
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**96 CLAPTON COMMON,
HACKNEY, LONDON E5 9AL**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TQ 34170 87720	Report No: 4448
District: LB of Hackney	Site Code: CLA 13
Approved: Claire Halpin MifA	Project No: 5009
Signed:	Date: 29 October 2013

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORT: POTTERY**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	96 Clapton Common, Hackney, London E5 9AL		
<p><i>In June and October 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at 96 Clapton Common, Hackney, London E5 9AL (NGR TQ 34170 87720). The evaluation was commissioned by Clapton Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing building and the erection a new school building with basement, new synagogue plus basement and a new playground plus landscaping.</i></p> <p><i>The site comprises the buildings of Nos.96-98 Clapton Common, which are currently in a variety of educational, religious and community use. The site had a potential for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains although little in the way of modern archaeological investigation has taken place in the area and the site could contain remains of wider range.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed two linear features likely to be of 19th century date and associated with drainage of the area.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	20/06 and 28/10/2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	5009	Site code	CLA 13
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	School and synagogue		
Planned development	New school building with basement, new synagogue plus basement and a new playground plus landscaping		
Main features (+dates)	Two 19 th century linears		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	London Borough of	Stamford Hill Hackney
HER/ SMR for area	Greater London HER		
Post code (if known)	E5 9AL		
Area of site	c. 3500m ²		
NGR	TQ 34170 87720		
Height AOD (min/max)	29.60/30.20m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	EH GLAAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Clapton Construction Ltd		
Full title	96 Clapton Common, Hackney, London E5 9AL: An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	4448		
Date (of report)	October 2013		

96 CLAPTON COMMON, HACKNEY, LONDON E5 9AL

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June and October 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at 96 Clapton Common, Hackney, London E5 9AL (NGR TQ 34170 87720). The evaluation was commissioned by Clapton Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing building and the erection a new school building with basement, new synagogue plus basement and a new playground plus landscaping.

The site comprises the buildings of Nos.96-98 Clapton Common, which are currently in a variety of educational, religious and community use. The site had a potential for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains although little in the way of modern archaeological investigation has taken place in the area and the site could contain remains of wider range.

In the event the evaluation revealed two linear features likely to be of 19th century date and associated with drainage of the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June and October 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at 96 Clapton Common, Hackney, London E5 9AL (NGR TQ 34170 87720; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by JSA Ltd on behalf of Clapton Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the to demolition of the existing building and the erection a new school building with basement, new synagogue plus basement and a new playground plus landscaping (Planning Ref. London Borough of Hackney 2012/1405).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (EH GLAAS; dated 09/2012), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 10/06/2013), and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the EH (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (revised 2009), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork in London*.

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Clapton Common is located in the London Borough of Hackney, towards the northern extent of Greater London, and formerly lay within the county of Middlesex (Fig. 1). It lies 3km to the north of the modern commercial centre of Hackney and 500m to the north-east of Stamford Hill. The A10 trunk-road, which runs on a north to south alignment along the course of Roman Ermine Street lies 450m to the west of the site.

2.2 Nos. 96 and 98 occupy a rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 3,500m² (Fig. 2) bounded to the west, south and east by residential streets. Both buildings overlook Clapton Common, now an open area of public recreation. The buildings are currently used for a variety of educational, religious and community purposes by the Jewish community. No. 98 Clapton Common, lying adjacent, is a Grade II forms part of the site and is

a listed three-bay villa house dating from the early to mid 19th century (GLHER MLO83501; LBNo. 1226457), but the proposals do not affect this property.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at c. 30m AOD in a predominantly flat relief, which slopes down only slightly towards the south (Fig. 1). Hackney lies within the London Basin, which covers London and majority of south-east England (British Geological Survey 1978). The solid geology consists of Cretaceous chalk overlain by Palaeocene and Eocene deposits, although Eocene London Clay has been found extensively in Hackney. Brickearth deposits are also known from Clapton Common. Soils on the site are unsurveyed due to urban character of the area (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Archaeological activity in the area dates back to prehistoric times, mostly associated with the river Lea, which flows 450m to the east of the site, and attests to the early exploitation of the river and its fertile gravels. Palaeolithic tools from brickearth deposits on Clapton Common were uncovered in the late 1880s roughly 150m to the west (GLHER MLO103521), whilst two prehistoric handaxes were found on Firsby Road, 400m to the south-west (GLHER MLO12116).

Romano-British & Anglo-Saxon

4.2 Roman remains include burials, one with a stone coffin and lead lid found on the eastern side of Stamford Hill, 300m to the south-west before 1832 (GLHER MLO1677). Later, post-Roman evidence is generally absent, but by the Anglo-Saxon period, Hackney had developed as an estate or settlement, most probably deriving its name from the Old English 'Haca's Island' or 'Hakon's island'.

Medieval

4.3 The area now framing the modern extent of Hackney is composed of three medieval parishes, of which St Mary's, Stoke Newington was the closest to the site. Stoke Newington was first recorded as 'Neutone' in the Domesday Book of 1086, whilst occupation is also recorded at Stamford Hill, 400m to the west from the 13th century (GLHER MLO1574). Other sites of medieval date are limited to Amhurst Park, 450m to the west, where a medieval road is recorded (GLHER MLO10523), and Nos. 15 – 17 Clapton Common, which was latterly used as a boys school known as 'The Academy' (GLHER MLO10233).

Post-medieval & later

4.4 Hackney became extensively suburbanised during the expansion of London in the 18th and 19th century, firstly dominated by large houses (many now Grade II Listed), but later by streets of smaller Victorian terraces. Notable local buildings include the Grade II* listed former Ark of the Covenant Church on Rookwood Road (GLHER MLO83676).

The site

4.5 Nos. 96 and 98 Clapton Common stand as a pair of surviving early 19th century villas on the northern side of the common. No. 98, once known as 'The Woodlands' is Grade II Listed while its neighbour, No. 96, was originally known as 'Stainforth House', but is only locally listed and has no statutory protection. It is possible that both buildings were constructed by the Tyssen family, who owned much of the land in the area in the early 19th century and have been associated with Hackney since the 17th century. The 1894 OS map shows both houses set within spacious grounds, with Stainforth House separated by a narrow corridor from a second building adjoining Buccleuch Terrace.

4.6 The Victoria County History of Middlesex records that Stainforth House was given in 1879 by Richard Foster, a church benefactor, to William Walsham How (1823-1897), a suffragan bishop for London's East End. He was known as 'the poor man's bishop' and 'the omnibus bishop' who set up a boys' home for the 'Waifs and Strays Society' at 'The Woodlands'.

4.7 How and his successor appear to have lived in the house, which subsequently passed to Frederick Janson Hanbury of the chemists' Allen and Hanbury. In 1909, in the face of urban expansion and the loss of many similar houses, both buildings were saved from development by their purchase by C.H. Turner, Bishop of Islington, who lived at Stainforth House with his wife Edith until his death in 1923, while his son lived at the Woodlands. To the rear a good portion of their gardens were acquired to create Ashwood Road and Lingwood Road and later associated development along Craven Walk. The link with Buccleuch Terrace was lost when two of the houses were demolished to make way for Overlea Road. By the mid-20th century it appears that Stainforth House had been divided into flats.

4.8 In the 1980s both buildings were acquired by the Belz Foundation and subsequently modified to create a school and synagogue.

4.9 In August 2013 AS carried out historic building recording of No 96 prior to alterations (Prosser *et al* 2013). It concluded:

The building originated as a mid-Victorian, middle class villa known as Stainforth House, which once stood within its own generous landscaped gardens. Externally, though in the typical style of the London suburban house of the period, the building displays several discrete phases which suggest enlargement and remodelling over a short period of time. Twentieth century

suburban development resulted in encroachment and a drastic reduction in its grounds, while the building itself was progressively divided into a series of flats, before further conversion to its existing purpose as a school and synagogue in the 1980s. The cumulative effects of these changes have resulted in a high degree of attrition of features of historic interest and drastic alteration in layout.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches measured 10 x 2m and their locations were approved by EH GLAAS. Trench 1 was relocated 3m to the south-east due to limited space available for the excavation plant to operate.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): north-west end, north-east facing</i> 0.00 = 30.80m AOD		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1019	Basal layer for tarmac. Brownish red, compact, aggregate with sand.
0.17 – 0.40m	L1020	Made ground. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.40 – 0.50m	L1021	Light to mid brown, compact, silty sand with frequent small stones.
0.50m+	L1009	Natural mid to dark orangey yellow, loose, silty gravel with clayey patches.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): south-east end, north-east facing</i> 0.00 = 31.23m AOD		
0.00 – 0.48m	L1022	Modern made ground. Mid brownish yellow, loose, sand with gravel and occasional CBM fragments.
0.48 – 0.56m	L1019	Modern layer. As above.
0.56 – 0.66m	L1020	Made ground. As above.
0.66 – 0.88m	L1024	Fill of F1023. Dark brown, compact, clayey silt.
0.88m+	L1009	Natural gravel. As above.

Description: One 19th century ditch (F1023) was present within the trench (see Trench 2 description below).

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 6-7)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 8): north-west end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1019	Modern layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.10 – 0.31m	L1020	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.31 – 0.65m	L1021	As above, Tr. 1.
0.65m+	L1009	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 9): south-east end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1022	Modern layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.18 – 0.27m	L1019	Modern layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.27 – 0.40m	L1020	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.40 – 0.68m	L1021	As above, Tr. 1.
0.68m+	L1009	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: One 19th century ditch (F1023) was present within the trench.

Ditch F1023 was linear (15+ x 1.60 x 0.30m; DP 10), aligned east/west and present also in the southern end of Trench 1. It had moderate to steep sides and a flattish base. It was sealed by Made Ground L1020 and cut the earlier deposit of L1021. F1023 contained a single fill, L1024, a dark brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent small stones. Small CBM fragments and a clay pipe fragment were present in the fill.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 11-12)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 13): north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.71m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Modern tarmac.
0.10 – 0.39m	L1001	Dark orange yellow, friable, silty sand with frequent small stones.
0.39 – 0.52m	L1002	Light grey, friable, silty sand with frequent small stones and occasional CBM fragments.
0.52 – 0.67m	L1003	Dark orange yellow, compact, silty sand with frequent small stones.
0.67 – 0.88m	L1021	As above, Tr.1.
0.88 – 0.93m	L1005	Light to mid brownish grey, compact, silty sand with frequent small and medium stones and moderate CBM fragments.
0.93 – 1.43m+	L1007	Fill of F1006. Mid brown, compact, clayey silt.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 14): south-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Modern tarmac. As above.
0.13 – 0.21m	L1001	Modern layer. As above.
0.21 – 0.40m	L1002	Modern layer. As above.
0.40 – 0.58m	L1003	Modern layer. As above.
0.58 – 1.20m	L1008	Modern made ground. Light brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments.
1.20m+	L1009	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: One linear, possibly of 19th century origin, F1006, was present within Trench 3.

F1006 was a linear but irregular (10+ x 2.10+ x 0.60m+; DP 15), aligned north-east/south-west, probably turning northwards. It had vertical sides and its base was not revealed. Its fill, L1007, was a mid brown, compact, clayey silt. No finds were present. F1006 may have been a ditch or a large drainage channel.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2, DP 16-17)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 18): north-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Modern tarmac. As above, Tr. 3.
0.05 – 0.16m	L1001	Modern layer. As above, Tr. 3.
0.16 – 0.21m	L1013	White, friable, chalk with occasional CBM fragments.
0.21 – 0.30m	L1010	Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments.
0.30 – 0.36m	L1011	Dark grey, compact, silty sand.
0.36 – 0.90m	L1012	Mid to dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.90 – 1.29m	L1018	Dark brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
1.29m+	L1009	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 19): south-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Modern tarmac. As above, Tr. 3.
0.05 – 0.15m	L1001	Modern layer. As above, Tr. 3.
0.15 – 0.37m	L1014	Mid grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments, charcoal and small stones.
0.37 – 0.50m	L1015	Dark yellow, friable, sandy silt with frequent small stones.
0.50 – 0.57m	L1016	Greenish grey, compact, clay.
0.57 – 0.70m	L1017	Mid yellow, compact, clay with white chalk.
0.70 – 0.85m	L1018	As above.
0.85m+	L1009	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features were present. Layer L1012 contained 19th century pottery including Transfer Printed Ware tea cup fragments and English Stoneware bottles.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Tarmac L1000 (0.05 – 0.13m thick). L1000 overlay numerous deposits of made ground which were 0.40 – 1.20m thick in total across the site with the most substantial deposits located in Trench 3 and the north-eastern end of Trench 4.

8.2 The natural geology, L1009, was present between 0.50 and 1.30m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark orangey yellow, loose, silty gravel with clayey patches.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology. Few archaeological investigations have taken place in the area and the site had the potential to contain remains of wider range archaeology, in particular medieval and post-medieval remains.

9.2 In the event the two linear features were likely of 19th century date and may have been a part of drainage system directing the water and sewage toward the River Lea to the east. The majority of deposits present on the site related to the construction of the No 96 and its subsequent use, including alterations to the structure. The area of the site closest to the building was substantially affected by those activities. Stratigraphically earlier deposits, in particular L1021 within the eastern part of the site, did not contain finds.

9.3 The site is located within an area which was not been developed until the early 19th century. The brickearth which may have contained prehistoric finds was not present on the site.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Clapton Construction Ltd for funding the project, and Mr Tom Stebbing of JSA Ltd for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Adam Single of English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, and the assistance of the GLHER.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

GLHER	NGR TQ	Description
<i>Prehistoric</i>		
MLO98713	34449 88180	Evaluation at Timberwharf Road revealed a sequence of alluvial sediments dating from the Holocene, and appear to include a number of early prehistoric organic sediments
MLO103521	3400 8772	Palaeolithic tools were uncovered on the west side of Clapton Common in the late 1880s
MLO12116	3405 8740	Two prehistoric handaxes found on Firsby Road
<i>Romano-British</i>		
MLO1677	3400 8750	Stone coffin with lead lid found on the eastern side of Stamford Hill before 1832
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>		
MLO1676	3427 8565	Mere Street is a Saxon road
<i>Medieval</i>		
MLO10233	3438 8746	15-17 Clapton Common was used as boys school 'The Academy'
MLO10523	3317 8787	Amhurst Park is a medieval road
MLO1574	3370 8780	Stamford Hill is known from 1675, but was previously known as Sanford or Saundfordhill in the 13th century
<i>Post-medieval & later</i>		
MLO1602	3365 8780	Former gibbet on the top of Stamford Hill
MLO83487	34230 87464	Grade II listed houses at Nos. 43 – 47 Clapton Terrace date to the late 18 th century
MLO83488	34197 87488	Grade II listed houses at Nos. 49 – 61 Clapton Terrace date to the late 18 th century
MLO83489	34155 87522	Grade II listed house at No. 69 Clapton Terrace date to the late 18 th century
MLO83505	34248 87448	Grade II listed houses at Nos. 37 – 41 Clapton Terrace date to the mid 19 th century
MLO83929	34216 87473	Grade II listed house at No. 49A Clapton Terrace date to the late 18 th century
MLO83930	34163 87516	Grade II listed houses at Nos. 63 – 67 Clapton Terrace date to the late 18 th century
MLO83780	33706 87956	Grade II listed houses at Nos. 266 & 268 Stamford Hill were built 1730 and are not a cafe and offices
MLO83501	34172 87722	Grade II listed house at No. 98 Clapton Terrace dates to the early or mid 19 th century
MLO83939	34251 87433	Grade II listed Church of St Thomas on Clapton Terrace dates to 1779 and was re-fronted in 1820
MLO83483	33928 87788	Grade II listed folly tower to the rear of No. 130 Clapton Common dates to the early or mid 19 th century

MLO83692	34048 87824	Grade II listed wall, gates and railings to the Church of the Good Shepherd on Rookwood Road dates to the 19 th century
MLO83676	34072 87831	Grade II* listed former Ark of the Covenant Church on Rookwood Road dates to 1892 - 95, by Joseph Morris and Sons of Reading
MLO103173	34188 87563	Clapton Common was formerly part of Broad Common and has been preserved since 1872 as a public open space
MLO101408	34231 87500	Private square originally forming the frontages to Nos. 37 - 67 Oldhill Street and now forming part of Clapton Common
MLO101323	3461 8751	Springfield Park is an early 20th century public park, laid out by J J Sexby from the grounds of three 18th century and early 19th century private houses
MLO102504	33654 87813	Stamford Hill is a public square designated under the London Squares Preservation Act of 1931
Modern		
MLO83766	33661 87860	Two Grade II listed K6 telephone kiosks on Stamford Hill
MLO84328	33866 88160	Grade II listed Church of St Bartholomew on Craven Park Road dates to 1904
MLO83767	33754 87768	Grade II listed K2 telephone kiosk on Clapton Common
MLO83827	33755 87790	Grade II listed K2 telephone kiosk on Clapton Common
MLO83815	33993 87834	Grade II listed New Synagogue and attached school on Egerton Road dates to 1914 - 15
MLO84353	33841 88184	Grade II listed St Bartholomew's Vicarage on Craven Park Road dates to the early 20th century

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery

By Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered from made ground 12 sherds all in fairly good condition, which includes one complete vessel, weighing 1.292kg in total (Table 1). The pottery is all in salt glazed English stoneware (1.075kg) and Transfer Printed Ware (217g). Four bottles are represented in English stoneware including a complete blacking bottle approximately 17 cm in height and 6cm in rim diameter (7.5cm base diameter). The rim and neck of a second blacking bottle 5.8cm in diameter is also present, along with an ink bottle broken off at the neck. The height to the latter's shoulder is 6.4cm, and the base diameter is approximately 4cm. A fragment of the body of a fourth bottle with base diameter of 6.5cm completes the stoneware group. These date between the late 18th and 19th centuries.

The sherds in Transfer Printed Ware all come from a single tea cup 7cm in height containing blue underglaze decoration. The Romantic decoration of stylistic building in the background and flowers and Asiatic pheasants in the foreground, suggest a date in the first half of the 19th century.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
4	1012	Made ground	4x1075g ENGS 8x217g REFWE	19 th century	ENGS: 4 vessels including one complete bottle REFWE: all from one cup

Table 1: quantification of sherds

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Samford, P 1997 Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer Printed Ware *Historical Archaeology* pp.1-30

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking north.



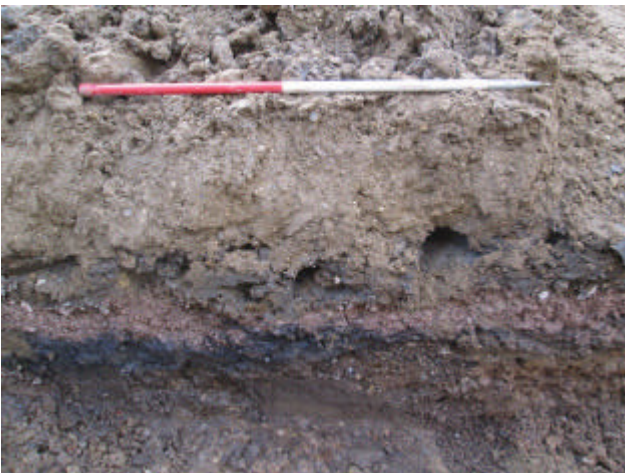
DP 2. Trench 1. Looking west-north-west.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking south-east.



DP 4. Trench 1, north-west end. Sample section 1A. Looking south-west.



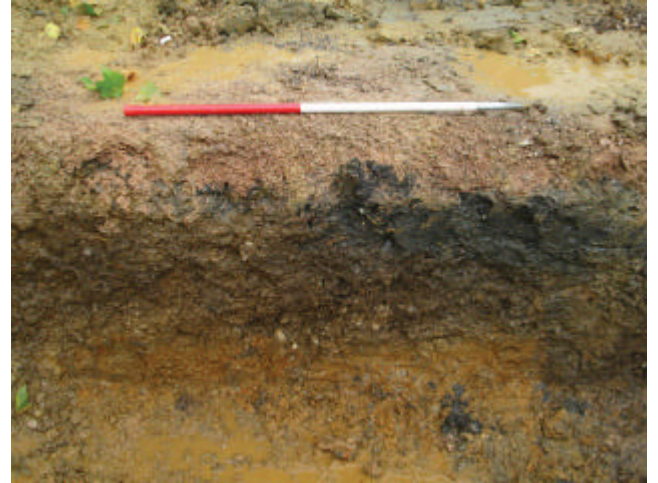
DP 5. Trench 1, south-east end. Sample section 1B. Looking south-west.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking east.



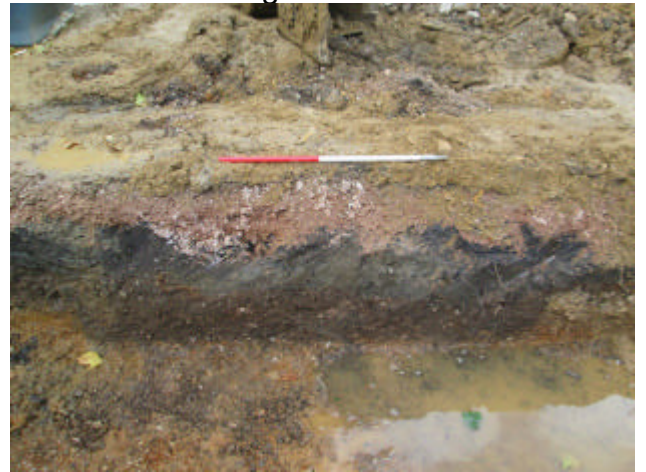
DP 7. Trench 2. Looking north-east.



DP 8. Trench 2, south-west end. Sample section 2A. Looking north-west.



DP 9. Trench 2, north-east end. Sample section 2B. Looking north-west.



DP 10. Trench 2, Ditch F1023. Looking north-west.



DP 11. Trench 3. Looking east-south-east.



DP 12. Trench 3. Looking north-west.



DP 13. Trench 3, north-west end. Sample section 3A. Looking north-east.



DP 14. Trench 3, south-east end. Sample section 3B. Looking north-east.



DP 15. Trench 3, Ditch F1006. Looking north-west.



DP 16. Trench 4. Looking east-south-east.



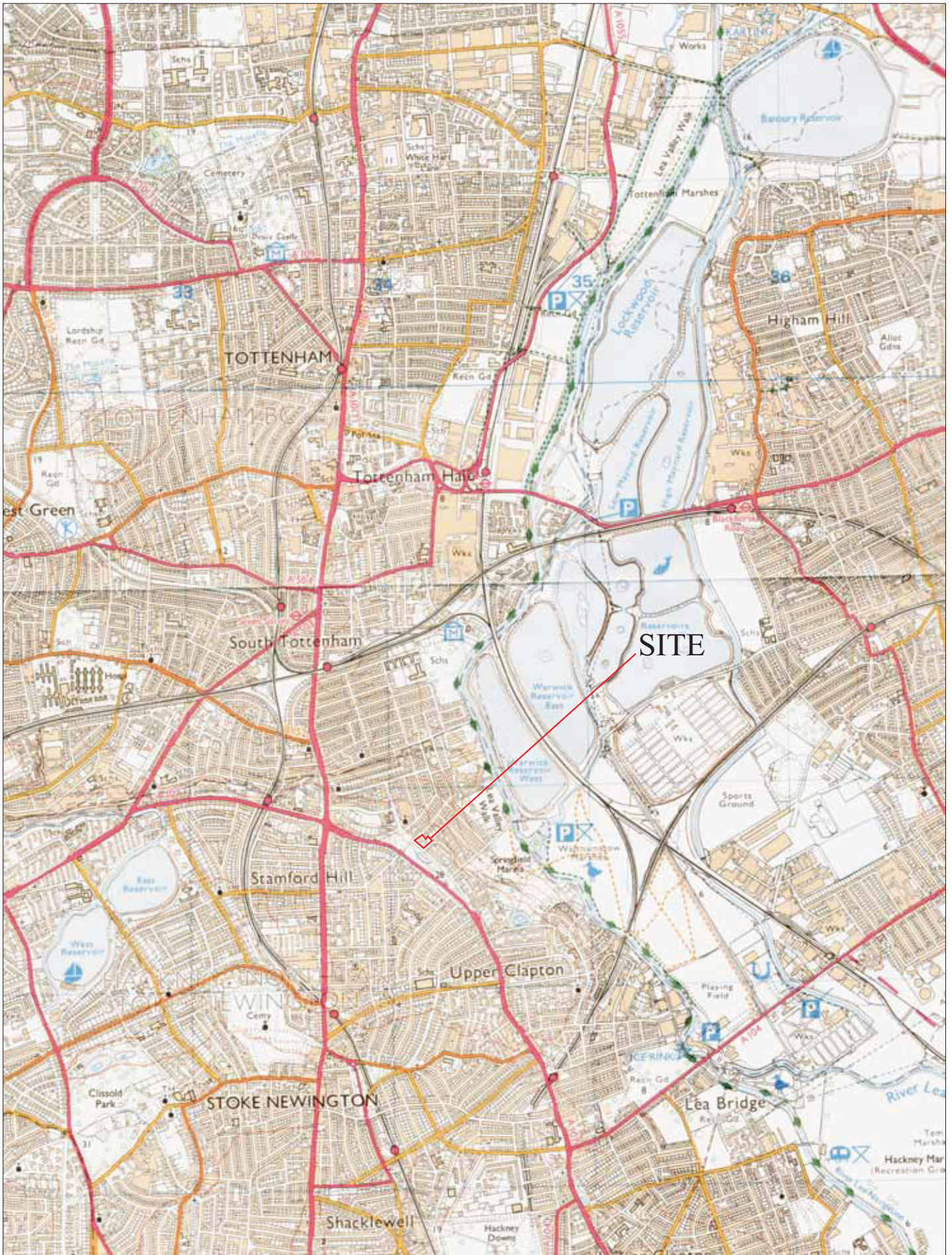
DP 17. Trench 4. Looking south-west.



DP 18. Trench 4, north-east end. Sample section 4A. Looking north-west.

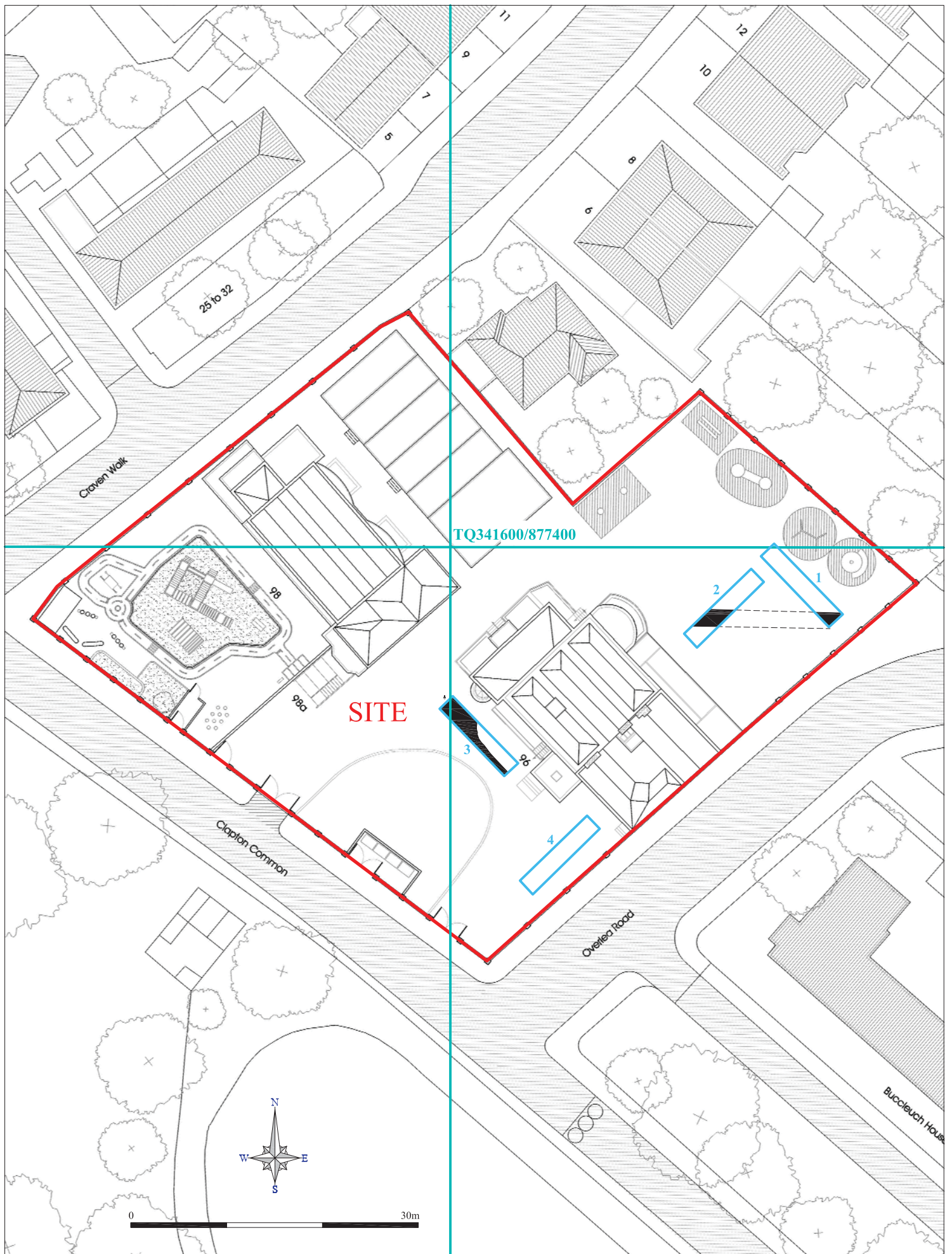


DP 19. Trench 4, south-west end. Sample section 4B. Looking north-west.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:400 at A4

