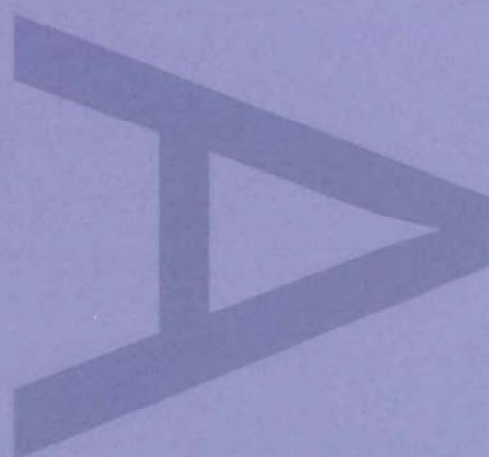
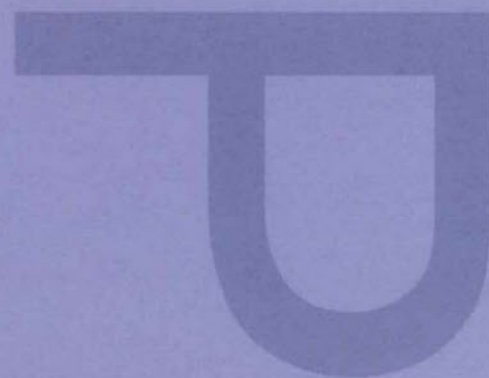


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT
87-95 CURTAIN ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HACKNEY, EC2A**



October 2009

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

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EC2A

Type of project

EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at 87-95 Curtain Road, London
Borough of Hackney EC2A**

SITE CODE: CTJ 09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3325 8244

**Written and Researched by Ireneo Grosso
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2009**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, on land at 87 – 95 Curtain Road, in the London Borough of Hackney (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trenches. Trench 3 was located on the ground floor of Cordy House, 87-80 Curtain Road to the south of the study site (Fig 2), and Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were located within the basement of the northern building, 91-95 Curtain Road. In addition a borehole in Cordy House was also monitored from which data regarding the archaeological sequence of the study site was obtained.
- 1.3 The evaluation revealed a series of archaeological deposits that spanned from the Roman to the post-medieval periods. Natural gravelly brickearth was encountered across the site in Trenches 1 to 4.
- 1.4 The earliest archaeological feature was located in Trench 1 and consisted of a shallow sub-circular cut, extending beyond the south and west limits of the excavation, in which a considerable concentration of burnt daub was observed and some Roman ceramic building material.
- 1.5 A very small quantity of daub, and some fragments of Roman ceramic building materials were also found within thin re-deposited/re-worked brickearth soils, perhaps representing horticultural activity, in three of the trenches.
- 1.6 Overlaying the re-deposited brickearth was a very thick deposit of garden soil which was observed across the site and produced a considerable number of artefacts dating to the post-medieval period. This was seen in its entire depth in Trench 3, which had been located in a historical back yard, away from possible basements. It was sealed by a sequence of rubble make-up, concrete floor levels and services for standing properties.
- 1.7 No evidence of any medieval activity was found on the site. The absence of archaeological deposits or features post-dating the Roman period and pre-dating the post-medieval period suggest that the study site was truncated at the beginning of the post-medieval period, perhaps by agricultural or horticultural activity.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 87–95 Curtain Road, in the London Borough of Hackney (Fig. 1), and was bound by Curtain Road to the east, by Burbage House to the south and southwest, by Mills Court to the west and by 97 Curtain Road to the north. The site is situated within the Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the Borough UDP and lies on the western boundary of the medieval Priory of Saint John the Baptist (Holywell Priory).¹ The northern boundary of the priory had previously been defined by a medieval ditch which has been located to the north of Bateman’s Row, and this evaluation was partly to find if any contemporary extension of this ditch existed within the proposed development site.²
- 2.2 An archaeological watching brief on a geotechnical investigation, comprising the excavation of 6 Trial Pits (Fig. 2) was undertaken at the site,³ which found evidence for undated re-deposited brickearth and post-medieval layers/fills predating the construction of the existing building were observed within the basement.
- 2.3 The subsequent evaluation work was conducted between 20th of July and 16th September 2009. Pilgrim Trustee Services Ltd commissioned the work in advance of proposed redevelopment of the site.⁴ The work was undertaken following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology,⁵ who project managed the site. The author supervised the site and David Divers of English Heritage (GLASS) monitored the site on behalf of the London Borough of Hackney.
- 2.4 At the time of the evaluation site consisted of two buildings. The northern building, 91-95 Curtain Road, had a basement extending over almost all its footprint, while the southern building, Cordy House, 87-80 Curtain Road, had no basement and all work there was undertaken at ground level.

¹ P. Moore, “Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at 87-95 Curtain Road, London Borough of Hackney EC2A”, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report, July 2009.

² D. Mulligan, “An Archaeological Watching Brief at 22-24 Bateman’s Row, Shoreditch, London Borough of Hackney EC2”, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report, July 2008.

³ I. Grosso, “An archaeological Watching Brief at 87-95 Curtain Road, London Borough of Hackney EC2A”, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report, June 2009.

⁴ R. Belmore, “Curtain Road Structural Engineering. Tender: Site Investigation”, Milk Structures unpublished report 30/01/09.

⁵ See note 1.

2.5 The site is centred on the national grid reference TQ 3325 8244.

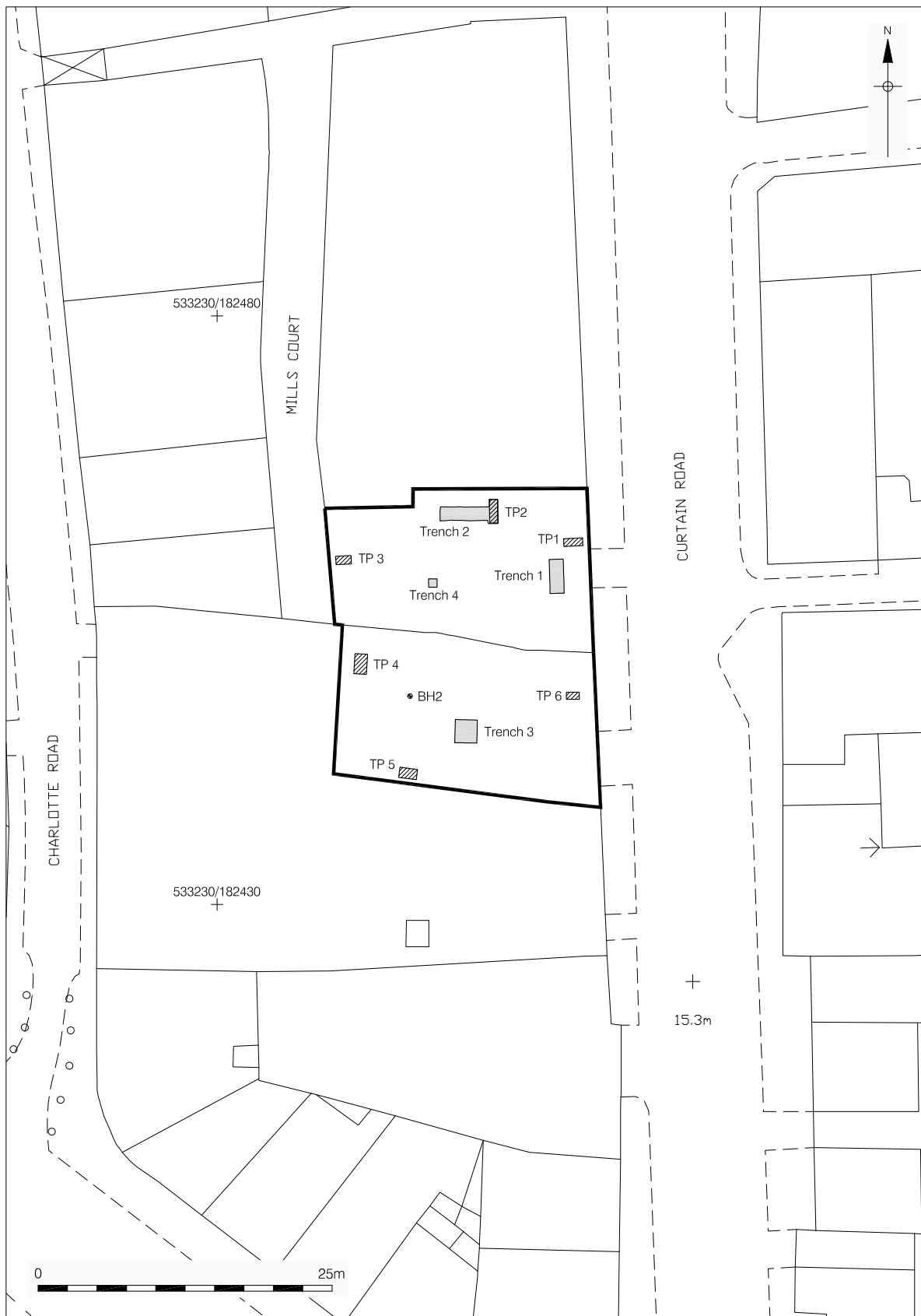
2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the Museum of London under the site code CTJ09.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



- Excavated Trenches
- Earlier excavated Test Pits

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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The site lies on flood plain gravel, which forms a terrace of higher ground overlooking the River Thames. The geological survey indicates that the terrace gravel is capped by naturally deposited brickearth.
- 3.2 Two buildings occupy the site. The northern building incorporates a basement with a floor level at 12.75m OD, surrounded on three sides by a raised platform at 13.35m OD. The southern building has a floor level at the eastern entrance of 15.30m OD but the rest of the building has a raised floor with a level of 16.14m OD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is situated within the Archaeological Priority Area centred on Shoreditch and the upper branches of the Walbrook stream. Pre-Construct Archaeology prepared an Archaeological Desk-Based assessment for a site at New Inn Yard Shoreditch, south of the study site.⁶ The following discussion draws heavily from that report.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 The source of the Walbrook stream has long been associated with the area around Holywell Road, directly south of the study site, running down Curtain Road into the city.

4.2.2 Very little prehistoric material has been recorded in the vicinity of the study site. A chipped flint tranchet axe (SMR ref: 080011/00/00) was recorded at Great Eastern Street, but overall, evidence for the prehistoric period in the area is lacking.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 The site lies to the west of the supposed route of Ermine Street, the main route heading north out of London. Ermine Street is believed to follow the line of Shoreditch High Street and Kingsland Road.

4.3.2 Excavations by the DGLA in 1989 between Holywell lane and New Inn Yard identified Roman activity including 2nd and 4th century, very well preserved Roman pottery and pieces of *tegula*. This may suggest the presence of a building in the near vicinity of the site.

4.4 Saxon

4.4.1 The name Shoreditch is derived from the Saxon *Scoredich* which has been interpreted as “ditch of Sceorf” or ditch leading to the [Thames] shore. No Saxon finds or settlement have ever been identified in this area. A series of clay deposits sealing Roman activity were noted in the 1989 excavation and were presumed to be of this period, although a lack of finds supports this.

⁶ H. Clough, “An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of land at New Inn Broadway, Shoreditch, London Borough of Hackney”, Pre- Construct Archaeology unpublished report 2003.

4.5 Medieval

- 4.5.1 The earliest reference to *Scoredich* is c. 1148 and properly refers to a drainage ditch leading down to the Thames.
- 4.5.2 The most important site in medieval Shoreditch was the Priory of St John the Baptist or usually known as Holywell Priory (Fig. 4). The priory was founded between 1133 and 1162 by Robert Fitz Generan and became the richest community of Augustinian nuns in England. The original priory site was three acres in size and included the Prioress's pasture, known as the curtain, to the south of Holywell Lane. The main part of the priory was located north of Holywell Lane and south of Bateman's Row. The southern part of the site was excavated by the DGLA in 1989. The excavations (SMR ref: 080141/00/0) revealed at least three phases of building on the site 2.50m below the current ground level. The excavation identified the south isle of the church, a series of small chapels and possibly the south transept. Many of the walls had been robbed-out, but some remained extant to c 1m high, including one wall that contained a possible reliquary niche. Two burials within the interior of the church were identified, as were 15th century decorated floor tiles still in situ. The boundary wall of the priory was located south of the excavation, running near to and parallel with Holywell Lane.

4.6 Post-Medieval

- 4.6.1 In the 16th century, the southern part of the priory site was leased to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, who constructed a mansion here. Some of the mansion was identified in the 1989 excavation. However this mansion is not believed to extend to the north of the priory precinct, where the study site is located.
- 4.6.2 The priory was demolished during the Dissolution but the gatehouse survived and was later demolished c 1800. The 1989 excavations discovered a layer of demolition rubble sealed most of the Priory structures. Finds from this layer included twisted window leads, broken moulded masonry and floor tiles. Two large pits were found, containing organic material and finds dated to the 16th century. These pits were likely to have been dug after the Dissolution.
- 4.6.3 During the Tudor period the population of London increased in size and greater occupation of the suburbs inevitably took place. The area around Shoreditch became inhabited by the poor, and expanded rapidly throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. Shoreditch and Hoxton were notorious for their taverns and theatres in this period.

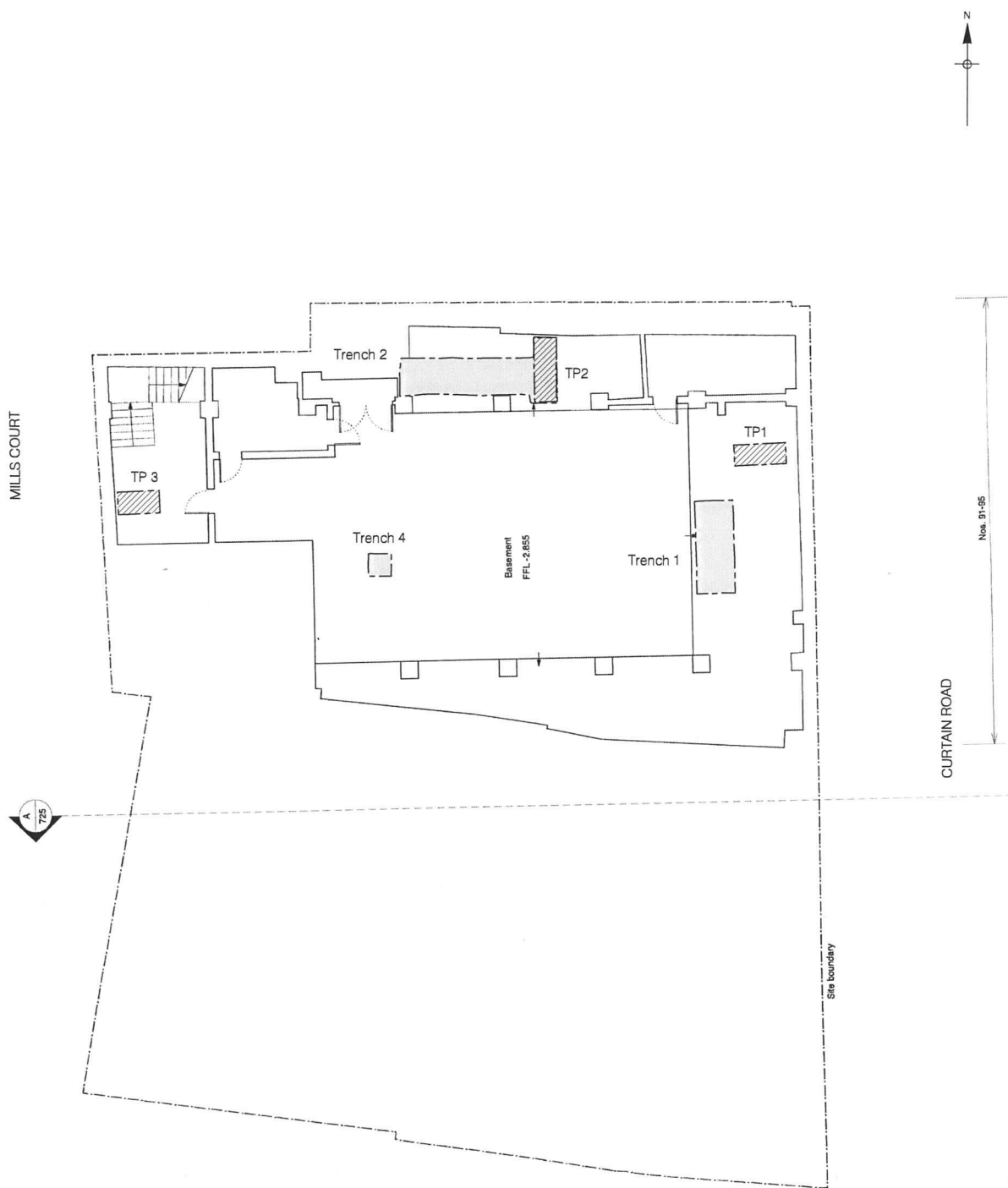
- 4.6.4 In 1576 a theatre was constructed within the priory site by a local man James Burbage. The theatre was constructed at the junction of Curtain Road and New Inn Yard. The theatre was built of timber and was octagonal in shape. This was demolished and rebuilt on the south bank where it became known as the Globe.
- 4.6.5 A second theatre, The Curtain, was built nearby in 1577 located near to the junction of Curtain Road and Hewlett Street. Shakespeare acted here and it is believed that *Romeo and Juliet* was first performed here. The Curtain fell into disuse by 1625, and was destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666. Neither theatre was identified by excavations.
- 4.6.6. The 1989 Priory excavation found a thick layer of garden or agricultural soil dated to the 17th century, sealed the demolition material of the dissolution date. Cut into this layer were 18th century basements and cesspits indicative of the development of slums in the area during this period.
- 4.6.7 By 1851 Shoreditch was inhabited by 109,000 people and the area was renowned for its overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. The arrival of the railway in 1872 passing east of the study site is still in use today.
- 4.6.8 Slum clearance began in the 1920s and 30s. The area was heavily bombed during the Second World War, it was not until after this period that the area was extensively redeveloped.



5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trenches and one borehole which was archaeologically monitored, all within the footprint of the properties at 87-95 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, London Borough of Hackney (Figure 2). The evaluation trenches were required to assess the survival and extent of archaeological deposit and features on the site.⁷
- 5.2 An archaeologist supervised the breaking out of concrete and the excavation of modern deposits using hand tools, until sensitive features were exposed, in Trenches 1 to 4. Trench 3 was shored to a depth of 3.00m below ground level to allow continued excavation to the base of the archaeological sequence. Features were recorded in plan and section at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively (Figs. 5-8).
- 5.3 The evaluation trenches dimensions were:
- Evaluation Trench 1: 2.90m north to south, 1.20m east to west and 1.05m deep.
Evaluation Trench 2: 1.18m north to south, 4.15m east to west and 1.00m deep.
Evaluation Trench 3: 1.90m north to south, 1.90m east to west and 3.95m deep.
Evaluation Trench 4: 0.70m north to south, 0.70m east to west and 0.38m deep.
- 5.4 Borehole 2 was located near the SW corner of the study site.
- 5.3 A temporary benchmark was transferred from the nearby Ordnance Survey Benchmark at 15.42m OD, located in the SW corner of the London College of Fashion at 302 Curtain Road, to the study site at 16.14m OD and 13.35m OD. These Benchmarks were located in the SW area of the site and on the raised platform which surround the basement floor located in the northern area of the site respectively.

⁷ Letter from David Divers to John Rowell (Planning and Building Control), 21/9/05 regarding Planning Application No.2005/1371.

Email from David Divers to Peter Moore 11/3/09.



-  Excavated Trenches
-  Earlier Excavated Test Pits

0  10m

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Figure 3
Detail of Trench Locations at Basement Level
1:200 at A4

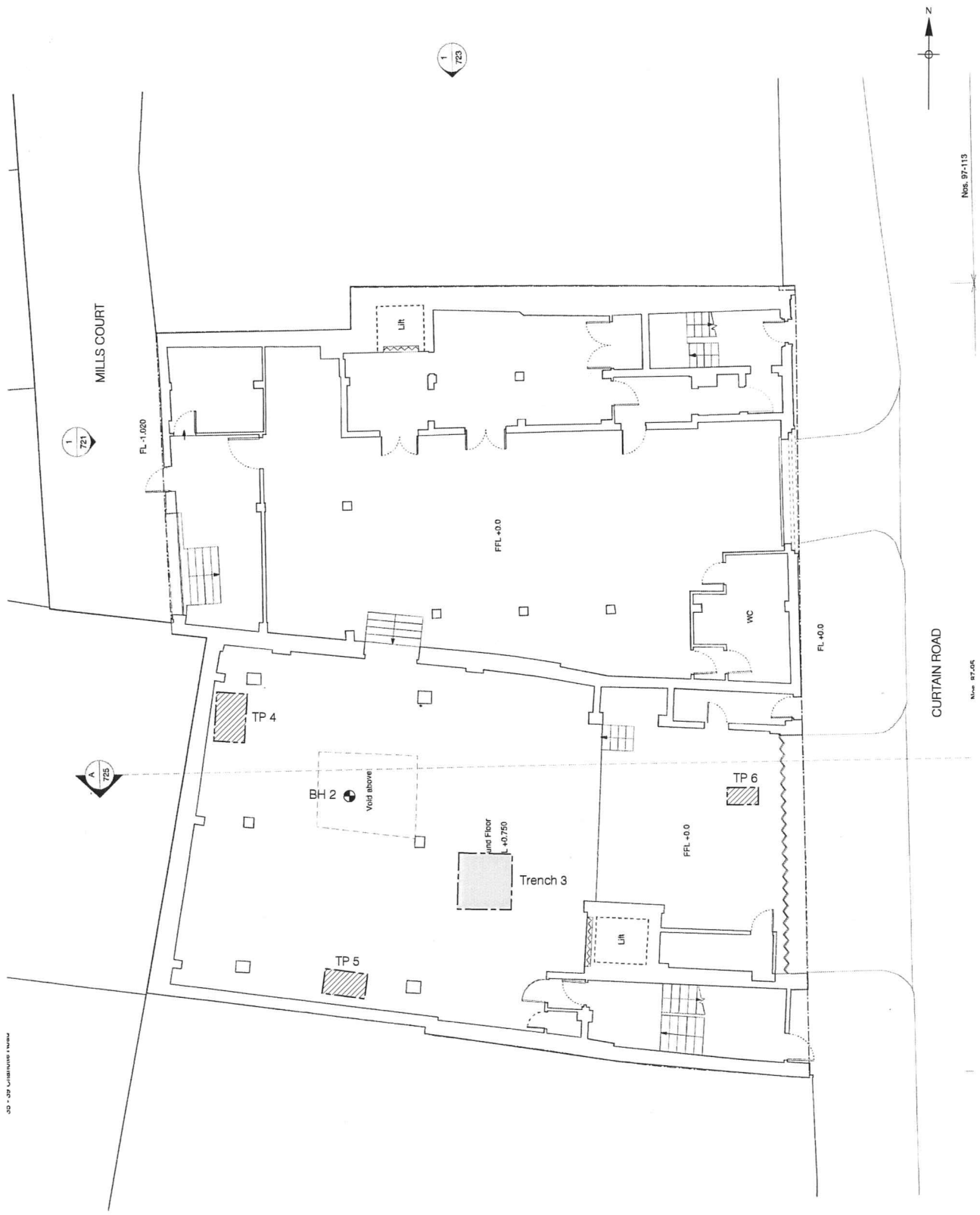


Figure 4
 Detail of Trench Locations at Ground Floor Level
 1:200 at A4

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

6.1 Phase 1 – Natural Deposits

6.1.1 Natural gravely brickearth was observed and recorded across the study site. In the basement it was found between 12.52m OD and 12.60m OD in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 and recorded as [37], [32] and [33] respectively. Outside the basement, in Trench 3, it was recorded as [45] at 12.31m OD.

6.1.2 Natural brickearth was recorded at 12.74m OD during the monitoring of the excavation of Borehole 2.

6.2 Phase 2 – Roman

6.2.1 The natural gravely brickearth [37] was truncated at 12.52m OD by sub-circular cut feature [36], observed towards the SW corner of Trench 1. It measured 1.42m N-S, 0.60m E-W and 0.19m in depth and extended behind the south and west limit of excavation. It contained firm mid brown orangey, gravely silty clay fill [35] with a high concentration of burnt daub deposited at the bottom of the cut from which a 30 liters bulk sample was taken. Primary fill [35] was overlaid by mid grayish brown fill [34] with very occasional daub fragments and occasional root disturbance. The daub recovered from fill [35]⁸ and ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from [34] have been dated to the Roman period. Fill [34] was in turn sealed at 12.60m OD by compact mid brown grey re-deposited brickearth [31] with occasional burnt daub fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and two pieces of Roman CBM. Layer [29], sealing layer [31], consisted of a 0.12m thick, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small fragments and flecks of CBM, again dated to the Roman period and charcoal flecks, was observed across the trench at 12.67m OD.

6.2.2 In Trench 2, the natural gravely brickearth [32] was overlaid at 12.45m OD by a mid reddish brown silty clay [30] 0.10m thick. It contained very occasional small daub fragments and was very similar in colour and composition to layer [31] in Trench 1 and a single piece of tile was dated to the Roman period. This was overlaid at 12.65m OD by firm mid brownish grey clayey silt [28] from which five Roman CBM fragments were recovered.

⁸ Kevin Hayward pers.com.

6.2.3 In Trench 3 the natural gravely brickearth [45] was sealed at 12.54m OD by light greyish/orange brown silty clay [44], re-deposited brickearth, about 0.20m thick which was very similar to layers [31] and [30] encountered in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively.

6.3 Phase 3 - Post-Medieval

6.3.1 In Trench 1, towards the south, layer [29] was overlaid at 12.85m OD by a 0.30m thick firm mid grey brown silty clay [24] with frequent domestic material such as oyster shells, pottery, animal bones and some pottery dated to circa 1580-1650. Layer [24], which extended 1.50m N-S, was truncated to the north by the construction cut for an E-W orientated sewer pipe. Layer [24] was recorded as layer [18] at 12.85m OD towards the north of Trench 1 (containing pottery dated to 1580-1700) and was truncated towards the north at 12.84m OD by shallow cut [20], about 0.16m deep, which in turn was backfilled with dark grey brown clayey sandy silt [19] which contained oyster shells, pottery dated to 1630-1680, CBM fragments dated to circa 1666-1800 and ceramic clay pipes (CTP) dated to 1580-1900, suggesting a possible mid to late 17th century date. Fill [19] was sealed at 12.95m OD by dark brown grey clayey sandy silt garden soil type deposit [17] which was also recorded at 12.90m OD as [23] towards the south in Trench 1. Deposits [17] and [23] contained pottery and CBM fragments dating to 1600-1900 and 1580-1700 respectively.

6.3.2 In Trench 2, overlying [28] at 12.73m OD, was a firm dirty brickearth deposit [27], about 0.24m thick, from which domestic refusal material consisting of residual pottery fragments and CBM dated to 1480-1700. This layer survived in the north part of Trench 2 only where was truncated at 12.73m OD by a N-S orientated linear cut 0.90 long, 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep filled with mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt [25] with occasional pottery, animal bones, coal fragments and CBM fragments dated to the post-medieval period. Fill [25] was in turn sealed at 13.12m OD by a sequence of probable 18th century layers recorded as [14], [22] and [21] with an overall thickness of 0.85m from which pottery, CTP, glass and CBM fragments dated to the post-medieval period were recovered.

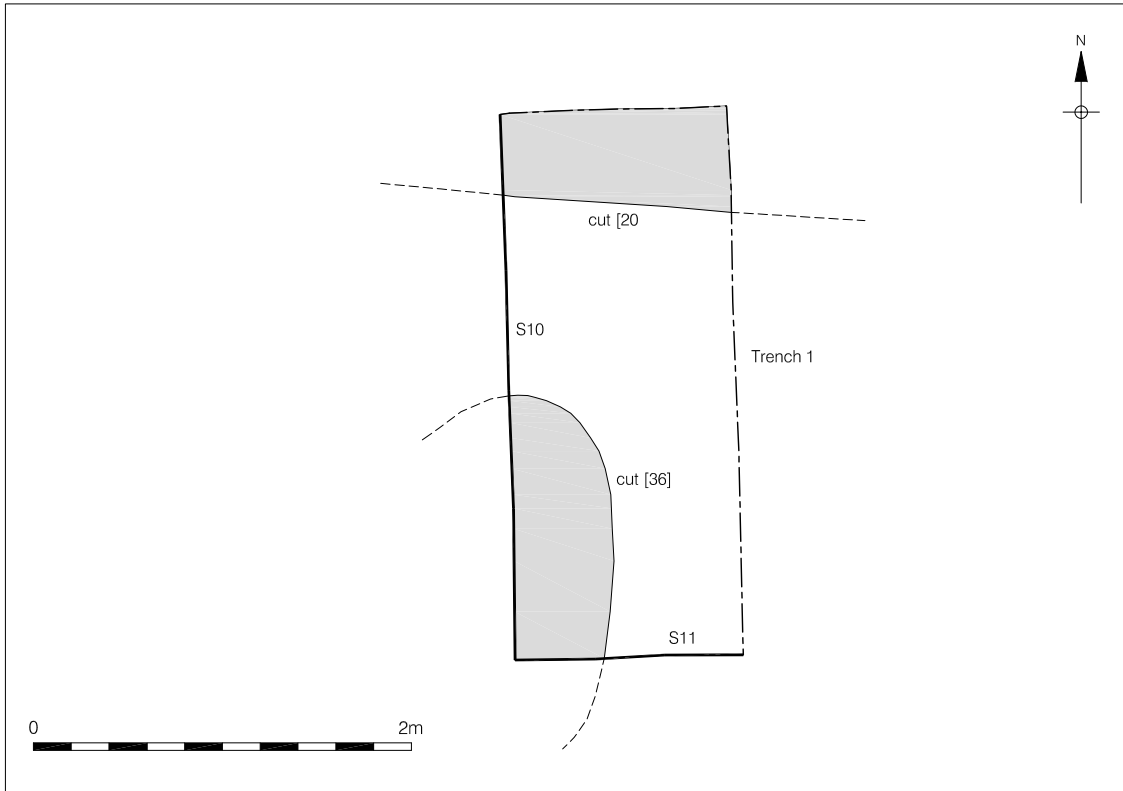
6.3.3 The re-deposited brickearth in Trench 3 was overlaid at 12.64m OD by mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt [43] which contained animal bones, pottery and CTP fragments dated to the post-medieval period. This layer, about 0.20m thick, was interpreted as an interface between the re-deposited brickearth [44] and the 18th century garden-soil dumping [42]. Deposit [42], found at 13.82m OD was about 0.90m thick, extended across Trench 3 and consisted of dark blackish brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate mortar fragments, oyster shells, CBM, pottery and CTP fragments. Garden soil [42] was truncated by an E-

W orientated construction cut [40] at 13.88m OD which contained a post-medieval culvert [39] that continued behind the north limit of excavation and which was recorded in section. The post-medieval sequence in Trench 3 was completed by layers [38] and [41] found at 13.89m OD and 13.92m OD respectively. They were about 0.15 m thick and contained pottery and CTP fragments dated to the early 18th century.

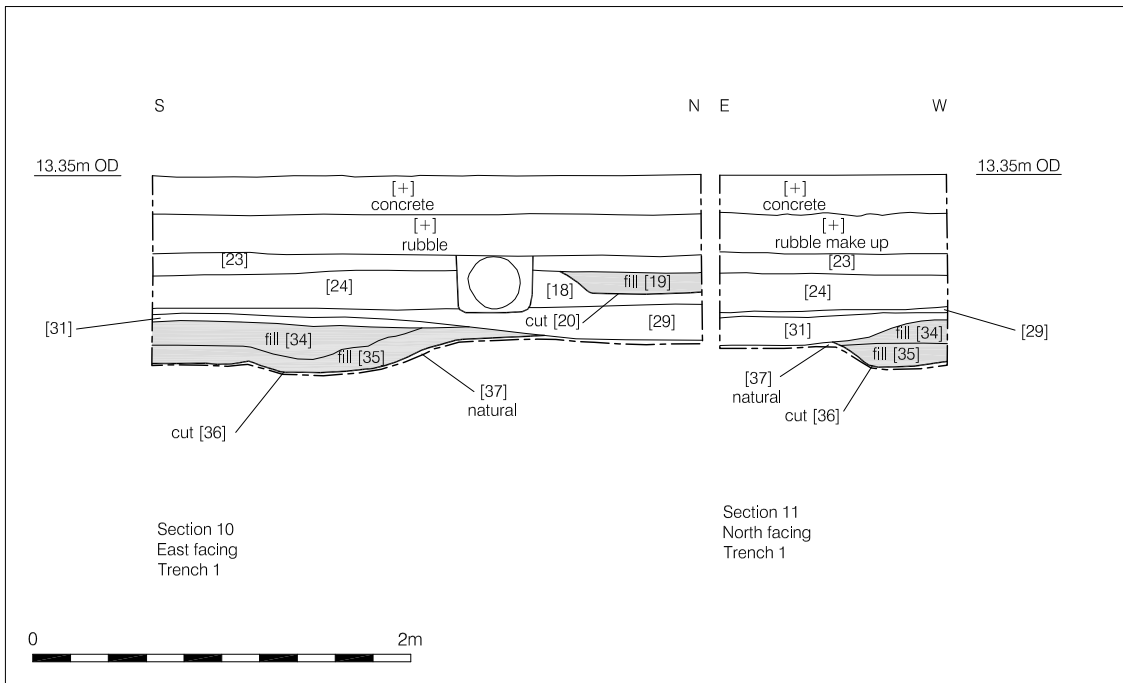
- 6.3.4 During the monitoring of the excavation of Borehole 2, dark brown sandy clayey silt was observed at 14.14m OD and contained occasional oyster shells and CBM flecks. This deposit was very similar to garden soil deposit [42] observed in Trench 3 and was about 1.00m thick.

6.4 Phase 4 – Modern

- 6.4.1 In Trench 1 an E-W orientated construction cut for a sewer pipe truncated post-medieval layers [23] and [17] at 12.83m OD and was in turn sealed by 0.22m thick modern demolition rubble and 0.20m thick concrete slab of the original floor of the basement which was recorded at 13.35m OD.
- 6.4.2 In Trench 2 the post-medieval deposits [14] and [22] were truncated at 13.09m OD by the construction cuts for the concrete footing, supporting squared columns located just to the south of the trench. Modern make up and the concrete slab of the original floor of the basement, overall about 0.27m thick, completed the archaeological sequence at 13.35m OD.
- 6.4.3 The modern activity in Trench 3 comprised a 1.00m thick modern deposit found at 14.89m OD which was in turn sealed by 0.14m thick make up for the original concrete floor, about 0.10m thick which was found at 15.14m OD. During the 1960s, in this part of the site, the floor was raised with the construction of a new loading bay floor which has been recorded at 16.14m OD.
- 6.4.4 The natural gravely brickearth in Trench 4 was truncated at 12.42m OD by the construction of the new concrete floor found at 12.75m OD which replace the original floor located on the south, east and north side of the basement.



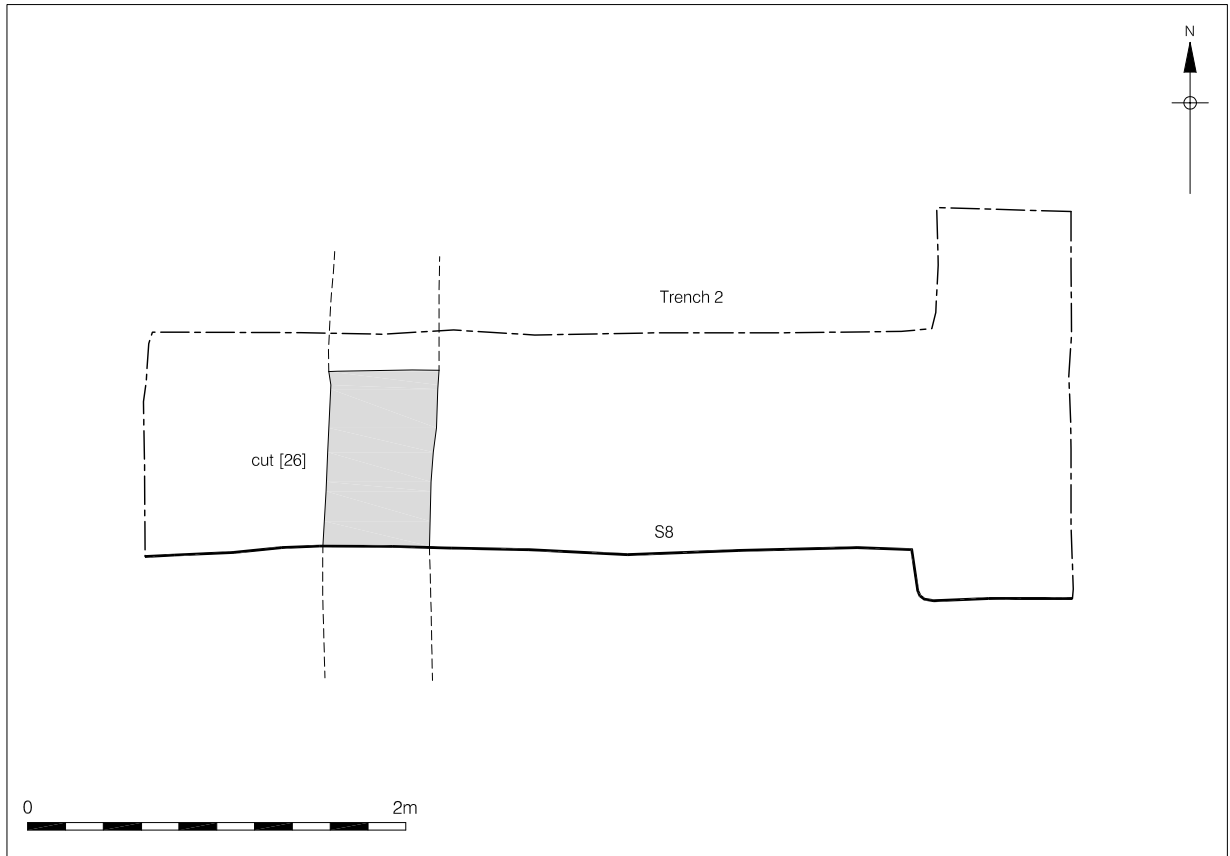
Plan of Trench 1



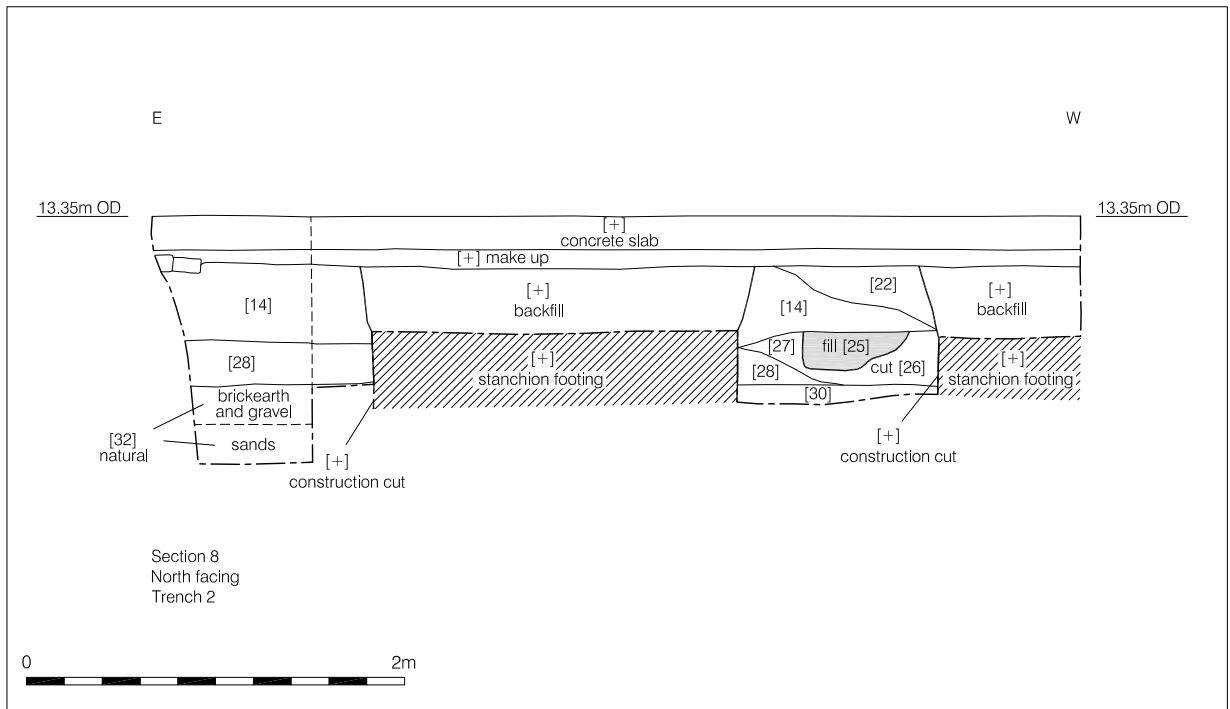
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Sections 10 & 11

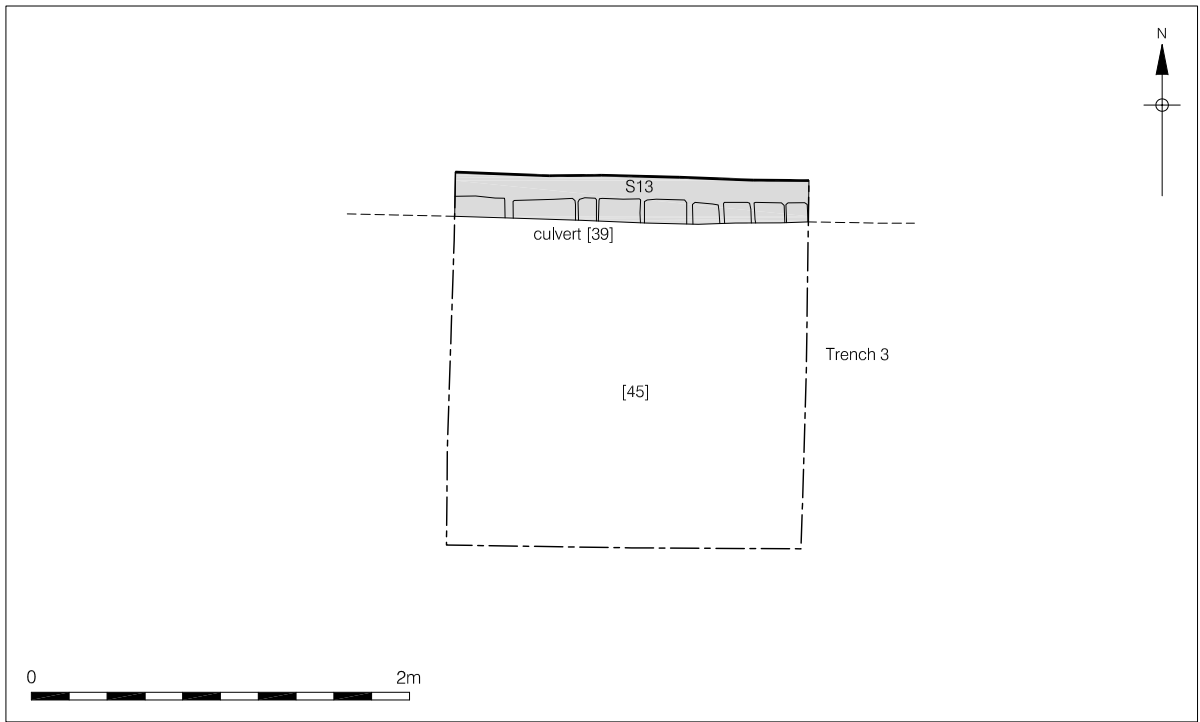
Figure 5
Trench 1
1:40 at A4



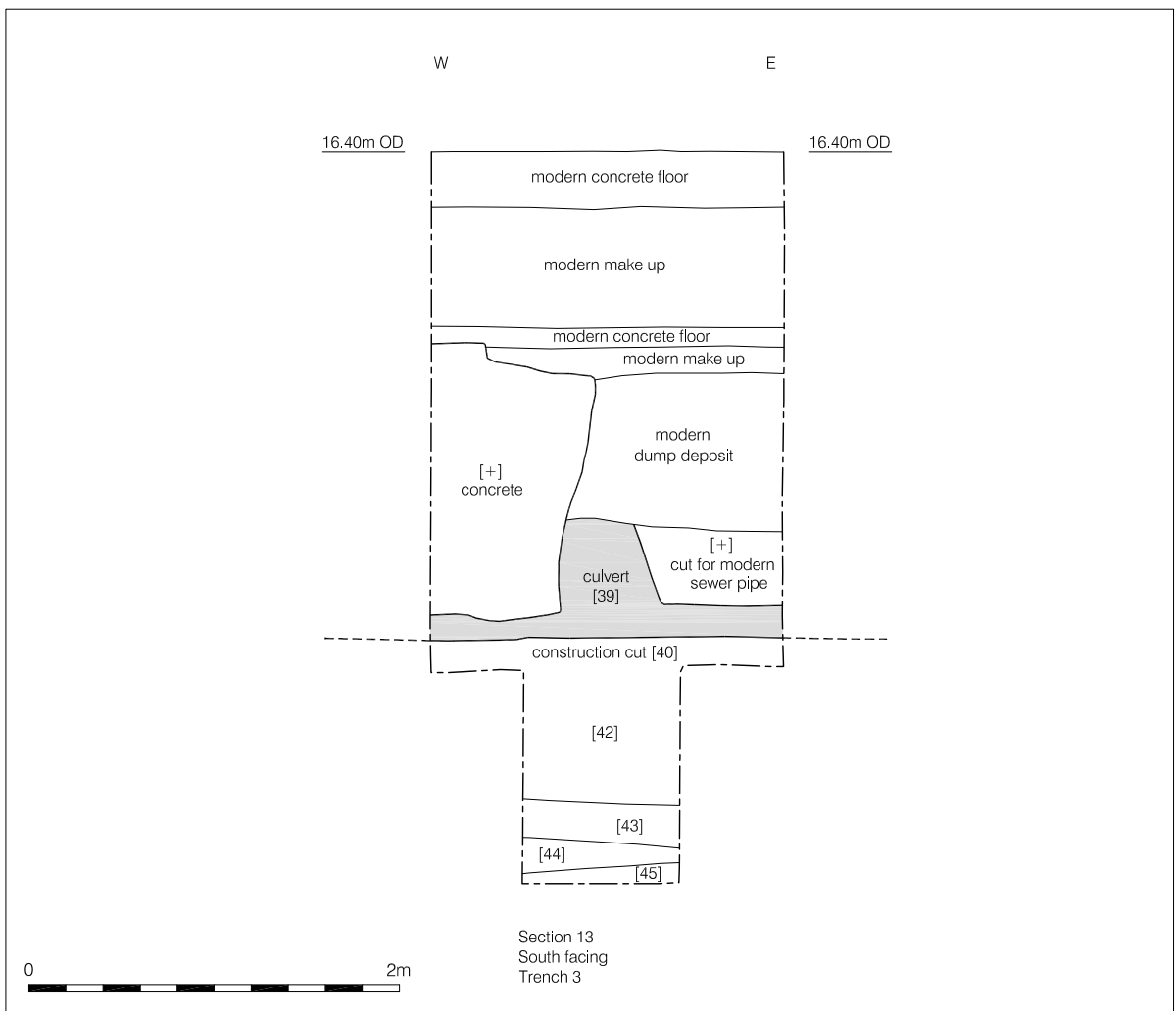
Plan of Trench 2



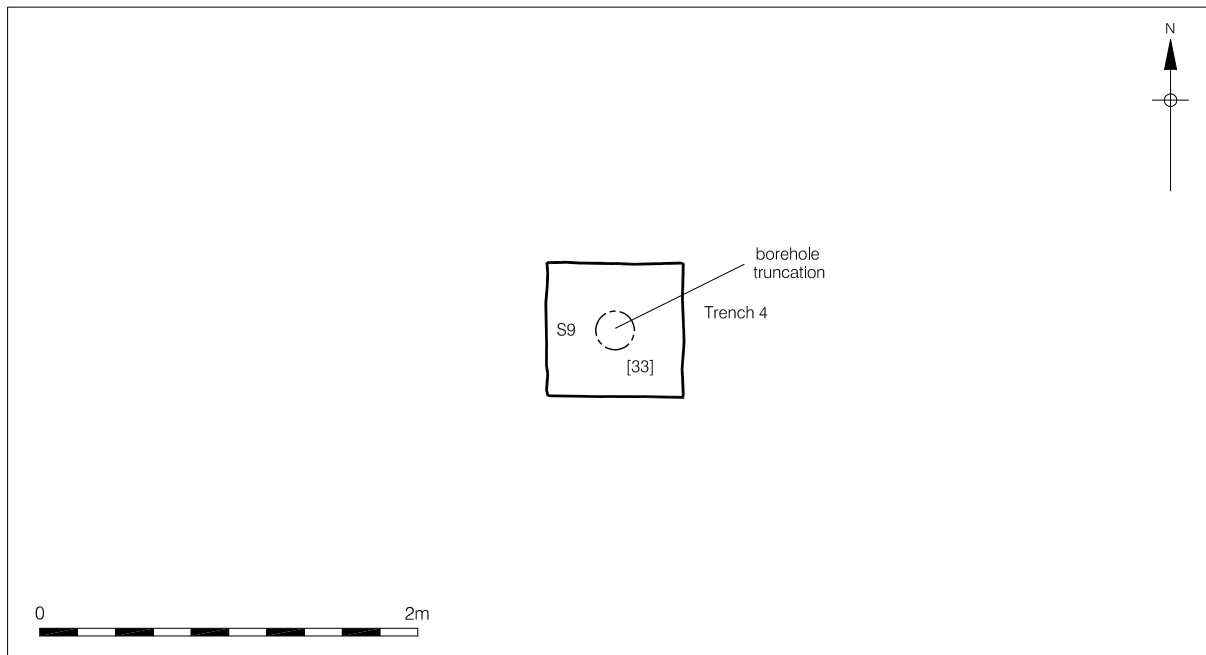
Section 8



Plan of Trench 3



Section 13



Plan of Trench 4

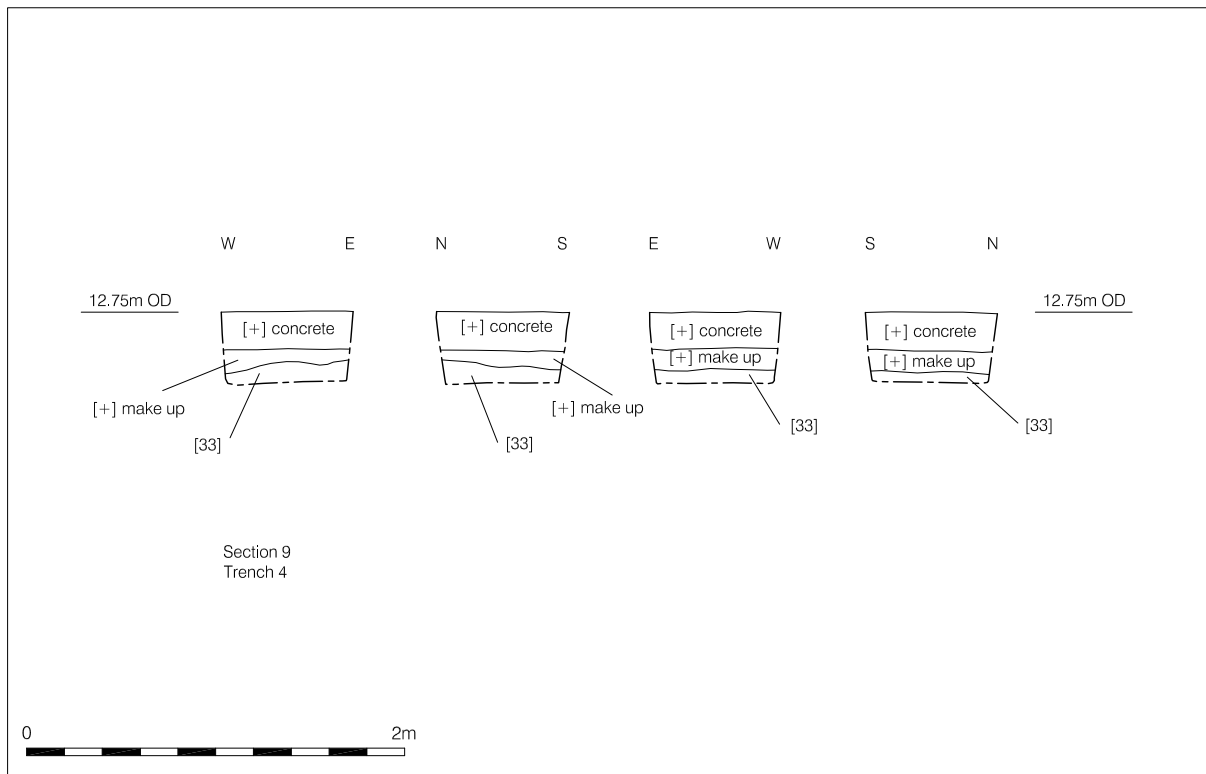


Figure 8
Trench 4
1:40 at A4

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation conducted on land at 87 to 95 Curtain Road, revealed natural gravelly brickearth cut by one sub-circular shallow features of Roman date, containing evidence of structural activity in the vicinity. It was in turn overlaid by re-deposited, or reworked (perhaps horticultural activity), brickearth deposits observed across the site in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. These contained small quantities of Roman CBM which date the layer to that period but would seem to suggest that they derive from earlier in situ settlement activity.
- 7.2 The re-deposited brickearth and the fills of the sub-circular cut feature produce a number of fragments of burnt daub, occasional charcoal flecks and ceramic building materials which suggest it derived from nearby settlement activity.
- 7.3 No deposits or archaeological features belonging to other archaeological periods except for Roman and post-medieval were observed in the study site. There were some 17th century deposits and a thick 18th century garden soil deposit.
- 7.4 Apart from two medieval peg tiles no evidence for any medieval activity was found during the investigation, especially none relating to the ditch surrounding the priory. It is therefore likely that this ditch lay within the current width of Curtain Road and its pavements.
- 7.5 In summary the site consists of deep post-medieval dumps over a scattered horizon of Roman activity. Given that the proposed construction will require ground reduction to a deeper level it is suggested that any mitigation recommended by the London Borough of Hackney's Archaeological Advisor, David Divers (English Heritage GLAAS) consists of a watching brief on the ground reduction through post-medieval dumps to the Roman activity horizon beneath the possible horticultural soils, which will then be cleaned, recorded and excavated, removing all archaeological deposits or features, within a defined period in the construction programme. The results of the archaeological investigation should then be assessed, analysed and published accordingly.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Stephen Foster, Milk, for commissioning the work, Pilgrim Trustee Services Ltd especially Carl Dinage, for funding it and David Divers for his monitoring and advice. We would also like to thank the staff and occupants of the buildings, especially Garfield and Liam, for their welcome and tolerance, and the members of Conistons who built the shoring.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Will Johnston, Jim Heatcote and Amelia Fairman for their help on site, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for the pottery spot dating and Peter Moore for his project management and editing.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Drawings	Photos No.	Highest Level	Lowest Level
CTJ09	14	Pre-ex/14	8	Deposit	Clayey sandy silt	Post-medieval	3			13.12m OD	12.90m OD
CTJ09	15			Fill	Fill of post hole [16]	Post-medieval	3			12.95m OD	12.95m OD
CTJ09	16	16		Cut	Post hole filled by [15]	Post-medieval	3			12.95m OD	12.76m OD
CTJ09	17	17	10	Layer	Garden soil	Post-medieval	3			12.95m OD	12.94m OD
CTJ09	18	18	10	Layer	Gray brown silty clay	Post-medieval	3			12.85m OD	12.74m OD
CTJ09	19		10	Fill	Fill of cut [20]	Post-medieval	3			12.84m OD	12.83m OD
CTJ09	20	20	10	Cut	Cut filled by [19]	Post-medieval	3			12.84m OD	12.73m OD
CTJ09	21			Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	3			13.12m OD	13.12m OD
CTJ09	22	22	8	Depost	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	3			13.12m OD	12.87m OD
CTJ09	23	23	10, 11	Layer	Garden soil	Post-medieval	3			12.90m OD	12.87m OD
CTJ09	24	24	10,11	Layer	Gray brown silty clay. Same as [18]	Post-medieval	3			12.85m OD	12.82m OD
CTJ09	25		8	Fill	Fillt of cut [26]	Post-medieval	3			12.73m OD	12.70m OD
CTJ09	26	26	8	Cut	N-S cut afilled by [25]	Post-medieval	3			12.73m OD	12.52m OD
CTJ09	27	27	8	Deposit	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Post-medieval	3			12.73m OD	12.52m OD
CTJ09	28	28	8	Deposit	Re-deposited brickearth	Post-medieval	3			12.65m OD	12.55m OD
CTJ09	29	29	10, 11	Layer	Re-deposited brickearth	Post-medieval	3			12.67m OD	12.62m OD
CTJ09	30	30	8	Layer	Natural brickearth and gravel	Prehistoric	2			12.45m OD	12.45m OD
CTJ09	31	31	10, 11	Layer	Re-deposited brickearth	Prehistoric	2			12.60m OD	12.51m OD
CTJ09	32		8	Layer	Natural brickearth and gravel	Natural	1			12.45m OD	12.35m OD
CTJ09	33		9	Layer	Natural brickearth and gravel	Natural	1			12.45m OD	12.42m OD
CTJ09	34		10, 11	Fill	Upper fill of cut [36]	Prehistoric	2			12.59m OD	12.55m OD
CTJ09	35		10, 11	Fill	Primary fill of cut [36]	Prehistoric	2			12.55m OD	12.38m OD
CTJ09	36	36	10, 11	Cut	Irregular cut filled by [34] and [35]	Prehistoric	2			12.52m OD	12.40m OD
CTJ09	37	37	10, 11	Deposit	Natural brickearth and gravel	Natural	1			12.52m OD	12.31m OD
CTJ09	38	38		Layer	Mortar sandy silt layer	Post-medieval	3			13.89m OD	13.89m OD
CTJ09	39	39	13	Masonry	East-West orientated coulvert	Post-medieval	3			13.97m OD	13.78m OD
CTJ09	40	39, 40	13	Cut	Construction cut for coulvert [39]	Post-medieval	3			13.88m OD	13.88m OD
CTJ09	41	41	12	Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	Post-medieval	3			13.92m OD	13.92m OD
CTJ09	42	42	12, 13	Layer	Silt-rich garden soil	Post-medieval	3			13.82m OD	13.65m OD
CTJ09	43		12, 13	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy clayey silt	Post-medieval	3			12.64m OD	12.61m OD
CTJ09	44		12, 13	Layer	Re-deposited brickearth	Prehistoric	2			12.54m OD	12.54m OD
CTJ09	45		12, 13	Layer	Natural brickearth and gravel	Natural	1			12.31m OD	12.26m OD

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY & CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATING

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES AND POTTERY SPOT DATES

CTJ 09

Chris Jarrett

Context	Material	Spot date	Comments
	19 ctp	1580-1910	
	21 ctp	1580-1910	
	38 ctp	1580-1910	
	41 ctp	1680-1710	
	42 ctp	1700-1710	
	43 ctp	1580-1910	
	14 pot	1580-1650	Mostly the pot is 1580-1650 but there is one sherd of 1770-1840 Pearl ware with transfer dec
	18 pot	1580-1700	Contains a sherd of italian Ligurian berretino ware
	19 pot	1630-1680	
	21 pot	1760-1830	
	22 pot	1780-1815	
	23 pot	1580-1700	
	24 pot	1580-1650	
	25 pot	1580-1700	
	27 pot	108-1350	
	38 pot	1790-1820	
	41 pot	1740-1830	
	42 pot	1750-1780	

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATING

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES
CTJ09
Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
14	1977 2271 2276 3033	Flemish tile prob unglazed, peg tiles, red stock moulded unfrogged brick	6	1180	1900	1650	1850	1650-1850
17	2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900
19	2276 3034	Peg tile Clinker Brick soft mortar	1	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1800
22	2452 2586 3032 3032nr3033 3033	Roman Tegula, Peg tile, red, maroon and purple brick	1	50	1900	1666	1900	1666-1750
23	2459a 2587 2271	Roman Tile, Medieval peg tiles	3	50	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450
24	2276 3033 2452 2457	Early and Late Roman tile fabrics, peg tile and red brick	5	50	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800
25	3032nr3033	Maroon brick	5	1664	1725	1664	1725	1664-1750
27	2276	Peg Tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
28	2452	Roman Tile	5	50	160	50	160	50-160
29	3102 3117 2452 3120	Daub, ironstone, Red Roman Tile and burnt flint	4	50	1666	50	1666	50-400
30	2459a	Roman Tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160
31	2452 3101	Roman Tile Roman Mortar	2	50	400	50	500	50-400

APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

1 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

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1.1.1 Printable version

1.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-64896

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 87-95 Curtain Road, London
Short description of the project	The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trenches. Trench 3 was located on the ground floor within the existing building in the south or the study site, Cordy House 87-80 and Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were located within the basement of the north building, 91-95 Curtain Road. Deep post-medieval dumps were found over a scattered horizon of Roman activity, which included a pit containing a concentration of CBM.
Project dates	Start: 20-07-2009 End: 16-09-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CTJ09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	DAUB FRAGMENTS Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 87-95 Curtain Road, London Borough of Hackney

Postcode EC2A

Study area 225.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3325 8244 51.5246360886 -0.07902124598930 51 31 28 N 000 04 44 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 12.31m Max: 12.60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project design originator Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Ireneo Grosso

Type of sponsor/funding body Pilgrim Trustee Services Ltd

Name of sponsor/funding body Pilgrim Trustee Services Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 87-95 Curtain Road, London Borough of Hackney EC2A
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grosso I.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report

Entered by Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 23 October 2009

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