

10-50 Willow Street, London Borough of Hackney: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

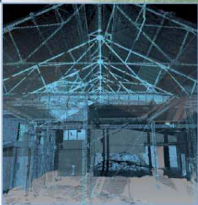
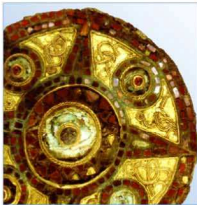
Planning Application: 2012/0123

National Grid Reference: TQ 3308 8241

AOC Project No: 32214

Site Code: WIL14

Date: July 2014



10-50 Willow Street, London Borough of Hackney: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: GC Project Management Ltd
Elizabeth House
39 York Road
London
SE1 7NQ

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 3308 8241

AOC Project No: 32214

Date of Fieldwork: 27th May – 5th June 2014

Prepared by: John Winfer

Illustration by: Lesley Davidson

Date: June 2014

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

Author: John Winfer

Date: June 2014

Approved by: Tony Walsh

Date: June 2014

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

Date: July 2014

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

Contents

	Page
List of Illustrations	ii
List of Plates	ii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Historical and Archaeological Background	2
3. Strategy	6
4. Results.....	7
5. Finds.....	10
6. Conclusion	11
7. Publication and Archive Deposition	11
8. Bibliography.....	12
Appendix A – Context Register.....	17
Appendix B – OASIS Form	18

List of Illustrations

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

Figure 3: Trenches Plan and Sections

List of Plates

Plate A: Trench 1 looking west

Plate B: Trench 1 section looking south

Plate C: Trench 1 brick foundation [6] and concrete floor (7) looking west

Plate D: Trench 3 looking south

Plate E: Extract from MacDonald Hasting's '*London Observed*' (1964) photo John Gay showing the Gladstone Buildings looking south east

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of G C Project Management Limited, over three days between the 27th May and 5th June 2014, at 10-50 Willow Street, London Borough of Hackney, NGR TQ 3308 8241. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 5.00m by 1.80m and the other 3.00m by 1.80m.

Natural geology consisting of grey brown brick earth was observed at 12.2.50m OD in Trench 1, between 1.75m and c2.30m below ground level, but was not reached in Trench 3 due to the level of truncation. The remains of industrial dwellings constructed on the site in 1868 were identified in both trenches 1 and 3. These were represented by concrete floors, brick walls and foundations. The dwellings were known to have had a basement level. The remains had been infilled and covered with demolition material; up to 1.00m thick in Trench 1 and 2.40m thick in Trench 3. This in turn had been covered by made ground and concrete. No further significant archaeological remains were recorded. Made ground laid directly over brick earth suggests the area had been horizontally truncated during the construction of the industrial dwellings, presumably removing much or all of any earlier archaeology if present.

Due to the lack of earlier archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The results of the evaluation will be summarised for inclusion in the Greater London Archaeological round-up and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website. On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of two evaluation trenches, excavated in advance of proposed redevelopment at 10-50 Willow Street, London Borough of Hackney; National Grid Reference TQ 3308 8241 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site is roughly rectangular in shape and covers an area of c.2725 sq metres. It is bound to the north by Willow Street, to the south by Blackall Street, to the west by properties facing onto Paul Street and to the east by Ravey Street. The proposed development comprises a five-storey hotel with basement.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hackney. Archaeological advice to the council for this project is provided by Adam Single, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.2.2 The site lies within Shoreditch Archaeological Priority Area and South Shoreditch Conservation Area as identified in the Hackney Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2010). Planning applications were submitted for the demolition of the existing buildings (2012/0125) and a development comprising a five-storey hotel with basement (2012/0123). At the time of writing neither application has been determined. However, the council have issued a committee report and draft S106 agreement which stipulates that a programme of archaeological investigation will be required as a pre-commencement condition.
- 1.2.3 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Protected Historic Wrecks sites lie within the study site or its immediate vicinity. Within 500m of the site there is one Scheduled Monument (Priory and Hospital Of St Mary Spital) and one Registered Park and Garden (Bunhill Fields Burial Ground).
- 1.2.5 The first phase of work involved the production of a Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2011).
- 1.2.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC, 2012) was prepared as a method statement for the archaeological works, which was approved by the archaeological advisor prior to the start of work on site.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology underlying the proposed development site is London Clay, overlain by a superficial geology of Hackney Gravel (BGS 2012).
- 1.3.2 There is the possibility that alluvium deposits associated with the Walbrook, a tributary of the River Thames, extend to within the site. A 2002 desk-based assessment of nearby 1-7 Willow Street suggested that the stream passed close to and possibly through the eastern end of the proposed development area (MoLAS 2002). However, the validity of this conjecture remains unconfirmed. An archaeological watching brief which followed the 2002 desk-based assessment did not encounter any evidence of the stream and alluvial deposits were not noted in the geotechnical boreholes taken from the current site.
- 1.3.3 The site lies approximately level at 15.50m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

- 1.3.4 The results of a geotechnical investigation undertaken in 1982 indicated the presence of deposits of made ground lying up to 3.5m deep (AOC 2011). The logged data and borehole locations are not available.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The following background information is taken from the desk-based assessment (AOC 2011).

Prehistoric Periods (c.500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2 There is a range of evidence for prehistoric activity in the general vicinity of the site and the wider surrounding landscape; this includes several findspots of axes and other material.
- 2.3 Other prehistoric evidence has included a palaeochannel at 30 Crown Place and deeply stratified Bronze Age/Iron Age evidence and domestic refuse deposits at City Road (c. 450m to the south-west of the site). Prehistoric features and flint were also recovered from investigations at 7-11 Bishopsgate (c. 450m to the south of the site).
- 2.4 Clerkenwell Road and Old Street are thought to originate from a possible Iron Age trackway, later re-used in the Roman period. The projected route of this lies approximately 150m to the north of the proposed development site.
- 2.5 There is currently no substantial evidence for significant prehistoric activity (such as in situ settlement/occupational remains) within close vicinity (c. 150m) of the proposed development site.

Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.6 As with the prehistoric period, evidence of Roman period land-use in the surrounding area is suggested though a number of findspots of coins, pottery and other artefacts.
- 2.7 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 Britain 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.
- 2.8 More substantial evidence of Roman period activity includes the route of the potential Roman road discussed above and evidence of Roman settlement activity noted at 7 -11 Bishopsgate to the south. Shoreditch High Street and Kingsland Road (to the east of the proposed development site) are thought to lie on the route of the Roman road known as Ermine Street, a major route leading northwards from Londinium.
- 2.9 Other evidence for the Roman period includes residual finds or dump deposits. A single fragment of abraded, residual Roman pottery was recovered from a linear feature at 1-5 Willow Street, directly opposite the proposed development site.
- 2.10 The extent of Moorfields Marsh is thought to have run westwards from the area of Willow Street to the line of Bunhill Row and from the approximate line of the City wall in the south, northwards to at least the northern limit of the post-medieval Honourable Artillery Company grounds, c. 400m to the south-west of the proposed development site. This area was gradually built up over the Roman and medieval periods, and evidence of Roman quarry pits, burials and cremations (probably within a cemetery) have been recorded within its approximate extent.
- 2.11 The proposed development site lies outside the known extent of Moorfields Marsh and well outside the known extent of substantial Roman period activity. It may have lain within the agricultural

hinterland associated with the settlement. There is no evidence to suggest significant Roman period activity within c. 150m of the proposed development site.

Early Medieval and Medieval Periods (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 2.12 There are few physical remains of early medieval activity within the study area; the only evidence recorded on the GLHER database being 'dark earth' deposits (material which built up in the c. 5th century after Roman abandonment of the settlement) noted at 7-11 Bishopsgate, c. 450m to the south of the site.
- 2.13 Documentary evidence provides more substantial evidence through place names, such as Hoxton, Hackney and Shoreditch, which are all thought to originate in the early medieval period. The site lies closest to Shoreditch.
- 2.14 It is likely that several nearby roadways were laid out in the medieval period and developed into the post-medieval. This includes Hackney Road, Bethnal Green Road, Worship Street, Hoxton Street and Old Street, which was also a Roman route.
- 2.15 The most notable evidence of medieval date is the site of Hollywell Priory located c. 150-200m to the east of the site. The Scheduled Monument of the Priory and Hospital Of St Mary Spital lies beyond this, approximately 500m to the south-east of the site.
- 2.16 Close to the Willow Street site, medieval period activity includes quarry pits at Hoxton Market, c. 200m to the north and medieval dump deposits at 18-30 St Leonard Street c. 200m to the south-west.
- 2.17 The proposed development site is likely to have been situated to the west of the nearest focus of any substantial medieval settlement activity, located along Shoreditch High Street. The area lay on the north of Moorfields, which was gradually being reclaimed during the medieval period.
- 2.18 There is no evidence of any significant medieval activity within c. 150m of the site and it is likely that it lay within the hinterland of the surrounding settlements and was predominantly used for agricultural purposes. This is also suggested by the absence of any substantial development on the early post-medieval mapping.

The Post Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – Present) Periods

- 2.19 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 area and was thus likely to be located within the agricultural hinterland of the city.
- 2.20 There had been little major change by the middle of the 17th century with the site still located in undeveloped, open land; north of Moorfields and west of Shoreditch.
- 2.21 The GLHER identifies several locations probably related to the Civil War defences erected around London. The nearest of these to the proposed development site is that of Holywell Mount, c. 200m to the south-west of the site.
- 2.22 The area of the site was gradually developed during the 18th century, as shown on Chassereau's 1745 Survey of Shoreditch; John Rocque's Map of 1746; John Cary's map of 1787 and John Stockdale's Map of 1797. South of the site the area was still largely being reclaimed up until the 18th century and dump deposits have been recorded in several locations.

- 2.23 Chassereau's map shows that the site lay within a plot of land measuring five acres and 22 perches and labelled as 'City L. Lowther Occ.' - presumably meaning the City of London was the landowner and a person called Lowther was the occupier. The majority of the plot is absent of any recognisable features apart from a possible pond or water feature in the corner of the plot; this is also shown on Rocque's map. It is possible that the eastern end of the proposed development site may partially extend in to this feature.
- 2.24 There is little change shown within the area of the proposed development site on Cary's map of 1787 or Stockdale's map of 1797, apart from a west to east running road to the south of the site which relates to modern day St Leonard's Street. However, within at least 20 years the area of the site had been redeveloped with Willow Street having been laid out and the proposed development site occupied by urban development. This is shown on Richard Horwood's Map of 1799-1819 and Greenwood's map of 1827.
- 2.25 Richard Horwood's map suggests a small terraced development fronting onto Willow Street with yard areas to the rear. Some open land is shown in the approximate south-west corner of the site. Other development, also possibly within the site boundaries, is shown fronting onto Leonard Court (present day Blackall Street) in the south.
- 2.26 The buildings within the site may have been in poor condition or possibly residential slums, as by the late 1860s the site had been cleared and redeveloped by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (IIDC); a model dwellings company founded in 1863 by Sir Sydney Waterlow.
- 2.27 Late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows that the site comprised six blocks fronting onto Willow Street with ancillary buildings located in the south-west corner of the site on the Little Leonard Street (formerly Leonard Court) frontage. The early OS maps label these buildings as 'Industrial Dwellings' and they are named as 'Gladstone Buildings' on the 1950s OS mapping.
- 2.28 The London Metropolitan Archives holds plans and a Register of Estates (1863 – 1896) relating to the IIDC. The books shows that the Gladstone Buildings were erected in 1868 and the original leasehold was held under an indenture dated 19th March 1868 for 80 years less 20 days from the 27th December 1867. Occupation commenced on November 16th 1868. The total cost of the buildings and other expenses is recorded as £25,052, 2 shillings and 8 pence and the buildings were originally insured for £6,000 at a premium of £4 10s 0d, payable at Christmas.
- 2.29 The six blocks are described as containing a total of 168 dwellings; 84 of which were three roomed and 84 of which were four roomed. The buildings were identical in plan, each comprising a basement with six storeys above and with four flats on each floor (two three roomed and two four roomed). Each flat had a scullery (with a WC), living room and one or two 'chambers' (bedrooms), with short balcony's located on the front and rear of every level (it is unknown if this included the basements). The 1875 Ordnance Survey town plans suggest each building had a flight of steps leading from the street front. The ancillary buildings shown in the south-west corner on the Ordnance Survey maps of the site are described in the Register of Estates as 'four worksheds'.
- 2.30 The Gladstone Buildings are shown as occupying the site through the late 19th and into the 20th century. The area of the site was heavily impacted by bombing during the Second World War. The London County Council Bomb Damage maps highlight the degree of damage in the surrounding area, with particular concentrations of damage and destruction to the west/south-west of the site in the area of the Paul Street/St Leonard Street junction.

- 2.31 The site itself does not appear to have been damaged and the Gladstone Buildings are still apparent on 1946/1947 aerial photography. The first map to show the site without this development is dated 1982 and by 1989 the present building had been constructed within the site.

Previous Archaeological Site Investigations

- 2.32 No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site; however an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development works at 1-7 Willow Street (directly opposite the site) in 2005. The works on this site included a desk-based assessment and geotechnical investigations.
- 2.33 The desk-based assessments (MoLAS 2002, RPS 2005) identified a low potential for prehistoric or early medieval activity; but a possibility for evidence of Roman or medieval land management and a potential for post-medieval pits and deposits. The report identified 19th century buildings previously within the site, without basements but of six storeys in height and likely to have had deep foundations. The DBA also identified the possibility that a tributary of the Wallbrook ran close to, or through the western part of the site.
- 2.34 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of excavations in the northern half of the site and recording any archaeology exposed in sections in the southern half of the site (PCA 2005). A north-south linear feature in the north-east corner of the site and a small portion of masonry in a section in the south of the site were recorded. There were no features of Roman or medieval date and no evidence of the Wallbrook tributary.
- 2.35 The linear feature was cut into natural brickearth and overlain by 2-3m of made ground, into which modern concrete foundations were cut. Only the eastern edge of the linear feature was recorded. Two fragments of pottery were recovered from the fill; one fragment of Roman date and a second fragment of post-medieval ware dated between 1580 and 1650.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains in the southern part of the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To map any archaeological remains encountered and sample excavate the features.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of excavated archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision to satisfy the conditions.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:

- To gather evidence of the site's character prior to development in the post-medieval period, including the postulated presence of hydrological features.
- To gather evidence for the post-medieval development of the site with particular reference to the Improved Industrial Dwellings development of the later 19th century.
- To contribute to the regional research agenda set out in the relevant frameworks documents (MoL/EH 2002).

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

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Work was undertaken as set out in the written scheme of investigation (AOC, 2012). The proposed works outlined involved the excavation of three evaluation trenches measuring 5m by 1.6m. It was not possible to dig Trench 2 due to services and access. Ground investigations carried out at the same time as this archaeological evaluation also identified concrete down to over 1.20m depth in this area. Trench 1, at the east end of the development, was moved 3m to the north to avoid services and was re-orientated east west. Trench 3 was shortened to 3.00m due to the presence of services.

3.2.2 The machining was carried out using a JCB 30X excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Supervisor.

3.2.3 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2013a-c and 2014, EH 2008 & 2009).

3.2.4 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).

3.2.5 A unique site code for the project (**WIL14**) was assigned to the project and was used as the site identifier. The Museum of London were notified of the project prior to the fieldwork.

3.2.6 The evaluation was conducted by John Winfer and Les Capon under the overall management of Tony Walsh, Project Manager. The site was monitored by Adam Single, Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Hackney.

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(1)	0.20m	14.82m – 14.05m	Concrete surface
(2)	0.40m	14.62m – 13.65m	Sand/concrete
(3)	0.20m	14.30m – 13.50m	Pebble and sand rich concrete
(4)	0.75m	14.10m – 13.30m	Demolition layer. Brick, ceramic building material
(5)	0.30m	13.37m – 12.97m	Demolition layer. Ceramic building material and black demolition material
[6]	0.34m	13.37m – 13.00m	Brick foundation
(7)	0.10m	13.10m – 13.00m	Concrete floor
(8)	0.20m	12.97m – 12.75m	Levelling layer. Light brown yellow sand
(9)	0.17m	12.67m – 12.50m	Made ground. Crushed ceramic building material
(10)	Unknown	<12.50m	Natural geology: Grey brown brick earth

4.1.1 Trench 1 was within the eastern part of the site, orientated roughly east – west, measuring 5m x 1.80m (Figure 3, Plate A).



Plate A: Trench 1 looking west

- 4.1.2 Natural yellow grey brick earth (10) was identified at 12.50m OD, between 1.75m and 2.32m below ground level (Plate A). The trench was excavated on a slope and so was 0.57m deeper at the east end of the trench than the west.



Plate B: Trench 1 section looking south

- 4.1.3 This brick earth was covered by (9), a yellow compacted gravel containing ceramic building material that was up to 0.17m thick (Plate B). This was covered by (8) light brown yellow sand. These two layers appear to represent bedding layers for concrete (7) and wall foundation [6]. The concrete and wall foundation appear to be part of an industrial dwelling, six of which stood along the south side of Willow Street. These buildings, known as the Gladstone buildings, were erected in 1868 and demolished between the late 1960's and the 1980's. Brick and concrete foundation (6) 0.80m wide, was observed across the width of the trench with a further short section of the brick foundation returned for 0.50m to the east (Figure 3, Plate C). Concrete (7) was observed to the west of this foundation, which may represent a basement floor. The foundation survived to a depth of 0.37m. Its upper surface was at a height of 13.37m OD.



Plate C: Trench 1 brick foundation [6] and concrete floor (7) looking west

4.1.4 The concrete and foundations were covered by demolition material, wiring, metal and glass in a black silt matrix (5). This appeared to represent the demolition of the Gladstone buildings. It was covered by a further layer (4) of loosely compacted brick and concrete that appeared to have been used to landscape the area and create the slope into which the trench had been dug. This was c.0.75m thick at the west end of the trench and 0.20m thick at the east end (surfacing at 14.10m OD at the west end and 13.50m OD at the east end). It was covered by a light yellow brown gravelly concrete layer (3) that was 0.20m thick which was covered by a yellow sandy concrete (2) that was covered by the a concrete surface (1) 0.20m thick. The surface of the slab at the west end of the trench was 14.82m OD and 14.05m OD at the east end.

Trench 3 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(301)	0.10m	15.25m – 15.15m	Tarmac and gravel hard standing
(302)	0.50m	15.15m – 14.65m	Made ground. Mix of mid brown sandy silt, dark brown sandy silt with patches of clay and gravel with occasional building rubble
(303)	2.40m	14.70m – 12.35m	Demolition layer. Loose brick rubble
(304)	2.45m	14.70m – 12.35m	Brick cellar wall
(305)	1.34m	14.70m – 13.40m	Concrete fill of wall
(306)	Unexcavated	<12.35	Concrete floor of basement

4.1.5 Trench 3 was within the western part of the site, orientated roughly east–west, measuring 3m x 1.80m (Plate D). It was originally intended to be 5.00m long but was shortened due to the presence of services.



Plate D: Trench 3 looking south

4.1.6 Concrete (306) was identified at the base of the trench (2.90m below the current ground level), which represented the floor of a basement (Plate D). The industrial dwellings which once stood on the site are known to have had a basement level. This level is probably visibly in Plate E, an extract from MacDonal Hasting's *London Observed* in a photograph taken by John Gay in the 1960's, although

it is not clear which of the basements seen in the photograph it was part of. The concrete floor was at a height of 12.35m OD,



Plate E: Extract from MacDonald Hasting's London Observed (1964) photo John Gay showing the Gladstone Buildings looking south east

- 4.1.7 The wall of the cellar, [304] survived to a height of 2.40m surfacing at 14.75m. It was built of red and yellow shallow frogged bricks that measured 240mm x 112mm x 67mm. The wall was built using an English bond and was constructed using a cement mortar.
- 4.1.8 Concrete (305) was built into the wall and also covered much of the demolition waste (303) visible in Plate D before breaking away during the excavation of the trench. It may have been used to block one of the windows or doorway in the basement level visible in Plate E. Marks on the concrete showed it had been poured into shuttering. The building rubble appeared to have been used to backfill the basement.
- 4.1.9 The backfilled basement was covered by 0.50m of a very mixed made ground containing some further building rubble (302) and this was covered by 0.10m of concrete slab (301). The top of the trench was at 15.25m OD.

5. Finds

- 5.1 During the course of this archaeological investigation modern pottery and glass fragments were identified from the made ground and demolition deposits. These have been noted but not retained due to their modern date.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. The geology of the site was confirmed as grey brown brick earth, which was observed at 12.26m OD in Trench 1. This was overlain in this trench by made ground used for levelling the area and the foundations of the industrial dwellings were laid on top of this material. A layer of concrete to the west of this may have been a basement floor. These building remains were overlain by two layers of demolition waste, which were used to landscape the area. These were covered by a layer of sand and concrete.
- 6.2 The presence of made ground directly over brick earth in Trench 1 suggests the area had been horizontally truncated during the construction of the industrial dwellings. This would presumably have removed any earlier archaeological remains if present, other than deep cut features. No such features were observed in the evaluation.
- 6.3 Trench 3 was dug directly into where the front of the basement level of one of the industrial dwellings had stood. The basement had a concrete floor at 12.35m OD with brick walls surviving up to 2.45m high, 0.55m below the current ground level. It may have had a window or stairway that had been blocked off with concrete. The basement had been filled in with building rubble and the area had then been covered by made ground and concreted over.
- 6.4 The whole site was covered by a levelling layer of sand stone and modern concrete.
- 6.5 Due to the lack of earlier archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision in regards to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.

7. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the Greater London Archaeological round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 7.2 On completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited with LAARC. Until this time the archive will be retained at AOC's premises.

8. Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology (2012) *10-50 Willow Street, London Borough of Hackney: A Written Scheme of Investigation*
- AOC Archaeology (2011) *10-50 Willow Street, London Borough of Hackney: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*
- DCLG (2010). *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment*.
- DCLG (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework*.
- English Heritage (1991). *Management of Archaeological Projects*.
- English Heritage (2006). *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.
- English Heritage (2009a) *Archaeological Guidance Paper 2: Standards and Practices for Written Schemes of Investigation*. English Heritage London Region.
- English Heritage (2009b). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*. (English Heritage London Region).
- English Heritage (2009c). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports*. (English Heritage London Region).
- English Heritage (2011). *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to Post-excavation*
- Hastings, Macdonald and Gay, John (1964) *London Observed*. London, Michael Joseph
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2013a) *Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work*
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2013b) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2013c) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2014) *Code of Conduct*
- Museum of London (1994). *Archaeological Site Manual (3rd ed)*.
- RESCUE & ICON (2001). *First Aid For Finds*. (3rd ed).
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993). *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983). *Conservation Guidelines No 2*.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990). *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*.

10 - 50 WILLOW STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

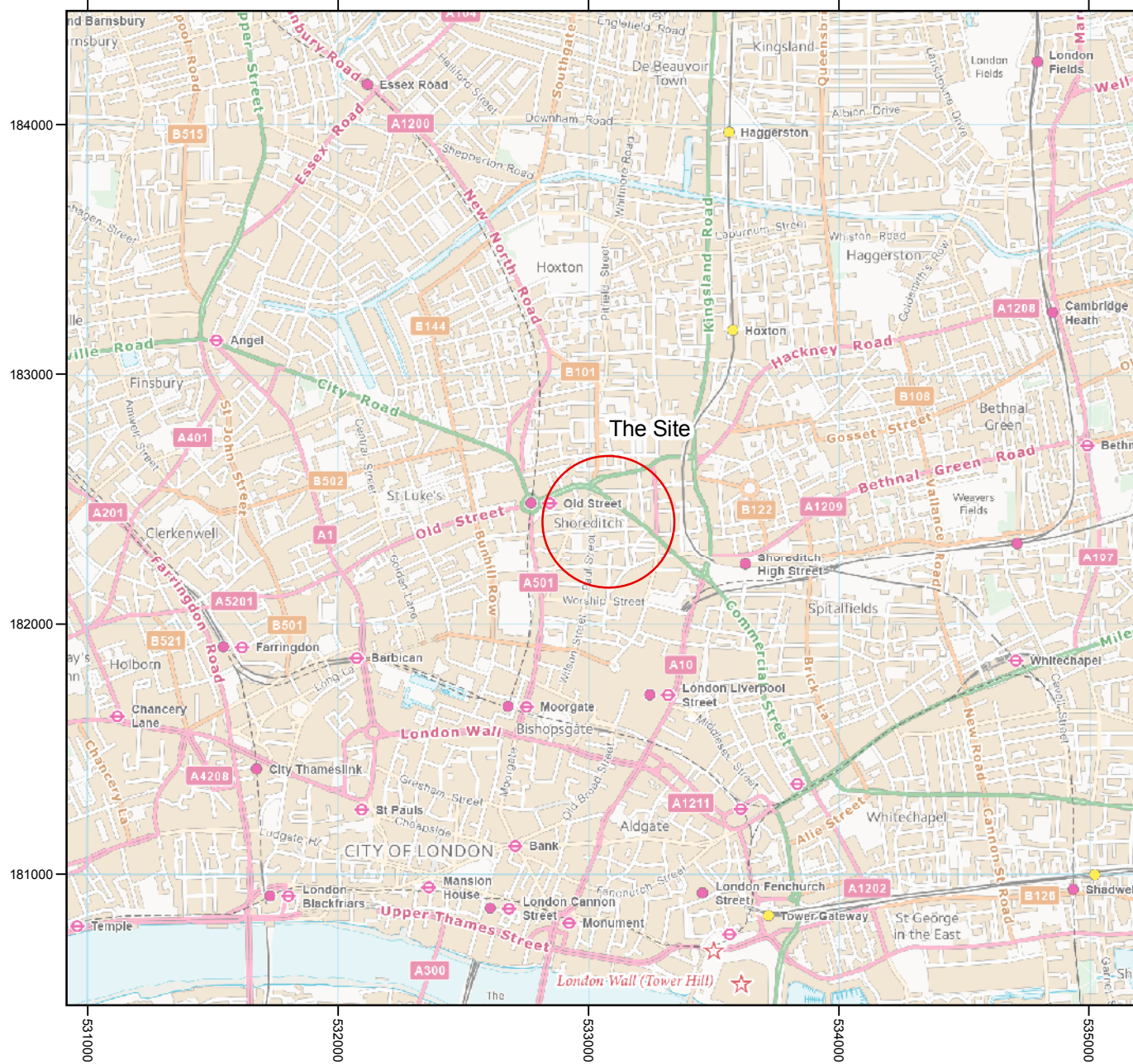
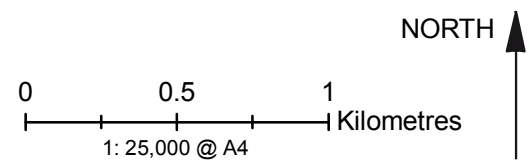
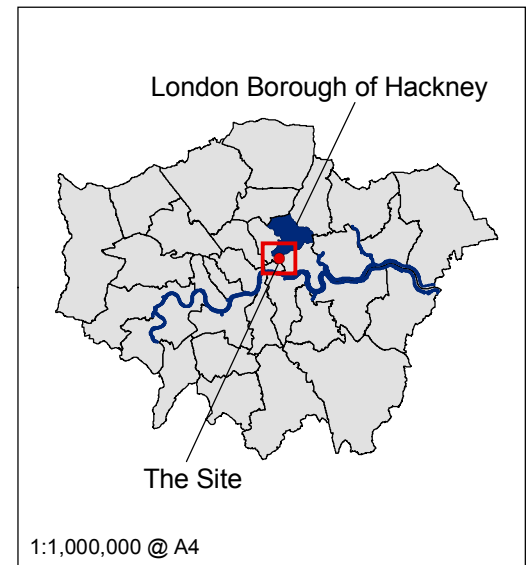


Figure 1:
Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right [2014]



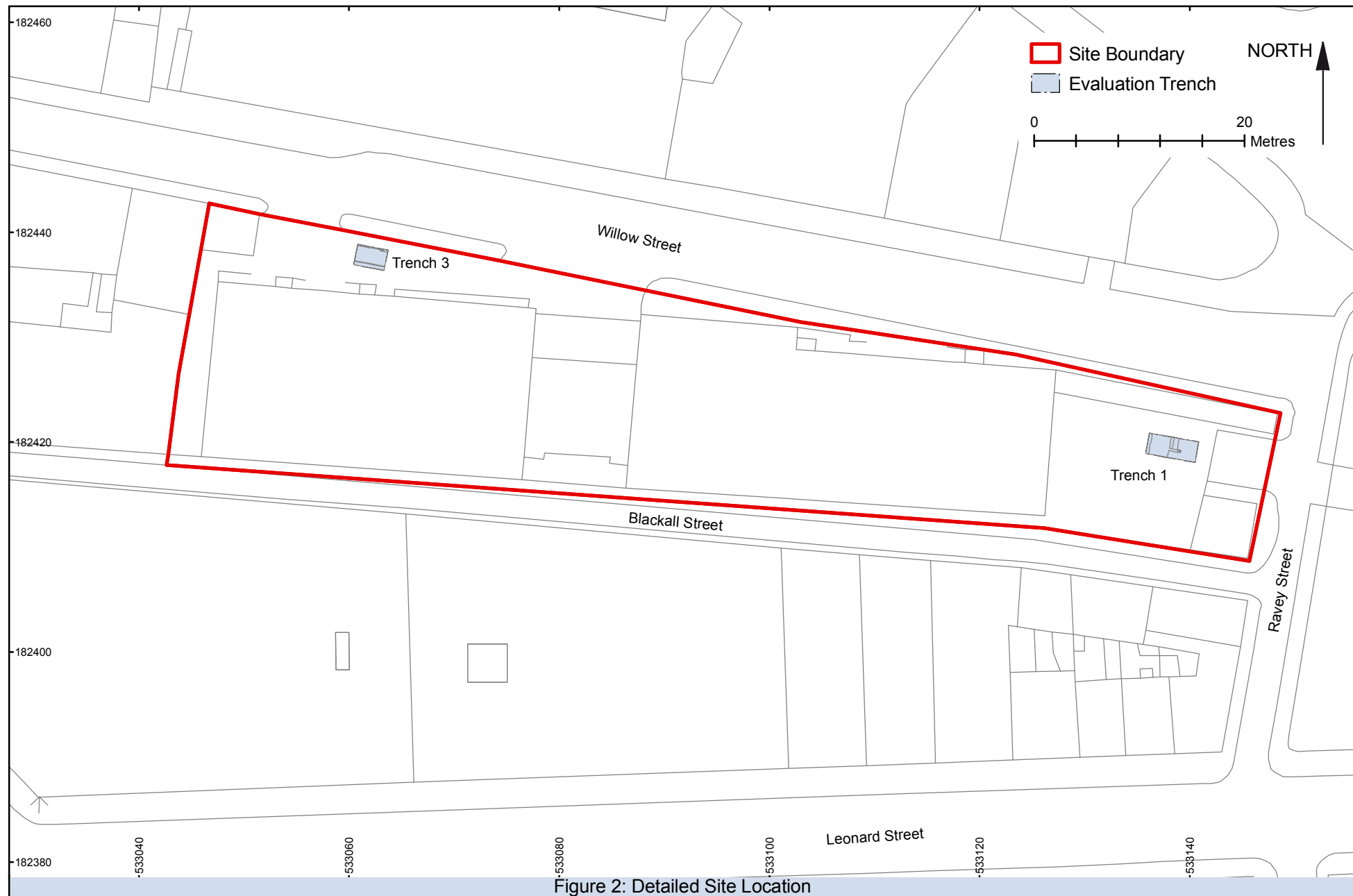


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

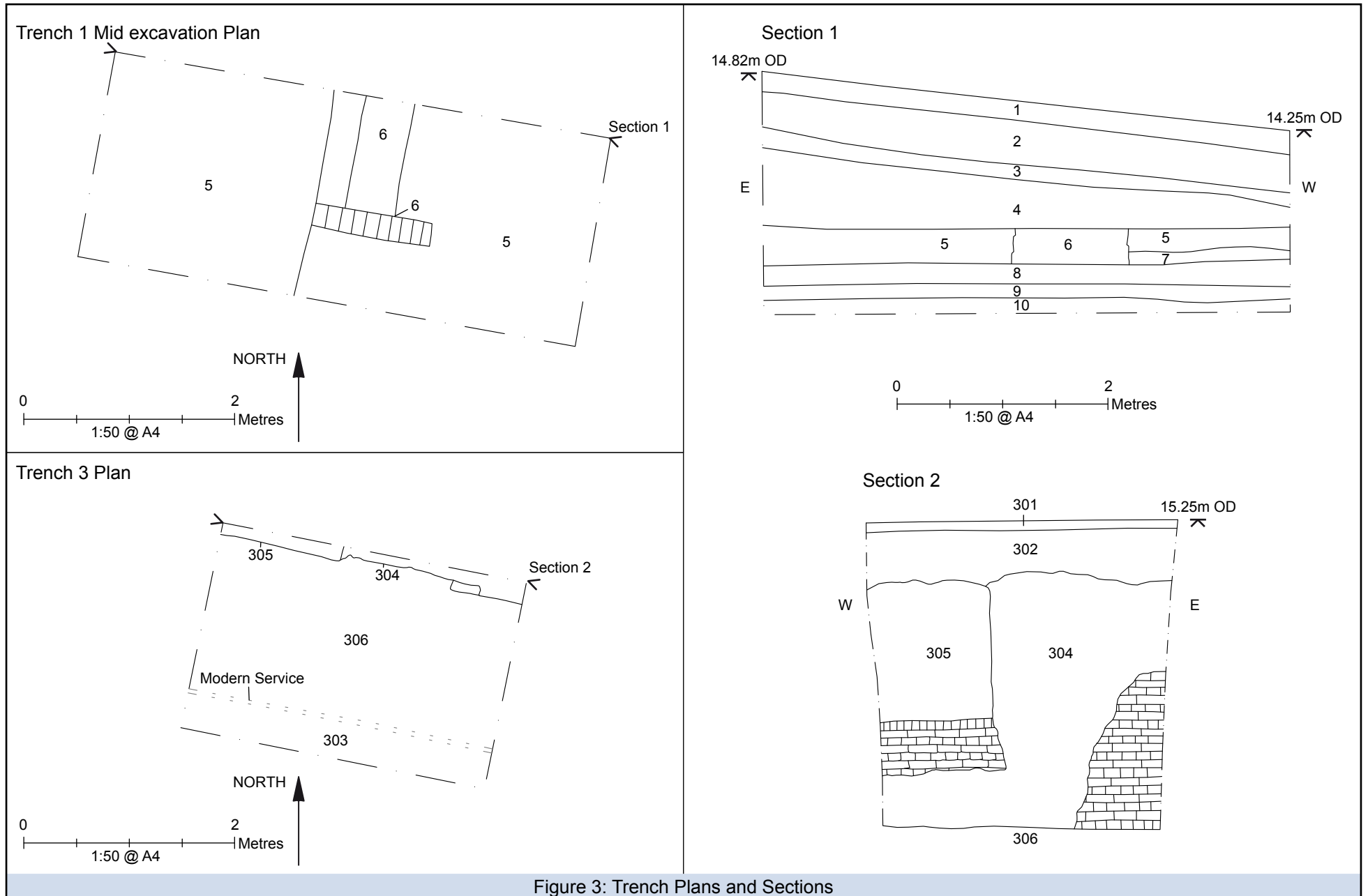


Figure 3: Trench Plans and Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
(1)	Concrete surface	Trench	Trench	0.20m
(2)	Sand/concrete	Trench	Trench	0.40m
(3)	Pebble and sand rich concrete	Trench	Trench	0.30m
(4)	Demolition layer. Brick, ceramic building material	Trench	Trench	0.75m
(5)	Demolition layer. Ceramic building material and black demolition material	Trench	Trench	0.30m
[6]	Brick foundation	1.10m	0.28m	0.34m
(7)	Concrete floor	Trench	Trench	0.10m
(8)	Levelling layer. Light brown yellow sand	Trench	Trench	0.20m
(9)	Made ground. Crushed ceramic building material	Trench	Trench	0.17m
(10)	Natural subsoil. Grey brown brick earth	Trench	Trench	Unexcavated
(301)	Tarmac and gravel hard standing	Trench	Trench	0.10m
(302)	Made ground. Mix of mid brown sandy silt, dark brown sandy silt with patches of clay and gravel with occasional building rubble	Trench	Trench	0.50m
(303)	Demolition layer. Loose brick rubble	Trench	1.90m	2.40m
[304]	Brick cellar wall	Trench	Trench	2.45m
(305)	Concrete fill of wall	1.10m	>0.20m	1.34m
(306)	Concrete floor of basement	Trench	Trench	Unexcavated

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-131878

Project details

Project name 10-50 Willow Street

Short description of the project Two trenches, one 5m and one 3m, evaluation.

Project dates Start: 27-05-2014 End: 05-06-2014

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 32037 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes WIL14 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Monument type INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 10-50 Willow Street

Postcode EC2A 4BH

Study area 2725.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3308 8241 51 0 51 31 27 N 000 04 53 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 12.00m Max: 13.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief originator EH GLAAS

Project design originator AOC Archaeology Group

Project director/manager Tony Walsh

Project supervisor John Winfer

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of sponsor/funding body developer

Name of sponsor/funding body GC Project management Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID WIL 14

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID WIL 14

Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Digital Archive notes	Retained at AOC facility until ready for deposition
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	WIL 14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Paper Archive notes	Retained at AOC facility until ready for deposition

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	10-50 Willow Street, London Borough of Hackney: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Winfer, J
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	26 A4 pages including 3 illustrations
Entered by	john winfer (john.winfer@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	19 June 2014



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com