

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



**Portico Learning Centre  
34 Linscott Road  
Hackney  
London E5 0RD**

On behalf of

**London Borough of Hackney  
c/o Robinson Low Francis**

**October 2020**

## GENERAL ENQUIRIES

**e:** [info@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:info@borderarchaeology.com)    **t:** 01568 610101    **w:** [borderarchaeology.com](http://borderarchaeology.com)

### Administration

The Plaza, Owen Way, Leominster Enterprise Park, Leominster, HR6 0LA

### Post-Ex Facility – Leominster

**t:** 01568 610101  
**e:** [postex@@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:postex@@borderarchaeology.com)

### Post-Ex Facility – Milton Keynes

**t:** 01908 533233  
**e:** [postexmk@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:postexmk@borderarchaeology.com)

## REGIONAL OFFICES

### Milton Keynes

Common Farm  
Calverton Lane  
Milton Keynes  
MK19 6EU

**t:** 01908 533233

### Leeds

No 1 Leeds  
26 Whitehall Road  
Leeds  
LS12 1BE

**t:** 0113 8187959

### Shoreditch

The Old Fire Station  
140 Tabernacle Street  
London  
EC2A 4SD

**t:** 02033 015670

### Newport

Merlin House  
No1 Langstone Business Park  
Newport  
NP18 2HJ

**t:** 01633 415339

### Bristol

First Floor,  
Citibase Bristol Aztec West  
Aztec Centre, Aztec West  
Almondsbury  
Bristol  
BS32 4TD

**t:** 0117 9110767

### Winchester

Basepoint Business Centre  
Winnall Valley Road  
Winchester  
SO23 0LD

**t:** 01962 832777



## COMPILATION

Stephen Priestley MA MCIfA

## ARTWORK

Owain Connors MA PhD

## EDITING

George Children MA MCIfA

## FINAL EDIT & APPROVAL:

George Children MA MCIfA

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*Cover: View looking east towards the entrance to the Portico Learning Centre, formerly built as the London Orphan Asylum*

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**Contents:**

1	Non-Technical Summary.....	1
2	Introduction.....	2
	2.1 Site Location, Soils and Geology .....	2
3	Methodology .....	4
	3.1 Aims and Objectives .....	4
	3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets.....	4
	3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records.....	5
4	Archaeological Assessment .....	6
	4.1 Prehistoric.....	6
	4.2 Romano-British.....	7
	4.3 Medieval.....	8
	4.4 Post-Medieval.....	9
5	Historic Environment Record Gazetteers and Maps .....	12
6	Site Visit .....	22
7	Conclusions.....	25
	7.1 Potential Impacts.....	25
	7.2 Overall Conclusion.....	25
8	Copyright .....	26
9	Bibliography.....	26
10	Cartography and Aerial Photography .....	27
11	Appendix 1: Historic Maps.....	28

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## 1 Non-Technical Summary

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Border Archaeology (BA) has been commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) regarding the proposed construction of a new NHS surgery at the Portico Learning Centre, 34 Linscott Road, Hackney E5 ORD. The results can be briefly summarised thus:

**Prehistoric:** The potential for encountering evidence of prehistoric activity (with particular reference to early prehistoric remains) has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Significant evidence of early prehistoric activity including worked flints and faunal remains (in particular from the Lower Palaeolithic) has been identified in the immediate locality of the site and the wider surrounding area, which appears to have been focused on the high gravel terraces to the west of the River Lea. While recent investigations in the immediate vicinity of the site have not produced evidence of lithic finds or stratified deposits of early prehistoric date, there is nevertheless potential for further remains of this date to be found, especially in view of the fact that the underlying Hackney Gravels have been encountered in this area at relatively shallow depths (less than 1m) below existing ground level.

**Romano-British:** The potential to reveal Romano-British remains in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. This site is located within the Archaeological Priority Area associated with the course of a Roman road running from London to Great Dunmow, the projected line of which runs about 25m southeast of the site. Evidence of Roman occupation and burial activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site, in close proximity to the Roman road. There would thus appear to be potential for groundworks to reveal evidence of the road itself, along with associated roadside settlement features and, possibly, burials.

**Medieval:** The potential to encounter evidence of medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the proximity of the site to the roadside settlement of Lower Clapton, first documented in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century. There remains potential to reveal evidence of sub-surface features and deposits associated with medieval activity, although it seems more likely that the focus of occupation was closer to the roadside and that the area to the rear of the street frontage remained as gardens or open fields.

**Post-Medieval:** The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological features of post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. There would appear to be potential for groundworks to encounter buried remains of the demolished London Orphan Asylum buildings (constructed in 1823-25) possibly including the footings of the ranges which flanked the colonnades on either side of the portico and remains of associated cellarge, as well as sub-surface features relating to the forecourt and gardens at the entrance to the Asylum.

**Summary Conclusion & Recommendations:** The overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as **Moderate to High**, with particular reference to encountering evidence of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval remains. The potential to encounter evidence of medieval remains has been assessed as **Moderate**. However, it is BA's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, based on the available evidence, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to the development.

**Recommendations:** Given the Moderate to High archaeological potential of the site (particularly for early prehistoric remains) it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site.

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## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Robinson Low Francis on behalf of the London Borough of Hackney to undertake an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment with regard to a planning application relating to the construction of a new NHS surgery at the Portico Learning Centre, 34 Linscott Road, Hackney, London E5 ORD (*fig. 1*). The grid reference for the site is NGR TQ 35176 85637.

This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed development on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the proposed development site and may be required in relation to the planning process, so that the local planning authority can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential heritage assets. These are parts of the historic environment which are considered to be significant because of their historic, evidential or aesthetic and/or communal interest.

### 2.1 Site Location, Soils and Geology

The site, which covers an approximate area of 2507 sq. m. and stands at an approximate height of 20m AOD, comprises the Portico Learning Centre which is situated at the E end of Linscott Road, Lower Clapton in the London Borough of Hackney. The buildings on the site consist of a Grade II listed portico and flanking colonnades originally built in 1823-25 as part of the London Orphan Asylum and subsequently converted into the Salvation Army Congress Hall in 1881-2 (which in turn was largely demolished in 1975) together with an IT learning centre constructed to the rear of the portico building in 2005 (forming part of Clapton Girls Academy). Also included within the site boundary are the gates and forecourt walls at the entrance to the site which appear to have been built as part of the Salvation Army Congress Hall and are Grade II listed.

The site is not located within a Conservation Area; however it is located within a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area (APA) associated with the course of the Roman road from London to Great Dunmow (DLO38405) as designated by the London Borough of Hackney and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service. The APA associated with Hackney Settlements (DLO 38398) is located about 70m SW of the site.

The British Geological Survey lists the underlying solid geology within the E portion of the site as comprising-Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, formed about 48-56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, with overlying superficial deposits consisting of sand and gravel of the Hackney Gravel Member, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).

No records of geotechnical investigations have been identified within the site itself. Records of a geotechnical borehole excavated in December 1974 about 45m to the NE of the site (TQ 3520 8569) recorded the following sequence of deposits, namely:

0-0.15m: Concrete

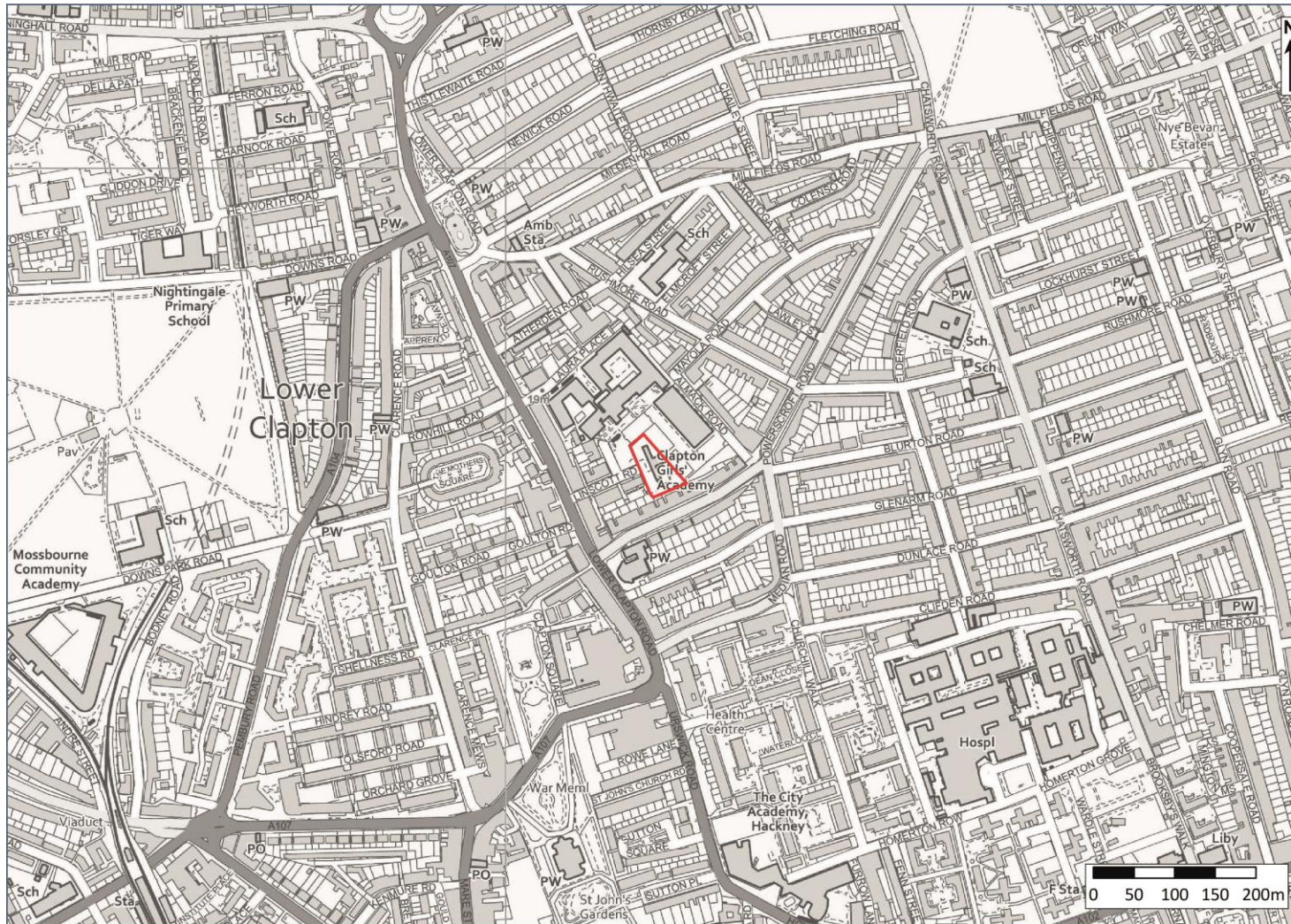
0.15-1.25m Made Ground (clay and gravel)

1.25-2.45m: Sand and gravel

2.45-3.35m: Firm brown fissured silty clay with blue colouration on fissure surfaces (Brown London Clay)

3.35-13.00m: Stiff grey fissured silty clay with occasional partings of silt, very silty at some levels (Blue London Clay)

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 Site Boundary

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL  
USE ONLY - DO NOT SCALE FROM

**Fig: 1**

Drawing Name:	Site Location Plan
Site:	Portico Learning Centre, 34 Linscott Road, Hackney, London E5 0RD
Project type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



## 3 Methodology

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### 3.1 Aims and Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

### 3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

**Low** – Very unlikely to be encountered.

**Moderate** – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

**High** – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment* (revised January 2020) and informed by relevant Historic England guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets, including: *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (Historic England 2017)*, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England 2019)* and *Preserving Archaeological Remains (Historic England 2016)*.

BA is also cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets within the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular paragraph 189 stating that ‘in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (MCHLG 2019)’.

This Assessment also reflects local and regional planning policy guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets contained in the *London Plan (Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology)* and in the *Hackney Local Plan 2033 (Adopted 2020)*, in particular Policy LP 6 (Archaeology) which states that ‘*All new development must protect, or enhance, and promote archaeological heritage (both above and below ground). The interpretation and presentation of archaeological heritage to the public will be encouraged. Proposals that would adversely affect*

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*nationally important archaeological remains or their setting will be refused. Where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential significance, desk-based assessments and, where necessary, archaeological field evaluation, will be required before development proposals are determined’.*

<b>Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets</b>	
<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
<b>Low</b>	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

### 3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the site, the results of which are shown on a series of maps (*figs. 2-5; Tables 2-4*). These maps show the location of known archaeological and built heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) and previous archaeological interventions within the study area, which are listed in the gazetteer and referred to in the text.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) - information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources and aerial photographs. A total of 120 archaeological monuments, 22 events, 45 listed buildings and 18 locally listed buildings were recorded within a 500m radius of the site, based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- The British Library, the National Archives and the London Metropolitan Archives – historic maps, published and unpublished archaeological and historical accounts.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Historic England Archive – collections of vertical and oblique aerial photographs dating back to 1934 were consulted.

A site visit was carried out on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2020, which determined the topography of the site and existing land use and provided further information on possible past ground disturbance within the site.

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## 4 Archaeological Assessment

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### 4.1 Prehistoric

The site of the proposed development at Lower Clapton is located on a high gravel terrace on the W slopes of the Lea Valley, an area which has yielded considerable evidence of early prehistoric activity. The underlying Hackney Gravels have produced significant evidence of Lower Palaeolithic archaeology including substantial lithic finds and faunal and palaeoenvironmental assemblages, particularly in the vicinity of Upper Clapton and Stoke Newington to the NW of the site (Corcoran et al., 2011, 89). A significant proportion of these finds were made by the antiquarian Worthington George Smith during intensive residential development of this area in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and were found in association with *in-situ* soil horizons or 'working floors', encountered at depths roughly ranging between 1.2m and 3.65m below existing ground level, which overlay the gravels and were in turn overlain by brickearth deposits (Smith 1894; Wymer 1999, 64; Juby 2011).

Considerable lithic finds of Lower Palaeolithic date and associated faunal remains were also recorded in the vicinity of Lower Clapton, although these artefacts appear generally to have been more heavily abraded than the assemblages from Upper Clapton and Stoke Newington and it appears likely that the majority of these finds were recovered from the gravels than from the 'working floors', with some displaying evidence of reworking (Juby 2011, 142-3).

Recorded finds include a considerable assemblage of Lower Palaeolithic worked flints and faunal remains found to the W of Lower Clapton Lane, about 200m WSW of the site (NGR: TQ 35000 85500). The assemblage included 159 hand-axes, 18 roughouts, four cores, 69 retouched and 210 unretouched flakes, together with the associated shoulder blade of a mammoth and has been interpreted as possibly representing a potential 'kill site' of Lower Palaeolithic date (MLO1669; MO10654; MLO36409; MLO39795; Oxford Archaeology 2017).

A multi-period assemblage of lithic finds was recovered in the vicinity of Newick Road, about 400m NNE of the site, including two handaxes and two flakes of Lower Palaeolithic date, five Mesolithic tranchet axes and a possible Neolithic polished flint axe (MLO12924; MLO9177). Other isolated lithic findspots include a Palaeolithic handaxe discovered to the E of the site at Dunlace Road in 1878 (MLO1891; Juby 2011, 142) and, notably, an unfinished flint implement found by Smith 'in excavated gravel on the site of the Orphan Asylum at Lower Clapton', presumably found when the London Orphan Asylum buildings were partially demolished and rebuilt as the Salvation Army Congress Hall in the early 1880s (Smith 1894, 228). It is unclear at what depth this artefact was recovered, but it does indicate the potential for the recovery of further lithic finds in the immediate vicinity of the site.

More recent archaeological interventions in the vicinity of the site have failed to identify evidence of early prehistoric remains, which may reflect truncation by intensive building activity across this area during the post-medieval period. However, it may be noted that the Hackney Gravels have been identified at varying depths across the study area, being less than 1m deep in places. An archaeological evaluation undertaken at 131-133 Lower Clapton Road (about 125m WSW of the site) identified natural gravels at 18.95m AOD in Trench 1 (c.1.05m bgl) and at 19.13m AOD (about 0.87m bgl) in Trench 2 (ELO19210; Gardiner 2017). About 470m NW of the site, a 2003 test pit excavation at Clapton Pond encountered Hackney Gravels at a depth of 0.80m below existing ground level

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(ELO6696; Holder 2003). To the S of the site, archaeological investigations in 2015 at 2-4 Lower Clapton Road/32 St John's Road (about 425m to the SW) revealed Hackney Gravels at a depth of 16.29m AOD (about 1.1m bgl) beneath brick and rubble deposits of modern/post-medieval date (ELO19211; ASE 2015), while an evaluation at Homerton College of Technology in 2008 (c.490m S of the site) recorded the gravels at between 13.20m and 13.10m AOD (1.8-1.9m bgl) again overlain by made ground (ELO8412; Cetera 2008).

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering evidence of buried features, deposits and finds of prehistoric date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Significant evidence of early prehistoric remains, including worked flints and faunal remains (in particular from the Lower Palaeolithic) has previously been identified as a result of late 19<sup>th</sup> century residential development in the immediate locality of the site and the wider surrounding area, which appears to have been focused on the high gravel terraces to the W of the River Lea. While more recent fieldwork in the immediate vicinity of the site has failed to produce evidence of lithic finds or stratified deposits of early prehistoric date, there is nevertheless potential for further remains of this date to be found, particularly in view of the fact that the underlying Hackney Gravels have been encountered in this area at depths of less than 1m below existing ground level. Should the groundworks for the proposed development reveal evidence of early prehistoric remains, these would be considered to be of **High** significance as the full extent of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity recorded in the Lower Clapton area during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century has yet to be fully determined.

## 4.2 Romano-British

The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area associated with the conjectural course of an important Roman road running NE from London to Great Dunmow in Essex, the presumed line of which runs approximately 25m SE of the site boundary and appears to have continued NE across the Hackney Marshes to a crossing of the River Lea at a bend in the river somewhere between present-day Lea Bridge and Clapton Park. Evidence of a gravel road presumed to be of Roman date was previously identified to the E of this river crossing during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, at a depth of 1.83m (6 feet) below the Victorian road surface (Clarke 1868, 192; Margary 1973. 250). The course of a minor roadway of probable Roman origin appears to be partially represented by the line of present-day Mare Street (MLO1676).

Evidence of Romano-British occupation and burial activity has been identified in the vicinity of the site which may reflect its proximity to the course of the Roman road. Sherds of Roman pottery were found to the W of Lower Clapton Road (about 200m WSW of the site) in 1814 (MLO3717) while a coin of the Emperor Nero was found during the digging of a wall to the rear of the London Orphan Asylum in 1843 (MLO1680). Further to the NW, a test pit excavation at Clapton Pond in 2003 identified a single Cu alloy coin of the Emperor Constantine I dated to AD 324-326, recovered from the topsoil of one of the test pits (MLO97877; Holder 2003).

Of particular importance is the discovery of a white marble sarcophagus of Roman date to the E of the Orphan Asylum in 1867 (MLO1673). The original account of its discovery states that it was found 'at the rear of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, on the brow of the hill passing down to the marshes and river Lea, within a few feet of an old path just demolished which ran from Homerton to Lea Bridge'; the entry in the GLHER places the location of the burial near to present-day No. 134 Rushmore Road, c.400m E of the site (Clarke 1868, 191-3).



The sarcophagus (now in the Museum of London) was found on the gravels about 2ft 6in (0.76m) from the surface, lying E-W, measuring 6ft 3in long, 1ft 3in wide and 1ft 6in deep. It has fluted decoration on its front with a central medallion containing a bust with an inscription beneath. The coffin has been roughly dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (a coin of the Emperor Gallienus (AD 253-68) was found nearby) and contained a male burial; it appears likely that it was intended to be placed in a mausoleum (RCHME 1928, 164). It remains unclear whether this sarcophagus represents an isolated high-status burial, perhaps associated with a nearby villa or farmstead site, or if it may have formed part of a more extensive burial ground stretching along the road to Great Dunmow.

**Conclusion:** The potential to encounter Romano-British remains has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area associated with the course of a Roman road running NE from London to Great Dunmow, the projected line of which runs about 25m SE of the site boundary. Evidence of Roman occupation and burial activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site, which may reflect the proximity of the Roman road. There would thus appear to be potential for groundworks to reveal evidence of the road itself, along with associated roadside settlement features and, possibly, burials. Evidence of Romano-British activity would be regarded as being of **Medium to High** importance, as the nature and extent of Roman roadside settlement and burial activity in the Lower Clapton area remain poorly understood.

### 4.3 Medieval

Archaeological interventions in the vicinity of the site have revealed little evidence of medieval occupation and consequently one must rely chiefly on documentary records for evidence of medieval settlement in the vicinity of the site. During the medieval period, the site appears to have lain on the E fringes of the settlement of Lower Clapton, the southernmost of two roadside settlements which were strung out along the present-day A107 (Upper Clapton Road/Lower Clapton Road), the northernmost being Upper Clapton.

The place name Clapton is first recorded in 1339 as 'Clopton' and is of OE origin, denoting 'a farmstead or village near a hill', the hill in this case being the ridge of high ground above and to the W of the River Lea (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1942, 105). The roadway of Upper/Lower Clapton Road is first referred to as 'Clapton Street' in 1378 and is mentioned in early post-medieval records as Hackney Lane or Clapton Lane (Baker 1995, 4). During the medieval period, Clapton appears to have formed part of Hackney, which in turn was a component of the extensive manor of Stepney which had been in the possession of the Bishops of London since the early 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. Little is known about the nature and extent of settlement in Clapton until the late medieval period and it appears likely that the site remained predominantly rural and agricultural in character throughout most of this period.

By the mid-late 15<sup>th</sup> century, small foci of settlement appear to have developed along Lower Clapton Road, on the NW and SE periphery of the study area. One of these was Brooke House (referred to in 16<sup>th</sup> century records as 'King's Place'), which was a substantial brick manor house of 15<sup>th</sup> century date situated just to the N of Clapton Pond about 520m NW of the site. The earliest reference to the estate occurs in 1439 when it was sold by Sir William Estfield, a London alderman to William Booth, rector of Hackney and later Archbishop of York (Baker 1995).

Another focus of late medieval occupation is represented by Sutton House at Homerton (about 500m S of the site) an early Tudor mansion built in 1535 by Sir Ralph Sadleir, Secretary of State to King Henry VIII and an adjoining tannery which was converted into a dwelling in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century (MLO99501). However, there is little evidence

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for a significant extension of settlement to the NW along Lower Clapton Road until the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries and this seems to be corroborated by the results of archaeological investigations nearby, which has revealed little evidence of sub-surface features and occupation deposits of medieval date.

**Conclusion:** The potential to encounter evidence of medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the proximity of the site to the roadside settlement of Lower Clapton, first documented in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century. There remains potential to encounter evidence of features and deposits associated with medieval activity, although it seems more likely that the focus of occupation was closer to the roadside and that the area to the rear of the street frontage remained as gardens or open fields. Should evidence of medieval activity be revealed, this would be considered to be of **Medium** importance as it could inform understanding of the nature and density of medieval settlement in the vicinity of Lower Clapton, which is poorly documented in the archaeological record to date.

#### 4.4 Post-Medieval

There have been relatively few archaeological interventions in close proximity to the site, but those which have been undertaken appear to confirm that there was relatively little expansion along Lower Clapton Road until the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries with gradual, piecemeal development along the street frontage, followed by more intensive suburban growth during the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This pattern of development is particularly well-evidenced by the results of an evaluation at Nos. 131-133 Upper Clapton Road (about 125m WSW of the site) in 2017 which revealed evidence of late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall and drainage features possibly associated with industrial activity, followed by the building of two commercial properties on the site in the mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century, which were re-fronted and partially rebuilt during the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century (ELO19210; Gardiner 2017).

This general pattern of development appears to be confirmed by the cartographic and documentary sources, which show that there was a gradual expansion of settlement along both sides of Lower Clapton Road from the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Baker 1995, 44-45); however, the area to the E of the street frontage (including the site) appears to have remained as gardens or enclosed meadows until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The earliest available cartographic source to show the site of the proposed development in any appreciable detail is John Rocque's 1746 map of London and its environs (*fig. 6*), which shows the site as being located on the edge of gardens to the rear of a row of houses set slightly back from the frontage of Lower Clapton Road (then known as Hackney Lane). Large enclosed fields (most likely under pasture) are shown to the immediate E of the site, while further to the SE, a substantial mansion is depicted, with elaborate landscaped gardens and ornamental ponds extending to the S. This mansion can be identified as Hackney House (MLO23325), built between 1728 and 1732 by the architect Colen Campbell as the residence of Stamp Brooksbank (d.1756), Governor of the Bank of England and a Member of Parliament (Baker 1995, 44-45). The mansion was subsequently purchased in 1786 by Dr Price to house Hackney New College (a theological institution for liberal dissenters) and was enlarged in the late 1780s but was subsequently demolished after the closure of the college in 1796 (Baker 1995, 132).

Milne's Land Use Map of London, dated 1800 (*fig. 7*), shows that the site lay within gardens to the NE of properties adjoining Lower Clapton Road and partly extended within two small rectangular enclosures, both under meadow (suggesting that there some inclosure activity may have occurred since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century). There appears to

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have been an intensification of building activity along the frontage of Lower Clapton Road since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, extending northwards up to and beyond Clapton Pond. Further to the SE of the site, a lane is depicted running E from Lower Clapton Road towards Hackney Marshes, along the N boundary of the former grounds of Hackney House. The house appears to have been completely demolished by that date, although the boundaries of its former grounds are still discernible on Milne's map and are marked as parkland. Elements of the landscaping associated with the former grounds of the house (including ornamental walks and a roughly oval pond feature) appear to have survived until the 1840s.

Significant changes to the pattern of land use in the immediate vicinity of the site occurred in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with the establishment of the London Orphan Asylum (MLO7044). The Asylum was originally instituted in 1813 by Reverend (later Sir) Andrew Reed, and was constructed in 1823-25 on eight acres of land to the E of Lower Clapton Road, which was given by W.G. Daniel-Tyssen, lord of the manor of Hackney (Baker 1995, 73).

The new asylum was designed by the architect William Southcote Inman, and was constructed in Greek Revival style in brick and stucco (Cherry & Pevsner 2002, 490); its layout as erected in 1823-25 is clearly depicted in an engraving of c.1825 (*Plate 1*) and the Hackney parish map of 1831 (*fig. 8*). It comprised a large central chapel with a tall Doric pedimented portico, and Doric colonnades linking the chapel to two substantial flanking wings which housed school rooms and recreation rooms with administrative and teaching staff offices towards the front (W) end of both wings. To the rear of the chapel was a courtyard with a substantial N-S aligned service range at its eastern end (including a refectory, kitchen and store rooms) which linked the two flanking wings. Cellarage appears to have constructed beneath the colonnades to the N and S of the chapel but it has not been possible to determine its full extent. Immediately in front of the entrance to the Asylum was a large semi-circular forecourt and drive with ornamental gardens extending westwards as far as Lower Clapton Road. It would appear that the row of houses which occupied the frontage of Lower Clapton Lane as shown on Rocque's and Milne's maps had been demolished to make way for the gardens associated with the Asylum buildings.



*Plate 1: Engraving of c.1825 showing the front of the recently-built London Orphan Asylum buildings  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)*

Within the wider surrounding area, the 1831 parish map shows that there had been a significant intensification of settlement to the W of the site along both sides of Lower Clapton Road which are shown as heavily lined with



houses, with some substantial terraces having been constructed in the vicinity of Clapton Square to the SW of the site between 1811-1819 (MLO101409). The Hackney parish tithe map of 1843 (*fig. 9*) shows that the layout of the Asylum and grounds (marked as Plot No. 892) had largely remained unchanged since 1831, although a detached N-S aligned building is depicted to the immediate E of the Asylum buildings (possibly an infirmary) which appears to have been constructed at some time between 1831 and 1843. In 1846, the chapel was extended to the E and additions were also made to the rear of the building by the mid-1860s, at which time the Asylum housed 453 children, compared to 206 in 1826 (Baker 1995, 73).

Following a serious typhoid outbreak in the mid-1860s, the Orphan Asylum was moved to a new site in Watford in 1871 (Baker 1995, 73). The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1870 (*fig. 10*) shows the layout of the Asylum buildings shortly before its closure and shows that there had been additions to the rear of the main block, as well as the construction of a detached building to the SE marked as an infirmary. A large area to the N of the buildings is marked as a 'Boys' Playground' while a separate, smaller playground for female children is marked to the S, extending SE as far as Powerscroft Road. It is evident from the 1870 map that residential development was underway in the immediate surrounding area, with the laying out of new roads to the S and E of the Asylum site including Almack Road, Blurton Road, Powerscroft Road, Glenarm Road, and Median Road, although the gardens to the immediate W of the site were still intact, extending W as far as Lower Clapton Road.

In 1881 the site was purchased by the Salvation Army for use as its principal hall and training centre and extensive alterations were made to the Asylum buildings (subsequently known as Congress Hall). The chapel to the rear of the portico was demolished and the wings transformed into training barracks for cadets, with classrooms on ground floor level and accommodation above. A detached 'temple' building is marked to the SE of the Hall, roughly on the site of the former infirmary building. The courtyard to the rear of the chapel was excavated and roofed over to create a hall that could seat roughly 4700 people (Baker 1995, 135). These extensive changes are depicted on the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map of 1896 (*fig. 11*) which also shows that the forecourt and gardens to the W of the former Asylum had been developed for housing, represented by the terraced street of Linscott Road, while the former 'Boys Playground' to the N had also been occupied by terraced housing (Mayola Road).

Little change to the layout of the buildings on the site is indicated on the OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1915 (*fig. 12*) and only minor changes are recorded on the OS 4<sup>th</sup> edition map of 1939 (*fig. 13*), the most notable being the construction of a pair of halls to the rear of the main Congress Hall, fronting on the Almack Road. The LCC bomb damage map of 1946 (*fig. 14*) shows that the Congress Hall and adjoining properties along Linscott Road had suffered damage as a result of bombing in late 1940, however this damage was repaired and the hall remained in use until 1970 when the premises were vacated by the Salvation Army. The majority of the congress hall was demolished in 1975 and the site occupied by the Clapton Girls Technology College, leaving only the early 19<sup>th</sup> century central portico and flanking colonnades standing, together with the forecourt walls and gate piers associated with the Congress Hall. An IT learning centre was added to the rear of the portico in 2005.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological remains of post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. During the early post-medieval period, it appears that the site lay within gardens and meadows well to the rear of houses adjoining Lower Clapton Lane, prior to the construction of the London Orphan Asylum in 1823-25. The Asylum was partially demolished in 1881 when the building was transformed into the Salvation Army Congress Hall, which in turn was largely taken down in 1975. There would appear to be good

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potential for groundworks to encounter buried remains of the demolished early 19<sup>th</sup> century Asylum buildings, possibly including the footings of the ranges which flanked the colonnades on either side of the portico, as well as remains of cellarage beneath the Asylum buildings and sub-surface features relating to the forecourt and gardens at the entrance to the Asylum. There is more limited potential to encounter evidence of buried features associated with early post-medieval gardens or field boundaries. However, remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and earlier post-medieval garden or field boundary features would be considered to be of **Low to Medium** importance in archaeological terms.

## 5 Historic Environment Record Gazetteers and Maps

BA Ref.	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	MLO10665	080071/00/00	Lithic Finds, Clapton	Palaeolithic	TQ 3500 8600
2	MLO10654	080077/00/00	Lithic Finds, Lower Clapton	Palaeolithic	TQ 3500 8550
3	MLO39795	080077/01/00	Lithic Finds, Lower Clapton	Palaeolithic	TQ 3500 8550
4	MLO1669	080088/00/00	Mammoth Remains, Lower Clapton	Palaeolithic	TQ 3500 8550
5	MLO36409	080088/01/00	Mammoth Remains & Lithic Find, Lower Clapton	Palaeolithic	TQ 3500 8550
6	MLO1891	MLO1891	Findspot: Palaeolithic Axe, Dunlace Road	Palaeolithic	TQ 3568 8560
7	MLO12924	080004/00/00	Lithic Finds, Newick Road	Palaeo.-Neo.	TQ 3500 8602
8	MLO9177	080081/00/00	Findspot: Tranchet Axes, Clapton	Mesolithic	TQ 3500 8600
9	MLO74791	084860/00/00	Lithic Finds, 422 Mare Street	Prehistoric	TQ 3510 8510
10	MLO1673	080090/00/00	Coffin Burial, Near 134 Rushmore Road	Romano-British	TQ 3556 8571
11	MLO38734	080090/01/00	Findspot: Brass Coin of Gallienus, 134 Rushmore Road	Romano-British	TQ 3556 8571
12	MLO22964	080096/00/00	Findspot: Samian Ware, 4A Cricketfield Road	Romano-British	TQ 3480 8570
13	MLO1680	080106/00/00	Findspot: Coin of Nero, Rushmore Road	Romano-British	TQ 3550 8570
14	MLO3229	080114/00/00	Roman Road, Haggerston	Romano-British	TQ 3430 8400
15	MLO3717	080115/00/00	Findspot: RB Potsherds, Lower Clapton	Romano-British	TQ 3500 8550
16	MLO1676	MLO1676	Roman Road, Mare Street	Romano-British	TQ 3500 8442
17	MLO1859	MLO1859	Probable Roman Road, Homerton High Street	Romano-British	TQ 3559 8509
18	MLO106811	MLO106811	Line of Roman Road, London to Great Dunmow	Romano-British	TQ 3856 8784
19	MLO97877	MLO97877	Findspot: RB Coin & Med. Pottery, Clapton Pond	RB - Med.	TQ 3490 8600
20	MLO11639	080120/00/00	Medieval Settlement, Clapton	Medieval	TQ 3500 8600
21	MLO1534	MLO1534	Early Medieval Place Name, Hackney	Medieval	TQ 3496 8502
22	MLO1596	MLO1596	Medieval Settlement, Homerton High Street	Medieval	TQ 3571 8509
23	MLO1606	MLO1606	Site of Medieval Settlement, Lower Clapton	Medieval	TQ 3502 8576
24	MLO1608	MLO1608	Possible Medieval Road, Dalston Lane	Medieval	TQ 3424 8499
25	MLO10500	MLO10500	Possible Medieval Road, Hackney Lane	Medieval	TQ 3399 8655
26	MLO38807	MLO38807	Site of C16-C19 Gardens of Sutton House	Med./PM	TQ 3523 8506
27	MLO99501	MLO99501	Site of The Tanhouse, Sutton House	Med./PM	TQ 3524 8509
28	MLO25543	080156/00/00	Site of House, Glenarm Road	Post-med.	TQ 3568 8560
29	MLO298	080216/00/00	Site of Post-med. Building, Tresham Avenue	Post-med.	TQ 3525 8535
30	MLO58950	082458/00/00	Cultivation Soil, 252-300 Dalston Lane	Post-med.	TQ 3479 8514
31	MLO58951	082459/00/00	Dump, 252-300 Dalston Lane	Post-med.	TQ 3479 8514

BA Ref.	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
32	MLO74792	084861/00/00	Pit, 422 Mare Street	Post-med.	TQ 3510 8510
33	MLO7041	220342/00/00	Site of House, 8 Laura Place	Post-med.	TQ 3513 8581
34	MLO7042	220343/00/00	Site of House, 9-12 Laura Place	Post-med.	TQ 3510 8580
35	MLO7044	MLO7044	Site of Clapton School, Linscott Road	Post-med.	TQ 3517 8565
36	MLO14325	MLO14325	Site of Post-med. House, Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3491 8584
37	MLO23325	MLO23325	Site of C18 Mansion House	Post-med.	TQ 3528 8539
38	MLO76853	MLO76853	Building Rubble, 30 Clapton Square	Post-med.	TQ 3507 8540
39	MLO83461	MLO83461	37-41 Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3511 8539
40	MLO83484	MLO83484	7 Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3499 8532
41	MLO83485	MLO83485	14 Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3498 8537
42	MLO83486	MLO83486	21 Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3497 8544
43	MLO83490	MLO83490	1 Clarence Place (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3494 8543
44	MLO83502	MLO83502	Railings around Clapton Square Garden (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3504 8540
45	MLO83503	MLO83503	25 Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3499 8533
46	MLO83504	MLO83504	20 Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3496 8544
47	MLO83546	MLO83546	Verger's House to United Reformed Church (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3517 8549
48	MLO83585	MLO83585	School House, 7 Laura Place (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3513 8581
49	MLO83586	MLO83586	Former House & Maternity Hospital, 13 Laura Place	Post-med.	TQ 3507 8577
50	MLO83588	MLO83588	Gates & Forecourt Walls to Congress Hall (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3516 8563
51	MLO83590	MLO83590	12 Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3513 8531
52	MLO83591	MLO83591	126 Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3502 8575
53	MLO83592	MLO83592	158 Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3498 8592
54	MLO83593	MLO83593	Stable Building to the N of Number 162 (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3497 8595
55	MLO83594	MLO83594	Bishop Wood's Almshouses (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3496 8597
56	MLO83595	MLO83595	143-153 Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3504 8561
57	MLO83606	MLO83606	6-8 Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3510 8530
58	MLO83607	MLO83607	26 Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3518 8533
59	MLO83608	MLO83608	Sunday School N of United Reformed Church (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3515 8552
60	MLO83609	MLO83609	Pond House (GII*)	Post-med.	TQ 3498 8594
61	MLO83610	MLO83610	Left Forecourt Wall to Number 162 (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3496 8594
62	MLO83611	MLO83611	17 Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3501 8526
63	MLO83616	MLO83616	Church of St John (GII*)	Post-med.	TQ 3507 8515
64	MLO83735	MLO83735	12 Sutton Place (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3522 8510
65	MLO83739	MLO83739	5-7 Urswick Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3522 8520
66	MLO83772	MLO83772	K2 Telephone Kiosk on Corner of Junction with Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3507 8530
67	MLO83773	MLO83773	K2 Telephone Kiosk Outside Police Station Near Junction with Lower Clapton Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3506 8529
68	MLO83814	MLO83814	The Police Station (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3508 8530
69	MLO83830	MLO83830	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside Sutton Place Junction Homerton High Street (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3526 8511
70	MLO83834	MLO83834	19 Sutton Place (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3521 8513



BA Ref.	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
71	MLO83846	MLO83846	Hackney Baptist Chapel & Sunday School (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3471 8585
72	MLO83882	MLO83882	Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Front Buildings (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3504 8561
73	MLO83886	MLO83886	Site of C19 Houses, 9-12 Laura Place	Post-med.	TQ 3509 8579
74	MLO83888	MLO83888	Salvation Army Congress Hall (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3520 8565
75	MLO83890	MLO83890	United Reformed Church (GII*)	Post-med.	TQ 3515 8550
76	MLO83895	MLO83895	418 Mare Street (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3499 8520
77	MLO83928	MLO83928	25 Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3499 8545
78	MLO83931	MLO83931	8 Clarence Place (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3495 8544
79	MLO83933	MLO83933	13A Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3498 8537
80	MLO83937	MLO83937	11 Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3498 8535
81	MLO83938	MLO83938	19 Clapton Square (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3497 8540
82	MLO83980	MLO83980	Beaufort Family Tomb, St John's Hackney Churchyard (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3510 8515
83	MLO83981	MLO83981	Hunter Family Tomb, St John's Hackney Churchyard (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3510 8517
84	MLO83982	MLO83982	Loddiges Family Tomb, St John's Hackney Churchyard (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3511 8514
85	MLO99495	MLO99495	PM Building Remains, College of Technology, Homerton High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3534 8512
86	MLO99500	MLO99500	C18-C20 Layers, 23-25 Sutton Place	Post-med.	TQ 3515 8511
87	MLO101409	MLO101409	Clapton Square	Post-med.	TQ 3502 8535
88	MLO102592	MLO102592	War Memorial, Hackney Churchyard Gardens (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3505 8522
89	MLO104212	MLO104212	Clapton Pond, Lower Clapton Road/Newick Road	Post-med.	TQ 3493 8593
90	MLO104217	MLO104217	Hackney Downs	Post-med.	TQ 3444 8565
91	MLO104246	MLO104246	St John's Churchyard Gardens (GI)	Post-med.	TQ 3508 8513
92	MLO105274	MLO105274	Site of WWI Maternity Hospital, Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3495 8563
93	MLO105942	MLO105942	Clapton Girls' Technology College	Post-med.	TQ 3516 8572
94	MLO105994	MLO105994	Millfields Community School, Hilsea Street	Post-med.	TQ 3520 8588
95	MLO105995	MLO105995	54 Millfields Road	Post-med.	TQ 3518 8594
96	MLO105996	MLO105996	21 Blurton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3542 8566
97	MLO106017	MLO106017	48 Clarence Mews & 9-12 Clarence Place	Post-med.	TQ 3494 8541
98	MLO106019	MLO106019	14 Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3514 8531
99	MLO106020	MLO106020	Fitzgerald's PH, 43 Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3513 8536
100	MLO106021	MLO106021	Holly Villas, 4-22 Clapton Passage	Post-med.	TQ 3505 8549
101	MLO106031	MLO106031	18-24 Lower Clapton Rd & 29 Urswick Rd	Post-med.	TQ 3517 8531
102	MLO106033	MLO106033	Former Hackney United Services Club Ltd, 69 Powerscroft Road	Post-med.	TQ 3529 8566
103	MLO106277	MLO106277	148 Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3496 8585
104	MLO106278	MLO106278	1-18 Rowhill Mansions, Rowhill Road	Post-med.	TQ 3491 8566
105	MLO106279	MLO106279	1-18 Kinnoul Mansions, Rowhill Road	Post-med.	TQ 3491 8569
106	MLO106306	MLO106306	The New Testament Church of God	Post-med.	TQ 3477 8557
107	MLO106307	MLO106307	Hackney Mortuary	Post-med.	TQ 3500 8515
108	MLO106384	MLO106384	19-35 Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3509 8535

BA Ref.	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
109	MLO106385	MLO106385	205 Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3486 8597
110	MLO106393	MLO106393	Rushmore Infant School	Post-med.	TQ 3558 8573
111	MLO106414	MLO106414	St Andrew's Mansions, 157-163 Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3498 8572
112	MLO106483	MLO106483	Former Public Conveniences, 156 Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3500 8590
113	MLO106505	MLO106505	1-65 Urswick Road	Post-med.	TQ 3517 8517
114	MLO106815	MLO106815	78 Clarence Road	Post-med.	TQ 3491 8542
115	MLO106826	MLO106826	16 Lower Clapton Road	Post-med.	TQ 3514 8532
116	MLO106901	MLO106901	Site of WW1 Hospital, 42 Clifden Road	Post-med.	TQ 3553 8531
117	MLO108255	MLO108255	19-24 Rowhill Mansions, Rowhill Road	Post-med.	TQ 3497 8568
118	MLO108257	MLO108257	19-24 Kinnoul Mansions, Rowhill Road	Post-med.	TQ 3495 8570
119	MLO108808	MLO108808	Site of Eastern Hospital, Homerton Grove	Post-med.	TQ 3561 8534
120	MLO327	080191/00/00	Findspot: Wooden Water Pipes	Undated	TQ 3530 8570

Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological monuments recorded on the GLHER within a 500m radius of the site

BA Ref.	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	ELO3592	Eval.: Homerton Hospital Nursing Home	1993	TQ 3566 8534
E2	ELO1338	Eval.: 30 Clapton Square	2000	TQ 3510 8546
E3	ELO3987	Eval.: 422 Mare Street	2000	TQ 3510 8510
E4	ELO6110	DBA: Land at 144-146 Lower Clapton Road	2003	TQ 3500 8580
E5	ELO6696	Excavation: Clapton Pond	2003	TQ 3490 8600
E6	ELO6923	Eval.: The Methodist Church	2006	TQ 3483 8592
E7	ELO8810	DBA: Homerton College of Technology	2007	TQ 3534 8513
E8	ELO8412	Eval.: Homerton College of Technology	2008	TQ 3534 8514
E9	ELO8878	Eval.: 23-25 Sutton Place	2008	TQ 3515 8511
E10	ELO19578	WB: Churchwell Path, Church of St John-at-Hackney	2010	TQ 3510 8521
E11	ELO12562	DBA: Lower Clapton Road/Mare Street	2011	TQ 3501 8508
E12	ELO18511	Eval.: The Rectory, Scout Hut and Former Learning Trust Facility, St John at Hackney	2011	TQ 3501 8508
E13	ELO13881	HBR: Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road	2013	TQ 3498 8594
E14	ELO13882	WB: Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road	2013	TQ 3498 8594
E15	ELO18292	WB: Sutton House/Breaker's Yard, 2 & 4 Homerton High Street	2013	TQ 3525 8509
E16	ELO19211	Eval.: 2-4 Lower Clapton Road & 32 St Johns Church Road	2015	TQ 3510 8527
E17	ELO18512	HBR: The Rectory, Scout Hut & Former Learning Trust Facility, St John at Hackney	2017	TQ 3501 8509
E18	ELO18513	Excavation: The Rectory, South Hut and Former Learning Trust Facility Site, St John at Hackney	2017	TQ 3501 8508
E19	ELO19152	DBA: 22-24 Powell Road	2017	TQ 3482 8600
E20	ELO19210	Eval. & Excavation: 131-133 Lower Clapton Road	2017	TQ 3506 8556
E21	ELO19218	DBA: Land at Mildenhall Road	2017	TQ 3501 8590
E22	ELO19843	WB: Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Rd & 32 St John's Church Rd	2018-2019	TQ 3510 8527

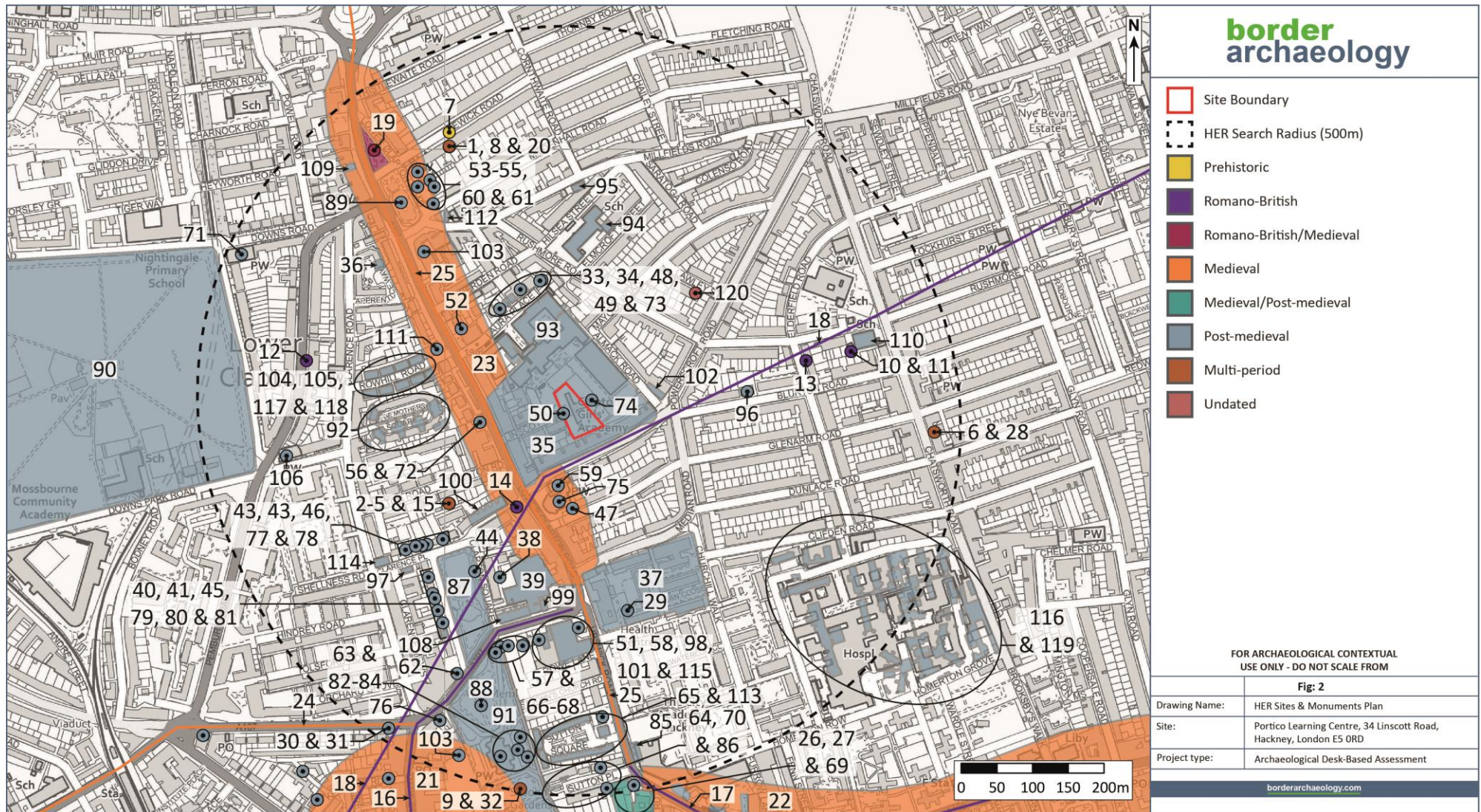
Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded on the GLHER within a 500m radius of the site

<b>BA Ref.</b>	<b>Pref Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>NGR</b>
B1	1096051	Public Baths, Kings Hall Leisure Centre, 37-41 Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3512 8539
B2	1226411	7 Clapton Square	II	TQ 3500 8532
B3	1226412	14 & 15 Clapton Square	II	TQ 3498 8538
B4	1226413	21-24 Clapton Square	II	TQ 3498 8545
B5	1226418	1-7 Clarence Place	II	TQ 3494 8543
B6	1226466	Railings Around Clapton Square Garden	II	TQ 3504 8541
B7	1226479	8 & 9 Clapton Square	II	TQ 3499 8533
B8	1226483	20 Clapton Square	II	TQ 3496 8544
B9	1226753	Vergers's House to United Reformed Church	II	TQ 3517 8549
B10	1226885	Gates & Forecourt Walls to Congress Hall	II	TQ 3516 8563
B11	1226887	10 & 12 Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3512 8531
B12	1226888	126 & 128 Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3502 8575
B13	1226889	158 & 160 Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3498 8592
B14	1226890	Stable Building to N of Number 162	II	TQ 3497 8595
B15	1226891	Bishop Wood's Almshouses	II	TQ 3496 8597
B16	1226892	143 Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3504 8561
B17	1226913	6 & 8 Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3510 8530
B18	1226916	26 & 28 Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3519 8533
B19	1226923	Sunday School to N of United Reformed Church	II	TQ 3515 8553
B20	1226931	Pond House	II*	TQ 3498 8594
B21	1226932	Left Forecourt Wall to Number 162	II	TQ 3496 8594
B22	1226934	17 Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3501 8526
B23	1226959	Church of St John	II*	TQ 3507 8515
B24	1235547	5-16 Sutton Place	II	TQ 3522 8510
B25	1235550	5 & 7 Urswick Road	II	TQ 3521 8520
B26	1235752	K2 Telephone Kiosk on Corner of Junction with Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3507 8531
B27	1235753	K2 Telephone Kiosk Outside Police Station Near Junction with Lower Clapton Road	II	TQ 3507 8530
B28	1264866	The Police Station	II	TQ 3508 8530
B29	1264976	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Outside Sutton Place, Junction Homerton High Street	II	TQ 3526 8511
B30	1265030	17-22 Sutton Place	II	TQ 3521 8513
B31	1265102	Hackney Baptist Chapel & Sunday School	II	TQ 3471 8585
B32	1265616	The Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital, Front Buildings	II	TQ 3502 8565
B33	1265630	Salvation Army Congress Hall	II	TQ 3520 8565
B34	1265632	United Reformed Church	II*	TQ 3515 8550
B35	1265636	406-422 Mare Street	II	TQ 3497 8518
B36	1265815	25 Clapton Square	II	TQ 3499 8545
B37	1265825	8 Clarence Place	II	TQ 3495 8544
B38	1265851	13A Clapton Square	II	TQ 3498 8537
B39	1265857	10-13 Clapton Square	II	TQ 3498 8535
B40	1265858	16-19 Clapton Square	II	TQ 3497 8540
B41	1391333	Beaufort Family Tomb, St John at Hackney Churchyard Gardens	II	TQ 3510 8516

BA Ref.	Pref Ref	Name	Grade	NGR
B42	1391334	Hunter Family Tomb, St John at Hackney Churchyard Gardens	II	TQ 3510 8517
B43	1391335	Loddiges Family Tomb, St John at Hackney Churchyard Gardens	II	TQ 3511 8515
B44	1391701	War Memorial, St John at Hackney Churchyard Gardens	II	TQ 3505 8522
B45	1226883	Crossways	II	TQ 3507 8577
B46	19263	Clapton Girls' Technology College	LLB	TQ 3515 8572
B47	19326	Millfields Community School	LLB	TQ 3519 8588
B48	19327	54 Millfields Road	LLB	TQ 3518 8594
B49	19357	Fitzgerald's PH, 43 Lower Clapton Road	LLB	TQ 3513 8536
B50	19358	Holly Villas, 4-22 Clapton Passage	LLB	TQ 3506 8549
B51	19371	Former Hackney United Services Club Ltd, 69 Powerscroft Road	LLB	TQ 3529 8566
B52	19654	148 Lower Clapton Road	LLB	TQ 3496 8585
B53	19655	1-30 Rowhill Mansions, Rowhill Road	LLB	TQ 3493 8567
B54	19656	1-24 Kinnoul Mansions, Rowhill Road	LLB	TQ 3492 8569
B55	19684	The New Testament Church of God	LLB	TQ 3478 8557
B56	19685	Hackney Mortuary, St John-at-Hackney Churchyard	LLB	TQ 3501 8515
B57	19776	19-35 Lower Clapton Road	LLB	TQ 3509 8534
B58	19777	205 Lower Clapton Road	LLB	TQ 3486 8597
B59	19785	Rushmore Infant School	LLB	TQ 3558 8573
B60	19814	St Andrew's Mansions, 157-163 Lower Clapton Road	LLB	TQ 3498 8572
B61	19955	Sutton Square, 1-65 Urswick Road	LLB	TQ 3517 8517
B62	DLO37186	9-12 Clarence Place, 48 Clarence Mews	LLB	TQ 3494 8541
B63	DLO37187	14-16 Lower Clapton Road	LLB	TQ 3514 8531
B64	DLO37199	Strand Buildings, 18-24 Lower Clapton Road	LLB	TQ 3516 8532

Table 4: Gazetteer of listed buildings and locally listed buildings recorded on the GLHER within a 500m radius of the site





- Site Boundary
- HER Search Radius (500m)
- Prehistoric
- Romano-British
- Romano-British/Medieval
- Medieval
- Medieval/Post-medieval
- Post-medieval
- Multi-period
- Undated

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL  
USE ONLY - DO NOT SCALE FROM

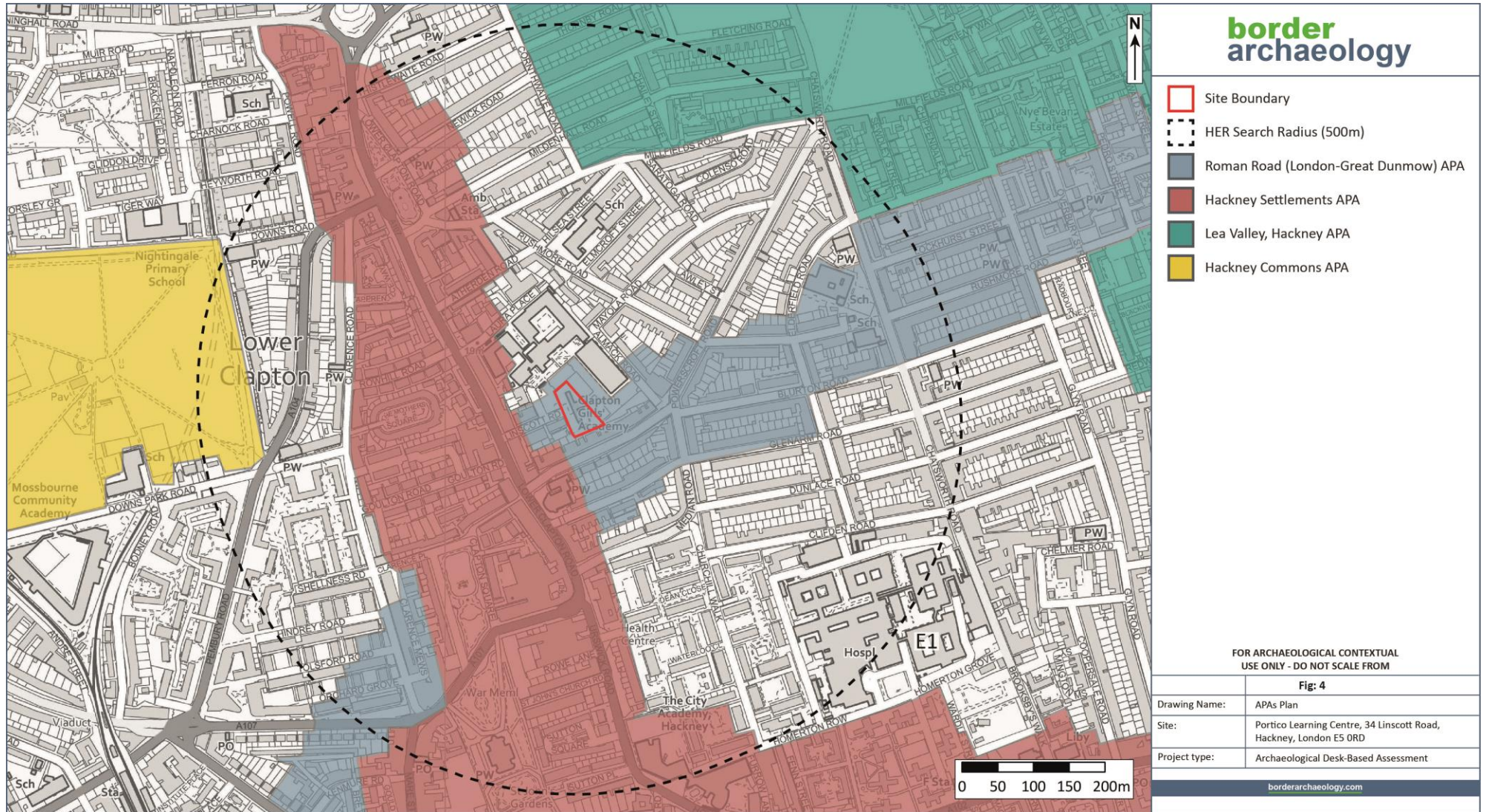
**Fig: 2**

Drawing Name:	HER Sites & Monuments Plan
Site:	Portico Learning Centre, 34 Linscott Road, Hackney, London E5 0RD
Project type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment













- Site Boundary
- HER Search Radius (500m)
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- ▲ Locally Listed Buildings
- Clapton Square CA
- Clapton Pond CA
- Clapton Square (London Square)

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL USE ONLY - DO NOT SCALE FROM

Fig: 5

Drawing Name:	Designated Heritage Assets Plan
Site:	Portico Learning Centre, 34 Linscott Road, Hackney, London E5 0RD
Project type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



## 6 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2020 to determine the presence of visible features of archaeological interest in the immediate vicinity. The site is bounded to the N and E by buildings associated with the Clapton Girls Academy, to the W by residential housing along Linscott Road and to the S by rear gardens associated with terraced housing along Powerscroft Road.

Until recently, the site been used as an IT learning centre associated with Clapton Girls Academy. The majority of the site is occupied by the tall pedimented portico with Doric columns and flanking colonnades, of brick and stucco construction, which represent the surviving remnants of the former London Orphan Asylum buildings built in 1823-25 and are Grade II listed (*Plate 1*).

This monumental portico originally formed the entrance to the Asylum chapel which was demolished when the Salvation Army Congress Hall was built in 1881-2. The portico and flanking colonnades are raised on steps above the existing ground level (*Plate 2*), to the W of the portico is a tarmac forecourt with entrance gate piers and attached walls which are probably late 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and relate to the Salvation Army Congress Hall (which was demolished in 1975); these are also Grade II listed (*Plate 3*).



*Plate 1: View looking N showing Grade II listed portico and flanking colonnades associated with the former London Orphan Asylum building, erected in 1823-25*



*Plate 2: View NE showing colonnade to N of portico*



*Plate 3: View looking W showing Grade II listed forecourt wall and gate piers of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date, with Linscott Road beyond*

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To the rear of the portico structure is the IT learning centre, a modern three-storey building which was erected in 2005 (*Plate 4*), to the E of which are sports grounds associated with Clapton Girls Academy, not included within the site boundary. A brief inspection of the interior of the portico building revealed evidence of partially intact brick-vaulted cellarage extending beneath the colonnades to the N and S of the portico, but it was not possible to access these areas further to determine the full extent of this cellarage. It is presumed that this cellarage is of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date and associated with the former Asylum (*Plate 5*).

No other features of archaeological or historical interest were noted during the site visit.



*Plate 4: View looking NE towards the modern IT learning centre to the rear of the portico*

*Plate 5: Internal view showing entrance to cellarage beneath north colonnade*

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## 7 Conclusions

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### 7.1 Potential Impacts

Full details of the proposed development were not available at time of writing. It is presumed that the works will involve conversion of the existing buildings occupying the site into an NHS surgery. Subsequent publication of more detailed, revised proposals and specifications for the proposed development, together with updated plans and elevation drawings, may necessitate revisions to this report and the conclusions reached.

Details of groundworks required for the proposed new surgery building were unavailable at time of writing. Potential impacts on sub-surface remains may include excavations of foundations for the proposed new surgery and trenching for new services, including drainage and electricity.

Should deep excavation be required for foundation trenching (such as piled foundations) or the installation of services, then it is considered that there may be potential to encounter evidence of lithic finds and possibly stratified deposits of early prehistoric date, particularly in view of the fact that the underlying Hackney Gravels have been encountered at depths of c.0.76-0.80m below existing ground level. It is likely that there will have been disturbance as a result of building activity associated with the construction of the Asylum buildings in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (which also appear to have had cellarage, the full extent of which remains undetermined) and later demolition/building works associated with the construction of the Salvation Army Congress Hall in the early 1880s and its subsequent clearance in the mid-1970s. However, the extent and depth of such disturbance remains unclear, as there has been no previous archaeological investigation within the site.

### 7.2 Overall Conclusion

The overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as **Moderate to High**, with particular reference to encountering evidence of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval remains.

This overall assessment reflects the significant, multi-period archaeological resource which has been identified in the vicinity of the site. Considerable evidence for early prehistoric activity (particularly in terms of lithic finds of Lower Palaeolithic date) has been recorded in the immediate locality of the site and its wider environs, reflecting its location on a high-level gravel terrace (Hackney Gravels) to the W of the River Lea, representing a favourable site for early prehistoric habitation. Evidence of finds and burial activity of Romano-British date has been identified nearby, reflecting its close proximity to the presumed course of a Roman road from London to Great Dunmow (designated as an Archaeological Priority Area). It is also possible that buried remains of buildings, cellarage and landscaping features associated with the early 19<sup>th</sup> century London Orphan Asylum may be encountered in the immediate vicinity of the site.

**Recommendations:** Given the **Moderate to High** archaeological potential of the site in overall terms, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site

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## 8 Copyright

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## 9 Bibliography

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## 10 Cartography and Aerial Photography

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(All maps were obtained from the National Archives unless otherwise stated)

1746: Rocque's Map of London and its Environs (London Metropolitan Archives)

1799: Ordnance Survey drawing of Enfield and district surveyed by Charles Budgen (British Library)

1831: Map of the Parish of Hackney (London Metropolitan Archives)

1843: Tithe map for the Parish of Hackney

1870- OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25-inch Map

1878: Stanford's Map of London and Environs

1896: OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch Map

1915: OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25-inch Map

1936: OS 4<sup>th</sup> edition 25-inch Map

1946: LCC Bomb Damage Map

1953: OS provisional edition 1:1250 Map

1964: OS National Survey 1:2500 Map

(Aerial photographs of the study area dating back to 1933 were consulted using records held at the Historic England Archive).

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11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps

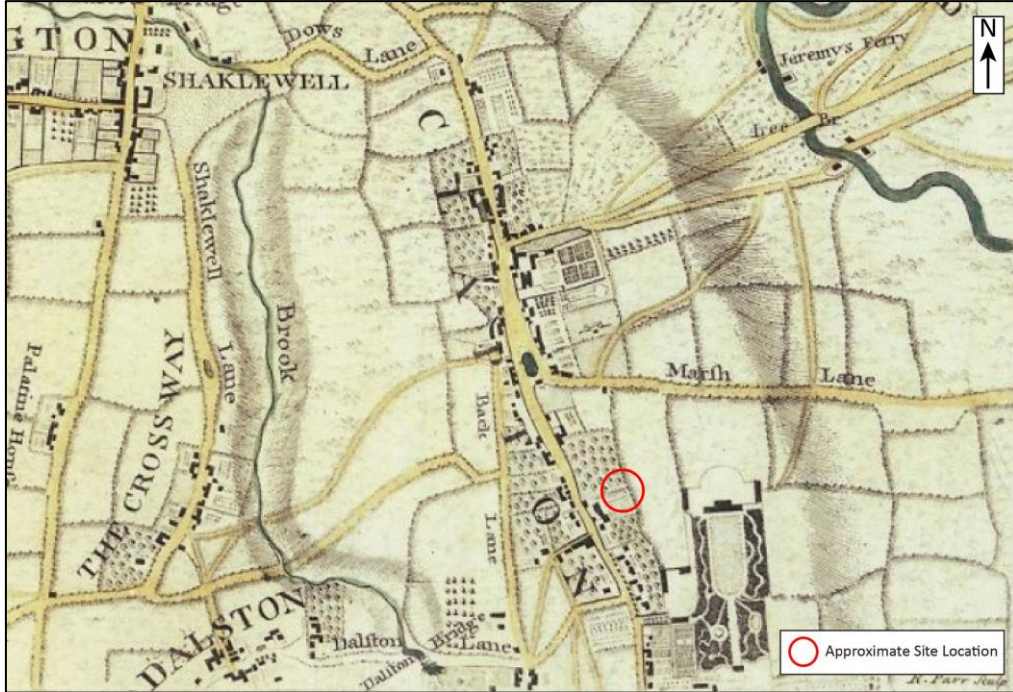


Fig.6: Extract from John Rocque's Map of London and its environs (1746) with site circled in red (Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig.7: Extract from Thomas Milne's Land Use Map of London and its environs (1800) with site circled in red (Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)





Fig.8: Extract from a Map of the Parish of Hackney (1831) with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig.9: Extract from the Tithe Map of the Parish of Hackney (1843) with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



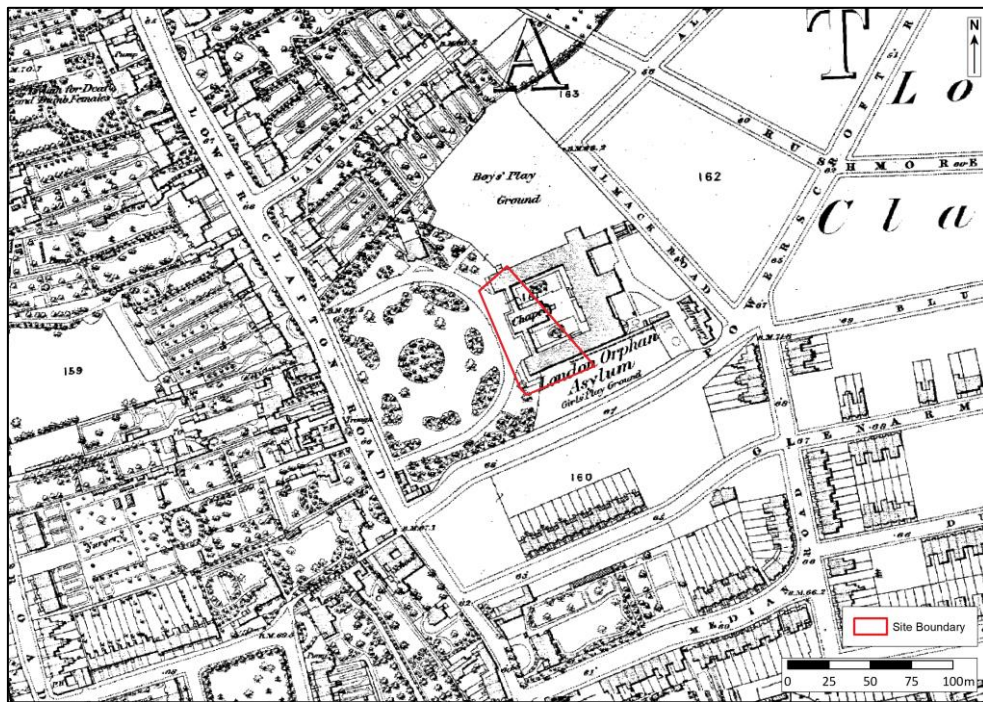


Fig.10: Extract from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25-inch map (1870) with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

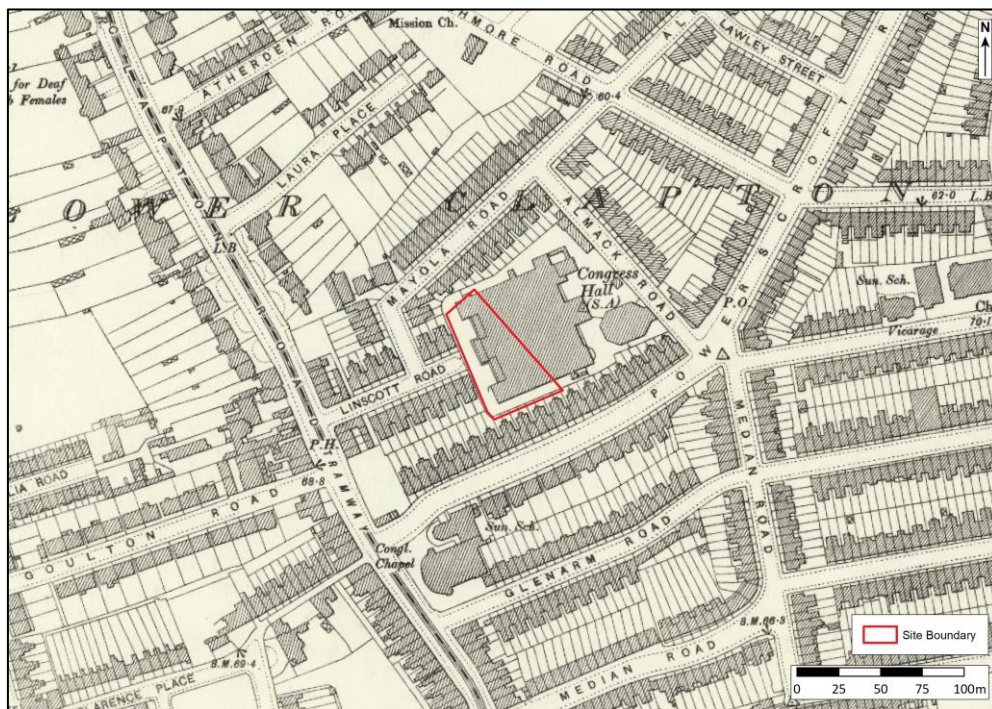


Fig.11: Extract from the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch map (1896) with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)





Fig.12: Extract from the OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25-inch map (1915) with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig.13: Extract from the OS 4<sup>th</sup> edition 25-inch map (1936) with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)





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Artwork	Owain Connors MA PhD		
Artwork approved by:	Holly Litherland BA (Hons.)		
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