

Report



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Holland Estate 132kV Cable Diversion

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Quality Assurance

ADAS Project Code	Accession Code	Local Authority HER No.	Planning Application Ref.	OASIS Reference No.	Site Code
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Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment

Summary

In September 2017 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for UK Power Networks (UKPN) of groundworks required for the installation of a new 132kV underground cable diversion at Holland Estate, Old Castle Street, London E1 7NS (Figure 1).

The proposed works involved the diversion of an existing underground 132kV line between Pomell Way (TQ 33817 81417) and Old Castle Street (TQ 33734 81474), London. A trench approximately 140 m in length was to be excavated in order to carry the new 132kV underground cable. The majority of the cable was laid within the highway which has been previously disturbed by existing services.

A short section of the existing 132kV cable between Jacobson House and Herbert House was dug into the roof of a semi-sunken World War II communal air raid shelter. This existing 132kV cable through this air raid shelter was left in place. The cable diversion works required a new joint bay pit approximately 10 m by 3.5 m and up to 1.5 m deep to be excavated to the south-east of the buried air raid shelter (Figures 1 and 2).

The earliest archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 1 were walls [1004], [1007], [1009], [1012], [1013] and the possible floor tiles [1014] associated with wall [1013]. Historical mapping analysis indicates that these walls are most likely to have corresponded to the north-east corner of the school building shown on the 1896 OS Town Plan (Figure 3). These walls all appear to have been demolished and the remains backfilled and covered by modern made ground or dump layer (1005). This was likely to have been carried out when the Victorian school was demolished and made way for the existing Herbert House and Jacobson House in the years before World War II.

It is considered unlikely that the walls exposed in Trench 1 relate to the buried air raid shelter identified by the ground penetrating radar survey to the north-west. This air raid shelter appears to have been constructed during the period 1938-1940 and was likely sealed up at the end of World War Two.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by UK Power Networks, and thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Brown. The report and supporting illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown, and checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain.

1 Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1.1 In September 2017 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for UK Power Networks (UKPN) of groundworks required for the installation of a new 132kV underground cable diversion at Holland Estate, Old Castle Street, London E1 7NS (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The works were being carried out within the permitted development works rights of UKPN under the Electricity Act 1989, and were therefore not subject to a planning condition. However a cultural heritage constraints report (ADAS 2017) indicated that the cable route was located on the edge of an area of archaeological potential.
- 1.1.3 Since the majority of the cable route along Old Castle Street was to have been dug through ground that had been extensively disturbed by existing services, no further archaeological work was recommended for that part of the scheme.
- 1.1.4 An unrecorded buried Second World War air raid shelter was identified along part of the route in-between Herbert House and Jacobson House. The buried archaeological remains of this shelter were detected by a ground penetrating radar survey which was carried out in May 2017 (RSK 2017). The design for the scheme was amended to avoid groundworks impacting on this buried shelter.
- 1.1.5 Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for a new joint bay pit on land to the east of this structure was recommended. Any archaeological remains identified during the monitoring of the groundworks of the cable route was to be assessed and recorded.
- 1.1.6 RSK ADAS Ltd were instructed to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to carry out the required archaeological works and record any archaeological remains during the monitoring of the groundworks. The WSI was approved by Mr Adam Single, Historic England Advisor for the borough of Tower Hamlets.
- 1.1.7 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Cifa 2014), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).
- 1.1.8 In carrying out this work UK Power Networks complied with their obligations to the historic environment, as outlined under Section 38 of the Electricity Act 1989.

The Site, Location and Geology

- 1.1.9 The proposed works involved the diversion of an existing underground 132kV line between Pomell Way (TQ 33817 81417) and Old Castle Street (TQ 33734 81474), London (henceforth known as the Route). A trench approximately 140 m in length was to be excavated in order to carry the new 132kV underground cable. The majority of the cable was laid within the highway which has been previously disturbed by existing services.
- 1.1.10 A short section of the existing 132kV cable between Jacobson House and Herbert House has been dug into the roof of a semi-sunken World War II communal air raid shelter. This existing 132kV cable was left in place.
- 1.1.11 The cable diversion works required a new joint bay pit approximately 10 m by 3.5 m and up to 1.5 m deep to be excavated to the south-east of the buried air raid shelter (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.12 The underlying geology of this site is recorded as clay of the London Clay Formations with superficial deposits of Langley Silt member deposits of clay and silt (BGS 2017).
- 1.1.13 Borehole data obtained from Aldgate East Station (TQ38SW1065 – L.P.T.B Aldgate East Station) records 0.61m of concrete overlaying 3.35m of sand and gravels (BGS 2017). A second borehole (TQ38SW1065 – L.P.T.B Aldgate East Station) records 4.5m of made ground and alluvial deposits overlaying gravels and sand. Given the built up nature of the surrounding area it is likely that undisturbed natural substrate is likely to be encountered at a depth between 0.60-4.5m below the existing ground level along the Route through Pomell Way and Old Castle Street.

2 Objectives

Aims and Scope

- 2.1.1 The aims of this watching brief were:
- *To ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development area were identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;*
 - *To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence were recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard;*

- *To record and analyse any archaeological remains that were revealed during the course of the works;*
- *The general aim of the fieldwork was to record and identify any archaeological remains within the Site boundary.*
- *The specific aim of the fieldwork will identify and record any buried archaeological remains or artefacts associated with the Second World War air raid shelter between Herbert House and Jacobson House.*
- *To ensure that the fieldwork took place within, and contributes to the goals of, the London Archaeological Research Framework 2002 (Museum of London 2003).*
- *To report the results as appropriate.*

3 Copyright

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4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Introduction

4.1.1 A cultural heritage constraints report (ADAS 2017) was produced which assessed the historic environment potential of the land along the Route and a 100 m Study Area around the 132kV Cable Diversion (the Route). The results of this assessment are outlined below. The Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England datasets were consulted for information relating to this Study Area in February 2017.

4.1.2 The Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England record no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I, II* or II Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Designated Wrecks or Battlefields within 100 m of the proposed development. There are no Architectural Conservation Areas recorded within 100 m of the proposed development, although the Greater London HER shows that the cable route passes along the edge of the Tower Hamlets Archaeological Priority Area (Greater London HER 2017).

- 4.1.3 The Greater London HER recorded sixteen non-designated heritage assets within the Study Area. Six of those records related to Roman period and included a road (MLO12949), a pot (MLO12963 and MLO28276), a burial urn (MLO12790) and a well (MLO24360) which were identified 77 m to the south of the Route. The Greater London HER also recorded the projected course of the London to Great Dunmow Roman Road (MLO106812) to the south of the proposed Route. It is possible that this is the same road as the Roman Road (MLO12949) recorded under a separate entry (Greater London HER 2017).
- 4.1.4 The Greater London HER records Medieval occupation on Goulston Street in the form of a quarry and a cess pit, a quarry adjacent to Commercial Street (MLO74944) and a dump on the site of the former Goulston Baths (MLO75916) (Greater London HER 2017).
- 4.1.5 The Greater London HER contains seven records for the Post-medieval period within the Study Area. These records relate to a theatre (MLO73245), two cellars (MLO74945 and MLO77379), two buildings (MLO74946 and MLO77389), a well (MLO77381) and a warehouse (MLO75391) located between 30-100 m from the proposed Route (Greater London HER 2017).
- 4.1.6 The Greater London HER contains ten records for previous archaeological investigations that have taken place within the Study Area. Four of the records are for intrusive archaeological works. A watching brief on land off Goulston Street (ELO2372) revealed the presence of Post-medieval building. Three archaeological trial trenching evaluations carried out on land off Commercial Street (ELO1020), Middlesex Street (ELO4851) and at Goulston Street Baths (ELO43) revealed the presence of Medieval quarry pits and Post-medieval structural deposits. A further six desk-based assessments (ELO13552, ELO13602, ELO12576, ELO13887, ELO10889, and ELO10890), have been carried out which have highlighted the potential for buried Roman and Medieval remains to be present in the Study Area (Greater London HER 2017).
- 4.1.7 During the assessment carried out by ADAS in 2017 (ADAS 2017), the caretaker of East End Homes which manages Jacobson House indicated that an air raid shelter existed between Jacobson House and Herbert House. There was no record of such a structure in the HER or from online sources at this location, but local residents who were living in the area during the Second World War had previously told the caretaker about the existence of the shelter.
- 4.1.8 During a site visit a large grass-covered mound was observed between Jacobson House and Herbert House. Close inspection of the north-west facing wall on Jacobson House adjacent to the mound revealed a faded sign and arrow pointing to the entrance to a shelter (Plate 12).

- 4.1.9 Following this new information a ground penetrating radar survey was carried out in May 2017 (RSK 2017). This survey identified the presence of a rectangular structure approximately 11m in length by 5m in width under the mound with a likely entrance stairway on the north-east side near the sign on the wall of Jacobson House. The ground penetrating radar survey also confirmed that the existing 132kV cable was dug into the top of the structure (Figures 2 and 3).
- 4.1.10 Two small test pits (Test Pits 2 and 3) were planned to be excavated under archaeological supervision to identify the depth of the 132kV cable.
- 4.1.11 One test pit (Test Pit 2) measuring 1 m X 1.2 m revealed the cable cutting through the reinforced concrete roof under the mound and part of the brick walls of the shelter, giving a view into the interior of the shelter (Figure 2; Plates 13-16). The test pitting confirmed that the air raid shelter itself had brick walls c. 0.3m thick with a reinforced concrete roof, which was also c. 0.3m thick. It appears to be internally divided into two chambers by brick piers. There was a considerable amount of collapsed material visible inside the structure and the structure itself must be considered unstable.
- 4.1.12 The second test pit (Test Pit 3) measuring 1m by 0.5 m dug in order to locate the existing 132kV cable and identify the extent of any tree rooting near some trees along Old Castle Street to the east of the structure. This revealed the cable trench and backfilling of the cut with Type 1 gravel and concrete capping tiles over the 132kV cable (Figure 2; Plates 17-18).
- 4.1.13 In the wider area the cable route lies close to the historic core of Whitechapel which is covered by the Tower Hamlets Archaeological Priority Area. This area also has the potential to contain Roman cemeteries and Roman Settlement activity along the modern Whitechapel High Street and the London to Great Dunmow Roman Road (Tower Hamlets 2017).
- 4.1.14 Historic mapping analysis suggested that the land has been largely developed since the 19th century with a number of buildings being constructed since the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and changes to the road layout. The 1875 Ordnance Survey OS Town Plan of London (Figure 4) in particular showed that the Site was occupied by a large brewery. However, by 1896 the brewery had made way for a school (Figure 5). The 1938 OS Map showed the existing buildings of Herbert House and Jacobson House, thereby demonstrating that those buildings were of pre-war design and construction (Oldmaps 2017).
- 4.1.15 The air raid shelter is not marked on any historic maps. The immediate area around the air raid shelter sustained bomb damage during the Second World War and later maps show many

of the buildings along Old Castle Street had been destroyed or demolished (Old Maps 2017; Bombsight 2017).

- 4.1.16 The HER and historic mapping evidence indicated that there whilst there is a potential for buried Roman remains associated with those found to the south in Whitechapel the potential is considered low due to the development of the surrounding area. Historic mapping analysis indicated that there was a high potential for uncovering buried remains relating to either the brewery shown on the 1875 OS map or the 1896 OS map at the location of the joint bay pit.
- 4.1.17 Since the majority of the rest of the cable route along Old Castle Street was dug through ground that has already been extensively disturbed by existing services no further archaeological work was recommended for this part of the scheme.

5 Methodology

Introduction

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (ADAS 2017). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks related to the excavation of the joint bay pit.
- 5.1.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological watching brief 2014*, and the RSK technical manual (RSK 2017).

Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

- 5.1.3 No artefacts or human remains were encountered during the archaeological monitoring. No archaeologically significant deposits were disturbed by the groundworks, so no environmental sampling was undertaken.

Post-Excavation Analysis

- 5.1.4 No archaeological artefacts were encountered during the archaeological monitoring, and therefore no post-excavation analysis was required.

Archives and Deposition

- 5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. No artefacts were recovered during the monitoring and therefore no artefacts will need to be deposited with an approved local museum. A paper archive will be deposited with Museum of London within six months of the completion of the fieldwork under the assigned accession number OCT17. A

summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in England.

ADAS Project Team

- 5.1.6 Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Brown. The report was written by Andrew Brown. The illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Andrew Brown. The project was managed for ADAS by Diarmuid O Seaneachain.

6 Results

- 6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the monitoring results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 6.1.2 The watching brief area comprised an area of land used as a small garden for the residents of Jacobson House and Herbert House which was entered into via a gate which opened onto Goulston Street to the west and bound by Old Castle Street to the east (Plates 1 and 2).

Trench 1

- 6.1.3 Trench 1 was rectangular in plan and measured 10 m in length by 3 m in width and was approximately 1.50 m deep. The trench was orientated approximately north-east to south-west (Figures 1 and 2).
- 6.1.4 At the base of Trench 1 excavations revealed only the uppermost section of brickwork for a structure on an approximate north-west to south-east orientation [1007]. The overall size of the remains measured 1 m x 0.60 m in size. The structure was made of yellow bricks, each measuring 220 mm x 70 mm x 110 mm in size. This brick structure appeared to have been truncated by the modern 132kV cable trench [1001] (Plate 6).
- 6.1.5 An extant buried brick wall [1004] measuring at least 7 m in length by 0.35 m in width and at least 1 m in height was exposed on an approximate north-east by south-west orientation along the south-eastern side of Trench 1. The wall was of yellow brick construction with each brick measuring 220 mm x 70 mm x 110 mm in size. The coursing was English or English Cross and bonded with a light grey cement. This wall had been truncated and partially destroyed by a modern service (Figure 5; Plates 7 and 8).
- 6.1.6 Towards the western end of Trench 1 a small section of brick wall survived [1009] which was on the same alignment as wall [1004] and wall [1012]. This structure was built of yellow brick, each brick measuring 220 mm x 70 mm x 110 mm in size. The overall size of this wall was 1 m

in length x 0.11 m in width x 0.25 m in height. This section of wall appears to have been largely destroyed by the modern 132kV cable trench [1001] (Plate 9).

- 6.1.7 A further section of wall [1012] was revealed at the eastern end of Trench 1. The overall size of the structure was 1.35 m x 0.35 m x 0.15 m and was built of yellow brick. The individual brick size was approximately 220 mm x 70 mm x 110 mm and bonded with a grey cement. Only a single course was visible and so the coursing for this wall was not certain.. The wall [1012] is on the same alignment as wall [1009] to the west and so it is likely that these two sections of wall once formed the same structure (Plates 6 and 9).
- 6.1.8 A small end of a brick structure [1013] was exposed in the north-east section of Trench 1. The overall visible size of this structure was 0.40 m x 0.45 m and was made up of brickwork. Each brick measured 220 mm x 110 mm in size and bonded with grey cement. These remains appear to have been an end of wall overlaying possible floor slabs [1014]. These floor slabs overall measured 0.90 m x 0.25 m in size and appeared to have been made of either Yorkstone or Kentish Ragstone. These slabs were heavily truncated by the modern 132kV cable trench [1001]. The floor slabs overlay a dark grey sandy loam (1020) containing Ceramic Building Material (CBM) fragments and clay pipe stems. The top of this deposit was the base for Trench 1 and so its full depth was not exposed (Plate 6).
- 6.1.9 It is interpreted that these structural remains represent the earliest archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 1. These all appear to have been demolished and the remains backfilled and covered by modern made ground or dump layer (1005).
- 6.1.10 This deposit (1005) was made up of multiple lenses of modern material which was interpreted as modern made ground comprised of compacted dump material at least 1.20 m thick. The groundworks for the joint bay impacted approximately 1.5 m below the present ground surface. Therefore the full depth of this made ground layer was not exposed within Trench 1 (Plates 5 and 6).
- 6.1.11 The made ground (1005) was cut by the modern 132kV cable trench [1001]. The cable trench was a linear cut with a north-east to south-west orientation approximately 1.80 m wide at the north-east end, becoming narrower to 1 m wide at the south-west end. The trench was approximately 1.20 m deep with moderate straight sides at the north-east end and vertical sides at the south-west end with a flat base. The cable trench was filled 0.40 m of loose orange red sand (1002) which contained the 132kV cable itself. The 132kV cable was overlain by modern concrete capping tiles [1006] which followed the length of the cable trench. Each

capping tile measured 1.4 m by 0.75 m and were 0.05 m thick. These capping tiles [1006] were overlain by 0.80 m of modern Type 1 hardcore crush (1003) (Plates 3 and 4).

6.1.12 Two additional service trenches containing a modern electricity cable [1010] and a disused plastic water pipe [1018] cutting into made ground (1005) were revealed during the excavation of Trench 1. Cut [1010] was a linear cut on an approximate north-south orientation across Trench 1. The cut a sharp break of slope with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a friable-loose dark grey-brown sandy loam with tile and brick fragments (1011). The plastic and ceramic pipe contained within this fill encased a previously unknown electricity cable. CAT scanning of this cable showed it to be live and as a result this cable was supported using straps and a wood to avoid it potentially being further damaged by the works. The other modern service trench [1018] was also orientated approximately north-south and ran across Trench 1. The cut had a sharp break of slope with straight near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a friable-loose dark grey brown sandy loam with small brick and tile fragments throughout (1019). This fill contained a disused brown plastic pipe which may have been a water pipe.

6.1.13 This made ground was also overlain by topsoil (1008) across the site which consisted of a friable dark brown sandy loam. On the south-east side of the trench the topsoil was approximately 1 m thick but on the north-west side the topsoil was only approximately 0.30 m thick.

6.1.14 A concrete fragment [1015] was revealed in the north-east section of Trench 1 (Plate 6). This structure was contained within a separate cut [1016], the fill (1017) of which stratigraphically cuts into the modern dump layer (1005). The structure and cut measures 0.35 m wide by 0.53 m deep. There was a semi-circular groove with what appeared to be white paint visible in the facing section. This may be a footing to a later structure, however as this does not appear to be associated with any other structures e.g. floors or walls.

Test Pit 2

6.1.15 Test Pit 2 was dug in order to located the existing 132kV cable through the grassed area between Herbert House and Jacobson House. The test pit measured approximately 1 m by 1.2 m and was approximately 0.60 m deep. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of 0.20 m of topsoil (2001) which overlay the bomb shelter [2002]. The cable trench [2003] cut into the bomb shelter and was filled by at least 0.40 m of Type 1 backfill (2004).

6.1.16 Photographs of the interior of the bomb shelter show that it has been largely filled with this Type 1 backfill (2004). The bomb shelter was constructed from brick walls approximately 0.3m

thick with a reinforced concrete roof, which was also approximately 0.3m thick. It appears to be internally divided into two chambers by brick piers (Plates 13-16).

Test Pit 3

- 6.1.17 Test Pit 3 was dug in order to locate the existing 132kV cable and identify the extent of any tree rooting near some trees along Old Castle Street and the grassed area between Herbert House and Jacobson House. The test pit measured approximately 1 m by 0.5 m and was approximately 1 m deep. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of 0.40 m of topsoil (3001) which overlies the modern 132kV cable trench [3002]. The cable trench [3002] cut into the bomb shelter and was filled by at least 1 m of Type 1 backfill (3003) which overlies concrete capping plates [3004] (Plates 17 and 18).

7 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1.1 The earliest archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 1 were walls [1004], [1007], [1009], [1012], [1013] and the possible floor tiles [1014] associated with wall [1013]. These all appear to have been demolished and the remains backfilled and covered by modern made ground or dump layer (1005). This was likely to have been carried out when the Victorian school was demolished and made way for the existing Herbert House and Jacobson House in the years before World War II.
- 7.1.2 Although wall [1004] is the best preserved of all the visible structures within Trench 1, it is on a parallel orientation to walls [1009] and [1012]. It is likely that walls [1004], [1009] and [1012] are part of the same structure. This relationship is not certain as the modern cut [1001] for the existing 132kV cable destroyed any physical relationship between the walls within Trench 1 (Plates 6 and 9-11). Furthermore, the full depth of the walls were not exposed within Trench 1.
- 7.1.3 Walls [1007] and [1013], and possible floor tiles [1014] appear to be at right angles to [1009] and [1012]. It is considered likely that these walls all form part of the same overall structure (Plate 6). Historical mapping analysis indicates that these walls are most likely to have corresponded to the north-east corner of the school building shown on the 1896 OS Town Plan (Figure 3).
- 7.1.4 It is considered unlikely that the walls exposed in Trench 1 relate to the buried air raid shelter identified by the ground penetrating radar survey to the north-west. This air raid shelter

appears to have been constructed during the period 1938-1940 and was likely sealed up at the end of World War Two.

8 References

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Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1001	Cut	Cut of modern 132kV cable trench	10 m+	1.80 m	1.40 m	Modern
1002	Fill	Primary fill of [1001]. Orange Sand	10 m+	0.75 m	0.40 m	Modern
1003	Fill	Type 1 Hardcore backfill	10 m+	1.40 m	1 m	Modern
1004	Wall	Brick Wall	7 m+	0.35 m	1 m	Modern/19 th Century
1005	Layer	Mixed modern dump material	10 m+	3 m+	1.50 m	Modern
1006	Cap Plates	Concrete cap plates covering 132kV cable	10 m+	0.75 m	0.05 m	Modern
1007	Wall	North-South wall in base of Trench 1	0.60 m	0.60 m	Unknown	Modern/19 th Century
1008	Topsoil	Topsoil across Site	10 m+	3 m+	1 m	Modern
1009	Wall	Brick Wall	1 m	0.11 m	0.25 m	Modern/19 th Century
1010	Cut	Cut for Noth-South HV cable	3 m	0.45 m	1 m	Modern
1011	Fill	Fill of [1010]	3 m	0.45 m	1 m	Modern
1012	Wall	Brick Wall	1.35 m	0.35 m	0.15 m	Modern/19 th Century

1013	Wall	Wall face observed in south facing section of Trench 1	Unknown	0.45 m	0.40 m	Modern/19 th Century
1014	Floor Slabs	Possible floor associated with wall [1013]	0.90 m	0.25 m	0.06 m	Modern/19 th Century
1015	Door Jam?	Modern brick structure in south facing section of Trench 1	Unknown	0.35 m	0.53 m	Modern?
1016	Cut	Cut containing [1015]	Unknown	0.35 m	0.53 m	Modern
1017	Fill	Fill of [1015]	Unknown	0.35 m	0.53 m	Modern
1018	Cut	Cut for modern north-east south-west service cut	0.70 m	0.60 m	1 m	Modern
1019	Fill	Fill of [1018]	0.70m	0.60 m	1 m	Modern
1020	Layer	Layer below [1014] containing broken clay pipe stems	0.74 m	1.10 m	Unknown	Modern/19 th Century

Test Pit 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2001	Layer	Topsoil	10 m+	3 m+	0.40 m	Modern
2002	Structure	Brick and reinforced concrete World War II bomb shelter	11 m	5 m	Unknown	Modern (1939-1941?)

2003	Cut	Cut for the existing 132kV Cable Trench	10 m+	1.40 m	1.40 m	Modern
2004	Fill	Type 1 backfill of [2003]	10 m+	1.40 m	1 m	Modern

Test Pit 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
3001	Layer	Topsoil	10 m+	3 m+	0.40 m	Modern
3002	Cut	Cut for existing 132kV Cable trench	11 m	5 m	Unknown	Modern
3003	Fill	Type 1 Backfill of [3002]	10 m+	1.40 m	1 m	Modern
3004	Structure	Concrete capping stones (Same as (1008)) in Trench 1	10 m+	0.75 m	0.05 m	Modern

Appendix B: The Finds

No artefacts were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring.

Appendix C: OASIS Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-289811

Project details

Project name	Holland Estate, Whitechapel, London
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording of permitted development works in an area known to contain a World War Two air raid shelter
Project dates	Start: 20-09-2017 End: 22-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	AIR RAID SHELTER Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS TOWER HAMLETS Holland Estate, Whitechapel, London
Postcode	E1 7NS
Study area	30 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33734 81474 51.515839630597 -0.072414651233 51 30 57 N 000 04 20 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	RSK ADAS Ltd

Project design originator	Diarmuid O Seaneachain
Project director/manager	Diarmuid O Seaneachain
Project supervisor	Andrew Brown
Type of sponsor/funding body	Electricity Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	UKPN

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	GLAAS
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	GLAAS
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Holland Estate 132kV Cable Diversion
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brown, A
Other bibliographic details	CEN-3050
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	RSK ADAS Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Oxford

UKPN

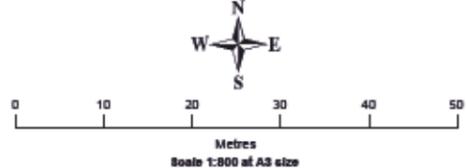
Holland Estate, Whitechapel, London 132kV Cable Diversion

Figure 1: Site Location

- Proposed Cable Route
- - - Existing Cable Route



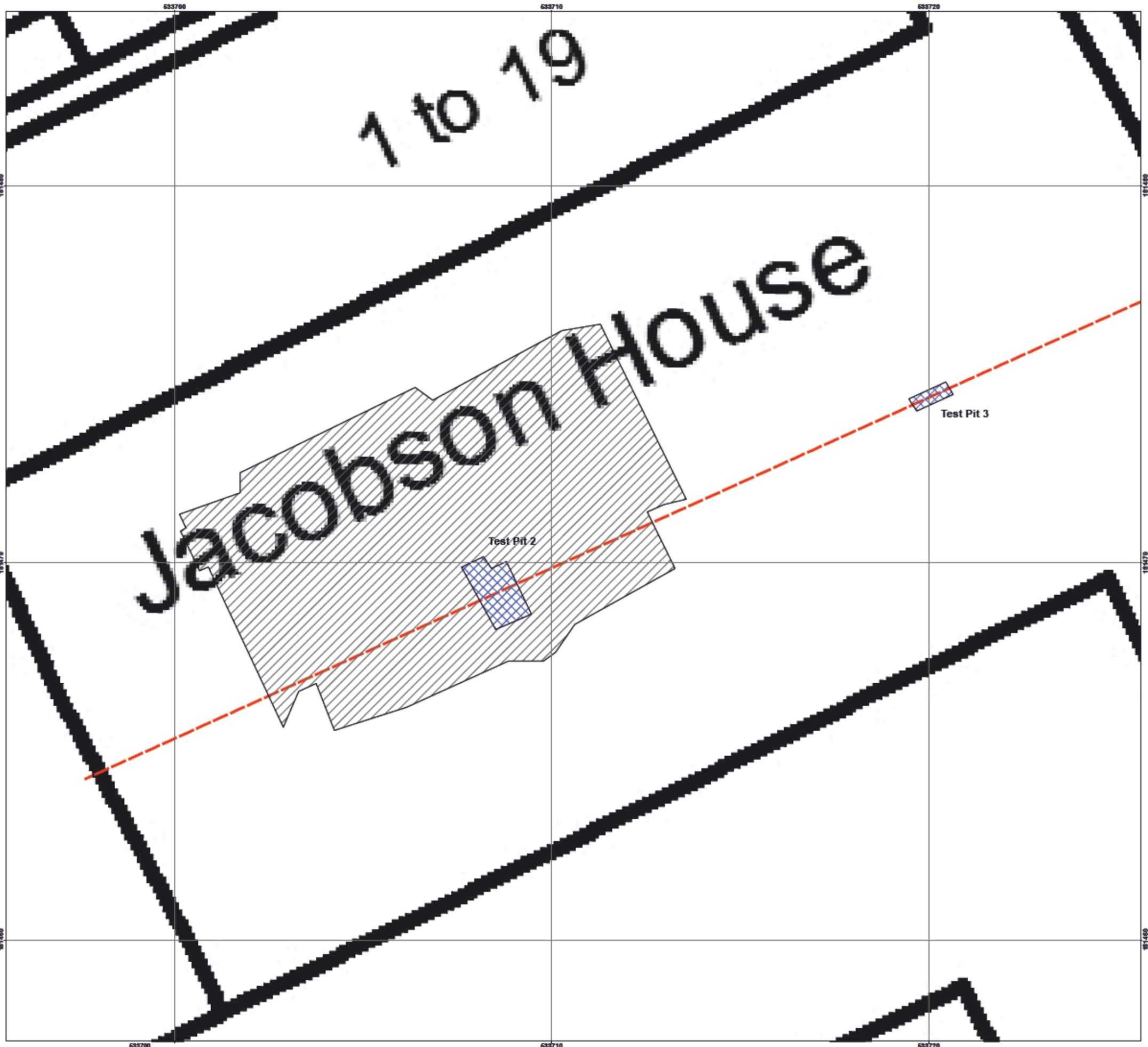
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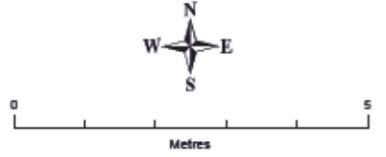
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Figure 2: Plan of Air Raid Shelter

-  Previous Trial Pits
-  Air Raid Shelter
-  Existing Cable Route

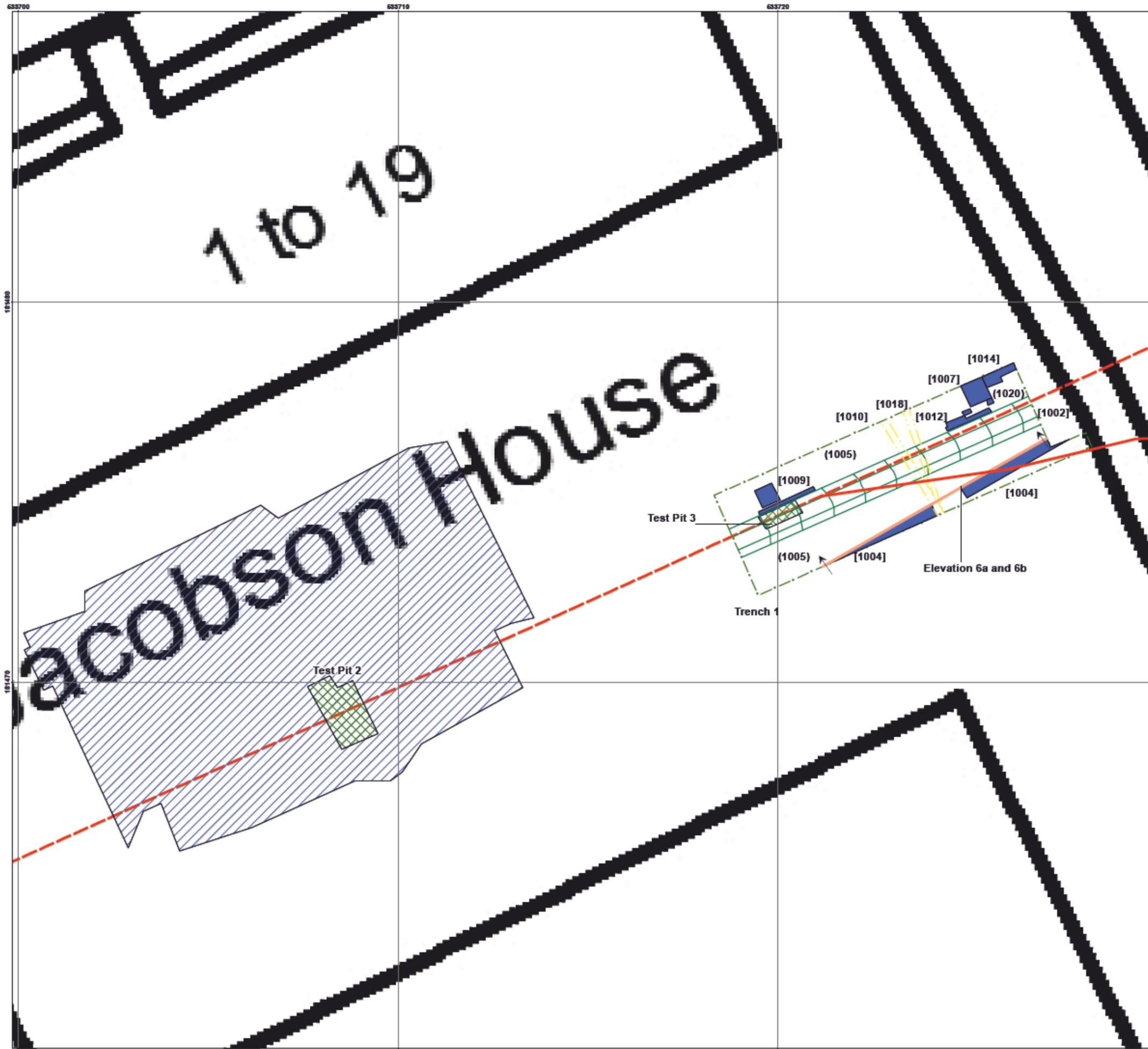
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Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1

- Proposed Cable Route
- Modern Services
- Modern 132kV Service Cut
- Previous Trial Pits
- Air Raid Shelter
- Arch Structures
- Limit of Excavation
- Existing Cable Route
- Elevation Line
- Elevation Points

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Approximate Scale 1:100 at A3 size

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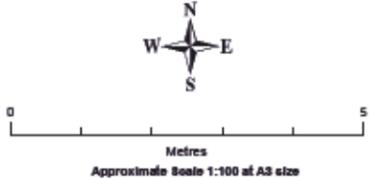
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**Figure 4: Location of Trench 1
on the OS Town Plan:
London 1896**

- Proposed Cable Route
- - - Existing Cable Route
- Arch Structures
- Limit of Excavation

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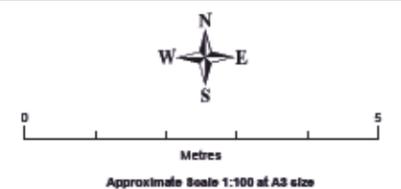
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Figure 5: Location of Trench 1 on the OS Town Plan: London 1875

- Proposed Cable Route
- - - Existing Cable Route
- Arch Structures
- Limit of Excavation

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**Figure 6a: North-west facing
Elevation of Wall [1004]**

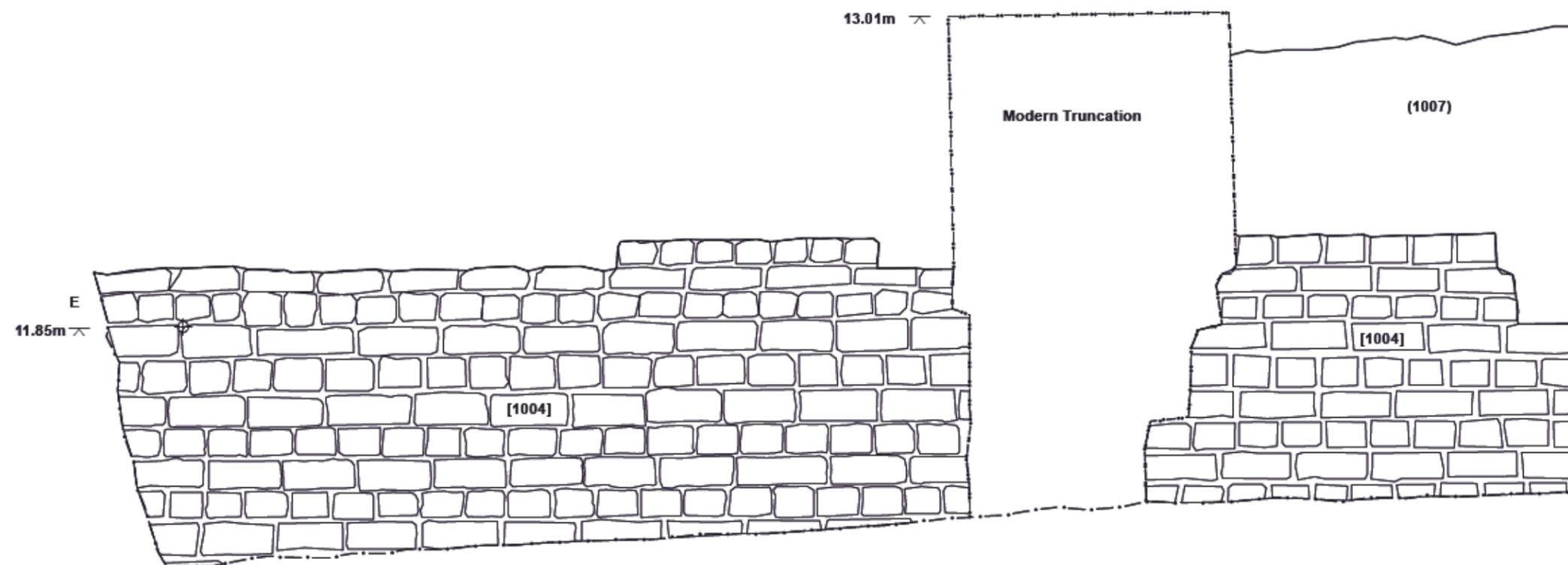
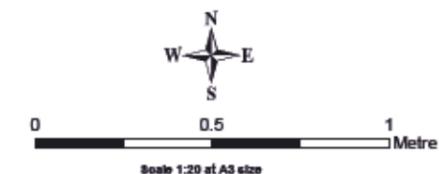


Plate 4: North-West Elevation of Wall [1004]

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**Figure 6b: North-west facing
Elevation of Wall [1004]**

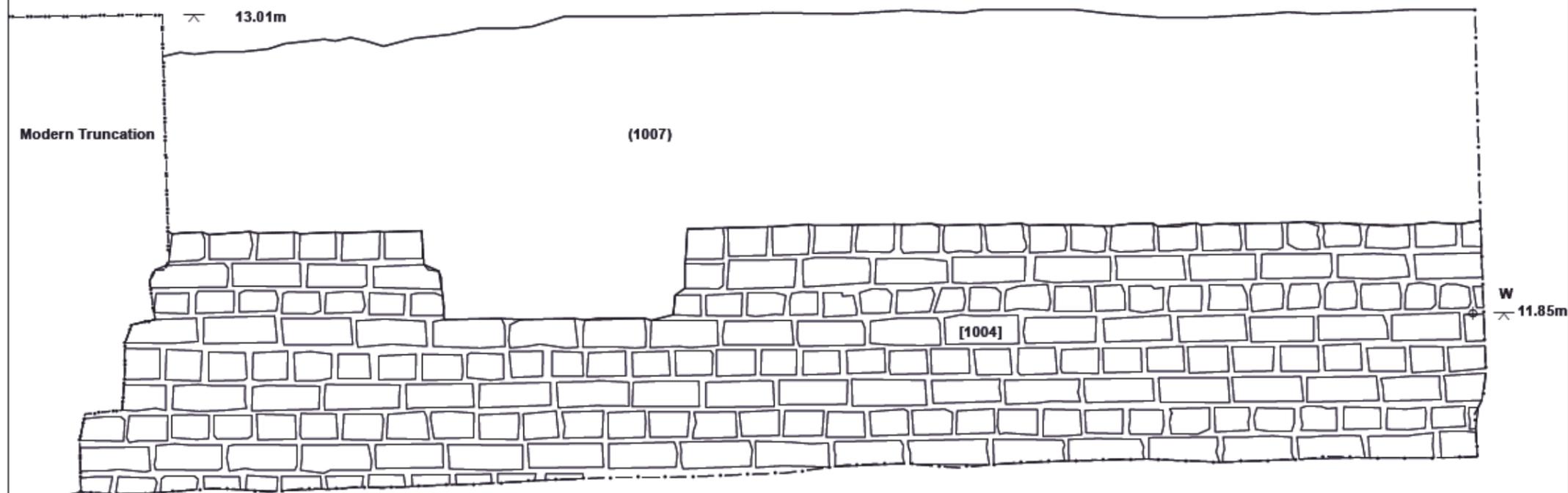
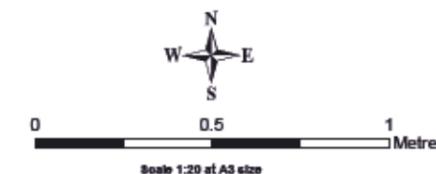


Plate 4: North-West Elevation of Wall [1004]

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Plates



Plate 1: General shot of the excavation of Trench 1, looking south-west with Jacobson House in the background.



Plate 2: View looking south-west from the Site towards New Gaulston Street.



Plate 3: South-west facing section of cut [1001] containing fills (1002) [1006] and (1003), looking north-east.



Plate 4: North-east facing section of Trench 1 showing cut [1001] containing fills (1002) [1006] and (1003), looking south-west.



Plate 5: View of the south-eastern facing section of the northern side of Trench 1.



Plate 6: View of the south-east facing section of the northern side of Trench 1, showing structures [1007], [1012], [1013], [1014] and [1015].



Plate 7: North-west facing elevation of wall [1004].



Plate 8: North-west facing elevation of wall [1004], south-eastern end.



Plate 9: North-west facing elevation of wall [1009].



Plate 10: General shot of Trench 1 showing the existing 132kV electricity cable, looking south-west.



Plate 11: General shot of Trench 1, looking north-east.



Plate 12: View of a faded sign pointing towards World War II air raid shelter entrances. The sign is located on the north-west facing corner of Jacobson House pointing towards Old Castle Street.



Plate 13: Excavation of Test Pit 2 between Herbert House and Jacobson House looking north-east towards Old Castle Street.



Plate 14: Shot of Test Pit 2 looking north-west showing the cut for the 132kV cable [2003] and Type 1 backfill (2004).



Plate 15: Shot of the interior of the bomb shelter (2002) looking south-west.



Plate 16: Shot of the interior of the bomb shelter (2002) looking north-east.



Plate 17: Excavation of Test Pit 3 looking north-east.



Plate 18: Shot of the visible concrete capping plates [3004] within Test Pit 3.