

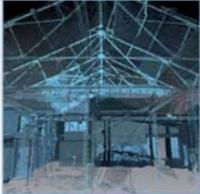
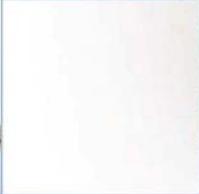
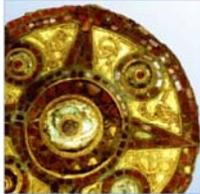
Woodberry Wetlands, Lordship Road London Borough of Hackney: Historic Building Record

Planning Application Number: 2013/3824/PA
National Grid Reference Number: TQ 3261687404

AOC Project No: 32896

Site Code: LDP 15

Date: March 2015



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Woodberry Wetlands, Lordship Road, London Borough of Hackney: Historic Building Record

On Behalf of: The Wildlife Trust Partnership
Dean Bradley House,
52 Horseferry Road
London
SW1P 2AF

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 32616 87404

AOC Project No: 32896

Date of Fieldwork: 25th March 2015

Prepared by: Les Capon

Illustration by: Lesley Davidson

Date: March 2015

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

Author: Les Capon **Date:** March 2015

Approved by: Catherine Edwards **Date:** March 2015

Report Stage: Final **Date:** April 2015

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	iii
List of Plates	iii
Summary	iv
1 Introduction	5
2 Project Background	5
3 Geology and Topography	6
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	6
5 Strategy	9
6 Methodology	9
7 Historic Building Record	10
8 Conclusions	17
9 Archive Deposition and Publication	18
10 Bibliography	18
Appendix A –OASIS Form.....	27

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1: Site Location
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location
Figure 3: Gas House Plan
Figure 4: Gas House West Elevation
Figure 5: Ivy House Sluice plan and South Elevation
Figure 6: Ivy House Sluice Mechanism

List of Plates

- Plate 1: East Reservoir & Engine House at Newington, Belonging to the New River Company taken August 1843
Plate 2: 1866 Dining Hall plan, Gas House as Coal Store (North to right of image)
Plate 3: 1867 Drawing of Building known as Gas House.
Plate 4: Overview of the Eastern Reservoir, Looking Northeast
Plate 5: View of Gas House Looking Southwest
Plate 6: Detail of Inscribed Stone Entablature
Plate 7: Room 1 Looking Northwest
Plate 8: Room 2 Looking West
Plate 9: South End of Gas House
Plate 10: Room 3 Looking North
Plate 11: Tie Rod Plate
Plate 12: Ivy Sluice Gate House Looking West
Plate 13: Sluice Mechanism Looking North
Plate 14: Sluice Mechanism Including Counter-weight

Summary

On March 25th 2015, AOC Archaeology Group undertook a programme of historic building recording, on behalf of The Wildlife Trust Partnership, at the site of Woodberry Wetlands, Woodberry Wetlands, Lordship Road Hackney, London, N16 0QT (Figure 1)..

The programme of historic building recording focussed on two buildings: The Gas House, next to Lordship Road, and the Ivy Sluice Gate House, spanning the New River. These are both 19th century structures, built to assist in water management. Ivy House Sluice was built for diverting water whilst the Gas House first used to store coal, then as a kitchen and latterly used for Chlorination. The structure encasing the sluice gate appears to be the earlier building, with the Gas House part dating to 1830, part to c1880. They are generally plain buildings, and the Gas House had no fittings. The sluice mechanism is intact, and is a good example of gear technology.

It is recommended that no further historic building recording is required on site. The final decision regarding the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with John Gould, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

The results will be published through the Archaeology Data Service website, the London Archaeological fieldwork Round-up, and copies of the report deposited with the local studies library.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of historic building recording at the site of Woodberry Wetlands at Lordship Road, London Borough of Hackney. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 32616 87404) (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The two properties to be recorded are Grade 2 listed, constructed in the early/mid 19th century to support and manage operation of the New River and the reservoirs. Currently the buildings are dedicated to Thames Water operations – Gas House being generally disused, Ivy Sluice still functions (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The significance of the buildings relates to the industrial history of the New River and the Victorian Reservoirs. While both are important, it is thought that the Ivy House Sluice reflects more of the 19th century landscape – remaining relatively unchanged to the present day.

2 Project Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Hackney Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by John Gould, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 The proposed development comprises a scheme of wider area regeneration, with the transition of Gas House into a visitors centre set in a new landscape. Proposals for Ivy House Sluice are to install features to facilitate public viewing of the building while restricting physical access due to safety requirements (Planning application 2013/3824/PA). Both buildings subject of this report are Grade II listed.
- 2.3 The listing for the Gas House reads: List Entry Number 12656631:
Early – mid C19 1-storey, 4-bay stock brick building with moulded brick cornice and parapet. Segmental gable end to north, but roof renewed flat. Windows with glazing bars and radial heads under round stone lintels. Similar lintel to fanlight of 4-panel door. Workshop at south end. Original function of north end uncertain. In north wall a large stone panel has entablature (with wolves' heads in frieze) and pediment; and an inscription recording the building of the reservoirs in 1830-33 by William Chadwell Mylne (Historic England 2015a).
- 2.4 The listing of Ivy Sluice Gate House reads: List Entry Number 1226967:
Early – mid C19 small square building of stock brick with alternating brick cornice and low-pitched pyramidal slated roof. Gauged round brick arch to doorway on south side. On east and west sides, segmental brick arches over the New River which fs beneath. Round arched blank recesses on all but south walls. Inside the original manually-operated sluice gate machinery, still in working order (Historic England 2015b).
- 2.5 To support planning application 2013/3824/PA, a programme of archaeological and historical works was implemented. The first stage of this process was the production of a Heritage statement (Scott undated), which detailed Gas House to be in generally poor condition while Ivy House Sluice was in reasonably sound condition.
- 2.6 Planning conditions stipulated that;
 - A. *'no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of Historic Building Recording to the agreed English Heritage standard of the Gas House in accordance with a written scheme which has to be submitted by the applicant*

and approved by the local planning authority in writing and reports on the works have been submitted to the local planning authority'

- B. *'no development or demolition shall take place other than that in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part A'*
- C. *'the development shall not be occupied until the archaeological works have been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part A, and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive has been secured'*

2.7 The second stage of works involved the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work (AOC 2015).

2.8 The WSI conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2012). The methodology was also designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- Department for Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (EH 2006).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (ClfA 2014)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014).

3 Geology and Topography

3.1 British Geological Survey (2014) mapping for the area indicates that the majority of the site lies over underlying bedrock geology of London Clay Formation consisting of clay, silt and sands. This bedrock dominated the area underlying the majority of London. The mapping also shows bands of River Terrace Deposits (sands and gravel) to the south and east of the site along the river courses.

3.2 The topography of the site consists of two reservoirs; the east and west reservoir. Into the reservoir flows the New River. Surrounding this are residential homes. The reservoirs lie upon made up ground, standing high above the streets to the south, east and west.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The following information is derived from the Heritage Statement, (Scott undated), with additional research as referenced.

The New River

4.2 Two reservoirs lie either side of lordship Road, to the east and west, whilst both lie at the current end of the New River. The New River was originally formed to provide fresh drinking water for London. Two Acts in 1607 and 1608 had enabled the cutting of an initial channel four miles long from Amwell and Chadwell in Hertfordshire. This was privately financed as speculative enterprise by Sir Hugh Middleton and later King James I. Only customers paying 26/- annually received a supply. The route of the New River attempted to follow the 30.5m contour line, which required intrusions on landowners estates, the contour not respecting man-made property boundaries. The New River was finished and

opened in 1613, with water reaching the Round Pond at new River Head, Clerkenwell after 38.5 miles of channel. Four storage reservoirs were built. Water was piped from the River Head into the city. In 1830-33, two new reservoirs were built in Hackney and these are the two reservoirs at Lordship Road. The principal pumping station was also located here. Wildlife, bathing and rubbish disposal characterised the effluent into the river, and filter beds were installed at Stoke Newington, Hornsey and the River Head in attempt to clean the water. In 1946, the last filter bed at New River Head was abandoned, and the New River now terminates at what was to become Woodberry Wetlands (Weinreb et al 2008).

- 4.3 The board of the New River Company is given in 'A Topographical Dictionary of London and its Environs (Elmes, 1831, p.317). It gives an outline history of the New River Company, and lists the following for 1831: Robert Percy Smith, Esq., Governor; John Jos. Holford Esq., Deputy Governor, Charles Holford Esq., Treasurer; Frederick Inglis, Esq., Chief clerk and Secretary; William Chadwell Milne, Esq., Engineer.

The Gas House

- 4.4 It seems likely that there were no buildings in the location of the Gas House prior to the construction of the reservoirs in 1830-33. The Gas House building is not shown in a watercolour by Robert Percy Smith, Governor of the new river Company, in 1844, but the Engine House and Boiler House are depicted (Smith 1843, Plate 1).



Plate 1: East Reservoir & Engine House at Newington, Belonging to the New River Company taken August 1843

- 4.5 The site is depicted in detail in various 19th century maps, including a drawing for a new Dining Hall on the southwest corner of the Eastern Reservoir; this includes a small building that corresponds to the location of the northern end of the Gas House, identified as 'Coal Store' (Plate 2).



Plate 2: 1866 Dining Hall plan, Gas House as Coal Store (North to right of image)

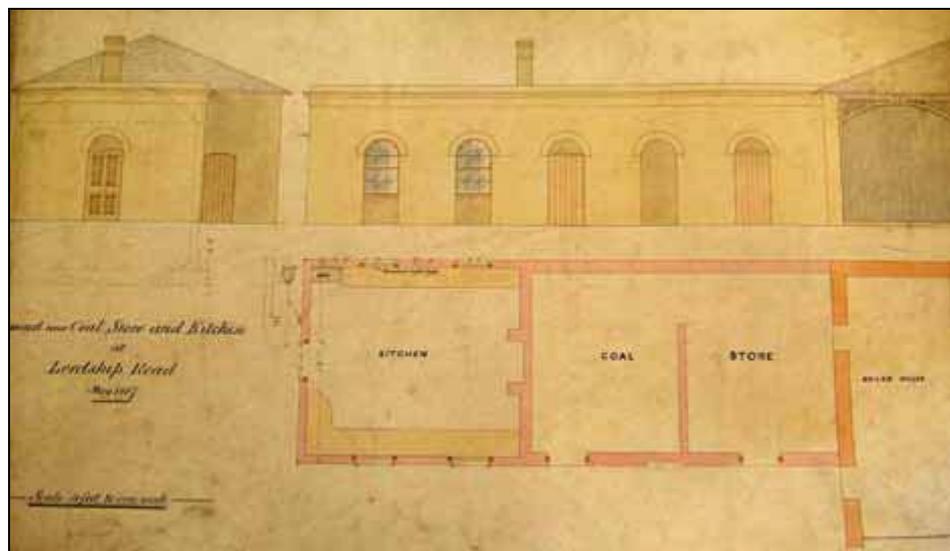


Plate 3: 1867 Drawing of Building known as Gas House.

- 4.6 There is also a document from 1867 that shows the eastern elevation (Plate 3). Oddly, this has more doors than the current building and the toilet block is sketchy. This may suggest that the document is a proposal rather than a plan as built. Meeting minutes from 1867 indicate that building modifications occurred around this date – the drawing shows that the Gas House is connected to the Boiler House in the north with no divisional walls to the south bay (Scott undated). The other buildings were evidently demolished in the late 19th century, leaving Gas House standing in isolation. It is likely that the stone frieze was added to the north elevation. It is tempting to ascribe an anniversary memorial to the stone such as 1930 (100 years of reservoirs) or 1913, (300 years of the New River), or it may have originated from another building.
- 4.7 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1871 continues to depict the Gas House as a small building: it is not until the 1896 OS map that the structure is shown with the footprint it has today. The Gas House itself comprises a single story masonry building, with many internal and external alterations since its construction in the mid 19th century. The original roof is thought to have been a barrel vault as shown in the 1867 drawing. This has been replaced by a single pitch asbestos cement roof at an unknown date; the old abutment line can be seen on the inside of the north gable (Scott, undated).

- 4.8 Plans from 1855 show pipe connections, possibly running between wells, the reservoirs and through Gas House. Also shown is a 'New Engine House' with the Boiler House and Kitchen still existing. By the mid 1890s, the dining hall has been removed but the other buildings still exist, however by 1910 the other buildings are also demolished leaving the building we see today. The name Gas House does not appear until perhaps the 20th century and is probably related to the use of chlorine for water treatment. Thames Water carried out basic works in an attempt to stabilise the fabric of the building from rapid deterioration, however, overall it is in poor condition and on the Heritage at Risk Register.

Ivy Sluice Gate House

- 4.9 The Ivy Sluice was constructed to control water levels on the New River – it is suggested to have changed little since construction in the early/mid 19th century apart from the infilling of windows and security fencing (Scott undated). It is situated to span the New River and still contains the original industrial equipment used to divert water away from New River. The main damage seems to be superficial, consisting of broken roof slates and dislodged bricks. Attention was advised to prevent degradation of the original timber roof structure and some low level external joinery. Ivy House is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1866. The 1890s map labels the building as 'sluice' with the first reference of Ivy House Sluice on the 1930s map. The only reference of such a sluice in the NRC minutes is to the laying of pipes from the reservoir at Newington to the Sluice House at Highbury to improve supply to the neighborhood in 1835 (Scott undated).

5 Strategy

Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1. The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To determine the buildings' development and use.
 - To provide a written account of the buildings form, function, date and sequence of development.
 - To photograph the exterior of the buildings to create a permanent archive record.
 - To photograph the overall appearance of the principle rooms and circulation areas.
 - To create measured and sketched plans and sections, as appropriate, in line with Level 3 standards.
 - To make a Level 3 drawing of any pieces of architectural decoration, structural features and details.
 - To record any features from the first phase of the building.
- 5.2 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2015). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (ClfA 2014a-d). The historic building record conformed to published guidelines (English Heritage 2006).
- 6.2 Digital surveys were provided by Allen Scott Landscape Architects. These provided base information for additional recording.

- 6.3 Prior to commencing work, a unique site code (LDP 15) for the project was agreed in consultation with LAARC and an online OASIS form initiated (Appendix A).
- 6.4 The archaeological work was carried out from 25th March 2015.
- 6.5 The site work was supervised by Les Capon under the overall management of Catherine Edwards, Project Manager. John Gould of GLAAS provides archaeological advice to Hackney Borough Council.

7 Historic Building Record

Introduction

- 7.1 Two structures were recorded as part of a programme of historic building recording. Both are located within land enclosed for the eastern reservoir (Plate 4), and comprise a building named as the Gas House, on an embankment adjacent to Lordship Road, and the Ivy House Sluice, which is a small building spanning the New River, in the north east of site. Within the latter is a hand-powered mechanism for raising and lowering a metal sluice gate.



Plate 4: Overview of the Eastern Reservoir, Looking Northeast

The Gas House

- 7.2 The single storey brick building known as Gas House (Figures 3 and 4) measured 16m north-south, by 6m east-west. The structure is 4m high from ground level to eaves level, with a higher northern end with a segmental gable end (Plate 5). The presence of this architectural feature (gable) suggests that this wall would not have abutted the Boiler House/Engine House complex, but was free-standing, as there would be no reason to have such an architectural end otherwise. The building is built of a mixture of 80% yellow stock bricks, measuring 210mm by 105mm by 67mm and 20% red bricks, measuring 220mm by 110mm by 62mm, laid in English bond. The external bricks joints are repointed in cement mortar.



Plate 5: View of Gas House Looking Southwest



Plate 6: Detail of Inscribed Stone Entablature

- 7.3 The northern end of the building is dressed with a large stone tablet within entablature, comprising incised panelled pilasters rising from a plain base atop a stepped plinth and surmounted by an extended scroll with scallop at base and wolf's head frieze at the top. The pediment is plain with stepped moulding. The tablet is in two large slabs and reads "These Reservoirs the property of the New River Company were begun in the year 1830 and completed in the year 1833 under the direction of Mr William Chadwell Mylne their engineer, Robert Percy Smith Esqre Governor" (Plate 6). The wolf's head is a part of Sir Hugh Middleton's Arms, founder of the New River. The character of the stonework is neoclassical revival, except the pilasters would not be out of place in the early 20th century. This plaque is probably a later addition to the building and may have come from the demolished Engine House or Pump House.
- 7.4 The Gas House was built in two phases, first was the northern section, followed by the southern section. The same size and colour of bricks was used in both sections suggesting either that the same manufacturer was used or that the bricks originated from an on site demolished building and reused in the later section. At the probable junction of the two parts of the building, the regular English bond brick coursing skips an element, with pairs of stretchers or triple header rows interrupting the coursing.
- 7.5 The northern end has been interpreted as the former coal store, with the southern end as a kitchen. The northern end is served by two doorways located in the eastern wall, with a central east-west partition forming two rooms (**Rooms 1 and 2**). The walls are 0.33m thick. The northern most room (Room 1) has two east-west concrete platforms 0.45m high, with a floor in between (Plate 7). There are no pipes or any evidence for function in this room and former possible ducts have been bricked up. The two platforms may have held plant or tanks associated with the chlorination process that gave the Gas House its modern name. The adjacent room, (Room 2), has a concrete floor with an under floor duct along the northern edge of the room, located beneath a row of cast steel plates (Plate 8). Both rooms have peeling white paint on the walls, which obscures potential subtle variations in the brickwork. No blocked up openings were apparent.



Plate 7: Room 1 Looking Northwest



Plate 8: Room 2 Looking West

- 7.6 The southern end of the building contained two windows in each of the east and west walls and has a door access from the southern end (Plate 9). The walls are just 0.25m thick. The two west-facing windows are now blocked up with yellow stock bricks. Each of the openings has a round, three-part stone arch formed of shell-rich limestone. Where intact, the windows are original, with metal glazing bars and radial bars in the rounded head. The sills are limestone. The windows open on pivots at the lower register. Iron pins forming the latch areas are present, but the latches themselves are no longer present.



Plate 9: South End of Gas House

- 7.7 Internally, the southern end has been subdivided, forming two small rooms in the eastern side and one large western room. The larger room, (**Room 3**), retains arched brickwork within the western wall for the blocked up windows, but the internal sills are gone. In the northern wall of the room, a

now blocked up fireplace and chimneystack are present, partially obscured by a later partition. The fireplace had a wide segmental arch measuring 1.02m wide, with the chimney breast measuring 1.95m wide (Plate 10). The floor of the room is concrete and quite weathered. Only modern fixtures and fittings were present, such as light switches. In the southwest corner of the room is a small butler sink on a stand, with taps and a small boiler above. The sink may be a 19th century feature, but the boiler is more recent. The eastern wall of the room is brick and not bonded into the two end walls. Two doors lead off forming two newer rooms (4 and 5) in what was once a single open space.



Plate 10: Room 3 Looking North

- 7.8 The two newly formed rooms are generally featureless. The southeastern room (**Room 5**) has an original window. The other room (**Room 4**) has a modern electric fusebox and an original window
- 7.9 One other feature of the southern end of the building, are four pairs of corbels projecting into the room at 2.58m above the floor level. These are probably stone, but as they are covered in paint it could not be proved. It is probable that the corbels supported braces to tie beams that spanned the wall plates, tying the building together. Such corbels were not apparent in the northern section of the building. A curving scar on the inside of the segmental gable end, indicates that this section had a barrel vault. The walls are surmounted by a twin row of engineering bricks, moulded to form a cyma recta profile. It is not clear from ground level whether the original roof had eaves overlying the moulding or a low parapet was formed.
- 7.10 The building has been subject to repair, including repairs to cracked masonry in the centre of the west wall, but also with the addition of iron tie-rods with roundel heads. These have been added at each major wall junction, and are not visible within the rooms. The heads of three of the bars are stamped, in raised letters, with MWB 1947 STANTON H. This probably represents Stanton Ironworks in Derby, with the year code and MWB possible the Metropolitan Water Board (Plate 11).



Plate 11: Tie Rod Plate

Ivy Sluice Gate House



Plate 12: Ivy Sluice Gate House Looking West

- 7.11 The second building recorded is a small, nearly square brick building straddling the New River in the northeast corner of site (Plate 12). The channel of the New River narrows at this point, with the sides constructed of brick, changing from 3.70m wide to 2.40m wide. This narrowed segment has the runners for the sluice bolted to it, helping enable a water-tight stop to westwards flow. The structure forming the named Ivy House Sluice, which encases the mechanism, is founded on brick footings and spans the river with a low segmental arch just 0.50m above the water. The floor of the building is

formed of wooden planks over principal joists and lies 1.04m above the water level. The building measures 4.0m north-south and 3.35m east-west, with walls 0.33m thick. The walls are composed of yellow stock brick, measuring 220mm by 105mm by 62mm. The outer walls have been repointed with cement, but lime mortar is apparent in the internal walls. The eaves lie 2.68m above floor level. In the east and west sides are recessed, blind, arched openings with stone sills. The commonality of the brickwork and the lack of internal evidence for blocking, suggests that these were built blind.

- 7.12 There are two sets of twin doors into the building, one from the north and one from the south. The northern doors are bolted shut and screened by security fencing. The southern doors have had to be unhinged in order to prevent squatters. The doors are formed of two rails, two stiles with the top stile curved from the upright to fit the arched brick opening to the doorway. The roof of the building is a hipped roof of slate over boards, with the hip tiles currently replaced by plastic guttering cemented over the change in angle. The roof has a single braced king post truss oriented north-south, to provide the support for three central rafters. The truss has an iron strap, binding the king post to the tie beam. The tie beam is attached to the lower of two wall plates, the upper wall plate holds the ends of the rafters.
- 7.13 The internal walls are painted white with no ceiling present. The boarded floor is formed of planks oriented east-west, each measuring 230mm by 25mm (9" by 1"). The principal feature of the room is the cast iron frame and mechanism for the sluice gate (Plates 13 and 14). The casting is sharply formed, with flanges at corners and struts bolted together. The principal frame is affixed to the brick banks of the New River, through which three shafts provide the rotary movement for lifting/lowering of the sluice gate and its stone counterbalance. The sluice gate is a sheet of cast iron with flanged edges. Two hoops on top, at either end, are attached to pinioned racks that slide up and down the frame, translated from rotation of three meshing cogs. The different sized cogged wheels ease the turning of the handle. The handle of the mechanism is at the southern end of the building.



Plate 13: Sluice Mechanism Looking North



Plate 14: Sluice Mechanism Including Counter-weight

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 The historic building record comprises a drawn, written and photographic record of two buildings which are due to be preserved, both as buildings of heritage interest in their own right and as buildings of public interest, when the wetlands are open to the public. Of the two buildings, the smaller Ivy Sluice Gate House is in better condition, with its sluice gate still functioning and largely intact. It is a good example of a small hand-powered industrial mechanism and part of Britain's waterway heritage.
- 8.2 The Gas House building is less well-preserved, both structurally and historically. The various changes through its use have left scant record in the fabric. No remaining industrial fittings are present that would indicate the processes carried out within such as its use as a presumed coal store or its use for chlorination of water. The south end has been interpreted as a kitchen (Scott undated) and there is a blocked fireplace and a butler sink present. The most significant loss is the roof. It may be recognised that repairs to make this a functional building will result in its preservation.
- 8.3 The interpretation of the historic evolution of the Gas House is difficult to determine. The northern end of the building is within the location of the historically mapped coal store for the boiler and engine house and was probably built in the 1830s, to assist with the new reservoirs. However, its proximity to the former boiler house renders the northern end a little unlikely: as a decorative gable end and inscription do not quite fit with its proximity to the boiler house. There would be no reason to have such a decorative end if it were formerly attached to another building. The inscribed tablet, with its wolf motif could have originally been on an earlier and now demolished building or gateway to the site. The southern end of the building is constructed in the same brick as the northern end, but has thinner walls. The building has windows, unlike the northern building contains a fireplace creating a much more domestic scenario. The southern end seems to have been built after 1870, but largely in keeping with the 1867 design (Plate 3).

- 8.4 These two buildings and the two reservoirs, which were of importance to the early water supply to the city, along with the New River, exist within a rural setting surrounded by 19th century development along Seven Sisters Road. The buildings are largely hidden, private places and accessibility to the public, once the proposed works have been completed can result in more local awareness of the heritage resource upon local doorsteps.
- 8.5 The final decision in regards to the requirement for further works lies with John Gould, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

9 Archive Deposition and Publication

Archive

- 9.1 On completion of the project, the developer/landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with a local museum, although there are currently no depositories in the area.
- 9.2 The site archive will comprise all written and drawn records and photographs. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record.
- 9.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007). The archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).

Publication

- 9.4 Copies of the report will be issued to the Wildlife Trust Partnership, the architects, and to the GLAAS archaeological officer circulation to the local planning authority, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time; any document relating to the planning process is a public document.
- 9.5 A summary report will be included in the GLAAS annual round-up
- 9.6 The OASIS form (Appendix A) will be uploaded, and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

10 Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology (2015) *Woodberry Wetlands, Lordship Road, London Borough of Hackney: A Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording*
- British Geological Survey (2015). *Geoindex* Online at <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>, accessed 4th March 2015.
- Brown, D and AAF, (2007) *Archaeological Archives. A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer And Curation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a). *Code of Conduct*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b). *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2008c) *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.

- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2012), *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Elmes, J. (1831) *A Topographical Dictionary of London and its Environs*
- English Heritage (1991) *Management of Archaeological Projects*.
- English Heritage (1998a). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork. (English Heritage London Region)*.
- English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.
- Historic England (2015a) *The National Heritage List for England*
<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1265631>
- Historic England (2015b) *The National Heritage List for England*
<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1226967>
- Scott, A. (undated), Woodberry Wetlands, Heritage Statement Revision P1, Kander Olette Architects
- Smith, R.P. (1843) *Collection of Views &ca, Relating to the New River, and objects of interest in Parishes through which it passes*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*.
- Weinreb, B., Hibbert, C., Keay, J. & Keay, J. (2008) *The London Encyclopaedia*

WOODBERRY WETLANDS, LORDSHIP ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY:
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

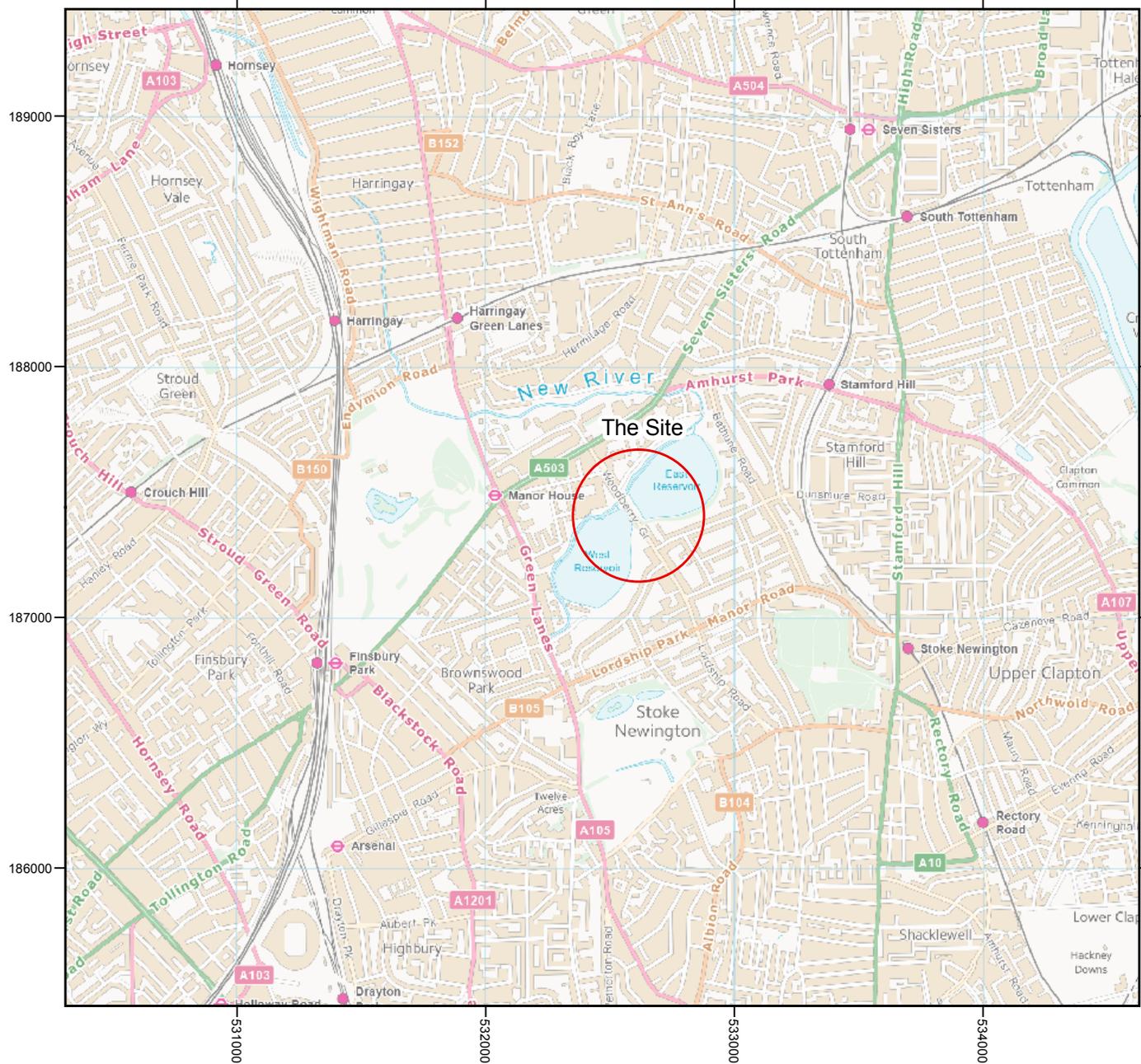
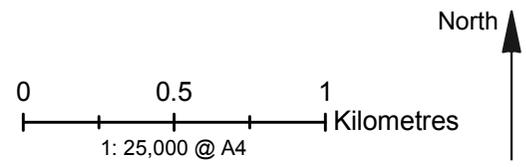


Figure 1:
Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data
© Crown Copyright and
database right [2015]

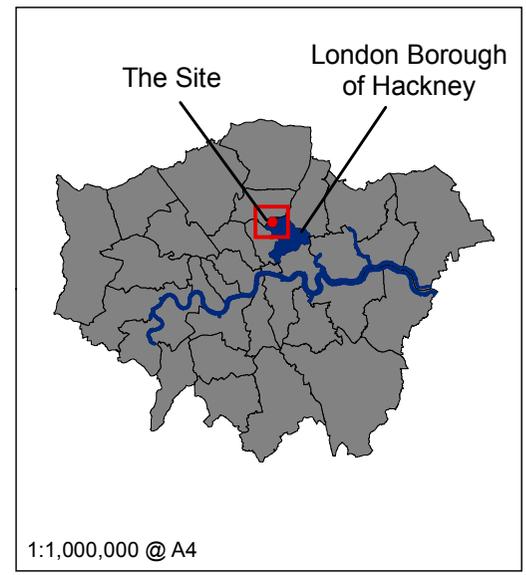




Figure 2:
Detailed Site Location Plan

● Location of Historic Building Record

Not To Scale



Plan from Woodberry Wetlands Heritage Statement revision P1 by Kaner Olette Architects and Allen Scott Landscape Architecture

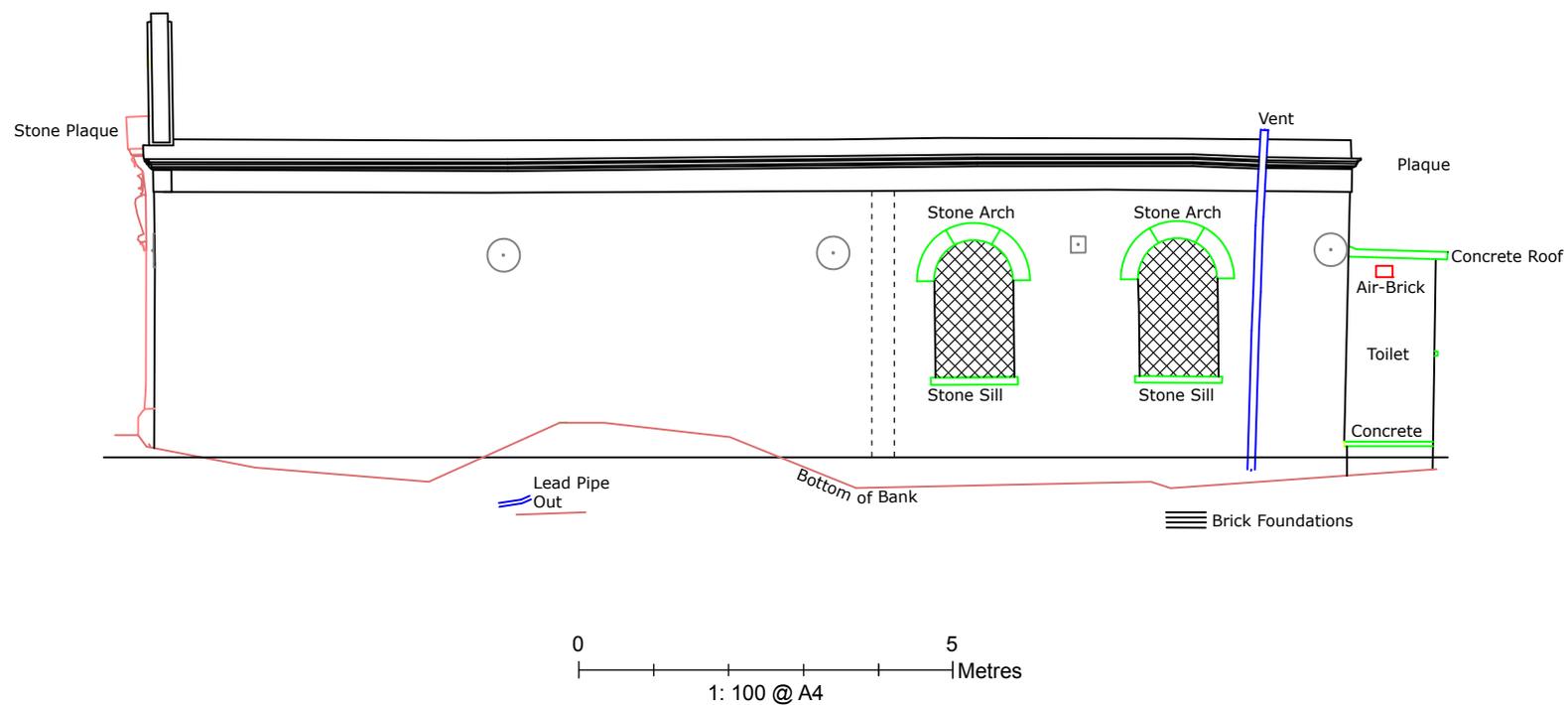


Figure 4: Gas House West Elevation

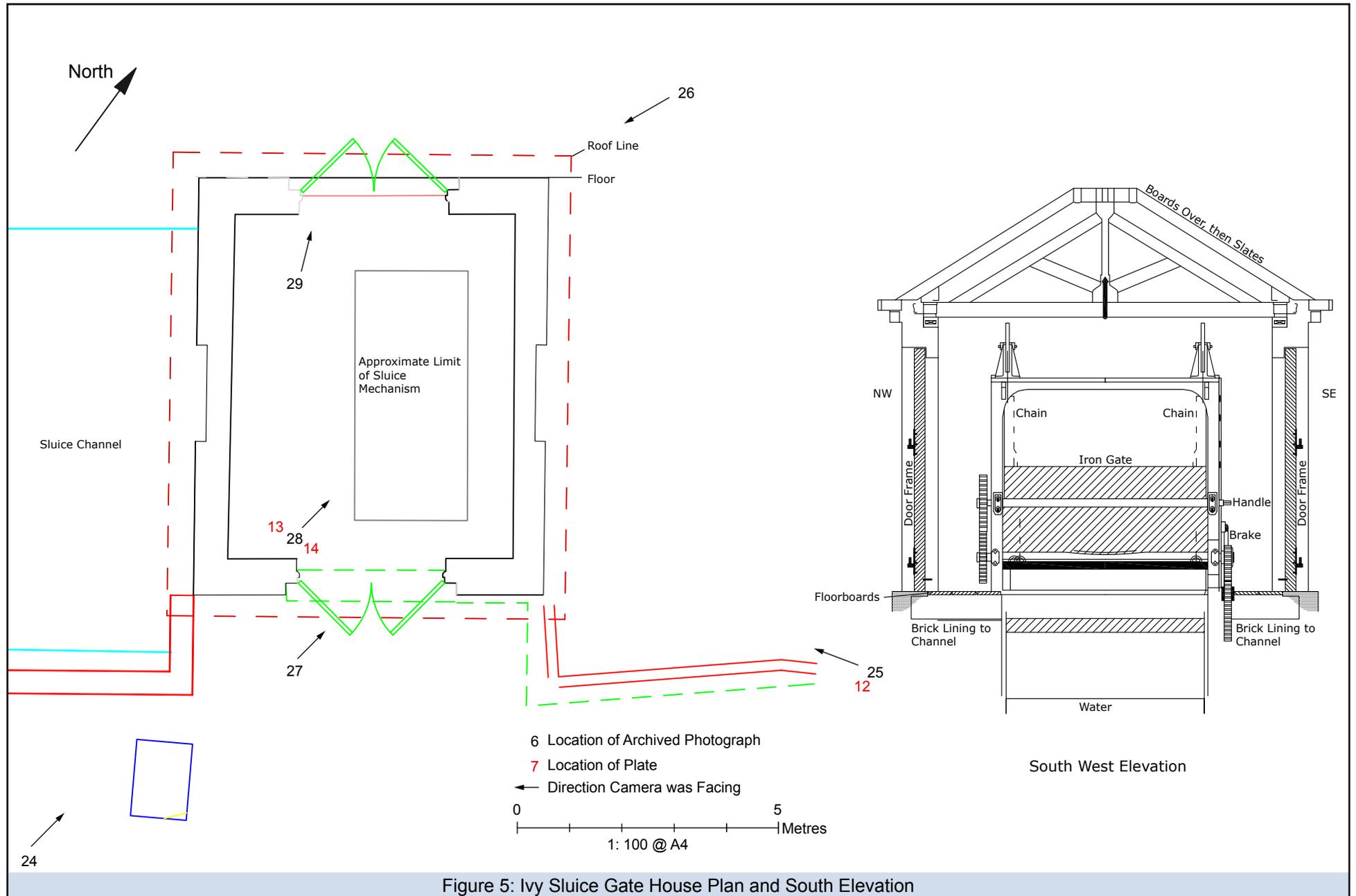


Figure 5: Ivy Sluice Gate House Plan and South Elevation

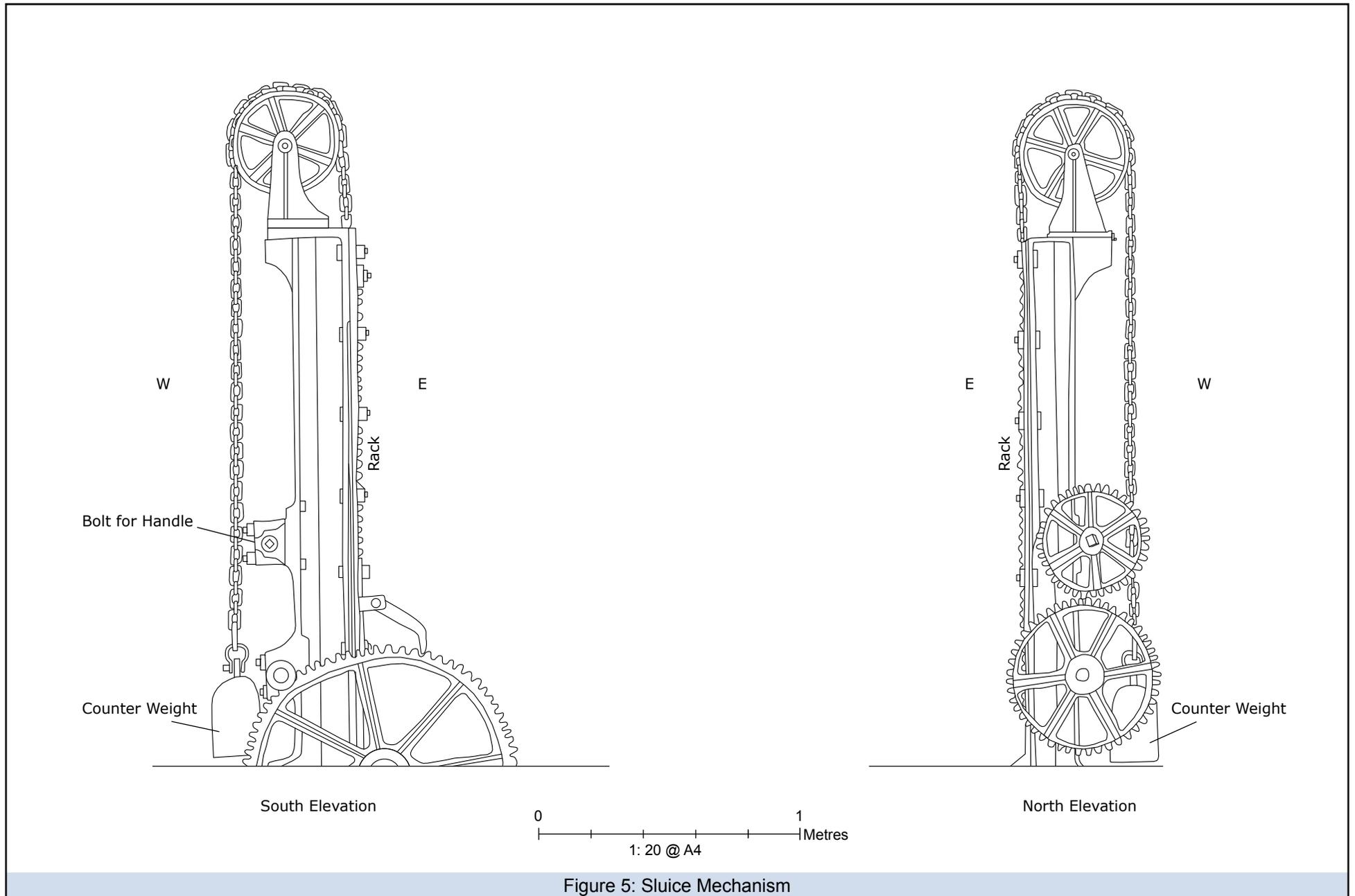


Figure 5: Sluice Mechanism

Appendices

Appendix A –OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-205292

Project details

Project name Woodberry Wetlands

Short description of the project HBR Level 3 recording of the Gas House and Ivy House Sluice

Project dates Start: 25-03-2015 End: 25-03-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 32896 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes LDP15 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type SLUICE Post Medieval

Monument type BUILDING Post Medieval

Methods & techniques ""Annotated Sketch","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HACKNEY STOKE NEWINGTON Woodberry

Wetlands

Postcode N16 0QT

Site coordinates TQ 3263 8738 51.5691801315 -0.0860914590008 51 34 09 N 000 05
09 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief originator Brief not produced

Project design originator AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Catherine Edwards

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of sponsor/funding
body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding
body London Wildlife trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

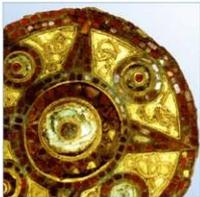
Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title WOODBERRY WETLANDS, LORDSHIP ROAD, LONDON
BOROUGH OF HACKNEY: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Edwards, C
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Aoc Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	grey literature report with plates and illustrations
Entered by	Catherine Edwards (catherine.edwards@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	27 March 2015



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margaret's Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
TEL: 020 8843 7380 | FAX: 020 8892 0549 | E-MAIL: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com