

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**WENLOCK STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF  
HACKNEY  
EVALUATION**

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at 3-11 Wenlock Street, London Borough of Hackney, N1 7NT**

**Site Code: WLZ 07**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3250 8319**

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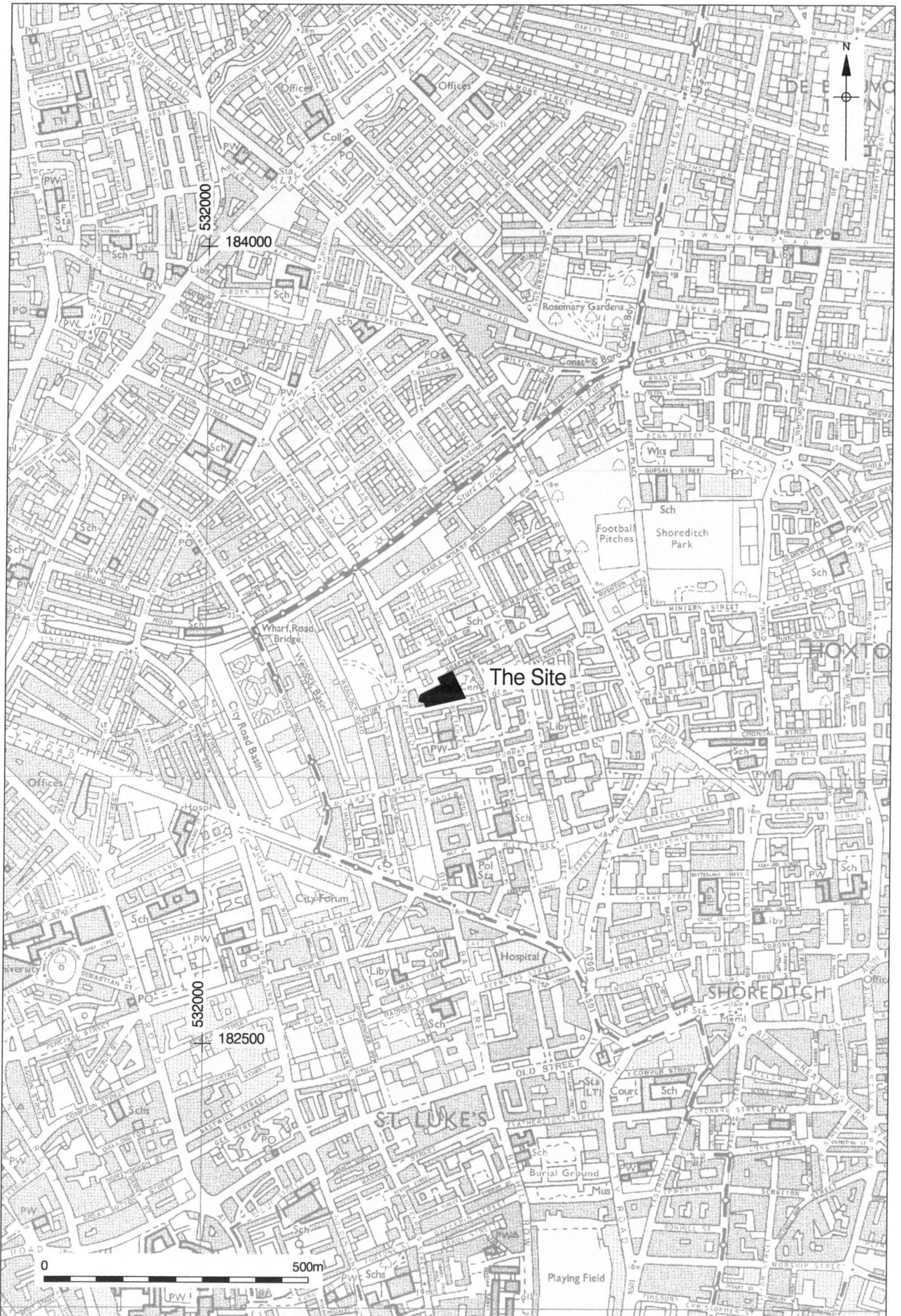
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# 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation at 3-11 Wenlock Street, London Borough of Hackney, N1 7NT, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of Hill Partnerships. The project was managed by Tim Bradley and supervised by Rebecca Lythe, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., and monitored by David Divers of English Heritage (GLAAS) on behalf of Hackney Borough Council.
- 1.2 Five trenches were opened during the evaluation. A modern concrete slab covered the entire site at the time of excavation.
- 1.3 Laminated sand and gravel forming part of the Thames river terrace sequence was observed in the base of all five trenches. This was sealed by a thin layer of natural silty clay “brickearth” in Trenches 3, 4 and 5. In Trench 2, a possible periglacial feature, containing a deposit of well-sorted clay, cut the terrace gravel. A clay layer was also observed above the natural sand in Trench 1, similar in colour and texture to the fill of the periglacial feature. Inclusions of fragmented red and yellow fabric bricks within the latter deposit suggest it was not analogous with the former, although it may represent natural material redeposited as a man-made dump layer. A 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling or ground-raising layer appeared to cover the entire site, overlying the earlier deposits in all five trenches. Four 19<sup>th</sup> century cut features truncated this made-ground. Two were observed at the top of the archaeological sequence in Trench 3 and two were recorded in Trench 4. It is possible that the southern-most feature in Trench 4 and the eastern-most feature in Trench 3 represent the same intrusion.

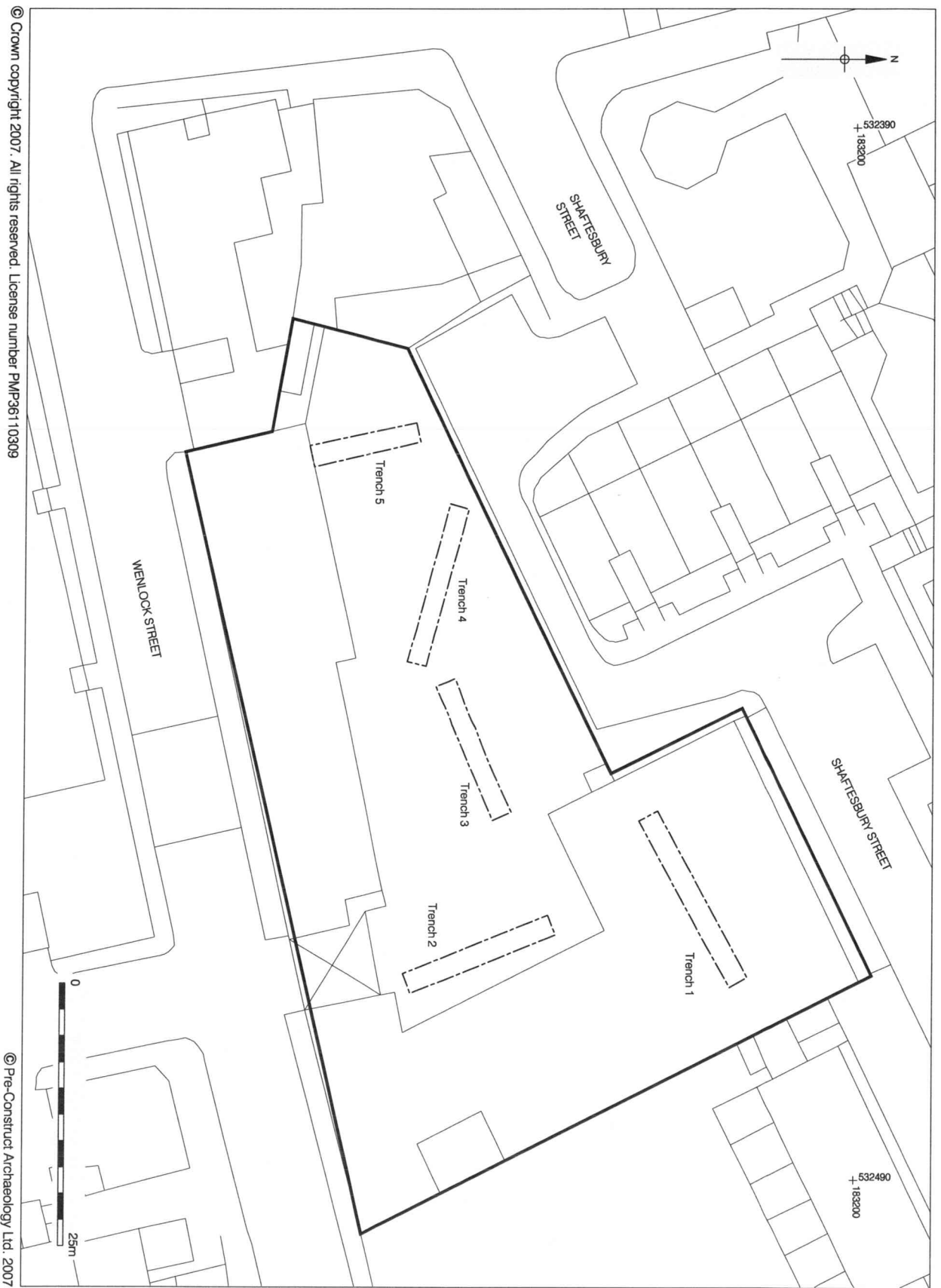
## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at 3-11 Wenlock Street, London Borough of Hackney, in advance of a residential development. The evaluation was conducted between 16<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> April 2007 on behalf of Hill Partnerships.
- 2.2 The site is bound to the north by Shaftsbury Street, to the south by Wenlock Street, to the east by Shaftsbury Court and to the west by Shepardess Walk.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3250 8319.
- 2.4 The site was given the code WLZ 07
- 2.5 The project was monitored by David Divers of English Heritage, project managed by Tim Bradley and supervised by the author.



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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:10,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
Trench Locations  
1:500 at A4

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.2 In short, government policies provide a framework which:

- Protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protect the settings of these sites
- Protect nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- Has a presumption in favour of in situ preservation
- In appropriate circumstances, requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit *in situ* preservation

3.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.4 The London Borough of Hackney Unitary Development Program (UDP), which now forms a temporary part of the Borough's Local Development Framework (LDF), includes several clauses in relation to archaeological practice within the Borough. This includes the following:

**62. The Council also has a duty to make provision for the proper preservation and recording of archaeological remains found in the borough, often on redevelopment. Areas of archaeological interest are recorded on the proposals map and it is advisable for developers to contact the Council's Town Planning Service at an early stage in their considerations if their sites are located within such an area. If archaeological remains are found during development, developers should immediately contact the Council's Town Planning Service.**

3.5 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Hackney LDF.



3.6 In accordance with the conditions laid down in the London Borough of Hackney's LDF, a programme of evaluation by trial trenching was designed<sup>1</sup> and carried out in consultation with David Divers of English Heritage.

---

<sup>1</sup>Bradley, T., 2007.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The underlying drift geology of the site consists of Thames Terrace Gravel sealed by a deposit of brickearth.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The site slopes gently towards the northeast, from a height of 17.67m OD in the southwest corner to a level of 17.08m OD in the northeast corner.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 PREHISTORIC

- 5.1.1 No prehistoric remains were recorded on the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) within a 500m radius of the site.

### 5.2 ROMAN

- 5.2.1 The site is located approximately 2km north of the center of Roman London. The settlement of Shoreditch, to the southeast of the site, was also probably founded during the Roman period. It is situated at the cross of two roads of Roman origin, now referred to as Old Street and Kingsland Road (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1995).
- 5.2.2 Another probable Roman road is thought to run north-south along the line of Central Street and Golden Lane, approximately 500m southwest of the site (GLSMR, MLO315).

### 5.3 MEDIEVAL

- 5.3.1 The area seems to have consisted of rural farmland during the medieval period, forming part of the manor of Hoxton. The hamlet of Hoxton was situated to the northeast of the site, first mentioned in *The Domesday Book*, the manor of *Gislandune* (Islington) was situated to the northwest, also first mentioned in *The Domesday Book*, and the village of *Scoredich* (Shoreditch) was located to the southeast, first mentioned in manuscripts compiled in AD 1148 (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1995). The City of London was positioned approximately 2km to the south.
- 5.3.2 The Manor of Hoxton was first referred to as “a manor of three hides held by the Cannons of St Paul’s”, valued at a sum of 45 shillings. The Bishops of London owned the manor until the 14<sup>th</sup> century or later (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1995, pp. 410). A description of the area compiled by one William Fitzstephen in the 12<sup>th</sup> century attests to its rural character: “*the fields for pasture, and open meadows, very pleasant, into which the river waters do flow, and mills are turned about with a delightful noise. Next lieth a great forest, in which are woody places and for game...*” (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1995, pp. 410).

- 5.3.3 According to the GLSMR, “local tradition” reputed that a medieval or early post-medieval plague pit was located near the junction of City Road and Windsor Terrace, approximately 400m south-southwest of the site. No physical evidence has been recovered to support this assertion and as a result its existence is far from certain (GLSMR MLO11098).
- 5.3.4 Trial trenching at Whitecross Street, approximately 600m to the south of the site, uncovered the partial remains of a medieval road (GLSMR MLO1450).
- 5.3.5 A medieval moated manor is recorded on the corner of Shepherdess Walk and Wenlock Street (GLSMR MLO1463). The evaluation area was situated to the immediate east of this junction. It was therefore thought possible that some or all of the manor or its grounds could be situated within the boundaries of the site itself.

#### **5.4 POST-MEDIEVAL**

- 5.4.1 The area seems to have remained predominantly rural during the early post-medieval period. Historical documents suggest this perpetuated until the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. For example, a tavern located on City Road to the south, named *The Shepherd and Shepherdess*, was frequented by invalids who came “to benefit from the pure country air” (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1995, pp. 804). City Road itself was not constructed until 1761 (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1995).
- 5.4.2 With the exception of the possible plague pit discussed in the previous section, no early post-medieval remains are recorded on the GLSMR within the vicinity of the site. A plethora of late post-medieval buildings are recorded, however, many of which are still extant today.
- 5.4.3 The area appears to have been predominantly residential in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, as illustrated by the large number of listed buildings scattered around. These include residential properties still extant on Arlington Square, Arlington Avenue and Rees Street to the north, New North Road to the east and Shepherdess Walk to the immediate west (GLSMR MLO58140, MLO85880, MLO85881, MLO86684, MLO86307, MLO86538, MLO86551, MLO86036, MLO83643, MLO86539, MLO83879, MLO83633, MLO83681, MLO83679, MLO7544, MLO83680, MLO83848, MLO83695). The Church of the Holy Trinity, located on Bletchley Street to the immediate south, was also constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (GLSMR MLO83958).

- 5.4.4 The area appears to have become increasingly industrial towards the west due to the presence of Regents Canal (GLSMR MLO24996, MLO7523, MLO73058, MLO73059, MLO73067) and two associated canal basins, now termed City Road Basin and Wenlock Basin. Regents Canal was completed in 1820 and ran from Paddington Basin to Stepney, before flowing into the Thames. It connected with the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington, which linked London and the Midlands. The waterway later became part of the Grand Union Canal (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1995).
- 5.4.5 An old factory building (GLSMR MLO83753) and a printing works (GLSMR MLO83743), both of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, are situated on Warf Road, approximately 200 meters to the east of the site. The buildings front Wenlock Basin, enabling transportation by boat of raw materials and finished products. The former Britannia Engineering Works and a bell foundry (GLSMR MLO8113) front Regents Canal itself and are situated on Baldwin Terrace, approximately 200m northwest of the site.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the specification<sup>2</sup>, the trenches were arranged to fully investigate the underlying drift geology and the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains across the site.
- 6.2 A total of five archaeological trial trenches were excavated, which were approximately 1.8m wide and 15m long.
- 6.3 A concrete slab was present across the entire site. Consequently, the trenches were initially opened using a 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a breaker. Once the concrete slab had been penetrated, the breaker was replaced with a ditching bucket and excavation continued in spits through the 19<sup>th</sup> century made ground until natural sediment was reached. All machining was conducted under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist.
- 6.4 A representative sample section was cleaned and recorded in each trench. The base of each trench was also hand-cleaned before recording.
- 6.5 All recording systems used during the evaluation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record of the investigations was prepared, including both black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film.
- 6.6 Levels were taken from a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) established on the site, which had a value of 17.4m OD. The TBM was traversed in from a benchmark located on the northwest corner of Holy Trinity Church, Bletchley Street, which had a value of 19.26m OD. The trenches were located using a total station and were tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

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<sup>2</sup> Hawkins, D. 2006.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Phase 1 – Natural Terrace Gravel

- 7.1.1 A sequence of laminated sands and gravels was observed in the base of all five trenches, encountered at a maximum height of 16.35m OD in Trench 4 and at a minimum level of 15.54m OD in Trench 1. The unit was interpreted as a channel deposit of the River Thames, and subdivided into higher and lower energy facies, as outlined below.
- 7.1.2 The coarsest part of the unit, context [32], was exposed in the base Trench 2 at a level of 14.19m OD. This trench had been machined to a greater depth than the other four in order to assess the thickness of a possible periglacial deposit of silty clay (described in section 7.1.6). The gravel layer may therefore underlie the entire site, the other trenches being of insufficient depth to encounter it. The coarse composition suggests it was deposited within a “higher-energy” fluvial facies, forming part of a fast-flowing channel deposit within the Thames Terrace Gravel sequence.
- 7.1.3 In Trench 2, context [32] was sealed by a slightly sandier layer of loose, laminated, mid reddish yellow sand and gravel, termed context [31]. This deposit was also encountered in three other trenches, termed [27] in Trench 1, [11] in Trench 4 and [5] in Trench 5. Trench 3 was not machined to a depth sufficient to encounter the deposit. The layer was observed at a maximum height of 16.15m OD in Trench 2 and a minimum level of 15.16m OD in Trench 1. Only Trench 2 was machined to a depth sufficient to determine the thickness, which was found to be 1.5m in this location. The layer also forms part of the Thames Terrace Gravel, the sandier laminae representing episodes of slightly slower flow and the more gravelly laminae representing periods of slightly faster flow.
- 7.1.4 A “fining upwards” sequence was observed within the upper-most section of the Terrace Gravel. This suggests the fluvial system became less energetic over time allowing finer particles to settle out of solution. Consequently, a loose, laminated mid reddish-yellow sand layer sealed the gravels in all trenches with the exception of Trench 2, where its absence is best explained by relatively modern horizontal truncation. The deposit was termed [26] in Trench 1, [23] in Trench 2, [8] in Trench 4 and [4] in Trench 5. It was observed at a maximum height of 16.35m OD in Trench 4 and a minimum level of 15.54m OD in Trench 1. The thickness was variable, being between 0.55m in Trench 3 and 0.2m in Trench 4.

- 7.1.5 A layer of mid yellowish brown clayey silt sealed the Terrace Gravel in Trenches 3, 4 and 5, observed at a maximum level of 16.6m OD in Trench 4 and a minimum level of 16.36m OD in Trench 3. It was interpreted as a natural deposit of brickearth, termed [22] in Trench 3, [7] in Trench 4 and [3] in Trench 3. The deposit was not very thick, ranging between 0.3m in Trench 3 and 0.1m in Trench 5, perhaps because of later horizontal truncation. This could also explain the lack of brickearth in Trenches 1 and 2.
- 7.1.6 An enigmatic feature, context [30], truncated terrace gravel layer [31] in the northern end of Trench 2, at a height of 16.15m OD (Trench 2, Figure 3 and Section 2, Figure 4). The feature had the appearance of a cut, with fairly vertical sides sloping in slightly towards the base. It was substantial in size, being over 2m wide, over 8.52m long and over 2.1m deep. Unfortunately, its base was not reached due to health and safety concerns regarding the stability of the trench edges. The fill, context [29], consisted of an extremely well sorted deposit of compact, mid brownish yellow silty clay, which lacked inclusions of any kind. Whilst it remains possible that the feature was man-made, its considerable depth and the exceptionally well-sorted, "clean" fill suggests otherwise. It is therefore possible that it could represent some kind of natural glacial or periglacial feature, such as an ice-wedge.

## **7.2 Phase 2- 19<sup>th</sup> Century Activity**

- 7.2.1 Layer [25], a deposit of firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with inclusions of red and yellow fabric brick, was observed in Trench 1 at a level of 16.18m OD (Section 1, Figure 4). It was 0.85m thick and over 2m wide, continuing beyond the limits of the trench to the north and south, and over 9.5m long, having been truncated by modern intrusions to the east and west. The deposit resembled the fill of possible periglacial feature [30], although the artifacts within suggest it is not analogous. The colour and consistency suggests material from the periglacial feature, or another like it, was redeposited as ground raising or leveling layer [25].
- 7.2.2 A thick, 19<sup>th</sup> century leveling layer of dark to mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt sealed the entire site. The layer was termed [24] in Trench 1, [28] in Trench 2, [21] in Trench 3, [6] in Trench 4 and [1] / [2] in Trench 5. It was between 0.93m thick in Trench 5 and 0.3m thick in Trench 2, and contained white tin-glazed pottery, clay tobacco pipe stems and red and yellow fabric bricks. The layer was observed at a maximum height of 17.39m OD in Trench 4 and a minimum height of 16.67m OD in Trench 2. It was interpreted as a ground leveling or raising layer, deposited after horizontal truncation of the underlying natural deposits had occurred, possibly as a result of contemporary landscaping work.



- 7.2.2 A large pit, termed [20], was recorded in the central section of Trench 3 at a level of 16.87m OD (Trench 3, Figure 3, Sections 3 and 6, Figure 4). The feature was 3.24m long, over 1.97m wide continuing beyond the edges of excavation to the north and south and was 1.49m deep. It had been backfilled with [19], a 0.78m thick primary deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay, which contained pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe and red fabric brick. This was sealed by [18], a secondary fill composed of mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of yellow stock brick, thought to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.2.3 A thin layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt, context [17], sealed this feature (Section 3, Figure 4). The deposit was 0.63m thick, 2.68m long and of unknown width, continuing beyond the edges of Trench 3 to the north and south. The deposit contained red and yellow fabric brick, and is presumed to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It probably formed part of a ground raising or leveling layer.
- 7.2.4 A second intrusive feature, context [16], was observed in the western end of Trench 3 at a level of 16.64m OD, truncating layer [17] (Trench 3, Figure 3). It was over 1.8m long, continuing beyond the edges of excavation to the north and south, over 0.8m wide, continuing beyond the edge of excavation to the west, and over 0.65m deep. The feature had been backfilled with [15], a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay containing pottery, glass, brick fragments and clay tobacco pipes suggestive of a 19<sup>th</sup> century deposition date. It is possible that the same feature was observed in the eastern end of Trench 4, where it was recorded as context [10] (Trench 4, Figure 3). This feature truncated 19<sup>th</sup> century dump layer [6]. It was over 2.65m long, continuing beyond the southeastern end of the trench, over 1.8m wide, continuing beyond the northeast and southwest limits of excavation and over 2m deep. It had been backfilled with a very similar deposit of sandy silty clay, termed context [9].
- 7.2.5 A third 19<sup>th</sup> century feature was recorded in the center of Trench 4 at a level of 17.39m OD, also truncating dump layer [6] (Trench 4, Figure 3). The feature was over 2.5m long, having been truncated by a modern service trench to the southeast, over 1.8m wide, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the northeast and southwest and 2m deep. It had been backfilled with [13], a deposit of dark grey sandy silty clay containing 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, brick and clay tobacco pipe.
- 7.2.6 A 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century dump layer sealed the intrusive features in Trench 3 at a level of 17.22m OD. The layer was 2.05m long, over 1.8m wide, continuing beyond the edges of excavation to the north and south, and was 0.64m thick.

7.2.7 Several modern, 20<sup>th</sup> century truncations were observed throughout the site. These consisted of concrete and red fabric brick foundations in Trenches 1 and 2, a concrete base for a modern service pipe in Trench 2 and another concrete service trench and associated manhole in Trench 4.

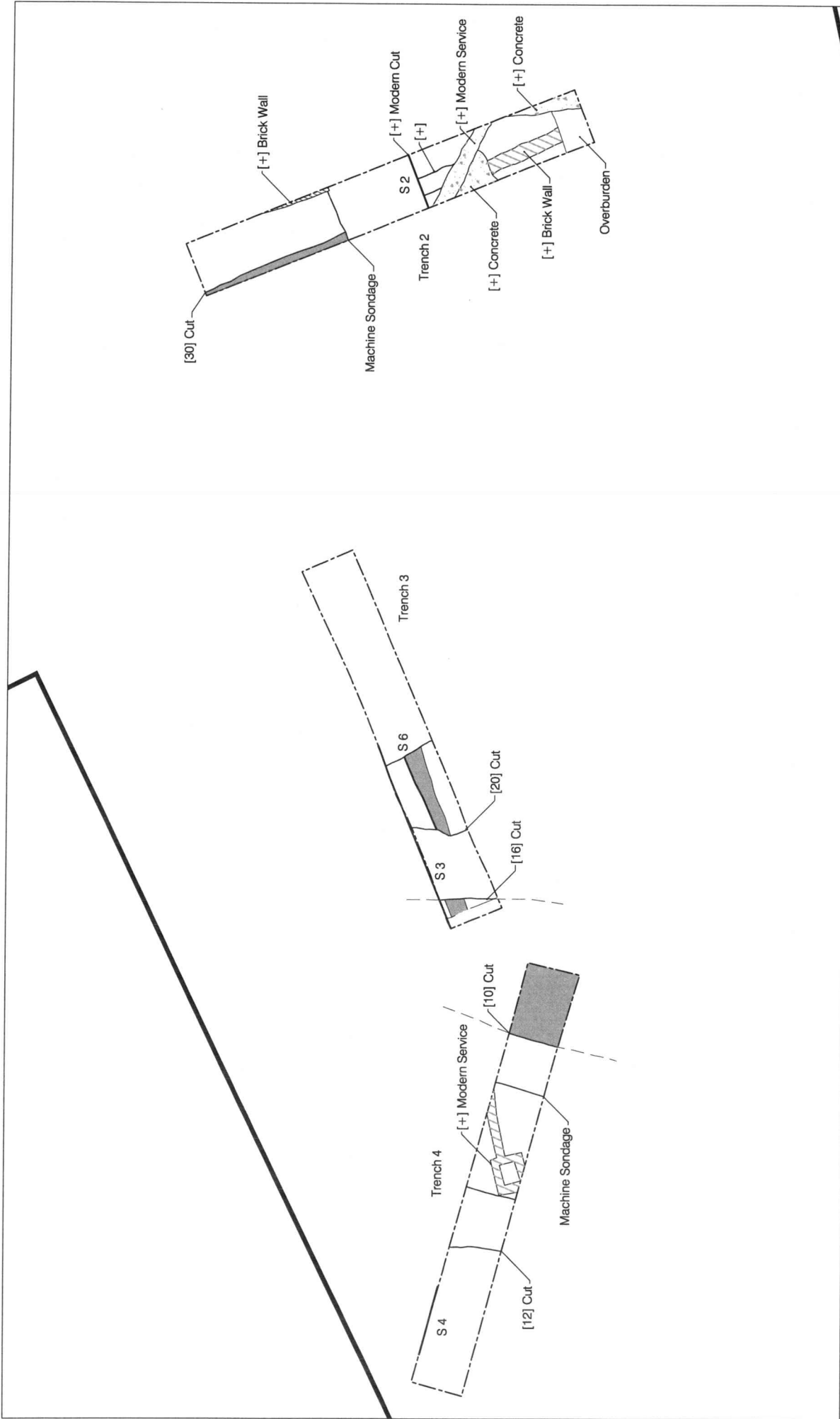


Figure 3  
Trench Locations  
1:500 at A4

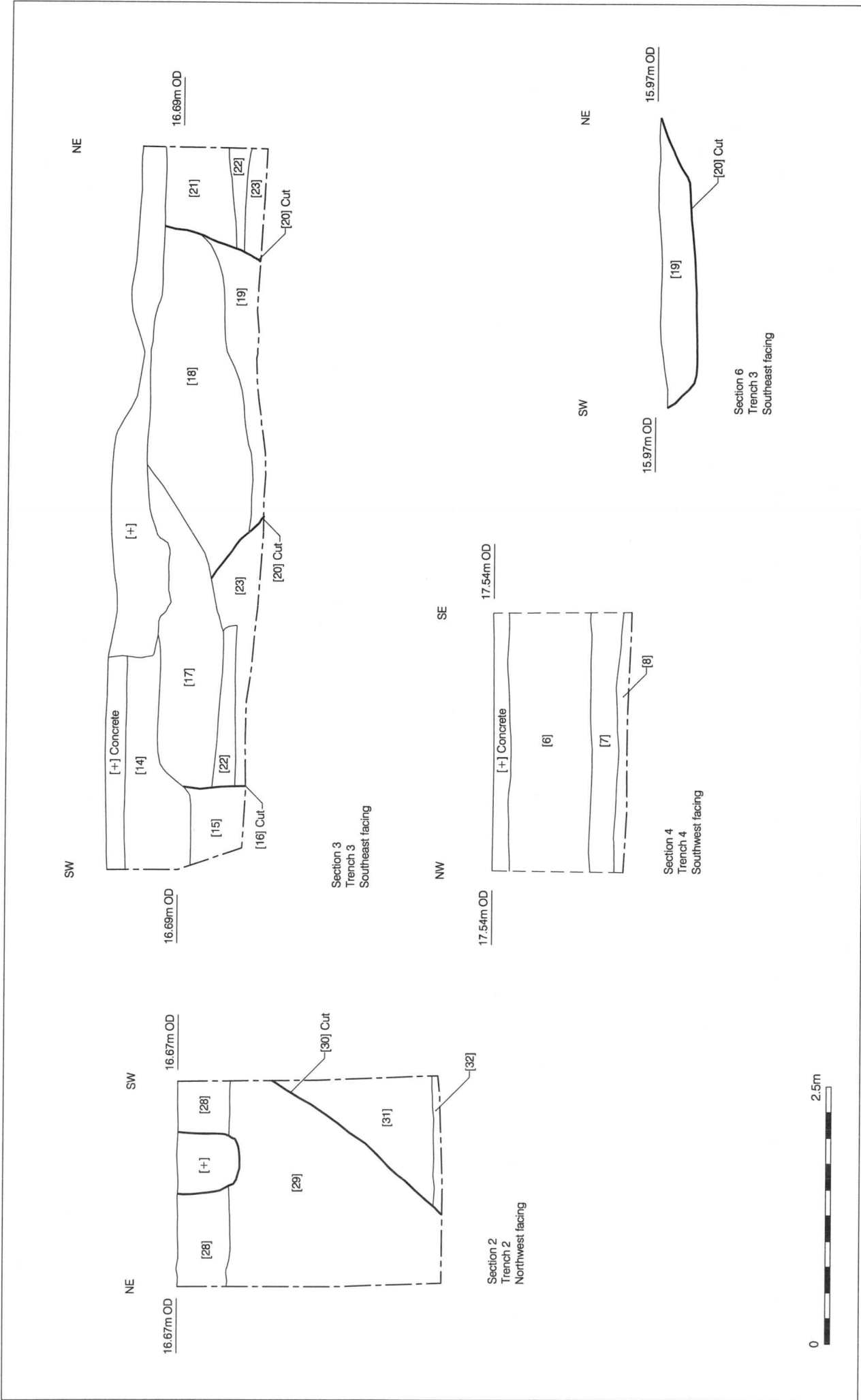


Figure 4  
Sections 2 to 4 & 6  
1:50 at A4

## 8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to assess the nature of the underlying drift geology and to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity of any period. These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below.
- 8.2 A deposit of natural Terrace Gravel was found to underlie the entire site. This was coarser towards the base of the deposit, becoming gradually sandier towards the top.
- 8.3 This was sealed by a thin layer of brickearth in the south and west, which may have been horizontally truncated by later, possibly 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaping work. The lack of brickearth in Trenches 1 and 2 suggests this may have more severe in the north and east of the site.
- 8.4 The Terrace Gravel was truncated by a possible periglacial feature in Trench 2.
- 8.5 The ground level then appears to have been artificially raised in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a thick deposit of made ground was created.
- 8.6 A maximum of four and a minimum of three intrusive features were observed truncating the made ground. Their stratigraphical positions, coupled with the artifacts contained within their fills suggest they date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later.
- 8.7 A further leveling deposit was then observed in Trench 3.
- 8.8 Modern foundations and service trenches were observed throughout the site, with the north and east portions being most severely truncated.
- 8.9 No trace of the medieval moated manor was observed during the evaluation. This may be due to horizontal and vertical truncations created during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earliest phase of human activity identified during the investigations appears to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hill Partnerships for commissioning the work and David Divers, English Heritage GLAAS for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of and Hackney Borough Council.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management and editing, Dave Harris for the illustrations and Sarah Hoad for her hard work and assistance with the fieldwork. The author would also like to thank Jem Rogers for the surveying and Lisa Lonsdale for technical and logistical support.

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## Appendix 1- Context Index

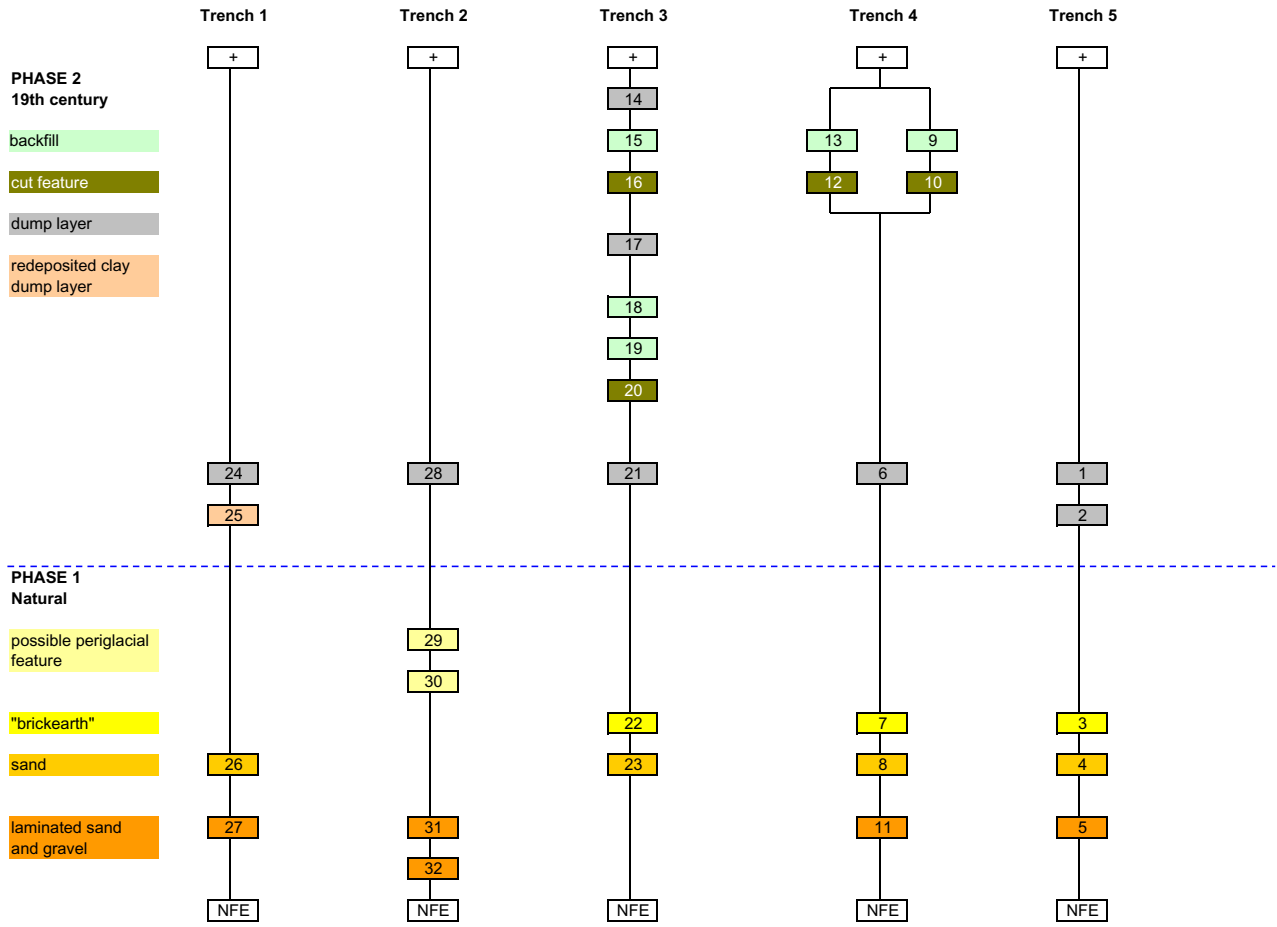


Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photo Number
WLZ 07	1	Tr. 5	S-5	Layer	Mid reddish brown silty sandy clay dump	19th century	2	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	2	Tr. 5	S-5	Layer	Mixed dump of silty sandy clay and sandy silt	19th century	2	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	3	Tr. 5	S-5	Layer	Firm, mid brown silty clay "brickearth"	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	4	Tr. 5	S-5	Layer	Loose, laminated sandy river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	5	Tr. 5	S-5	Layer	Loose, laminated sandy gravelly river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	6	Tr. 4	S-4	Layer	Mixed dump of silty sandy clay and sandy silt	19th century	2	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	7	Tr. 4	S-4	Layer	Firm, mid brown silty clay "brickearth"	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	8	Tr. 4	S-4	Layer	Loose, laminated sandy river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	9	Tr. 4	S-4	Fill	Dumped fill of [10]	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	10	Tr. 4	N/A	Cut	Intrusive feature, possibly linear. May be same as [16] in Trench 3	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	11	Tr. 4	S-4	Layer	Loose, laminated sandy gravelly river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	12	Tr. 4	N/A	Cut	Cut of deeply intrusive, possibly linear feature	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	13	Tr. 4	N/A	Fill	Dumped fill of [12]	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	14	Tr. 3	S-3	Layer	Mid brownish grey sandy silt dump	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	15	Tr. 3	S-3	Fill	Dumped fill of [16]	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	16	Tr. 3	S-3	Cut	Intrusive feature, possibly linear. May be same as [10] in Trench 4	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	17	Tr. 3	S-3	Layer	Dark grey brown clayey silt dump	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	18	Tr. 3	S-3	Fill	Dumped secondary fill of [20]	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	19	Tr. 3	S-3, S-6	Fill	Dumped primary fill of [20]	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	20	Tr. 3	S-3, S-6	Cut	Intrusive feature, possible pit or ditch	19th century	3	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	21	Tr. 3	S-3	Layer	Mid greyish brown clayey silt dump layer	19th century	2	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	22	Tr. 3	S-3	Layer	Firm, mid brown silty clay "brickearth"	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	23	Tr. 3	S-3	Layer	Loose, laminated sandy river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	24	Tr. 1	S-1	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sandy clay	19th century	2	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	25	Tr. 1	S-1	Layer	Firm, mid reddish yellowish brown silty clay	19th century	2	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	26	Tr. 1	S-1	Layer	Loose, laminated sandy river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	27	Tr. 1	S-1	Layer	Loose, laminated sandy gravelly river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	28	Tr. 2	S-2	Layer	Firm, mid grey dump with lenses of silty sandy clay	19th century	2	Film 1 & 2

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photo Number
WLZ 07	29	Tr. 2	S-2	Fill	Clean, well-sorted deposit of clay within cut [30]	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	30	Tr. 2	S-2	Cut	Possible periglacial feature	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2
WLZ 07	31	Tr. 2	S-2	Layer	Loose sandy and gravelly laminae forming part of river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photo Number
WLZ 07	32	Tr. 2	S-2	Layer	Loose, coarse gravel forming part of a high-energy river terrace deposit	Natural	1	Film 1 & 2

Appendix 2- Site Matrix



### Appendix 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-26476

#### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 3-11 Wenlock Street, London Borough of Hackney
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 3-11 Wenlock Street, London Borough of Hackney. Five trenches were excavated, which revealed a sequence of natural terrace gravel sealed by brickearth and 19th century made ground. Four intrusive features were encountered, which were all 19th century in date.
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2007 End: 20-04-2007
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WLZ 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT OR DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 3-11 Wenlock Street
Postcode	N1 7NT
Study area	3000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3250 8319
Height OD	Min: 15.54m Max: 16.60m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Rebecca Lythe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Hill Partnerships Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hill Partnerships Ltd

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 3-11 Wenlock Street, London Borough of Hackney
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lythe, R.
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	Ring-bound report with blue cover, A4 sized.

Entered by	Rebecca Lythe (rlythe@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	23 April 2007

**1 OASIS:**

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Friday 3 February 2006

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