Bedding layer for concrete.	TP3	N/A	Sec. 3	1.00m	1.00m	0.05m	0.18m bgl	0.18m bgl	3	Late 20thC
4	Layer	Backfill of brick foundation, silty clay, moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal; 1710's	TP4	N/A	Sec. 4	0.90m	0.87m	0.51m	0.54m bgl	0.54m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
5	Layer	Backfill of brick foundation, silty clay, moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal; 1710's	TP3	N/A	Sec. 3	1.00m	1.00m	N/A	0.33m bgl	0.33m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
6	Layer	Fragmented briks and concrete mixed with medium size gravel. Bedding layer for concrete.	TP2	N/A	Sec. 2	1.00m	1.00m	0.08m	0.15m bgl	0.15m bgl	3	Late 20thC
7	Layer	Backfill of brick foundation, silty clay, moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal; 1710's	TP2	N/A	Sec. 2	1.00m	1.00m	0.53m	0.47m bgl	0.47m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
8	Layer	Made ground, silty clay, occ.flecks of CBM. Before 1700's	TP4	N/A	Sec. 4	0.90m	0.87m	N/A	1.02m bgl	1.02m bgl	1	Before 18thC
9	Layer	Organic material layer; actual garden area; blackish silty clay.	TP6	N/A	Sec. 6	1.00m	0.80m	0.50m	17.16m OD	17.16m OD	3	Late 20thC

10	Layer	Fragmented briks and concrete mixed with medium size gravel. Bedding layer for concrete.	TP5	N/A	Sec. 5	0.85m	0.90m	0.17m	0.15m bgl	0.15m bgl	3	Late 20thC
11	Layer	Made ground, mixed rubbly, silty sand, moderate brick & mortar frag; construction debris from 1710's	TP5	N/A	Sec. 5	0.85m	0.90m	0.21m	0.32m bgl	0.32m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
12	Layer	Backfill of brick foundation, silty clay, moderate flecks of CBM and charchoal; 1710's	TP5	N/A	Sec. 5	0.85m	0.90m	0.49m	0.57m bgl	0.61m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
13	Layer	Made surface of dust and crushed CBM and lime mortar. 1700's	TP4	N/A	Sec. 4	0.90m	0.87m	0.03m	0.51m bgl	0.51m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
14	Layer	Made ground, silty clay, occ.flecks of CBM. Before 1700's	TP5	N/A	Sec. 5	0.85m	0.90m	N/A	1.06m bgl	1.06m bgl	1	Before 18thC
15	Layer	Made ground, mixed rubbly, silty sand, moderate brick & mortar frag; construction debris from 1710's	TP2	N/A	Sec. 2	1.00m	1.00m	0.20m	0.23m bgl	0.23m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
16	Layer	Made surface of dust and crushed CBM and lime mortar. 1700's	TP2	N/A	Sec. 2	1.00m	1.00m	0.04m	0.43m bgl	0.43m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
17	Layer	Made ground, silty clay, occ.flecks of CBM. Before 1700's	TP2	N/A	Sec. 2	1.00m	1.00m	N/A	1.00m bgl	1.00m bgl	1	Before 18thC
18	Layer	Backfill of concrete foundation, moderate frag of bricks, cement and tarmac	TP6	N/A	Sec. 6	1.00m	0.8	0.93	17.08m OD	16.66m OD	3	Late 20thC
19	Layer	Fragmented briks and concrete mixed with medium size gravel. Bedding layer for concrete.	TP1	N/A	Sec. 1	1.00m	1.00m	0.07m	0.15m bgl	0.15m bgl	3	Late 20thC
20	Layer	Made ground, mixed rubbly, silty sand, moderate brick & mortar frag; construction debris from 1710's	TP1	N/A	Sec. 1	1.00m	1.00m	0.14m	0.22m bgl	0.22m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC

21	Layer	Made surface of dust and crushed CBM and lime mortar. 1700's	TP1	N/A	Sec. 1	1.00m	1.00m	0.05m	0.36m bgl	0.36m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
22	Layer	Backfill of brick foundation, silty clay, moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal; 1710's	TP1	N/A	Sec. 1	1.00m	1.00m	0.58m	0.41m bgl	0.41m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
23	Layer	Made ground, silty clay.	TP6	N/A	Sec. 6	1.00m	0.80m	N/A	16.16m OD	16.16m OD	1	N/A
24	Layer	Made ground, silty clay, occ.flecks of CBM. Before 1700's	TP1	N/A	Sec. 1	1.00m	1.00m	N/A	0.99m bgl	0.99m bgl	1	Before 18thC
25	Layer	Made ground, mixed rubbly, silty sand, moderate brick & mortar frag; construction debris from 1710's	TP3	N/A	Sec. 3	1.00m	1.00m	0.17m	0.23m bgl	0.23m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
26	Layer	Made surface of dust and crushed CBM and lime mortar. 1700's	TP3	N/A	Sec. 3	1.00m	1.00m	0.03m	0.30m bgl	0.30m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
27	Layer	Made surface of dust and crushed CBM and lime mortar. 1700's	TP5	N/A	Sec. 5	0.85m	0.90m	0.08m	0.53m bgl	0.53m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
28	Layer	Concrete floor.	TP4	N/A	Sec. 4	0.90m	0.90m	0.20m	0.00m bgl	0.00m bgl	3	Late 20thC
29	Masonry	Wall foundation, red brick 220x100x65 mm, hard greyish lime mortar, 1700's	TP4	N/A	Sec. 4	0.90m	N/A	0.83m	0.14m bgl	1.02m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
30	Layer	Concrete floor.	TP1	N/A	Sec. 1	1.00m	1.00m	0.15m	0.00m bgl	0.00m bgl	3	Late 20thC
31	Masonry	Wall foundation, red brick 220x100x65 mm, hard greyish lime mortar, 1700's	TP1	N/A	N/A	1.00m	1.00m	0.99m	0.15m bgl	0.99m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC

32	Layer	Concrete floor.	TP3	N/A	Sec. 3	1.00m	1.00m	0.18m	0.00m bgl	0.00m bgl	3	Late 20thC
33	Masonry	Wall foundation, red brick 220x100x65 mm, hard greyish lime mortar, 1700's	TP3	N/A	Sec.3	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	0.27m bgl	1.00m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
34	Layer	Made ground, silty clay, occ.flecks of CBM. Before 1700's	TP3	N/A	Sec. 4	1.00m	1.00m	N/A	1.01m bgl	1.01m bgl	1	Before 18thC
35	Layer	Concrete floor.	TP5	N/A	Sec. 5	0.85m	0.90m	0.15m	0.00m bgl	0.00m bgl	3	Late 20thC
36	Masonry	Wall foundation, red brick 220x100x65 mm, hard greyish lime mortar, 1700's	TP5	N/A	N/A	0.85m	0.90m	0.91m	0.15m bgl	1.06m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
37	Layer	Concrete floor.	TP2	N/A	Sec. 2	1.00m	1.00m	0.15m	0.00m bgl	0.00m bgl	3	Late 20thC
38	Masonry	Wall foundation, red brick 220x100x65 mm, hard greyish lime mortar, 1700's	TP3	N/A	N/A	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	0.10m bgl	1.00m bgl	2	Before 1714 AC
39	Masonry	Mixed of concrete and bricks foundation	TP6	N/A	Sec. 6	0.23m	0.80m	0.65m	16.81m OD	16.16m OD	3	Late 20thC

10 APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX

		Excavation					
		TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6
Archaeological Phase 3 Late 20thC	modern surfacing	30	= 37	= 32	= 28	= 35	9
		19	= 6	= 3	= 1	= 10	18
Archaeological Phase 2	second backfill	20	= 15	= 25	= 2	= 11	
Early 18thC-1714 AC	construction surface	21	= 16	= 26	= 13	= 27	
	first backfill	22	= 7	= 5	= 4	= 12	
	foundations	31	38	33	29	36	
Archaeological Phase 1 Before 18thC	previous archaeological layer	24	= 17	= 34	= 8	= 14	23

Project name	Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA: Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Pits
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects to undertake archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits in and around the basement of the Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 33483 83091. The Watching Brief involved monitoring 6 trial pits in total, 5 within the basement of the Geffrye Museum and one more pit outside the building. In order to ascertain the depth and nature of any building foundations and their supporting substrata. 6.2 The excavation of these test pits only reached the depth of the wall foundations. Beneath these the exposed layer appears to be an archaeological made ground. The test pits did not reach natural so it is unclear what depth of archaeological levels survive under the wall foundations and the extent of the basement.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2015 End: 07-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Significant Finds	ALMSHOUSE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA
Postcode	E2 8EA

Study area	6 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33483 83091 51.530431720472 -0.075417518929 51 31 49 N 000 04 31 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project design originator	Gemma Stevenson
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Leonardo Penades

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	Greater London SMR, British Library, NMR and local library
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Greater London SMR, British Library, NMR and local library
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, Borough of Hackney, E2 8EA: Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Pits
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