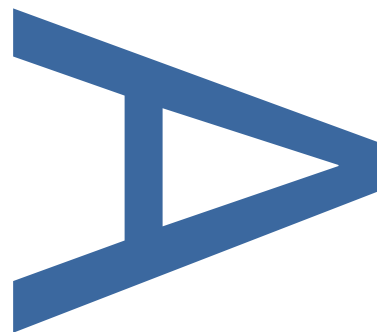
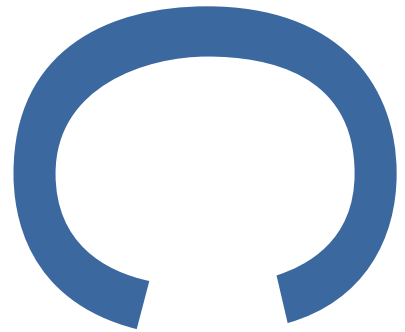


**NEWINGTON GREEN UNITARIAN  
CHAPEL,  
39 NEWINGTON GREEN,  
LONDON,  
N16 9PR**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF**

**SITE CODE: NEG19**

**MAY 2019**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**


**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**NEWINGTON GREEN UNITARIAN CHAPEL, 39 NEWINGTON GREEN,  
LONDON, N16 9PR**

**Type of project**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**NEWINGTON GREEN UNITARIAN CHAPEL, 39 NEWINGTON GREEN,  
LONDON, N16 9PR:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**Site Code:** NEG19

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Hackney

**Planning Reference:** 2018/0419

**Listed Building Consent:** 2018/0458

**Site Central NGR:** TQ 32880 85451

**Commissioning Client:** Archaeology Collective on behalf of the overall client

**Written by:** Chloe Sinclair, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

**Project Manager:** Zbigniew Pozorski, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

**Version:** 2.0 with Archaeology Collective comments

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May 2019**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Newington Green Unitarian Chapel, 39 Newington Green, London, N16 9PR. The site is located in the London Borough of Hackney and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32880 85451.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken during the works to repair and refurbish the chapel and create new space within the schoolhouse at the rear to provide new community and educational facilities. (LB Hackney Planning Ref. 2018/0419 and LBC 2018/0458).
- 1.3 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA 2018), an archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 13<sup>th</sup> March and 24<sup>th</sup> April 2019. The monitoring was carried out within the schoolhouse extension building during the work to extend the existing basement.
- 1.4 Natural geology encountered on the site was composed of gravels identified as the Finsbury Gravel member.
- 1.5 Thick layers of made ground deposits were recorded in all areas investigated with primarily 19<sup>th</sup> century material recovered. The made ground is thought to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 1.6 No prehistoric, Roman, or Saxon activity was observed in any of the underlying deposits.
- 1.7 No evidence of the medieval settlement was present, with the exception of a single piece of pottery believed to be residual.
- 1.8 Remains of the wall belonging to the 19<sup>th</sup> century building were found within the monitored area.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at Newington Green Unitarian Chapel, 39 Newington Green, London, N16 9PR (Figure 1). The site is located in the London Borough of Hackney and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32880 85451. The site comprises a schoolhouse extension building to the rear of the chapel.
- 2.2 Planning permission was granted for the works to repair and refurbish the chapel and create new space within the schoolhouse at the rear to provide new community and educational facilities (LB Hackney Planning Ref. 2018/0419 and LBC 2018/0458). An archaeological condition which detailed that the site should be subject to an archaeological investigation was included in the to the planning consent (LB Hackney Planning Ref. 2018/0419).
- 2.3 The site is located on the northern side of Newington Green and is occupied by a Listed building of Newington Green Unitarian Chapel and school premises to the rear of the Chapel (Figure 2). The area of the investigation was located within the school annex footprint which covers c. 62m<sup>2</sup>. There is a small open yard to the north of the building within the northernmost tip of the site. There is a small basement, 1.98m in depth, covering an area of 14.9 m<sup>2</sup> within the south-western angle of the schoolhouse which was subject to extension.
- 2.4 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (2018) and approved by Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.5 The site is located within a Tier 2 London Borough of Hackney Archaeological Priority Area and on the boundary of a London Borough of Islington Archaeological Priority Area. Both areas identify Newington Green Hamlet and have potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.
- 2.6 The work was undertaken between 13<sup>th</sup> March and 24<sup>th</sup> April 2019. The investigation has taken place within existing ground floor and basement of the schoolhouse extension (Figure 2).
- 2.7 PCA was instructed for the project by Charlotte Vallance of Archaeology Collective on behalf of the overall client.
- 2.8 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by PCA under the supervision of Chloe Sinclair and James Langthorne. The project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski of the PCA.
- 2.9 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique site code NEG19.

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning permission was granted on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018 for the alterations to facades including introduction of signage supports; replacement roofing materials (including replacement of lead with copper to dome and replacement rooflights), joinery and rainwater goods (including repositioning of rainwater goods and repair and replacement of stone cills); introduction of roof hatch above chapel; introduction of access ramp to front elevation; excavation of basement extension and rear lightwell; installation of screen in rear garden; and associated external works (London Borough of Hackney Planning Ref. 2018/0419).

3.2 The Listed Building Consent was also granted on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018 for the works associated with the development (LB Hackney Planning Ref. 2018/0458).

3.3 The planning condition (3) attached to the decision (Ref. 2018/0419) reads as follows:

*No demolition or 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 submitted to, and approved by, the local planning authority, in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition or 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; and*

*B. A programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material.*

*The approved development shall not be undertaken otherwise than in full accordance with the approved details of the stage 1 and stage 2 WSIs.*

*REASON: in the interests in safeguarding archaeological heritage assets.*

3.4 The requirement for the archaeological investigation was subsequently discussed between Archaeology Collective and Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS). Due to limited space on the site it was decided that a programme of archaeological watching brief will be implemented during the groundworks in the basement (Adam Single of GLAAS; email correspondence dated 6<sup>th</sup> November 2018).

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology consists of clay of the London Clay Formation. Superficial deposits are sands and gravels of the Hackney Gravel Member.
- 4.2 The soils are recorded as loamy soils with naturally high groundwater with low fertility favourable for habitats such as wet acid meadows and woodland, which would not have proved particularly attractive to early settlement and agriculture (Soliscopes website).
- 4.3 The site is level and situated at a surface elevation of c. 27m OD. The land in the area slopes gently the east and the River Lea, which lies c. 3.6km away and towards the Thames (c. 4.8km south).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Archaeology Collective (2018) for the site. In summary:
- 5.2 The site is located within the London Borough of Hackney Archaeological Priority Area which is contiguous with the London Borough of Islington Archaeological Priority Area. Both areas identify Newington Green Hamlet and have potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.
- 5.3 Prehistoric remains in the area are scarce and the only local evidence are Palaeolithic flint tool including five handaxes found around Kingsland High Street c. 500m south-west of the site. Some more tools were found in unknown precise location in the wider area.
- 5.4 Only a single Roman find is known in vicinity of the site. A possible Roman ring, gold with diamonds, was found in 1842 behind Mildmay House c. 230m south of the site.
- 5.5 Newington Green probably originated as a small medieval hamlet within a clearing in woodland and the settlement is first named in a document of 1449. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland is thought to have built a lavish courtyard house on the northeast side of the green, within a few metres of the application site; this house, which was demolished in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, was known locally as 'Bishop's Palace' (MLO25540). The medieval village green was enclosed to form a square in 1742. Works at No 54 Newington Green, c. 85m south-west of the site revealed possibly medieval wall footings.
- 5.6 Newington Green became a location of nonconformist community in the mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century. From 1689 they were free of prosecution and could worship more freely. In 1708 Edward Harrison, a London goldsmith, erected the present chapel on the site of a house and garden at the north-west side of Newington Green. The land to the rear of the chapel contained private building since at least mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. It became associated with the chapel in 1860s being



rented as a school premises. The building was bought by the congregation in 1880s and the current schoolhouse was built.

- 5.7 Archaeological investigations in the vicinity revealed mainly post-medieval (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) deposits and structures.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology for the proposed archaeological watching brief investigation was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation produced for the site (PCA 2018).
- 6.2 The watching brief was designed to monitor all excavations associated with the groundworks within a footprint of the Mary Wollstonecraft Room and the southern antechamber connecting it to the chapel proper (groundfloor of the existing building), namely removal of existing floor, ground reduction and excavation for the new basement extension in form of series of trenches/bays (Figure 2).
- 6.3 All groundworks were carried out under PCA's archaeological supervision. After the excavation of part of the trenches, the monitoring has been suspended as it became apparent the deposits present within the site consist only a relatively modern made ground and backfill. This approach was consulted with and approved by GLAAS.
- 6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London Borough of Tower Hamlets; presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor & Brown 2009, updated 2018). A selective section of each of four test pits that were open was drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10 in order to illustrate the observed sequences, modern disturbance and current ground level. In addition to a series of digital photographs recording the encountered deposits, a written record of each deposit was also produced. Location of the section drawing was located by offsetting from the internal walls and plotted onto OS mapping data by CAD.
- 6.5 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code NEG19.

## 7 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 7.1 The sequence observed across the site consisted of natural layers overlain by made ground deposits and capped by the modern chamber floors, which had been removed prior to archaeological observation.
- 7.2 The earliest deposit recorded was a layer of natural yellow sand [16] present 1.40m below ground level, continuing below the lower limit of excavation.
- 7.3 Overlying the sand was a layer of brickearth [11], [12], [13] observed in pits 4, 5, and 6 respectively, recorded at a maximum height of 0.75m BGL.
- 7.4 All investigation areas observed thick made ground deposits [1], [3], [7], [8], [9], [14], [15], [17] overlying natural brickearth. These were recorded just below the floor to a maximum depth of 1.25m BGL. Pottery fragments recovered from these deposits dated primarily to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the exception of a green glazed slipware dated between 900-1900, which is believed to be residual (Appendix 3).
- 7.5 The remains of a 0.40m wide brick wall [5] running north-east by south-west, and its southern extension [6] were observed in the northern portion of the Mary Wollstonecraft Room, below the modern floor level (Plate 2). Bricks recovered from the wall dated to between 1666-1900, with mortar narrowing the range to 1800-1900 (Appendix 3). No additional structures predating the current chapel layout were seen.

TRENCH NUMBER	NORTH-SOUTH	EAST-WEST	MAXIMUM DEPTH BGL
1	0.85m	1.80m	1.19m
2	0.60m	2.20m	1.30m
3	3.40m	4.00m	1.30m
4	1.30m	2.00m	1.80m
5	1.26m	1.00m	1.60m
6	1.50m	2.50m	2.50m

Table 1: Investigated trenches dimensions

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 No evidence for prehistoric activity was observed in any of the study areas.
- 8.2 The remains which could relate to the medieval hamlet mentioned in a 1449 document were not represented within observed area, with the exception of a single piece of green glazed slipware, recovered from a largely 19<sup>th</sup> century deposit and assessed as being residual.
- 8.3 The wall revealed in the northern part of the site is likely a remnant of one of the private buildings which stood to the rear of the chapel and was rented to house the school in the 1860's, and later purchased in the 1880's to construct the current schoolhouse.
- 8.4 The site appears to have been significantly truncated during the 19<sup>th</sup> century developments which removed potentially existing earlier archaeological deposits as a result.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct would like to thank Charlotte Vallance of Archaeology Collective for commissioning the work on behalf of the overall client. We also thank Adam Single of GLAAS for his input and advice to the project.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and editing this report, and Diana Valk for the illustrations.

## **10 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Unpublished report.

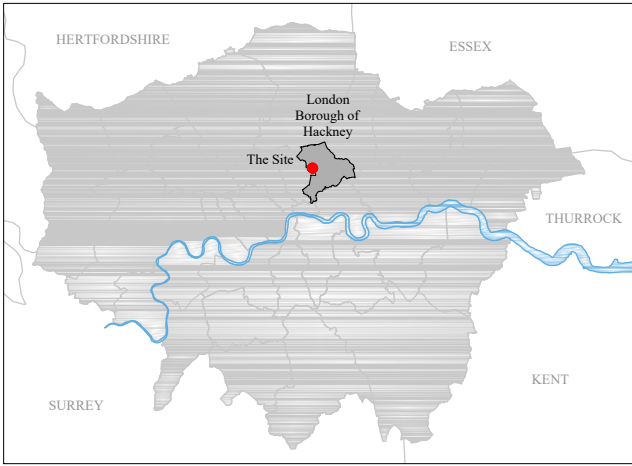
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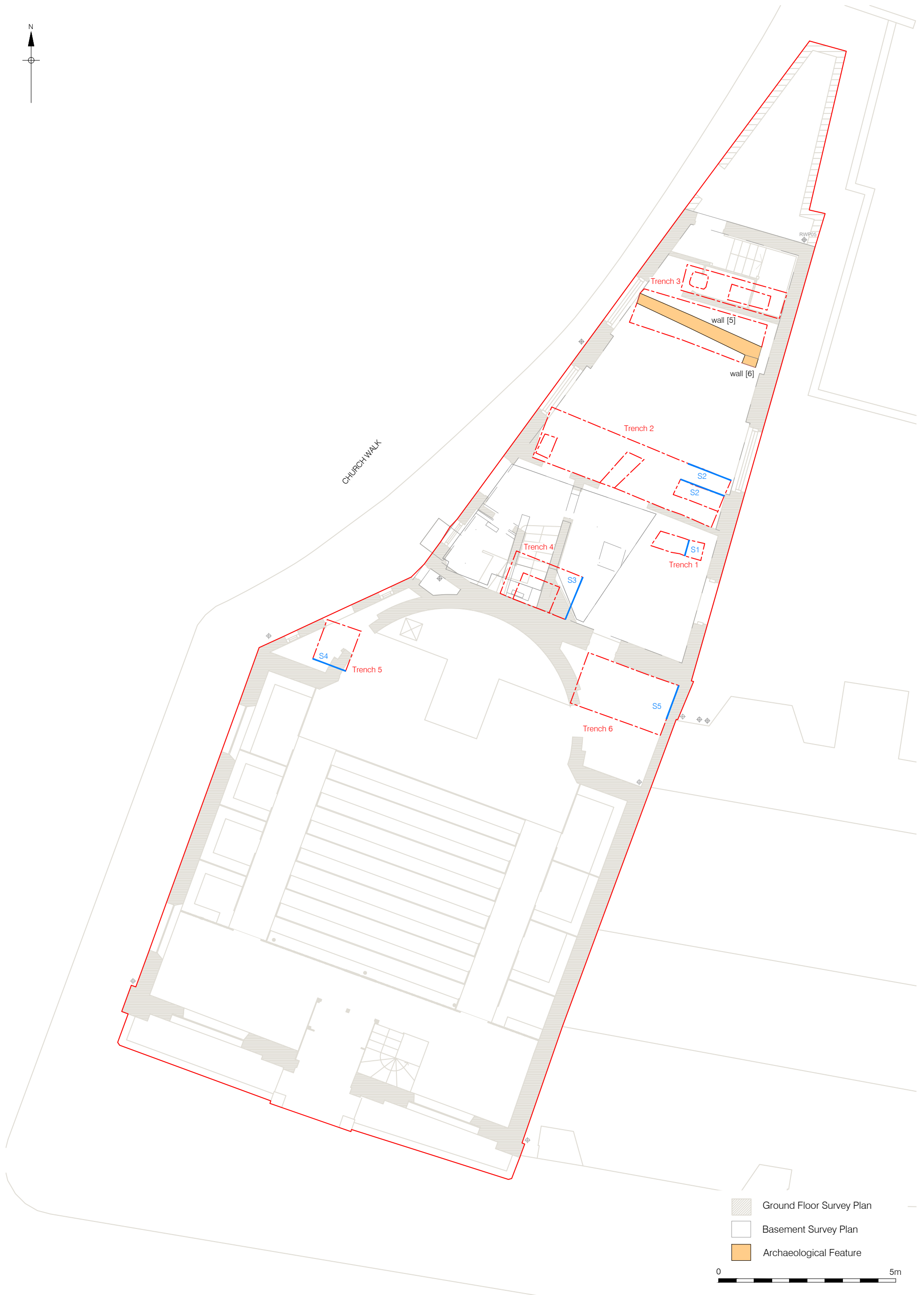
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MoRPHE

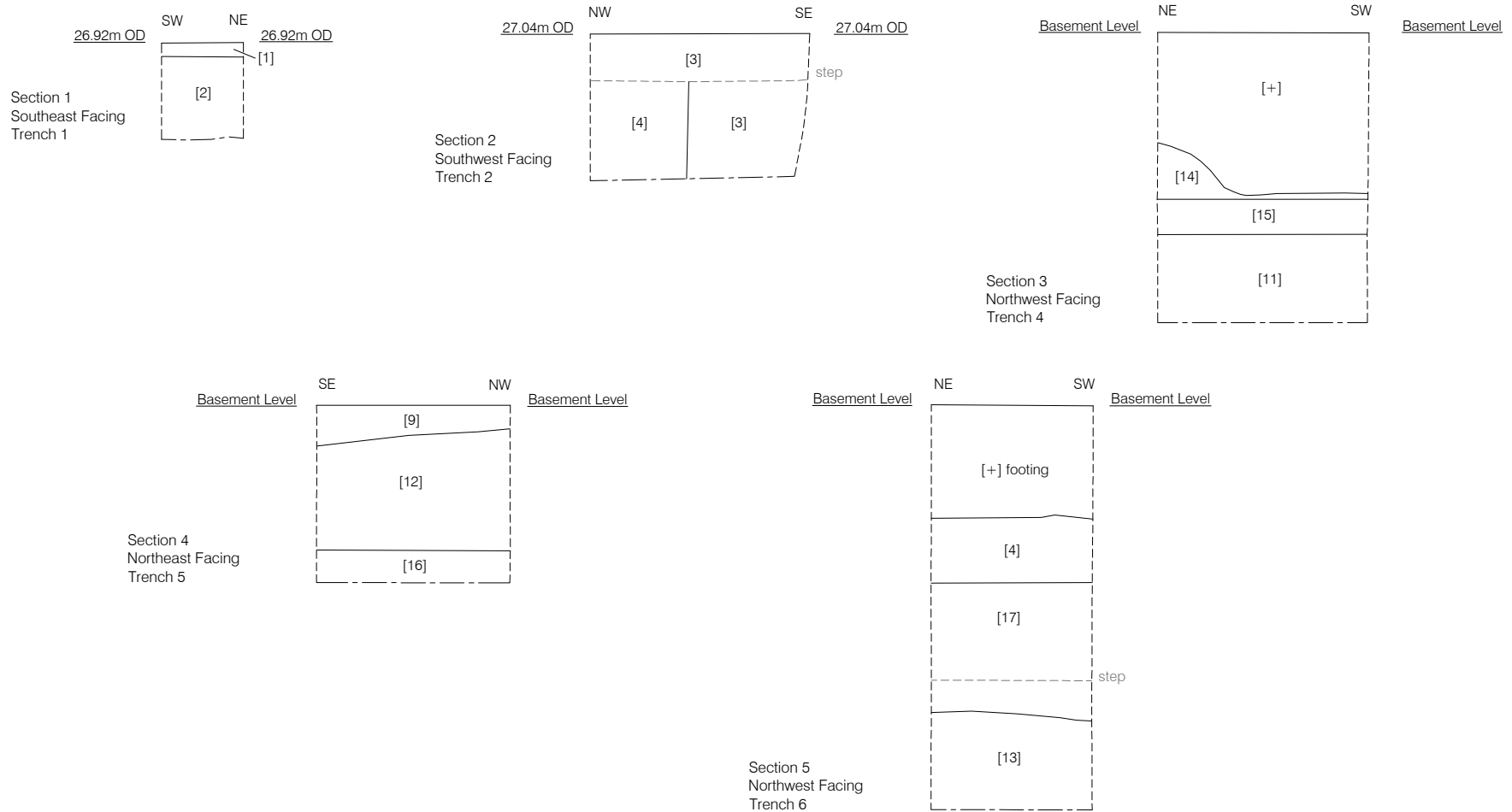
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. 2019. *Newington Green Unitarian Chapel, 39 Newington Green, London N16 9PR: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*,  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.











## PLATES



Plate 1: Front of the Chapel, looking north.



Plate 2: Excavation in progress, Trench 4, looking south.



Plate 3: Remains of wall [5], looking east.



Plate 4: Trench 4, looking west.

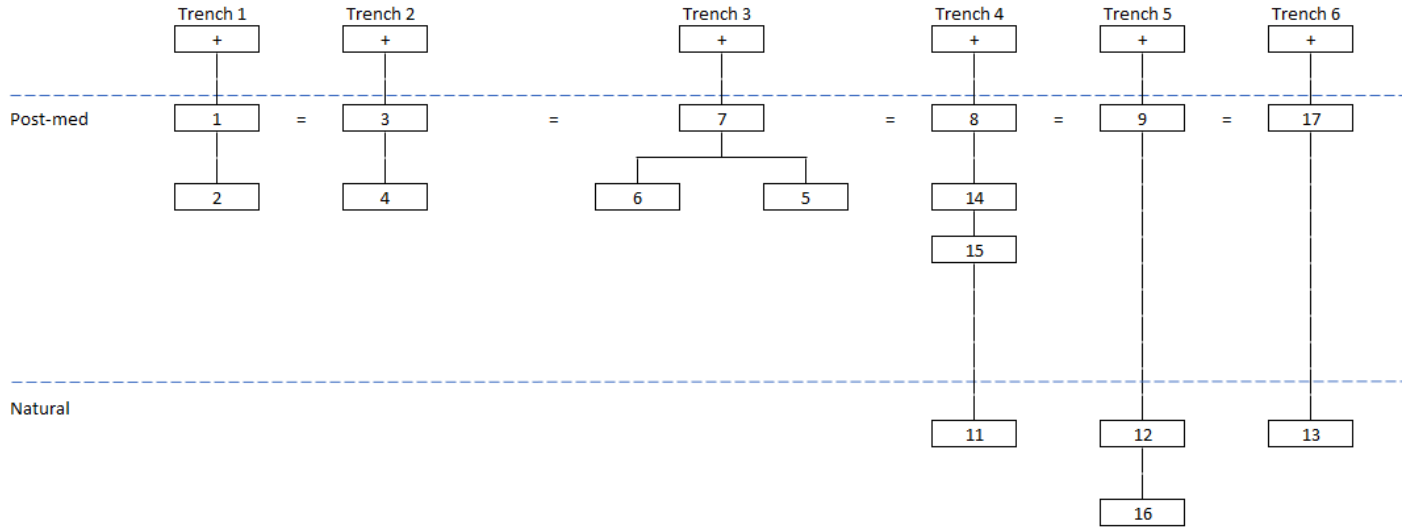


Plate 5: Trench 5, looking south.

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Category
1	Layer	1	Make-up
2	Masonry	1	Wall
3	Layer	2	Make-up
4	Masonry	2	Wall
5	Masonry	3	Wall
6	Masonry	3	Wall
7	Layer	3	Make-up
8	Layer	4	Make-up
9	Layer	5	Make-up
10	Void		Void
11	Layer	4	Natural
12	Layer	5	Natural
13	Natural	6	Natural
14	Layer	4	Make-up
15	Layer	4	Make-up
16	Layer	5	Natural
17	Natural	5	Make-up

## APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORTS

### Post-Roman pottery assessment

Chris Jarrett

The assemblage consists of five sherds (315g) of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery types found in two different contexts, which were collected by hand. The material is not abraded and was therefore likely to have been deposited soon after being discarded. Only one sherd is residual. The pottery was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) post-Roman pottery coding system. The pottery types and forms present in each context are shown in Table 1.

Context	Spot	Pottery type	Code	Date	Form	SC	ENV	Wt	Comments
	date			range					
3	Late 19th century	Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805– 1900	Jar, medium cylindrical	1	1	267	Base, concave underside with the moulded name 'MALING NEWCASTLE' around 'F'. Internal pale pink ?plaster deposit
9	Early 19th century	Creamware	CREA	1740– 1850	Dish	1	1	20	Base/wall. A deep vessel
		London stoneware	LONS	1670- 1900	Bottle: squat, cylindrical	1	1		Rim sherd, rounded, short conical neck, angled shoulder. 19th century
		Miscellaneous slipware	MISC SLIP	900– 1900	-	1	1	7	Body sherd, external white slip, internal white slip and green glaze. Silty fabric with occasional

Context	Spot date	Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt	Comments
									medium rounded red quartzes. ?Essex medieval orange sandy ware. Transitional period Residual
		Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	CUP TEA	1	1	11	Base, triangular foot ring, internal chinoiserie watery landscape: an island, rocks, a willow tree and a house with a ?fisherman

Table 1. Distribution of the pottery showing for each context containing pottery the ware types, its fabric, date range, form, the number of sherds (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight in grams (Wt) and a comment on the vessel

The pottery has no significance at a local level as it occurs as types frequently found in the London area and in such small quantities that it infers very little upon site activities. The only potential of the pottery is to date the deposits it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery and the finds can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

### Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed April 2019.



## Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index

Chris Jarrett

### INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered by hand from the site consisting of five fragments, of which none are unstratified. All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The clay tobacco pipes were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century bowls are according to Oswald (1975) and prefixed OS. The assemblage consists of two bowl and three stems. The bowls were all smoked and the shapes have a date range of c. 1730–1845. The stems are broadly dated according to their thickness and more pertinently the size of the bore. The assemblage is presented as an index.

### INDEX

Context [3], spot date: 1730–1780

X1 OS12 bowl, 1730–1780, initialled **I S** on the sides of the heel

Context [9], spot date: 1770–1845

X1 AO27 bowl, 1770–1845, initialled **S L** on the sides of the heel.

X3 stems, both of a thin thickness with fine sized bores: x1 thick with a medium bore, x2 thin with fine to medium bores

### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has no significance at a local level as it consists of a small quantity of material without much meaning and the bowl types are common types found on London archaeological sites. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which can be discarded at the archive stage.

### Reference

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

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

## Review of Ceramic Building Material

Amparo Valcarcel

### BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
4	3032	Post great fire bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900

### Review

Two brick samples were collected from wall [4]. The bricks are made of fabric 3032, and although they had no preserved all dimensions, the sharp arises and the hard mortar indicates an 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

The value of this small assemblage lies in dating features from 19<sup>th</sup> century. No further work is recommended.

### Animal bone

Karen Deighton

A single animal bone was recovered by hand from context [9] during the course of a watching brief. Further inspection shown this to be an adult proximal radius of a sheep or goat. The bone appeared to have be chopped mid-shaft.

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-350682

Project details

Project name

Newington Green Unitarian Chapel

Short description of the project

A watching brief was carried out in six areas across the footprint of the Mary Wollstonecraft room in order to investigate any archaeological features that predated the post-medieval structure present on the site. The remains of a 0.40m wide post-medieval brick wall were observed in the northern portion of the site. Thick made ground deposits were observed in all six areas overlying natural brick earth.

Project dates

Start: 13-03-2019 End: 24-03-2019

Previous/future work

No / No

Any associated project reference codes

NEG19 - Sitecode

Type of project

Recording project

Site status

Listed Building

Current Land use

Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type

WALL Post Medieval

Investigation type

"Watching Brief"

Project location

Country

England

Site location

GREATER LONDON HACKNEY Newington Green Unitarian Chapel

Postcode

N16 9PR

Study area

62 Square metres

Site coordinates

TQ 328885 854500 51.5517735277 -0.083093101915 51 33 06 N 000 04 59 W Point

Lat/Long Datum

Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation

PCA

Project brief originator

Archaeology Collective

Project design originator

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Project director/manager

Zbigniew Pozorski

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Chloe Sinclair

Type of sponsor/funding body

Client

Name of sponsor/funding body

Archaeology Collective

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient

LAARC

Physical Contents

"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"

Digital Archive recipient

LAARC

Digital Contents

"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"

Digital Media available

"Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient

LAARC

Paper Media available

"Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section"

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Publication type

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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