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**THE RECTORY, SCOUT HUT AND FORMER LEARNING
TRUST FACILITY, ST JOHN AT HACKNEY,
LOWER CLAPTON ROAD, LONDON E5 OPD**

LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TQ 3502 8510	Report No: 5355
District: LB Hackney	Site Code: LOC.17
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 4408
Signed:	Date: 6 th April 2017

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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 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS***
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS***

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		The Rectory, Scout Hut And Former Learning Trust Facility, St John At Hackney, Lower Clapton Road, London E5 OPD	
<p><i>In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) Carried Out An Archaeological Evaluation At The Rectory, Scout Hut And Former Learning Trust Facility, St John At Hackney, Lower Clapton Road, London E5 OPD (NGR TQ 3502 8510). The Evaluation Was Undertaken As The Initial Requirement Of A Planning Condition Attached To Planning Permission For Redevelopment To Provide A Mixed Use Development Of New Dwellings, Community Facilities, Semi-Public Urban Square, Communal Garden Areas And Alterations To Boundary Treatment Of St John-At-Hackney Churchyard, With Demolition Of Existing Rectory Building And Outbuilding, Scout Hut And Former Learning Trust Facility (Planning Ref. 2012/3345).</i></p> <p><i>The Principal Potential For The Site Was For Remains Of Medieval And Post-Medieval Activity, In Particular For Remains Of The Sites Of The Previous Vicarage And Rectory And For Possible Remains Of An Earlier, Larger Parish Burial Ground.</i></p> <p><i>The Trenches In The Northern Sector Of The Site And The South Western Corner Of The Site (Trenches 1 And 7 – 9) Could Not Be Excavated For Practical Reasons. In The Central / Southern Area Of The Site (Trenches 2 – 6) Archaeological Features Were Present In The Majority Of Trenches, Excepting Trench 6. One – Three Features Were Found In Each Trench. The Features Were Principally Discrete Features (Pits). Two Ditches Were Also Recorded. Over Half The Features Were Undated And The Dated Features Were Post-Medieval.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		March 2017	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		Y	Future Work (Y/N/?) Y
P. number		4408	Site Code LOC.17
Type of project		An Archaeological Evaluation	
Site status		-	
Current land use		Former Learning Trust Facility	
Planned development		Mixed Development	
Main features (+dates)		Pits And Ditches	
Significant finds (+dates)		Post Medieval Pottery And CBM	
Project Location			
County/ District/ Parish		London	LB Hackney Hackney
HER/ SMR for area			
Post code (if known)		E5 Opd	
Area of site		2,000m ² ,	
NGR		Tq 3502 8510	
Height AOD (min/max)		15m AOD	
Project Creators			
Brief issued by		Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Zbigniew Pozorski	
Funded by		Thornsett Living Ltd	
Full title		The Rectory, Scout Hut And Former Learning Trust Facility, St John At Hackney, Lower Clapton Road, London E5 OPD. London Borough Of Hackney. An Archaeological Evaluation	
Authors		Pozorski, Z.	
Report no.		5355	
Date (of report)		April 2017	

**THE RECTORY, SCOUT HUT AND FORMER LEARNING
TRUST FACILITY, ST JOHN AT HACKNEY,
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LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Rectory, Scout Hut and Former Learning Trust Facility, St John at Hackney, Lower Clapton Road, London E5 0PD (NGR TQ 3502 8510; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken as the initial requirement of a planning condition attached to planning permission for redevelopment to provide a mixed use development of new dwellings, community facilities, semi-public urban square, communal garden areas and alterations to boundary treatment of St John-at-Hackney churchyard, with demolition of existing Rectory building and outbuilding, Scout Hut and former Learning Trust facility (Planning Ref. 2012/3345).

The principal potential for the site was for remains of medieval and post-medieval activity, in particular for remains of the sites of the previous Vicarage and Rectory and for possible remains of an earlier, larger parish burial ground.

The trenches in the northern sector of the site (Trenches 1 and 7 – 9) could not be excavated for practical reasons. In the central / southern area of the site (Trenches 2 – 6) archaeological features were present in the majority of trenches, excepting Trench 6. One – three features were found in each trench. The features were principally discrete features (pits). Two ditches were also recorded. Over half the features were undated and the dated features were post-medieval.

It has been agreed with HE GLAAS that a further phase of trenching will be undertaken. It will comprise the excavation of Trenches 1 and 7 - 9 in the northern part of the site following demolition, and also the extension of Trench 6 (Trench 6b) towards the scout hut following demolition (and outside the tree root protection area).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Rectory, Scout Hut and Former Learning Trust Facility, St John at Hackney, Lower Clapton Road, London E5 0PD (NGR TQ 3502 8510; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken as the

initial requirement of a planning condition attached to planning permission for redevelopment to provide a mixed use development of new dwellings, community facilities, semi-public urban square, communal garden areas and alterations to boundary treatment of St John-at-Hackney churchyard, with demolition of existing Rectory building and outbuilding, Scout Hut and former Learning Trust facility (Planning Ref. 2012/3345).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the requirement of the local planning authority as advised by Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (HE GLAAS) (Archaeological Advisors to LB Hackney). It adhered to a specification (or Written Scheme of Investigation) prepared by AS (dated 06/01/2017). The evaluation also adhered to the HE GLAAS *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015)*. The project was also conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2014),

1.3 A programme of historic building recording is also required and will be the subject of a separate report.

1.4 The evaluation:

- determined, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened was studied, and attention was given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of past environments).
- sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance, as well as any palaeoenvironmental remains. It was particularly aimed to identify any further evidence of the medieval burial ground and/or remains of the earlier late medieval/16th century Vicarage and known site of the 1705 Rectory and, in order to target any subsequent excavation.
- sought to assess the impact of the foundation design proposals on any identified archaeological remains.

1.5 It is understood that HE may recommend to the LPA that further mitigation need be carried out following on from the evaluation if significant remains are found during the evaluation, in particular excavation of the former rectory and vicarage.

Planning policy context

1.6 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.

1.7 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 The site comprises site is situated within Clapton Square Conservation Area (CA), which is focussed on the parish church of St John's at Hackney located 20m to the east of the site. The westernmost extent of the site fronts Mare Street, although the majority of the site's western boundary is formed by the rear property boundaries of Nos. 358 – 400 (even) Mare Street. To the immediate north of the site is a mortuary located at No. 424 Mare Street. The eastern and southern boundaries of the site are demarcated by brick walls, beyond which lies the designated public open space open space of St-John-at- Hackney Churchyard Gardens or St John's Garden consisting of the former churchyard of St John's at Hackney. The site comprises an irregular plot of land covering an area of approximately 2,000m², but in divided into two adjoining areas. In the northern section of the site lies the derelict St John's Day Nursery, whilst in the southern section stands the Rectory at No. 356 Mare Street, its associated garden and a scouts' hall.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 15m AOD and slopes very slightly down towards the north-east and the River Lea. The solid geology of the site comprises Hackney Gravel, although an area of Taplow Gravel is situated to the south-east, whilst the London Borough of Hackney also incorporates clay, brickearth and alluvial deposits.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within a designated Archaeological Priority Zone of LB Hackney, encompassing the historic medieval/post-medieval core of the settlement and evidence of earlier activity in the prehistoric/Roman periods.

In summary:

On the basis of the known archaeological evidence, the site has only a low potential for Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon remains and a moderate potential for early prehistoric archaeology. The high has a high potential for medieval, post-medieval, early modern and modern remains, particularly within its southern section and south-western corner. The site is known to have contained The Rectory, which was built in 1705 and demolished in 1956 to make way for the extant Rectory and the scouts' hall, as well as the late 19th century Parish Room. It also contained a previous Vicarage and is judged to be the location of Hackney's vicarages from at least 1345. The south-western corner of the site in particular has the highest potential for significant medieval and post-medieval remains related to the Vicarage and the Rectory.

There is little to suggest that the medieval and later churchyard associated with St Augustine's Church extended into the site itself. There is no evidence to suggest that the churchyard extended north or eastwards beyond the two Grade II listed walls, which form the site's southern and eastern boundaries. Furthermore local history sources have also suggested that the walls were built in 1707, when the church grounds were enlarged to incorporate part of the old vicarage, indicating that the site originally did not immediately adjoin the medieval and post-medieval churchyard of St Augustine's Church.

Although the church dedicated to St Augustine was constructed c. 1275 to the south of the site, medieval burial evidence at Hackney is very limited. The earliest confirmed interment was Robert Stork and Elizabeth, his wife, dating from 1416, whilst the oldest gravestone was John Bailiff's dating from 1641, which was sited on the northern side of the old church and close to its aisle. This is consistent with the medieval and post-medieval burial practice of concentrating burials close to the church, rather than in a peripheral location such as the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 HE GLAAS required archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site to determine the location, extent, date and character of any archaeological remains on the site. Also there was the potential to undertake the targeted excavation of the early Vicarage/Rectory. 100 linear metres of 2m wide trenching was proposed and it targeted the footprint of the former Rectory/Vicarage and areas where potential medieval burials may be present (Fig.2). It was not possible to excavate Trenches 1 and 7 – 9 prior to demolition of the existing buildings.

5.2 The evaluation focused on the areas where the proposed new build footprint is to be located, away from the existing building footprint, in the accessible areas of the site. The buildings were still standing when the evaluation was carried out. It is understood that HE GLAAS will require further trenches in the northern and south western part of the site to further clarify the presence of any remains once the buildings have been demolished.

5.3 Undifferentiated overburden was 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)

Trench 1 was not cut

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 2A: north-west end, south-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, very dark reddish brown silty sand with moderate, small, angular, stones.
0.36 – 0.60m	L1001	Made ground. Friable, mid reddish yellow silty sand with frequent, small to medium, angular and sub-angular gravel.
0.60 – 1.04m	L1002	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional, small, rounded and angular stones.
1.04m +	L1004	Natural. Loose, mid reddish yellow sandy gravel with frequent small to medium, angular, sub-angular and sub rounded stones.

<i>Sample section 2B: south-east end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.86m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.45 – 0.56m	L1001	Made Ground. As above.
0.56 – 1.03m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
1.03m +	L1004	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 2 contained Pits F1008, F1010 and F1012. F1008 contained CBM.

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/Profile (Dimensions)	Fill	Relationships	Findings
F1008	Sub circular in plan (1.04 x 0.41+ x 0.64m) Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1009. Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional, small, angular and sub-angular stones.	Cut Subsoil L1002	CBM (446g)
		L1014. Loose, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional, small, stones.	n/a	-
F1010	Sub circular in plan (0.82 x 0.59 x 0.15m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1011. Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand.	n/a	-
F1012	Sub circular in plan (1.04 x 0.58+ x 0.29m) Moderately sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1013. Loose, mid yellowish brown silty sand.	n/a	--

Trench 3 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 3A: north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.32 – 1.32m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
1.32m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr. 2.

<i>Sample section 3B: north-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.32 – 1.14m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
1.14m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: Trench 3 contained Pit F1019.

Pit F1019 was sub rectangular in plan (0.69 x 0.48 x 0.29m). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a loose, dark brown silty sand. It contained CBM (40g).

Trench 4 (Fig. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 4A: north-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.38 – 0.92m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.92m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr. 2.

<i>Sample section 4B: south-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.36 – 1.12m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
1.12m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: Trench 4 contained Pit F1006. It contained a post-medieval pottery sherd and CBM.

Pit F1006 was sub-circular in plan (1.00 x 0.45+ x 0.19m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional, small, angular, stone inclusions. It contained post-medieval (17th – 18th century) pottery (1; 28g) animal bone (108g) and CBM (1836g).

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 5A: north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.40 – 0.77m	L1003	Made ground. Friable, dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional, small, angular, stone inclusions.
0.77 – 1.25m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
1.25m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr. 2.

<i>Sample section 5B: south-east end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.39 – 0.96m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.96m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: Trench 5 contained undated Ditches F1015 and F1017.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/Profile (Dimensions)	Fill	Relationships	Finds
F1015	Linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.30+ x 0.07m). Gently sloping sides and a concave base.	L1016. Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent, small, angular and sub-angular stones.	Cut by Ditch F1017.	-
F1017	Linear in plan (11+ x 0.30 x 0.07m) Gently sloping sides and a concave base.	L1018. Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent, small, angular and sub-angular stones.	n/a	-

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 6A: north-west end, south-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1021	Modern gravel. Compact, pale whitish grey mixed gravel.
0.21 – 0.52m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.52 – 0.62m	L1005	Made ground. Friable, mid reddish yellow silty sand with frequent, small to medium, angular and sub-angular gravel inclusions.
0.62 – 1.05m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
1.05m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr. 2.

<i>Sample section 6B: north-east end, north-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.28 – 0.59m	L1005	Made ground. As above.
0.59 – 1.04m	L1002	Subsoil. As Above Tr.2.
1.04m +	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 7 & 8

Trenches 7 & 8 were not cut.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 When the trenches were able to be cut it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The natural substrate, L1004, was a loose, mid reddish yellow sandy gravel with frequent small to medium, angular, sub-angular and sub rounded stones. This was typically overlain by a mid reddish brown silty sand subsoil, L1002. Across much of the site this stratified beneath topsoil L1000, a friable, very dark reddish brown silty sand. However, in Trenches 1 (L1001, a mid reddish yellow silty sand), 5 (L1003, dark reddish brown silty sand), and 6 (L1005, a mid reddish yellow silty sand), layers of made ground were present stratified between the topsoil L1000 and subsoil L1002.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
2	F1008	Pit	Post-medieval CBM
	F1010	Pit	-
	F1012	Pit	-
3	F1019	Pit	Post-medieval CBM
4	F1006	Pit	Post medieval pottery and CBM
5	F1015	Ditch	-
	F1017	Ditch	-

9.2 The principal potential for the site was for remains of medieval and post-medieval activity, in particular for remains of the sites of the previous Vicarage and Rectory and for possible remains of an earlier, larger parish burial ground.

9.3 The trenches in the northern and south western sector of the site (Trenches 1 and 7 – 9) could not be excavated for practical reasons. In the central / southern area of the site (Trenches 2 – 6) archaeological features were present in the majority of trenches, excepting Trench 6. One – three features were found in each trench. The features were principally discrete features (pits). Two ditches were also recorded. Over half the features were undated and the dated features were post-medieval.

9.4 The recorded archaeology may be consistent with activity associated with the use and occupation of either the 16th century vicarage or the 18th century rectory. The original medieval *Vicarage*, or at least a post-medieval replacement, is judged to have stood within the south-western corner of the site, close to its Mare Street frontage. The dateable features were all pits and cannot, therefore, be considered to represent direct evidence for the structural components of either of these buildings. These features might, however, be considered to represent backyard or associated activity. This might be considered to be supported by the location of the recorded archaeology away from the south-eastern corner. The undated pits may

represent similar activity while the undated ditches potentially represent drainage features or boundary markers. No burials associated with any potentially larger medieval and post-medieval churchyard were found.

Research Potential

9.5 Ecclesiastical sites, especially parish churches, are identified as an important area of research for the Greater London area (MoLAS 2000, 263). The evaluation at this site has provided information, albeit limited, regarding post-medieval land use within land associated with the ecclesiastical site of St-John-at-Hackney. It has also demonstrated the lack of medieval activity within this part of the site, demonstrating that any such activity associated with the original medieval vicarage must have been located elsewhere within the site. While, in itself, the archaeological evidence was limited, it can be used in conjunction with other evidence regarding the history of the site to gain a clearer picture of its development since the medieval period.

Further Trenching

9.6 It has been agreed with HE GLAAS that a further phase of trenching will be undertaken. It will comprise the excavation of Trenches 1 and 7 - 9 in the northern part of the site following demolition, and also the extension of Trench 6 (Trench 6b) towards the scout hut following demolition (and outside the tree root protection area).

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 The archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS is grateful to Thornsett Living Limited for funding the works and for their assistance (in particular Mr Paul Terry).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Messrs Adam Single and John Gould of Historic England GLAAS.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1007				17 th -18 th C	1	28	1836	103			
	1009							446				
	1020							40				

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered a single sherd of glazed post-medieval red earthenware (GRE) weighing 28g, from L1007. The sherd is a thickened everted wedge shaped bowl rim 26cm in diameter. It is in a fine sandy fabric and has brown glaze along the top of the rim, and is of a 17th-18th centuries date range.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

Excavations recovered a total of 17 fragments (2368g) of post-medieval CBM in a highly fragmented and abraded condition. The CBM contained fragments of red brick, floor tile and peg tile (Table 1), whose technological traits indicate they were probably manufactured between the mid 16th and early 18th centuries.

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Red brick	4	784
Floor tile	2	571
Peg tile	9	1282
Total	15	2637

Table 1: Quantification of post-medieval CBM

The CBM was entirely manufactured in a single fabric, almost certainly locally-produced utilizing local London Clay deposits. The highly fired fabric is red-orange with inclusions of common to abundant fine-medium sand, sparse red clay pellets (<1mm), and occasional black cinder-like material and flint (2-7mm). The brick fragments are 50mm thick and appear to have a smooth base with slightly rounded arrises, while the floor tile is 30mm thick with traces of a green lead glaze over a white slip (plain design), and the peg tile is 14 mm thick. Fragments of all three CBM types were contained in L1007, with small fragments of brick and peg tile in L1009, and an isolated fragment of peg tile in L1020. The fragmentary nature of this CBM assemblage makes dating difficult, but the fabric and form types appear consistent with construction materials in London between the mid 16th to early 18th centuries, notably characterized at Cheapside, St.Mary Spital and Bishopsgate amongst other City locations (i.e. Betts 1990, 226; Crowley 1997, 199-200).

Bibliography

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 2 looking north-west



2
Pit 1008 in Trench 2



3
Pit 1010 in Trench 2



4
Pit 1012 in Trench 2



5
Trench 3 looking south-west



6
Trench 3 looking north-west



7
Pit 1019 in Trench 3



8
Trench 4 looking south-west



9
Pit 1006 in Trench 4



10
Trench 5 looking south



11
Trench 6 looking north-east

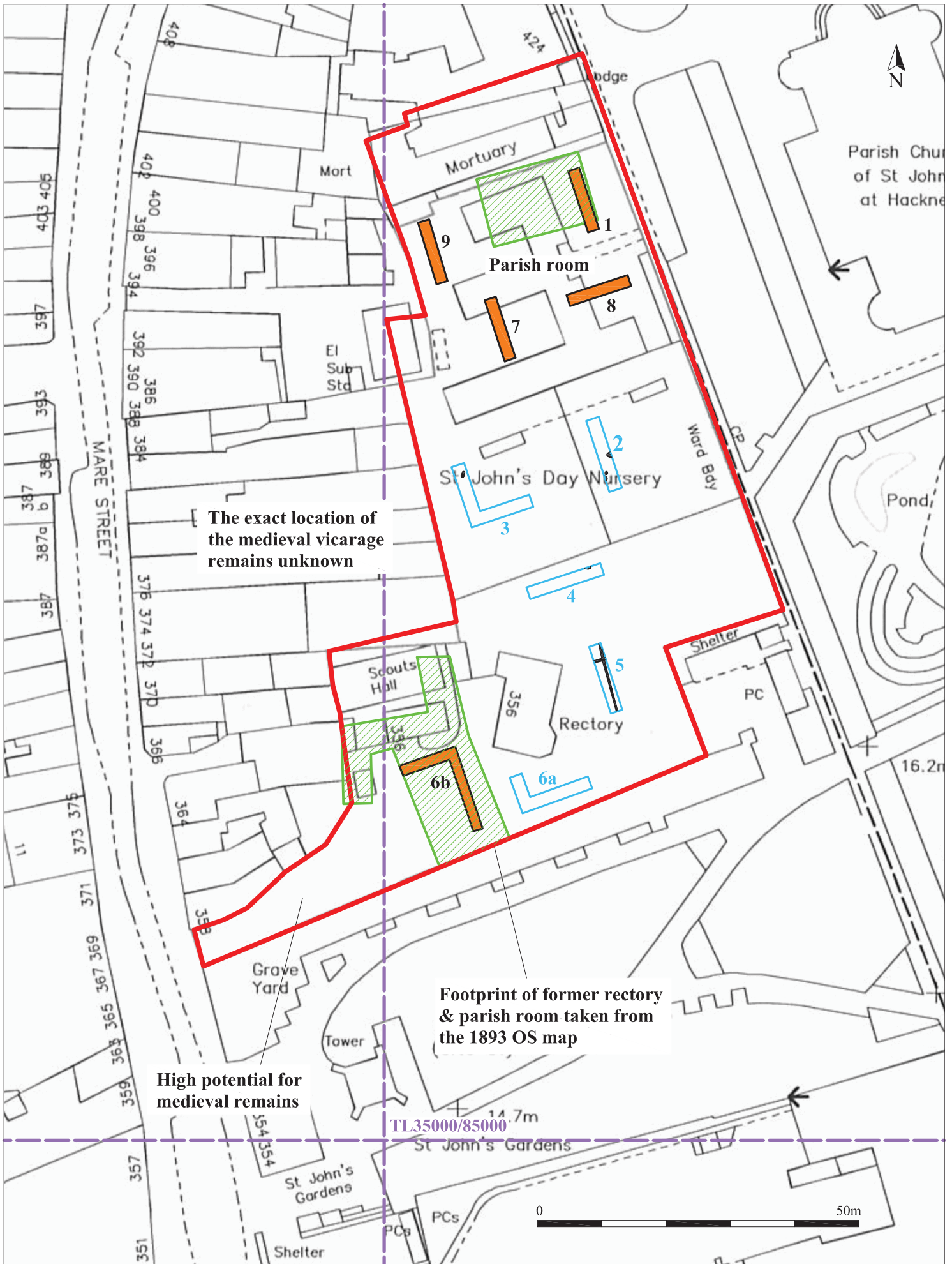


12
Trench 6 looking north-west



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000
 Old Rectory Site, Hackney, London (P4408)



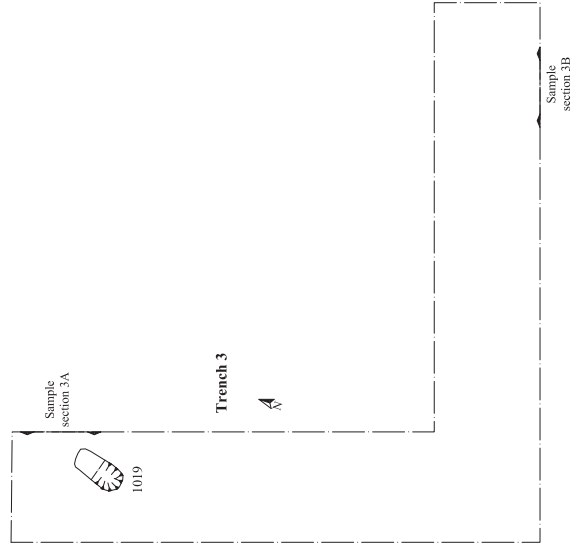
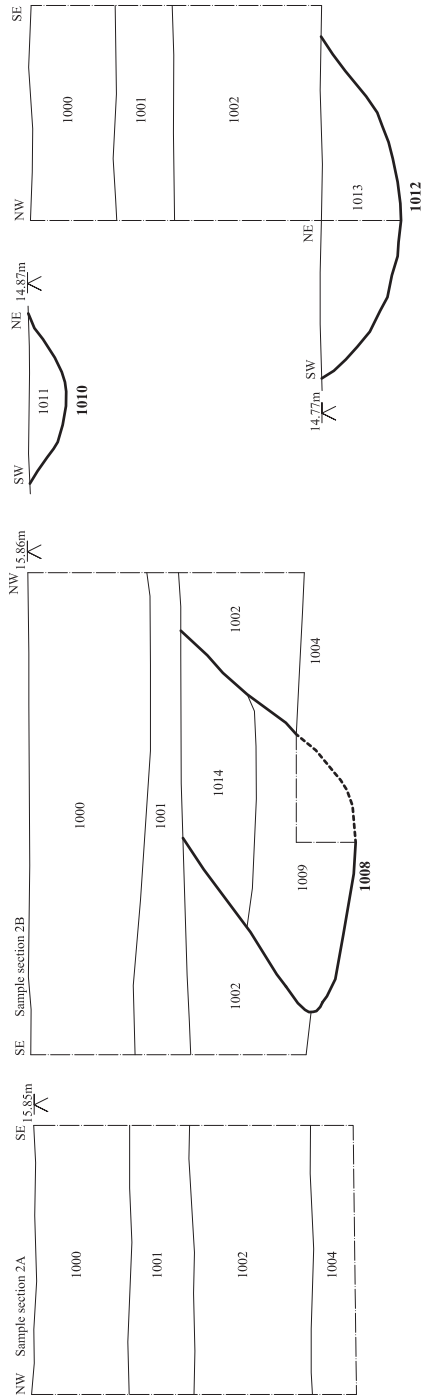
 Trenches still to be cut

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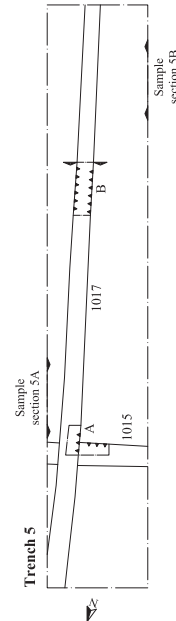
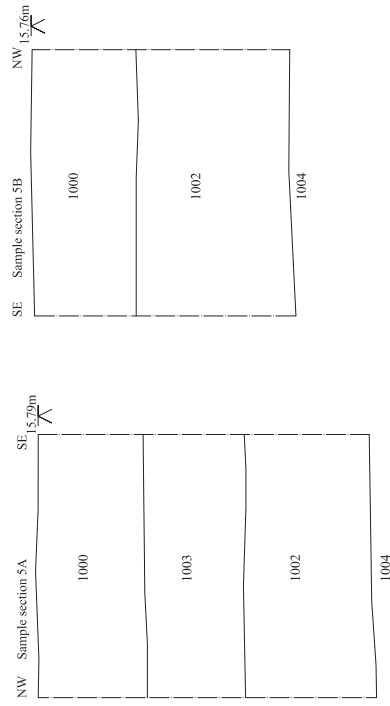
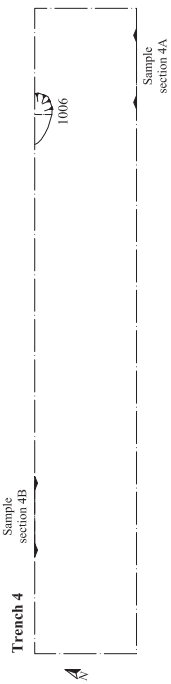
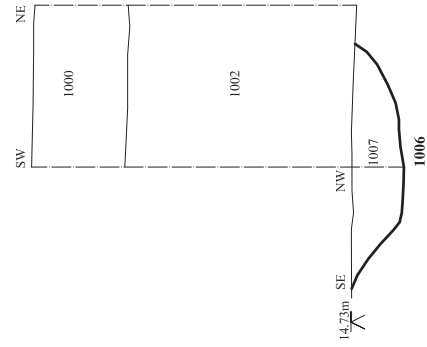
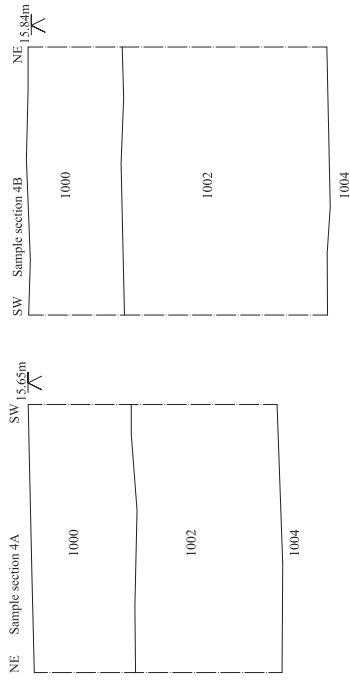
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4

Old Rectory Site, Hackney, London (P4408)



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale: Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Old Rectory Site, Hackney, London (P4408)



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Old Rectory Site, Hackney, London (P4408)