

2-4 HOLYWELL LANE  
London  
EC2

London Borough of Hackney

An archaeological evaluation report

August 2006

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London  
EC2

London Borough of Hackney

An archaeological evaluation report

Site Code: HWL06  
National Grid Reference: 533447 182305

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## Summary (non-technical)

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of 2-4 Holywell Lane, London EC2. The report was commissioned from MoLAS by Breanstar Limited.*

*Following the recommendations of the English Heritage Archaeology Advisor two evaluation pits were excavated on the site.*

*The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. It was originally hoped that features associated with the north-south Roman road as well as remains from the priory of St John the Baptist immediately to the west might be observed. On excavation, however, it was apparent that the area of the site was open ground with a considerable depth of waterlain material suggesting a pond or an open area of stagnant water. Test pit 2 had a 19th century well and two post mediaeval rubbish pits.*

*In the light of revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site the report concludes the impact of the proposed redevelopment is low.*

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*Front cover: A Bellarmine jug discovered in Trench 2*

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Trench location

Fig 3 East west section in trench 2

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at 2-4 Holywell Lane London, EC2, hereafter called 'the site'. It is located on the north side of Holywell Lane, in the London Borough of Hackney. It is bounded to the south by Holywell Lane, and to the east by properties fronting Shoreditch High Street. The OS National Grid Ref. for centre of site is 533447 182305. The level of the concrete slab was at 15.28m OD. Modern ground level immediately adjacent to the site is 15.42mOD. Natural gravel was observed at the height of 9.77m OD in the southern test pit (designated trench 1) and at 10.47m OD in the northern test pit (designated trench 2). The site code is HWL06.

A desk-top *Archaeological Impact Assessment* was previously prepared, which covers the whole area of the site (MoLAS, 2000) The *assessment* document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.

An archaeological field evaluation was subsequently carried out on two test-pits in the open area in July 2006.

## 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Archaeological impact assessment* which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 2, MoLAS, 2000).

## 1.3 Planning background

The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a condition placed on planning permission ref 2006/2007 condition xi.

## 1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by Breanstar Limited and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

## 1.5 Aims and objectives

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002*

- What is the level of truncation basements in this area?
- What is the nature and significance of the surviving archaeological remains?
- What are the levels of natural deposits and how do these compare to adjacent sites?



- Is there any evidence of surviving Roman activity?
- What is the earliest evidence of medieval reoccupation of the area?
- What evidence is there for post mediaeval activity in this area?

## 2 Topographical and historical background

A brief resume is given here, for greater detail see the Archaeological Impact Assessment (Molas 2000).

### 2.1 Roman

The area immediately around 2-4 Holywell Lane in the Roman period is not well-known but presumably lay within fields or woods outside the City, near to the source of the Walbrook stream. The site lies to the west of the main Roman road north of the City, Ermine Street, the course of which is closely followed by modern Bishopsgate, Shoreditch High Street and Kingsland Road.

Burials have been recorded to the south along Bishopsgate but as yet have not been recorded to the north along the road in Shoreditch. In 1989 excavations near the site at 183-185 Shoreditch High Street (HLP89) recorded 2nd and 4th century Roman pottery and building material in early deposits, although no features. Excavations in 1993 at the Geffrye Museum in Hackney (GKM93) recorded a Roman ditch parallel to the Roman road, with material dated to the 4th century.

#### 2.1.1 Saxon

Hoxton to the north, like several other place names in Hackney, is thought to be of Saxon derivation, though there is little evidence in the archaeological record for occupation before the Norman Conquest.

#### 2.1.2 Medieval

Shoreditch is not listed as a separate place in the Domesday Survey. The earliest reference to *Soerdich* is from c. 1148 and seems to refer to a drainage ditch leading down to the Thames. The nucleus of Shoreditch village was probably around the junction of Kingsland Road and Old Street. Dominating medieval Shoreditch was the Priory of St John the Baptist at Holywell founded in the 12th century. At the Dissolution in 1539 the Priory was the ninth richest of the English nunneries. It originally consisted of 3 acres of 'moor' in which the spring called Haliwell rose to the surface.

The buildings of the priory lay between Shoreditch High Street on the east and the fields of Finsbury to the west with the southern gate in Holywell Lane, which led from Shoreditch to the fields. The priory boundary appears to correspond with the size of the precinct at Dissolution, which extended from Holywell Lane to Batemans Row, and from Curtain Road to Shoreditch High Street, an area of approximately eight acres. Excavations in 1989 at 183-185 Shoreditch High Street (HLP89) identified two or three main phases of the priory, with wall foundations, burials and some horizontal stratigraphy.

The site is located outside of the priory precinct at Dissolution, separated by the *cemetery wall*, which is the western boundary of the site. The area occupied by the site appears to be an area of the precinct leased just prior to Dissolution, as with the house of the Earl of Rutland to the west. The site appears to be occupied by a number of houses, of potentially high status, in the later medieval period.

### 2.1.3 *Post-Medieval*

The date of the Dissolution is not quite clear, though the Priory had been suppressed before 1539 as the break-up of the precinct was under way by that year.

Post-Dissolution activity involved the carving up of the plot. Tenements and mansions replaced the monastic buildings and layout: by 1798 there were 'few traces', and the last piece of masonry was dismantled after 1904.

The villages of Hoxton and Shoreditch started to expand in the 16th century, and this process of expansion continued steadily throughout the later centuries. Hoxton and Shoreditch were also famous for their drinking taverns and the new theatres which were erected towards the latter half of the 16th century.

The Sites and Monuments Record lists the possibility that the defences which were erected around London during the Civil War period (1642-1649) passed close by to the north-west of the site, though no definitive archaeological record of them has ever been made.

Up to c. 1660 housing was mainly concentrated along existing roads and around the existing village centres as can be seen on, the Newcourt and Faithorne map of 1658, which shows the ribbon development along Shoreditch High Street. The site is located within this development and appears to be occupied by a single substantial property.

Maps of the mid 18th century including Rocque's map of 1746 show the site to be occupied by buildings around Holywell Court.

Horwood's map of 1792-9 shows the area around the site as terraced properties fronting Holywell Lane, replacing the earlier post-monastic layout. These tenement houses were known for their poverty and overcrowding. The tenements on the site do not appear to be radically changed by the time of the 1914 Ordnance Survey map. The site appears to have been bombed during the Blitz.

### 3 The evaluation

#### 3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding Archaeological Impact Assessment (MoLAS, 2000), and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

2 evaluation pits were excavated, one close to the southern limit of the site and the other 4 metres to the north.

The slab was broken out and cleared by contractors under MoLAS supervision. Trenches were excavated by machine by the contractors, and monitored by a member of staff from MoLAS.

The locations of evaluation trenches were surveyed by the MoLAS geomatics team. A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MoLAS site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994). Levels were calculated by measuring down from the concrete slab.

The site has produced: 2 trench location plans, 19 context records and 2 section drawings at 1:20. In addition 3 bags of finds were recovered from the site. The numbers in brackets refer to the context numbers.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code HWL06 in the MoL archive.

#### 3.2 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see Fig 2

<i>Evaluation Pit 1</i>	
Location	Extreme south- west of the site
Dimensions	3m x 3m
Modern ground level/top of slab	15.27m OD
Base of modern slab	14.92m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	5.15m
Level of base of deposits observed	9.77m OD
Natural observed	9.77m OD

The concrete slab was 0.35m thick and was broken open to reveal 19th century cellaring to a depth of 1.80m. These cellars were infilled with modern material (building material, lumps of concrete etc.) and consisted of a north south wall 0.70m thick running along the centre of the trench and an east west wall also 0.70m thick. Both cellars had the remains of a brick floor with the bricks laid north south at 13.27m

O.D. The bricks were unfroged red bricks 220mm long, 100mm wide and 70mm thick. The bonding material consisted of soft pale grey silt with frequent flecks of yellow mortar and occasional flecks of charcoal. Survival was varied, with the walls observed immediately beneath the concrete slab in some places, but demolished almost to the cellar floor level in others. To the east of the north south wall was a layer of compact silty gravel [19], presumably associated with the construction of the cellars, also at 13.27m O.D. This layer contained occasional fragments of brick and tile and extended to the east limit of excavation. Beneath [19] was a post mediaeval dump deposit [16] consisting of grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, yellow mortar flecks, brick fragments, oyster shell and animal bones. This deposit seems to be the same as [12] in trench 2. This overlay 2.30m of grey brown silty clay representing the silting up of a pond or channel (see [13] in trench 2 and "Notes on a Geoarchaeological Visit" in section 5). Natural gravel was observed at 9.77m O.D. This is 0.75m lower than in trench 2.

<i>Evaluation Pit 2</i>	
Location	4.5m due north of trench 1
Dimensions	2.20m north-south by 2.90m east-west
Modern ground level/top of slab	15.27m OD
Base of modern slab	14.92m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	4.80m
Level of base of deposits observed	10.52 m OD
Natural observed	10.52 m OD

The concrete slab was 0.35m thick and had cut through the top of an 18th/19th/century well in the north-east corner of the trench. Then well had survived to a height of 14.92m O.D. and had been infilled with a loose dark grey silt [1]. This silt had oyster shell, building material, charcoal flecks, animal bone and pottery fragments dating from the 19th century. The well [2] was constructed with unfroged red bricks, 200mm long, by 100mm wide by 60mm deep. The cut for the well [3] was 1.50m in diameter. The bottom of the well was at 12.97m O.D. The well had cut through two layers of post mediaeval dumping [5] and [6], consisting of dark grey clayey silts. The lower of these dumps [6] overlay a silty gravel [4] at 13.97m O.D. that may have been a ground surface. At the extreme south of the trench was a large rubbish pit [8]. The infill [7] of this feature was made up of typical post mediaeval rubbish pit deposits including building material, animal bones, oyster shells and charcoal flecks. Beneath [4] was another dumped deposit [10] through which was cut a circular rubbish pit [11] at 12.97m O.D. whose fill [9] contained a fragment of German stoneware pottery dating from 1480-1550, as well as fragments from 4 German stoneware jugs of a type known as Bellarmine and dating from the late 16th\early 17th century (see section 6), attesting to the wealth of the Priory of St John the Baptist at Holywell that had once existed immediately to the west and north of the site. The pit [11] cut through a further dump deposit [12] that seemed to be the same as [16] in trench 1. [12] overlay pale grey and brown silty clays [13] which represented the silting up of a pond or channel (see [17] in trench 1 and also "Notes on the Geoarchaeological Visit" in section 5). This deposit was 1.80m thick and overlay natural gravel at 10.52m O.D.

### 3.3 Assessment of the evaluation

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy' In the case of this site, the area excavated was larger than is generally possible and there is no reason to expect that the archaeology in rest of the site would vary in any great degree from that of the excavated areas.

## 4 Archaeological potential

### 4.1 Realisation of original research aims

#### **What is the level of truncation of basements in this area?**

Cellars were observed to a depth of 13.17m O.D.

#### **What is the nature and significance of the surviving archaeological remains?**

There were no Roman, Saxon or Mediaeval deposits on the site. The surviving archaeological remains suggest an open area subject to pitting and dumping.

#### **What are the levels of natural deposits and how do these compare to adjacent sites?**

Natural gravel in trench 2 was at 10.52m O.D. and at 9.77m O.D. in trench 1. At HLP89 immediately to the west natural gravel was observed at 11.40m O.D.

#### **Is there any evidence of surviving Roman activity?**

There is no evidence of Roman activity.

#### **What is the earliest evidence of mediaeval reoccupation of the area?**

There is no evidence of mediaeval reoccupation of the area.

#### **What evidence is there for post mediaeval activity in the area?**

In trench 2, a 19th century well was observed as well as several dump deposits and two rubbish pits that were unlikely to be earlier than the late 16th century (from the pottery evidence). In trench 1, 19th century cellaring with a cotemporary surface overlying an 18th or 19th century dump deposit was observed. These dumps sealed in both trenches a considerable depth of material denoting gradual silting up of a pond or channel that of indeterminable date. However, this silted up area did contain very occasional fragments of mediaeval or post mediaeval date and therefore could not be Saxon or Roman.

### 4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification) on the site is slim. There is potential for survival of cut features. The average depth of archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be at least 5.00m.

### 4.3 Significance

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

## 5 Geoarchaeology

G.Spurr

### Introduction

A visit was made by a MoLAS geoarchaeologist to the site to examine, record and sample the sequence of alluvial sediments exposed in the evaluation trench. This exercise followed a site visit English Heritage, who suggested a strategy for sampling and off site work on the deposit sequence and recommended that the sequence be described, provisionally interpreted and sampled on site by a geoarchaeologist.

The site lies in an area where nearby sites suggested the presence of a Priory existing here in medieval times. Associated with the area are pre-monastic and monastic cultivation horizons. Furthermore a spring is thought to rise here possibly associated with a number of waterlogged features found previously (HLP89). These conditions could also be associated with tributaries of The Walbrook River, one of which is considered to come from the Hoxton area (Barton, 1992).

### Methodology

The deposits exposed in the trench sections were examined and their characteristics recorded. A preliminary interpretation of their mode of deposition and the environments represented was made. A sequence of four monoliths (blocks of undisturbed sediment) was taken through the best-preserved area of alluvial stratigraphy, in the south facing section of the trench, for off-site examination and microfossil analysis. The monolith tins were hammered in to cleaned section faces to form a continuous, overlapping sequence. The height of each monolith was measured from the slab surface to be later related to OD and were then cut from the section, wrapped in cling film and will be retained in the MoLAS cold store until a decision is made on the requirement for off-site analysis.

### Results: the natural stratigraphy

#### *Gravels*

Sands and gravels were found to underlie the stratigraphic sequence at a depth of 4.75m below surface. These gravels were thought to relate to the Hackney Gravel terrace deposits.

#### *Soft silty clays*

A thick bed of soft silty clays was encountered which overlay the gravels. These clays were lightly mottled light grey, light brown and dark grey although in general appeared dark grey in colour. Occasionally throughout CBM and oyster shell were seen and more frequently occurring sub-rounded flint gravel clasts. There was also a fine sand element seen to occur in ill-defined bands as sandy silty clays especially

with depth. The whole unit was also heavily manganese stained. Near the base of the sequence wood or more precisely root or branch fragments were encountered.

#### *Anthropogenic deposits*

Pits were present, cut into a silty clay matrix in which CBM and cassy deposits were seen. These overlay the soft silty clays described in the paragraph above. These deposits existed from approximately 2.95m below the surface.

#### **Discussion of potential**

The soft silty clays recorded on the site appear to represent the slow silting up of perhaps a pond or channel, which was possibly a former tributary of the Walbrook or perhaps simply associated with a spring. Slowly flowing or standing water, in a period when the channel or pond was subject to episodic or permanent flooding, probably deposited the clays.

It may be possible to infer information from diatom assemblages about the nature of the water influencing the site, whether it was episodic deposition being shallow and seasonal and prone to drying out or whether it existed as part of a wider pond feature possibly associated with the Priory. Furthermore, indirect evidence for human activity from pollen may contribute to our understanding of human impact on the surrounding environment.

The organic deposits and woody inclusions in the lower clay could be suitable for AMS dating, which should enable the timeframe spanned by the site sequence to be compared with others in the area although the sediments are thought to relate to the historic period, probably from medieval times onward.

#### **Significance**

A better understanding of the natural stratigraphy of the site is likely to have local significance, as it would help to reconstruct the past landscape characteristics of the Hoxton/Shoreditch area and thus contribute to interpretations of the distribution of archaeological remains.

#### **Recommendations**

It is recommended that the monoliths obtained from the site are sub-sampled for pollen and diatom examination and the results integrated with the interpretation of the sediments obtained from their examination on site and a detailed off-site examination of the monoliths.

The objectives of this work would be to:

- Reconstruct the changing environment of the site in the past trying in particular to ascertain the nature of the sedimentation process acting on the site and;
- Obtain indirect evidence of the local vegetational history and possibly indirect human activity.



## 6 Assessment of the post-medieval pottery and clay pipe from Holywell Lane (HWL06)

Lyn Blackmore

### 6.1 Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

*Table 1 Finds and environmental archive general summary*

Post-medieval pottery	40 sherds, 17 ENV, 3666g
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#### 6.1.1 *The pottery and clay pipe*

*Table 2 Pottery*

Post-Roman pottery	3.666kg	40 sherds, 17 ENV
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##### 6.1.1.1 *Post-medieval (c 1500–1900)*

###### 6.1.1.1.1 SUMMARY/INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage was recovered from two features, one probably dating to the 16th/17th century ([9]), the other to the late 18th/19th-century ([1]). The sherds are all large and in good condition, and those from [9] mainly derive from three substantially complete stoneware jugs.

###### 6.1.1.1.2 METHODOLOGY

The pottery was examined macroscopically and using a binocular microscope (x 20) where appropriate, and recorded on paper and computer using standard Museum of London codes for fabrics, forms and decoration. The numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated number of vessels and weight. In addition, the more complete stoneware vessels were temporarily reconstructed and digital photos were taken of them for record purposes. The clay pipe was also recorded on the Oracle database.

###### 6.1.1.1.3 FABRICS AND FORMS

The earliest finds are from [9], which mainly contained pottery dating to the later 16th/early 17th century. Frechen stoneware (FREC) is the most common type, with two *Bartmann* jugs and two jugs of globular form; all could date to the late 16th century (cf Gaimster 1997, pl 52). Both the globular jugs have very large face masks with flowing beards in the Cologne style (cf Hurst 1986, figs 102, 104, 105); those on the *Bartmann* jugs are rather smaller, but still well defined. Three jug are substantially complete (two have complete profiles) and have large three applied medallions, one

below the face, the others at 90° to the first. None of the medallions are armorial, and on each jug the three are identical. In two cases they have small rosette motifs at the centre, one within a larger floral motif (on a globular jug), the other within a double lozenge that is framed by scrolls (on a standard *Bartmann* jug). The third jug has large medallions showing a robed female figure carrying a cup or chalice. Also present is a sherd of Raeren stoneware dating to 1480-1550. Other contemporary fabrics comprise slipped post-medieval redware (PMSRY) and post-medieval blackware (PMBL), the latter comprising approximately 30% of a cylindrical mug and dating to after 1580. Finally, there are two sherds from jugs in London stoneware dating to after 1670.

The 18th- to 19th-century finds (from context [1]) comprise the greater part of a creamware jug (CREA), probably used with a washbasin, a complete drab stoneware marmalade jar (DRAB), a London stoneware ink bottle and a large base sherd from a Surrey-Hampshire border redware bowl or dish. Tablewares are limited to small sherds from a creamware plate (CREA), a refined whiteware saucer (REFW) and a black basalt stoneware teapot (BBAS).

Also present in [1] is the residual bowl of a clay pipe of Atkinson and Oswald type 22, dating to 1680-1710 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969).

#### 6.1.1.1.4 DISCUSSION

The imported stoneware and most of the other pottery from the rubbish pit (fill [9]) has an overall dating of c. 1580-1600/1630, but the group also contains two sherds of London stoneware that should date to after 1670. If these are intrusive the group could have been discarded around the time of the Civil war or a little earlier. Alternatively, the stoneware vessels were carefully curated and discarded in the late 17th century. The use of three medallions on Frechen stoneware jugs would appear to be a late 16th-/early 17th-century trend (cf Gaimster 1997, nos 51, 63, 66). While not uncommon, those found in London tend to have only one medallion, and to find three examples with three medallions in the same group is quite unusual. It would suggest that the finds had come from an upper class establishment in the immediate vicinity of the site, very probably on the site of the former Holywell Priory.

The 18th-/19th-century finds from the soakaway [1] are also of domestic origin but more mundane in character.

#### 6.1.1.2 *Assessment work outstanding (all periods)*

None.

### 6.1.2 *Analysis of potential*

#### 6.1.2.1 *Pottery*

The pottery is only from two layers, and the assemblage is not large, but it includes an excellent group of imported stoneware that is of high quality and demonstrates that there is the potential to find more material of this date in the area. This material could

be contemporary with the Civil war activity, but is more likely to predate it and to be associated with buildings constructed on the site of Holywell Priory following the Dissolution. Three jugs can be reconstructed and are eminently displayable, perhaps in within the new development. These jugs are worthy of illustration and photography, and merit a note in their own right.

The finds from [1] have little potential at present, but the importance of both groups would be enhanced should further work be carried out on the site and a wider sample obtained.

### ***6.1.3 Significance of the data***

The 18th-/19th-pottery is of local significance only, but the earlier material is of wider interest, especially within the context of changes in post-Dissolution occupation and use of the former Holywell Priory. The stoneware is of excellent quality and will be of importance to pottery researchers outside London as well as in the capital. The importance of the assemblage as a whole would be enhanced if it could be related to specific properties.

### ***6.1.4 Revised research aims***

#### ***6.1.4.1 Pottery***

The pottery helps to address the aims and objectives set out in the archaeological impact assessment. Other additional aims include:

- What parallels can be found for the medallions on the German stoneware jugs?

### **6.1.5 Method statements**

The following assumes that no further work will be carried out on site; should this take place the finds will need to be reconsidered as part of a larger assemblage.

#### **6.1.5.1 Pottery**

1. Send digital images of the stoneware medallions to specialists who can help to identify the medallions.
2. Write summary of the two groups for land use narrative.
3. Write more detailed note on the 16th-/17th-century stoneware, including background and parallels.
4. Editorial.

## 7 Proposed development impact and recommendations

The proposed redevelopment at 2-4 Holywell Lane involves the construction of a six-storey brick building including a single basement. The impact of this on the surviving archaeological deposits will be to truncate any surviving archaeology into the natural gravels.

English Heritage guidelines recommend preservation *in situ* wherever possible. The assessment above (Section 3) does not suggest that the significance of the deposits surviving on the site would ordinarily be considered sufficiently great automatically to require preservation *in situ*, although this would be an appropriate mitigation strategy and would require the abandonment of plans for excavation of a basement.

Should the excavation of the basement go ahead the remaining archaeological deposits could be excavated archaeologically in advance of any further ground reduction (i.e. preservation by record).

The decision on the appropriate archaeological response to the deposits revealed rests with the Local Planning Authority and their designated archaeological advisor, English Heritage.

## 8 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Willingale Associates and Gerard, Neville, Sean and Thrifty Car Hire for their assistance on site.

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## 10 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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### 10.2 OASIS ID: molas1-16967

#### Project details

Project name	Evaluation at 2-4 Holywell Lane
Short description of the project	Evaluation of 2 trenches
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2006 End: 11-07-2006
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated reference codes	project HWL06 - Sitecode
Any associated reference codes	project HWL06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	OPEN GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	OPEN GROUND Post Medieval



Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

**Project location**

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 2-4  
Holywell Lane

Postcode EC2

Study area 14.00 Square metres

National grid reference TQ 33447 82305 Point

National grid reference TQ 33447 82305 Point

Height OD Min: 10.47m Max: 9.77m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation MoLAS

Project brief originator English Heritage/Department of Environment

Project design originator MoLAS

Project director/manager David Lakin

Project supervisor P. Cardiff

Sponsor or funding body Breanstar Limited

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Entered by Peter Cardiff (pcardiff@museumoflondon.org.uk)

Entered on 31 July 2006

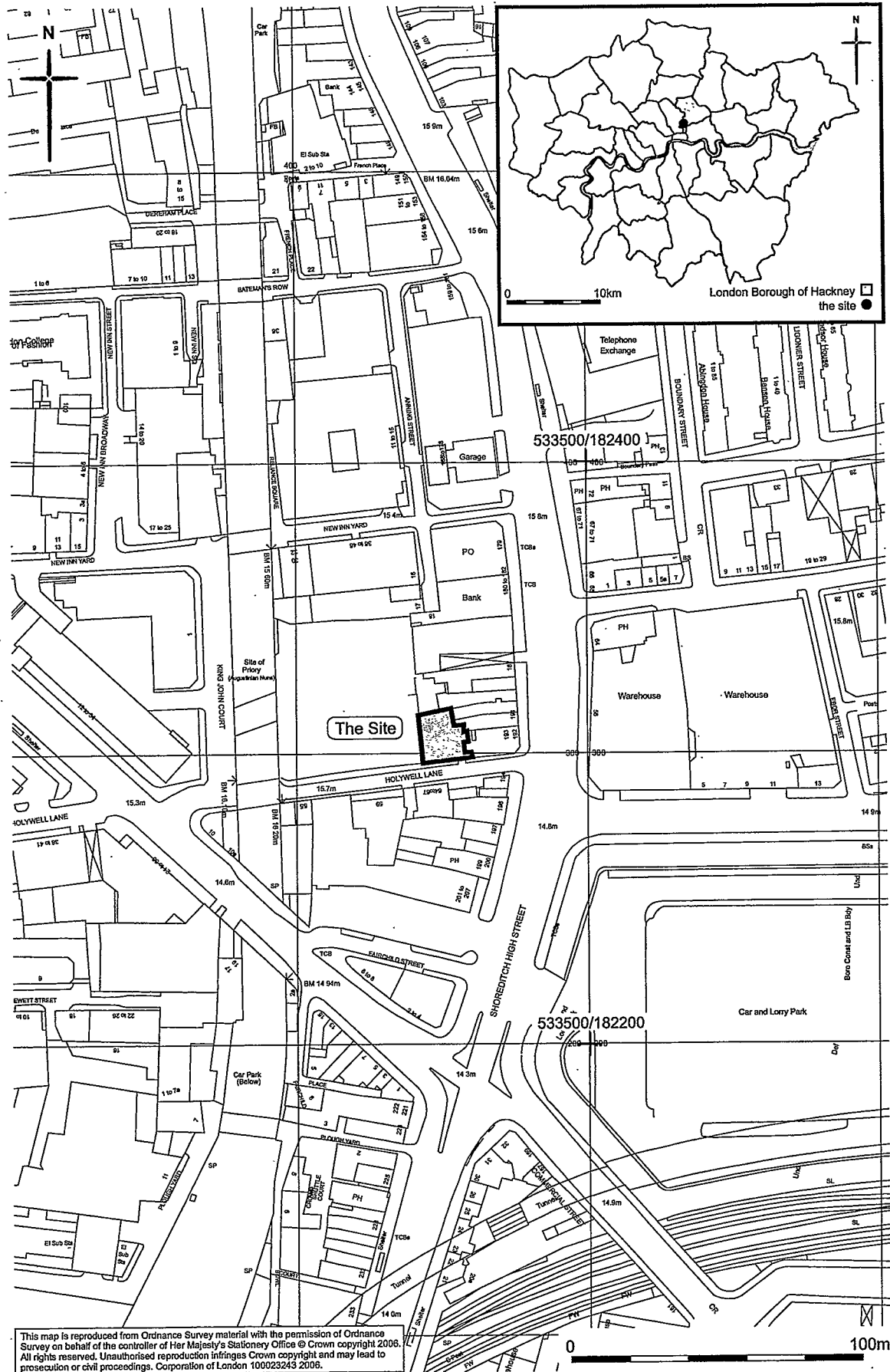
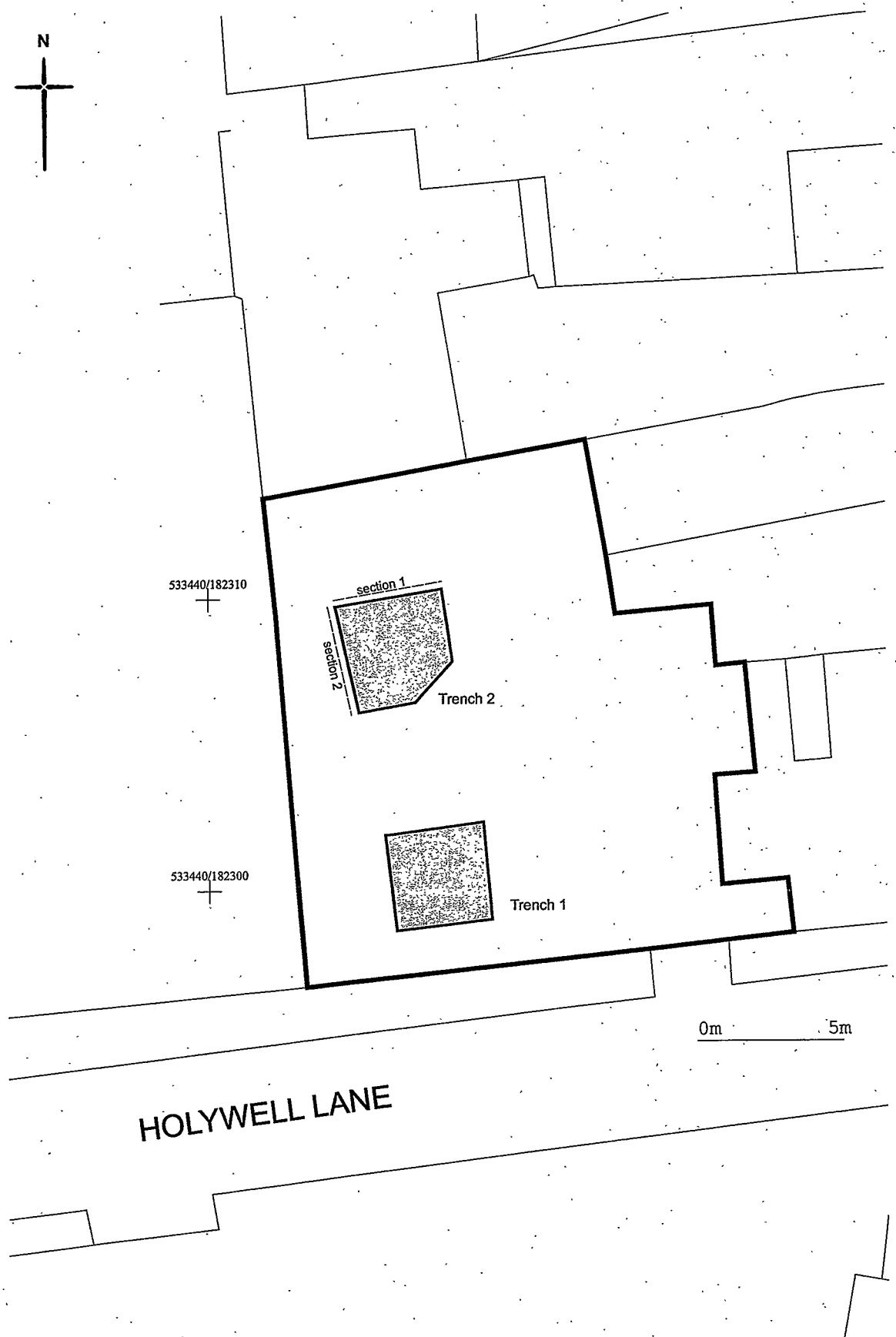


Fig 1 Site location



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Fig 2 Trench location.

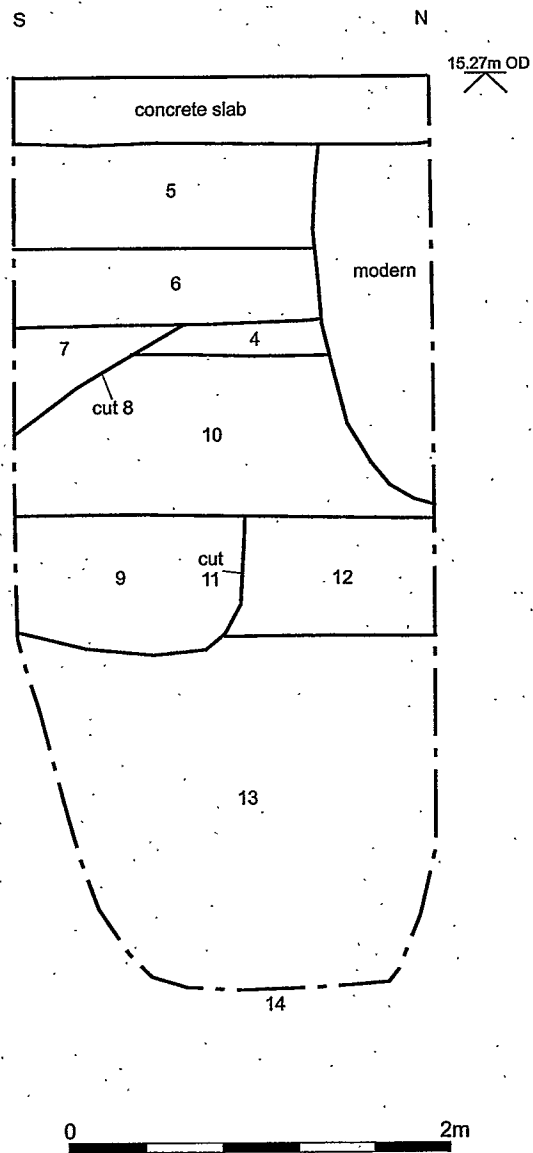


Fig 3 East facing section in trench 2