

66-68 Paul Street, London Borough of Hackney Archaeological Evaluation Report

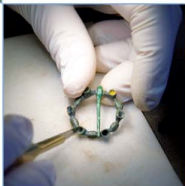
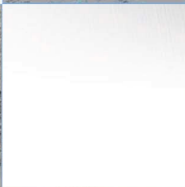
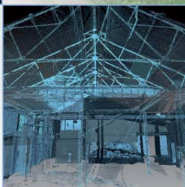
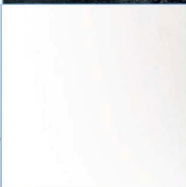
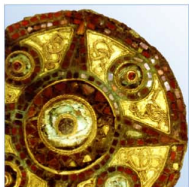
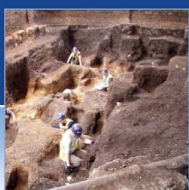
Planning Application Number: 2011/1928

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 3030 8242

Site Code: PAU 11

AOC Project No: 32067

Date: December 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

66-68 Paul Street, London Borough of Hackney

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	RPS 14 Cornhill London EC3V 3ND
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 3030 8242
AOC Project No:	32067
Prepared by:	Catherine Edwards
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Date of Report:	December 2011

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 15th and 16th December 2011 at the site of 66-68 Paul Street, London Borough of Hackney. The work was undertaken on behalf of RPS and United House. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation was conducted on the ground reduction within the area of the proposed new basement. This involved an area measuring 9.80m x 6.00m at the top and 5.25m x 2.00m at base. The excavation works were carried out using a 360 tracked machine under the direction of the on site project supervisor. Natural sandy clay and gravel were recorded on site overlaid by approximately 2.90m of made ground. Six separate made ground deposits were identified dating to the post-medieval period. Cutting into the made ground sequence was a series of post-medieval and modern walls and a post-medieval brick lined well/soakaway structure which had been backfilled with domestic waste.

No significant archaeological features were recorded on site. No further work has been requested by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Hackney.

Publication of the evaluation findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the proposed development at 66-68 Paul Street, London Borough of Hackney (Figure 1). The investigation took place from 15th to 16th December 2011 and comprised of the monitoring of ground reduction within the proposed new basements area at the back of the property.
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3030 8242. The development site is located on the east side of Paul Street on the northern side of the junction of Blackall Street.
- 1.3 The site currently comprises a partially demolished split level building with a basement. The building immediately to the north adjoins the site. Blackall Street runs immediately to the south of the site, Paul Street runs immediately west of the site and to the east of the site lies office and commercial space (Figure 2).
- 1.4 The development consists of the demolition of the existing structure with the retention and extension of the basement and the erection of a six storey mixed-use building to provide office space and residential accommodation (Figure 3). The Paul Street façade and part of the Blackall Street façade will be reconstructed.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hackney. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage. Simon Blatherwick of RPS Planning and Development is the archaeological consultant for the project.
- 2.2 The site is located within a Local Planning Authority Archaeological Priority Area.
- 2.3 The site has been the subject of two recent planning submissions and consents. Planning and Conservation Area consent were granted for the redevelopment of the site on 10th January 2011 (Refs 2010/0867 & 2010/0871). No archaeological planning condition was placed on this consent and works undertaken to date on the site to secure the structural integrity of the neighbouring building to the north have been executed under that planning permission.
- 2.4 Due to necessary changes in design to achieve redevelopment on the site a new planning application was submitted to the London Borough of Hackney. Draft consent has been issued (2nd November 2011) in relation to this consent (Ref 2011/1928). This draft consent includes Planning Condition 6 that states:

No excavation works shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Council, as local planning authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme approved pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigation g body acceptable to the Council.

Reason. To safeguard the archaeological interest of the site, which is within an Area of Archaeological Priority.

- 2.5 The first stage of works involved the production of a desk-based assessment by RPS Planning and Development (RPS 2011).

- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation follows an earlier stage of work which involved the production of a desk-based assessment (RPS 2011). Further to the results of the desk-based assessment an archaeological evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor to LB Hackney. The works were carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (AOC 2011). The WSI was approved by the archaeological advisor prior to the commencement of works.
- 2.5 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation.

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2006) shows the site to be located on Hackney Terrace Gravels overlying London Clay.
- 3.2 Topographic survey indicates that the basement floor level is located at circa 13.3 to 13.5 m OD with the ground floor level, in the yard to the rear of the standing properties, being at circa 16.20 to 16.30m OD (RPS 2011).
- 3.3 Site investigation works consisting of five hand-dug trial pits and one borehole indicates that the site has been disturbed up to a depth of at least 0.75 m below basement level (to a level of circa 12.55m OD) and possibly deeper. The hand-dug pits all show disturbed (made) ground at least 0.75m below basement level with a single borehole indicating made ground of 'dark brown silty gravelly fine to coarse sand with cobbles of brick, concrete and ceramic tiles' to a depth of 3.50m below the start of excavation level. Information from the drillers indicates that the borehole (not shown on the SI location plan) was sunk outside of the existing basements from a floor level of circa 16.00m OD, suggesting that disturbed (made) ground 'with cobbles of brick, concrete and ceramic tiles' extends to circa 12.50m OD (RPS 2011).
- 3.4 Excavation of the hand-dug pits was stopped once the base of the building foundations' had been exposed with the borehole being sunk to a depth of 20.0m.
- 3.5 Information from archaeological sources indicates that natural brick-earth was observed between 13.20m OD and 14.55m OD at 19-23 Worship Street and at 12.49m OD at 76-73 Worship Street (MoLAS 2006). At 1-7 Willow Street, immediately to the north of the development site excavations exposed a deposit of light yellowish brown gravelly brick-earth at c.12.69m OD (PCA 2005) and at 179 Shoreditch High Street (some 250m to the east of the development site) natural brick-earth was recorded at 12.55m OD (AOC 2005).
- 3.6 Additional information from the HER describes natural gravel at 15.60m to 15.40m OD to the south-west of the site (HER Ref ELO7092; Site Code HNA04; City Road, [Honourable Artillery Company]) with natural brick-earth recorded between 10.16m OD and 10.47m OD at No 30 Crown Place, circa 400m south of the development site (HER Ref ELO7296). At Phipp Street (circa 250m to the south-east) natural gravel was observed at 12.81m OD (HER Ref ELO7346; No 2-16 Phipp Street). At 97-113 Curtain Road (Pitt 1998) brick-earth was recorded at 12.56m OD to 12.76m OD with assessment of the natural surface topography of the area (MoLAS 2006) being that it slopes down to the south towards the Walbrook.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The information below has been extracted and summarised from the Desk Based Assessment produced by RPS Planning and Development for the site (RPS 2011) and the Greater London Historic Environment Record.

4.1 The Prehistoric Periods

(Palaeolithic c. 500,000 – 10000 BC; Mesolithic c. 10000 to 4000 BC; Neolithic c. 4000-2200 BC; Bronze Age c. 2200-700 BC and Iron Age c. 700 BC - AD 43)

- 4.1.1 There is currently no substantial evidence for significant prehistoric activity (such as *in situ* settlement / occupational remains) within the vicinity (c. 150m) of the proposed development site. Prehistoric evidence within the area is limited to a findspots. Prehistoric flint implements have been recovered from the vicinity of the site such as at the site at Great Eastern Street (MLO11626). The circumstances of their recovery is not clear and it is possible that such finds were located on and/or within the terrace gravels or re-deposited within later materials.

4.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.2.1 As with the prehistoric period, evidence of Roman period land-use in the surrounding area is suggested though a number of findspots.
- 4.2.2 The main focus of Roman period activity was further south, within and close to the modern extent of the City of London, which was occupied from AD 43 through to the Roman withdrawal from Briton in AD 410, and beyond. The Romans constructed defences around the settlement, the northern section of which is believed to have partially blocked or diverted the flow of the Walbrook tributary. This is thought to have created the area of Moorfields Marsh on the northern side of the City, (GLHER 2011).
- 4.2.3 Clerkenwell Road and Old Street are thought to originate from a possible Iron Age trackway, and later re-used in the Roman period. Locally recorded findspot include a Head of Roman terracotta female figurine, with turreted crown discovered at on Paul Street (MOL1679) and a Roman Bone needle recorded at Scrutton Street (MLO1877).

4.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1538)

- 4.3.1 No evidence of Saxon artefacts is recorded in the GLHER. Medieval activity within the vicinity largely relates to the Priory of Holywell to the east of the site. This does not extend to the development site.
- 4.3.2 Holywell, to the east of the development site, lay between Worship Street and Old Street. It was just to the north of Holywell Lane that Holywell Priory had stood, giving its name to the liberty and to the road. The name of the Liberty was derived from a holy well and its status as property of a priory of Augustinian nuns – the Priory of St John the Baptist, Holywell.
- 4.3.3 The buildings of the priory lay between Shoreditch High Street on the east and the fields of Finsbury on the west with the southern gate in Holywell Lane, which lead from Shoreditch High Street to the fields. To the south of the gate lay the Prioress's pasture known as the Curtain. The original priory site was of three acres but was extended by gifts from Richard de Belmeis and Walter FitzWalter. The extended site appears to correspond with the size of the precinct at the dissolution which extended from Bateman's Row to Holywell Lane and from Curtain Road to Shoreditch High Street, an area of approximately eight acres (RPS 2011).

4.4 The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900) and Modern Period (AD 1900 to present)

- 4.4.1 Early cartographic sources give some idea of the nature of the general area of the site during the first half of the post-medieval period. The earliest source is the 'Agas' woodcut map of London, which derives from a copperplate map dated somewhere between 1553 and 1559. The map suggests the area of proposed development site lay well outside the limits of the urban extent and was thus likely to be located within the agricultural hinterland of the city.

- 4.4.2 Holywell Mount, to the south-east of the application site had been raised as part of the Civil War defences of the City in 1642 and was claimed to have been a plague burial spot in 1665.
- 4.4.3 The development site is located in an area which lay between Holywell Priory to the east, Moorfields to the west and Finsbury Fields to the south.

That portion of the parish of Shoreditch lying south of Willow Walk (which corresponded roughly with the north-western half of Great Eastern Street) formed a part of Moorfields North of Worship Street and west of Curtain Road was the field called High Field (or Finsbury Field) which was described in 1567 as bounded by the highway that leadeth into Norton Folgate (i.e., Worship Street) on the south, the highway that leadeth to Holywell (Curtain Road) and the lands belonging to the earl of Rutland on the east, and the lands belonging to the heirs of Mascal, brewer (on the north). From Chassereau's Map it is evident that very little building had taken place on the Shoreditch portion of this field by the middle of the 18th century. At the end of the century this had much increased, but Horwood's Map of 1799 shows that even then a large amount of space remained open (Survey of London, 1922, 88-90)

- 4.4.4 Specific information on the buildings that occupy the site is presented in the English Heritage review of buildings in South Shoreditch (Smith 2004).

66-68 PAUL STREET

These three shops and dwellings, two fronting onto Paul Street and a third facing onto Blackall Street, apparently date from 1873 with a single-storey side extension of 1876. All are of three storeys, built of stock brick with plain two-bay frontages, segmental-headed sash windows and a simple brick frieze and cornice. The ground-floor shop fronts on Paul Street retain pilasters and fascias with consoles while the one-storey extension on Blackall Street has a carriage entrance at its east end. These buildings presumably replaced terrace housing of a similar scale. However, it is interesting to note that the redevelopment was of shops and dwellings rather than largescale warehouses or workshops, as was occurring elsewhere on Paul Street by this date. No. 68, the smallest of the properties, had a long period of use from the turn of the 20th century until the 1930s as dining and Development at 66-68 Paul Street, Hackney Page 12 Archaeological Impact Assessment, November 2011 coffee rooms. No. 66 was occupied by an export agent in 1886 but by the early 20th century had shifted into manufacturing use, taken by Lambourn & Son, chair makers, and Frederick Wharram, cabinet manufacturer. In c.1915 the buildings were being partly residential, although No. 66 was described as a factory with stabling. The building then became a basket factory following repairs after air-raid damage in 1917. In the 1960s the entire group was still in industrial use, used by a book binders' engineer, a printer and photo-lithographic plate processors. However, by the end of the 20th century the buildings were derelict, boarded up and under threat of demolition.

- 4.4.5 Information from the GLHER indicates activity at 1-7 Willow Street, to the north-east of the site (ELO6513). Remains on site were recorded as a north-south linear feature was exposed at 12.69m OD along the eastern edge of that site. Fragments of C18th brick wall were recorded in the southern section of that site. Other sites at Phipp Street (ELO7346), Tabernacle Street (MLO75209) and Leonard Street (ELO11047 & MLO75247) also contained post-medieval remains.

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Hackney, to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- Determine the presence of any prehistoric evidence on site.
- Determine the presence of any Romano-British activity on site.
- To identify any evidence that may relate to the early medieval-medieval activities on site.
- Determine the presence of any features which may relate to the post-medieval development of the area.

5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. Methodology

6.1 The evaluation consisted of the monitored excavation within the area of the proposed new basement at the back of the property. Due to the controlled nature of the evaluation, in which the machining was under direction of the archaeologist and due to the potential depth of the archaeological remains, the excavation formed a basic stepped trench which measured 5.30m x 2.00m at base.

6.2 The machining was carried out using a 11 tonne tracked machine with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Officer.

6.3 The site code PAU11 was obtained from the LAARC, London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre, and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.

6.4 The excavated area was accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a known height on Backall Road. The value of the known height was recorded as 15.95mOD.

6.5 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).

6.6 All of the work was carried out in line with:

- Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (English Heritage 2009)
- IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008).

6.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].

6.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7. Results

Trench 1 (Figure 3-5)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.30m	15.95m – 15.65m	Light sandy gravel. Bedding layer.
103	1.90m	15.65m – 13.75m	Grey sandy clay with brick, tile, pottery and flagstone. Made ground.
106	0.20m	13.75m – 13.55m	Crushed and broken brick with mortar. Construction horizon.
107	0.10m	13.55m – 13.45m	Intensive crushed brick horizon. Stabilizing layer.
108	0.20m	13.45m – 13.25m	Grey and blue silty clay with occasional brick. Made ground.
112	0.50m	13.25m – 12.75m	Broken and crushed bricks with dark brown/black silt. Made ground.
109	0.20m	12.75m – 12.55m	Light grey brown sandy clay. Natural.
110	NFE	12.55m+	Light grey brown compacted dense gravel. Natural.

- 7.1 Trench 1 measured 9.80m x 6.00m at the top and 5.25m x 2.00m at base and was aligned roughly north-south (Figure 3).
- 7.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was (110), a light grey brown compacted dense gravel recorded at a height of 12.55mOD interpreted as the natural deposit. This was overlaid by (109), a 0.20m thick layer of grey brown sandy clay recorded as a truncated natural horizon.
- 7.3 Directly overlying (109) was (112), a 0.50m thick layer of broken and crushed brick with dark brown/black silt. Inclusions were recorded as broken brick, window glass, pottery and peg tile. The sherd of pottery has been identified as a fragment of post-medieval redware with external dull olive brown colour rather than glaze. The sherd is not easily datable and has been given the spot date 1600-1800AD. The function of the deposit is unclear. It is possible that the layer represents deposited building waste laid during the redevelopment of the area or that the deposit was laid deliberately to build the ground up and stabilise the damp ground.
- 7.4 Overlying (112) was (108), a 0.20m thick layer of grey and blue silty clay with occasional brick, interpreted as made ground. This was overlaid by (107), a 0.10m thick layer of crushed brick which was in turn overlaid by (106), a 0.20m thick layer of grey clay with frequent inclusions of broken brick and mortar interpreted as a construction or demolition horizon.
- 7.5 Above (106), was (103), 1.90m thick layer of loose grey sandy clay with inclusions of brick, tile, pottery and flag stones, interpreted as made ground. The fragments of pottery included sherds of pearlware, white glazed earthenware and green transfer printed ware dated from 1770-1900AD. The tile fragments have been identified as a biscuit ware tile with blue and white decorated glazed face. It is likely that the tile dates to the Victorian period.

- 7.6 Cutting into the made ground were walls [102] and [111] and circular brick structure [105]. Walls [102] and [111] appeared to pre-date the current structure as they have been partially demolished. The walls were formed out of red bricks bonded with a grey yellow gritty mortar. No style of coursing was observed. Wall [102] measured 1.20m x 0.80m x 0.80m deep. Wall [111] measured 0.60m x 0.80 deep (in section only). The walls are probably part of an earlier post-medieval structure on site, possibly a basement that was demolished to make room for the current building.
- 7.7 Brick-lined structure [105] was located within the northwestern extent of the excavation and measured 1.40m in diameter and 1.10m+ deep. The structure was lined with red brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm. No mortar was observed. The backfill of the structure was recorded as (104), a dark brown loose silt with inclusions of brick, oyster shell, pottery and clay tobacco pipe. The pottery sherds included fragments of a stone ware jug dated to 1780-1900AD. Two of the three ceramic tobacco pipe fragments were decorated with leaf detail and were initialled W and L and I and J. It is possible that W and L originates from the maker William Lansdown who produced pipes on Kingsland Road between 1832-1848. The structure may have originally been a well or soakaway and was reused for the deposition of domestic waste.
- 7.8 Wall [101] was recorded on site cutting into the made ground. The wall, composed of red brick, was part of and abutted the exterior walls of the recently demolished structure that had previously occupied the site. The wall extended 4.50m east-west and returned 7.00m north-south. The function of the wall other than structural footings remains unclear and the walls were covered by a small amount of made ground and overlying layer (100).
- 7.9 The final deposit within the excavation was (100), a 0.30m thick layer of light brown sandy gravel interpreted as a bedding layer for the overlying concrete surface that had been removed prior to the start of the excavation.

8 Finds (Appendix B)

- 8.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the site during the excavation. Finds were recovered from three deposits, (103), (104) and (112), which included made ground deposits and the back fill of a brick lined structure. The majority of the finds were ceramic pottery sherds all of which have been dated to the post-medieval period. Other finds included decorated tile, peg tile, clay tobacco pipes and glass.
- 8.2 Potentially the earliest find on site is a sherd of post-medieval redware which dates 1600-1800. This was recovered from the lowest made ground deposit on site. Other than providing a date range the single sherds provides little other interpretative value.
- 8.3 Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the brick lined structure indicates the deposition of domestic household waste during the late post-medieval period. Other finds originate from the made ground deposit whose origin is unknown. The date range for the made ground varies between 1770 to 1900AD.
- 8.2 The small in size and has little significance on a local, regional or national level. Whilst they have been useful in spot dating the contexts they have little potential for further study. Two of the tobacco pipes have been registered and will be added to the LAARC tobacco pipe database. The finds are being retained following recommendation with the finds specialist and will be retained at AOC's offices until they are deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre.

9 Discussion

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation accomplished its aim of establishing the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A single post-medieval brick-lined structure and the remains of previous footing were recorded on site but no earlier features were recorded.
- 9.2 The natural horizon was identified in the base of the excavated area as a dense grey brown gravel overlaid by a grey brown sandy clay. The shallow nature of the overlying clay deposit suggests that significant truncation has already taken place.
- 9.3 Overlying the natural was a series of made ground deposits which together measured 2.90m in height. The made ground layers are likely to include phases of deliberate ground preparation deposits, dump deposits, construction horizons and deposits laid to heighten the ground level. Finds extracted from these deposits have been dated to the late post-medieval period with the exception of a single sherd of pottery from the first made ground deposit which might have an earlier post-medieval date.
- 9.4 Cutting into the made ground were the walled remains of a previous structure that had occupied the south-eastern corner of the site. The brick-lined structure, which may have dated to the same period as the walls, was backfilled with domestic waste which would have been produced locally. Finds from the structure indicate that domestic household waste was being deposited on site between 1780-1900AD.
- 9.5 Further walls that relate to the structure which had recently been demolished were recorded on site.

10 Publication

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, initial publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the London Archaeologist Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix C).

11 Archive deposition

- 11.1 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre.

12 Recommendations

- 12.1 Following on site discussions between AOC, RPS Planning and Development and Adam Single (GLAAS) the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Hackney, it was suggested that no further work would be required due to the lack of significant archaeological remains on site. This was confirmed by a letter from English Heritage (GLASS) to RPS dated 21st December 2011.

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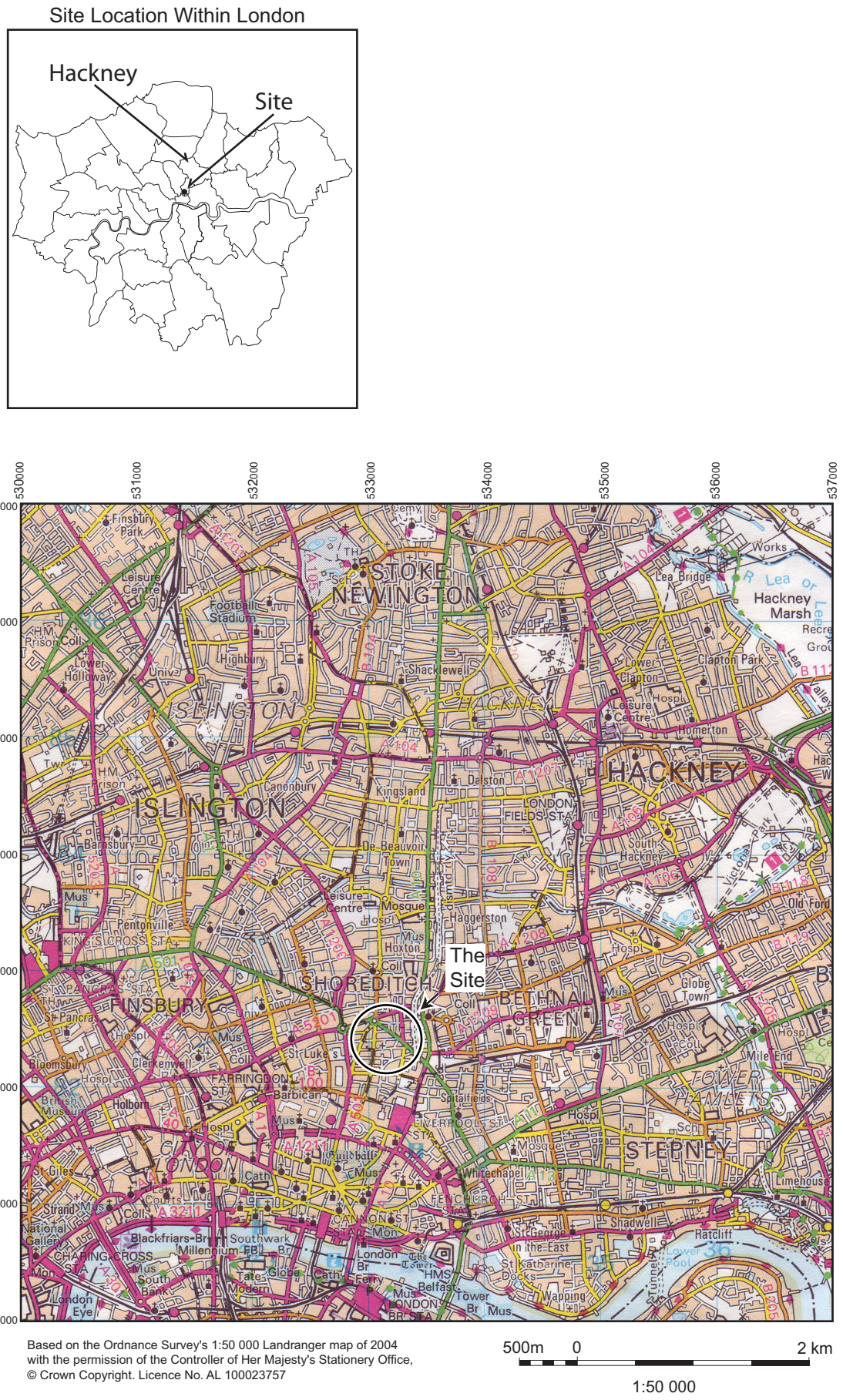
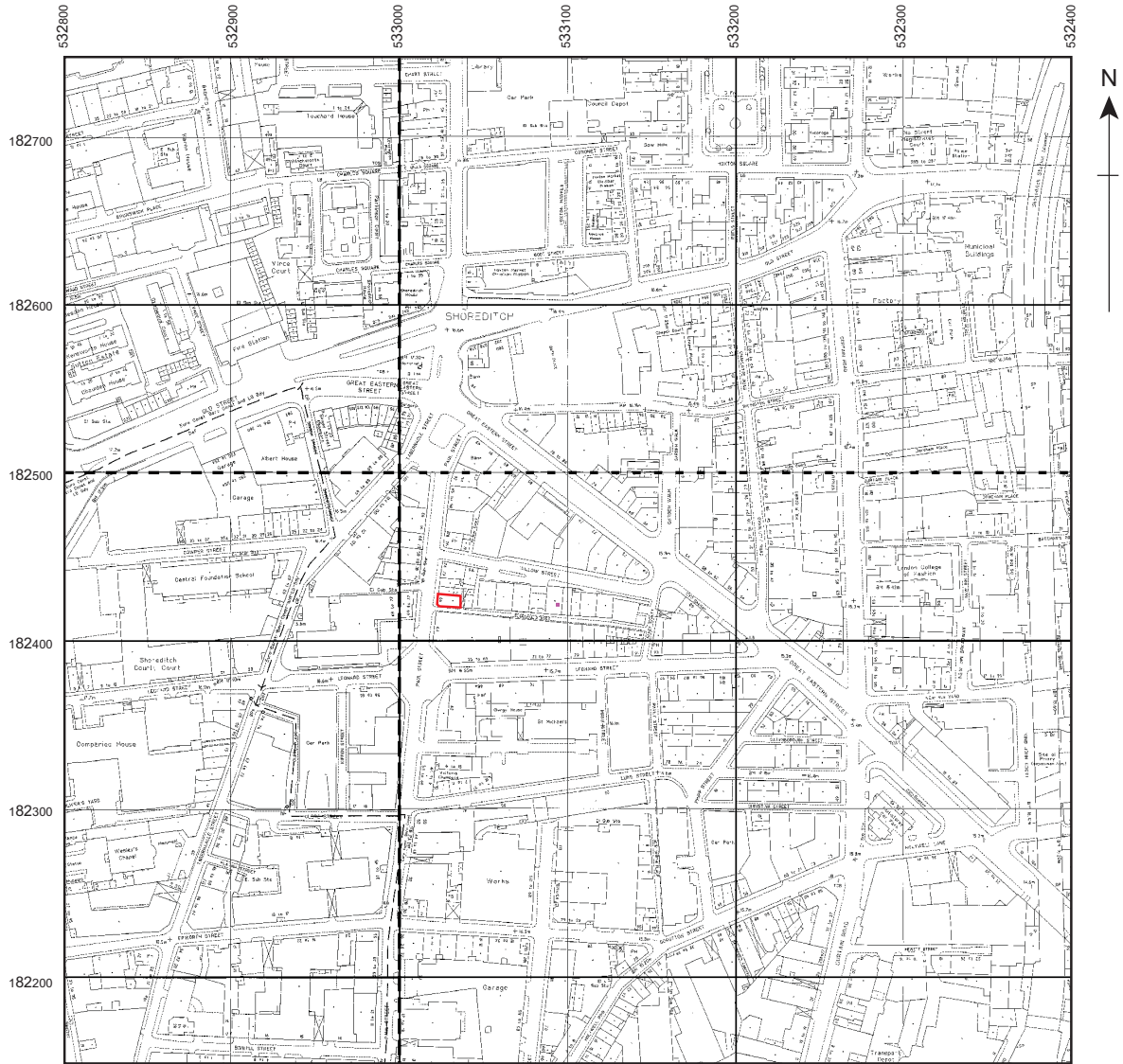


Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:1,250 Historical Map of 1991 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114

— Site Outline

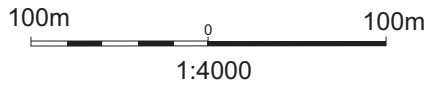
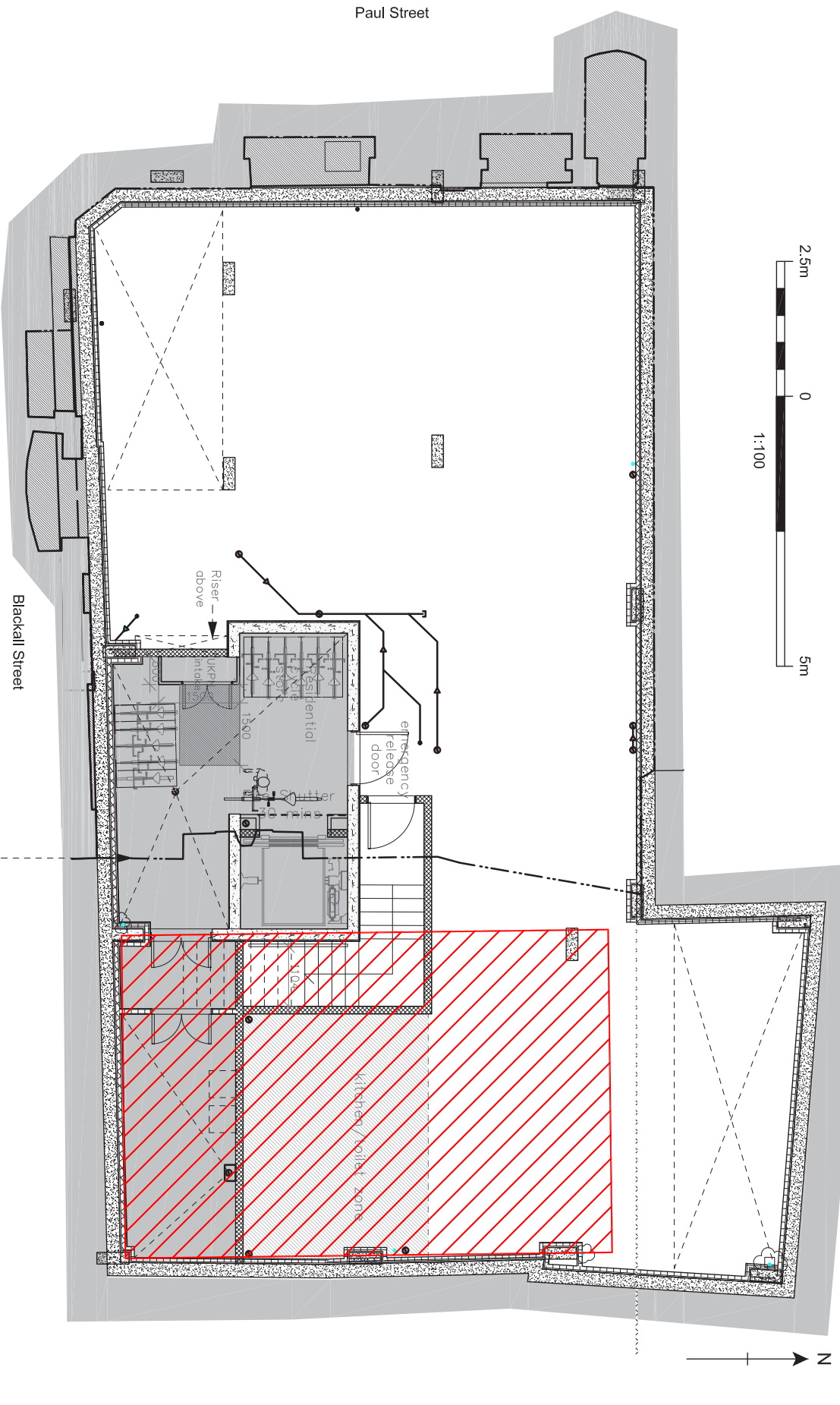


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan



Based on the Plans Produced by Waugh Threlkell Architects

Figure 3: Evaluation Location Plan

/// Evaluation Area

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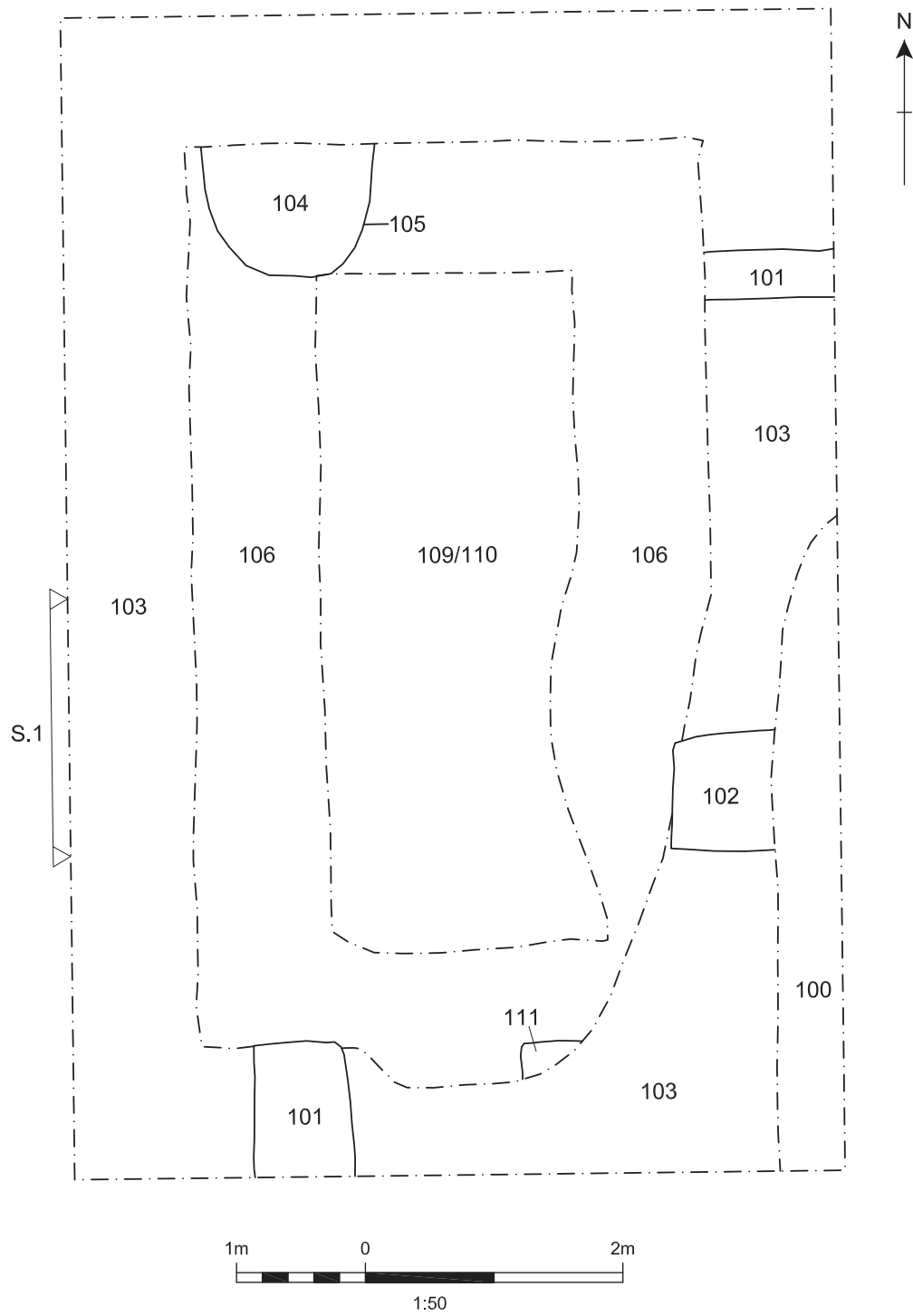


Figure 4: Evaluation Area Plan

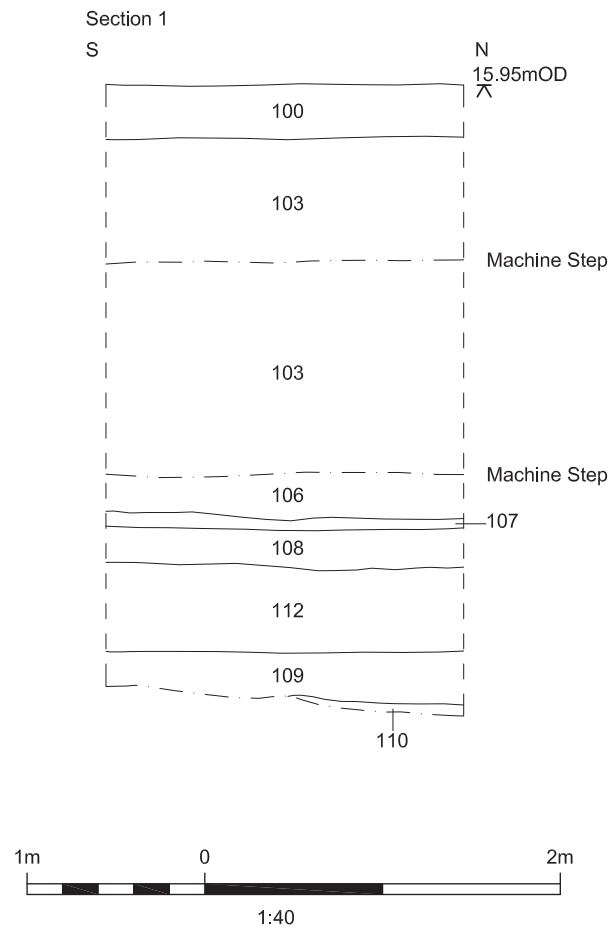


Figure 5: Sample Section

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length	Width	Depth
100	Bedding layer	9.80m	6.00m	0.30m
101	Red Brick Wall	1.20m	0.35m	1.90m
102	Red Brick Wall	1.20m	0.80m	0.80m
103	Made ground	9.80m	6.00m	1.90m
104	Fill of 105	1.40m	1.40m	1.05m
105	Brick lined structure	1.40m	1.40m	1.05m
106	Construction horizon	9.80m	6.00m	0.30m
107	Made ground	9.80m	6.00m	0.10m
108	Made ground	9.80m	6.00m	0.20m
109	Natural Horizon	5.00m	2.00m	0.20m
110	Natural Horizon	5.00m	2.00m	
111	Red Brick Wall		0.60m	0.80m
112	Made ground	9.80m	6.00m	0.50m

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

An Assessment of Finds by Paul Fitz

Summary

A very small post medieval, predominately ceramic assemblage of finds, were recovered from three contexts during an evaluation at Paul Street, Hackney. They are summarised with suggested spot dates below.

The Pottery

Eight sherds of pot (weighing 411grams) were retrieved from three contexts.

Context (103) has four pieces of pottery.

- A pearlware plate rim, white with blue drizzle effect rim decoration <1770-1850>,
- A partial base and lower body from a blue and white transfer- printed ware bowl, <1780-1900>
- A green transfer printed plate piece with foliage decoration and the word 'Fores(t)' on the underside (referring to this particular pattern) <1825-1900>
- A white glazed earthenware plate piece with moulded 'wicker effect' rim and a red squirrel painted on the under glaze, toward the outer edge of the flat. (it is likely there were more on the plates internal surface). This is almost certainly Victorian <1850-1900>

Context (104) has three vessel sherds.

- A stoneware jug/tankard<1700-1900> with surviving rim and area of broken handle fixing. It has a dark brown external glaze that comes over the rim internally onto a mid red-brown glaze. It is likely to be of English manufacture of a mid- late nineteenth century date. Also present was a handle piece from a yellow ware or mocha decorated cup <1780-1900>

Context (112) produced a single sherd of pot

- The sherds is potentially the earliest find on site. It is a post medieval redware with an external dull olive brown colour which is not glaze but the probable brushing of crushed compounds (iron) to the outside before final firing. It can only be loosely dated to 1600-1800,if it is indeed an iron –rich redware.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

Of three pieces of clay tobacco pipe two have bowls with initialled spurs and have been registered.

Context (104) has the two registered pipes.

- <1> is complete bowl and pointed spur with stem. It is a DUA type 28<1820-1840> with the leaf decorated bowl seams. The spur is initialled W and L. This could possibly originate from William Lansdown, a pipe producer on the Kingsland Road from 1832-1848.
- Pipe <2> is also a type 28 with decorated (partially damaged) bowl seams and initialled, pointed spur. The initials are I and J. It is uncertain who the manufacturer is with the letter I sometimes representing the letter J as well. Its date is the same as bowl <1>

The only other tobacco pipe piece is a small stem fragment with a 2mm bore.

Building Material

- Context (103) contained a 63mm square (2½") biscuit ware tile (51 grams) with blue and white decorated glazed face. It is a decorative tile, possibly as the top course of a larger tiled wall or hearth. It is Victorian or later.
- Context (112) contained a single piece of peg tile (41 grams). It is 11mm (½") thick with feint mortar or whitewash traces on one side. It also looks to have been subject to light burning.
- Also in context (112) were two small, clear (slight aqua tint) sherds of window glass.

Discussion/Recommendations

The finds assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level. Whilst they have been useful in spot dating the contexts they will have little potential for further study. Having said that the two tobacco pipes have been registered and will presumably be added to the LAARC tobacco pipe database in the future.

The finds will be catalogued and stored at AOC South until they are deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre.

Material for illustration

None

Analysis of potential

The assemblage provides broad dating evidence for the features in which they occur.

Significance of the data

International and national

The assemblage is not of international or national significance.

Regional and local

The assemblage is not of Regional or Local significance.

Further work required

It may be necessary to register the complete wall tile piece

Preparation for deposition in the archive and conservation

As context (112) is not securely dated it may be worth retaining the peg tile piece.

All finds will be marked and bagged in accordance with the Museum of London guidelines for deposition.

Appendix C – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-115600

Project details

Project name 66-68 Paul Street

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was conducted on ground reduction works at the proposed development at 66-68 Paul Street, LB Hackney. The excavation exposed the natural horizon of gravel overlaid by sandy clay. Overlying the natural was 2.90m of madeground into which were cut a brick lined structure probably a well or soakaway and three post-medieval walls. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Project dates Start: 15-12-2011 End: 16-12-2011

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes 32067 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes PAU11 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type WELL Post Medieval

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC Post Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Evaluation'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 66-68 Paul Street

Postcode EC4A 4NA

Study area 60.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3032 8242 51.5251415731 -0.121243872604 51 31 30 N 000 07 16 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 12.55m Max: 12.56m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief RPS Planning
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology Group
originator

Project Alan Ford
director/manager

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Type of RPS
sponsor/funding
body

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of United House
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 66-68 PAUL STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Edwards, C

Date 2011

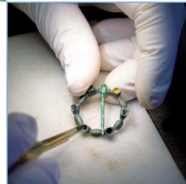
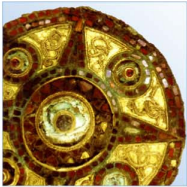
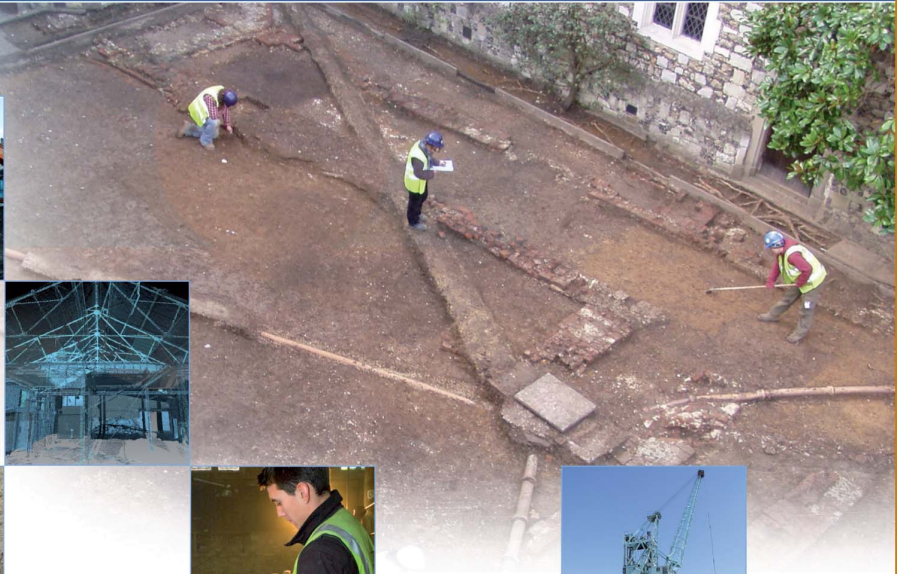
Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description bound report with illustrations and specialist reports

Entered by catherine edwards (catherine.edwards@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 22 December 2011



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