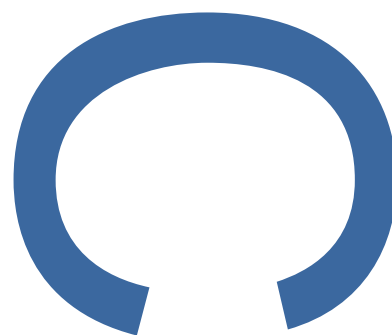


**71-72 CHARLOTTE ROAD,  
LONDON, EC2A 3PE**

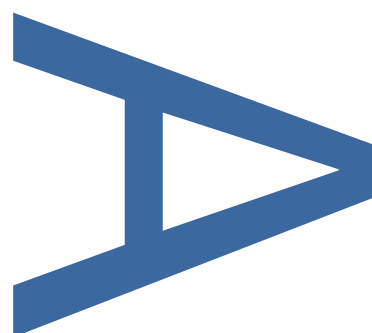


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PIT  
EVALUATION**

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



**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
2015/3464**



**SITE CODE: CTE18**

**JULY 2018**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

# 71-72 CHARLOTTE ROAD, LONDON, EC2A 3PE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K5635
Report Number	R13315

	Name & Title	Date
Text Prepared by:	Tom Brook	June 2018
Graphics Prepared by:	Mick Stuart Steel	June 2018
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Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo	July 2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**71-72 CHARLOTTE ROAD, LONDON, EC2A 3PE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PIT EVALUATION**

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**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:** London Borough of Hackney

**PLANING APPLICATION REF:** 2015/3464

**CENTRAL NGR:** TQ 33211 82585

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CODE:** CTE18

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT:** CgMs Consulting

**on behalf of:** Simon Jukes

**WRITTEN BY:** Tom Brook  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

**PROJECT MANAGER:** Chris Mayo  
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**July 2018**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details an archaeological test pit evaluation which was conducted at 71-72 Charlotte Road, London EC2A 3PE in the London Borough of Hackney. Three test pits were excavated by a main contractor working for the client under constant archaeological supervision.
- 1.2 Each test pit revealed the same sequence: natural brickearth, overlain by a substantial silting deposit, which in turn was overlain by a post-medieval levelling layer. Finally, modern materials were found to complete the sequence up to the current concrete floor surface.
- 1.3 In Test Pit 3 an auger was used to reveal the natural sands and gravel below the brickearth at a depth of 2.60m BGL (below ground level).
- 1.4 No significant finds or remains were made during the test pit evaluation.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a test pit evaluation during the excavation of three archaeological test -pits at 71-72 Charlotte Road, London, EC2A 3PE. They were excavated between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21st June 2018 as an exercise to inform upon ground conditions and constraints in advance of a proposed basement. The site was irregular in plan and is bound by Charlotte Road to the west, adjacent properties to the north and south, and 346 Old Street to the east (Figure 1). It is centred at TQ 33211 82585.
- 2.2 A contractor working for the client excavated the test pits under constant archaeological supervision, following a methodology outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Consulting 2018). This met criteria required by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) Officer for the London Borough of Hackney, Adam Single of Historic England.
- 2.3 The project was managed by Chris Mayo of PCA and supervised by Tom Brook. It was monitored by Adam Single of GLAAS.

### **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<sup>th</sup> 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 updated 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 The site lies within the Tier II Shoreditch Archaeological Priority Area (DLO380047, TQ3316 8234), as identified by the London Borough of Hackney. Tier 2 APAs indicate the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest.

3.4.2 The study site lies within a Tier 2 APA, designated around Shoreditch, with an identified archaeological potential from the Roman period onwards. The Tier 2 designation is typically used for a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset (NPPF paragraph 135). A Tier 2 APA will typically cover a larger area than Tier 1 and may encompass a group of heritage assets (Historic England 2016).

### 3.5 **Planning Permission**

3.5.1 Planning consent has been granted under application number 2015/3464 for the redevelopment of the site to include the creation of a new basement beneath buildings currently occupying the study site. The consent included an archaeological condition as follows:

- 3 No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation

which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Council, as local planning authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme approved pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Council.

REASON: To safeguard the archaeological interest of the site, which is within a Area of Archaeological Priority.

- 3.5.2 Discussions between CgMs Consulting and GLAAS, Historic England, led to an agreed scheme whereby an archaeological test pit investigation would constitute an acceptable evaluation strategy by which the potential of the site could be investigated. The test pit evaluation was designed within a Written Scheme of Investigation which was prepared by CgMs Consulting (2018).

## **4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Consulting 2018) reports that the site sits upon Hackney Gravels, and is “in some parts...overlain with a thin horizon of brickearth”.
- 4.2 The site is occupied by 71-72 Charlotte Road which includes a small outdoor terrace to the east of the present building. Outside the site, a nearby pavement spot height at the junction of Old Street and Charlotte Road, was recorded to be 16.6m OD.
- 4.3 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the immediate vicinity of the site.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Historical and archaeological research for the site was included in the WSI (CgMs Consulting 2018). The following summarises that report, including relevant data from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) ("MLO" references and map co-ordinates).
- 5.2 The Hackney Gravels, part of the Lynch Hill Gravels sequence, underlying the study site have proved to be one of the richest sources of Palaeolithic material in the country. In Stoke Newington and Clapton, northeast and northeast 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.
- 5.3 No finds or features of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age date have been identified within 200m of the site.
- 5.4 The line of Clerkenwell Road, which continues as Old Street to the north of the study site, is thought to follow a Roman road and an earlier Iron Age trackway (MLO329, TQ3218 8230; MLO11637, TQ3312 8258). Another road alignment leading eastwards to Great Dunmow in Essex is also known within the study area search radius (MLO106811, TQ3856 8784).
- 5.5 The line of Ermine Street, running from the City at Bishopsgate to Lincoln and York runs along the line of Shoreditch High Street to the east of the study site. Remains of the road have been identified at the junction of Old Street and Shoreditch High Street to the east of the study site (MLO1573, TQ33111 82585), and part of a roadside ditch associated with Ermine Street was identified during excavations at Holywell Priory to the south (ELO11181, TQ3342 8231).
- 5.6 Roman dump deposits were identified at Shoreditch High Street, Holywell Lane, New Inn Yard and New Inn Broadway to the southeast (ELO1265, TQ3335 8240; ELO3615, TQ33422 82325; ELO5608, TQ3336 8240; MLO78153, MLO77416, TQ3336 8240).
- 5.7 Truncated Roman remains were identified at Shoreditch High Street, also to the southeast of the study site (ELO6121, TQ334 823; MLO97866, MLO97868, TQ33463 82368; MLO22768, TQ3344 8234).
- 5.8 Artefacts found within 200m of the site includes a terracotta figurine from Paul Street to the south (MLO1679, TQ3300 8230), a bone needle at Scrutton Street, also to the south (MLO1877, TQ3314 8221), and a small amount of residual material found at 18-30 Leonard Street to the southwest (ELO11047, TQ3286 8235).
- 5.9 Shoreditch derives from the Anglo Saxon *Sordig*, *Sordich* (MLO1648, TQ3350 8250). Settlement in Hoxton is noted on Domesday as *Hochestone*, and comprised a rural area to the north of the City wall (MLO10489, TQ3320 8272).
- 5.10 No archaeological finds or features of diagnostic Anglo-Saxon date have been identified within the 500m study area search radius.
- 5.11 Roads with medieval antecedents within the study area include Bethnal Green Road to the southeast (MLO3894, TQ3420 8270) and the line of Hoxton Street/Whitemore Road/De Beauvoir Road/Hoxton/Kingsland Road running to the east and northeast of the study site (MLO1572, TQ33195 83731).
- 5.12 The site of Holywell Priory has been identified to the south of the study site, within a block
-

bounded to the south by Holywell Lane, and to the north by New Inn Yard. The priory was established 1133-1150 for Augustinian nuns, dissolved c.1539 and largely demolished soon afterwards, with remains known as 'King John's Palace' surviving into the eighteenth century (DLO38395, TQ3337 8231; ELO11181, TQ3342 8231; ELO14104, TQ3339 8232; MLO12164, TQ3337 8237; MLO38738, TQ3340 8236; Survey of London 1922: 153- 188). Remains of the priory and its associated features have been found in the area through numerous archaeological investigations over a number of decades. Additionally, truncated medieval remains have been found in the wider area, reflecting the activity and gradual development in Shoreditch through this period, focussed around the priory and roads to London.

- 5.13 Defensive earthworks were created around London during the Civil War c.1642-3. The line of these defences, comprising a ditch and bank, have been plotted by the GLHER to the north and east of the study site. They are understood to have run between Hoxton Square and Old Street.
- 5.14 Geotechnical work at Hoxton Square to the north of the study site revealed possible evidence of a Civil War defensive ditch, however subsequent archaeological monitoring did not reveal any further information (MLO62611, TQ3315 8270).
- 5.15 The remains of the Elizabethan Curtain Theatre, which functioned from 1577-1629, have also been identified to the south of the study site; these, with Holywell Priory, lie within a Tier 1 APA (DLO38395, TQ3337 8231).
- 5.16 Charlotte Road was developed from the 1830s onwards, with the majority of the buildings dating to the later nineteenth century, predominantly as showrooms and warehouses associated with the furniture trade. Nos. 71-72 Charlotte Road was built in its current form during this period (CgMs Consulting 2017).
- 5.17 The study site was redeveloped between 1875 and 1887 when it was changed from containing two building units to a single unit, as shown on the 1887 Goad plan. The 1887 insurance plan shows that the site was part of John Barr & Sons Cabinet Factory. The site comprised a four-storey warehouse fronting Charlotte Road, with a narrower two storey structure to the east. The Goad insurance plan of 1938 labels the study site as a Brass Finishing Works. Subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping shows minor alterations within the eastern part of the site (CgMs Consulting 2018).

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 Three test pits were planned in the investigation as per the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Consulting 2018).
- 6.2 All three test pits were excavated by hand under constant supervision of the attendant archaeologist over the course of two days.
- 6.3 Each pit measured 1m x 1m and was reduced to a depth of 1.2m BGL (Figures 2 and 3)
- 6.4 Once the maximum safe working depth (1.2m) was reached, the attendant archaeologist used a hand-auger to confirm the thickness of the natural deposits, in this case the brickearth.
- 6.5 In Test Pit 3 the auger was used to ascertain the depth of the underlying gravel geology.
- 6.6 A section of each test pit was drawn at 1:10 showing the location of all archaeological deposits. In this report the term 'below ground level' (BGL) refers to the height of the reception room floor, approximately equal to the current street height at 16.60m OD. Location plans of each were drawn at 1:20, and all works were photographed as appropriate. The site archive was compiled identified by the unique code CTE18, issued by the Museum of London.
- 6.7 No obstructions were encountered in the excavation of the test pits.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 7.1 Test Pit 1

- 7.1.1 This test pit was located towards the north-west corner of the building, slightly away from the building's frontage. The total depth of the main test pit was 1.2m BGL. A further 0.86m was investigated using an auger to reach a total depth of 2.06m BGL, approximately 14.54m OD.
- 7.1.2 Natural brickearth [18] was recorded at a maximum depth of 2.10m BGL, approximately 14.50m OD. It was at least 0.10m thick.
- 7.1.3 Sealing the brickearth was a substantial layer of dark greenish brown clayey silt, which was 1.10m thick. This layer [14] contained infrequent mollusc shell fragments and some infrequent gravel
- 7.1.4 Sealing [14], layer [13] was a very loose, dark-greyish brown silty sand containing frequent artefactual material such as ceramic, shells, clay tobacco pipe stem, ceramic building material (CBM), slate tiles and glass. Its' surface was at 0.70m BGL. Above [13], another deposit [12], was 0.20m thick and formed of mid greyish brown clay, containing frequent shells and broken ceramics dating from c. 1730 to 1910. It was present at 0.5m BGL.
- 7.1.5 Layer [11] recorded at a height of 0.25m BGL sealing [12], was a 0.25m thick layer of mid yellowish-brown sands containing frequent slate tile, CBM and some gravel.
- 7.1.6 The uppermost layer in the test pit was 0.25m of poured concrete (+) which comprised the current floor surface at approximately 16.60m OD



*Plate 1: Test Pit 1. Looking south – dark greenish brown silt [14], overlain by post medieval levelling layer [13] and modern later post medieval and modern contexts.*

## 7.2 Test Pit 2

- 7.3 This test pit was dug in the south-west corner of the building. The main test pit recorded clayey silt at 1.2m BGL. An auger was used to reach deeper deposits.
- 7.3.1 Brickearth [15] was recorded at a height of 1.94m BGL, approximately 14.66m OD, extending at least 0.12m deeper to the maximum depth of excavation, 2.06m BGL.
- 7.3.2 Layer [10], a dark greenish brown clayey silt with very few inclusions except mollusc shell fragments, was recorded above at a height of 0.97m BGL and extended deeper to 1.94m BGL, a total thickness of 0.97m.
- 7.3.3 Layer [9], a 0.38m thick dark greyish brown sandy layer of refuse materials, including CBM, slate tile, glass and ceramics, was recorded at a height of 0.58m BGL.
- 7.3.4 Layer [8], a dark blueish brown layer of silty sand, 0.25m thick, was recorded at a height of 0.33m BGL. It contained finds dating from c.1730 to 1910, including a fragment of abraded medieval or early post-medieval daub.
- 7.3.5 A concrete slab, with building rubble beneath, in total 0.30m thick, made up the uppermost layer in test pit 2 and comprised the current floor surface of the building at approximately 16.60m OD.



*Plate 2: Test Pit 2.  
Looking south –  
showing dark  
greenish brown layer  
[10] at the base of  
the section overlain  
by layer [9], post  
medieval levelling  
layer.*

## 7.4 Test Pit 3

- 7.4.1 Test pit 3 was dug to a depth of 1.2m BGL. An auger was then used to access deeper layers. The maximum depth attained was 2.60m BGL, at which point a light brownish grey sand [17] with no visible inclusions was seen. This surface to the Hackney Gravels was at approximately 14.00m OD. Natural [17] was sealed by [16], a mid-brownish yellow, natural brickearth, with a thickness of 0.63m. Its' surface was recorded at a height of 1.97m BGL, approximately 14.63m OD.
- 7.4.2 Overlying the brickearth was layer [4], a substantial deposit of dark greenish brown clayey silt, was recorded at a height of 1.55m BGL with a thickness of 0.42m. Artefacts recovered from the layer include post-Great Fire bricks.
- 7.4.3 Then layer [3], a dark greyish brown silty sand containing frequent artefactual material such as CBM, tile, slate, glass and ceramic, was recorded at a height of 0.65m BGL, giving a thickness of 0.40m. It was sealed by layer [2], a mid yellowish brown silty sand, at 0.59m BGL. It included pottery dating from *circa* 1780 to 1820. Set above this layer was a poorly built wall [6] comprising 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks surviving to 2 courses high. It was interpreted as a probable sleeper wall serving a former structure at the site. It was Sealed by layer [1], a dark, loose, silty sand which was 0.22m thick and was recorded at a depth of 0.30m BGL below the modern floor slab.



*Plate 3: Test Pit 3a. Looking south. Layer [4], dark greenish brown clayey silt can be seen at the base of the section. Overlying Layer [4] is post medieval levelling layer [3].*

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 In Test Pit 3, natural sands – probably representing the upper strata of the Hackney Gravels formation – were encountered at approximately 14.00m OD, 2.60m BGL.
- 8.2 In each test pit, undisturbed natural brickearth [15], [16], [18] was seen at a depth of around 2m BGL, broadly 14.60m OD. No archaeological inspection of this layer was possible during the test pit evaluation, except to ascertain its height relative to ground level.
- 8.3 The proposed basement is planned to reach a depth of 3.05m BGL; it can therefore be expected that all potential archaeological deposits on the site – including the brickearth - will be removed during ground reduction for the basement.
- 8.4 A substantial layer of dark greenish brown clayey silt, recorded as contexts [4], [10], [14], containing post-medieval finds and inclusions, was seen in each test pit. The highest level the layer was encountered was 0.95m BGL, approximately 15.66m OD. The deposit was between 0.95m and 1.10m thick and probably formed as a deposit of dumped material or a relict soil from agricultural activity.
- 8.5 A layer of post-medieval refuse [3], [9], [12], [13] – including ceramics, CBM, animal bone and slate tile dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries – was seen in each test pit at a maximum height of 0.60m BGL and varying in thickness from 0.20m and 0.38m across the test pits. This layer represents a typical levelling deposit, resulting from the late post-medieval and modern period when the property and surrounding area was redeveloped.
- 8.6 In Test Pit 3 a small masonry structure just two brick courses high was seen in the east-facing section of Section 3. This is considered to be part of a sleeper wall relating to a previous structure at the site.
- 8.7 In Test Pit 3, some degraded timber [5] was seen immediately below the concrete floor (0.30m BGL), and immediately overlying the aforementioned brick structure [6]. The timber [5] may represent enduring material from the building's previous floor.
- 8.8 The deposits overlying the late post-medieval levelling deposit are modern materials. Their formation is uncertain but they may be related to further levelling of the site at some point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the concrete floor was laid.
- 8.9 The results of the site investigation will be published as a minimum by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.
- 8.10 The physical and digital archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code CTE18.

## **9 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

CgMs Consulting 2017, 'Built Heritage Statement in respect of 71-72 Charlotte Road', unpublished report

CgMs Consulting 2018, 'Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of Site Investigation Works: 71-72 Charlotte Road, London, EC2A 3PE', unpublished report

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, as well as the client Simon Jukes and his contractors for their co-operation during excavation
- 10.2 The author would also like to thank Mick Stuart Steel for preparing the illustrations, Chris Jarrett and Amparo Valcarcel for dating the artefacts and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.



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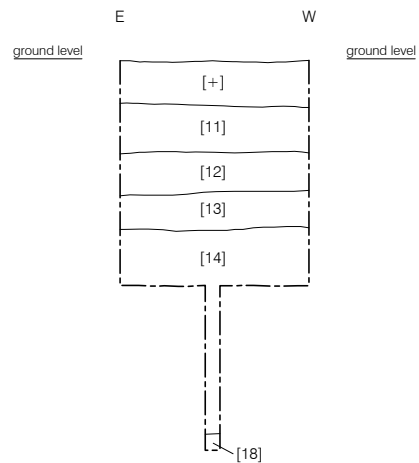
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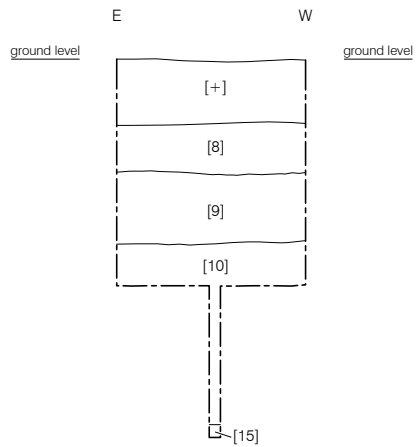
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Site Location  
1:25,000 at A4



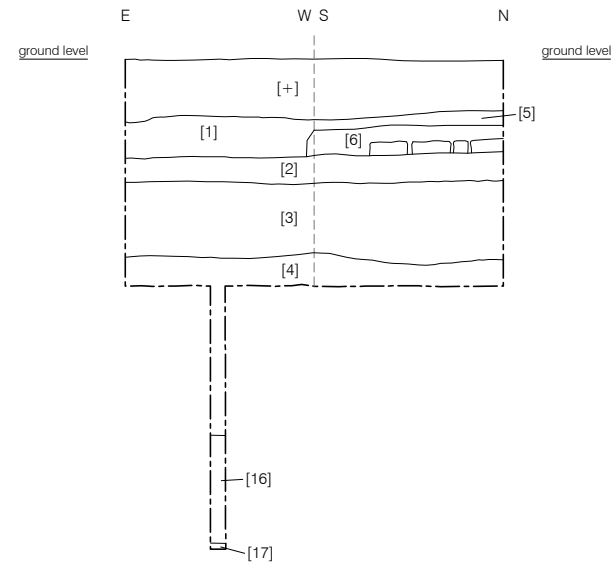
Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:400 at A4



Section 1  
North Facing  
Test Pit 1



Section 2  
North Facing  
Test Pit 2



Section 3  
North and East Facing  
Test Pit 3



## 11 APPENDIX 1: OASIS REPORT FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-321638**

### Project details

Project name	71-72 Charlotte Road, London EC2A 3PE: An Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation
Short description of the project	Three test pits were excavated by a main contractor working for the client under constant archaeological supervision. Each test pit revealed the same sequence: natural brickearth, overlain by a substantial silting deposit, which in turn was overlain by a post-medieval levelling layer. Finally, modern materials were found to complete the sequence up to the current concrete floor surface. In Test Pit 3 an auger was used to reveal the natural sands and gravel below the brickearth at a depth of 2.60m BGL. No significant finds or remains were made during the test pit evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2018 End: 21-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CTE18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2015/3464 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 71-72 Charlotte Road, London
Postcode	EC2A 3PE
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33211 82585 51.525948482293 -0.079528303068 51 31 33 N 000 04 46 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.6m Max: 14.6m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
----------------------	-----------------------------------

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tom Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Simon Jukes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Archive ID	CTE18
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Archive ID	CTE18
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	CTE18
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
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## 12 APPENDIX 2: SPOT-DATES

*By Chris Jarrett and Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

Context	Pot dates	CTP dates	Glass dates	CBM dates	Context date
[2]	c. 1780–1820				c. 1780–1820
[4]	1580–1900		Post-med	1666-1900 brick and peg tiles	1666-1900
[7]	c. 1800–1830				c. 1800–1830
[8]	1550–1700	c. 1730–1910		1100-1666 abraded daub	c. 1730–1910
[12]		c. 1730–1910			c. 1730–1910

## 13 APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Test Pit	Interpretation	Min Length (m)	Min Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest level (m BGL)	Lowest Level (m BGL)	Same as
1	Layer	3	Modern levelling	1.00	1.00	0.22	0.37	0.59	-
2	Layer	3	Modern levelling	1.00	1.00	0.15	0.59	0.64	-
3	Layer	3	Post-med levelling	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.64	1.05	[9], [13]
4	Layer	3	Post-med soil	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.05	2.00	[10], [14]
5	Layer	3	Floor support	1.00	1.00	0.15	0.30	0.36	-
6	Masonry	3	Sleeper wall	1.00	1.00	0.15	0.36	0.50	-
7	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Layer	2	Modern levelling	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.33	0.58	-
9	Layer	2	Post-med levelling	1.00	1.00	0.38	0.58	0.95	[3],[13]
10	Layer	2	Post-med soil	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.95	1.93	[4],[14]
11	Layer	1	Modern levelling	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	-
12	Layer	1	Modern levelling	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.50	0.70	-
13	Layer	1	Post-med levelling	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.70	0.90	[3],[9]
14	Layer	1	Post-med soil	1.00	1.00	1.10	0.90	2.00	[4],[10]
15	Layer	2	Brickearth	0.10	0.10	>0.12	1.93	2.05	[16],[18]
16	Layer	3	Brickearth	0.10	0.10	0.55	1.95	2.60	[15],[18]
17	Layer	3	Hackney Gravels	0.10	0.10	>0.05	2.60	2.65	-
18	Layer	1	Brickearth	0.10	0.10	>0.10	2.00	2.10	-

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