

Land to the Rear of 83 Upper Clapton Road, London Borough of Hackney Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Ref: 2015/3923

National Grid Reference: TQ 34620 86700

AOC Project No: 33525

Site Code: CLP17

Date: February 2018



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

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Summary

A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out during demolition of 20th century properties to the rear of 83, Upper Clapton Road, London Borough of Hackney (National Grid Reference TQ 34620 86700). The evaluation comprised three trenches, up to 20m long and 1,90m wide

The evaluation revealed naturally lain London Clay overlain by 1.2m depth of cryoturbated mixed clay and gravel. The site had potential for Palaeolithic deposits to be revealed, however no finds or features relating to this period were present on site. A single archaeological feature, possibly a shallow pit or ditch dating to the 18th or 19th century date was excavated and recorded. There was a lack of topsoil or subsoil on the site, suggesting that these had been removed during varied 20th century developments.

No further archaeological work is recommended for the site. The archive will be collated and deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC). The results will be published through the Archaeology Data Service website and copies of the report available at the local studies library.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation at land to the rear of 83, Upper Clapton Road, in the London Borough of Hackney (Figure 1). The work was carried out between 13th and 15th February 2018. The site lies on the west side of Upper Clapton Road, backing onto Rossendale Street to the west, not far north of the junction with Northwold Road. The site lies at National Grid Reference (NGR TQ 34620 86700).
- 1.2 The site is long and narrow, comprising an area of 0.17ha. All buildings at the rear of the site had been demolished, and comprised commercial buildings, around an open yard. One of these buildings was in most recent use as a place of worship for The Redeemed Evangelical Mission.

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hackney. Archaeological advice is provided by Adam Single, Greater London Archaeological Advisor with Historic England.
- 2.2 The site is located the Upper Clapton/Stoke Newington Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Hackney. It is also adjacent to a locally listed building, number 83 Upper Clapton Road. No designated heritage assets are located within the site, but a Grade II Listed Air Raid Precaution Centre lies a short distance to the north of the site on Rossendale Street, and the Grade II Listed Clapton Library lies a short distance to the south-west of the site on Northwold Road.
- 2.3 A planning application has been submitted and granted for mixed use redevelopment of the land to the rear of 83 Upper Clapton Road. The redevelopment of the site comprises the demolition of the existing single and 2-storey buildings, and the erection of a 5/ 6-storey building, with a basement. The building will be mixed use and provide a place of worship, commercial units and residential units with cycle parking, the refuse and recycling stores and amenity space (Application Ref. No. 2015/3923). Condition 26 addresses archaeology. The condition reads:

No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

REASON: To safeguard and protect archaeological remains.

- 2.4 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the site was produced in 2015 (CgMs 2015), which identified a high potential for evidence of Palaeolithic activity within the site, as demonstrated on numerous nearby locations.
- 2.5 In advance of the fieldwork, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2017), in response to a specified requirement for work. The detailed WSI, and was designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014b).
- Department for Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- Historic England (2015a). Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the British Geological Survey Online as London Clay, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period when the local environment was dominated by deep seas. This is overlain by Hackney Gravel Member deposits, which formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by rivers.
- 3.2 The site lies approximately 750m west of the River Lea, on predominantly level ground at approximately 25mOD.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The Historic and Archaeological background is drawn from the archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken on the site (CGMS 2015) and other sources as referenced.

The Prehistoric Period (C. 700,000 – AD 43)

- 4.2 The area around this part of Stoke Newington and Clapton is perhaps the most archaeologically rich for the Palaeolithic period in London. Significant flint tool assemblages, floral and faunal remains were observed during brickearth and gravel extraction in the late 19th century, notably by Worthington G. Smith. These finds were predominantly observed in or below the brickearth, usually in their primary context (Gibbard 1994, Wymer 1999).
- 4.3 Excavations at 66-76 Northwold Road in 1976, west of the site, revealed that 19th century brickearth pits had removed the bulk of the Palaeolithic deposits. Finds from Narford Road, immediately southwest of the site have included five handaxes, four retouched and one unretouched flint flake.
- 4.4 More recent work in the area has been far less conclusive in demonstrating Palaeolithic activity. An archaeological watching brief on Rossendale Street a short distance north of the site, recorded that the interface between river terrace gravels and brickearth survived, indicating the survival of potential Palaeolithic bearing deposits. Evaluation at Tayyibah Girls School c.500m to the north of the site recorded land surfaces but no artefacts. In addition, the earliest features recorded during an evaluation at Geldesten Road, c. 250m west of the site, were 19th century quarry pits.
- 4.5 West of the site, on the northward continuation of Geldeston Road, a total of 62 handaxes, 6 roughouts, 2 cores, 74 retouched and 217 unretouched flakes and 7 miscellaneous flints were recovered, thought to represent a Palaeolithic working floor. Two handaxes were located at Durlston Road. At the Northwold Nursery, Northwold Road, ten handaxes, a Levallois flake and two other flakes were noted. Finds from Upper Clapton have included 46 handaxes, 4 roughouts, 6 retouched and 44 unretouched flakes, one miscellaneous flint and the bones of woolly-haired rhino and elephant.

- 4.6 To the northwest, five handaxes have been identified from Cazenove Road, another four from Fountayne Road and one from Kyverdale Road. Eight handaxes, two roughouts, three retouched and six unretouched flakes were found at Lamphard Grove. Three handaxes were noted at Osbaldeston Road, where good sections of the Palaeolithic floor were noted a depth of four feet/1.2m.
- 4.7 Southeast of the site, one retouched and two retouched flakes have been identified at Ickburgh Road. A handaxe was found at Reighton Road, associated with a floor in a 'thin red sandy stratum' containing further flintwork.
- 4.8 Given the large number of Palaeolithic artefacts recorded from the area, and the position of the site within the Archaeological Priority Area focussed on the Palaeolithic working floor, it was considered to have a potential for Palaeolithic remains particularly for finds of individual flint artefacts.
- 4.9 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.
- 4.10 By the 1st millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 4.11 No finds of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age material are known from a 500m radius of the site.

Roman Period (AD 43 - 410)

- 4.12 The suggested line of a Roman Road from Haggerston to Lower Clapton runs southwest of the site. Another possible road, suggested by the presence of a sarcophagus behind the former Orphan Asylum in Clapton, runs southwest to southeast of the site. Kingsland Road, Stoke Newington High Street and Stamford Hill follows the line of Ermine Street; the road from Bishopsgate to Lincoln and York, c.1km west of the site.

The Anglo Saxon and Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1539)

- 4.13 Clapton is first mentioned in a document dated 1339, as 'Clopton'. The place name is Anglo-Saxon and translates as 'farm on the hill'. Stoke Newington is also thought to have Saxon origins (Weinreb & Hibbert 2008).
- 4.14 The line of Northwold Road, marked on Rocque's Map as Dow's Lane, is thought to have Medieval origins. Finds including four small potsherds were identified at 55 Northwold Road, west of the site.
- 4.15 During the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods, the site lay in open fields, between the settlements of Stoke Newington and Clapton.

The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900)

- 4.16 Early maps show the site to lie within fields to the north of Dows Lane (which becomes Kates Lane, then Brooke Street and finally Northwold Road by 1894) and west of a lane on the line of Upper Clapton Road (1766 John Rocque; 1799 Ordnance Survey).
- 4.17 The Hackney St John Parish Map records the site occupying gardens with two buildings in the north-west corner of the site (1831). The Hackney St John Tithe Map and Award record the site occupied by 'House, Yards and Cow Shede' (1843).

- 4.18 The detail of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1868) shows the site occupied by buildings, with a central yard area linking 'Conduit Street' in the west with Upper Clapton Road in the east. The 1895 Ordnance Survey map shows no further changes to the. No further change is shown between 1916 and 1936. By 1951, the buildings on the site were demolished and replaced with a new complex of buildings comprising a Dairy. No further changes occur at the site between 1958 and 1995.

5. Strategy

Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1. The aims of the Archaeological 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 archaeological 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 watching brief were defined as being:
- To determine the preservation, character and extent of any prehistoric remains.
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality

Methodology

- 5.5 Site procedures were defined the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2017) and conformed to published guidelines (Historic England 2015). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (ClfA 2014a-d).
- 5.6 The evaluation was carried out in February 2018, under the site code CLP 17. Sondages were cut in each trench to evaluate the full depth of the potential Palaeolithic horizons and deposits. The excavation of the sondages was monitored by John Cotton, Palaeolithic artefact specialist.
- 5.7 The site work was supervised by Les Capon, under the management of Catherine Edwards, AOC Operations Manager. The site works were monitored by Adam Single, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney.

6. Results

Trench 1

Table of Stratigraphy at Sondage

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit, OD	Description/Interpretation
101	0.40m	24.57m	Modern concrete Crush
102	0.22m	24.17m	Demolition layer
103	0.16m	23.95m	Brickearth
104	1.20m	23.79m	Clay and gravel
107	NFE	22.59m	London Clay

- 6.1 Trench 1 was oriented northeast-southwest near the northern site boundary. It measured 20m by 1.9m. The earliest deposit encountered was London Clay (107), lying at a height of 22.59mOD. This was overlain by 1.20m depth of firm brownish yellow clay with patchy moderate rounded gravel inclusions (104), its surface at 23.79mOD. The density and quantity of gravel within this deposit was low, and did not contain any worked flint, flint tools or faunal remains as may be expected from a Palaeolithic deposit. The sporadic character of the gravel inclusions may represent reworking of this layer, perhaps through cryoturbation. This was overlain by 0.16m depth of yellowish brown sandy clay resembling brickearth (103), lying at 23.95mOD, (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Sondage Through Potential Palaeolithic Strata, Trench 1

- 6.2 The brickearth was cut by two modern features. One was concrete drain laid in a trench (105), the other was the result of recent foundation removal [106], part of the current (2018) demolition works. The pipe-trench and old foundation area were overlain by 0.22m depth of dark brown silty clay with

demolition rubble (102), lying at 24.17mOD, and this was overlain by 0.40m depth of crushed building material (101) laid down in 2018 to form a piling mat for the new build.

6.3 No significant archaeological deposits or features were present in Trench 1.

Trench 2

Table of Stratigraphy at Sondage

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit, OD	Description/Interpretation
201	0.20m	24.28m	Modern Concrete Crush
202	0.25m	24.08m	Demolition layer
207	0.30m	23.87m	Clay, occasional gravel
208	1.10m	23.49m	Clay and gravel
209	NFE	22.39m	London Clay

6.4 Trench 2 was located near the southeastern boundary of site and was oriented northeast-southwest. The trench measured 17m long and 1.9m wide. The earliest deposit encountered was London Clay (209), lying at 22.39mOD at the base of a sondage excavated near to the southwestern end of the trench (Plate 2). This was overlain by 1.10m depth of clay with occasional patches and pockets of gravel (208), which was the horizon expected to contain Palaeolithic deposits or artefacts, had they been present. In common with Trench 1, no worked flint or faunal remains were present. The gravelly clay was overlain by a second layer of clay (207), with less than 5% gravel inclusions, with no anthropogenic material. The surface of this lay at 24.07mOD at the northeastern end of the trench, sloping slightly down to the southwest to 23.87mOD (Plate 3).

6.5 One historic feature and one modern intrusion cut through this clay horizon. The historic feature was a straight-edged cut [204] representing the edge of a pit or ditch 0.33m deep, oriented east-west at the northeastern end of the trench (Plate 4). The profile of the feature showed a stepped edge: only one edge was present in the trench. There was a single fill, of dark greenish brown silty clay (203) with minor inclusions of gravel. The fill was dated to the late 18th or 19th century two small fragments of brick and roof tile and may represent a quarry pit for clay. It is unlikely to represent any of a series of boundaries shown on historic maps, since these are parallel to the site boundary, and this cut lay at 30° to it.

6.6 The modern intrusion was the result of removal of modern foundations [206], backfilled with purplish brown sand and brick rubble (205). This was not archaeologically significant.

6.7 The features were sealed by 0.25m depth of dark brown sticky sandy clay with a high proportion of brick and concrete rubble (202), overlain by 0.20m depth of recently laid crushed building material (201), forming a piling mat for the new development.

6.8 No significant archaeological features were present in the trench.



Plate 2: Sondage, Trench 2, Looking Northwest



Plate 3: Trench 2 Overview Looking Northeast



Plate 4: Section Through feature [204], Looking East

Trench 3

Table of Stratigraphy at Sondage

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit, OD	Description/Interpretation
301	0.36m	24.29m	Modern Concrete Crush
302	0.09m	23.93m	Demolition layer
305	0.20m	23.84m	Brickearth
306	1.10m	23.64m	Clay and gravel
307	NFE	22.54m	London Clay

- 6.9 Trench 3 was parallel with Rossendale Street, at the southwest end of the site, and measured 15m by 1.9m (Plate 5). The same sequence of deposition was recognised as in Trenches 1 and 2, with a sondage excavated to characterise the potential Palaeolithic horizon. London Clay (307) lay at 22.54mOD at the base of the sondage. This was overlain by 1.10m depth of yellowish brown clay and gravel (306), with diffuse concentrations of gravel, but no Palaeolithic material was present. This was in turn overlain by 0.20m depth of yellowish brown sandy clay resembling brickearth, with no inclusions, lying at 23.85mOD at the northwestern end of the trench, truncated at the southeast.
- 6.10 The truncation at the southeastern end of the trench appeared to be a demolition event, with a wide cut [304] into the naturally-lain deposit over 0.54m deep filled with bands of crushed brick and brown silty sand (303). This was not part of recent demolition events, and probably represents an earlier change of the layout of the site in the 20th century, associated with the new dairy building shown on the 1951 Ordnance Survey map.
- 6.11 The filled intrusion and brickearth horizon were sealed by 0.09m depth of brown sandy clay and brick rubble (302). The uppermost deposit was 0.36m depth of crushed building material (301), lain down as a piling mat for the new development, level at 24.29mOD.
- 6.12 No significant archaeological deposits or features were present in Trench 3.



Plate 5: Trench 3, Overview Looking North

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation has successfully characterised the archaeological potential of the site and revealed that there are no significant features or deposits present. One of the principal aims of the investigations was to determine the presence of Palaeolithic period horizons or remains which may relate to other findings in the area. No Palaeolithic tools or faunal remains were revealed during the excavations, and the potential Palaeolithic strata was noted to only contain sparse pockets of gravel and may therefore have been reworked under glacial or frozen conditions.
- 7.2 The soil sequence had been truncated across the site, with no subsoil or buried topsoil remaining. This is most likely the result of ground reduction across the site since it first began to be developed in the 19th century. Naturally lain deposits were directly overlain by demolition horizons. Only a single archaeological feature was present: an infilled pit or ditch in Trench 2 dated to the post-medieval period, with brick and roof tile within its backfill indicating a date from the 18th century or later. The feature was not oriented with the plot of land behind 83 Upper Clapton Road, rather more east-west, so is thought more likely to be the edge of a pit, such as a quarry pit, perhaps for excavating clay. No other features were present.
- 7.3 The aims of the investigation were fulfilled as follows:
- *To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.*
- 7.4 One archaeological feature was identified: the edge of a pit at the northeastern end of Trench 2 dated to the later post-medieval period. If there were other subtle cut features or archaeological horizons, they may have been truncated, as shown by the lack of any subsoil and topsoil. No below ground remains were encountered.
- *To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.*
- 7.5 One cut feature of potential archaeological date was examined and proved to be of late post-medieval date. Underlying clays and gravels were investigated through sondages, but no remains of Palaeolithic date were present.
- *To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.*
- 7.6 The only feature on site dated to the post-medieval period. This was sample excavated and recorded. Only part of the feature lay within the trench, but its relatively recent date was apparent through the limited finds within.
- *To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.*
- 7.7 This aim was not relevant, due to the lack of archaeological features.
- *To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.*
- 7.8 Naturally-lain deposits were overlain directly by demolition deposits of former buildings on site. There was no surviving subsoil or topsoil, so there has been a clear truncation of ground level across the whole site. The uppermost geological deposit resembled brickearth, and was not of consistent depth in all trenches, suggesting that this to had been truncated during past development.
- *To enable the archaeological 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.*

- 7.9 This report provides the results of the archaeological work and satisfies the requirement for a report following the fieldwork, in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation. The site was visited by Adam Single of GLAAS, who monitored the site work while all trenches were open.
- *To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.*
- 7.10 The results will be eventually published on the Archaeology Data Service website. No significant findings resulted from this work.
- *To determine if evidence for prehistoric activity is present on site.*
- 7.11 The evaluation trenches lacked any evidence for prehistoric remains. Exposed gravel deposits, upcast soils and cross-sections were examined by hand for Palaeolithic evidence in the form of struck flints, flint tools or faunal remains

8 Archive Deposition and Publication

Archive

- 8.1 On completion of the project, the developer/landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate archive store when one becomes available. Following completion of the full extent of the fieldwork, the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the archive. The building archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).
- 8.2 The site archive will comprise all written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records collated and ordered as a permanent record. 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).

Publication

- 8.3 Copies of the report will be issued to the Archaeological Advisor, the Local Planning Authority, the HER and the client, 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.
- 8.4 The OASIS form (Appendix B) will be uploaded, and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

9 Bibliography

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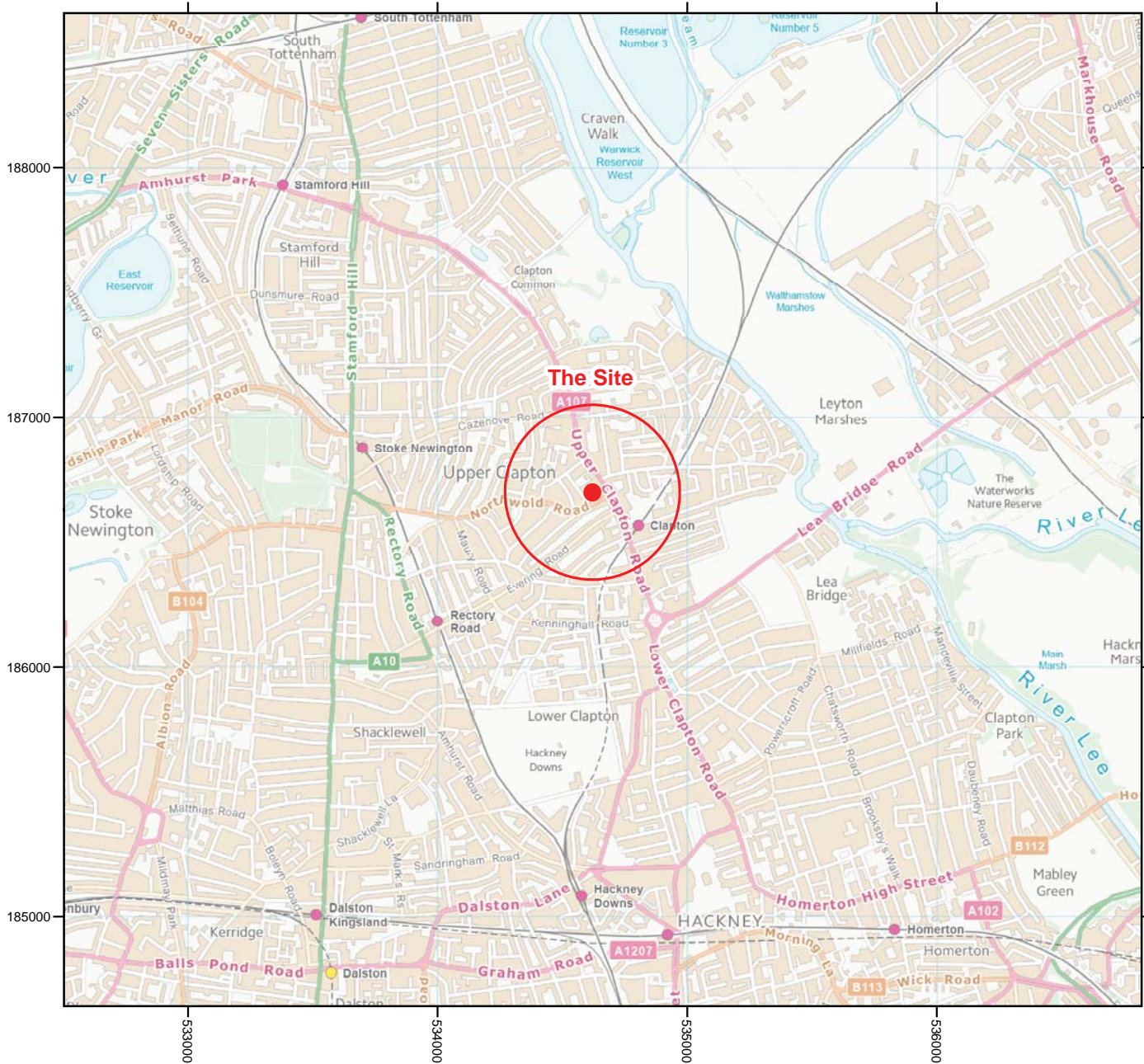
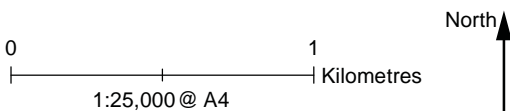
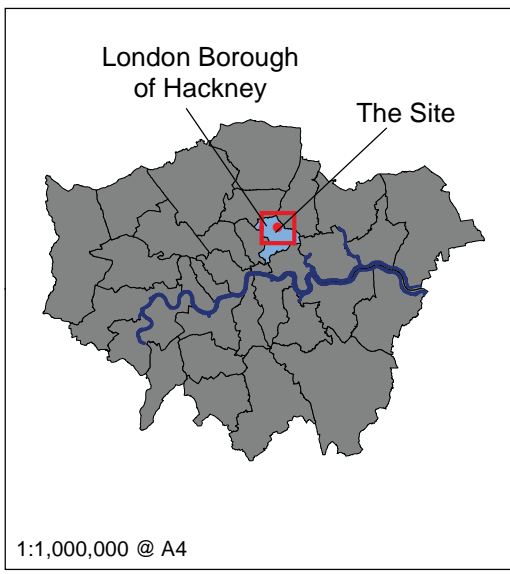


Figure 1:
Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data
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1:1,000,000 @ A4



Figure 2: Trench Location Plan, Showing Features

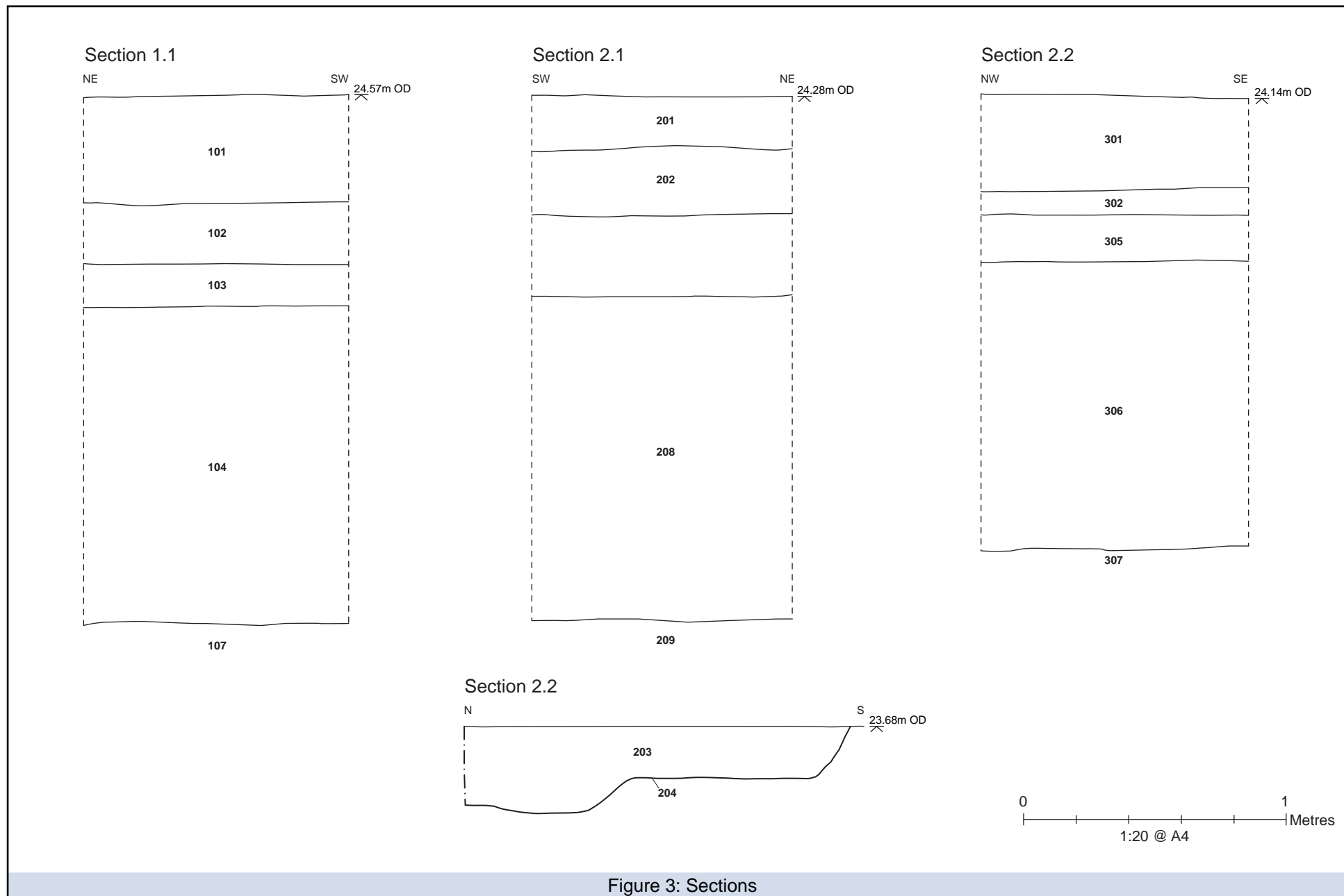


Figure 3: Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
Trench 1				
101	Crush	20.00m	1.90m	0.40m
102	Demolition deposit	20.00m	1.90m	0.22m
103	Brickearth	20.00m	1.90m	0.16m
104	Mixed clay and gravel	20.00m	1.90m	1.20m
105	Modern drain	2.00m	2.00m	>0.66m
106	Demolition cut	1.50m	0.80m	>0.66m
107	London Clay	2.00m	1.90m	NFE
Trench 2				
201	Crush	18.70m	1.90m	0.20m
202	Demolition deposit	18.70m	1.90m	0.25m
203	Fill of 204	4.10m	1.90m	0.33m
204	Pit or ditch	4.10m	1.90m	0.33m
205	Fill of 206	1.80m	0.90m	>0.50m
206	Demolition cut	1.80m	0.90m	>0.50m
207	Brickearth	18.70m	1.90m	0.30m
208	Mixed clay and gravel	18.70m	1.90m	1.10m
209	London Clay	2.00m	1.90m	NFE
Trench 3				
301	Crush	15.00m	1.90m	0.36m
302	Demolition deposit	15.00m	1.90m	0.09m
303	Fill of 303	4.00m	1.90m	>0.54m
304	Demolition cut	4.00m	1.90m	>0.54m
305	Brickearth	11.00m	1.90m	0.20m
306	Mixed clay and gravel	11.00m	1.90m	1.10m
307	London Clay	2.00m	1.90m	NFE

Appendix B – Finds Report

A very small assemblage of ceramic building material was collected from the fill of a ditch or pit (203).

The assemblage comprises one piece of roofing tile, probably peg-tile, of post medieval date. It is on an orange-red fabric, sandy clay. It is 12.5mm thick and weighs 38g.

Two fragments of brick are in an open red sandy fabric with small crushed flint inclusions, weighing 22g. These are probably post-medieval, but not diagnostic, being small pieces.

Appendix C - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-296672

Project details

Project name	Land to the rear of 83 Upper Clapton Street, London Borough of Hackney
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation, comprised of three trenches 20m by 1.80m. No significant features or deposits were revealed.
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2018 End: 15-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	33525 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CLP 17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY Land to the rear of 83 Upper Clapton Street, London Borough of Hackney
Postcode	E5 8TA
Study area	0.17 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 534620 186700 50.946438649212 0.184821624875 50 56 47 N 000 11 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23.79m Max: 23.87m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	AOC Archaeology Group
Project supervisor	AOC Archaeology Group
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer

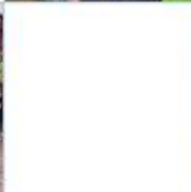
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CLP 17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Digital Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive recipient LAARC
Paper Archive ID CLP 17
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available "Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land to the Rear of 83 Upper Clapton Road, London Borough of Hackney: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication London
Description A4, 27 pages, 3 figures, 5 plates
Entered by les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on 26 February 2018



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