

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**12 DALSTON LANE
DALSTON**

**WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY
AIDAN DOMINIC TURNER
EDITED BY
DUNCAN HAWKINS BA MIFA**

JULY 2007

An Archaeological Evaluation at 12 Dalston Lane, Dalston, London Borough of Hackney

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3365 8465

Site Code: DNL 07

Written and researched by Aidan Dominic Turner

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, July 2007

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting
on behalf of Barratt East London**

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Park
96, Endwell Road
Brockley
London, SE4 2PD**

**Tel.: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 12 Dalston Lane London Borough of Hackney. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 3365 8465. The field evaluation was undertaken between 20th and 26th June 2007, and the commissioning client was Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt East London.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of four trial trenches, designed to investigate the sites' archaeological potential. The work followed a method statement (Mayo 2007) which had been submitted to, and approved by, the English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered was natural sand overlain by clayey gravels and homogenous brick earth. Sealing the natural was a disturbed and buried topsoil layer in which traces of post-medieval CBM and brick were visible. The foundations of an early modern brick building and basement were cut into this.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 20th and 26th June 2007, in advance of redevelopment of land to the south of The Dalston Theatre, Dalston Lane, Hackney, NW (Fig.1). The study site covers an area of approximately 7,200 square metres, bordered to the north by Dalston Lane, to the west by Roseberry Place, to the south by Holy Trinity School and to the east by Beechwood Road. The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation and recording of four trial trenches, which were to determine the archaeological potential of the site.
- 2.2 The commissioning client was Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt East London. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the archaeological evaluation under the supervision of Aidan Turner and the project management of Chris Mayo. David Divers of English Heritage monitored the evaluation on behalf of the London Borough of Hackney.
- 2.3 The evaluation followed an approved method statement (Mayo 2007) and a programme of Historic Building Recording undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. This had concluded that the northern third of the site was heavily truncated and no archaeology was expected to survive there¹. On commencement of the evaluation it was discovered that the southern third of the site was inaccessible. As such it was decided to target the evaluation trenches in the remaining third of the site, reducing the number of proposed trenches from five to four.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code DNL 07.

¹ David Divers, pers comm..

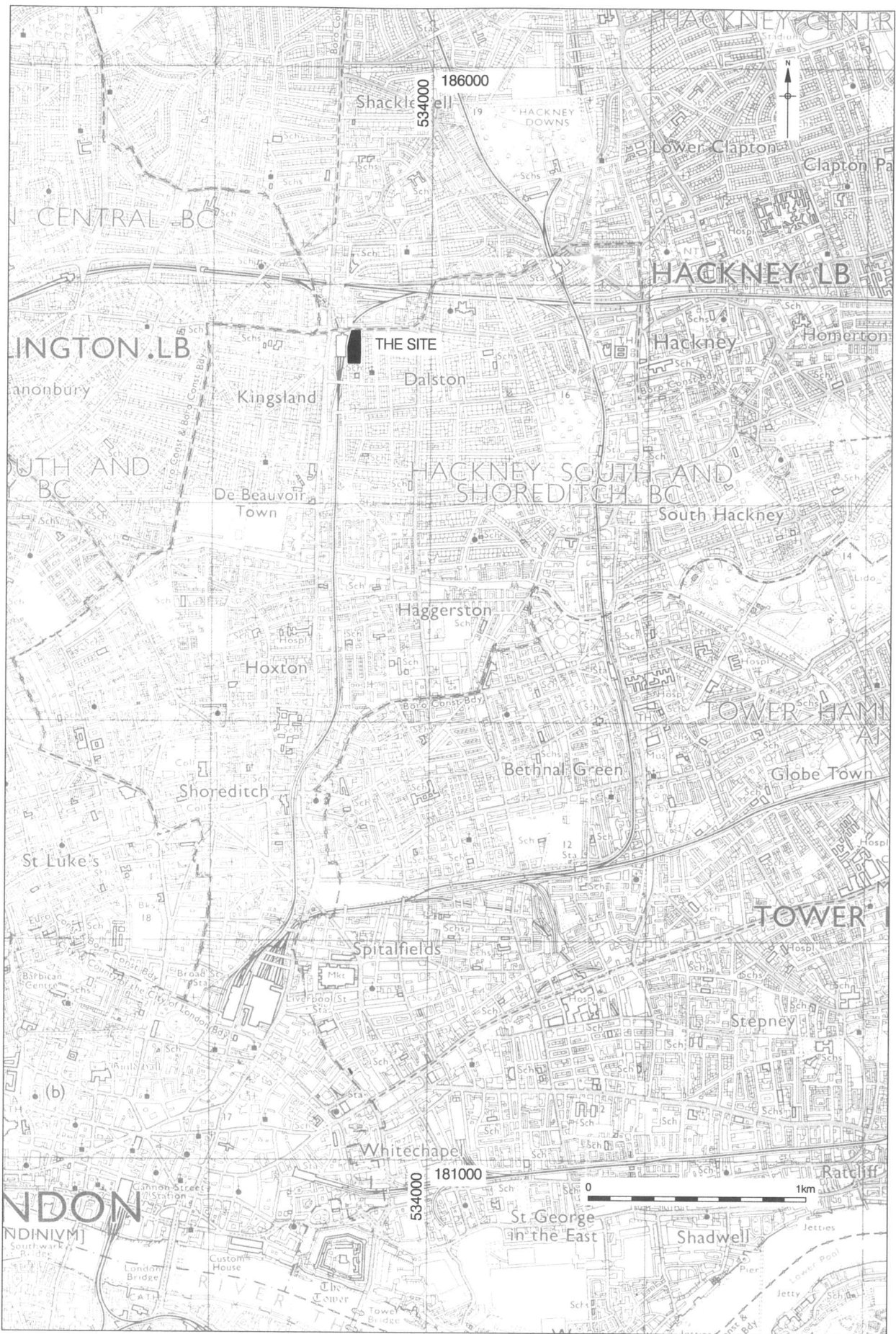


Figure 1
Site location
1:25,000

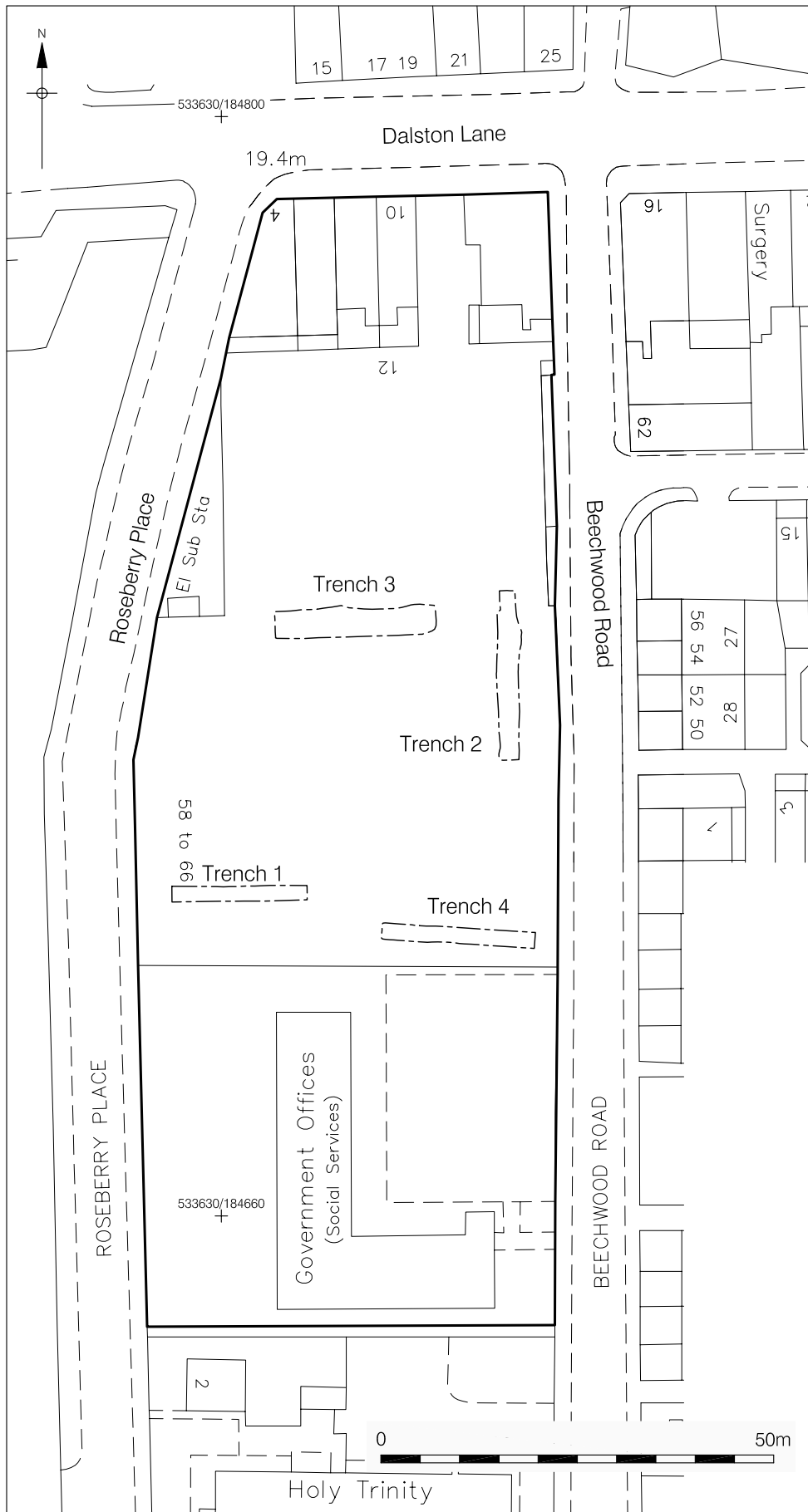


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGY IN HACKNEY AND THE UDP

3.1.1 The evaluation aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Hackney, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's deposited draft 'Unitary Development Plan', 1995, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed development is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy:

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGY

EQ29 Archaeological Heritage

IN THE AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY THE COUNCIL WILL NORMALLY REQUIRE:

(A) PRIOR ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT (IF NECESSARY BASED UPON A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION PRIOR TO A PLANNING DETERMINATION); AND

(B) FOR SITES REQUIRING IN SITU PRESERVATION, SUITABLE DESIGN, LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT; OR

(C) FOR SITES NOT REQUIRING IN SITU PRESERVATION, AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PRESENTATION TO THE PUBLIC OF ANY FINDS

Justification

The archaeological Heritage of Hackney is considerable and includes the internationally important Palaeolithic site between Stamford Hill/ Upper Clacton, Medieval and Elizabethan remains in South Shoreditch as well as dozens of smaller sites throughout the Borough. The Council will use its available powers to ensure that such remains are not needlessly destroyed. The preservation of this valuable education and cultural asset is a legitimate objective against which the needs of development must be carefully balanced and assessed in line with Government advice. The physical preservation in situ of important sites will be sought, where desirable and feasible. Preservation by record (excavation) is a second best option and developers should not expect to obtain planning permission for archaeologically damaging development merely because they arrange for the recording of sites.

The Council encourages developers to consider the archaeological aspects of a development site as early as possible in order to reduce uncertainty and conflict and will itself seek professional advice on assessing the archaeological importance and potential of a site. Where appropriate the Council will require an archaeological statement (a written assessment) and/or an archaeological field evaluation (on site assessment by trial work) before a decision on the application is taken. The policy will

apply, particularly, in areas of archaeological priority but may be applied elsewhere, on the advice of English Heritage, should the archaeological evidence suggest that this would be appropriate.

The case for in situ preservation will be assessed on an individual basis, weighing the importance of the remains against the needs for development. Where presentation to the public of the preserved in situ remains is desirable and feasible, the Council will require the development design to accommodate this objective.

Where the preservation of known archaeological remains in situ is not justified, the Council will require that no development takes place on site until archaeological investigations have been carried out by an investigating body, to be approved by the Council; such investigations shall be in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in writing in advance by the Council.

Investigations should be undertaken a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. Developers are urged to contact at an early stage English Heritage who maintain the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and advise on the archaeological potential of sites both within and outside areas of archaeological priority.

- 3.1.3 The proposed development does not lie within any Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the Borough's UDP.

- 3.1.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings on site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series states that the underlying geology comprises Hackney Gravel, part of the post diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits, overlying London Clay.
- 4.2 The site is located on flat ground at a height of approximately 18.5m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background summary is taken from research on the British History Online website, specifically the entry for Hackney (Dalston and Kingsland Road), itself taken from the Victoria County History's *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 10* (1995) (www.british-history.ac.uk)
- 5.2 Dalston, in 1294 Derleston, probably derived its name from Dedrlaf's tun or farm. A small hamlet half way along Dalston Lane in the mid 18th century, it came to denote the built-up area east of the high road. Dalston Lane, the only road from Kingsland to Hackney village until the 19th century, was not described as a street. The stretch nearest Kingsland Road was an easterly continuation of Ball's Pond Road and had strips of waste, which was later sometimes called Dalston green. Dalston hamlet lay east of a dog-leg in Dalston Lane.
- 5.3 Dalston village had spread very little by 1796, when most of it belonged to the Grahams. Dalston c. 1800 was known for its nurseries, especially the Smiths' on the south side of Dalston Lane.
- 5.4 By 1807 building had started on the south side of Dalston Lane. A start had also been made on Roseberry Place and Mayfield Street (from 1876 Mayfield Road and from 1948 Beechwood Road).
- 5.5 The Dalston Theatre, designed by Alfred Brandreth, originally opened in 1886 as a circus but quickly became a variety theatre. The buildings front was altered by Wylson and Long in 1898. It was narrow and of a single bay with Corinthian pilasters. On Dalston Lane it was single-storey in line with the shops in the road, but it grew taller to align with the older terrace behind. The building was further altered in 1921 by Robert Cromie when it was reconstructed as the Dalston Picture House, one of the first 2,000 seat cinemas in Britain. This closed in 1960. It was converted into a car auction room circa 1964 and more recently used as a nightclub.
- 5.6 Parts of Dalston Lane and the high road looked neglected after the replacement of 19th-century buildings and the closures of the cinema, some factories, and Dalston Junction station (1969).
- 5.7 The Dalston Theatre was demolished in 2007.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 A proposal for the excavation of five trenches measuring 20.00m long by 2.00m wide at base was outlined in the 'Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation' (Mayo 2007). The general aim of the evaluation was to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains. The character and position of two of the trenches (1 and 4) had to be adjusted and trench five abandoned due to on-site conditions.
- 6.2 All trenches were excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket in spits of approximately 100mm, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Trench 1 measured 17.9m E-W, Trench 2 measured 20.6m N-S, Trench 3 measured 20.5m E-W and Trench 4 measured 19.5m E-W. All trenches were 2.00m wide at base.
- 6.3 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, except for Trench 1, which was drawn at 1:50, and the sections at a scale of 1:10. The trenches locations were surveyed using a total station theodolite. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in colour slide format.
- 6.4 Cut features underwent exploratory excavation, to test archaeological significance and date.
- 6.5 A temporary benchmark was set up on site at the height of 18.59m AOD (TBM 1) which was transferred from an Ordnance Survey bench mark height of 19.00 m AOD located near to the corner of Kingsland Road and Forest Road.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 - Natural

7.1.1 The earliest non-archaeological deposit was observed in Trench 3. This consisted of slightly gravely yellow sand [36], encountered at a height of 15.93m AOD. This was overlain by a 0.3m thick deposit of reddish brown silty clayey gravel [35], at a height of 16.23m AOD. This deposit was observed in section in Trench 3 and traces of the deposit were also observed in the western end of Trench 1.

7.1.2 Overlying the sand was a deposit of homogenous reddish brown silty clay, hereafter described as 'brick earth'. Labelled as [6], [24], [26], [32], it was encountered in all four trenches at heights of between 16.97m AOD and 16.43m AOD.

7.1.3 The natural deposits appear to represent an ancient graded alluvial sequence.

7.2 Phase 2 – Disturbed Natural

7.2.1 Overlying the natural brickearth in three of the trenches was a layer of material of different colour but similar in composition to the natural brick earth. This was referred to as [25] in Trench 1, [31] in Trench 2, and [33] in Trench 4. In Trench 3 the highly truncated remains of this layer were only observed during machining. It was a firm, light greyish brown silt clay with occasional root activity, occasional charcoal flecks, and occasional post-medieval CBM and brick fragment inclusions. This deposit was encountered between 17.28m AOD and 16.93m AOD across site. .

7.2.2 It was concluded that this deposit represents the remains of a disturbed natural horizon.

7.3 Phase 3 – 19th Century

7.3.1 Cut features from this period were found in the two southernmost trenches on site, Trenches 1 and 2.

7.3.2 In Trench 1 two shallow post-holes, [28] and [30], were cut into the brick earth. Abraded brick fragments suggested that these were of an early 19th or later date. These probably represent a fence line, running E-W from Roseberry Place.

- 7.3.3 In Trench 2 a large cut [34] truncated away the buried topsoil, down to natural brickearth, for much of the length of the trench. The fills [13] and [14] of this feature contained a considerable amount of red brick and tile fragments. This cut may represent the demolition of an earlier 19th century structure, or the infilling a large pit of unknown purpose.
- 7.3.4 Feature [34] was in turn cut by a 19th century brick-lined well [7]. Bricks recovered from the masonry suggest a date of construction between 1750 to 1900. Finds recovered from this indicate an early 19th century (1780 –1825) or later date of backfilling [8].
- 7.3.5 A cluster of domestic waste pits [17], [19] and [21] also cut the fill of the large feature [34]. Also associated with these was a similar pit cutting the buried topsoil [23]. Pottery from the fill of pit [19] dated from 1825- 1860, whilst fragments from the fill of pit [17] dated from 1850- 1900.
- 7.3.6 Trenches 2 and 3 contained the foundations for a late 19th century, yellow brick structure. This consisted of a long building [5] with at least one storey at ground floor level and a basement, probably with internal access via a stairwell [2], [3]. The full depth and dimensions of this basement were not obtainable. However, the subsequent machining of a test pit under the direction of Barratt East London revealed the opposing eastern wall of the basement. This was located close to the edge of the site fronting Beechwood Road.
- 7.3.7 The long E-W wall running the length of Trench 2 appears to be the remains of a stable block located to the rear of Dalston Theatre. Variations to the structure at the western end suggest a possible 4.4m wide entrance to this building, later infilled with brickwork, although this evidence is not conclusive.
- 7.3.8 Samples of brickwork from this structure give a date range from 1770 to 1900. The concrete foundations suggest construction in the late 19th century, probably after 1880.

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1

- 8.1.1 Trench 1 revealed natural brick earth [26] overlain by disturbed topsoil [25].
- 8.1.2 Two shallow post-holes, [28] and [30], were cut into the brick earth. Abraded brick fragments suggested that these were of an early 19th or later date. Posthole [28] was sub –rectangular, with near vertical straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.3m N-S x 0.35m E-W. Top of feature was at 16.97m AOD and at base, 16.82m AOD. This was filled by a dark –greyish brown silty clay [27], which contained occasional abraded red brick fragments and lime mortar flecks. No significant finds were recovered. Posthole [30] was sub –rectangular, with near vertical straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.25m N-S x 0.40m E-W. Top of feature was at 16.83m AOD and at base, 16.73m AOD. This was filled by a dark –greyish brown silty clay [29] that contained occasional abraded red brick fragments and lime mortar flecks. No significant finds were recovered.
- 8.1.3 Modern concrete foundations, a service trench and a recent excavation intruded on the aforementioned deposits. The trench was sealed by modern made ground (0.25m thick), consisting of crushed brick.

8.2 Trench 2

- 8.2.1 Trench 2 revealed natural brick earth [32] overlain by buried topsoil [33]. The topsoil and brickearth was only observable in plan in the northernmost 4m and southernmost 4.8m of the trench. In the remainder of the trench it was visible only in section, on the west side.
- 8.2.2 Within the trench the remains of a late 19th century building were found, truncating the natural sequence described above. These consisted of concrete foundations and yellow brick footings. The southern end of the trench revealed a shallow external wall foundation [4] and the northern end a possible concrete equivalent. The centre of the trench was truncated by the remains of an infilled basement and probable stairwell, [1], [2], [3]. The natural sequence was only observed in the western section of the trench, indicating that the basement extended to the east, fronting Beechwood Road. A brick sample taken from wall [1] was dated to between 1770 and 1900. The brick was (3035) type: yellow, stock moulded, with a frog to the sanded side.

- 8.2.3 An external wall traversed the trench E-W. It was 0.47m wide, representing a 16" standard build width at wall base. It stepped out on to concrete footings 0.70m wide and 0.30m thick [4]. At highest it was encountered at 17.3m AOD.
- 8.2.4 A 0.9m wide concrete foundation found crossing the north end of this trench might represent an opposing equivalent external wall. This was encountered at 16.75m AOD. The basement and stairwell walls [1], [2], [3] were constructed to the same standard, using identical materials. Basement walls [2] and [3], interpreted as the western wall of the basement, formed returns extending into the western section, with a 1.95m gap between them. This probably formed a stairwell allowing internal access to the basement from the ground level structure to the west. Basement wall [3] extended 3.6m to the south from the stairwell, to form a return into the eastern section of the trench; this was interpreted as the southwest corner of the basement. It was 0.47m wide and constructed of yellow brick. It was encountered at a height of 17.31m AOD. Basement wall [2] extended 1.80m northwards from the stairwell, where it was truncated by later demolition. It aligned with the (1.03m) truncated return of basement wall [1], which formed the northwest corner of the basement, returning into the east section of the trench. Both walls were of the same width (0.47m) and built of the same material. Wall [2] was encountered at 17.17m AOD, wall [1] at 16.70m AOD.
- 8.2.5 The basement had been infilled with material clearly derived from the demolition of the same structure. No significant archaeological materials were recovered from the construction cut of the basement.
- 8.2.6 The trench was sealed by modern made ground, with a thin (50mm thick) layer of tarmac forming a pavement surface at the southern end. This was covered with a layer of crushed brick.

8.3 Trench 3

- 8.3.1 Trench 3 revealed the full natural sequence, truncated on both sides by concrete wall foundations and at the western end by a large, back-filled modern intrusion. Excavation of this back-fill material revealed the natural sequence in section below the concrete foundations of wall [5], to a depth of 15.66m AOD.
- 8.3.2 The natural sequence consisted of slightly gravelly yellow sand [36], encountered at a height of 15.93m AOD. This was overlain by a 0.3m thick deposit of reddish brown silty clayey gravel [35], at a height of 16.23m AOD. Overlying this was a 0.3m thick

deposit of homogenous reddish brown silty clay, interpreted as 'brick earth' [6], at 16.55m AOD.

8.3.3 Immediately above the brickearth and between the foundations the upper part of the sequence was truncated by a concrete encased service running the entire length of the trench. During machining traces of the topsoil recorded in the other trenches were observed between the encased service and the two foundations.

8.3.4 The E-W wall forming northern side of trench 3 consisted of red brick footings constructed on concrete foundations. At the western end the foundations were observed to the full depth of the trench. These foundations were assumed to form the basement of the Dalston Theatre, recorded during the Historic Building Recording programme.

8.3.5 The E-W wall [5] forming the southern side of the trench consisted of concrete foundations and yellow brick footings. The wall extended over 20.5m in length, beyond the eastern and westernmost extent of the trench. It was over 0.40m wide, stepping out 3 times another 0.3m. The wall remains were approximately 0.55m high (17.64m AOD), built on shallow concrete foundations approximately 0.26m thick. These foundations stepped downwards over 1.74m beyond the full depth of the trench, at the western end. A brick sample taken from wall [5] was dated from between 1750 and 1900. The brick was (3034) type, yellow, stock moulded, with a frog to the sanded side.

8.3.6 Approximately 5m from the western end of the trench the wall height reduces to 17.28m AOD, the space above filled with poorly constructed brick -work, which was removed for safety purposes. The wall line also steps in 0.2m southwards at this point, stepping back again 4.4m further westwards. The foundations also deepen to 0.54m thick under this feature. It is possible that this feature represents a blocked up entrance to the structure, although the evidence for this is not conclusive.

8.3.8 The structures were sealed by layer of crushed brick material

8.4 Trench 4

8.4.1 Trench 4 revealed the brick earth [24] at base of trench (16.43 – 16.23m AOD) overlain by 0.5m of buried topsoil [33], (16.93m AOD). The topsoil in this trench contained frequent abraded red brick fragments.

- 8.4.2 The central 14m of the topsoil was truncated away to brick earth by a large, steeply sided cut [34], which was backfilled with a dark brown, silty sandy clay with frequent CBM fragments [13], [14]. This feature could represent the robbing / demolition of an earlier structure. At the western end of the trench the topsoil was truncated by a 19th century pit [23]
- 8.4.3 Feature [34] was in turn truncated by a number of features, a well [7] and four 19th century pits [17], [19], [20], stratigraphic relationships for which could be observed in section.
- 8.4.4 The well [7] consisted of a circular (1.65m dia.), one brick thick (0.11 m), stretcher bond, trench built wall. This was backfilled with a mid-brownish silty sand [8], [10] which contained occasional 19th century pottery fragments and frequent fragments of red brick. The top of the well cut [9] was located at 16.84m AOD. A brick sample taken from the well [7] was dated as being manufactured from between 1750 and 1900. The brick was (3032) type, red, stock moulded, with a frog to the sanded side. A brick sample taken from the well back – fill [8] was dated as being manufactured from between 1750 and 1900. The brick was (3032) type, purplish red, stock moulded, with a frog to the sanded side. Fragments of Sunderland Type ware with mottled decoration were also recovered. (1825-1780).
- 8.4.5 The western end of the trench contained four 19th century pits post-dating the large truncation. Pit [21] was oval, with steeply sloping slightly concave sides, cutting pits [17] and [19]. It measured 1m across (E-W) and 0.7m of it was exposed south of the trench edge. It was backfilled with a mixture of mid greyish brown silty sand and demolition material (red brick and tile fragments) [20]. Pit [17] was rectangular, with vertical sides. It measured 0.65m E-W and 0.55m of it were exposed south of the trench edge. It contained a mixture of dark greyish brown silty sand and 19th century domestic waste (pot, cbm, glass, metal, clay pipe and clinker/ charcoal fragments) [16]. Pottery fragments from [16] dated from between 1850 and 1900. These included Sunderland type ware, Yellow-ware and transfer printed ware. Pit [19] was rectangular, with vertical sides. It measured 1m E-W and 0.55m of it were exposed south of the trench edge. It contained a mixture of dark greyish brown silty sand and 19th century domestic waste (pot, cbm, glass, metal, clay pipe and clinker/ charcoal fragments) [18]. Pottery fragments from [18] dated from between 1850 and 1900. These included, Yellow-ware, Transfer Printed Ware, Pearl-ware and London Stoneware.
- 8.4.6 A similar pit [23], cutting the top -soil, was found at the western end of the trench. It was rectangular, with vertical sides. 1.10m of it was exposed south of the trench edge

and 0.56m exposed east of the trench end. It contained yellowish grey sandy clay, which was found to contain similar 19th century domestic waste material [22].

- 8.4.7 A shallow, un-footed red brick wall [11] was recorded in the southern section, mid – way along the trench. This was 1.3m long (E-W) and 0.44m high. This was located at height 17.61m AOD.

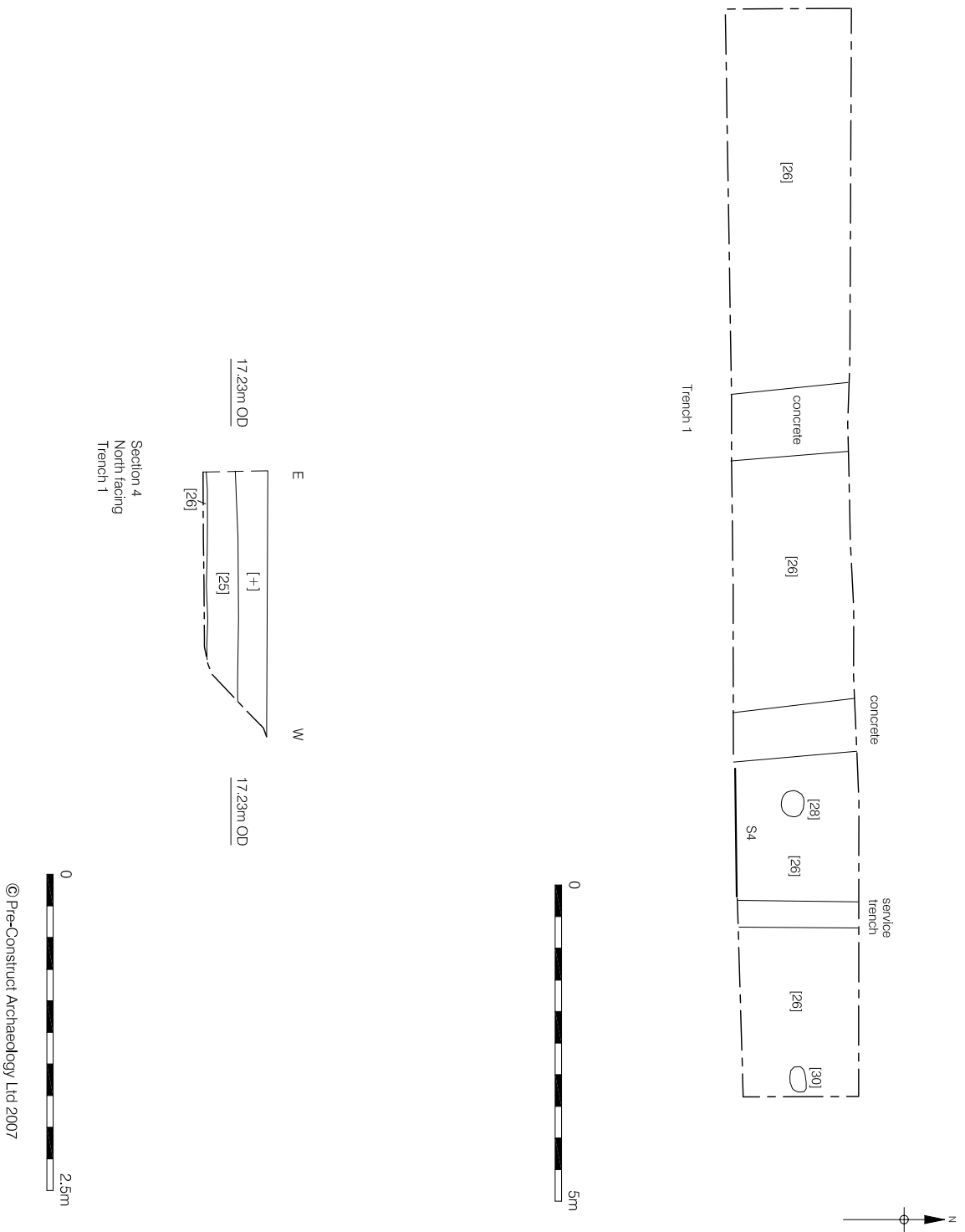


Figure 3
 Trench 1, Plan and Section
 Plan 1:100, Section 1:50

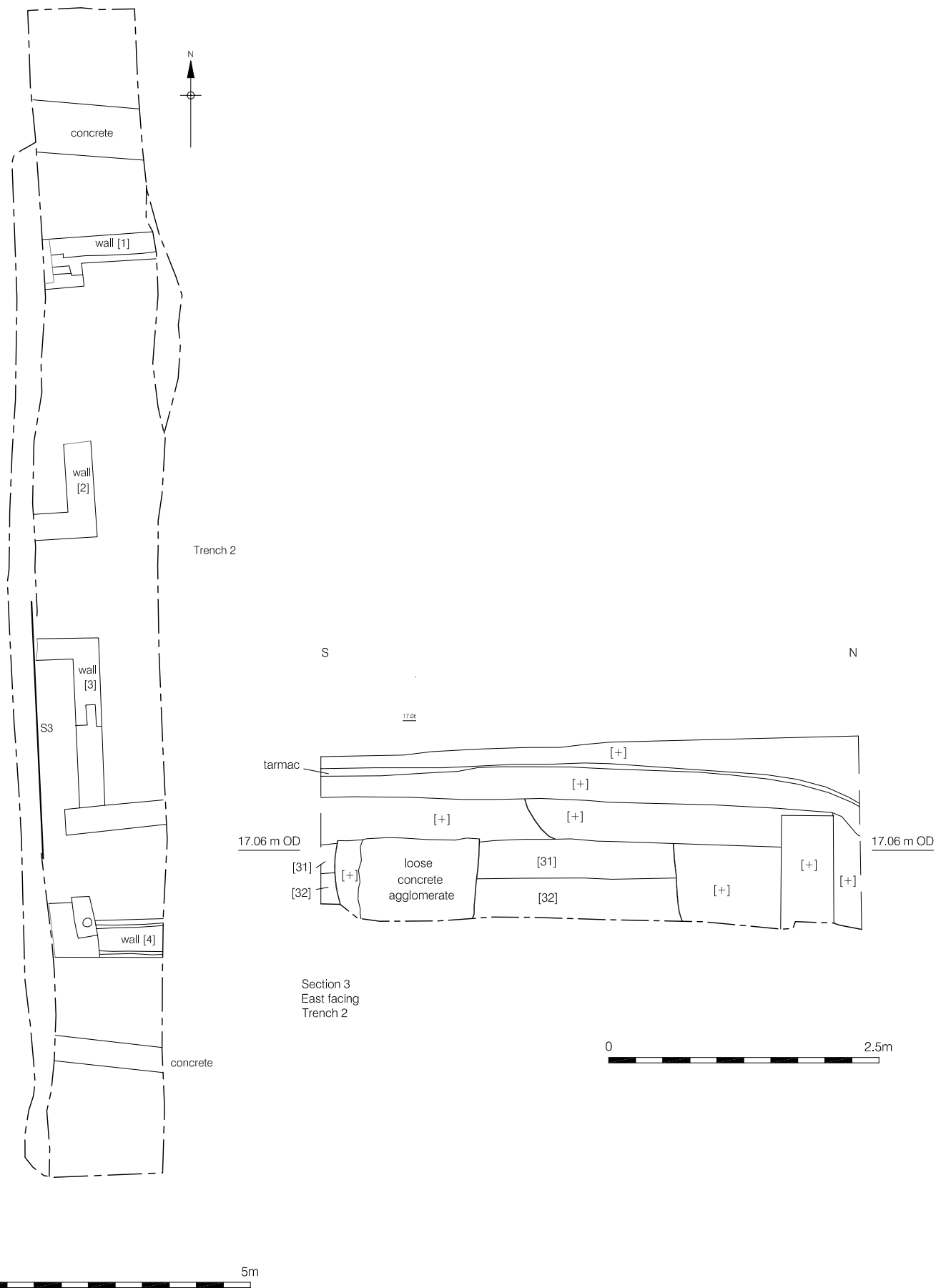


Figure 4
Trench 2, Plan and Section
Plan 1:100, Section 1:50

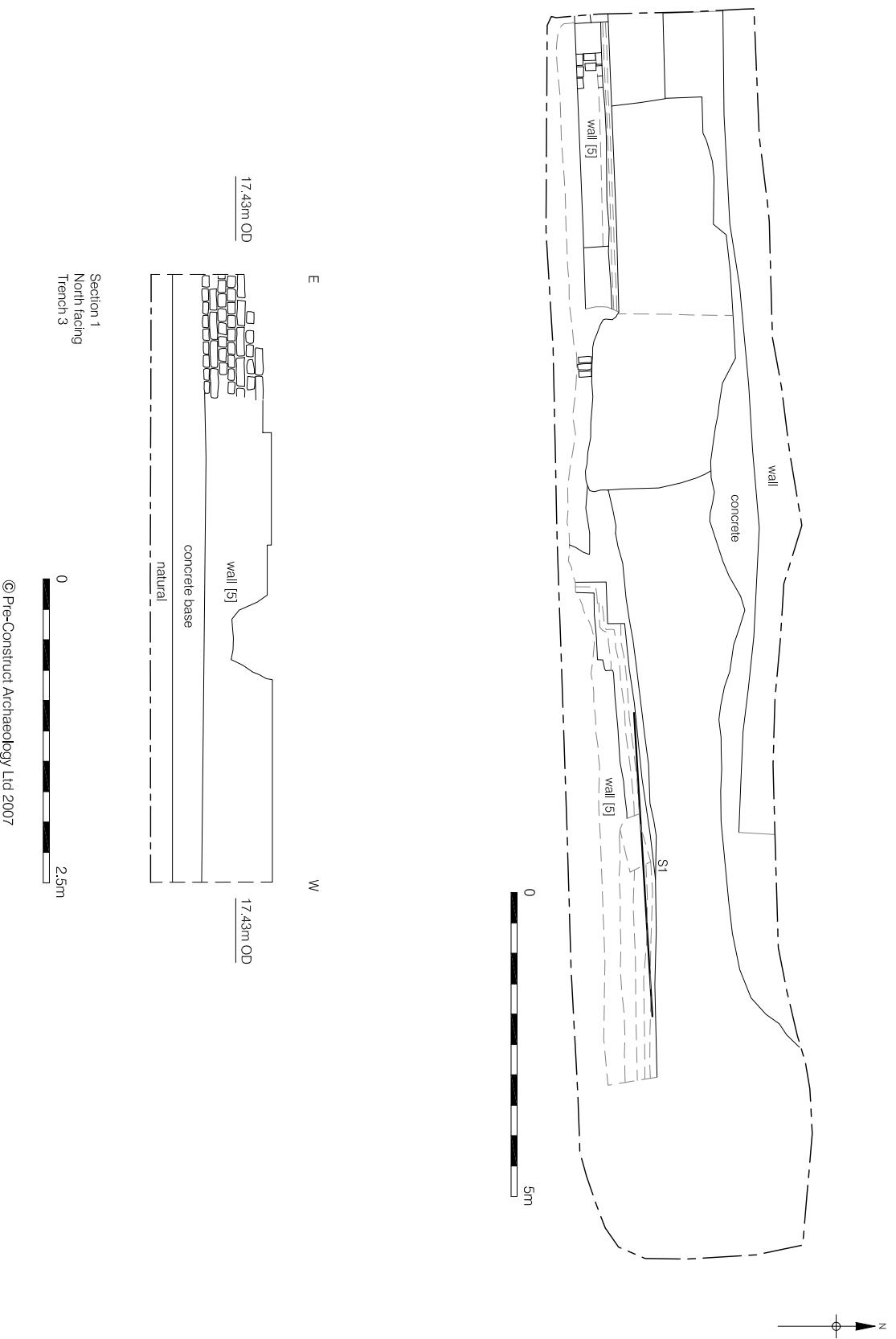


Figure 5
 Trench 3, Plan and Section
 Plan 1:100, Section 1:50

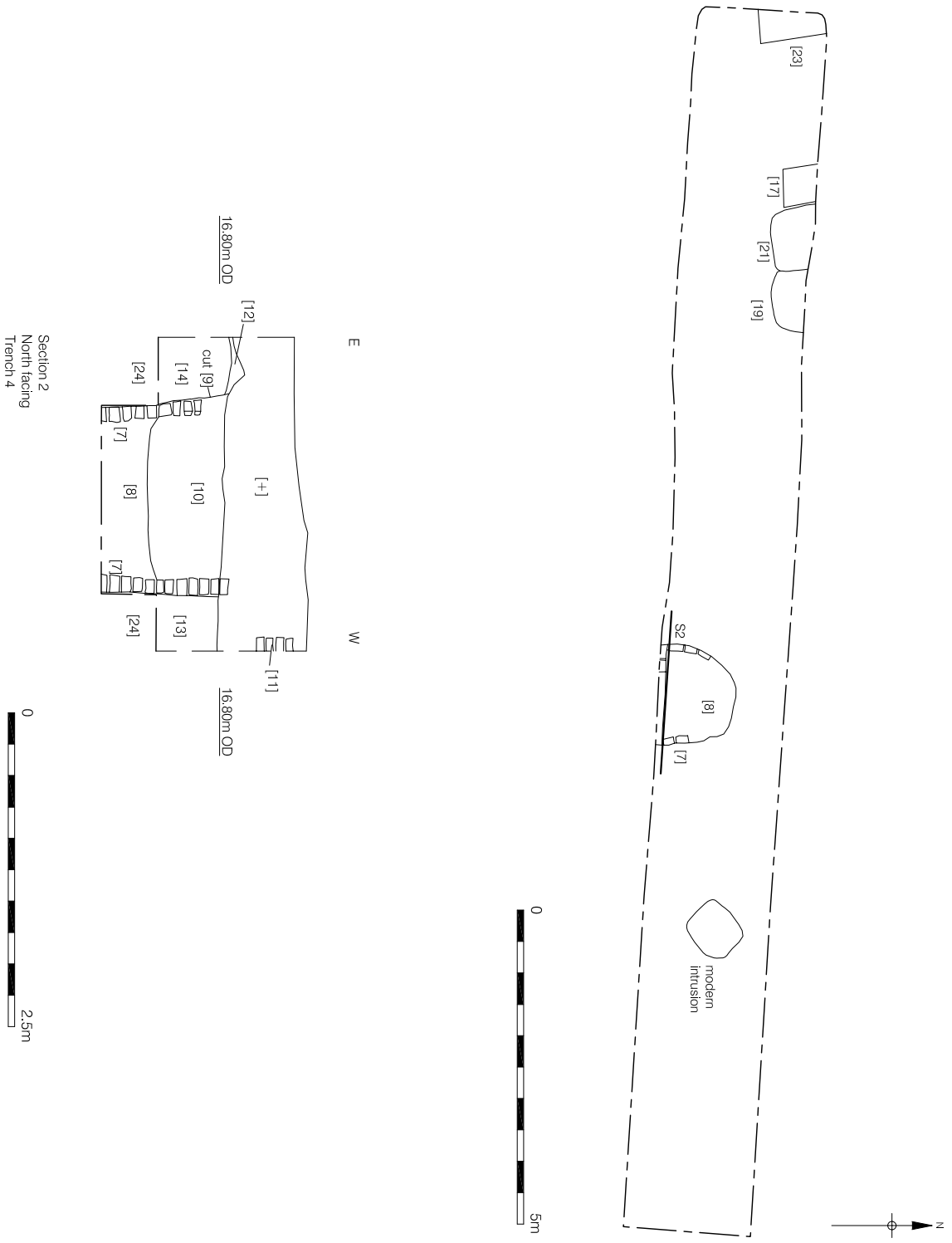


Figure 6
 Trench 4, Plan and Section
 Plan 1:100, Section 1:50

0 2.5m
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9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretation

9.1.1 All the trenches revealed natural deposits that were consistent with the underlying geology of this area.

9.1.2 Early modern deposits were encountered in the four trenches, in the form of a disturbed natural horizon and 19th century features relating to the original Dalston Theatre. Isolated rubbish pits and a well represent external activity associated with either the theatre or the early modern terraced houses which fronted the site on the east and west sides.

9.2 Conclusions

9.2.1 It has been clearly shown by the evaluation that only archaeological deposits from the early modern period are still extant on the site. These include a possible stable block and basement to the rear of the former location of Dalston Theatre. A possible entrance between the rear of the theatre and the stable block has been suggested, although the evidence for this is not conclusive.

9.2.2 After discussion with David Divers of English Heritage no further archaeological investigations are deemed necessary.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs for commissioning the work on behalf of Barratt East London, and David Divers of English Heritage for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Hackney.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the site and editing this report, Jem Rodgers for surveying, Dave Harris for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support, and Gosia Malecka, Gosia Trelka and Adam Brumm for all their hard work on site.

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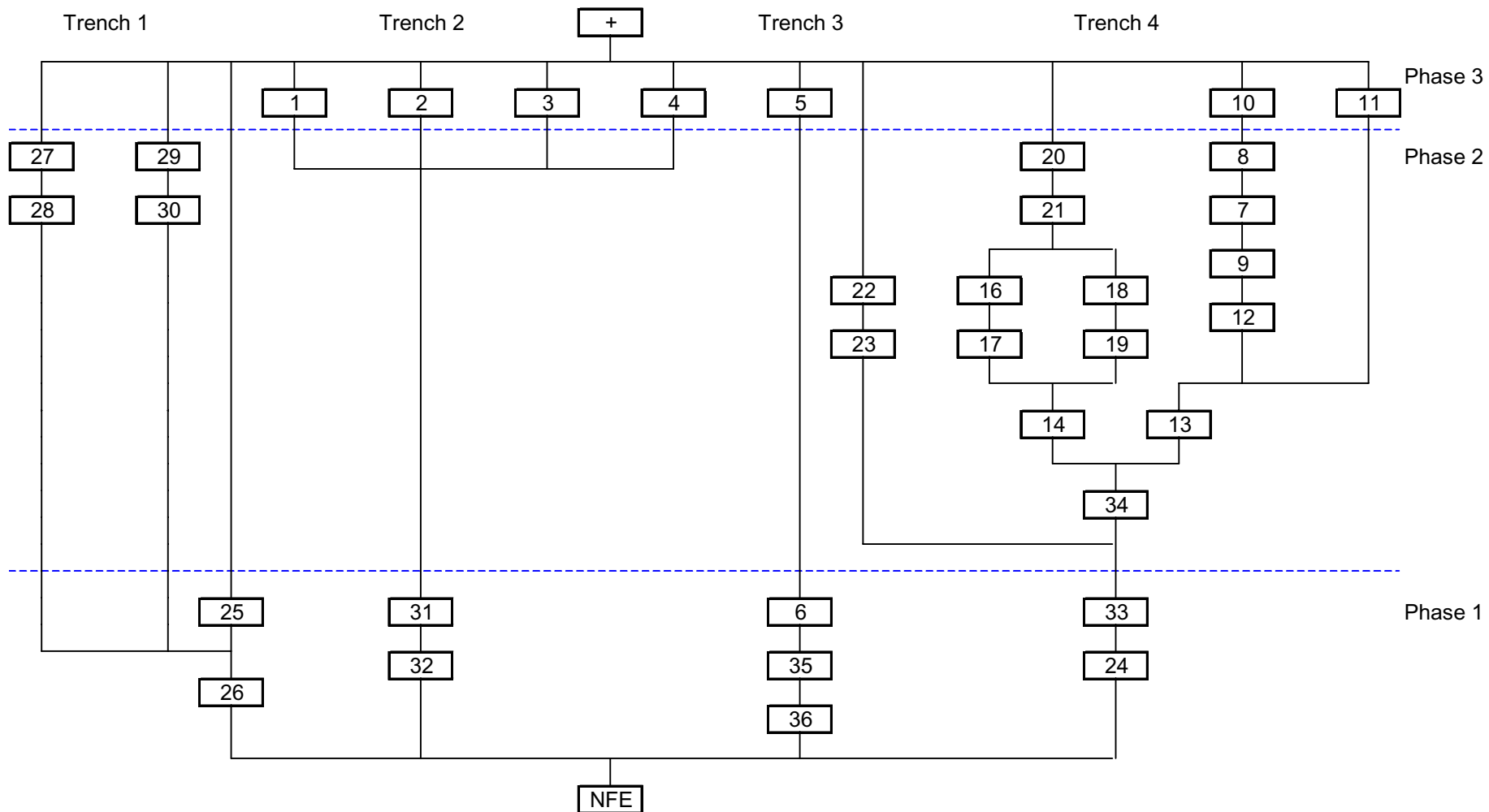
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description
DNL 07	1	Tr 2	Tr 2		3	Masonry	Basement wall , yellow brick
DNL 07	2	Tr 2	Tr 2	3	3	Masonry	Basement wall , yellow brick
DNL 07	3	Tr 2	Tr 2	3	3	Masonry	Basement wall , yellow brick
DNL 07	4	Tr 2	Tr 2		3	Masonry	Basement wall , yellow brick
DNL 07	5	Tr 3	Tr 3	1	3	Masonry	Yellow brick
DNL 07	6	Tr 3	Tr 3	1	1	Layer	Natural , brick earth
DNL 07	7	Tr 4	Tr 4	2	2	Masonry	Well
DNL 07	8	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Fill	Backfill of [7], mid yellowish brown, silty sand
DNL 07	9	Tr 4	Tr 4	2	2	Masonry	Construction Cut for [7]
DNL 07	10	Tr 4		2	3	Fill	Upper backfill of [7] dark brownish grey, silty sand
DNL 07	11	Tr 4		2	3	Masonry	Wall, no footings, red brick
DNL 07	12	Tr 4		2	2	Layer	Made ground , light yellowish brown , sandy gravel
DNL 07	13	Tr 4		2	2	Fill	Fill of [34], dark brown, silty sandy clay, same as (14)
DNL 07	14	Tr 4		2	2	Fill	Fill of [34], dark brown, silty sandy clay, same as (13)
DNL 07	15	Tr 4			2	Layer	Possibly same as (33)
DNL 07	16	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Fill	Fill of [17], dark greyish brown, silty sand
DNL 07	17	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Cut	Pit
DNL 07	18	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Fill	Fill of [34], dark brown, silty sandy clay, same as (14)
DNL 07	19	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Cut	Pit
DNL 07	20	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Fill	Fill of [21], mid greyish brown
DNL 07	21	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Cut	Pit
DNL 07	22	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Fill	Fill of [23], mid yellowish grey, sandy clay
DNL 07	23	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Cut	Pit
DNL 07	24	Tr 4	Tr 4		1	Layer	Natural, brick earth
DNL 07	25	Tr 1	Tr 1	4	1	Layer	Buried top soil
DNL 07	26	Tr 1	Tr 1	4	1	Layer	Natural, brick earth
DNL 07	27	Tr 1			2	Fill	Fill of [28]
DNL 07	28	Tr 1	Tr 1		2	Cut	Post hole
DNL 07	29	Tr 1			2	Fill	Fill of [30]
DNL 07	30	Tr 1	Tr 1		2	Cut	Post hole
DNL 07	31	Tr 2	Tr 2	3	1	Layer	Buried top soil
DNL 07	32	Tr 2	Tr 2	3	1	Layer	Natural , brick earth
DNL 07	33	Tr 4			1	Layer	Buried top soil
DNL 07	34	Tr 4	Tr 4		2	Cut	Robbing cut?
DNL 07	35	Tr 3			1	Layer	Natural clay gravels
DNL 07	36	Tr 3			1	Layer	Natural sand

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-28414

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 12 Dalston Lane, Dalston, London Borough of Hackney
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 12 Dalston Lane London Borough of Hackney. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 3365 8465. The field evaluation was undertaken between 20th and 26th June 2007, and the commissioning client was Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barrett Homes. The evaluation consisted of four trial trenches, designed to investigate the sites' archaeological potential. The work followed a method statement (Mayo 2007) which had been submitted to, and approved by, the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney. The earliest deposit encountered was natural sand overlain by clayey gravels and homogenous brick earth. Sealing the natural was a disturbed and buried topsoil layer in which traces of post-medieval CBM and brick were visible. The foundations of an early modern brick building and basement were cut into this.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2007 End: 26-06-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DNL07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, 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 12 Dalston Lane, Dalston, London Borough of Hackney
Postcode	E8
Study area	7200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3365 8465 51.5444033924 -0.07241915271280 51 32 39 N 000 04 20 W Point
Height OD	Min: 16.23m Max: 16.97m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barratt East London

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 12 Dalston Lane, Dalston, London Borough of Hackney
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Turner, A
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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