



145 CITY ROAD
London EC1V

London Borough of Hackney

Archaeological evaluation report

June 2015



145 CITY ROAD London EC1V

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Report on archaeological evaluation

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by MOLA at 145 City Road. The report was commissioned from MOLA by Rocket Investments Ltd.

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2014) six evaluation test pits were excavated on the site, along with three geotechnical test pits, between 28th July 2014 and 16th April 2015.

The report concludes that while some post-medieval archaeological remains will be impacted by the redevelopment, they are of low significance and that any further archaeological investigations on this site would be of limited value.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by MOLA at 145 City Road, London EC1V ('the site') between 14th January 2015 and 16th April 2015 (see Fig 1). This document is the Report on that work. A programme of geotechnical work was also monitored, from 28 July–6th October 2014, prior to the start of the evaluation.
- 1.1.2 A written Historic environment Assessment was previously prepared, which covered the whole area of the site (MOLA 2012). This 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.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The legislative and planning framework in which the evaluation took place was fully set out in the Historic environment assessment (see Section 9, MOLA 2012). The WSI (MOLA 2014) formed the project design for the evaluation.
- 1.2.2 The evaluation was carried out to fulfil a condition attached to the Planning Consent given by Hackney Local Authority (Consent reference 2012/3259; Condition number 21).

1.3 Scope of the evaluation

- 1.3.1 Evaluation is defined by English Heritage as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:
- *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*
- 1.3.2 An archaeological evaluation is a limited fieldwork exercise designed to test the conclusions of preliminary desk based work. It is not the same as full excavation.
- 1.3.3 The evaluation was carried out within the terms of the relevant Standard for evaluation specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3.4 All work has been undertaken within the research priorities established in the Museum of London's A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002.
- 1.3.5 All work was undertaken within research aims and objectives established in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (Section 2014)

2 Topographical and historical background

A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was provided in the earlier Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2012). A summary is presented here:

2.1 Topography

- 2.1.1 The topography of the area is gently sloping from north down to the south and west. Ground level lies at 18.8m above Ordnance Datum (OD) in the north-east of the site and at 17.3m OD to the south and west.
- 2.1.2 The geology comprises Thames Gravels of the Hackney Gravel Formation (BGS Sheet 256), in places this is capped by brickearth.

2.2 Archaeology

- 2.2.1 The location of the site on well drained gravel terrace close to predictable resources of the River Walbrook would have been favourable for settlement and other activity during the prehistoric period. Despite this potential there is limited evidence for such activity within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 2.2.2 The site was located outside of the Roman city, and while isolated finds have been recorded within the study area these have been found very close to the Roman road which runs along the route of the modern day Old Street. The site probably lay within open fields during the Roman period.
- 2.2.3 There has been very little archaeological evidence dating to the early or later medieval period recovered, other than a few redeposited sherds of pottery and a medieval pond noted on the GLHER c 145m south of the site. The site of the medieval manor house of Eald Street lay c 460m to the south-west and settlement was at this time still clustered around the city. The site is likely to have lain within open fields.
- 2.2.4 The post-medieval Civil War defences may have crossed the site. Their exact location is uncertain: the site lies between two projected lines of the defences although these are only approximate and it is conceivable that they passed through the site itself. Rocque's map of 1746 shows a large mound (or quarry) on the site. It is conceivable that this is a remnant of the fortifications, or is possibly a refuse tip on the edge of the city, or a quarry pit. Terraced houses are shown along the edges of the site on maps from the late 18th-century. In the central part of the site a late 19th century Baptist Chapel was present.

3 Evaluation methodology

3.1 Field methodology

- 3.1.1 Six evaluation test pits (TP) were excavated around the footprint of the present building and three geotechnical test pits (GTP).
- 3.1.2 The slab/ground was broken out and cleared by contractors under MOLA supervision. Trenches were excavated by machine by the contractors, and monitored by a MOLA supervisor.
- 3.1.3 Archaeological excavation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2014)
- 3.1.4 Trench locations were plotted on plans provided by the client using an 'offset methodology' and subsequently tied to the OS grid by MOLA Geomatics.

3.2 Recording methodology

- 3.2.1 A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2014).

3.3 Site archive

Number of trench record sheets	4
Number of overall location plans	6
Number of Context (SU) sheets	15
Number of photographs	59
Number of Plan sheets	N/A
Number of Sections	3

4 Results of the evaluation

For test pit locations see (Fig 2).

4.1 Test Pit 1

Location	Southern area of site in landscaped area outside existing building and north of TP2
Dimensions	2.40m by 2.40m by 4.60m depth
Modern ground level	17.80m OD
Base of modern fill	14.10m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural	None seen
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	13.50m OD was the base of the modern footings
Top of surviving natural observed at	13.50m OD
Level of base of trench	13.20m OD

- 4.1.1 TP1 was initially opened up to a width of 4.65m by 3.70m; at c. 1.60m depth it was stepped in to become 2.40m square. It was then excavated down to a depth of 3.70m from the ground surface where a concrete slab of 0.20m thickness was encountered, at c.14.10m OD. The slab lay upon a bed of concrete crush of a thickness of 0.40m. Associated with this slab was a corbelled brickwork footing set upon concrete; this was on an approximately east to west alignment across the centre of the trench, it had a return upon the southern side. A slot c.0.90m wide was excavated across the trench on the northern side of the footing down to c.13.20m OD.
- 4.1.2 Natural orange sand and gravel was apparent at c.13.50m OD, at a depth of 4.30m from the ground surface, this was excavated by hand down to c.13.20m OD, the base of the trench. Upon the gravel were set the wall footings and floor slab alluded to above, at c.14.10m OD. These were of twentieth century origin and that development had evidently removed any archaeological material within the area of the trench. Demolition material related to the demise of this structure lay above it with the current landscaping deposits upon that. The ground surface at this location was at c.17.80m OD.

4.2 Test Pit 2

Location	Southern area of site in landscaped area outside existing building
Dimensions	2.5m by 2.5m by 4.8m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	c. 18.10m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	14.10m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	Possibly 0.60m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	13.10m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	13.50m OD
Level of base of trench	13.10m OD

- 4.2.1 TP2 was initial opened up to 3.5m square at c. 1.5m depth it was stepped into 2.5m square and excavated to a depth of 3.8m from ground surface here a concrete slab was encountered. A slot 0.38m from the eastern limit of the

trench and 0.80m wide was then broken out. The deposits found below this are described below.

- 4.2.2 Natural dark orange sand and gravel was cut into by a natural feature either a channel or pond (Fig 3). This was filled with was sands and gravels with lenses of dark grey gravel containing small fragments of woody material. This washed material also covered the natural deposits and may indicate an episode of flooding. This was cut into along the northern edge by a concrete beam running west–east the base of which was at 13.8m OD this was under the concrete slab which was 0.20m thick.

4.3 Test Pit 3

Location	Adjacent to the City Road frontage on the south western side of the site
Dimensions	2.40 by 1.60m by 4.10m depth
Modern ground level	17.20m OD
Base of modern fill	13.60m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	None was seen above natural
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	13.20m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	13.60m OD
Level of base of trench	13.20m OD

- 4.3.1 TP3 was initially opened up to a width of 3.60m by 2.40m, ground surface here was at c.17.20m OD. At a depth of 1.60m it was stepped in to become 2.40m in length by 1.50m width. It was then excavated down to a total depth of 4.10m from the ground surface; the base of the excavation was at c.13.20m OD.
- 4.3.2 Natural light buff sand and gravel of c.0.20m thickness was evident at at 13.60m OD, a depth of 3.40m from the ground surface. It sealed orange sand and gravel which was apparent at c.13.40m OD, at a depth of 3.80m from the ground surface. The north eastern edge of a pit, 0.45m deep, was seen to be cut into the gravel at c.13.60m OD; the remainder lay beyond the limit of excavation. It was filled with dark greyish brown sandy silt, with one fragment of salt glazed westerwald style chamber pot and one fragment of a lead glazed red earthenware bowl being recovered. It has been presumed that the pit was of an earlier eighteenth century date perhaps related to quarrying activity. Modern rubble deposits were evident from 13.60m OD up to the surface at 17.20m OD, a thickness of 3.60m.

4.4 Test Pit 4

Location	On the western side near the northern end of the basement level within Crown House
Dimensions	2.30m by 2.00m by 1.40m depth
Modern ground level	17.50m OD
Basement floor slab	c. 13.90mOD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural	None seen
Level of base of lowest features or	N/A

deposits observed	
Top of surviving natural observed at	13.50m OD
Level of base of trench	13.20m OD

- 4.4.1 TP4 was 2.30m by 2.00m, was cut to a depth of 1.40m through the concrete floor of the basement of Crown House.
- 4.4.2 Water saturated natural gravel was apparent at c. 13.50m OD, this was immediately below the 0.45m thick concrete floor slab of the existing basement the surface of that was at c.14.00m OD. No archaeological deposits were in evidence.

4.5 Test Pit 5

Location	Within an external yard area to the north east of the site
Dimensions	2.40m by 2.40m by 4.00m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	18.74m OD
Base of modern fill	17.24m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural	2.00m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	15.24m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	15.24m OD
Level of base of trench	14.74m OD

- 4.5.1 TP5 was located externally in a yard area adjacent to the eastern end of the north wall of Crown House. The initial size opened up was to a width of 3.60m by 3.40m; at c. 1.60m depth it was stepped in to become 2.40m square. It was then excavated down to a total depth of 4.00m, at c.14.74m OD.
- 4.5.2 The base of the trench, at 14.74m OD, was cut into the top of the natural sequence encountered at 15.24m OD. Yellow and orange banded sand was seen at 14.75m OD which was beneath orange gravel, 0.25m in thickness, at 15.24m OD.
- 4.5.3 Above the gravel it appeared that an expansive episode of digging or terracing of the ground had occurred; however no evidence of sides were apparent. It is likely that this represented a phase of quarrying prevalent in the area to extract brickearth, gravel or sand. The base of this enormous cut was construed to be below the 0.25m thickness of "dirty" light brown sandy gravel that lay across the top of the clean orange gravel.
- 4.5.4 Above the dirty gravel was an organic silt, 0.65m in thickness, slightly malodorous, varying from dark grey to greyish brown; It was mixed with sand and gravel and a sparse scatter of earthenware and tin glazed pottery sherds, as well as a few clay tobacco pipe stem fragments. The nature of this accumulation was indicative of contemporary waste disposal dumped as backfill.
- 4.5.5 Further deposition of a similar deposit [10], was 1.00m thick at 16.94m OD. This was far more mixed with sandy silt than the deposit below and was enriched with a slightly greater quantity of the same types of pottery; these also included crucible fragments from metal working. Numerous clay pipe fragments present were dated to the early 18th century and butchered animal remains were also well represented. All of this material provided the infill and consolidation of the ground prior to building developments begun in the later eighteenth century.

- 4.5.6 Structural evidence in the form of a flagstone floor was present at c.17.24m OD. Cut from limestone, the flags varied in size but the average was about 0.60m by 0.45m by 0.15m thick. These had been set horizontally and bedded with lime and sand mortar. They presumably formed part of a basement floor to one of the earlier tenements upon the site. The higher deposits above the flags were of modern fill up to the ground surface of Tarmacadam at 18.74m OD.

4.6 Test Pit 6

Location	Central area of site in car park at basement level
Dimensions	2.5m by 2.5m by 1.5m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	16.2m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	15.7m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	0.70m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	14.75m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	15.0m OD
Level of base of trench	14.7m OD

- 4.6.1 Within TP6 natural sands and gravels were found at 15m OD overlain in the north and east facing sections by a thin deposit [8] of grey coarse gravel 0.10m thick. A possible soil horizon [7], 0.30m thick, of re-deposited brickearth with occasional pebbles sealed this.
- 4.6.2 Cut into the re-deposited brickearth was a shallow pit [6] with a sterile fill of dark grey fine sand/silt. Another possible pit [9] was observed in the west facing section filled with a mid-grey silt with moderate pebbles. Cut into both of these was a pit [4] 0.90m deep with a dark grey brown sandy silt fill [3] with occasional intrusions of brick/tile, clay pipe stem fragments, slate, bone and very occasional oyster shell and pottery dated to 1580–1700 (Fig 4). This was cut into a similar deposit that sealed pit [6]. Across the whole of the trench was 0.10m of trample under a 0.40m thick concrete slab. Along the northern edge of the trench was a concrete ground beam the base of which was at 15m OD.

4.7 Geotechnical pits watching brief

For locations see (Fig 2)

GTP4

Location	In the East Road car park, close to the north wall of Crown House
Dimensions	3.1m by 1.0m by 2.0m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	18.86m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	17.15m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	N/A
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	N/A
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A
Level of base of trench	16.85m OD

- 4.7.1 Below the paving slabs, bedding and make-up layers was the remains of a wall and cellar, backfilled with brick rubble. This would have been associated with the terraced houses which were constructed in the second half of the 19th century.
- 4.7.2 Below the cellar floor, at 1.7m deep, was a small area where a post-medieval dump layer was found to be present. This was at least 0.3m thick and was still going at the limit of excavation.

GTP5

Location	In the East Road car park, against the east wall of BL-NK
Dimensions	2.4m by 2.4m by 0.7m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	19.01m OD
Base of modern fill	N/A
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	N/A
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	N/A
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A
Level of base of trench	18.30m OD

- 4.7.3 Below the paving slabs, bedding and make-up layers was the remains of a partially vaulted cess pit, backfilled with brick rubble. This would have been associated with the terraced houses which were constructed in the second half of the 19th century.

GTP6

Location	In the East Road car park, against the south wall of Marten House
Dimensions	1.4m by 1.4m by 1.5m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	18.84m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	N/A
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	N/A
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	N/A
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A
Level of base of trench	17.35m OD

- 4.7.4 Below the paving slabs, bedding and make-up layers was the remains of a cellar, backfilled with brick rubble. This would have been associated with the terraced houses which were constructed in the second half of the 19th century.

4.8 The finds

4.8.1 Pottery;

The pottery from CRD14 was spot-dated and recorded in accordance with current MOLA practice, using standard codes for fabric, form and decoration, with quantification by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams. The data were entered onto the Oracle database. A total of 20 sherds from a minimum of 14 vessels, weight 1125 g, were recovered from two contexts.

The earlier of the two contexts recorded (context [3]) is dated to c 1580–1700 on the basis of two sherds from Frechen stoneware (FREC) jugs, found with one sherd of London-area post-medieval redware (PMR – form unidentified). The other context ([10]) is later, although because it is also larger, there are greater opportunities for refining the chronology. It is dated to c 1690–1730 and includes sherds from various vessels made at centres in the Midlands. There are four sherds from a deep, straight-sided bowl in Staffordshire mottled ware (STMO), one sherd from a mug in Staffordshire mottled brown stoneware (STBRS) and the rim of a posset pot in Staffordshire-type slipware (STSL), all of which date to the later 17th/early 18th century. There are also eight sherds of tin-glazed ware or delftware in various forms and styles of decoration. The earliest is part of a dish with polychrome decoration typical of the early 17th century (TGW A). There are sherds from two dishes, one with polychrome decoration and one in blue and white, typical of the mid 17th century (TGW D) and part of a small ointment pot with plain white glaze (TGW C). A lid, probably from an ornamental vase, is decorated in a chinoiserie style current c 1670–90 (TGW F), and there are sherds from two plates decorated in blue and white and datable to the later 17th to early 18th century (TGW H).

All the pottery described above is domestic in character, and suggestive of a reasonably well appointed household(s). There are also, however, two sherds from large straight-sided metalworking crucibles in late medieval/early post-medieval crucible fabric (LMCR). These are heavily burnt and vitrified from use and retain copper-alloy residues, with a thick external layer of vitrified clay. Although the two sherds have been accessioned separately (<2> <3>), it is possible that they come from the same crucible. Vessels of this kind provide good evidence of metalworking in the vicinity of the site, although more finds would be needed to make definitive statements on the nature and scale of any industrial activity nearby.

The pottery mostly represents domestic waste disposal on a small scale and as such has very limited potential for further work. The association of sherds from one or possibly two large metalworking crucibles is worthy of note, and might bear comparison with contemporaneous finds from other sites in the vicinity. Otherwise, the finds are significant chiefly in relation to the site.

4.8.2 Clay tobacco pipes

A total of five clay pipe bowls and 1 stem fragment were recorded from context [10], which is dated to c 1730–40. The pipe bowls were identified according to Oswald's 1975 simplified general typology (given the prefix OS). Recording follows current MOLA procedure, with the data entered onto the Oracle database.

There is one marked pipe, a type OS10 bowl, with the maker's initials ?IT moulded in relief on the sides of the heel. Four other bowls from the same context are of type OS11, and are all unmarked. All pipes have been smoked and are typical of London manufacture.

The clay pipes have little potential for further research, and their significance is limited to the site and its immediate environs.

4.9 The site as a whole

- 4.9.1 Only in the north-east of the site were possibly un-truncated natural deposits found at c. 15m OD; elsewhere these had been truncated down to c. 13.50m OD. Cut into the natural in the southern part of the site was a natural feature possibly a pond or channel. Elsewhere the archaeological deposits found consisted of soil horizons (where natural un-truncated) and post-medieval pitting dating from the 16th-18th centuries. This was followed with brick basements and structures associated with the urbanization of the area from the late 18th century onwards.

5 Archaeological potential

5.1 Answering original research aims

- 5.1.1 What is the nature and level of natural topography?
Natural sands and gravels were found at c. 15m OD.
- 5.1.2 What are the earliest deposits identified?
The earliest deposits found were pitting for the extraction of sands and gravel and rubbish disposal dating from the 16th to 18th centuries.
- 5.1.3 Does any alluvium survive on the site and if so what can it reveal about past landscape regimes in the area?
No alluvium was found.
- 5.1.4 Does any evidence of the 17th-century Civil War defences survive crossing the site?
No evidence was found for the 17th-century Civil War defences.
- 5.1.5 Is there any evidence of the mound or dumping indicated on mid-18th-century mapping or was this quarrying?
No evidence was found for the mound but the truncated natural levels across the site could be indicative of large scale quarrying.
- 5.1.6 Does any evidence of buildings predating the mid-19th century survive on the site?
Some of the building remains found could date to the late 18th century.
- 5.1.7 What are the latest deposits identified?
18th and 19th century basements.
- 5.1.8 What is the extent of modern disturbance?
The majority of the existing basements across the site were below the surface level of natural strata.

5.2 General discussion of potential

- 5.2.1 The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification above natural ground) on the site is limited to post-medieval soil horizons. These are likely only to survive in areas where modern truncation is above 15m OD.
- 5.2.2 There is some potential for survival of pits and post-medieval cellars in parts of the site, although survival would be limited in the areas of deeper basements, at 13.9m and 14.53m OD, which would have truncated all horizontal archaeological deposits.
- 5.2.3 The average depth of archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be 0.70m of horizontal archaeology and with pits up to 1m deep.

5.3 Significance

- 5.3.1 Whilst the archaeological remains may be of some local interest, there is nothing to suggest that they are significant, or any regional or national importance.

5.4 Assessment of the evaluation

- 5.4.1 In the case of this site, the only archaeological deposits likely to survive are post-medieval in date, mainly consisting of pitting for the extraction of gravel and rubbish disposal. Horizontal soil horizons were seen to survive in the area of shallower basement where existing slab level is only 16.2m OD.
- 5.4.2 In the currently un-basemented yards, the test pits along the street frontages recorded cellars of 18th and 19th century buildings which would have truncated earlier deposits.
- 5.4.3 In the open garden area to the south of the site, previous foundations and basements were seen to have truncated earlier remains to levels below the anticipated surface of natural gravels and only the base of a natural pond/channel was seen here.

6 Proposed development impact and conclusions

- 6.1.1 Taking into account the results in all the trenches, it appears that archaeological deposits in the form of post-medieval pits do survive across some of the site. However, while the remains are of some local interest, they are of low significance.
- 6.1.2 The proposed redevelopment at the site involves construction of a deep basement across the site which would remove all but base of the deepest pits. However, it is considered that further site investigation would add little to the understanding of the archaeology identified during the evaluation, and would therefore be of limited value.
- 6.1.3 MOLA therefore recommend that no further archaeological work be required during the redevelopment of the site. However, the decision on the appropriate archaeological mitigation to the deposits revealed rests with the Local Planning Authority.

7 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

7.1 OASIS ID: molas1-213567

Project details

Project name	145 City Road
Short description of the project	Six archaeological test pits and three geotechnical test pits were monitored for an archaeological evaluation. Only in the north-east of the site was possibly un-truncated natural deposit found at c. 15m OD elsewhere these had been truncated down to c. 13.50m OD. Cut into the natural in the south of the site was a natural feature possibly a pond or channel. Elsewhere the archaeological deposits found consisted of soil horizons (where natural un-truncated) and post-medieval pitting dating from the 16th-18th centuries. This was followed with brick basements and structures associated with the urbanization of the area from the late 18th century onwards.
Project dates	Start: 26-07-2014 End: 16-04-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CRD14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	BASEMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 145 City Road
Postcode	EC1V
Study area	3400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32703 82693 51.5270389956 -0.0868069287262 51 31 37 N 000 05 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.00m Max: 15.24m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
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Project brief originator	MOLA
Project design originator	Pat Miller
Project director/manager	Derek Seeley
Project supervisor	Ken Pitt
Project supervisor	Adrian Miles
Project supervisor	Richard Hewett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Rocket Investments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	145 City Road London EC1V London Borough of Hackney Archaeological evaluation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pitt, K
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by	Ken Pitt (kpitt@mola.org.uk)
Entered on	10 June 2015

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Fig 1 Site location



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Fig 2 Location of trenches



Fig 3 Natural feature TP2 looking east



Fig 4 Pit [4] TP6 looking south