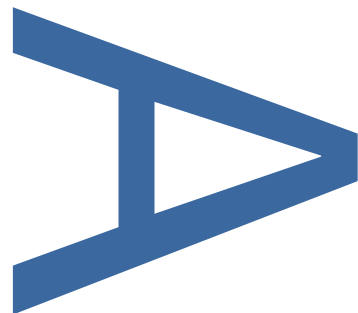
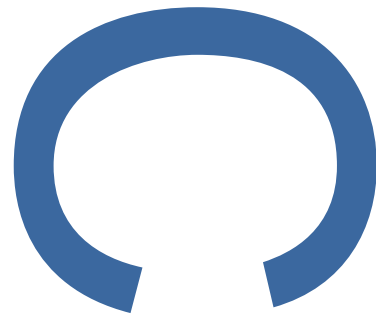


**MALDRON,
SHOREDITCH, 49 PAUL
STREET, HACKNEY
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



Planning reference

Local planning authority Hackney

PCA report no. R14077 ***Site Code*** PST20

PCA project no K6488 ***Date*** March 2020

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	Maldron, Paul; Street
Project type	Evaluation
Site address	49 Paul Street, Shoreditch Hackney
NGR	TQ 24551 96714
Local planning authority	Hackney
Planning reference	
Commissioning client	RPS Group
Project dates	March 2020
Archive site code	PST20

PCA Information			
PCA project code	K6488	PCA report number	R14077
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Reason for reissue:		
Project Manager approval:		



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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Maldron, Shoreditch, 49 St Paul Street, Hackney EC2A. The site is located within the London Borough of Hackney, centred at TQ 24551 96714.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins 2020), the fieldwork was carried out between 9th and 11th March 2020 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Three trenches measuring 5m x 1.8m, 6m x 1.8m and 4.5m x 1.8m were excavated by machine.
- 1.4 Each of the trenches contained a sandy gravel overlain by a sandy clay and sealed with concrete and tarmac surface. No archaeological finds or features were noted during the evaluation and it was clear that the site had been heavily truncated by the construction of the current car park.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by RPS Group was completed on land at Maldron, 49 Paul Street EC2A between 9th and 11th March 2020. The evaluation was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site as it lies in an area of archaeological interest.
- 2.2 The site was bounded by Paul Street to the east and Kiffen Street to the west and was bounded to the north and south by multi storey buildings fronting on to Paul Street. The site lay within the historic parish of St Leonard Shoreditch and within the county of Middlesex prior to being absorbed into the administration of Greater London Borough of Hackney.
- 2.3 The site lies within the Tier 2 Shoreditch Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as designated by the London Borough of Hackney Local Plan. An Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment review was undertaken for the site (Waterman 2018).
- 2.4 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins 2020), detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed Historic England (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (2014). The evaluation was supervised by Tanya Jones and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Adam Single of Historic England, as Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney. Archaeological consultancy was provided by RPS Group.
- 2.5 The site was given a unique site-code PST20. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment report was carried out for the site (MOLA 2012) and subsequently reviewed and updated by Waterman (Waterman 2018). The assessment concluded that in terms of relevant local designations, the site lies within the Tier 2 Shoreditch Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as designated by the London Borough of Hackney (LBH).
- 3.2 Two archaeological planning conditions were attached to the planning permission for the site (planning reference 2018/2104)

5 - 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 approved WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

REASON: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in

accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF.

6 - If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by a stage 1 WSI 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/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 B of this condition shall not be discharged until the elements of the programme referred to in this Part B have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

REASON: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF.

- 3.3 The Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney recommended that the site should be subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation in the first instance as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The backgrounds below are taken from the archaeological desk-based assessment review (Waterman 2018).

4.2 Geological and Topographical Background

4.2.1 The site was located c. 145m to the west of the former River Walbrook and c. 1.7 km north of the Thames. Ground level within the site was at c. 13.1 m above Ordnance Datum (OD), and c. 3.1 – 3.5 m below the adjoining street level, with a ramp along the southern edge leading up to Kiffen Street. The street level around the site was c. 16.2 m OD to the west, rising to 16.6 m OD on the east side of the site.

4.2.2 The geology comprises Hackney Gravel formation of sand and gravel overlying London Clay (BGS sheet 256). Within the study area the gravel terrace is capped in places by a layer of brickearth (known in London as the Langley silt formation). This was laid down, probably wind-blown, during the last glaciation around 17,000 BC. Although subsequent building and/or quarrying is likely to have removed much of the brickearth in the area, brickearth has been noted in a number of past archaeological investigations within the study area.

4.2.3 Natural deposits were recorded at the nearest archaeological investigations to the site, at 45 Tabernacle Street, c. 105 m west of the Site (ELO15818; Pitt and Taylor 2008), where probably truncated brickearth was recorded at 14.3 m OD, and natural sands and gravels at 14 – 14.2 m OD.

4.2.4 A watching brief c. 155 m north of the Site (ELO11059) recorded truncated brickearth at c. 13.2 m OD and natural gravels at 12.85 m OD.

4.2.5 A geotechnical survey was carried out in 2007 to assess potential ground contamination and the soil's engineering geology within the Site and beyond (SLR Group 2007). Two boreholes were drilled within the site which identified made ground on the site was between 0.5m and 1.2m thick, with natural gravel below.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The backgrounds below are taken from the archaeological desk-based assessment review (Waterman 2018).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The site's location on a well-drained gravel terrace, close to the water source of the Walbrook would have made this an attractive area for settlement throughout the prehistoric period. Despite this, there are no known finds dating to the prehistoric period from within the study area.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Within approximately a decade of their arrival in AD 43, the Romans had established a town, known as *Londinium*, on the north bank of the Thames where the City of London now stands, c. 1 kilometre to the south of the site. A network of roads stretched out in several directions from this town.

5.3.2 The site is located c. 870 m north of the Roman city wall, and c. 230 m south of the Silchester to Colchester Roman road, that was the main arterial road east to west across the province, running approximately on the line of modern Old Street. The site is also c. 520 m west of Ermine Street, the main Roman road to the north. The site is relatively close to the course of the Walbrook, which ran north to south *circa* 145 m to the east of the site during this period. It is possible that the site started to become marshland during this period, formed after Roman consolidation of the northern city defences blocked the upper reaches of the Walbrook (Maloney and De Moulins 1990, 4; Butler 2006, 5). The resulting marsh extended from approximately the line of the city wall, north to at least Wilson Street c. 240 m to the south of the site. The marsh could have extended further north than this, and peaty deposits have been recorded in investigations within the study area c. 185 – 190 m south-west of the site (ELO14439, ELO4924).

5.3.3 There is some evidence for Roman activity within the study area. The closest find to the site is a terracotta female figurine that was recovered by chance c. 30 m south-east of the site (MLO1679), and is identified in the GLHER as Roman but has also been thought to be potentially Iron Age or of ancient Greek origin (MOL Record 2105). A Roman needle was found by chance c. 195 m south east of the site (MLO1877). An archaeological excavation c. 185m south-west of the site (ELO14439) recovered Roman pottery, and there is further residual Roman ceramic evidence from post-medieval pit fills c. 190m west of the site (MLO1670). It is possible that this Roman material was redeposited from outside the study area in the made ground brought in during the attempts to reclaim the marsh in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. An unpublished history of Moorfields Marsh, included in the GLHER with a reference point located c. 125 m north of the site, mentions Roman burials and cremations in the area,

perhaps representing a Roman cemetery. It is possible that this point is an anomaly, as no burials are known from investigations within the study area, and the site is situated some distance from the edge of the Roman roads where burials were often concentrated in this period.

5.4 Saxon/Medieval

- 5.4.1 Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early fifth century AD the whole country fell into an extended period of socio-economic decline. The Roman city was abandoned and the main Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* shifted westwards to what is now Covent Garden and the Strand, c. 2.9 km to the south-west of the site (AGL 2000, 182). In the ninth century, Londinium was reoccupied and its walls repaired as part of the defensive system established by King Alfred against the Danes. This settlement, named Lundenburh, formed the basis of the medieval city.
- 5.4.2 The proposed development site would have been situated within a rural area within the manor (estate) of Stepney (*Stebenhylthe*). The manor was extensive and encompassed much of the land on the eastern and northern sides of the City, roughly corresponding to the modern boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Hackney. It was probably part of the original foundation endowment of the Bishopric of London in AD 604 and was owned by the subsequent Bishops until the Reformation in AD 1550 (McDonnell 1978, 17). The place name derives from the Old English *Stybba's hylthe* (*Stebenhylthe*) indicating a landing place (VCH Middlesex xi, 15). This was possibly located at Ratcliff Cross, c. 3.4 km to the south-east of the site, where a small settlement is thought to have developed.
- 5.4.3 In the ninth and tenth centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements served by a parish church. It is thought that the primary settlement had by this time shifted northwards from Ratcliff Cross to Stepney Village, c. 3 km to the south-east of the site, where according to tradition, St Dunstan founded Stepney parish church in AD 952.
- 5.4.4 There is no record of a settlement at Shoreditch during the early medieval period. The site probably fell within the submanor of Hoxton (Hochstone), a small estate that was held by the Canons of St Paul's by the end of the period. A hamlet grew up to the north-east of the site, at the junction of the former Roman roads of Old Street and Shoreditch High Street. The roads continued to function as important highways, although they were probably not well-maintained. There was also a settlement at Haggerston, c 1.4 kilometres to the north-east of the site.
- 5.4.5 Throughout this period the site was located some distance from these settlements, and probably lay within open fields or woodland close to the marsh or 'moor', from which Moorfields derives its name. There are no known finds dating to the early medieval period within the study area.

- 5.4.6 Domesday Book (AD 1086) describes Stepney manor as arable land with meadows, pastures and woodland and a population of 900.
- 5.4.7 Settlements grew up at Hoxton and Haggerston, but there is no record in Domesday of a settlement at Shoreditch (Williams and Martin 2002). The earliest mention of Scoredich (*Shoreditch*) occurs in AD 1148 and probably refers to the ditch of Score or Sceorf or possibly to a 'sewer-ditch' (Ellis 1798, 2).
- 5.4.8 The Shoreditch settlement grew beside the medieval parish church of St Leonard at the junction of the main roads Old Street and Shoreditch High Street/Kingsland Road, c. 560 m to the north-east of the site. The old church was replaced in the eighteenth century by the present church, which was built nearby. The settlement spread south along the High Street towards the city (Survey of London viii, 91–125).
- 5.4.9 During the fourteenth century the area was increasingly divided up into a number of sub-manors. The manor house of Finsbury was located in the area of Finsbury Street and Ropemaker Street, c. 540 m to the south-west of the site (GLHER ref. 080339). The manor of Finsbury extended into Shoreditch parish and largely comprised open land to the north of the City of London. The land was largely unsettled as much of it formed part of the marshy Moorfields area, used by Londoners for recreational pursuits (Weinreb and Hibbert 1995, 285).
- 5.4.10 There are thought to have been windmills in the south of the study area, c. 175 m from the site (MLO12083). Late Medieval quarry pits have been identified c. 220 m south-east of the site (MLO57916), filled with mostly domestic refuse, but in one pit fill the remains of moulds suggest some industrial activity. There is evidence of medieval dumping in the study area c. 190 m to the south-west (ELO14440), and c. 120 m west of the Site (MLO75771), perhaps indicating early attempts at ground raising in order to reclaim the marsh.
- 5.4.11 This site lies on the western edge of the Parish of St Leonard Shoreditch, very close to the neighbouring parish of St Luke Old Street. Parish boundaries often reflect earlier manor boundaries, and the site would have probably been on the periphery of any settlement throughout the medieval period and located within open fields. During this time the Moorfields marsh is not thought to have extended as far north as to encompass the site. The site would have been beyond the northern edge of this marsh during this period.

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.5.1 According to the unpublished history of Moorfields Marsh, this area began to be systematically drained in the sixteenth century, and there is archaeological evidence in the east and south of the study area of significant dumping of earth and refuse that has been interpreted as ground-raising: examples are c. 215 m east of the site (MLO98728), c. 200 m south (MLO74385), c. 190 m south-west (MLO16273) and c. 220 m south-west (MLO72393). The marsh was not, however, entirely reclaimed until the eighteenth century, when development swiftly followed.

- 5.5.2 There is evidence of further development in Rocque's map of 1746: there are more houses and industrial buildings within the study area. The site however, remains in an undeveloped area of open fields during this period.
- 5.5.3 There are numerous features recorded during archaeological investigations relating to the seventeenth and eighteenth century development of the area, including evidence from early residential properties including cellars c. 215 m east of the site (MLO98728), brick drains c. 220 m south-east of the site (MLO57918), a brick lined soak-away c. 105 m west of the site (MLO75209). A pit filled with dog skeletons was recorded c. 120 m west of the site (MLO76996), thought to be associated with the City of London's official huntsman who is believed to have occupied the land.
- 5.5.4 The area underwent rapid and intense development, and within 70 years the site and the immediate surrounding area had taken a shape that is still recognisable today, as can be seen in Faden's 2nd edition (1813) of Horwood's 1799 map. By this time the site is on a block bordered by Paul Street, Leonard Street, Paradise Street (present day Clere Street) and Whitfield Street (present day Kiffen Street). The site is bounded by c. 5 houses with back gardens fronting on to Paul Street, backed by c. 5 smaller houses or mews buildings fronting Whitfield Street.
- 5.5.5 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25":mile map of 1877–1880 shows the Paul Street houses on site having been rebuilt or had rear extensions added. The majority of the west half of the site facing Whitfield Street has become one large structure, potentially a warehouse or factory, with one house remaining on this side in the north-west corner.
- 5.5.6 The site is largely unchanged by the end of the nineteenth century. In the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" mile map of 1896, the large building in the west of the site has been subdivided and also extended eastwards to include a section on Paul Street. There are still four houses on the Paul Street side, while on Whitfield street in the north-west corner of the site the plot of the earlier remaining house with a garden of the site has become one long narrow building. The surrounding area also seems to have taken on a less residential character, as blocks are made up of fewer but larger buildings, perhaps warehouses or factories.
- 5.5.7 The London County Council Bomb damage maps of 1939–1945, shows the site to be either clear, or comprising one large building. From the colour coding it appears that the site was not affected by any bomb damage, but as the buildings on either side, and particularly those to the north suffered significant damage it is probable that this site was empty, and there was no building to suffer damage. By this time the streets bordering the south and west of the site (Paradise Street and Whitfield Street) have been renamed Clere Street and Kiffen Street.
- 5.5.8 The Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of 1951-52 shows two large buildings extending across the site, one in the east half, one in the west. It is probably elements of these buildings

that can be seen remaining on the north elevation of the neighbouring building outside the south-west edge of the site.

- 5.5.9 The site continued to contain buildings until at least 1971 (according to the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of 1971), but these were cleared by 1974–6 and the site looked much as it does today (according to Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of 1974–6. The Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of 1991–92 shows the site as it is today, as an open space with the ramp clearly marked along the southern edge. The base of the staircase of the neighbouring building and a portion of the adjacent paved garden area is also within the site as it remains today.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 An archaeological evaluation is designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, if present, to investigate and record them.
- 6.2 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.3 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2020) aimed to address the research objectives.
- 6.4 The trenches were all located on the lower ground part of the site away from the entrance ramp and known services. Three trenches were machine excavated by a JCB machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of approximately 1.2m. All three trenches encountered large concrete obstructions which were left in situ as they clearly penetrated through the natural ground. Due to these obstructions, the final trench dimensions were 5m x 1.8m, 6m x 1.8m and 4.5m x 1.8m.
- 6.5 Following the excavation of the low-grade deposits, relevant trench faces that required examination or recording were clean by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools.
- 6.6 Any archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using single context recording methods. Features were evaluated to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.7 The recording system adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Hackney.
- 6.8 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic record archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.9 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will eventually be deposited with LAA identified with site code PST20.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Natural

- 7.1.1 In the base of each of the trenches was a moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy gravel [2], [4] and [6] which was encountered between 12.28m OD and 12.01m OD with a gradual slope down from west to east.



Plate 1: Section 2, Trench 1

- 7.1.2 Overlaying the sandy gravel [2], [4] and [6] was a moderately compact mottled light green and mid yellowish brown sandy clay [1], [3] and [5] which measured around 0.60m thick and was encountered between 12.75m OD and 12.68m OD with a gradual slope down from west to east.

7.2 Modern

- 7.2.1 Cut into the sandy clay [1], [2] and [5] and penetrating the natural gravel were a number of concrete intrusions which were part of the 20th century structure which was on site and then later demolished.



Plate 2: Trench 3

- 7.2.2 The entire site was overlain with concrete and tarmac [+] used for the modern surface of the car park which is currently on site although now out of use.

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

8.1 Research Questions

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2020) highlighted site-specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?

8.1.2 The natural geology was a sandy gravel overlain by a mottled sandy clay. The sandy gravel was encountered at a height of between 12.28m OD and 12.01m OD and the sandy clay was encountered at a height of between 12.75m OD and 12.68m OD. These were both sloping downwards from west to east.

- What is the earliest deposit identified?

8.1.3 There were no archaeological deposits identified during the investigation, probably due to the heavy modern truncation of the site.

- Is there any evidence of Roman activity on the site?

8.1.4 There was no evidence of Roman activity on the site.

- Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site?

8.1.5 There was no evidence of medieval activity on site.

- When was the site first developed?

8.1.6 The only surviving development on the site dated to the mid-20th century, although the site had been heavily truncated in order to create a below ground car park and therefore it is likely that any earlier development had been completely removed.

- What evidence remains of the post-medieval development of the site?

8.1.7 There was no evidence of post-medieval development of the site, although it is probable that any development of this date had been fully truncated by the construction of the car park.

- What are the latest deposits identified?

8.1.8 The latest deposit on site appears to be the previous 20th century building which has since been demolished and the area reduced and overlain with concrete and tarmac.

- What is the extent of the modern disturbance?

8.1.9 There were a number of concrete footings encountered which appeared to have cut into the natural deposits. Modern disturbance was very high as all potential archaeological deposits had been removed by the construction of the current car park.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 Each of the trenches identified natural deposits of gravel and clay, these were truncated by concrete footings which were of later 20th century date.
- 9.2 The site was located approximately 5m below the existing ground level which would suggest that any archaeological remains that may have been on site are likely to have been truncated away when the later 20th century car park was constructed.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

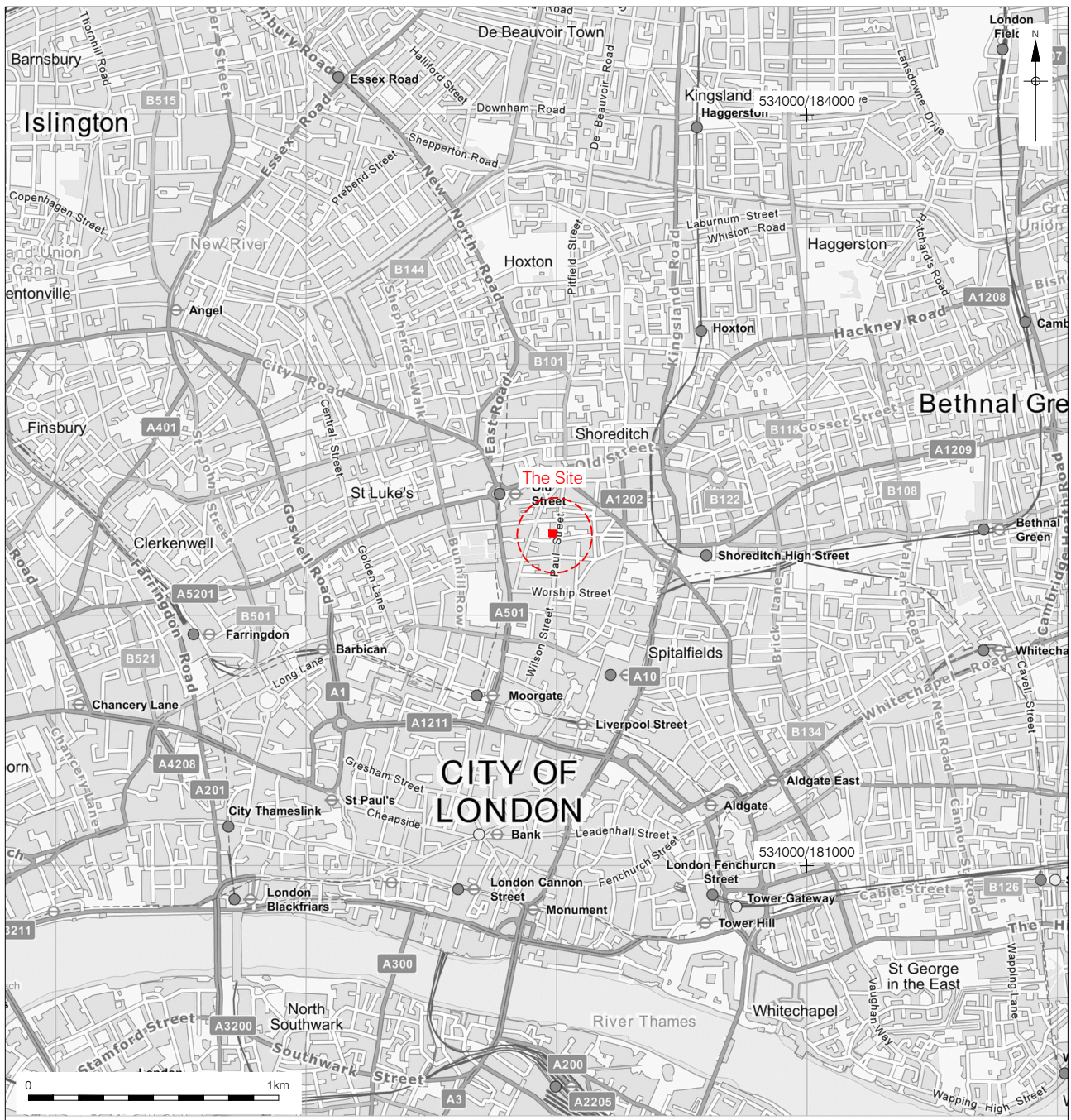
- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank RPS for commissioning the work and Adam Single of Historic England for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Hackney.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project managing and editing, Ray Murphy for the illustrations and Natasha Billson and Afifa Khan for their hard work on site.

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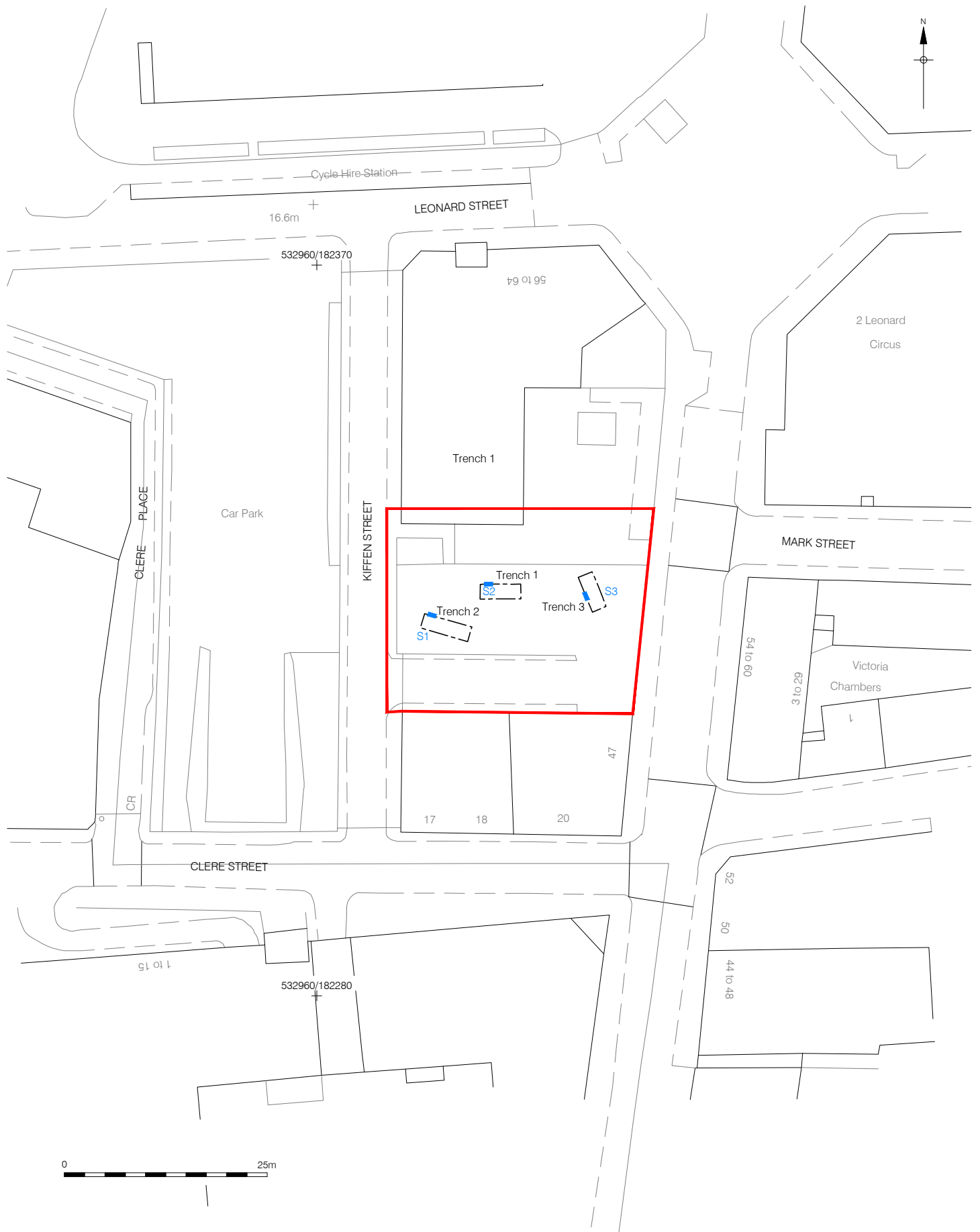
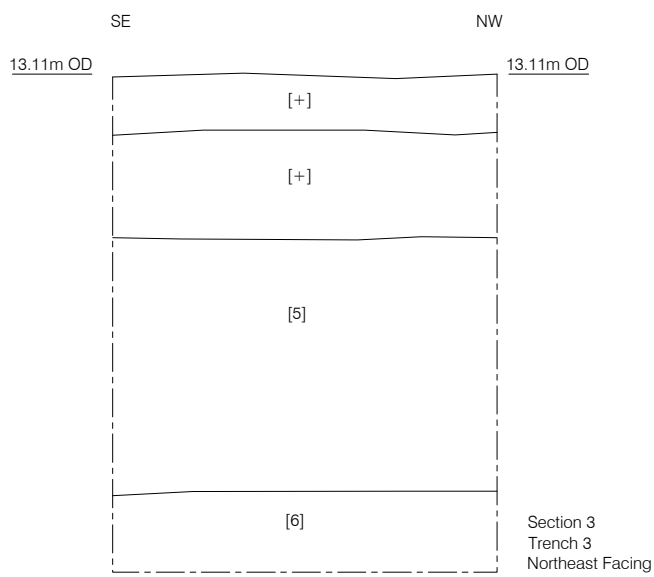
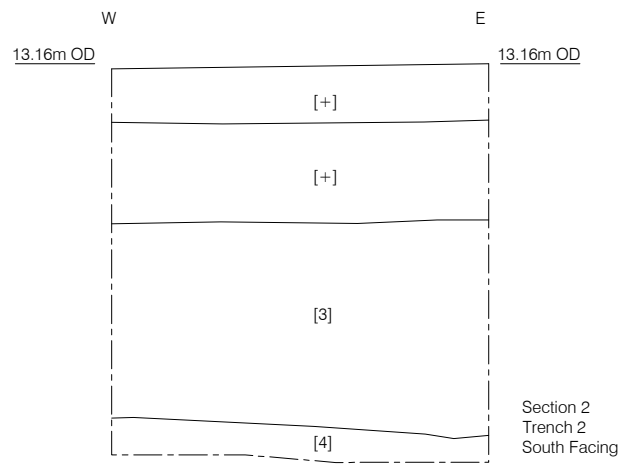
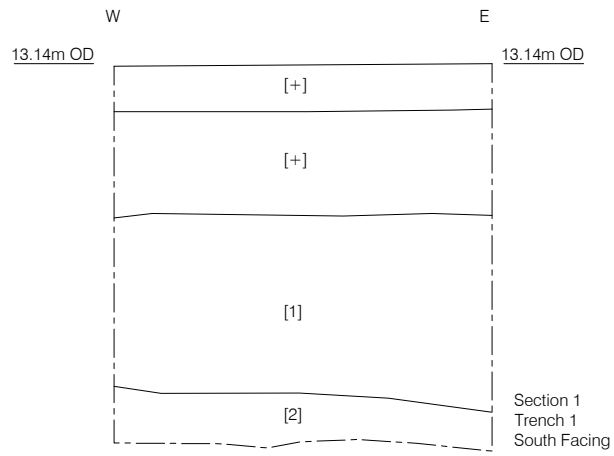


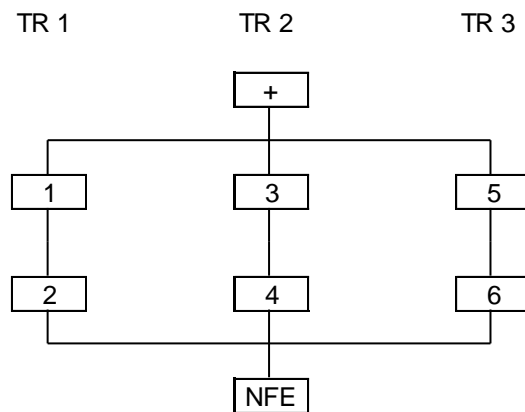
Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:625 at A4



Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
1	Layer	2	Sandy Clay	Natural	3	1.27	0.54	12.75	
2	Natural	2	Sandy Gravel	Natural	3	1.27	0.11	12.28	12.21
3	Layer	1	Sandy Clay	Natural	2.77	1.77	0.57	12.73	
4	Natural	1	Sandy Gravel	Natural	2.77	1.77	0.07	12.21	12.16
5	Layer	3	Sandy Clay	Natural	2.06	1.77	0.64	12.68	
6	Natural	3	Sandy Gravel	Natural	2.06	1.77	0.2	12.01	

Appendix 2: Matrix



Appendix 3: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-389490

Project details

Project name	Maldron, Shoreditch, 49 Paul Street, Hackney: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Maldron, 49 Paul Street, Hackney. Three trenches measuring 5m x 1.8m, 6m x 1.8m and 4.5m x 1.8m were excavated by machine. Each of the trenches contained a sandy gravel overlain by a sand clay and sealed with concrete and tarmac surface.
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2020 End: 11-03-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PST20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, 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 Maldron, Shoreditch, 49 Paul Street, Hackney
Postcode	EC2A
Study area	500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32985 82326 51.523674126839 -0.082882318624 51 31 25 N 000 04 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.01m Max: 12.28m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	PCA

Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Archive ID	PST20
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	PST20
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Maldron, Shoreditch, 49 Paul Street, Hackney EC2A: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature report with PCA covers

Entered by	archive (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	19 March 2020

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