

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates,
London Borough of Hackney.
London E8**

NGR TQ 3375 8380

**Project No. 3809
Site Code: HWG 09**

**ASE Report No. 2009077
OASIS ID: archaeol6-59148**



**by
Diccon Hart**

May 2009

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Abstract

Archaeology South East was commissioned by Quadrant Construction Services to undertake a preliminary archaeological evaluation of land at Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates, London Borough of Hackney in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

A total of three test pits measuring between 3.00m by 3.00m and 3.00m by 4.10m were excavated on the site. The natural brickearth was encountered between 16.65m AOD and 16.43m AOD in Test Pits 1 and 2. In Test Pit 3 the brickearth showed signs of later disturbance and here natural Hackney Gravel was observed at 15.46m AOD.

Just two archaeological features were recorded during the investigation; a single undated posthole in Test Pit 3 and a shallow 18th-19th century pit in Test Pit 1. Otherwise, the observed sequences in each of the three test pits were characterised by truncation and made ground associated with 19th century terraced housing and the subsequent redevelopment of the area with the construction of the tenement buildings that currently occupy the site.

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SMR Summary Sheet
OASIS Summary Form

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South East was commissioned by Quadrant Construction Services to undertake a preliminary archaeological evaluation on land at Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site is centred on NGR TQ 3375 8380 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the Hackney Gravel deposit situated between the Lynch Hill and Taplow Gravel Terraces, overlying London Clay. The gravel terrace is overlain by brick earth.
- 1.2.2 The site is located to the north of the grand union canal, c. 250m to the east of the A10 and is bounded by Haggerston Road to the east, Lee Street to the north, Clarrisa Street to the west and Dunston Road to the south. Areas of the site subject to archaeological investigation comprised grassed areas associated with adjacent tenement buildings.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the site. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), acting as advisors to Hackney Borough Council on archaeological matters, recommended that a condition (Condition 41) stipulating the implementation of a programme of archaeological works be attached to the planning consent.
- 1.3.2 A *Specification for Preliminary Archaeological Evaluation* was prepared by Waterman Energy, Environment and Design (Waterman CPM 2008). Once the Specification had been agreed with GLAAS a *Written Scheme of Investigation* was prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2009) with reference to the Specification. This was also approved by GLASS before work commenced. All work was carried out in accordance with these documents, as well as the IfA Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations and GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Paper No.5* (1999).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of preliminary archaeological evaluation works on the site. The work was undertaken between 20th and 24th April 2009 by Diccon Hart (Senior Archaeologist) and Chris Russell (Assistant Archaeologist). Project Management was undertaken by Jon Sygrave (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation management).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary

2.1.1 The previous Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment (Waterman CPM 2005) highlighted a low potential for archaeological deposits of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The proposed site lies within a designated Archaeological Priority Zone and there is considered to be potential for finds/deposits associated with the medieval settlement of Haggerston, which was located on the eastern extent of the Kingsland Estate and southern extent of the Haggerston West Estate. The evidence for Roman activity in the area is limited to known Roman roads, such as the A10, which follows the route of the Roman road known as Ermine Street.

2.2 Greater London Sites and Monuments and Listed Building Information

2.2.1 Table 1: Greater London Sites and Monuments (GLSMR) data
(reproduced with due acknowledgement from Waterman CPM 2005)

GLSMR Ref	NGR (all TQ)	Period	Description
76854-856	3351 8400	Post-medieval	A field evaluation by MoLAS Identified evidence only for development in the late 18 th and 19 th centuries
80093	3390 8390	Roman	Findspot of a pottery jar discovered in 1849
80108	3355 8501	Roman	Alignment of Ermine Street, which is now followed by Kingsland Road
80127	3380 8360	Medieval	Documentary references to the village at Haggerston
80143	3375 8340	Medieval	Documentary references to the hamlet at Shacklewell
80177	3330 8380	Medieval/Post-medieval	Site of Hoxton Manor House, which is recorded in the 14 th century and later replaced by a mid-16 th century building
80180	3380 8360	Medieval	Documentary reference to the manor of Haggerston
80211	3340 8365	Post-medieval	Site of a mill known from documentary references
80219	3335 8355	Post-medieval	Site of the house of John Bassano, a Venetian merchant patronised by Elizabeth I
81678	3369 8365	Medieval	Haggerston Road, the alignment of which possibly has medieval origins
81679	3368 8358	Medieval	Laburnum Road, the alignment of which possibly has medieval origins
82630	3328 8334	Medieval/Post-medieval	A field evaluation carried out by MoLAS found a well that continued in use into the post-medieval period

GLSMR Ref	NGR (all TQ)	Period	Description
82688-696	3331 8342	Medieval/Post-medieval	A field evaluation by MoLAS found evidence for domestic structures and occupation spanning the medieval and early post-medieval periods
83261	3351 8357	Post-medieval	A field evaluation by MoLAS identified evidence for brickearth extraction and possibly tile or brick manufacture in the areas nearby
83905	3390 8340	Post-medieval	Site of a former churchyard and burial ground
84239	3392 8362	Post-medieval	Site of Kent Wharf, which was a timber yard. It was cleared by the 1950s
84855-856	3325 8360	Post-medieval	Site of a pair of brickearth quarry pits
212848	3391 8350	Post-medieval	The Grand Union or Regent's Canal
220320	3351 8412	Post-medieval	Terrace of five properties, which have now been demolished
504002	3340 8340	Post-medieval	Site of a hospital on Kingsland Road

2.2.2 Table 2: Greater London Listed Building Data
(reproduced with due acknowledgement from Waterman CPM 2005)

Listed Building No.	Grade	Description
30/242	II	Mid 19 th century cast gun-post, set on a plinth inscribed 'Borough of Shoreditch'
30/701	II	Haggerston Baths, which were built in 1904 to a design by A.W.S. Cross for Shoreditch Borough Council in the Edwardian Baroque style. It is built of soft red brick in English bond, with Portland stone dressings and a slate roof
30/3020	II	Haggerston Road canal bridge, which dates from 1816-1820, but was altered subsequently. It is built of brick and has a single span, elliptical arch with solid parapet and piers.
735-/30/10015	II	All Saint's Church, Haggerston Road, which dates from 1855-56 and was built to a design by P.C. Hardwick in the Gothic style. It was extended and rebuilt in the 1860s and then extensively repaired in 1901 and again in 1949-53.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The methodology comprised the mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, of three test pits, each measuring 3.0 m² at base, as shown in Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 All test pits were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Topsoil, subsoil and any made ground were stockpiled separately and backfilled in sequence.
- 3.1.3 Some revision to trench locations was necessary due to existing site conditions and obstructions. Any significant revisions were made with the agreement of Waterman and GLAAS.
- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded using visual inspection. Test pits were recorded on plastic drawing film at appropriate scales.
- 3.1.5 A full photographic record (digital, colour slide and black and white) was made.
- 3.1.6 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye, for unstratified artefacts.
- 3.1.7 Trenches were backfilled and compacted by machine but no further reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 The Aims and Objectives of the evaluation were laid out in the *Specification* (Waterman CPM 2008) and are reproduced below with due acknowledgement:
- *The test pits will provide information to determine the nature, character, extent and significance of the made ground, to evaluate the presence of, and potential for, archaeological deposits within the made ground, and to recover dating evidence, rather than fully excavate any deposits.*

Specific Aims were laid out thus:

- *Determine the thickness, depth and depositional history of any archaeological and environmental deposits.*
- *Characterise the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition (stone, sand, gravel, organic material etc) and their archaeological formation (primary/secondary deposits etc)*
- *Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, bone, worked and burnt flint, small finds etc), its condition and potential given the nature of the deposits encountered.*

- *Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence (including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, peat, charcoal, mollusca, soils etc), its condition and potential given the nature of the deposits encountered*
- *Appraise the relative value of the main stratigraphic units revealed in terms of their importance for preservation and conservation.*

3.3 Quantification of Archive

Table 3. Site Archive Quantification

Number of Contexts	26
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	none
Photographs	8x black and white. 8x digital.
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	none
Environmental flots/residue	none

4.0 RESULTS (Figs. 3-5)

4.1 Test Pit 1 (Fig. 3)

4.1.1 Length: 3.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 0.90m

4.1.2 Table 4. List of Recorded Contexts – Test Pit 1

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m AOD)
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m	17.30m
1/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.70m	16.20m
1/003	Deposit	Redeposited Natural/makeup	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	16.60m
1/004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	16.43m
1/005	Cut	Pit cut	0.80m	0.50m	0.10m	16.30m
1/006	Deposit	Pit fill	0.80m	0.50m	0.10m	16.36m
1/007	Cut	Service trench	Tr.	2.20m	Unknown	16.36m
1/008	Cut	Foundation trench	Tr.	0.40m	0.20m	16.56m
1/009	Deposit	Backfill of 1/008	Tr.	0.05m	0.20m	16.56m
1/010	Masonry	Foundation	Tr.	0.40m	0.20m	16.56m
1/011	Deposit	Fill of 1/007	Tr.	2.20m	Unknown	16.36m

4.1.3 Summary

Natural mid yellowish brown silty clay brickearth (1/004) was encountered between 16.43m AOD and 16.36m AOD. A single sub-circular pit [1/005] was cut into the underlying brickearth and filled with a deposit of mid brown silty clay (1/006) with frequent small abraded fragments of 18th-19th century pottery, clay pipe and Ceramic Building Material (CBM).

Pit [1/005] was sealed by a layer of redeposited brickearth (1/003) comprising mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional lenses of dark grey sand containing late 18th-19th century pottery. This may well represent a levelling layer or makeup deposit for the 19th-20th century east-west aligned brick foundation (cut [1/008]) of red brick bonded with a hard lime mortar (1/010) that was cut into (1/003) and probably represents the remains of one of the terraced properties shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-1896 (see Waterman CPM 2005, Plan CPM 2).

Layer (1/003) was also truncated by an east-west aligned service trench of 19th-20th century date [1/007] that was filled with dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent brick rubble inclusions (1/011). This was overlain by a thick deposit of 19th-20th century made ground (1/002) of similar colour and consistency to (1/007) that probably represents the demolition of the building represented by wall (1/010) and the subsequent levelling of the site in advance of the construction of the present tenement block that occupies the site. The sequence was capped with a thin layer of dark brown silty clay topsoil (1/001).

4.2.1 Test Pit 2 (Fig. 4)

4.2.1 Length: 4.10m Width: 3.00m Depth: 1.60m

4.2.2 Table 5. List of Recorded Contexts – Test Pit 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m AOD)
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.05m	18.24m
2/002	Deposit	Demolition	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	18.19m
2/003	Masonry	Foundation	3.00m	0.20m	1.00m	18.00m
2/004	Deposit	Backfill of 2/011	2.10m	0.70m	0.20m	17.00m
2/005	Deposit	Backfill of 2/011	2.10m	0.70m	0.25m	16.80m
2/006	Masonry	Cellar wall	4.10m	0.36m	1.10m min.	17.75m
2/007	Deposit	Backfill of 2/011	2.10m	0.70m	0.36m	16.75m
2/008	Deposit	Demolition	2.50m	1.80m	0.50m min.	17.75m
2/009	Deposit	Natural?	2.10m	0.70m	0.15m	16.75m
2/010	Deposit	Natural	0.80m	0.70m	-	16.65m
2/011	Cut	Service trench	2.10m	1.10m	1.40m min.	17.60m
2/012	Cut	Cellar/foundation cut	4.10m	2.16m	1.10m min.	17.75m

4.2.3 Summary

Natural mid yellowish brown silty clay brickearth (2/010) was encountered at 16.65m AOD. This was overlain by a thin layer of greenish yellow silty clay (2/009) that possibly represents staining of the surface of (2/010), perhaps through leaching action from the adjacent service trench [2/011].

These deposits were extensively truncated through later activity. To the north, they were truncated by a modern service trench [2/011], backfilled with (2/007), (2/005) and (2/004), from which 18th-19th century pottery, CBM and clay pipe was recovered. To the south they were truncated by a cellar of 19th-20th century date, whose wall (2/006) was built of yellow stock brick bonded with a hard lime mortar. This wall was of the same construction as the east-west foundation (2/003) and, together, these may be deemed to represent the remains of one of the terraced properties depicted on the 1938 revision of the Ordnance Survey map (see Waterman CPM 2005, Plan CPM 3a). Demolition of this structure and the subsequent backfilling of the cellar was represented by demolition deposits (2/002) and (2/008) respectively.

The sequence above was capped with a thin layer of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (2/001)

4.3 Test Pit 3 (Fig. 5)

4.3.1 Length: 5.00m Width: 5.00m Depth: 2.50m

4.3.2 Table 6. List of Recorded Contexts – Test Pit 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m AOD)
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	17.66m
3/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	1.80m	17.46m
3/003	Deposit	Redeposited natural	3.00m	3.00m	0.35m	15.60m
3/004	Deposit	Fill of 3/005	0.26m	0.26m	0.13m	15.46m
3/005	Cut	Posthole cut	0.26m	0.26m	0.13m	15.46m
3/006	Deposit	Natural	3.00m	3.00m	-	15.46m

4.3.3 Summary

The natural Hackney Gravel, comprising mid yellow sand (3/006) was encountered at 15.46m AOD.

A single posthole was cut into the underlying Hackney Gravel. This comprised a circular posthole cut with rounded profile [3/005], filled with a very clean mid yellowish brown silty clay brickearth deposit (3/004). No finds were retrieved from this feature.

Posthole [3/005] was sealed by a layer of redeposited mid yellowish brown silty clay brickearth (3/003) containing occasional lenses of dark grey sandy silt, which was in turn sealed by a substantial deposit of 19th-20th century made ground (3/002). The sequence was capped with a thin layer of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (3/001).

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work. Summaries can be found in Tables 7 and 8.

5.1.2 Table 7: Quantification of the bulk finds.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)
1/003	3	190				
1/006	1	<2	4	194		
2/007	2	6	2	178	1	22

5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 All three contexts contained pottery, all of 19th-century date. The only slightly earlier pieces consist of blue transfer-printed pearlware of late 18th- to early 19th-century date, which were recovered from (1/003) and (1/006). The latter also contained a fragment of flow blue china as well as an unglazed red earthenware flowerpot rim sherd. Two pieces of blue transfer-printed china were recovered from (2/007).

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of six fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from two contexts. Context (1/006) contained four abraded reddish purple brick fragments with moderate fine to moderate calcareous speckling and sparse coarse slag inclusions with very sparse coarse quartz (Museum of London fabric 3032), the brick is of probable 18th or 19th century date. Two fragments of pantile made of an orange fabric with fine to medium sparse quartz and fine black iron rich inclusions of late 17th to 19th century date were recovered from context (2/007).

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Two clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments were recovered during the excavations. Both contained maker's marks and have therefore been assigned a unique Registered Finds number (Table 8).

5.4.2 Table 8: Summary of the Registered Finds.

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Wt (G)	Date
1/003	1	PIPE	CERA	4	MC18th-MC19th
2/007	2	PIPE	CERA	4	MC18th-EC19th

5.4.3 Both fragments consist of a plain stem fragment with spur. In both cases the maker's initials are heavily abraded and illegible. RF <2> contains in addition to the maker's initials a moulded flower on both sides of the spur.

5.5 The Shell by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A single lower valve from an oyster shell was recovered from (2/007). The valve is from an immature oyster and exhibits traces of parasitic activity.

5.6 Potential

- 5.6.1 The assemblage as it stands does not have any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This investigation has largely succeeded in its stated aims and objectives; the character and extent of the made ground on the site has been ascertained and the limited presence of archaeological features has been demonstrated. The exact nature and significance of those features observed remains poorly understood, due in no small part to the damage wrought by later building activity and a lack of dating. Nevertheless, the following observations may be made:

6.2 The Made Ground

- 6.2.1 The made ground observed in each of the test pits may be considered to be largely of 19th or 20th century date and relates both to the demolition of the terraced properties shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1894-1896 (Test Pit 1) and 1938 (Test Pit 2) and the subsequent levelling of the site in advance of the construction of the present tenement buildings that occupy the site.
- 6.2.2 The reworked brickearth deposits (1/003) and (3/003) are less well understood, though the 18th-19th century pottery recovered from layer (1/003) suggests that this deposit may well represent levelling of the site associated with the construction of the 19th century terraced housing on the site. The origin and date of the reworked brickearth deposit (3/003) remains uncertain and while it may represent the disturbed remains of the brickearth capping over the Hackney Gravels it is possible that it constitutes little more than a discrete unit within the 19th-20th century made ground.
- 6.2.3 There is some variation between the depths of made ground recorded during the present investigation and the depths recorded during the prior borehole survey of the site (Waterman CPM 2008, App. 1), though this is likely to reflect localised, deeper truncation. Borehole 4, for instance, in the vicinity of Test Pit 1 (Fig. 2), recorded some 1.20m of made ground, comprising brown silty sand with brick and concrete rubble, whereas only 0.70m of the equivalent deposit (1/002) was recorded during the evaluation. Similarly, only 0.70m of made ground or topsoil was recorded in Borehole 13, in proximity to Test Pit 3 (Fig. 2), whereas a minimum 1.50m of truncation by cellars and services was evident within this test pit. The sequence recorded in Borehole 9, on the other hand, corresponds well with that recorded in Test Pit 2, with 1.60m of modern made ground (equivalent to the 1.80m of made ground (3/002)), sealing 0.90m of dark yellow clay with brick fragments that may equate to the reworked brickearth deposit (3/003).

6.3 The Archaeological Features

- 6.3.1 Only two potential archaeological features were uncovered during the investigation; the single posthole [3/005] and the truncated pit [1/006]. In isolation and in the absence of any dating, little may be said with any certainty regarding posthole [3/005], other than noting the absence of any clearly modern material. An 18th-19th century date for pit [1/006] is clear from the finds recovered and this is thus deemed of low significance.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1** This investigation has demonstrated the limited survival of archaeological features on the site, including an undated posthole and an 18th or 19th century pit. Generally, however, the observed sequences in each of the three test pits were characterised by truncation and made ground associated with 19th century terraced housing and the subsequent redevelopment of the site with the construction of the tenement buildings that currently occupy the site.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Archaeology South-East
An Archaeological Evaluation at Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates,
London Borough of Hackney.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	HWG 09					
Identification Name and Address	Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates, London Borough of Hackney.					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Hackney.					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 3375 8380					
Geology	Hackney Gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3809					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 20-24.04.09	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client						
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Diccon Hart					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>Archaeology South East was commissioned by Quadrant Construction Services to undertake a preliminary archaeological evaluation of land at Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates, London Borough of Hackney in advance of the redevelopment of the site.</p> <p>A total of three test pits measuring between 3.00m by 3.00m and 3.00m by 4.10m were excavated on the site. The natural brickearth was encountered between 16.65m AOD and 16.43m AOD in Test Pits 1 and 2. In Test Pit 3 the brickearth showed signs of later disturbance and here natural Hackney Gravel was observed at 15.46m AOD.</p> <p>Just two archaeological features were recorded during the investigation; a single undated posthole in Test Pit 3 and a shallow post-medieval pit in Test Pit 1. Otherwise, the observed sequences in each of the three test pits were characterised by truncation and made ground associated with 19th century terraced housing and the subsequent redevelopment of the area with the construction of the tenement buildings that currently occupy the site.</p>						

OASIS SUMMARY FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-59148

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation at Haggerston and Kingsland West Estates, Hackney

Short description of the project Archaeology South East was commissioned by Quadrant Construction Services to undertake a preliminary archaeological evaluation of land at Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates, London Borough of Hackney in advance of the redevelopment of the site. A total of three test pits measuring between 3.00m by 3.00m and 3.00m by 4.10m were excavated on the site. The natural brickearth was encountered between 16.65m AOD and 16.43m AOD in Test Pits 1 and 2. In Test Pit 3 the brickearth showed signs of later disturbance and here natural Hackney Gravel was observed at 15.46m AOD. Just two archaeological features were recorded during the investigation; a single undated posthole in Test Pit 3 and a shallow post-medieval pit in Test Pit 1. Otherwise, the observed sequences in each of the three test pits were characterised by truncation and made ground associated with 19th century terraced housing and the subsequent redevelopment of the area with the construction of the tenement buildings that currently occupy the site.

Project dates Start: 20-05-2009 End: 24-05-2009

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes 3809 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes HWG 09 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Monument type POSTHOLE None

Archaeology South-East
An Archaeological Evaluation at Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates,
London Borough of Hackney.

Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates
Postcode	E8
Study area	4.08 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3375 8380 51.5367404186 -0.07130083801480 51 32 12 N 000 04 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.46m Max: 16.65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CPM
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project	JON SYGRAVE

director/manager

Project supervisor Diccon Hart

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Client

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Quadrant Estates Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient LAARC

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Archive
recipient LAARC

Digital Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital Media
available 'Spreadsheets', 'Text'

Paper Archive
recipient LAARC

Paper Contents 'other'

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

Project bibliography 1

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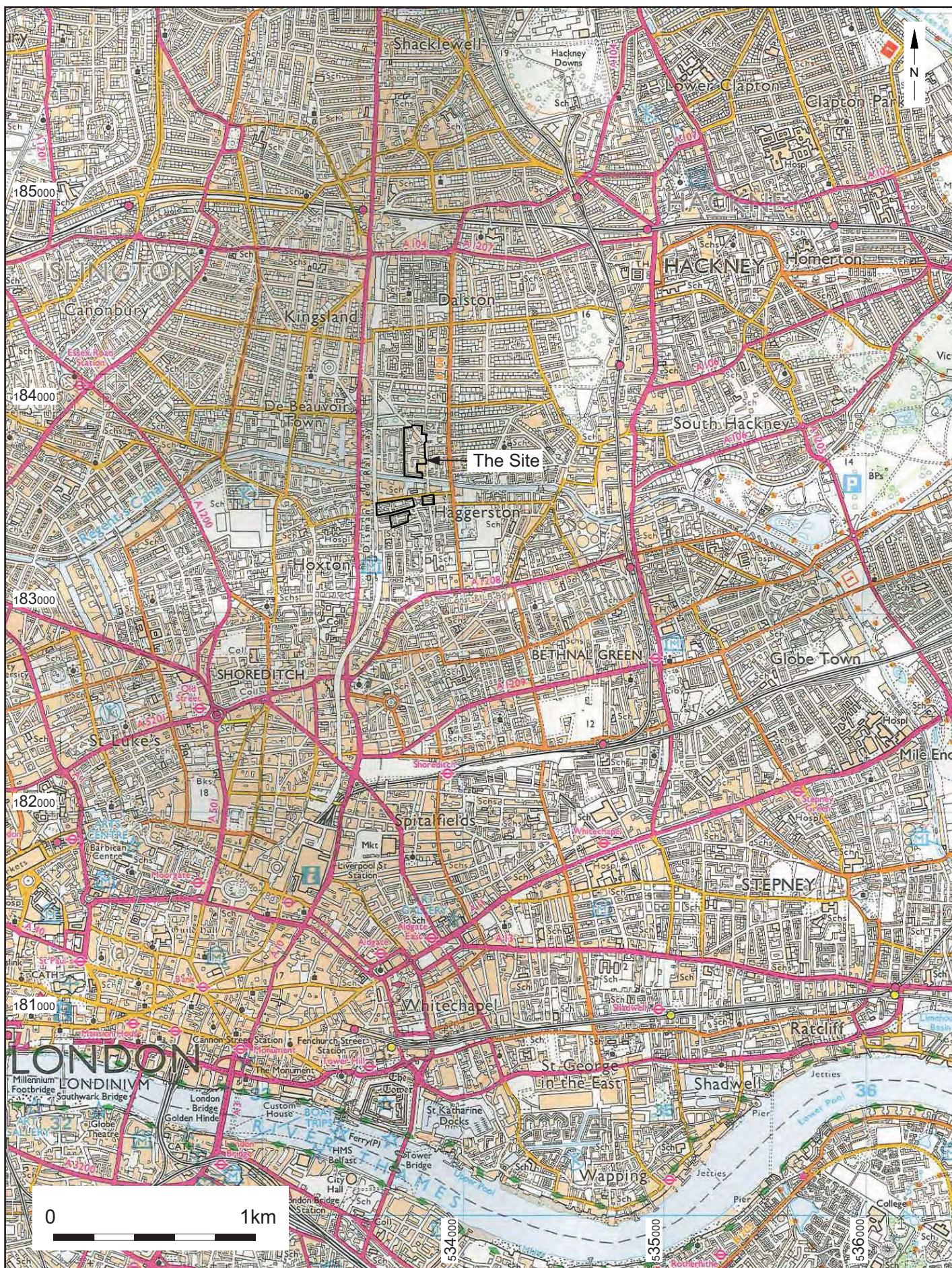
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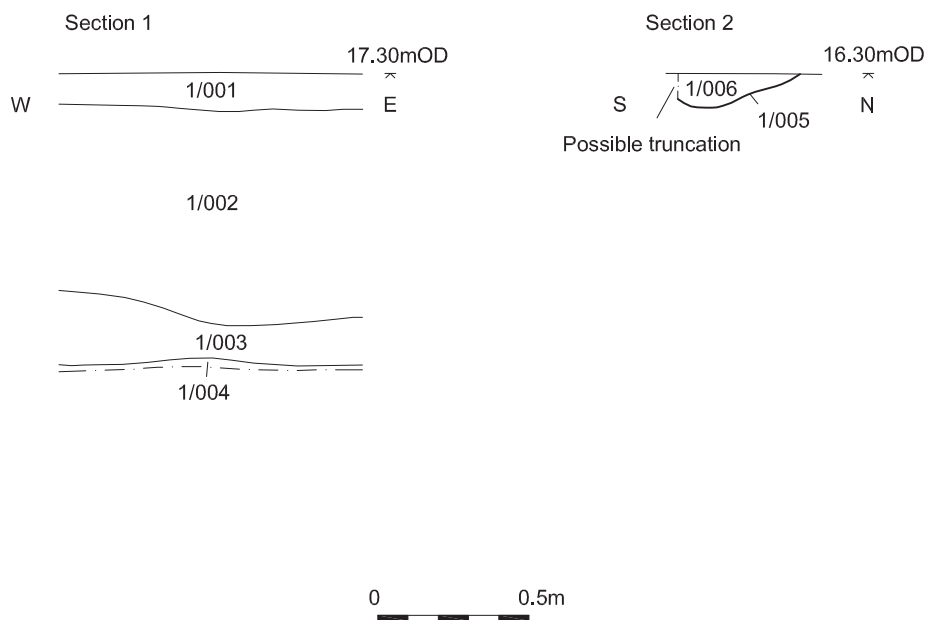
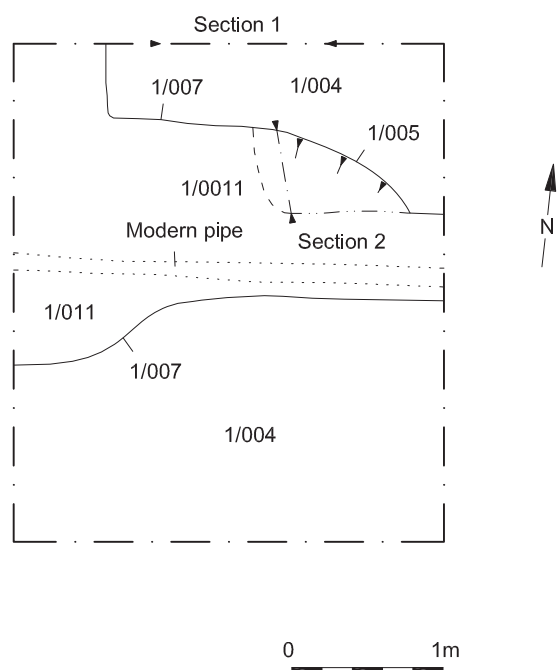
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Project Ref: 3809	May 2009	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2009077	Drawn by: HLF		

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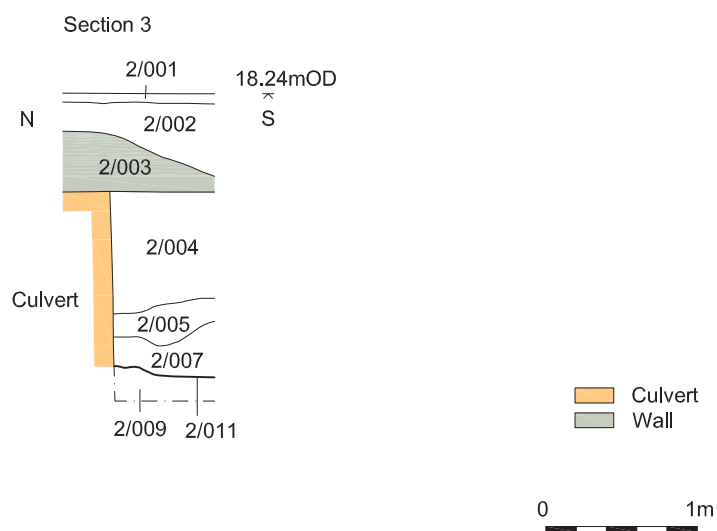
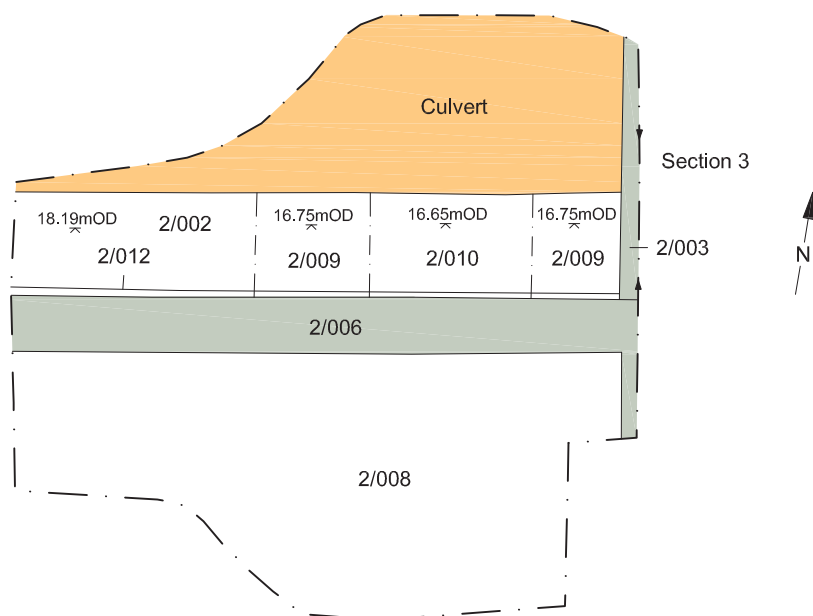


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Project Ref: 3809	May 2009	Test pit location	
Report Ref: 2009077	Drawn by: HF		

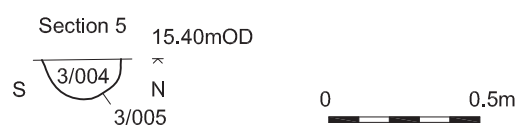
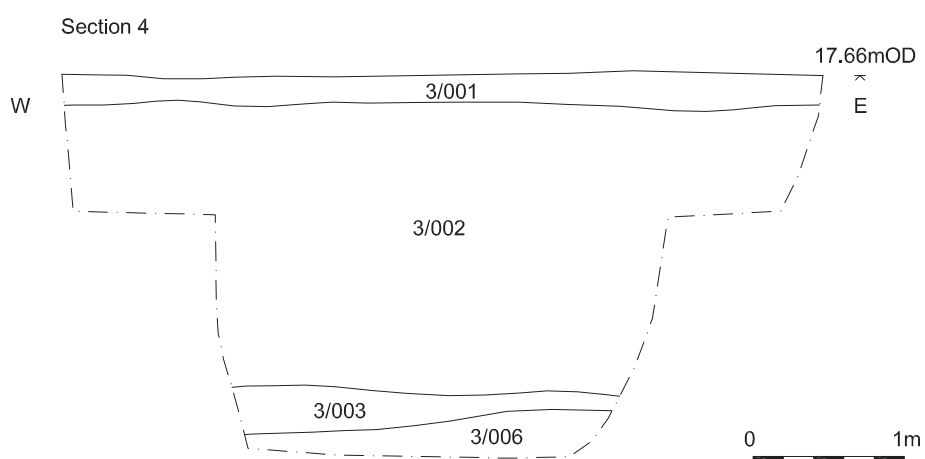
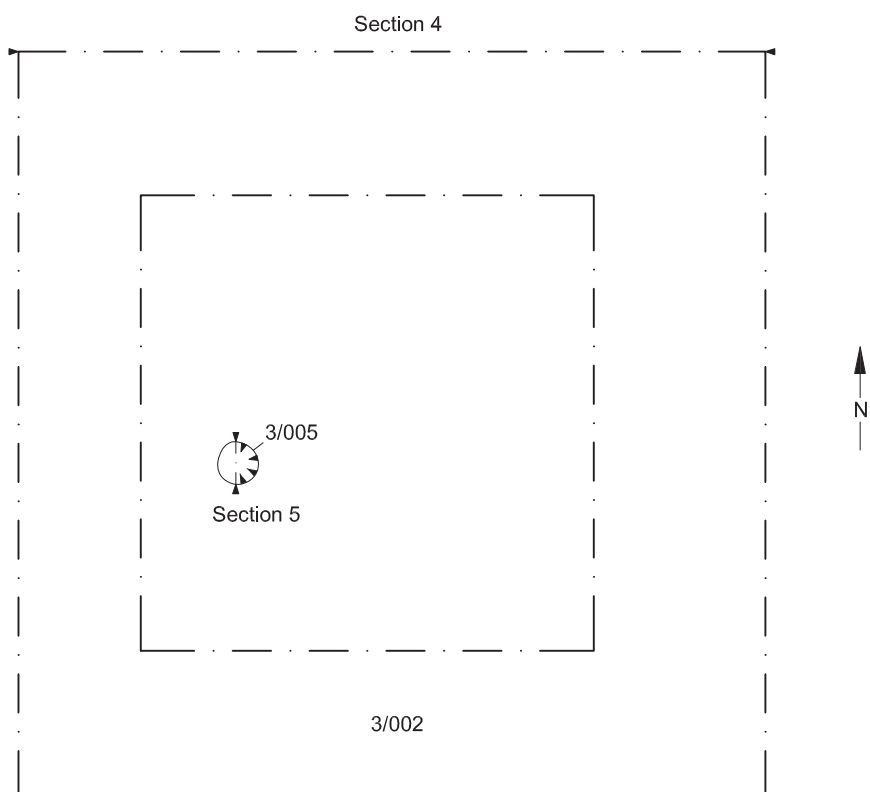
Test pit 1



Test pit 2



Test pit 3



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