

**97 – 137 HACKNEY ROAD,
HOXTON, LONDON E2**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

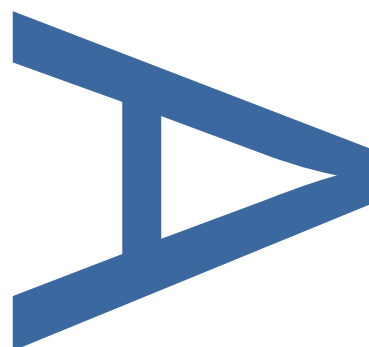
PHASE 2

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

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
2015/3455**

SITE CODE: HNY17

DECEMBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

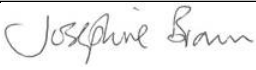

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PHASE 2

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K5104
Report Number	R12967

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Stacey Harris		December 2017
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		December 2017
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		December 2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		December 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

97 – 137 HACKNEY ROAD, HOXTON, LONDON E2: PHASE 2

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: HNY17

Central NGR: TQ 3362 8299

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hackney

Planning Reference: 2015/3455

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

On behalf of: Regal Homes Construction Ltd.

Written/Researched by: Stacey Amanda Harris
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Chris Mayo (MCIfA)

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925

E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

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December 2017

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the result of a second phase of archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at 97 – 137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, E2 in the London Borough of Hackney. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 15th November and 8th of December 2017, and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Regal Homes Construction Ltd.
- 1.2 Six evaluation trenches were excavated up to 2.00m below current ground level, with natural deposits of gravel identified within Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11 from a height between 16.13m OD and 15.56m OD. These gravels were later further investigated within three geoarchaeological test-pits, excavated by PCA. Overlaying the gravels was natural brickearth within Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11. A residual Palaeolithic hand-axe was recovered from a post-medieval contact in Trench 8.
- 1.3 Layers of made ground and/or features of a post-medieval date were seen in all six of the trenches including pits, soakaways and a possible well relating to the buildings fronting onto Hackney Road and Gorsuch place. Tentative evidence was found for 17th century activity on or near the site in the form of a tightly grouped finds assemblage, with other 17th and 18th century material also found residually. A feature of note recorded in Trench 7 is considered to be an animal plague pit from the 18th century, and thus indicative of the broadly undeveloped nature of the site until the 19th century as urbanisation took hold.
- 1.4 All six trenches were sealed by layers of modern made ground
- 1.5 No archaeological deposits or features pre-dating the post-medieval period were observed during the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 A Phase 2 archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 97 – 137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, London E2. The site is bounded by Hackney Road to the east, Cremer Road to the north, and Long Street and residential properties to the south and west. Gorsuch Place occupies a 'T-shaped' area within the site boundary. Overall the site measures approximately 0.8ha in size and is centred at NGR TQ 3362 8299 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (Clarke 2017) and following Historic England guidelines (GLAAS 2015).
- 2.3 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area. The proposed development is subject to policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and Hackney's Core Strategy and Local Plan.
- 2.4 The work was undertaken in response to an archaeological condition attached to planning consent granted by the London Borough of Hackney under application number 2015/3455. The application was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (Clarke 2015).
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Stacey Harris and was project managed by Chris Mayo, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by Adam Single of Historic England, Archaeology Advisors to the London Borough of Hackney.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.7 The site was allocated the unique site code HNY17.
- 2.8 In July 2017, PCA had completed a Phase 1 evaluation at the site which saw the excavation of Trenches 1-5 as designed within the WSI (Clarke 2017). The investigation, which demonstrated the presence of in situ subsoils cut by late post-medieval features, was completed prior to the demolition of the structures at the site. The Phase 2 trenches (6-11), herein reported, were undertaken following the demolition and clearance of the site, and allowed the completion of the evaluation as designed within the WSI.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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 which was published in March 2015. It includes the following policies of relevance to archaeology within London:

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

- A** London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorial should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B** Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C** Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D** Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E** New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F** Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G** Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Hackney

- 3.3.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Hackney which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. The local

planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Hackney whose Local Development Framework Core Strategy was adopted in November 2010. The majority of the previous Unitary Development Plan policies were saved, including most of those relating to the historic environment.

3.3.2 The relevant section of the LDF for the Borough is Core Strategy 25:

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 Site Specific Constraints

3.4.1 There were no Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings within the development site. The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area.

3.5 Planning Permission

3.5.1 Planning consent for the development of the site has been granted by the London Borough of Hackney under application number 2015/3455. The consent includes an archaeological condition which states that:

NO DEVELOPMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL A STAGE 1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY IN WRITING. FOR LAND THAT IS INCLUDED WITHIN THE WSI, NO DEMOLITION OR DEVELOPMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREED WSI, AND THE PROGRAMME AND METHODOLOGY OF SITE EVALUATION AND THE NOMINATION OF A COMPETENT PERSON(S) OR ORGANISATION TO UNDERTAKE THE AGREED WORKS. IF HERITAGE ASSETS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST ARE IDENTIFIED BY STAGE 1 THEN FOR THOSE PARTS OF THE SITE WHICH HAVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, A STAGE 2 WSI SHALL BE ALSO BE SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY IN WRITING PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE RELEVANT AREA. FOR LAND THAT IS INCLUDED WITHIN THE STAGE 2 WSI, NO DEMOLITION/DEVELOPMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREED STAGE 2 WSI WHICH SHALL INCLUDE:

A. THE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES, THE PROGRAMME AND METHODOLOGY OF SITE INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING AND THE NOMINATION OF A COMPETENT PERSON(S) OR ORGANISATION TO UNDERTAKE THE AGREED WORKS

B. THE PROGRAMME FOR POST-INVESTIGATION ASSESSMENT AND SUBSEQUENT ANALYSIS, PUBLICATION & DISSEMINATION AND DEPOSITION OF RESULTING MATERIAL. THIS PART OF THE CONDITION SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED UNTIL THESE ELEMENTS HAVE BEEN FULFILLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROGRAMME SET OUT IN THE STAGE 2 WSI.

3.5.2 In accordance with the above condition a written scheme of investigation was prepared by CgMs Consulting (Clarke 2017) and approved by Adam Single of Historic England. The WSI included the following primary objectives:

- To determine the presence of any Prehistoric activity within the site
- To determine the presence of any Roman activity within the site. Can this evidence be associated with the suspected Roman road recorded adjacent to the site?
- To determine the presence of any Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity within the site.
- Establish the likely impact of past land use and development.
- Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

3.5.3 At the granting of consent, the site contained a widespread coverage of standing structures which were to be demolished for the new scheme. The evaluation was implemented so that trenches which could be executed prior to demolition (Trenches 1-5) were completed in July 2017 and reported separately (Edmonds 2017). Then, after the demolition and clearance of the site, PCA returned to complete the remaining trenches (6-11) in November and December 2017.

3.5.4 This report documents the findings of the Phase 2 evaluation works.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The geological and topographical background cited below was obtained from the Desk Based Assessment (Clarke 2015) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Clarke 2017).

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying bedrock geology at the site to be the 'London Clay Formation', overlain by drift geology of the Hackney Gravel Member.

4.1.2 A programme of geotechnical boreholes were undertaken on site in April 2015 which identified a horizon of made ground between 1.7m and 3.2m thick overlying natural gravels across the site (WSP 2017; Concept Consultants 2017).

4.1.3 The underlying natural geology found during the Phase 1 evaluation (Edmonds 2017) was consistent with the expected Hackney Gravels. They were found to survive at heights ranging from 15.87m OD in Trench 5, to the south, and 15.24m OD in Trench 1 to the north – although here the gravels had been truncated by a 19th century cellar.

4.1.4 In three locations (Trenches 3-5) sondages were excavated through the gravels to reach the underlying sands. The arising gravels were inspected by archaeologists using hand tools however no evidence of human activity (for example struck flints) could be seen in any location.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The study site is approximately level at a height of 21m Ordnance Datum (OD).

4.2.2 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known to exist within the immediate vicinity of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMS (Clarke 2017).

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 The Hackney Gravels underlying the study site have proved to be one of the richest sources of Palaeolithic material in the country. In Stoke Newington and Clapton, north of the study site, significant flint assemblages, floral and faunal remains were observed during basement excavation, brickearth and gravel extraction in the late nineteenth century, notably by Worthington G. Smith. These finds were predominantly observed in or below the brickearth, overlying the gravel terraces, usually in their primary context.

5.1.2 Two Palaeolithic isolated findspots are recorded in excess of 500m to the northwest of the study site. These finds consist of a Palaeolithic handaxe (Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) number 080027/00/00, TQ 3300 8350) and two handaxes and an unretouched flake (080019/00/00, TQ 3300 8330).

5.1.3 The GLHER does not contain any records relating to Early Prehistoric activity within the 300m of the site.

5.1.4 There is no evidence for any Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age activity within the 300m of the site.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 There is evidence for some Roman activity in the area of Hackney Road, adjacent to the site, thought to follow the localised line of the Roman road between London and Great Dunmow (MLO106811, TQ 3856 8784). The line of the Roman road has yet to be substantiated by means of archaeological investigation in the local area. Typical archaeological features associated with Roman road can include evidence for settlement and land/agricultural divisions, together with quarry pits, burials and stray finds.

5.2.2 Kingsland Road to the west of the site follows the line of Ermine Street running north-south (080875/00/00, TQ 3558 8372). This was the main road out of London to the north .

5.2.3 An archaeological evaluation undertaken adjacent to Kingsland Road, c100m to the northwest of the site, recorded a possible Roman pit (MLO64203, TQ 3353 8309) and ditch (MLO64204, TQ 3353 8309).

5.3 Anglo-Saxon & Late Medieval

5.3.1 There is considerable evidence that the area was inhabited by the medieval period. Hoxton and Haggerston both appear in the Domesday Book to the north of the study site. Hoxton was quite large by this period and assessed at 26 households, and Haggerston was assessed at 10 households, which was comparatively quite small (MLO4291, TQ 335 830).

5.3.2 There are also several documentary and archaeological records of estates in the area. The

manor of Hergotestane, lying c500m to the north of the study site, is mentioned in the Domesday Book. It was held by Robert Gernon from the King (080127/00/00, TQ 3380 8360).

- 5.3.3 Documentary sources indicate that a house was present adjacent to Kingsland Road during the late medieval period, located c125m to the southwest of the site (MLO1569, TQ 3350 8290).

5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.4.1 During the majority of the post-medieval period the study site is likely to have remained within the agricultural hinterland of the settlement at Hoxton.

- 5.4.2 Chassereau's map of 1745 (Clarke 2015, Figure 3) shows the study site located within horticultural ground immediately to the west of Hackney Road. The main area of settlement is concentrated along Kingsland Road. The character of the site remains unaltered in 1766 (Clarke 2015, Figure 4).

- 5.4.3 Horwood's map of 1799-1819 (Clarke 2015, Figure 5) depicts that the Hackney Road frontage has been developed with several terraced properties marked. The layout of the site remains unaltered in 1810.

- 5.4.4 The GLHER locates a record associated with a late post-medieval cemetery as being located within the site boundary (MLO70400, TQ 3360 8300). Further inspection of this record identifies that it relates to an entry within Holmes (1896) relating to 'Old Burial-ground, Hackney Road' with the grid reference providing locating the site to the nearest 100m. It appears this general record is a duplication of a second more specific GLHER record located c75m to the south of the site (MLO104220, TQ 3357 8285) which also references the same entry in Holmes relating it to a disused 18th century burial ground recorded now located beneath the modern Hackney Road Recreation Ground. This supported by a review of the 1799-1819 map where the burial ground is clearly marked at a distance to the south of the site. On this basis the GLHER record within the site is inaccurate and does not relate to burial activity occurring within the site boundary.

- 5.4.5 By 1839 Thomas Street has been laid out immediately to the north of the site, with properties constructed on this frontage. The layout of the site remains unaltered in 1847.

- 5.4.6 The 1872 Ordnance Survey map (Clarke 2015, Figure 9) depicts the site as being fully developed with a high density of residential properties having been constructed. The only area of open ground lies behind the properties fronting onto Hackney Road. John Terrace and John Street have been laid out within the site. The layout of the site remains unaltered in 1897.

- 5.4.7 By 1907 there has been infill development in the area of former open ground. In addition, the street names Gorsuch Place and Cremer Street have been introduced. The 1945 LCC Bomb Damage map indicates that the central and southern parts of the site received significant damage due to aerial bombardment during World War II.

- 5.4.8 By 1953 large areas of the central and southern parts of the site have been cleared with

patchy redevelopment taking place. Several plots are marked as ruins. By 1960 the modern industrial buildings adjacent to Long Street have been extended (Clarke 2015, Figure 14). By 1989 the residential buildings adjacent to Cremer Street have been demolished, replaced by an extensive office building. By 2015 further clearance has taken place in the southern part of the site.

5.5 Previous Investigations

- 5.5.1 In July 2017, PCA completed a Phase 1 evaluation at the site during which 5 trial trenches were excavated (Edmonds 2017). Above a natural horizon of gravels was seen a sub-soil horizon Trenches 3-5, considered to have formed over a broad length of time before being worked in the 17th and 18th centuries, as attested by artefacts including pottery and CBM. The map regression for the study site illustrated that the area comprised agricultural or horticultural land on the outskirts of London in the 18th century (see the Chassereau, Rocque and Horwood maps in Clarke 2015, Figures 3-5) and this sub-soil undoubtedly reflected this usage.
- 5.5.2 The site was developed through the 19th century as London expanded from its southern centre into its hinterlands, notable with the coming of the railways. The map regression illustrates this; Horwood's map at the turn of the 19th century (Clarke 2015, Figure 5) shows a range of buildings fronting to Hackney Road only, but by 1872 (Clarke 2015, Figure 9) the entirety of the site had been subsumed within terraced dwellings and their yards fronting to Hackney Road, John Street and St John's Terrace (modern day Gorsuch Place and Gorsuch Street respectively). Later cut features and deposits identified during the Phase 1 evaluation were associated with this urban development and included a well found in Trench 4 and cellar walls in Trenches 1 and 2.
- 5.5.3 The geotechnical site investigations which have previously been executed across the site have seen the installation of multiple boreholes and window samples (WSP 2017, Concept Consultants 2017). These have recorded made ground deposits between depths of 1.2m and 3.2m, consistent with the 19th and 20th century made ground observed in Trenches 1-5 during the Phase 1 evaluation, with the shallow deposits reflecting areas where the site has been developed in the 19th century but not subject to cellaring, and the thicker deposits representing the construction and in-filling of cellars and basements. The geotechnical results showed a consistency of strata (made ground above intact natural or truncated natural) across the wider site, matching the sequences observed within the evaluation trenches and therefore considered to reflect the site-wide deposit model.
- 5.5.4 The Phase 1 evaluation demonstrated a surprising absence of structural remains which correlate to the 19th century development of the site, and the conclusion was made that the impact of World War II bombing, clearance and later redevelopment had caused a significant amount of removal of the 19th century buildings.
- 5.5.5 The modern development of the site was evidenced by various made ground deposits and the demolition backfill of the cellars in Trenches 1 and 2.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving archaeological deposits at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The evaluation consisted six trenches (Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) which were excavated to either the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural ground. As natural ground was found deeper than 1.2m below ground level (BGL), the trenches were stepped in order to allow for safe access.
- 6.3 The trenches were excavated using a 21 ton 360°-mechanical excavator. After the reinforced concrete slabs were broken and removed, the mechanical excavator used a 1.8m flat bladed grading bucket to remove modern overburden under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil was mounded at a safe distance from the edges of the trenches.
- 6.4 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm until either significant archaeological strata were found or undisturbed natural ground exposed. Where modern concrete obstructions or services were encountered they were avoided and left in situ.
- 6.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned and the investigation of archaeological features was conducted using appropriate hand tools. Due to the elevated levels of arsenic, lead, mercury, cyanide, benzo(a)pyrene and benzo(a)anthracene recorded within the made ground horizons during previous site investigations, PCA staff monitoring machine excavation or working within the trenches were required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
- 6.6 Archaeological features (stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were investigated and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 or 1:20 (depending on complexity) using standard single context recording methods. A full digital photographic record was made during the archaeological investigations.
- 6.7 Test pits monitored by the site supervisor were excavated by machine within Trenches 8 and 9 in order to establish the geological stratigraphy of the site. Additional Test Pits were also excavated further to a request from Historic England under the supervision of a palaeolithic specialist, Barry Bishop, within Trenches 6, 11 and adjacent to Trench 8. These followed a methodology contained within an approved method statement (Bishop 2017), and were identified as Geoarchaeological Test Pits 1-3 (GTP1-3)
- 6.8 The table below details the dimensions all the trenches as excavated:

Trench Number	Length	Width	Highest Level	Lowest level	Trench Orientation
6	14.35m	4.25m	17.10m OD	15.16m OD	E-W
incorporating GTP1	3.09m	2.47m	16.46m OD	12.16m OD	E-W
7	14.98m	3.29m	17.20m OD	15.26m OD	E-W
8	17.37m	2.34m	17.12m OD	13.92m OD	Approx. NS
incorporating GTP2	3.21m	2.09m	16.79m OD	12.29m OD	N-S
9	17.12m	2.31m	16.97m OD	14.57m OD	NNW-SSE
10	15.37m	2.33m	17.26m OD	15.01m OD	NE-SW
11	10.21m	4.36m	17.11m OD	15.55m OD	E-W
incorporating GTP3	3.64m	2.15m	15.92m OD	12.82m OD	E-W

- 6.9 Trenches 6 to 11 and GTPs1-2 were located by PCA's surveyor using dGPS survey equipment. Geoarchaeological Test Pit 3 was located by triangulation using fixed points on site. Temporary benchmarks were also established using the dGPS system.
- 6.10 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code HNY17.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASING AND SEQUENCE, BY TRENCH

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 During the first phase of evaluation at the site four archaeological phases were identified as follows:

- Phase 1 represented the natural geology
- Phase 2 represented sub-soil developed / worked in the 17th-18th centuries
- Phase 3 represented the urban development of the site in the early 19th century
- Phase 4 represented modern activity

7.1.2 These phases have been retained through this report for consistency, however with the following minor alterations:

- Phase 1 now represents the natural geology, split into sub-phase 1.1 for the gravels and 1.2 for the overlying brickearth deposits.
- Phase 2 now represents sub-soil developed / worked in the 17th-18th centuries, but also includes pre-19th century activity.
- Phase 3 represents the urban development of the site in the early 19th century.
- Phase 4 represents modern activity.

7.2 Trench 6 (Figure 3)

Phase 1.1: Gravels

7.2.1 Geoarchaeological Test-Pit 1 within Trench 6 recorded a sequence of gravels from upper layer [1001] at 14.26m OD to lower layer [1004]; however the full depth of the gravel was not established below 12.16m OD (see Appendix 9)

Phase 1.2: Brickearth

7.2.2 The gravels were sealed by compacted pale orange brown silt clay [94] at a height of 15.81m OD. This deposit was a layer of natural brickearth.

Phase 3: 19th Century Urban Development

7.2.3 Cutting the natural brickearth [94] was a square construction cut [92], which contained brick soakaway [91] and firm mid grey brown silt clay construction backfill [93]. The soakaway itself had not been infilled (Plate 1). The soakaway [91] was seen from an upper height of 15.81m OD, the height to which earlier deposits had been truncated by modern activity relating to the 20th century development of the site, and was seen from the base of the trench (at 15.16m OD) to continue for a minimum 2m below the limit of excavation: thus it was at least 2.65m deep, to 13.16m OD.



Plate 1: Soakaway [91] in Trench 6

7.3 Trench 7 (Figure 4)

Phase 1.2: Brickearth

- 7.3.1 The earliest deposit seen within Trench 7 was a mid-brown orange silty clay [96] (Plate 2) at a height of 15.70m OD, representing a layer of natural brickearth.



Plate 2: Brickearth [96] in Trench 7

Phase 2: Pre-19th Century Activity

- 7.3.2 Overlying the brickearth [96] was a 0.26m thick layer of mid to light orange brown clay silt [95]; no artefactual remains were found from this layer but rare brick fragments and occasional

CBM flecking was seen throughout.

- 7.3.3 To the western end of the trench a large straight sided pit [88] was encountered. This pit contained a fill of dark grey brown sandy silt [89] with a sizeable quantity of lime, occasional CBM, CTP, glass, pot and frequent large animal bones (Plates 4 and 5). The artefactual assemblage of this fill suggests a date in the 18th century, and the combination of whole animal bones combined with quantities of lime leads to the suggestion that the feature is an animal plague pit (Appendix 7).



Plate 3: Possible animal plague pit [88] in Trench 7



Plate 4: Excavated corner of possible animal plague pit [88] in Trench 7

Phase 3: 19th Century Urban Development

- 7.3.4 In the centre of Trench 7 was exposed a layer of mid red orange crushed brick [87] with frequent ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, rare pottery, rare clay tobacco pipe (CTP) and lenses of mid yellow brown silt clay (Plate 5). The artefactual assemblage has dated this layer to the 18th /19th centuries, thus consistent with the 19th century residential development of the site, suggesting that the deposition of brick rubble could have been for ground consolidation during construction.



Plate 5: Crushed brick deposit [87]

- 7.3.5 Two brick-built soakaways were seen within Trench 7. Western soakaway (masonry [85], cut [86]) (Plate 6) cut into pit [88] from a height of 15.80m OD and was constructed of red frogged brick measuring 250mm by 80mm by 50mm. The soak away contained a mid-yellow brown sand silt fill [84] which contained CTP dated to between 1700-1740. The eastern soakaway (cut [97], masonry [98]) was uncovered at a height of 15.35m OD, was built of identical bricks and contained dark grey brown clay fill [90] that was not excavated.



Plate 6: Soakaway [85] in Trench 7

7.4 Trench 8 (Figure 5)

Phase 1.1: Gravels

- 7.4.1 To the southern end of Trench 8 a test pit was excavated (Plate 7) to a level of 13.93m OD which revealed a mid-yellow orange sandy gravel [73] at a height of 14.58m OD. This was overlain by a 0.30m thick layer of dark orange gravel [72] observed to contain black lenses. This was in turn overlain by a mid yellow orange sandy gravel [48] from a height of 16.13m OD.



Plate 7: Test Pit within Trench 8

- 7.4.2 To better understand this depositional sequence, a further Geoarchaeological Test-Pit (GTP2) was later excavated close to Trench 8. This recorded a sequence of gravels from upper layer [1005] at 15.79m OD to lower layer [1007]; however the full depth of the gravel was not established below 12.29m OD (see Appendix 9).
- 7.4.3 The black lenses first observed within layer [72] are now considered to be the result of localized mineral precipitation (Appendix 9).

Phase 1.2: Brickearth

- 7.4.4 Sealing the gravel across the entirety of Trench 8 was a layer of mid yellow orange silty clay [49] (Plate 8), a layer of natural brickearth. It was recorded at 15.95m OD.



Plate 8: Brickearth [49] within Trench 8, view NW. Two metre scale lies on layer [58]

Phase 2: Pre-19th Century Activity

- 7.4.5 Cut into the brickearth [49] was a north-south ditch [47] (Plate 9) from a maximum height of 15.95m OD. This ditch was filled with a mid-brownish yellow clay [46] which contained rare fragments of CBM dated to between 1480 and 1900, also rare bone fragments and a residual Palaeolithic hand-tool (Appendix 8)



Plate 9: Excavated slot through linear [47], view SE

- 7.4.6 The linear [47] was sealed at its' southern extent by a 0.11m-thick layer of dark brown grey clay silt [58] (Plate 8). This layer, at 15.95m OD, had inclusions of CBM flecking and fragments but no retrievable artefactual remains. This layer may be a remnant of a buried agricultural subsoil pre-dating the 19th century residential development of the site.

- 7.4.7 Three pits were also cut into brickearth layer [49] within the south of Trench 8. A circular pit [67] measuring 0.60m by 0.56m was filled by a firm dark grey brown silt clay [66]. A 0.50m deep rectangular pit [69] was seen extending beyond the eastern section, filled by a soft dark brown silty sand [68] with occasional inclusions of CBM, shell and charcoal. Another rectangular pit [71] measuring 0.64m by 1.04m contained a dark grey brown silt clay [70]. Excavation of these features failed to produce any datable material.

Phase 3: 19th Century Urban Development

- 7.4.8 To the north of the trench, a circular brick soakaway (masonry [56], cut [57]) was seen to cut the ditch [47] from a height of 15.66m OD. This soak away was filled by a friable dark brown black clay silt [55].
- 7.4.9 A square pit [54] was seen to truncate the eastern edge of north-south linear [47] from a height of 15.80m OD and was filled by a soft dark grey brown silty gravel [53] with frequent CBM fragments and crushed mortar.
- 7.4.10 A large circular brick structure (masonry [51], cut = [52]), possibly a well, truncated the northeastern corner of square pit [54]. This brick feature was filled by a mid-brown grey silt sand [50].
- 7.4.11 A large circular pit [63] was seen to cut the northern edge of surviving subsoil layer [58] from a height of 15.89m OD. This pit was in turn truncated by a 0.80m wide east-west construction cut [61] for masonry wall [60], which was constructed from a single skin of red frogged brick each measuring 220mm by 110mm by 60mm built against the northern edge of the construction cut. The southern half of this cut was backfilled by a firm dark brown grey clay silt [59].

Phase 4: Modern Activity

- 7.4.12 A north-south wall [64] was seen to run the entire length of Trench 8 from a height of 16.42m OD. Built from dark red frogged bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 60mm with a hard-grey cement mortar it relates to the post-war development of the site. However its almost precise alignment to a 19th century boundary wall [26] in Trench 9 (see below) makes it likely that the two walls are the same, but that the later cement within wall [64] reflects the maintenance and longevity of this boundary; mapping shows its presence until World War Two (see Clarke 2015, Figure 12).

7.5 Trench 9 (Figure 6)

Phase 1.1: Gravels

- 7.5.1 The earliest deposit seen within Trench 9 were light brown yellow sandy gravels [43] (Plate 10) at a height of 15.96m OD.



Plate 10: Gravels [43] in Trench 9

Phase 1.2: Brickearth

- 7.5.2 The natural gravel was overlain by a firm mottled layer of dark grey clay silt / light orange brown sandy clay brickearth [21]=[22], at 16.31m OD..

Phase 3: 19th Century Urban Development

- 7.5.3 The brickearth layer was cut by a construction cut [25] for a boundary wall [26] running north to south in the trench (Plate 11). The wall survived to a height of 16.86m OD, and measured 4.12m N-S by 0.50m E-W, and was 1.03m in depth. The wall is considered to represent the remains of a north-south boundary marked on 19th century OS maps (see Clarke 2015 Figures 9-11) which separated properties fronting west to Long Street and east to St. John's Terrace, later Gorsuch Street.
- 7.5.4 To the west of the boundary wall a mottled dark grey clay silt / light orange brown sandy clay deposit [31] was seen which was in turn truncated by construction cut [27] for soakaway [28] at a height of 15.84m OD (Plate 11). The soakaway had been backfilled by a soft dark grey black sandy silt [30].



Plate 11: Wall 26] and soakaway [28] in Trench 9, view SE. Scale = 2m

Phase 4: Modern Activity

7.5.5 Soakaway [28] was sealed by a dark grey black sandy silt [29] which contained late detritus and represented a modern made ground horizon, at 15.91m OD.

7.5.6 A large modern pit [23] was uncovered at 16.47m OD, which was 4.0m long, 2.10m wide and 0.60m deep. This was filled with a mid-brown sandy, clayey silt [24] which included concrete fragments.

7.6 Trench 10 (Figure 7)

7.6.1 During the machine excavation of this trench asbestos fragments were uncovered to the south of a modern wall. Due to this the southern area of the trench was recorded but no further excavation was carried out.

Phase 1.1: Gravels

7.6.2 The earliest deposit seen within Trench 9 were natural light yellow brown sandy gravels [32]=[40] (Plate 12) at a height of 15.71m OD.

7.6.3 No brickearth deposits were observed in Trench 10.



Plate 12a: Natural gravels [32] in Trench 10, view SW, scale 2m. Pit [34] is at front-left of shot, soakaway [76] at centre-rear of trench. Linear [45] crosses trench at centre, cut by [34] in foreground and linear [37] behind.



Plate 12b: Interpretation: Pit [34] (red outline), soakaway [76] (blue outline), linear [45] (yellow outline), linear [37] (green outline)

Phase 2: Pre-19th Century Activity

- 7.6.4 A layer of soft grey brown slay sand [35] was seen at 16.31m OD across the northern half of Trench 10. It is considered similar to the subsoil / agricultural soils seen elsewhere across the site, however no dating was found within it.

Phase 3: 19th Century Urban Development

- 7.6.5 A heavily truncated posthole [75] cut the natural [32] at 15.65m OD. It was filled with a dark sandy clay [74] with occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 7.6.6 Layer [35] was cut by a linear feature [45], recorded at 15.62m OD, running 2.62m N-S by 2.35m E-W and c. 0.61m deep (Plate 12). It was filled with a mid-brownish gravelly clay [44], which contained animal bone, rare fragments of CBM and pottery within the slot excavated, that have been dated to the 18th -19th centuries.
- 7.6.7 This linear was cut to the north by an oval pit [34] at 16.33m OD. The pit measured 1.94m N-S by 1.40m E-W and was filled with a dark brown silty sand [33] (Plate 12). Excavation of fill produced occasional oyster shell, pot, CTP, glass and bone. The pottery was notable for including a rare London find, a fragment of Italian Ligurian *caligrafico naturalistico* in the form of a dish, dated from 1630-1680 (Appendix 3).
- 7.6.8 To the south linear [45] was truncated by east-west linear [37]=[39] which was filled by a soft mid brown silt sand [36]=[38], the former of which produced iron slag residue. This ditch survived to a height of 15.62m OD.
- 7.6.9 A circular soakaway [76] was encountered at 16.81m OD, cutting into east-west ditch [37] [39] towards the south of the trench (Plate 12). The soakaway was 0.90m N-S and 1.05m E-W and had been backfilled and partially covered in concrete during the construction of a modern east-west wall.

7.7 Trench 11 (Figure 8)

- 7.7.1 Prior to the excavation of this trench we were notified that live services ran through the area. The trench was shortened to avoid these services.

Phase 1.1: Gravels

- 7.7.2 Geoarchaeological Test-Pit 3 within Trench 11 recorded a sequence of gravels from upper layer [1008] at 15.92m OD to lower layer [1009]; however the full depth of the gravel was not established below 12.82m OD (see Appendix 9)

Phase 1.2: Brickearth

- 7.7.3 The gravels were overlain by a light brown orange silty clay [81] (Plate 13) at a height of 15.71m OD, which was a layer of natural brickearth.



Plate 13: Natural brickearth [81] in Trench 11, view west, 1m scale

Phase 2: Pre-19th Century Activity

- 7.7.4 The brickearth [81] was overlain by a 0.23m-thick layer of mid yellow brown silt clay [80]. This layer appears to be a layer of redeposited brickearth similar to [95] within Trench 7. A layer of dark grey brown clay silt [79] was seen over layer [81] to a height of 15.55m OD, which was sealed by a 0.70m thick layer of mid grey brown clay sand [78].
- 7.7.5 These layers are considered to perhaps represent the undeveloped, agricultural use of the site leading up to the 18th and 19th centuries. Pottery dating from the mid-18th century was found during the initial cleaning of the trench following machining.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General Discussion

8.1.1 This second phase of evaluation at the site has identified four broad phases of deposits and activity.

Phase 1 – Natural Geology

8.1.2 The underlying natural geology observed Trenches 6, 8-11 and GTPs1-3 was consistent with the expected Hackney Gravels. The upper gravel surface was recorded at untruncated heights ranging from 16.13m OD in Trench 8 to 14.26m OD in GTP1 within Trench 6. These marked variations undoubtedly reflect undulations at the surface of the gravels in the prehistoric period.

8.1.3 As is common across the Thames Basin, these undulations in the gravels had then been filled by sedimentary head deposits of brickearth as seen in all Phase 2 trenches except for Trench 10. The brickearth was recorded at heights ranging from 16.31m OD in Trench 9 to 15.70m OD.

8.1.4 From a post-medieval feature within Trench 8 was found a cleaver-type handaxe/large chopping tool crafted in the Palaeolithic period.

Phase 2 – 17th to 18th Century Worked Sub-Soil

8.1.5 Disparate evidence was seen for early post-medieval activity at the site combined with soil horizons which attest to the undeveloped and largely agricultural nature of the area until the 19th century. There has clearly been a presence on or near the from during the 17th century, as shown by a tightly dated assemblage from pit [34] in Trench 10 which included a rare London example of an Italian Ligurian maiolica dish (Appendix 3). However, artefactual and stratigraphic assessment now shows that this feature cut an earlier linear from which 18th to 19th century pottery was found, so the assemblage from feature [34] is of reduced significance and perhaps indicative of a retained assemblage being discarded as a later individual event.

8.1.6 A number of other features have been grouped with this phase of activity despite dating proving such a chronology, such as three pits and a linear in Trench 8. They were however sealed by a soil horizon [58] at 15.95m OD, which is comparable to the pre-19th century subsoils seen during the Phase 1 works in Trench 3 to the east of Trench 8, layer [6] at 15.90m OD.

8.1.7 The conclusion made from the Phase 1 investigation is supported by the Phase 2 works, that long periods of soil working through the 17th and 18th centuries, associated with agricultural or market-gardening and as indicated on Rocque's map of 1766 (Clarke 2015, Figure 4), created these extensive soil horizons.

Phase 3 – Early 19th Century Development

8.1.8 The site was developed through the 19th century as illustrated by the map regression exercise within the desk-based assessment (Clarke 2015). Horwood from 1799-1819 shows a range

of buildings fronting to Hackney Road only, but by 1872 (Clarke 2015, Figure 9) the entirety of the site had been subsumed within terraced dwellings and their yards fronting to Hackney Road, John Street and St John's Terrace (modern day Gorsuch Place and Gorsuch Street respectively).

- 8.1.9 The Phase 2 evaluation showed further evidence for this rapid urban development with numerous walls, soakaways, wells and pits seen in Trenches 6-11. The archaeology included a boundary wall in Trench 8 [64] which, although apparently later in date due to the obdurate cement with in it, closely continued the alignment of another wall [26] in Trench 9. A boundary is shown on various maps through the second half of the 19th century and to the mid-20th century, defining properties fronting east and west respectively, and it is highly likely that the later manifestation of the wall in Trench 8 shows the maintenance of this border until its eventual demise as a result of World War Two.
- 8.1.10 As was the case with the Phase 1 evaluation, the recent trenches have shown surprisingly little in the way of remains of the domestic structures which the historic maps illustrate. The conclusion is reinforced that the widespread demolition and clearance of the site which resulted from 20th century bomb damage has led to the largescale clearance of these 19th century buildings, such that only deep-cut features such as soakaways and wells remain.

Phase 4: 20th Century

- 8.1.11 Slight evidence for 20th century activity was seen in the trenches in the way of structures and made ground deposits.

8.2 Research Objectives

- 8.2.1 The original WSI (CgMs 2017) for the evaluation identified the following research objectives:

To determine the presence of any Prehistoric activity within the site

- 8.2.2 No evidence could be found for in situ Prehistoric activity; however, the recovery of a Palaeolithic tool from a post-medieval context in Trench 8 highlights the chance discovery of important finds which are likely to have derived from the Hackney Gravels.

To determine the presence of any Roman activity within the site

To determine the presence of any Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity within the site

- 8.2.3 No prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was seen at the site during the archaeological evaluation.

Establish the likely impact of past land use and development

- 8.2.4 Artefact assemblages such as that found within a pit in Trench 10 during the Phase 2 works have shown a potential for activity on or near the site from the early to mid post-medieval period. The pit in question produced a close grouping of pottery, CTP and glass from the late 17th century albeit cutting through a feature from which 18th-19th century material was recovered. No obvious reason for the intrusive deposition of this later material could be seen within the upper feature.
- 8.2.5 The early assemblage included a rare London find of Italian pottery in Trench 10 and a

stoneware porringer from Trench 7 which dated from c1690 to 1730. They provide evidence for the slow expansion of urban London from south to north along the historic thoroughfares of Kingsland Road and Hackney Road, as houses were gradually developed: Horwood's map of 1799-1819 shows this prior to the dramatic surge in housing through the 19th century. In spite of the urban development, significant evidence of truncation from post-medieval structures and features was absent, and the implication is that few of the dwellings in site may have had cellars or basements.

- 8.2.6 The evidence that could be seen for truncation came mostly from features such as wells and soakaways, and, in Trench 7, a large feature considered to represent an animal plague pit, in itself considered to be of significance as a source of evidence for 18th century fauna (see Appendix 7).

Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy

- 8.2.7 Discussions are understood to be ongoing between CgMs Consulting and Historic England with regards to whether further work is required for the scheme, based upon the results of the second phase of evaluation.

- 8.2.8 This report has found that the underlying gravels do not warrant further investigation (Appendix 9), and has also now shown that the 17th century assemblage from the pit within Trench 10 is of reduced significance owing to its stratigraphic position above a later feature (para 8.1.5) – for this reason no further work is considered to be necessary for this particular sequence.

- 8.2.9 The evaluation has exposed a potentially significant feature in Trench 7, a possible animal plague pit, which is considered worthy of further investigation (see Appendix 7). This could take the form of a mitigation trench to allow the full excavation of this feature and the 100% retrieval of the finds within it, to allow their off-site assessment.

8.3 Closure

- 8.3.1 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by Historic England on behalf of the local planning authority, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code HNY17. Until then the archive will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.

- 8.3.2 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as a minimum as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

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10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Chris Clarke of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project on behalf of Regal Homes London. We also thank Peter Snow, the client's representative, for his assistance during the works.
- 10.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Adam Single of Historic England for monitoring the work.
- 10.3 The author would like to thank Richard Krason, Ester Capuz-Duran, Tom Brook, Sote Angeleski and Chloe Sinclair for their work on site, Richard Archer for the surveying, Mark Roughly for the illustrations, John Joyce for the logistics and PCAs specialists for the finds assessments. Thanks also to Barry Bishop and Ela Egberts for undertaking the test-pit survey.
- 10.4 Finally, special thanks are given to Chris Mayo for his project management and the editing this report.

11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

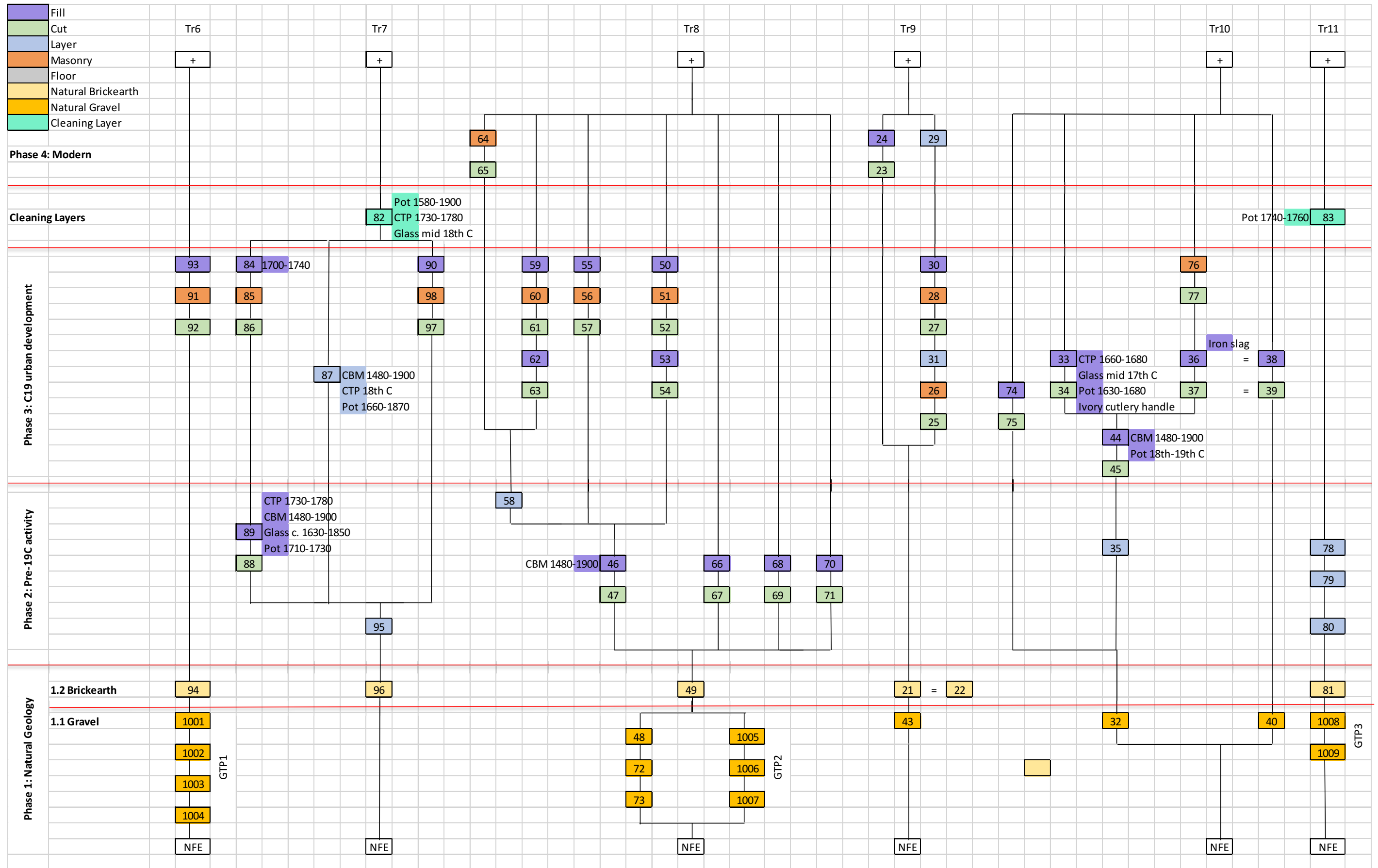
Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Trench	Fill_of	CTX Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Category2	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth
21	Layer	22	9		Post-medieval made ground	Make-up		4.8	2.16	0.6
22	Layer	21	9		Post-medieval made ground	Make-up		6.3	2.16	0.6
23	Cut		9		Cut of post-medieval pit	Pit		3	2.1	0.6
24	Fill		9	23	Fill of post-medieval pit	Backfill		3	2.1	0.6
25	Cut		9		Construction cut of post-medieval wall	Backfill		4.6	0.44	
26	Masonry		9		Brick wall	Wall		4.6	0.44	1.03
27	Cut		9		Construction cut for brick soak away	Wall		1.16	1.02	2.52
28	Masonry		9		Brick soak away	Wall		1.16	1.02	2.52
29	Layer		9		Deposit against north side of wall [26]	Make-up		1.3	0.54	0.04
30	Fill		9	27	Infill of brick soak away [28] layer of made ground north of wall [26]	Infilling		0.9	0.8	2.52
31	Layer		9			Make-up		1.8	1.5	
32	Natural		10		Natural sandy gravel	Natural	gravel	5.68	2.3	
33	Fill		10	34	Pit fill	Backfill		1.95	1.4	0.8
34	Cut		10		cut of pit	Pit		1.95	1.4	0.8
35	Layer		10		layer of post-medieval made ground	Make-up		6.5	2.3	0.6
36	Fill	38	10	37	Post-medieval fill of linear	Backfill		1.8	2.35	0.2
37	Cut	39	10		Cut of e-w post-medieval linear	Ditch		1.8	2.35	0.2
38	Fill	36	10	39	Post-medieval fill of linear	Backfill		1.5	2.3	
39	Cut	37	10		Cut of E-W post-medieval linear	Ditch		1.5	2.3	
40	Natural	32	10		Natural sandy gravel	Natural	Gravel	1.42	2.3	
41	Void					Void				
42	Void					Void				
43	Natural		9		Natural sandy gravel	Natural	Gravel	5.3	2	0.93
44	Fill		10	45	Fill of e-w linear	Backfill		2.8	2.3	0.61

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Trench	Fill_of	CTX Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Category2	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth
45	Cut		10		Cut of E-W linear	Ditch		2.8	2.3	0.61
46	Fill		8	47	Fill of N-S linear	Backfill		8	1.47	0.93
47	Cut		8		Cut of N-S linear	Ditch		8	1.47	0.93
48	Natural		8		Natural sandy gravel	Natural	Gravel	2.76	1.35	
49	Natural		8		Natural brickearth	Natural	Brickearth	11.02	2.15	0.2
50	Fill		8	52	Backfill of brick well [51]	Backfill		1.4	0.8	1
51	Masonry		8	52	Brick built well	Other	Well	1.6	0.9	1
52	Cut		8		Construction cut of well	Construction Cut	Well	1.6	0.9	1
53	Fill		8	54	Fill of square pit	Backfill		0.84	0.7	
54	Cut		8		Cut of square pit	Pit		0.84	0.7	
55	Fill		8	57	Backfill of post-medieval soak away	Backfill		1	0.46	0.5
56	Masonry		8	57	Brick soak away	Other	soak away	1.2	0.56	0.5
57	Cut		8		Construction cut of brick soak away	Construction Cut	soak away	1.2	0.56	0.5
58	Layer		8		Agricultural subsoil layer	Agricultural	subsoil	2.1	2.15	0.11
59	Fill		8	61	Backfill to south of wall [60]	Backfill		0.2	1.2	
60	Masonry		8	61	Red brick E-W wall	Wall		0.6	1.2	
61	Cut		8		Construction cut of E-W brick wall	Construction Cut	Wall	0.8	1.2	0.2
62	Fill		8	63	Fill of circular pit	Backfill		1.2	1.26	0.22
63	Cut		8		Cut of circular pit	Pit		1.2	1.26	0.22
64	Masonry		8	65	N-S red brick wall	Wall		15	0.44	0.69
65	Cut		8		Construction cut of N-S brick wall	Construction Cut	Wall	15	0.44	0.69
66	Fill		8	67	Fill of circular pit	Backfill		0.56	0.6	0.16
67	Cut		8		Cut of circular pit	Pit		0.56	0.6	0.16
68	Fill		8	69	Fill of post-medieval rectangular pit	Backfill		0.6	0.45	0.5
69	Cut		8		Cut of post-medieval rectangular pit	Pit		0.6	0.45	0.5
70	Fill		8	71	Fill of rectangular pit	Backfill		0.64	1.04	0.06

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Trench	Fill_of	CTX Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Category2	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth
71	Cut		8		Cut of rectangular pit	Pit		0.64	1.04	0.06
72	Natural		8		Natural dark orange sandy gravel with black lenses	Natural	Gravel			0.3
73	Natural		8		Natural mid yellow orange sandy gravel	Natural	Gravel			0.45
74	Fill		10	75	Fill of post-hole [75]	Backfill		0.3	0.3	0.07
75	Cut		10		Cut of post-hole		Post-hole	0.3	0.3	0.07
76	Masonry		10	77	Brick soak away	Other	soak away	0.9	1.05	0.9
77	Cut		10		Construction cut of brick soak away	Construction Cut	soak away	0.9	1.05	0.9
78	Layer		11		Layer of post-medieval made ground	Make-up		7.3	2.22	0.7
79	Layer		11		Layer of post-medieval made ground	Make-up		7.3	2.22	0.4
80	Layer		11		Layer of post-medieval made ground	Make-up		7.3	2.22	0.23
81	Natural		11		Natural brickearth	Natural	Brickearth	7.3	2.22	
82	Other		7		Trench 7 Cleaning Layer	Other	Cleaning Layer			
83	Other		11		Trench 7 Cleaning Layer	Other	Cleaning Layer			
84	Fill		7	86	Fill of brick soakaway [85]	Backfill	Soak away	0.8	1.28	0.34
85	Masonry		7	86	Red brick soak away	Other	Soak away	0.92	1.5	0.34
86	Cut		7		Contruction cut of brick soak away	Other	Soak away	0.92	1.5	0.34
87	Fill		7	88	Fill of large square pit with frequent animal bone	Backfill		2	3.84	0.41
88	Cut		7		Cut of large rectangular pit	Backfill		2	3.84	0.41
					Layer of brick rubble pressed into redeposited brickearth layer [95] for consolidation	Surface (External)	consolidation	2.2	2.45	0.22
89	Layer		7							
90	Fill		7	97	Backfill of brick soak away	Backfill	Soak away	1	1.12	
91	Masonry		6	92	Brick soak away	Other	Soak away	1.1	1.1	3
92	Cut		6		Construction cut of brick soak away	Construction Cut	Soak away	1.65	1.5	
93	Fill		6	92	Backfill of construction cut for brick soak away	Backfill	Soak away	1.65	1.5	

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Trench	Fill_of	CTX Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Category2	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth
94	Fill		6	92	Backfill of construction cut for brick soak away	Backfill	Soak away	1.65	1.5	
95	Layer		7		Redeposited brickearth	Make-up		15	2.3	0.26
96	Natural		7		Natural Brickearth	Natural	Brickearth	15	2.3	
97	Cut		7		Construction cut of brick soak away	Construction Cut	Soak away	1.1	1.32	
98	Masonry		7	97	Brick soak away	Other	Soak away	1.1	1.32	

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2017

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 Pottery from an earlier phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2017) and this assessment considers the finds recovered from context [33] to [89]. The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 28 sherds, representing 22 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 542g. The pottery dates to the medieval (residual: 1 sherd, representing 1 ENV, 11g) and post-medieval periods. The condition of the pottery is good and comprised of only sherd material, although the majority of the pottery could be assigned to a form type. The assemblage was most likely to have been deposited soon after breakage and under secondary circumstances. The pottery was recovered from four contexts and it is discussed as an index.

13.2 Index

13.2.1 Context [33], spot date: 1630–1680

- Ligurian maiolica (LIGU), 1520–1700, 3 sherds, 1 ENV, 12g, form: dish. Flat rim sherd and footring base. The vessel has an internal Chinoiserie floral design and the exterior of the vessel has a possible scrolling border. *Caligrafico naturalistic* with blue on white decoration, c. 1619-1700
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, reduced exterior and pale grey core
- London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (TGW D), 1630–1680, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 47g, form: charger. Base and foot ring. Internal Blue and ochre geometrical design and external blue lead glaze

13.2.2 Context [44], spot date: 18th-19th century

- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 25g, form: flower pot. Body sherd, oxidised

13.2.3 Context [82], spot date: 1580–1900

- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 41g, form: unidentified. Body sherd with a horizontal loop strap handle terminal. ?Handled bowl or jar

13.2.4 Context [83], spot date: 1740–1760

- Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: medium rounded bowl. Body sherd with internal and external line decoration
- Creamware (CREA), 1740–1830, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 12g, form: dinner plate. Scalloped

rim, wall sherd

- Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g, form: rounded jar. Collared rim, possibly made at Dorking
- White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720–1780, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: unidentified. Body sherd with external lathed horizontal fine cordons
- Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSL), 1710–1760, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: medium rounded bowl. Short, lathed everted simple rim, flaring wall, rounded towards the base

13.2.5 Context [87], spot date: 1660–1870

- Staffordshire-type combed slipware (STSL), 1660–1870, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: rounded dish. Body sherd, external sooting and internally heat damaged
- Context [89], spot date: 1710–1730
- Cheam whiteware (CHEA), 1350–1500, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11g, form: jug. Body sherd with a wide flat cordon, external green glaze
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 131g, form: unidentified. Body sherds from large bowls or jars, one sherd has a horizontal loop rod handle terminal
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 72g, form: sugar cone mould. Rim sherd, simple, flat top, not internally white slipped
- Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 44g, form: chamber pot. Clubbed rim and base sherds, internally glazed
- Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze (RBORB), 1580–1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 34g, form: chamber pot. Base, external incised lines, internal and external glaze
- Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware (STBRS), 1690–1730, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 19g, form: porringer. Rounded wall and a three lobed lug handle. The lug is moulded and within each lobe there is in relief a pin headed line and dots and in each corner between the lobes is a raised line that extends beyond the lobe
- Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSL), 1710–1760, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 28g, form: shallow rounded bowl. Base, foot ring
- London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (TGW C), 1630–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: plate. Wall fragment
- London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (TGW H), 1680–1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: domed lid. Rim sherd and the dome is decorated with dark blue Chinoiserie lozenges
- Westerwald stoneware (WEST), 1590–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 18g, form: tankard. Base, splayed, lathed bands and cordons highlighted in blue

13.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

13.3.1 The pottery has some significance at a local level and occurs as types and forms frequently found in the London region, although the material occurs in small groups without much meaning. The pottery dates mostly to the 17th and 18th century. Two vessels are of note for being rare London finds: the good quality mid to late 17th-century Italian Ligurian maiolica dish decorated in the Caligrafico naturalistic style (context [33]) and the c. 1690–1730 dated Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware porringer (context [89]). The sherd of sugar cone mould (context [89]) almost certainly originates from an offsite source close to the Thames, where the sugar refining houses were mostly located. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although the importance of the pottery should be reviewed if further archaeological work occurs on the study area and new finds of pottery are recovered.

13.4 Reference

Jarrett, C. 2017. Pottery assessment, in S. Harris, 97 – 137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, London E2. An Archaeological Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report no. R12967.

14 APPENDIX 4: CTP ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2017

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 The clay tobacco pipes recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological work on the study area has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2017). A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from this phase of work (less than one box). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, indicating the material had been deposited soon after breakage and probably under secondary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in six contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

14.1.2 All the clay tobacco pipes (75 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) except that 18th-century bowls are according to Oswald's (1975) simplified typology and are pre-fixed OS. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed as an index

14.2 Index

14.2.1 Context [33], spot date: 1660–1680

- X1 AO13v bowl: heeled rounded barrel-shaped profile, 1660–1680
- X5 AO15 bowls: spurred rounded profile bowls, 1660–1680
- X30 stems: thick, medium and thin with mostly wide bores

14.2.2 Context [82], spot date: 1730–1780

- X1 OS12, heeled, upright bowl with a rounded front and an angled straight back, 1730–1780
- X2 stems: x1 medium thickness and x1 thin thickness with fine bores

14.2.3 Context [82], spot date: 1730–1780

- X1 mid-late 17th century bowl surviving as a spur with a medium thickness stem and medium bore: an AO15 or AO19 type
- X1 OS12, heeled, upright bowl with a rounded front and an angled straight back and a thin stem, 1730–1780. Initialed W W on the sides of the heel. Possibly made by William Wilder, 1717–63, Whitecross Street (Oswald 1975, 149)
- X1 mouth part: cut at a slight angle and with a rounded finish, thin stem and fine bore
- X13 stems: thin stems with fine bores

14.2.4 Context [84], spot date: 1700–1740

- X1 OS10, heeled upright bowl with a rounded front and an angled straight back and a thick stem. The front of the bowl is missing and the item is covered in cess

- X1 mouth part: cut and with a rounded finish, thin stem and fine bore
- X8 stems: thin with fine bores

14.2.5 Context [87], spot date: 18th century

- X1 stem: Medium thickness with a fine bore

14.2.6 Context [89], spot date: 1730–1780

- X4 OS12, heeled, upright bowls with a rounded front and an angled straight back and a thin stem, 1730–1780. Two of the bowls are initialled W W on the sides of the heel. Possibly made by William Wilder, 1717–63, Whitecross Street (Oswald 1975, 149)
- X4 stems: medium and thin thicknesses with fine bores

14.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

14.3.1 The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance and the bowls occur as types frequently recorded in the London area. The three W W maker marked OS12 bowls almost certainly refer to a local pipe maker, William Wilder working nearby at Whitecross Street in the Barbican area (1 mile to the west of the site) being the most likely candidate. The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts the material was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage, although if more clay tobacco pipes are recovered from future work on the study area then the importance of this collection should be reviewed.

14.4 Reference

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Jarrett, C. 2017. Clay tobacco pipe assessment, in S. Harris, 97 – 137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, London E2. An Archaeological Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report no. R12967.

Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports British series, 14.

15 APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2017

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Glass recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2017). From this phase of archaeological work glass was recorded as four fragments, representing three estimated vessel equivalents (ENV) and weighing 67g and was found in three contexts. The glass is discussed as an index

15.2 Index

15.2.1 Context [33], spot date: mid 17th century

- Phial or bottle: blue-green soda glass, 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 6g. Everted flaring rim, short cylindrical neck, shoulder, body sherd, weathered surfaces. Mid 17th century

15.2.2 Context [82], spot date: mid 18th century

- Wine glass: clear, lead glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 36g. Foot, with the everted edge rolled under and hollow, while the stem has been joined to the foot with a rounded knob. A second rounded knob occurs on the middle of the stem. Poorly made and the stem is at an angle. Mid 18th century

15.2.3 Context [89], spot date: c. 1630–1850

- Conical phial: blue-green soda glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 25g. Base fragment with a rounded kick and inturned wall, c. 1630–1850

15.3 Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

15.3.1 The glass has no significance at a local level as it occurs as fragmentary forms that are typically recovered from London archaeological excavations. The glass has some potential to date the contexts the material was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

15.4 Reference

Jarrett, C. 2017. Glass assessment, in S. Harris, 97 – 137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, London E2. An Archaeological Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report no. R12967.

16 APPENDIX 6: CBM ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2017

16.1 BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
44	2276	Post medieval peg tiles	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
46	2276;3106	Post medieval peg tiles; Hassock stone (small fragment)	7	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
87	2271;2276;3046	Post medieval peg tiles; post medieval sandy red bricks	10	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
89	2586;2276	Post medieval peg tiles	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

16.2 Review

- 16.2.1 The small assemblage (21 fragments, 3.07 kg) consists mainly of pieces of post medieval ceramic building material (brick and peg tiles) and a small fragment of stone. Sandy red brick fragments (fabric 3046), were recovered from [87]. Bricks are in a fragmentary condition, abraded and some of them burnt. No complete bricks were collected. 3046 fabric was manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. However, the fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.)
- 16.2.2 Peg tiles fragments (2276 and 2586 fabrics) indicate post medieval activity around the area of investigation. A small fragment of Hassock stone was collected from [46] with no definable form.
- 16.2.3 The value of this small assemblage lies in dating post medieval features. No further work recommended.

17 APPENDIX 7: FAUNAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2017

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 The site was located at the intersection of Hackney Road with Cremer Street, the area under investigation also including Gorsuch Place and Gorsuch Street, the latter approximately bisecting this area north to south. There were two stages of excavation, initially involving 5 evaluation trenches in the eastern half of the site (Phase 1) followed by a further 6 trenches (Phase 2) to the north and west. These provided evidence for post-medieval activity dating from the 17th through to the later 18th/19th centuries, the latter coinciding with the development of this area with properties fronting onto Hackney Road. Prior to this, the area would have been used for agricultural purposes no doubt associated with the settlement at Hoxton, this dating back to the medieval era.

17.1.2 Animal bones were discovered in the second phase evaluation trenches only and in particular from Trench 7, this located towards the northern part of the area associated with the Cremer Street households. All of the bone was hand recovered.

17.2 Methodology

17.2.1 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

17.3 Description of faunal assemblage

17.3.1 The excavations provided a total of 107 hand collected bones, these principally from trench 7 and otherwise including 3 bones from trench 10 (see Table 1). Much of the assemblage was dated to the 18th century with the exception of a cattle-size rib from the 17th fill of a pit [34] and then, dating to the 19th century, the contents of two linear features, with a cattle-size vertebra and a limb bone fragment from [47] and a sheep/goat femur from [45]. The 18th century bones derive from a cleaning layer (83) and also from the fills of a large pit [88] and from soakaway [86], the latter truncating the former. The soakaway provided a wide array of species within a rather small assemblage, including the major domesticates (cattle and sheep/goat), poultry (goose), fish (as yet unidentified) and small mammal (cat). This collection displayed a variety of heavy butchery cuts including a split cattle humerus, several split and sectioned sheep-size vertebrae, and two sheep/goat pelvis (anterior to the acetabulum) sawn into sections. The presence of saw cuts aids the dating of this particular collection, the use of this utensil for butchery purposes generally occurring no earlier than the very late 18th century (Albarella 2003, 74).

Gen date:	17th	18th			19th		Total
Trench:	10	7	7	7	7	10	
Context:	33	83	84	89	44	46	
Feature:	P[34]	Layer	Soak[86]	P[88]	LF[45]	LF[47]	
Cattle			1	78			79
Cattle-size	1	1	4			2	8
Sheep/Goat		2	4		1		7
Sheep-size			6				6
Cat			1				1
Goose			2				2
Fish			4				4
Grand Total	1	3	22	78	1	2	107

Table 1. Distribution of bones by general date, trench, context, feature and species based on total fragment counts; where P is pit, Soak is soakaway and LF is linear feature.

17.3.2 The remainder and indeed the greater part of the site collection taken from pit [88] was entirely composed of cattle bones. These clearly represent the remains of at least two adult individuals, most probably deposited as whole carcasses. While there was no obvious indication, when excavated, that these parts were in articulation the presence of pairs of limbs and the obviously similar size of parts suggests that these bones are associated. They consist of at least two skulls, much of the anterior half of one with left and right maxillary rows as well as the nasals; and an additional left maxilla, this articulating with a complete left mandible. The latter combination is somewhat older, showing a maxillary third adult molar at wear stage 'h' (after Grant 1984) compared to stage 'g' within the other specimen. There is also the posterior part of a skull with the proximal half of the horncore, this clearly representing a young adult cow (after Armitage 1982) and demonstrating a shallow rounded nuchal eminence. There are several vertebrae including three thoracic and seven lumbar, with pairs of clearly articulating vertebrae. While the first lumbar is certainly present, the seventh is not, which would suggest as cattle tend to have seven vertebrae in this part of the column, that these vertebrae represent at least two adult animals. They are all fused indicating an age of at least 7 to 9 years (after Schmid 1972, 75). In addition there are 46 rib fragments, these representing at least 25 ribs which is approximately correct for a single individual (13 thoracic vertebrae each with 2 ribs). Then there are a variety of limb bones, all probably from the same adult individual (no doubt accompanying the ribs and most of the vertebrae) including a pair of scapulae, humeri, radius/ulnas, pelvis (definitely female after Grigson 1976), a left metacarpus, a right femur and a single 1st phalange. The complete bones gave a range of shoulder heights from 1193.1mm (humerus) to 1247.2mm (metacarpus). A difference of about 50mm is within the range of heights demonstrated by individual skeletons from the British Museum (PCA Archive records) suggesting that these limb bones could indeed represent a single animal. Notably, the great majority of these bones, with the exception of the skull and rib pieces, were complete and there were no signs of butchery or other post-mortem damage as for example burning or gnawing.

17.4 Conclusion and recommendations for further work

- 17.4.1 This animal bone assemblage clearly demonstrates a notable potential value, based on the recovery of the cattle skeletons within the fill (89) of pit [88]. It has been argued that these represent the remains of at least two adult individuals and that notwithstanding the level of disarticulation that these cattle were originally dumped as whole carcasses. Various skeletal absences can perhaps be explained by the noted disturbance as well as the fact that only a small proportion of the pit was excavated. There is certainly a strong possibility that further remains are present within the rest of this feature, perhaps representing several more cattle.
- 17.4.2 The deposition of whole carcasses is undoubtedly associated with disease and considering the time period, it can be supposed that these represent further victims of the cattle plagues affecting England in the 18th century. A large quantity of cattle skeletons were discovered at the British Museum, Bloomsbury and a further three at Dickens Square, Southwark, all dated to this period and all assumed to have died during these outbreaks (Rielly 2017 and Rielly in press). There were three major pandemics, dated to the early, middle and later parts of this century, each eventually brought under control by the methods stipulated in 1714 by the Kings surgeon Dr Thomas Bates. He advocated that animals should be killed as soon as they fell sick and that a compensation scheme should be set up to encourage farmers to do so (Bates 1717 and see Broad 1983, 104-5 and Haslam and Ridgeway 2017, 208). It was clearly important to bury these carcasses as quickly as possible, he advocated depths of at least 15 to 20 feet, and that the carcasses should be covered in quicklime. A later series of recommendations, dated following the outset of the second pandemic, suggested a depth of at least 10 feet and that two bushels of unslaked lime be used per carcass (ibid, 207-8). The use of lime is obviously an important consideration here as this substance formed a major proportion of the excavated part of fill (89). It should also be mentioned that the London victims of this disease were principally amongst the dairy herds situated both north and south of the river and it therefore comes as no surprise that the cattle from this feature would appear to be cows.
- 17.4.3 As well as further evidence regarding the documentation of this disease, the recovery of relatively complete or complete skeletons provides useful information concerning the size/'type' of cattle used in 18th century England.
- 17.4.4 It cannot be recommended enough that further excavation should concentrate on the area within and around Trench 7, to hopefully recover the remainder of the cattle already unearthed and perhaps to provide additional skeletons.

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18 APPENDIX 8: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

By Ella Egberts, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2017

18.1 Introduction

18.1.1 Archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of one worked flint and two pieces of unworked burnt flint. This report describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance.

18.2 Burnt flint

18.2.1 Two unworked, burnt flint fragments (together 10.8g) were found at the above site, in context [87].

18.3 Struck flint

18.3.1 The worked flint recovered from context [46] is a cleaver-type handaxe/large chopping tool. The handaxe was found in a post-medieval context and has most likely been derived from the underlying Pleistocene gravel deposits of the Hackney Gravel Member during building activities (BGS 2017).

Length	Width	Thickness	W1	W2	T 1	T 2	Weight (g)
80	79.5	48	75	69	24	42	331.3

Table 1: Metric details (mm) of cleaver from Hackney Road, Hoxton, based on Roe (1968).

18.4 Significance

18.4.1 The Hackney Gravel Member is stratigraphically situated between the Lynch Hill and Taplow Terraces (BGS 2007). Based on long profile projections an OIS 8 (c.303,000 – 245,000BP) (Bridgland 1994; Gibbard 1994) and OIS 6 (186,000 – 130,000BP) (Gibbard 1994) age is suggested for these terraces, respectively. The deposition of the Hackney Gravel Member therefore likely occurred between OIS8-6, providing a broad age constraint for the Palaeolithic material commonly found in association with these gravels, especially to the north of Hackney Road (Wymer 1999) and now including the here described handaxe. Although these Palaeolithic finds have been mainly redeposited through complex fluvial processes, the large quantity of Palaeolithic material from the wider Hackney/Stoke Newington area indicates that hominins were present in the vicinity, the interfluvium between the Thames and River Lea probably providing an attractive location (Brown et al. 2013).

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19 APPENDIX 9: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The laminated sands are laid down under relatively fast flowing water, the laminations are caused by short term variations in the water flow - judging by the evidence for cross bedding probably caused migrating channel bars which would also account for the sands appearing as lenses. No evidence for any stabilized surfaces was seen but we did pay special attention to the sand deposits when searching the deposits on the side of the trench.

By Barry John Bishop, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2017

19.1 Introduction

19.1.1 This report describes and comments on the Quaternary geology encountered during an Archaeological Field Evaluation of the above site. The investigations were in part prompted by the finding of a probable Palaeolithic handaxe / cleaver which, although recovered from Post-medieval deposits, is likely to have been redeposited from the underlying gravel terrace (Egberts, this report). It was also designed to investigate a dark band previously in the Pleistocene gravels in Evaluation Trench 8.

19.2 Pleistocene Archaeology and Geology

19.2.1 The site lies towards the southern extent of a significant outcrop of Quaternary terrace geology mapped as part of the Wolstonian Hackney Gravel Member, a deposit recognised by the British Geological Survey as lying between the Lynch Hill and Taplow Terraces in the Clapton, Stoke Newington and Shoreditch areas (Strange 1992; BGS 2007). At Shoreditch these have been recorded as in excess of 9m thick (Gibbard 1994, 43).

19.2.2 The Lynch Hill terrace equates with the Lower Thames Middle Pleistocene Corbets Tey Gravel Formation, generally thought to have been deposited during OIS 8, c.303,000 – 245,000BP) (Bridgland 1994; Gibbard 1994). The Taplow terrace equates with the Lower Thames Mucking Gravel, generally thought to have been deposited during OIS 8, c.186,000 – 130,000BP) (Gibbard 1994).

19.2.3 The Hackney Gravel Member has produced significant finds of Palaeolithic date, particularly to the north of the site in the vicinity of Stoke Newington. These include a large quantity of Palaeolithic flaked implements from numerous locations, as well as a potential Palaeolithic surface or 'floor' upon which *in-situ* cultural and organic remains were identified during the 19th century. The 19th century accounts record the frequent recovery of Palaeolithic material during the urban expansion of the area (Smith 1878, 1884a; 1884b; 1894; Greenhill 1884), and that in some areas an "*immense accumulation of Palaeolithic artefacts*" were present (Smith 1894, 204). These principally consisted of handaxes and associated debitage of Acheulian type, many of which were rolled but also included some material that was in sharp condition and refittable, and which appeared to have been recovered *in-situ* as a knapping scatter.

19.2.4 According to Gibbard (1994, 41), the area in which the majority of the finds had been made is localized and in fact comprises a complex sequence of sediments, possibly cutting through

the Stamford Hill Gravels (Lea equivalent to the Thames Corbett Tey Gravel) (Gibbard 1994, figs 16, 18, 27). Gibbard (*ibid.*, 58) has suggested that these deposits represent a southward flowing tributary, possibly originating as part of a substantial bend at the confluence of a palaeo-Hackney Brook and River Lea, roughly equivalent to the Thames Mucking Gravel Member.

- 19.2.5 Despite the quantity and quality of Palaeolithic material recovered during the 19th century, the few attempts to relocate the floor during the 20th century have failed, and the location, extent and nature of the ‘floor’ and its geological context remains largely unknown, with some even questioning the ‘floor’s’ existence (e.g. Gibbard 1994, 85, 170). Recently, Green *et al.* (2004) have suggested that the ‘floor’ may actually refer to a number of episodic occupation events occurring on a fluvially accumulating sediment body, the Stoke Newington Sands. These had been locally truncated during the Late Devensian / Holocene by the erosional actions of the Hackney Brook, resulting in the incorporation of Palaeolithic artefacts within the latter’s alluvium. This may account for many of the 20th century investigations, which characteristically recover derived Palaeolithic artefacts but fail to identify any *in situ* working ‘floor’.

19.3 Methodology

- 19.3.1 The Geoarchaeological evaluation involved the excavation of three test-pits located within the footprints of archaeological evaluation trenches (Evaluation Trenches 6, 8 and 11). The test pits measured c. 2.5m X 2.5m in plan and were machine excavated using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket in spits of no more than 100mm thickness whilst taking care to avoid crossing stratigraphic boundaries. The pits were excavated to the full depth of the machine bucket’s reach, at c. 4m below ground level (bgl); in the event, the base of the gravel terrace was not reached and no pre-Quaternary geological deposits were encountered. Representative sections of each test-pit were photographed and drawn from the side, as they were too deep to enter safely.
- 19.3.2 Due to health and safety constraints it was not possible to sieve deposits at the site but samples were taken using the machine bucket at regular intervals and carefully examined by hand for any artefacts and environmental indicators, with all other spoil being thoroughly searched on the side of the pits.
- 19.3.3 Bulk samples suitable for lithological and clast analysis from the major facies have been retrieved and stored should this be required.

19.4 Geological Sequence

- 19.4.1 Geoarchaeological Test-pit 1 (Middle Section of Archaeological Evaluation Trench 6)
- The surface height of Test-pit 1 was at 16.46m OD. Lying below made-ground, a moderately compacted light yellow grey to mid orangey brown sandy silt-clay was recorded at 1.30m below ground level (bgl). This is thought to be disturbed but largely *in-situ* Langley Silt Complex deposits (Brickearth). Quaternary sands and gravels were encountered at a maximum height of 2.20m bgl (14.26m OD) and were recorded to a depth of 4.30m bgl

(12.16m OD), although their full depth was not established. Four facies of quaternary deposits were recorded and four 100 litre samples taken. No artefactual or organic materials were recovered. The north facing section was drawn for the record.

19.4.2 Stratigraphic Sequence (GeoArch Section 1)

- Context [1001]: Moderately compacted light yellow brown coarse sand (30%) gravel (40%) and rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles <50mm (30%). Finely horizontally laminated. Sample <1>
- Context [1002]: Moderately compacted mid orangey brown coarse sand (80%) silt-clay (20%). Finely horizontally laminated Sample <2>
- Context [1003]: Moderately compacted mid orange brown coarse sand (30%) gravel (40%) and rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles <50mm (30%). Finely horizontally laminated. Sample <3>
- Context [1004]: Moderately compacted light yellow brown coarse sand (30%) gravel (40%) and rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles <50mm (30%) with rare rounded to sub-rounded cobbles 50mm – 150mm. Weakly horizontally bedded with some weak cross bedded structures. Sample <4>

19.4.3 Geoarchaeological Test-pit 2 (Adjacent to Archaeological Trench 8)

This test-pit was located as close to where previous observations had noted black lenses within the gravels at c. 15.28m OD. The surface height of Test-pit 2 was recorded at 16.79m OD. Quaternary sands and gravels were encountered at a maximum height of 1.10m bgl (15.79m OD) and were observed to a depth of 4.55m bgl (12.29m OD) where water ingress made further progress impossible, although their full depth was not established. Beneath made-ground and truncating the Pleistocene geology was the southern edge of a large east-west aligned channel or shallow sided ditch that contained ceramic building material and which was cut by 18th – 19th century brick-built soak-aways. The west facing section was drawn for the record.

19.4.4 Stratigraphic Sequence (GeoArch Section 2)

- Context [1005]: Loosely compacted light to dark orangey-brown coarse sand (30%) gravel (40%) and rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles <50mm (30%). Weakly horizontally bedded. Sample <5>
- Context [1006]: Loosely compacted light yellow brown to dark greyish brown lenses of rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles <50mm (100%) to coarse sand (50%) and rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles <50mm (50%). Appear as weakly cross-bedded structures dipping to south. Sample <6>
- Context [1007]: Moderately compacted greyish yellow coarse sand (40%), gravel (40%) rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles <50mm (20%). Occasion silt-clay (20%) coarse sand (80%) lensing with a notable lens of 150mm thickness at

3.80m bgl. Moderately bedded with some cross bedding with minor variations in clast size. Appears to be horizontal east-west and dipping very gradually to south. Sample <7>.

19.4.5 Geoarchaeological Test-pit 3 (Middle Section Archaeological Evaluation Trench 11)

Ground level in Geoarchaeological test-pit 3 was recorded at 16.82m OD. Underlying made-ground at 0.70m bgl was a loosely compacted greyish brown sandy silt-clay, though to be disturbed remnants of Langley Silt Complex deposits (Brickearth). Quaternary sands and gravels were encountered beneath the Brickearth at a maximum height of 0.90m bgl (15.92m OD) and were recorded to a depth of 4.00m bgl (12.82m OD) although their full depth was not established. Two Quaternary facies were encountered and two samples taken. No artefactual or organic materials were recovered. The north facing section was drawn for the record.

19.4.6 Stratigraphic Sequence (GeoArch Section 3)

- Context [1008] Moderately compacted light to mid brownish yellow coarse sand (30%) gravel (40%) rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles <50mm (30%) with rare sub-rounded nodular fragments 50mm – 150mm. Weakly cross bedded showing channel bar structures. Sample <8>
- Context [1009]: Loosely compacted light yellowish grey coarse sand (40%) gravel (40%) rounded to sub-angular pebbles and small cobbles (20%). Poorly bedded with some evidence for cross bedding. At 2.30m bgl was a thick lens of loosely compacted light grey coarse sand thickening to >300mm to south and east. Sample <9>

19.5 Summary

19.5.1 Quaternary sand and gravel deposits were encountered in all of the excavated test-pits. They were present with a maximum height of 15.92m OD as recorded in GeoArch Test-pit 3 and attained a depth of at least 12.16m OD as recorded in GeoArch Test-pit 1. Although a section through the entirety of the gravels could not be obtained, the results suggest that they are in excess of 3.50m thick at the site.

19.5.2 The levels at which these were encountered would be consistent with their attribution to the Hackney Gravel Member although in this area both the Corbets Tey and Mucking Gravels attain a similar height. At the site Pleistocene geology consists of a variety of sandy lenses and cross-bedded rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles in a gravelly sand matrix. The deposits are essentially homogeneous with only minor local differences caused by variations in the proportions of the various clast sizes. The pebbles and gravels are overwhelming of rolled chalk flint. In all test-pits, Tertiary flint pebbles, presumably incorporated from the pebble beds of the Lambeth Group or Harwich Formation, are present in small numbers. No fine-grained or organic deposits were noted and, despite careful examination of the spoil, no artefacts or environment indicators were recovered.

19.5.3 All of the Pleistocene deposits encountered are likely to have been laid down in high energy

braided fluvial conditions and no evidence for any land surfaces or other structures that could be related to the archaeological observations made in the 19th century. The GeoArch pit dug adjacent to Trench 8 also failed to locate the dark lensing in the gravels but examination of the photographic record suggests that was perhaps most likely to have been caused by localized mineral precipitation, possibly manganese (Mn).

19.6 Recommendations

- 19.6.1 The geoarchaeological investigations have confirmed the presence at the site of Quaternary deposits equating to the Hackney Gravel Member and have added further detail to our knowledge of the nature and extent of this deposit. Despite intensive sampling, no artefactual material or environmental indicators were identified, and no further work is recommended for the geoarchaeological investigations.

19.7 Bibliography

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20 APPENDIX 10: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2017

20.1 Introduction / Methodology

20.1.1 Objects that can be categorised as metal or small finds were retrieved from three contexts. Three lumps of metal-working slag came from context [37], while two incomplete and heavily corroded nails were retrieved from [84]. The nails were associated with clay tobacco pipe dating from 1700–1740 (see Jarrett this report). Oval pit [34] produced the fragment of an ivory cutlery handle (context [33]). The fragment consists of the end of a tapering handle, and is finished with a small carved internal knob. The handle is drilled for an implement with a pin tang, a method of hafting that would have required resin to fix the pin to the haft. Associated finds in the form of pot, glass and clay tobacco pipe all indicate a date in the mid- to late 17th century for this handle. With the carved knob a decorative remnant of decorative pommels on through-tang knives from the late 16th and early 17th centuries (cf. Moore 2006, 11–12).

20.2 Quantification

context	description	pot date	recommendations
33	Ivory cutlery handle for pin-hafted implement; incomplete; tapering with slightly bulbous end finished with small internal knob: L 45mm+	1630-1680	
37	Slag; three lumps, probably fuel-ash slag	n/a	discard
84	Iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded	n/a	discard

HNY17: metal and small finds

20.3 Significance and recommendations for further work

20.3.1 The ivory cutlery handle form an important component of the material culture of its period, belonging, together with pottery and glass, to the culture and fashions of the table. No further work is recommended for this object; however, it should be included along with other relevant metal and small finds in any further publication of this site. The iron slag, unless other metalworking evidence is recovered, may be discarded.

20.4 References

Moore, S. 2006. Table Knives and Forks. Shire Album 320, Shire publications Ltd.

21 APPENDIX 11: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-304625

Project details

Project name	97 - 137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, London E2: Phase 2: An Archaeological Evaluation Six evaluation trenches were excavated up to 2.00m below current ground level, with natural deposits of gravel identified within Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11 from a height between 16.13m OD and 15.56m OD. These gravels were later further investigated within three geoarchaeological test-pits, excavated by PCA. Overlaying the gravels was natural brickearth within Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11. A residual Palaeolithic hand-axe was recovered from a post-medieval contact in Trench 8. Layers of made ground and/or features of a post-medieval date were seen in all six of the trenches including pits, soakaways and a possible well relating to the buildings fronting onto Hackney Road and Gorsuch place. Tentative evidence was found for 17th century activity on or near the site in the form of a tightly grouped finds assemblage, with other 17th and 18th century material also found residually. A feature of note recorded in Trench 7 is considered to be an animal plague pit from the 18th century, and thus indicative of the broadly undeveloped nature of the site until the 19th century as urbanisation took hold. All six trenches were sealed by layers of modern made ground No archaeological deposits or features pre-dating the post-medieval period were observed during the evaluation.
Short description of the project	
Project dates	Start: 15-11-2017 End: 08-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HNY17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2015/3455 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-291678 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Palaeolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FAUNA Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL FINDS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample 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 97 – 137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, London E2
Postcode	E2

Study area 0.8 Hectares
 TQ 3362 8299 51.529491519888 -0.073481754533 51 31 46 N 000 04
 Site coordinates 24 W Point
 Lat/Long Datum Unknown
 Height OD / Depth Min: 15.7m Max: 16.31m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Chris Clarke
 Project director/manager Chris Mayo
 Project supervisor Stacey Amanda Harris
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Regal Homes Construction Ltd.

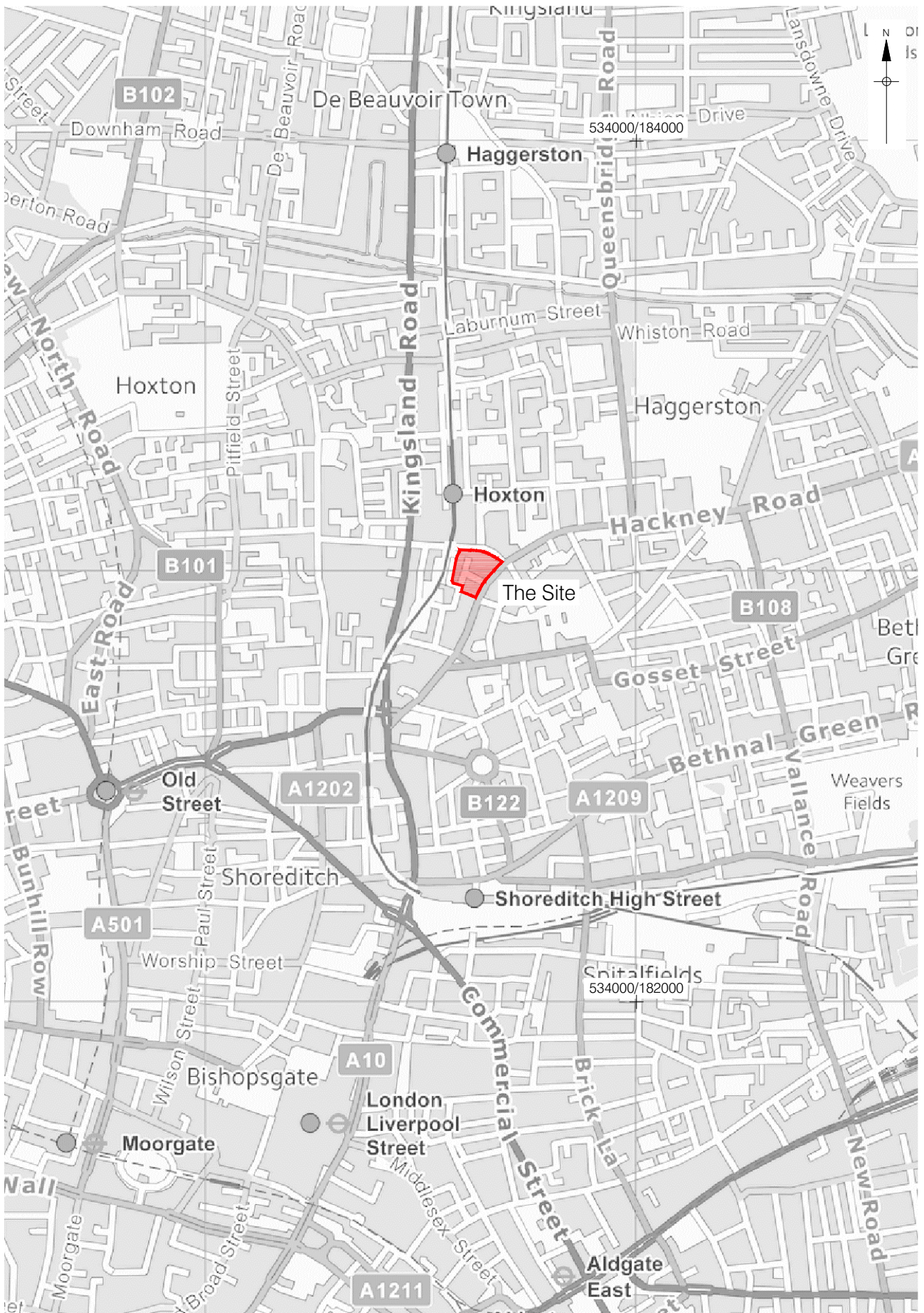
Project archives

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 Paper Archive ID HNY17
 Paper Contents
 "Environmental", "Stratigraphic"
 "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General
 Paper Media available Notes", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 97 - 137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, London E2: Phase 2: An
 Title Archaeological Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, S. A.
 Date 2017
 Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
 Place of issue or publication London
 Description A4 pdf document with PCA covers

Entered by Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
 Entered on 20-Dec-17



0 500m

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18/12/17 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4

- Phase 1 Evaluation Trenches
- Phase 2 Evaluation Trenches
- Phase 2 Geoarchaeological Test Pits



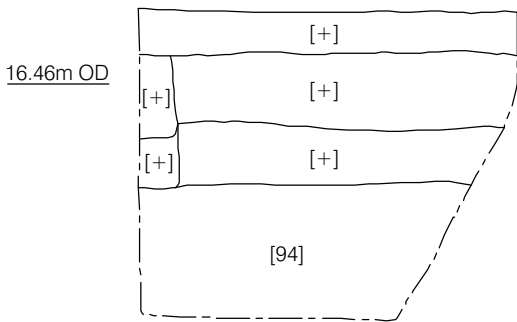
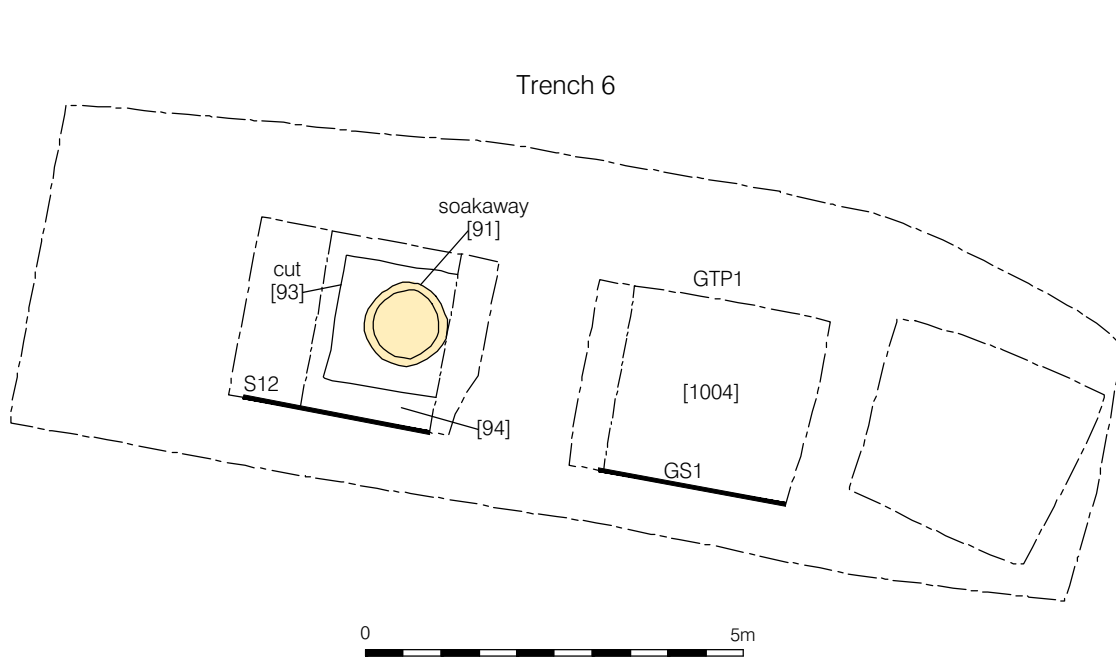
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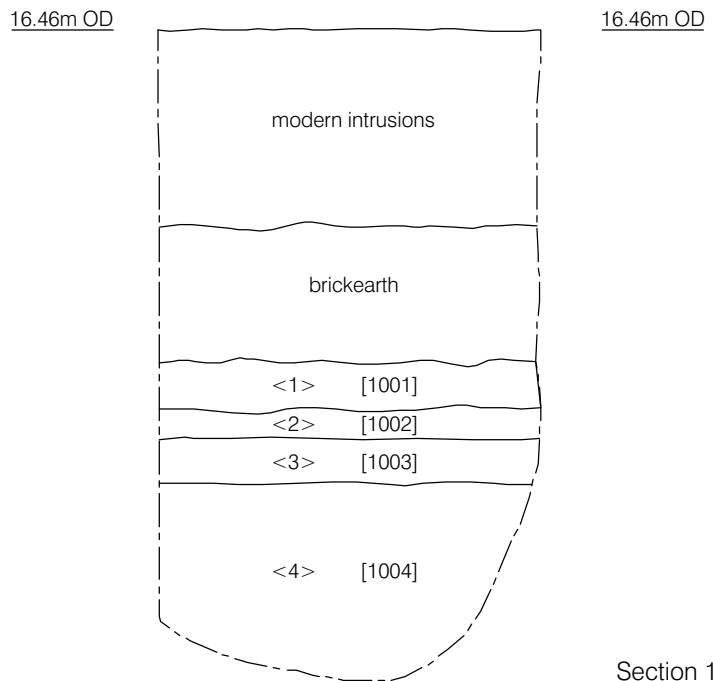
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Figure 2
 Detailed Site and Trench Location
 1:625 at A4



Section 12
North Facing
Trench 6



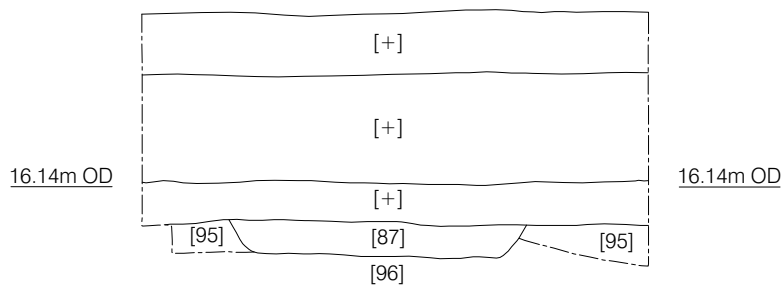
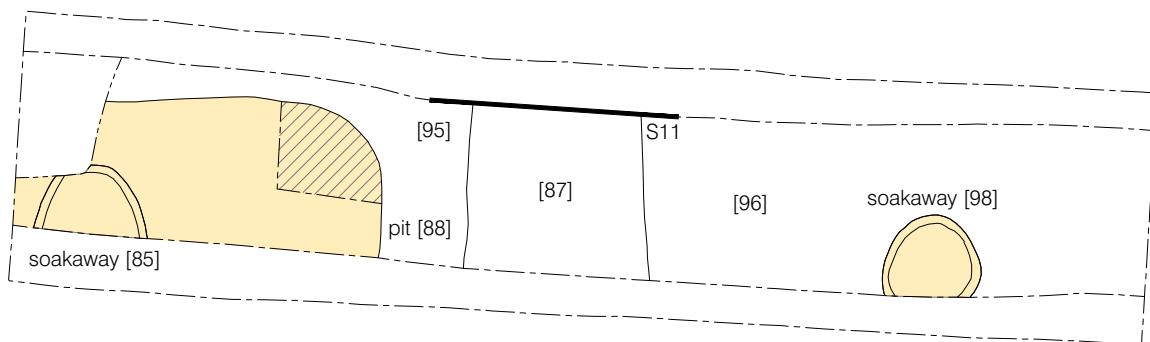
Section 1
North Facing
Geoarchaeological Test Pit 1



Figure 3
Plan of Trench 6 and Geoarchaeological Test Pit 1
and Section 12 and Geoarchaeological Section 1
Plan - 1:100, Sections - 1:50 at A4

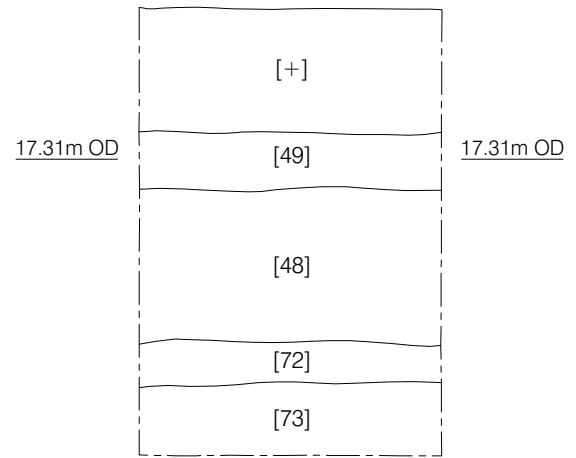
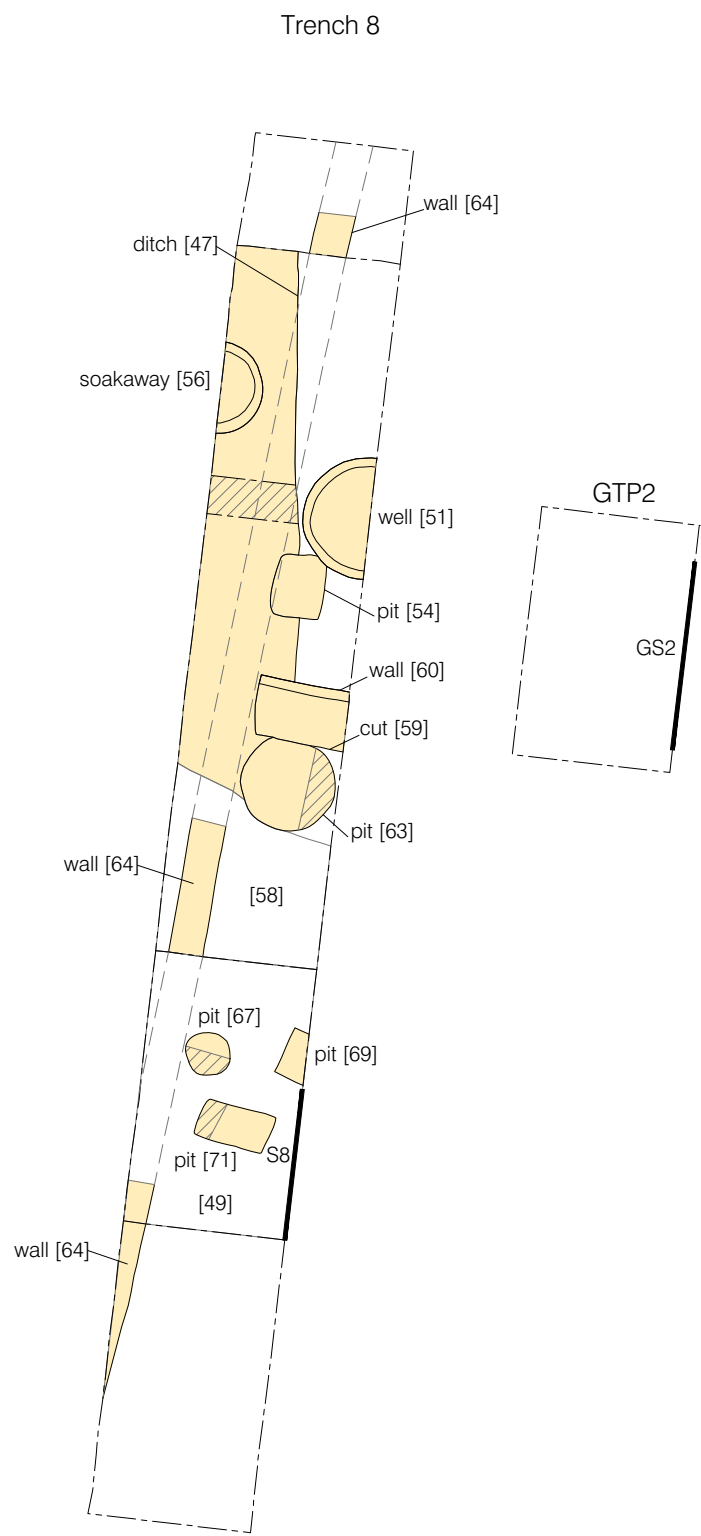
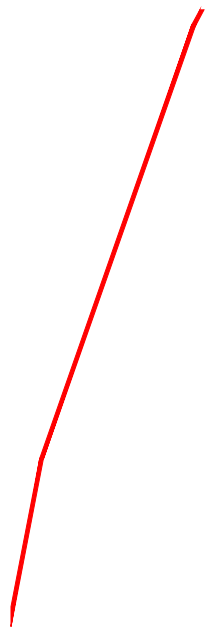


Trench 7

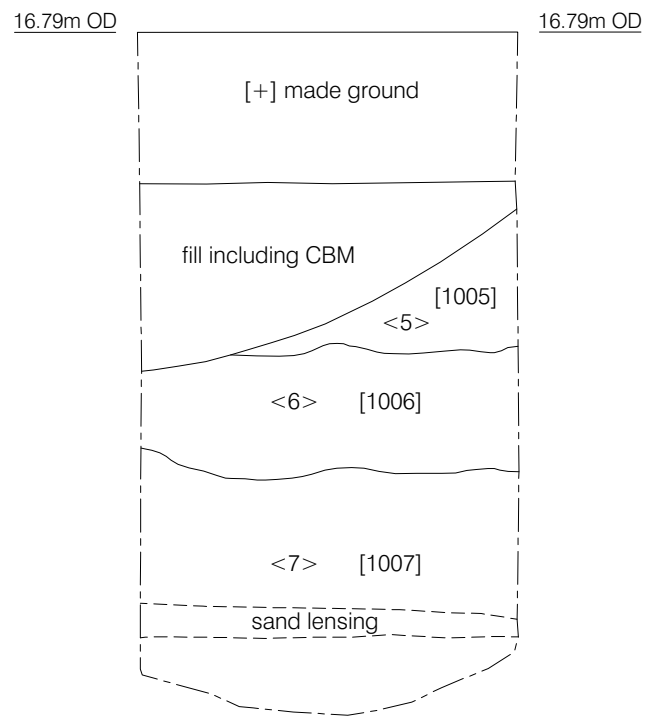


Section 11
South Facing
Trench 7



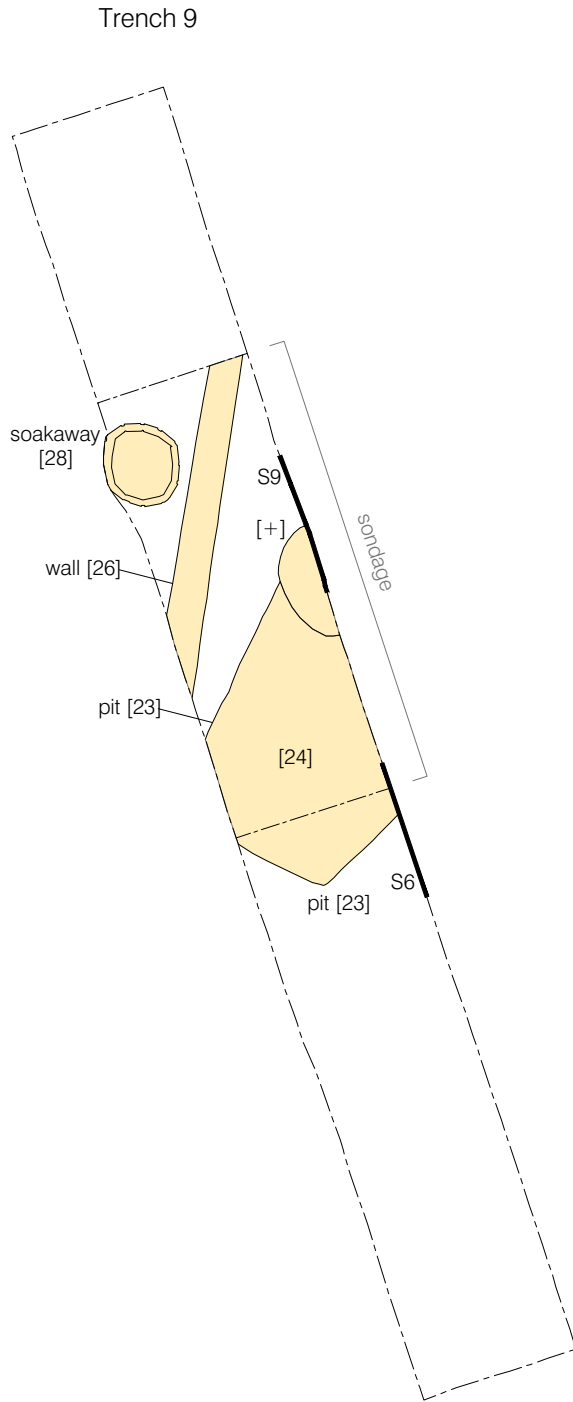


Section 8
West Facing
Trench 8



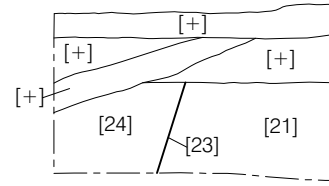
Section 2
West Facing
Geoarchaeological Test Pit 2





16.91m OD

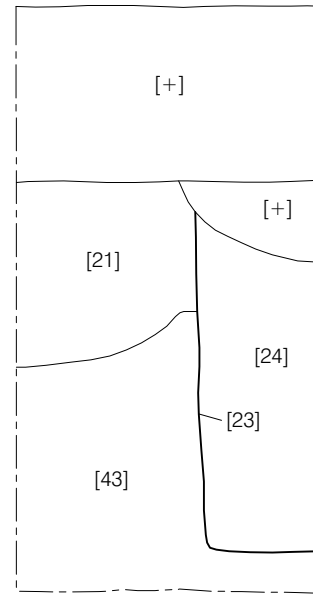
16.91m OD



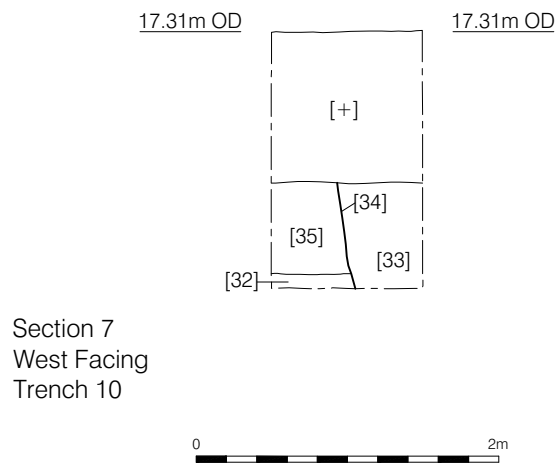
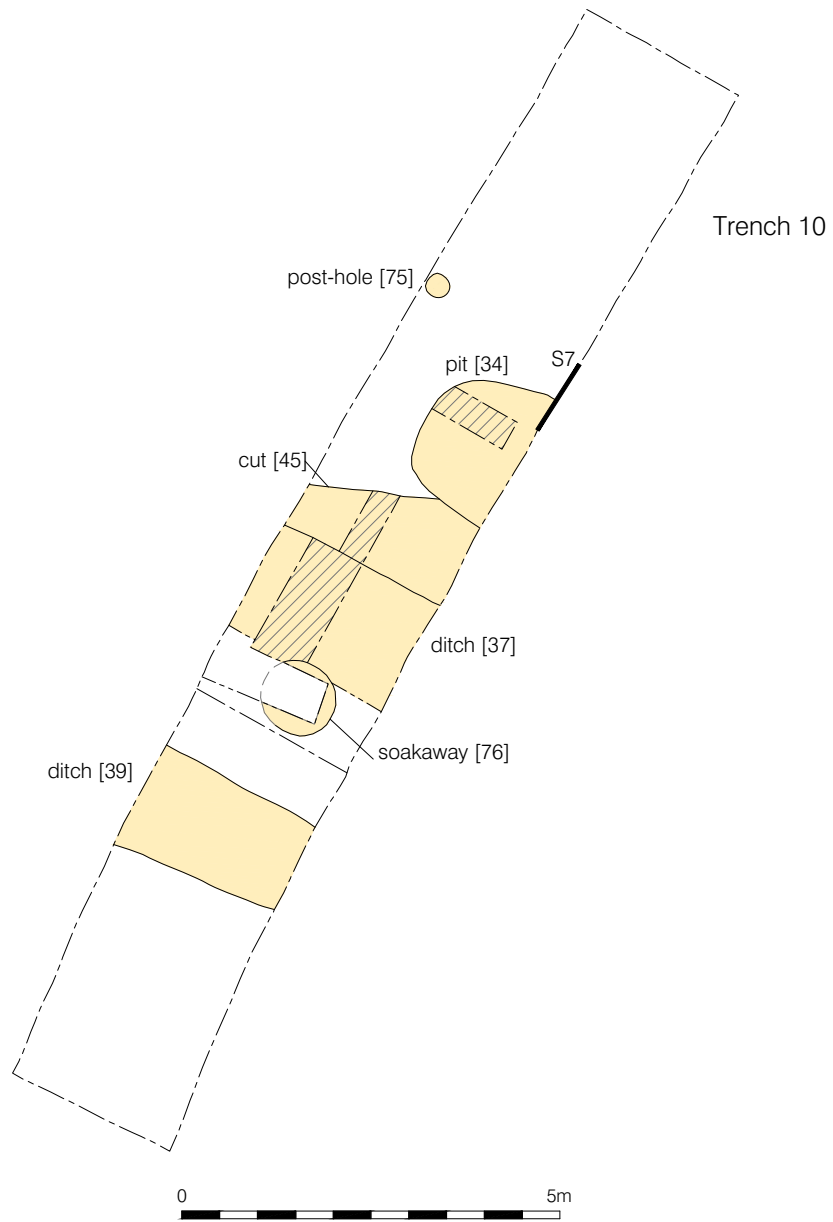
Section 6
West Facing
Trench 9

16.97m OD

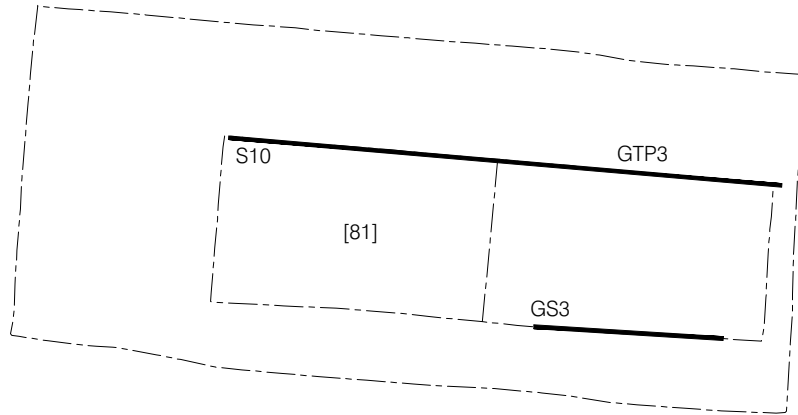
16.97m OD



Section 9
West Facing
Trench 9

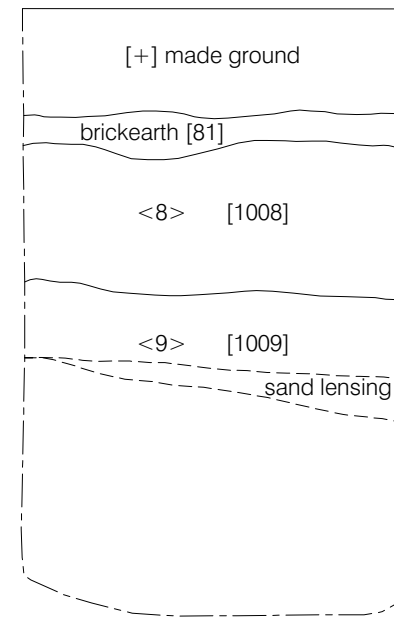


Trench 11



16.82m OD

16.82m OD

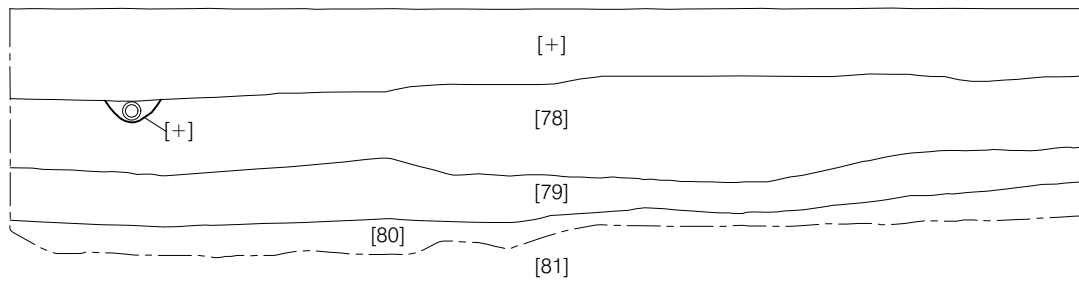


Section 3
North Facing
Geomorphological Test Pit 3



15.55m OD

15.55m OD



Section 10
South Facing
Trench 10



Figure 8
Plan of Trench 11 and Geomorphological Test Pit 3
and Section 10 and Geomorphological Section 3
Plan - 1:100, Sections - 1:50 at A4

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

