

SHAFTS EAST-4 AND WEST-3  
Millfields Road  
Clapton  
E5

London Borough of Hackney

An archaeological evaluation report

June 2007



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Project Managers	Nick Bateman Peter Moore
Project Officer	Kieron Tyler
Authors	Andrew Sargent
Graphics	Kenneth Lymer

**Museum of London Archaeology Service**  
Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED  
tel 020 7410 2200 fax 020 7410 2201  
email [molas@molas.org.uk](mailto:molas@molas.org.uk)  
web [www.molas.org.uk](http://www.molas.org.uk)

**PCA**  
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, London SE4 2PD  
tel 0207 732 3925 fax 0207 732 7896

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## Summary (non-technical)

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by MoLAS-PCA on the site of the proposed EAST-4 (EDFE-4) and WEST-3 (NGT-3) cable undergrounding shafts, north of Millfields Road, Clapton London, E5. The report was commissioned from MoLAS-PCA by the client the London Development Agency (LDA).*

*Following the recommendations of the previous desk based assessment two evaluation trenches were excavated within the locations of the proposed cable undergrounding shafts. One of the trenches (EAST-4) was enlarged, under the measures of a mitigation excavation, consequential to the discovery of a sequence of structural features and activity dating to the Bronze Age.*

*The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. The surface of natural Pleistocene gravels lies at c 4.9m OD overlain by a brickearth-like deposit of sandy silt most likely formed through colluvial and alluvial processes. In Shaft EAST-4 this layer was cut into by a series of posthole and stakehole structures and two parallel ditches, present at c 5.35m OD indicating a prehistoric presence, possibly relating to Bronze Age exploitation of the valley floor for pasture. Alluvium was recorded in both trenches, sealing the features in Shaft EAST-4 and the underlying brickearth-like soil in Shaft WEST -3. The alluvium, which indicates that the site became (progressively) wetter and seasonally inundated during the later prehistoric and historic periods, survived to a maximum height of 5.87m OD and was truncated horizontally and vertically by modern deposits and intrusions. Modern made ground sealed the archaeological deposits to a depth of c 1.5m in both trenches.*

*In the light of revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site the report concludes the impact of the proposed redevelopment is high in the area of the shaft containing prehistoric remains and low in the remaining shaft. The mitigation excavation of Shaft EAST-4 has fulfilled the requirement for further investigation of archaeological deposits at this location. It is recommended that no further work is necessary within the area of Shaft WEST-3.*

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at locations of Shaft EAST-4 (formerly called EDFE-4) and Shaft WEST-3 (formerly called NGT-3), Millfields Road, Clapton, London Borough of Hackney, E5 hereafter called 'the site'. Shaft EAST-4 is located within the EDFE sub-station site and shaft WEST-3 within the NGR sub-station site (Fig 1). The OS National Grid references for centre of centre of the shafts are EAST-4: 53590 18620 and WEST-3 53565 18625. Modern ground level immediately adjacent to shaft WEST 3 lies at *c* 7.50m OD sloping gradually down to *c* 6.90m OD at shaft EAST-4. The site code is OL-00605.

An *archaeological desk-based assessment* was previously prepared for the cable undergrounding scheme route between Hackney and West Ham, which covers the whole area of the site (MoLAS-PCA 2005a). The assessment incorporated the results of a geotechnical borehole survey at each shaft location to produce an analysis of the site's archaeological potential and underlying topography. 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.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out as part of a larger scheme of evaluation concerning the whole cable undergrounding route within the Lea Valley, between West Ham and Hackney.

## 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Archaeological desk based assessment* which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 2, MoLAS-PCA, 2005a).

## 1.3 Planning background

The initial evaluation of the site is intended partially to discharge archaeological Condition 30 of the Hackney Powerlines Undergrounding Planning Application (No. LB Hackney 2005/1158) for the shaft works:

**Condition 30.** Prior to the commencement of the main works a programme of archaeological investigation and work shall be completed in accordance with a written scheme for investigation and work relating to any land that may be disturbed by the main works which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Such a scheme shall comprise a methodology for recording and historic analysis, which considers building structure, architectural details and archaeological evidence.

**Reason:** Archaeological remains may survive on the site. The local planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of any remains prior to the development, in accordance with the guidance and model condition set out in PPG15.

The investigations were undertaken in accordance with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) guidelines, and follow the standards set out in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1999). The Museum of London Archaeology Service and Pre-Construct Archaeology are both Registered Archaeological Organisations with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

## 1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by the London Development Agency and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service and PreConstruct Archaeology (MoLAS-PCA). 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

The following research aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the evaluation (MoLAS-PCA 2005b):

- Can the model of valley edge deposits eroded by channels be examined on the present site?
- Are there gravel deposits extending as far as this site that contain evidence for Palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts?
- Is there any peat on the site that can inform the palaeoenvironmental understanding of the ancient landscapes?
- Is there evidence for prehistoric human exploitation of the landscape? If so is it possible to characterise the status of occupation or land use exploitation?
- What evidence is there for Roman and post-Roman exploitation, in particular is there evidence for roads or roadside activity?
- What evidence is there for waterside/riverside management?
- Is there evidence of previous industrial activity?

## 2 Topographical and historical background

### 2.1 Topography

Cable Shafts WEST-3 and EAST-4 lie at the western edge of the River Lea floodplain, at the foot of the valley side. The river has eroded its course through the Pleistocene Hackney Gravels terrace and underlying London Clay bedrock, which are exposed in the hillside to the west of the site. The Early Holocene topography of the site corresponds with the slope of the underlying gravel surface.

In the vicinity of the site a stream or series of tributary streams of the Lea, draining the valley side appear to have existed, carving out channels into the London Clay bedrock. The existence of past stream channels and perhaps associated wetter, more marshy land than further north and south, is reflected in the open character of the local modern landscape.

#### 2.1.1 Pleistocene deposits

Borehole data indicated that the Pleistocene Gravel surface slopes up from 3m OD at Shaft EAST-4 to c 5m OD at Shaft WEST-3. Data from the surrounding region suggests that the site may lie slightly above the general level of the main valley floor. As there is probably very little difference in height between the later gravels of the Lea Valley floodplain and those of the river terrace, the gravels that underlie the site may belong to this earlier deposit, namely the mid-Devensian Kempton Park Gravels.

Other forces may also have shaped the topography of the gravels and overlying gravelly clay on the site. The deposits are also likely to represent the influx of tributary streams onto the floodplain and the sludging of sediments down the valley side by solifluction processes during the cold stages of the Late Glacial period. Such sediments may seal fine-grained and organic Late Glacial deposits and land surfaces, which could preserve information that would be of use in reconstructing past environments, as well as contain derived material (including Palaeolithic remains) eroded from the Hackney Gravels upslope.

#### 2.1.2 Holocene deposits

The borehole survey recorded about 1m of sandy clay in Shaft EAST-4, between 3 and 4m OD, and about 1m of gravels and clay in Shaft WEST-3, between 4.5 and 5.5m OD. These deposits are likely to represent Pleistocene soliflucted sediment and Holocene colluvium. However, it is likely that, by the historic period at the latest, the site was influenced by overbank flooding, and the natural stratigraphy may be fairly complex, with lenses of sands and gravels derived from valley side rills and gulleys, interleaved with seasonal overbank flood clays.

## 2.2 Prehistoric

Several Palaeolithic flint assemblages (incorporating hand axes, cores and flakes) have been found in the vicinity of the site, including one of the largest assemblages of Palaeolithic material to have been found in Britain, *c* 1km to the south. The Hackney Marshes to the east of the site have also produced a significant quantity of hand axes. A range of faunal remains from the Palaeolithic period, including bears, elk and mammoth, have been found in the Lea Valley.

No finds from the Mesolithic period have been recovered from the area. A poorly located assemblage of Neolithic material including hand axes, flakes, blades and arrow heads was found in the Hackney Marshes to the east of the site. There is also evidence of alluvial deposits overlying the gravel in the vicinity of the site, dated to this period at the earliest. Analysis of pollen, molluscs, insects, diatoms and seeds within such sediments may illustrate changing habitats and indicate changes in local land use, in particular the reduction of tree cover.

The Lea Valley was well populated during the Bronze Age and a number of prehistoric artificial 'island dwellings' built on timber piles were found to the north of the site during the construction of reservoirs in the Lea Valley. Additionally, concentrations of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement features have recently been discovered on the eastern terrace of the valley at Leyton. The Lea has also produced a number of high status finds that may have been ritually deposited into the river. These votive objects include a bronze shield and sword, and a hoard of Bronze Age spearheads.

## 2.3 Roman

The presence of Roman stone coffins in and around Temple Mills may suggest a permanent crossing point and nearby settlement. Excavations in Leyton have produced evidence of Roman occupation along a northeast to southwest alignment through the Church Road/Grange Park area, suggesting that the eastern part of the Lea Valley was settled along a roadway at this time. A number of Roman finds have also been discovered in Victoria Park, while the Clapton Park and Springfield Park areas of Hackney have produced a number of stone coffins, suggesting cemeteries may be located nearby to the west of the site.

## 2.4 Saxon

There is no evidence for early medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. Many of the small settlements that make up the present Borough of Hackney probably originated during this period; Hackney, Hoxton and Clapton, are all 'Saxon' place names. The Mill Fields, which this site occupies, are reputedly the site of a battle in AD527 between Octa, King of Kent and grandson of Hengest, and the victorious Erchenwein, founder of the kingdom of Essex. There was early settlement on the high ground at Clapton to the west of the marshland and a trackway followed the line of the Roman road to Waltham Abbey. The River Lea was navigable at this time and two boats possibly dating to this period were found in the vicinity of the site. A watermill is known to have existed on the River Lea during this period, but its location is not known

## 2.5 Medieval

There is no archaeological evidence for medieval activity within the immediate vicinity of the site. During the medieval period Hackney became a long scattered settlement with a number of constituent hamlets. It is known that a number of present road alignments existed in the medieval period. The Knights Templar built a water mill at Temple Mills between 1185 and 1278. By 1308 this adjoined another mill described as under the same roof. The presence of mills on the river gave rise to the area around the site being known as Mill Fields and the road leading to the river crossing being called Mill Field Lane. The area immediately around the site at the occasionally flooded margins of the Lea were most likely in use as pasturage under *lammas* rights, as the fields may not have been of use for cultivation at this time.

## 2.6 Post-medieval

The earliest map of the area is John Rocque's map of 1746, which shows the site to be open marsh. This area was of marginal character and would have been susceptible to frequent flooding. In the late 1760's and 1770's, the River Lea was canalised with the digging of the Hackney Cut Navigation, which bypassed the shallow bends of the river around Hackney Marsh. Several buildings appeared at this time around the bridge that had been constructed at the northern end of the Hackney cut and the adjacent part of the Lea River and along its approach road (present day Lea Bridge Road).

By 1896 development was beginning to encroach upon the site, and a 'Fireworks manufactory' had been constructed to the west of EAST-4. By 1920, a football stadium had replaced the fireworks manufactory, and a miniature rifle range and a complex of large buildings had been constructed on the site of EAST-4. These buildings may have included enclosed concrete areas. WEST-3 remained surrounded by open land at this time appearing within the wider Mill Fields recreation grounds, with a row of trees bordering the southern perimeter of the shaft site.

By 1946, the buildings on the EAST-4 site extended much further northward. Lack of annotation renders the use of the complex uncertain. By 1952 the southern part of the building was no longer extant. Rebuilding and new building characterised the EAST-4 site throughout the mid to late 20th century.

By 1977 the site of the WEST-3 shaft had been developed to some extent. Buildings, probably relating to the power station on the EAST-4 site, had been constructed just to the north of it, whilst the shaft site itself lay over an open area of hardstanding.

### 3 The evaluation

#### 3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation and subsequent mitigation excavation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (MoLAS-PCA 2005b), and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

Two evaluation trenches were excavated as follows:

- At Shaft EAST-4, the entire shaft area (measuring approximately 15m in diameter) was excavated by the main contractor to a depth of *c* 1.50m through made ground. Archaeological examination of the natural deposits exposed at the base of the trench showed the presence of several cut features. The evaluation of these comprised their initial examination and they were provisionally interpreted as being Bronze Age in date. An excavation-by-record mitigation exercise immediately followed this, in which all features were fully excavated, recorded and sampled.
- At Shaft WEST-3 the evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of a single evaluation trench measuring 7m by 7m at the top, stepped in to the base. As no archaeological features were encountered no further mitigation work was undertaken.

The modern ground 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-PCA.

The locations of evaluation trenches were recorded by the site surveyors, which was electronically collated then transferred and plotted onto the OS grid.

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 direct survey measurement and by calculating down from known ground levels within the shaft areas.

The trench sections were examined by a geoarchaeologist who provided provisional interpretations of the excavated alluvial deposits and selected representative (ie: 'typical') profiles, for more detailed recording and sampling. Overlapping monolith tins accompanied by adjacent columns of bulk samples, together with spot samples for radiocarbon dating were taken for off-site examination. The stratigraphic data from the evaluation trenches and the previous geotechnical investigation has been input into the Lea Valley Mapping Project digital TerraStation II database, as updated for the Olympics / Lower Lea regeneration scheme, with the prefix 'OL26'.

The site has produced: 1 trench location plan; 124 context records; 10 section drawings at 1:20 and 1:10; and digital colour photographs of each trench, together with standard 35mm slide and black and white print shots of the site in general. In

addition 2 boxes of finds 14 monoliths (forming 5 profiles), 39 bulk samples and 39 samples for radiocarbon dating (of which 5 have been processed) were also recovered from the site.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code OL-00605 in the MoL archive.

### 3.2 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see Fig 2.

<i>Evaluation Trench: Shaft EAST-4</i>	
Location	Shaft EAST-4, EDFE substation, Millfields Road
Dimensions	15m in diameter and 1.50m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	c 6.92m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	5.48m OD
Surface of alluvium	5.74m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.6m
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	5.57m OD
Natural observed	Pleistocene Gravels at 4.83m OD

The earliest deposit observed in the shaft was the natural Pleistocene gravel [111], which was recorded at 4.83m OD in the side of cut [87], located in the northwest segment of the trench. Overlying this was a deposit of pale to mid orangey brown sandy clay or 'brickearth' [25], which was observed across the total extent of the shaft at a maximum height of 5.57m OD on the northwest edge, reduced by modern truncation and levelling to 5.48mOD on the southern edge. The presence of occasional pea grit within the deposit suggests that it represents late Pleistocene/early Holocene colluvial redeposition of 'pure' aeolian brickearth.

Excepting a small number of earlier localised truncations, the upper surface of this deposit was removed during initial shaft groundworks before archaeological monitoring had begun. Unfortunately, the necessity of shoring the sides of the shaft before archaeological work could commence reduced the extent of the section faces available for recording, and it is possible that the topography of the deposit varied to a greater extent than reported here. However, it is mostly fine detail that suffers from these circumstances, and the available data are ample to provide a general definition of the deposit, accurate within a regional analysis of the late Pleistocene/early Holocene environment.

#### 3.2.1 Prehistoric features

Several prehistoric features were recorded that cut into the brickearth (see Fig 3). Precise phasing is impossible in many cases, as not all features inter-cut. However, it is possible to divide them into broad morphological and positional categories:

### 3.2.1.1 Irregular features

In the southwest quadrant of the shaft an irregularly shaped cut [4] was recorded with steep sides and an irregular, mainly flat base, measuring 3.90m north–south by 3.05m east–west, cut from a height of 5.35m OD down to 5.03m OD. This was filled by a pale grey clayey silt [92], overlain by a mid greyish blue clayey silt [3] with dark grey mottling. This secondary fill contained occasional charcoal flecks and burnt flint, the only suggestions of human activity in an otherwise apparently natural feature. It possibly represents a small pond or water hole filled by water-lain sediment, although it might conceivably derive from a high concentration of disturbance on the ground surface above, such as might be produced by animals. The mottling probably derived from later plant growth and subsequent mineralisation in wetland conditions.

To the south of this feature was another irregularly shaped cut feature [102], although it is noted that some distortion was caused by significant truncations on its east and west sides. Its steep northeast side was cut from 5.34m OD to the base at 4.90m OD. It was filled by a clayey silt [101] of mixed colour, ranging in hue from dark greyish blue to pale yellowish brown. This deposit was probably also water-lain, and again contained burnt flint. The feature may be of similar derivation to feature [4] discussed above.

Feature [102] was truncated on its eastern edge by a third irregular feature [91], with steep sides cut from 5.35m OD to an uneven base at 4.82mOD. It measured 1.25m north–south by 2.60m east–west, and was filled by a mid brownish blue silty clay [90]. This fill contained very occasional flecks of daub, and, as with the deposits above, probably derived from hydrological action, possibly seasonal flooding. A further irregular feature [83] was cut into this fill. It measured 0.86m north–south by 1.36m east–west, with an extremely uneven base, more a series of divots than a surface. The feature was filled by mid-yellowish brown clay [82], and may represent a partial renewing of feature [91], again filled by water-lain sediment.

Finally, a fifth irregular feature [108] was recorded to the west of the features discussed above, cut from 5.38m OD, to base at 5.12m OD. It measured 0.70m north–south by 0.64m east–west, and was near completely truncated away on its eastern side by feature [7] (see below). The cut continued beyond the southwest limit of excavation, and its northwest side curved outward in plan, sloping gently towards the southeast. It was filled by dark bluish brown clayey silt [107], much affected by later wetland plant growth. The extent of truncation precludes further comment or interpretation.

All the above features are probably broadly contemporary. The daub flecks and burnt flint found in some of the fills, though sparse, indicate that they might tentatively be dated to the Bronze Age.

### 3.2.1.2 Ditches

Feature [108] was truncated by context [7], which also truncated the southwest side of feature [4] and the west side of feature [102]. This cut may represent a ditch terminal, aligned roughly north–south, and with an oddly serrated western edge. Its profile was broadly U-shaped (see Fig 4), with a maximum width of 1.46m, cut from 5.40m OD to a base at 4.89m OD. It measured *c* 3m north–south from its northern terminal to the southwest limit of excavation. The feature was filled by a pale bluish grey silty clay [6], overlain by a dark bluish grey clayey silt [5]. As with the fills of the features

discussed above, these fills were waterlain, with the secondary fill much affected by later wetland plant growth.

This ditch terminal was complemented by another ditch [87], recorded along the western limit of excavation and aligned approximately north–south. This feature appeared to truncate isolated sub-circular posthole [89], and was present at 5.35m OD down to 5.04m OD, and with a diameter of 0.32m. It was filled by a pale brownish grey silty clay [88], again a water-lain sediment, and it is possible that it actually post-dates the ditch, belonging instead to a group of post- and stakeholes (see section 3.2.1.3 below). Potential slumping of the post fill after removal of the post may have distorted this relationship. The ditch [87] was cut from 5.37m OD down 4.71m OD, and measured 6.20m north–south. Its eastern side was straight with a slope of approximately 45°, whilst its western side was not exposed.

The northern and southern segments of ditch [87] were separated by a significant modern truncation, and the fills in each were slightly different. In the northern part the primary fill was pale orangey brown silty sand [86] at 5.12m OD, containing occasional daub flecks and pieces of burnt flint. This was overlain by mid yellowish brown clay [85] at 5.15m OD, in turn overlain by a pale greyish brown silty clayey sand [84] from 5.45m OD, containing occasional daub and charcoal flecks and pieces of burnt flint. In the southern part, the ditch was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sandy gravels [106] to 4.82m OD, overlain by mid-orangey brown silty sand at 5.20m OD, in turn overlain by a very pale greyish brown silty clayey sand [104] at 5.55m OD. All the fills are fairly similar in that they obviously derive from water-lain sediments. In particular, the thin clay band comprising [85] indicates seasonal or occasional inundation.

At some point the ditch was recut, represented by features [9] and [113] (recorded to either side of the modern truncation) in the southern segment of the ditch where it extends furthest within the trench. Only half of the profile of this feature was visible within the trench. It cut steeply from 5.55m OD to a base at 5.01m OD, and was filled by a pale bluish grey sandy silt [8] / [112] at 5.50m OD, overlain in the segment recorded as [113] by a pale greyish brown sandy silt [103]. Both these fills represent water-lain sediment.

From their similar alignments, it is likely that ditches [7] and [87] and the recut [9]/[113] occupy contemporary phases of use. They may have formed part of a driveway or stock-control structure opening onto the side of a large pasture within the Lea valley floodplain. Finds of daub and burnt flint suggest a Bronze Age date, although post-dating several of the irregular features discussed earlier, which ditch [7] truncates.

### 3.2.1.3 Postholes, part 1

Four groups of postholes were recorded across the western-central portion of the shaft. The first group comprised two postholes, [28] and [30], and a stakehole [32] to the east and north of these first two respectively. Posthole [28] measured 0.30m diameter and was cut from 5.12m OD down to 4.83m OD; posthole [30] measured 0.36m in diameter and was cut from 5.17m OD down to 4.81m OD; stakehole [32] measured 0.12m in diameter and was cut from 5.04m OD down to 4.96m OD. All the features were sub-circular in plan, and were filled by pale bluish grey silty sand ([27],



[29]), and [31] respectively), again probably representing water-lain sediment. All three fills contained occasional flecks of daub.

Three metres to the west of the first group lay another group comprising a large posthole [13] (measuring 0.57m across), which truncated the northern edge of a small stakehole [26] (0.12m across), and was flanked by two smaller postholes to the northwest [11] and southeast [15] (0.30m and 0.22m across respectively). All were cut from a height of approximately 5.30m OD, down to 4.88m OD in [13], 5.18m OD in [26], 5.07m OD in [11] and [15]. Posthole [13] was sub-circular in plan, but included a northwards extension suggestive of the rocking motion one might employ to extract the incumbent post. Posthole [11] was also slightly elongated, whilst posthole [15] was sub-circular. All the postholes were filled by a pale bluish grey silty sand ([10] in [11], [12] in [13], [14] in [15], and [16] in [26]), probably representing water-lain sediment. Fills [12], [14] and [16] contained occasional flecks of daub.

Approximately 1m to the north of this second group lay a third group comprising a large posthole [42] (measuring 0.78m OD across), truncated on its northeast side by two smaller postholes [38] and [40] (measuring 0.23m and 0.24m across respectively). All were cut from a height of approximately 5.27m OD, down to 4.87m OD in [38], 4.99m OD in [40], and below 4.60m OD in [42], at which level excavation was halted due to the presence of contaminated groundwater seeping up through the fill. Postholes [40] and [42] were sub-oval in plan, possibly as a result of post-extraction as discussed above, whilst posthole [38] was sub-circular. Postholes [38] and [40] were filled by a pale bluish grey silty sand, [37] and [39] respectively, whilst posthole [42] was filled by a pale to mid bluish grey clayey sand [41]. All fills contained occasional daub flecks, and were probably derived from water-lain sediment.

6.5m to the south of this third group lay a fourth group comprising a shallow sub-oval pit [100] (measuring 0.54m north–south by 0.70m east–west), truncated by three postholes [94], [96], and [98], through its northeast, northwest and central southern portions respectively. The pit was cut from 5.25m OD down to a base at 5.16m OD, and was filled by a greenish orangey pale brown sandy clay [99] that contained occasional daub flecks and burnt flint. All three postholes were present from a height of approximately 5.25m OD, down to 5.05m OD in [94], 5.02m OD in [96], and 5.08m OD in [98], and measured 0.29m, 0.30m, and 0.27m across respectively. Postholes [94] and [96] were sub-circular in plan and posthole [98] was sub-oval in plan. All three were filled by a pale greyish white sandy clay ([93] in [94], [95] in [96], and [97] in [98]), of which fill [93] contained a piece of burnt flint. It is possible that pit [100] represents a starter pit for the erection of posts represented by the postholes, in which case fill [99] in the pit is probably redeposited brickearth, whilst the fills of the postholes represent water-lain sediments.

Taken together, the four groups of postholes appear quite similar. Furthermore, the two northernmost groups align very well with posthole [89] underlying ditch [87] described above. Moreover, the same east–west alignment connects the southernmost group with the terminal of ditch [7]. If, as originally recorded, posthole [89] underlies ditch [87], then the posthole groups might predate the ditches, and comprise part of an east–west oriented avenue continuing westwards. Alternatively, if, as suggested here, posthole [89] cuts into ditch [87], then the posthole groups may be contemporary with the ditches, and may form an avenue focussed upon the space to the north of ditch [7] and west of ditch [87]. The daub and burnt flint found in some of the fills certainly

support a Bronze Age date. It is therefore possible that the posthole groups represent another component in the stock-control formation proposed above, supporting a fence that would guide animals toward the entrance to a possible driveway.

#### 3.2.1.4 Postholes part 2

A group of fourteen post- or stakeholes were recorded immediately to the east of the point at which ditch [87] intersected with the northwest limit of excavation. Outline details of the stakeholes are as follows:

- Stakehole [44] was cut from 5.48m OD down to 5.20m OD, and measured 0.20m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [43].
- Stakehole [46] was cut from 5.49m OD down to 5.25m OD, and measured 0.26m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [45], which contained a possible struck flint.
- Stakehole [48] was cut from 5.49m OD down to 5.28m OD, and measured 0.21m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [47].
- Stakehole [50] was cut from 5.49m OD down to 5.29m OD, and measured 0.30m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [49].
- Stakehole [52] was cut from 5.41m OD down to 5.26m OD, and measured 0.18m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [51].
- Stakehole [54] was cut from 5.41m OD down to 5.13m OD, and measured 0.14m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [53].
- Stakehole [56] was cut from 5.38m OD down to 5.18m OD, and measured 0.12m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [55].
- Stakehole [58] was cut from 5.38m OD down to 5.12m OD, and measured 0.16m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [57].
- Stakehole [60] was cut from 5.38m OD down to 5.18m OD, and measured 0.12m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [59].
- Stakehole [62] was cut from 5.38m OD down to 5.14m OD, and measured 0.16m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [61].
- Stakehole [71] was cut from 5.44m OD down to 5.36m OD, and measured 0.08m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [70], which contained occasional flecks of daub.
- Stakehole [73] was cut from 5.36m OD down to 5.20m OD, and measured 0.08m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [72], which contained occasional flecks of daub.
- Stakehole [75] was cut from 5.37m OD down to 5.19m OD, and measured 0.08m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [74], which contained occasional flecks of daub.
- Stakehole [77] was cut from 5.36m OD down to 5.19m OD, and measured 0.09m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [76], which contained occasional flecks of daub and a piece of burnt flint.

- Stakehole [79] was cut from 5.32m OD down to 5.13m OD, and measured 0.09m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [78], which contained occasional flecks of daub.
- Stakehole [81] was cut from 5.32m OD down to 5.18m OD, and measured 0.08m across at maximum. It was filled by pale greyish brown clayey sand [80], which contained occasional flecks of daub.

All fills probably represent water-lain sediment.

The majority of the stakeholes formed two roughly parallel lines, aligned northwest–southeast; the first comprising, from northwest to southeast, [46], [50], [54], [58], [62] and [79], and the second southwest of it comprising, again from northwest to southeast, [48], [42], [56], [60] and [75]. Stakeholes [73] and [77] to the east of it, lay between stakeholes [75] and [79], and together with these and stakehole [81] to the north, formed a short line aligned north–south, marking a probable southeast terminus to the parallel lines described above. Stakehole [44] lay to the north of stakehole [46], intersected with the limit of excavation to the northwest and was truncated by a modern cut to the northeast, so its complete morphology is unknown. Nevertheless, it formed an approximate north–south line with stakeholes [46] and [48] (and posthole [89], described above), marking the northwest end of the parallel lines, and aligned with the eastern edge of ditch [87]; stakeholes [46] and [48] were cut through the secondary fill [84] of the ditch. Stakehole [71] lay approximately 1m to the southwest of this grouping, but was again cut through fill [84] of ditch [87], on its eastern edge.

The north–south line of stakeholes along the eastern edge of ditch [87] comprised, together with stakeholes [50] and [51], the largest and shallowest of the group. Size decreased and depth increased towards the southeast, possibly reflecting changes in the morphology of the posts above. The burnt flint and daub found in some of the fills suggest a Bronze Age date. The group (excepting stakehole [71]) appears to mark the edge of ditch [87] after it had silted up but at a time when its alignment was still recognisable, possibly contemporary with the recut [9]/[113].

### 3.2.1.5 Postholes part 3

A group of five post- or stakeholes was recorded cutting through the secondary fill [5] of ditch [7]. Sub-oval posthole [2] overlay the ditch terminal, measured 0.30m north–south by 0.38m east–west, and was cut from 5.40m OD to a depth of 0.08m. To the southeast of this stakeholes [64] (with a diameter of 0.15m), and south of it, [66] (with a diameter of 0.14m), were cut from approximately 5.31m OD down to 5.23m OD. Further south of these, and forming an approximate north–south line with them, stakehole [34] (0.24m diameter) was cut from 5.38m OD down to 5.12m OD. West of this stakehole, on the western edge of ditch [7], stakehole [36] (0.32m diameter) was cut from a maximum height of 5.41m OD down to 5.10m OD. Stakeholes [34], [36], [64] and [66] were filled by pale greyish white sandy clay ([33], [35], [63], and [65] respectively), of which fills [33] and [35] contained pieces of burnt flint. Posthole [2] was filled by pale yellowish brown sandy clay [1], which also contained burnt flint. The fills of the stakeholes may represent water-lain sediment, whilst fill [1] appears to be redeposited brickearth, and may represent post-packing around a post possibly originally set at a higher level, now truncated away.

As with the stakehole group described above, this group appears to mark the end ditch [7] after it had silted up but at a time when its alignment was still recognisable. The

burnt flint found in some of the fills again suggests a Bronze Age date. It is possible that these two groups were in contemporary usage, immediately post-dating the initial silting up of ditches [7] and [87].

#### 3.2.1.6 *Wetland deposits*

Due to the initial ground reduction and shoring within the shaft before archaeological monitoring commenced, all the features described above cannot be definitively located within a longer sequence, excepting ditch recut [9], which was observed to underlie layer [24], recorded within a window of the section face on the western limit of excavation (see Section 2, Fig 4). This layer was recorded at 5.72m OD and was 0.15m thick. It comprised dark grey silty clay containing very frequently occurring black organic flecks, indicative of wetland vegetation. It probably represents Holocene alluvium supporting a marshy habitat (William Mills MoLAS-PCA geoarchaeologist, pers. comm.). Its similarity to the upper fills within some of the features discussed above suggests that it may have extended across a substantial portion of the shaft (where not truncated by later cuts), and it is likely to post-date all of the Bronze Age features.

#### 3.2.1.7 *Post-medieval deposits and features*

On the section face mentioned above (Section 2, Fig 4), the wetland deposit was overlain by pale grey silty clay [23] from a height of 5.73m OD and measured a maximum of 30mm in thickness. It contained post-depositional iron pan, and probably represents backfilled soil relating to the layers of made ground directly above it. These comprised a layer of reddish mid-brown sandy silt [22] containing frequently occurring slag and ceramic building material fragments, at a height of 6.47m OD and 0.73m thick, underlying concrete hardstanding at a height of 6.92m OD and 0.45m thick. All deposits date to the 20th century.

Another section face window was available for recording on the southern limit of excavation. Here, the natural brickearth [25] was levelled at a height of 5.48m OD, and was overlain by a layer of pale reddish brown silty sand at a height of 5.69m OD and 0.19m thick. As with layer [23] above, this layer probably represents backfilled soil related to the layers of made ground directly above it. In this case these comprised a layer of demolition material [18] at a height of 5.98m OD and 0.30m thick, overlain by concrete [17] at a height of 6.92m OD and 0.97m thick. The increased thickness of the concrete here suggests it had some structural purpose, and it may be the remnant of a groundbeam or pile cap. Again, all deposits date to the 20th century.

Within the excavated area several modern truncations relating to 20th century usage of the site were recorded. Overlying the southern portion of fill [5] in ditch [7], and intersecting with the southwest limit of excavation, was a small irregularly-shaped layer of pale brownish grey sandy clay [69], measuring 0.84m north–south by 0.58m east–west, and at a maximum height of 5.47m OD. It contained ceramic building material, and probably represents the base of a modern truncation removed during initial groundworks. It was cut by a sub-rectangular modern truncation [68], measuring 0.54m north–south by 0.17m east–west and descended from a height of 5.47m OD to 5.30m OD. It was filled by a dark reddish brown sandy silt [67] containing clinker and ceramic building material fragments, and probably related to

layer [22] described above. To the east of this, a large sub-rectangular feature [110] aligned northwest–southeast was cut into the brickearth from a maximum recorded height of 5.35m OD down to 5.21m OD. It also truncated the northern edge of irregular cut [4] described above, and measured 4.35m northwest–southeast by 1.46m northeast–southwest. It was filled by fragments of concrete, gravel and ceramic building material [109], and may have been a 20th century foundation trench, broken out and backfilled during initial groundworks.

<i>Evaluation Trench: Shaft WEST-3</i>	
Location	Centred over Shaft WEST-3 within the NGT substation precinct
Dimensions	7m by 7m and 3m deep
Modern ground level	<i>c</i> 7.50m OD
Base of modern fill	<i>c</i> 5.87m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	<i>c</i> 0.9m deep
Surface of surviving alluvium	<i>c</i> 5.87 OD
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	4.90m OD
Natural observed	4.90m OD

Natural Pleistocene terrace gravel [121] was present at the trench base at a level of 4.90m OD. This was overlain by a brownish mid orange layer of clayey gravel [123] at a height of 5.12m OD, in turn overlain by a pale brownish orange sandy clay or brickearth deposit [122] at a height of 5.70m OD, probably dating to the late Pleistocene or early Holocene. This was sealed by dark bluish grey sandy clay [124] at a height of 5.87m OD, representing Holocene alluvial sediment. This was overlain by a 1.80m thick layer of 20th century mixed made ground, [120], which existed to surface level, *c* 7.50m OD (see Fig 5 and Fig 6).

### 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 a sequence of both natural and anthropogenic deposits was recorded in Shaft EAST-4. A Pleistocene gravel deposit was observed in the northwest segment of the shaft, overlain by a late Pleistocene/early Holocene brickearth deposit located across the extent of the excavated area. A series of later prehistoric features was encountered cutting into this deposit, predominantly within the western half of the shaft, providing evidence of farming activity during this period. These were sealed by alluvial deposits, associated with seasonal flooding on a wetland periphery and, ultimately, the generation of marshland vegetation. This sequence was sealed by various deposits of mixed 20th century made ground. Shaft WEST-3 revealed Pleistocene gravels, overlain by a brickearth like deposit overlain in turn by alluvium, under *c* 1.8m depth of modern made ground. No archaeological features were observed within the trench.

## 4 Archaeological potential

### 4.1 Realisation of original research aims

The extent to which the evaluation has been able to address the research objectives established in the Method Statement for the evaluation is discussed below:

*Can the model of valley edge deposits eroded by channels be examined on the present site?*

The Evaluation Trench at Shaft WEST-3 did not record any evidence of palaeochannels, although only a larger excavation would resolve this issue at this location. Unfortunately the detailed small-scale topography of the upper surface of the brickearth at the location of Shaft EAST-4 was truncated by premature groundworks, although the remaining deposits do not suggest dramatic topographic variation across the area, suggesting an absence of palaeochannels at this location. However, the brickearth contained occasional small grits, suggesting colluvial depositional activity during the early Holocene, although the precise form of this process remains obscure. Variation in the height of the brickearth deposits between the two locations indicates a gentle slope, but more detail can only be provided by more extensive excavation.

*Are there gravel deposits extending as far as this site that contain evidence for Palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts?*

The surface of the terrace gravel appears to be relatively consistent across the site, ranging from 4.83m OD in Shaft EAST-4 to 4.90m OD in Trench WEST-3. Unfortunately, the logistics of stripping the brickearth within Shaft EAST-4 rendered a search for Palaeolithic artefacts impossible, because the mechanical digger could not approach the unstable trench edges behind the shoring. However, such an investigation might be considered at the location of Shaft WEST-3.

*Is there any peat on the site that can inform the palaeoenvironmental understanding of the ancient landscapes?*

No peat deposits were recorded on the site. However, there was a dense organic element in the some of the fills of the Bronze Age features within Shaft EAST-4, probably derived from the wetland habitat that sealed them. These were sampled and await processing.

*Is there evidence for prehistoric human exploitation of the landscape? If so is it possible to characterise the status of occupation or land use exploitation?*

The evaluation revealed evidence for Bronze Age activity located in the eastern area of the site in Shaft EAST-4. A mitigation excavation recorded two parallel ditches aligned north-south and several groups of post- and stakeholes that indicate Bronze Age exploitation of the Hackney Marsh in the vicinity. It is possible that a small drove way extends southwards from the excavation area, and also that the western ditch extends northwards further into the marsh. It is notable that the alignment of the

ditches, north-south, is perpendicular to the nearest approach of the River Lea to the north. The ditches may have been intended to link this marshland grazing resource with possible settlement on the higher ground to the south and west. No evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded in Trench WEST-3.

*What evidence is there for Roman and post-Roman exploitation, in particular is there evidence for roads or roadside activity?*

No evidence of Roman or post-Roman activity was recorded at either location, as 20th century ground levelling and construction work had removed all deposits post-dating the floodplain alluvium.

*What evidence is there for waterside/riverside management?*

The alluvial deposits represent seasonal flooding of the wetland periphery. No evidence for water management was found.

*Is there evidence of previous industrial activity?*

No pre-20th century industrial features were identified.

## **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 high. There is also potential for survival of shallow cut features above and beneath the alluvium, the latter dating to the Bronze Age. However such survival is likely to be extremely limited in certain areas because of truncation caused by 20th century power stations. The average depth of archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be *c* 1m, beneath an estimated average depth of 1.5m of made ground.

Very little is yet known about the evolving environment of the Lower Lea and its relationship to the changing landscape and river regime of the Thames and to the archaeology of the river terraces on either side of the valley floor. The potential of the analysis of the Bronze Age/prehistoric activity on site and its relationship and setting to other prehistoric sites along the Lea Valley will add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement, migration and occupation patterns

## **4.3 Significance**

The presence of potential Bronze Age/prehistoric remains within Shaft EAST-4 is of local and regional significance. Records and samples taken from the alluvial sequence surviving on the site have potential to contribute to our current understanding of the past environment of the site and its surroundings, and its relation to prehistoric and later exploitation, is undoubtedly of local significance.

## 5 Assessment by EH criteria

The recommendations of the GLAAS 1998 guidelines on *Evaluation reports* suggest that there should be:

‘Assessment of results against original expectations (using criteria for assessing national importance of period, relative completeness, condition, rarity and group value) .....’ (Guidance Paper V, 4 7)

A set of guide lines was published by the Department of the Environment with criteria by which to measure the importance of individual monuments for possible Scheduling. These criteria are as follows: *Period*; *Rarity*; *Documentation*; *Survival/Condition*; *Fragility/Vulnerability*; *Diversity*; and *Potential*. The guide lines stresses that ‘these criteria should not...be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case’.<sup>1</sup>

In the following passages the potential archaeological survival described in the initial Assessment document and Section 3.2 above will be assessed against these criteria.

### *Criterion 1: period*

Taken as a whole, archaeology in the Application site is not characteristic of any particular period. The Evaluation indicates a multi period site. Late Pleistocene and early Holocene environments were identified within the trenches, succeeded by structural activity tentatively placed in the Bronze Age. The prehistoric features were sealed by later alluvial deposits, truncated by 20th century buildings and construction activity.

### *Criterion 2: rarity*

There is nothing to suggest that any of the likely archaeological deposits are rare in a national. The presence of Bronze Age features are considered important in both a regional and local context

### *Criterion 3: documentation*

There are no surviving documentary records for remains in the area from the Roman period. Whilst there may be considerable contemporary documentation for the later medieval period from c 1300 on, it is unlikely that any of this will be specific enough to relate to individual features.

### *Criterion 4: group value*

None of the likely archaeological deposits are associated with contemporary single Monuments external to the site.

### *Criterion 5: survival/condition*

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<sup>1</sup> Annex 4, DOE, Planning and Policy Guidance 16, (1990). For detailed definition of the criteria see that document. Reference has also been made to Darvill, Saunders & Startin, (1987); and McGill, (1995)



The evaluation trenches above have demonstrated that archaeological remains will be horizontally truncated to dramatically different levels. Within the EDF energy power station precinct considerable disturbance and truncation has occurred relative to former buildings. Further west, at Shaft WEST-3 the alluvial sequence appeared well preserved under *c* 1.5m depth of modern made ground, although no earlier land surfaces were recorded and it is assumed pre-modern surfaces have been removed.

*Criterion 6: fragility*

Experience from other sites has shown that isolated and exposed blocks of stratigraphy can be vulnerable to damage during construction work.

*Criterion 7: diversity*

Clearly, taken as a whole, the archaeological deposits which are likely to be found in the site represent a diverse and heterogeneous group of archaeological remains of all types and periods. However, this diversity is in itself the product of a random process of vertical and horizontal truncation and separation. There is no reason to suggest that the diversity *per se* has any particular value which ought to be protected.

*Criterion 8: potential*

(the term Potential in this context appears to mean that though the nature of the site, usually below-ground resources, cannot be specified precisely, it is possible to document reasons predicting its existence and importance)

The site has revealed occupation and use of features potentially dating to the Bronze Age, the presence of which is not well established in the Lower Lea Valley and considered to be of Local and Regional importance. The site and its vicinity has the potential to expand current knowledge of prehistoric farming, settlement, environment and exploitation within the Lea Valley, while the alluvial deposits add data enhancing analysis of the Lea Valley formation and environmental reconstruction, with specific respect to the valley floor margin. The evaluation has shown that the site lies within an area of prehistoric and historic alluvial deposits relevant to the current Lea Valley Mapping project, of considerable local importance.

## 6 Proposed development impact and recommendations

The proposed redevelopment at Shafts EAST-4 and WEST-3 involves the excavation and construction of 15m diameter concrete sleeved shafts, connecting surface electricity substations to the ongoing cable undergrounding project taking place within the Lea Valley. The impact of this on the surviving archaeological deposits will be to completely remove the deposits within the footprint of the proposed shafts.

The assessment above (Section 5) does not suggest that preservation *in situ* would be an appropriate mitigation strategy. MoLAS-PCA considers that the remaining archaeological deposits should be excavated archaeologically in advance of any further ground reduction (ie preservation by record). Under the guidance of English Heritage (GLAAS) a mitigation excavation was duly carried out across the proposed extent of Shaft EAST-4, thereby preserving by record all surviving archaeological deposits at risk, and reported on here. It is also recommended that further archaeological mitigation/evaluation take place should further redevelopment occur in the immediate vicinity of Shaft EAST-4, taking into account the survival of potential Bronze age remains. Given the low significance and potential of the deposit sequence within Shaft WEST-3, it is recommended that no further investigation will be necessary.

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

## **7 Acknowledgements**

MoLAS/PCA would like to thank the London Development Agency for commissioning this report. Also, David Divers (English Heritage GLAAS) the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney for his advice during the fieldwork. The overall project director was Nick Bateman, and the site was project managed by Peter Moore. Thanks also to Murphy Group, the main contractors on site, for their help and co-operation during the fieldwork. The fieldwork was supervised by Andrew Sargent and Neil Hawkins assisted by Shane Maher, Ashley Pooley and Mike Bazley, with geoarchaeological sampling and recording undertaken by William Mills.

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## 9 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

### 9.1 OASIS ID: molas1-27914

#### Project details

Project name	Powerlines Undergrounding Scheme Shafts EAST-4 and WEST-3
Short description of the project	MOLAS-PCA carried out an evaluation/mitigation excavation at the site of the two surface connection shafts carried out at the western terminus of the Lea Valley powerline undergrounding tunnel. The evaluation recorded surface of Pleistocene gravels c 4.9m OD beneath a layer of Late Pleistocene/early Holocene alluvial/colluvial silt. In Shaft EAST-4 several phases of structural activity cut into the layer, forming ditches and post/stake structures tentatively dated to the Bronze Age, prior to flooding and alluvial formation. Alluvium was present above all the deposits and beneath c 1-1.5m of modern truncation and made ground.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2005 End: 20-12-2006
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	OL-00605 - Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Bronze Age
Monument type	STAKEHOLE Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	DROVEWAY Bronze Age
Monument type	ALLUVIUM Uncertain
Significant Finds	DAUB Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Mesolithic
Methods techniques	& 'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England  
 Site location GREATER LONDON HACKNEY Shafts EAST-4 and WEST-3,  
 Millfields Road, Clapton  
 Postcode E5  
 Study area 110.00 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TQ 35915 86196  
 Site coordinates TQ 35664 86220  
 Height OD of natural Min: 4.83m Max: 4.90m

**Project creators**

Name of MoLAS/PCA  
 Organisation  
 Project brief Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service  
 originator  
 Project design MoLAS/PCA  
 originator  
 Project director/manager Nick Bateman  
 Project director/manager Kieron Tyler  
 Project supervisor Andrew Sargent  
 Type of London Development Agency (LDA)  
 sponsor/funding body

**Project archives**

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

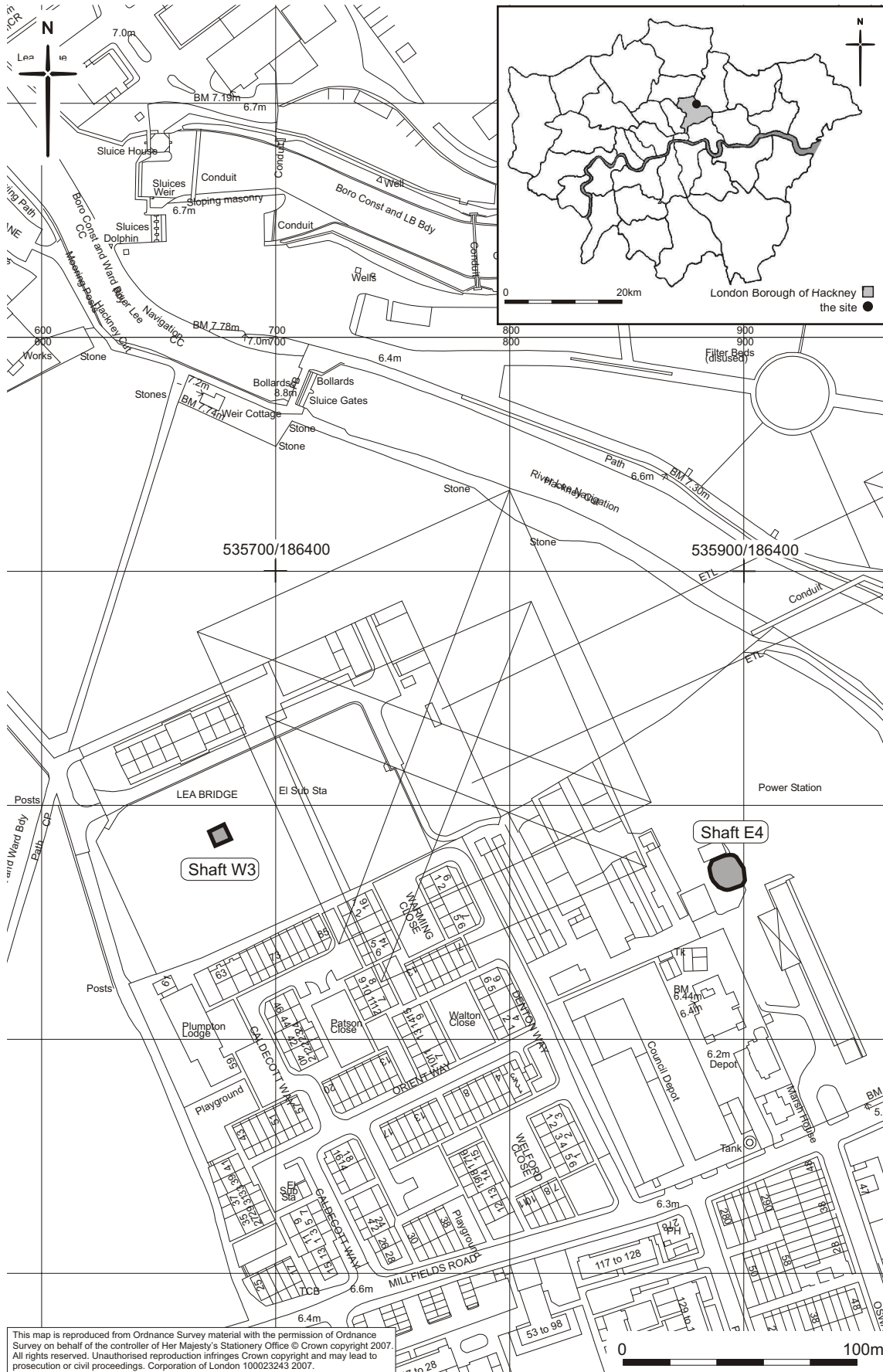
**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title SHAFTS EAST-4 AND WEST-3, Millfields Road, Hackney: a  
 report on the archaeological evaluation  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Sargent, A.  
 Date 2007  
 Issuer or publisher MOLAS-PCA  
 Place of issue or London  
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Fig 1 Site location





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Fig 2 Areas of evaluation



Fig 3 The archaeological features in Shaft EAST-4

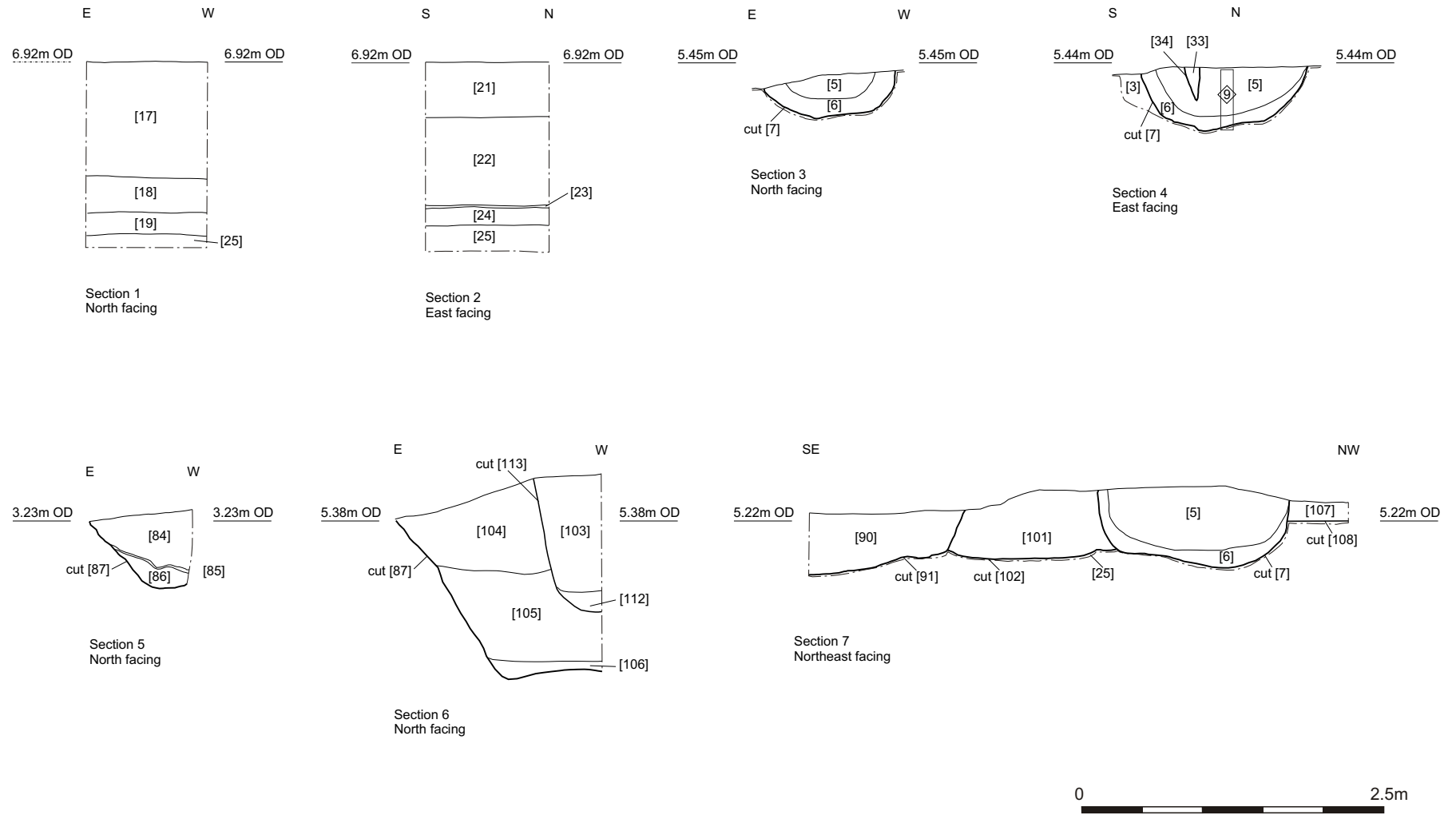


Fig 4 Selected sections recorded within Shaft EAST-4

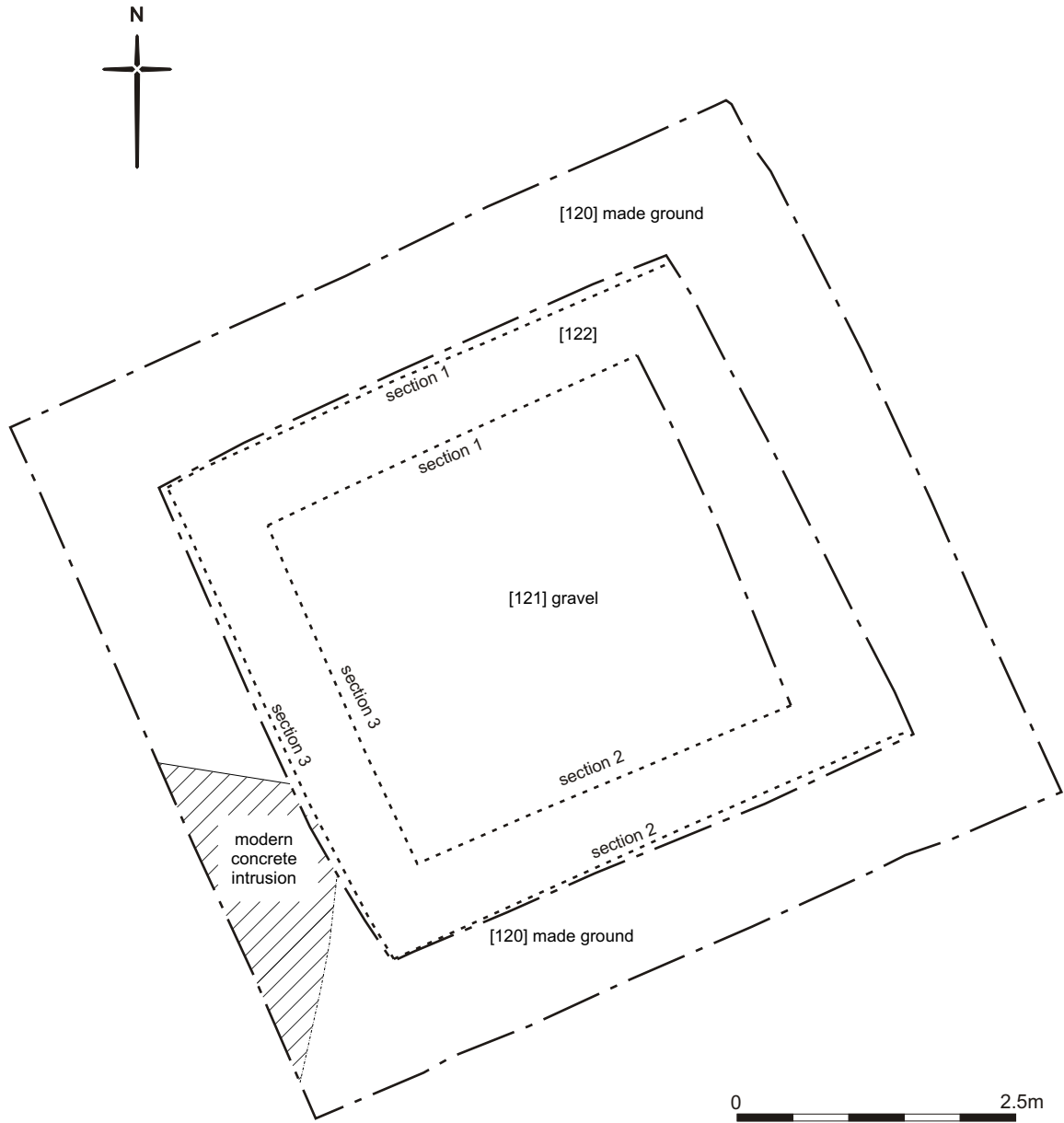


Fig 5 Plan of trench at Shaft WEST-3

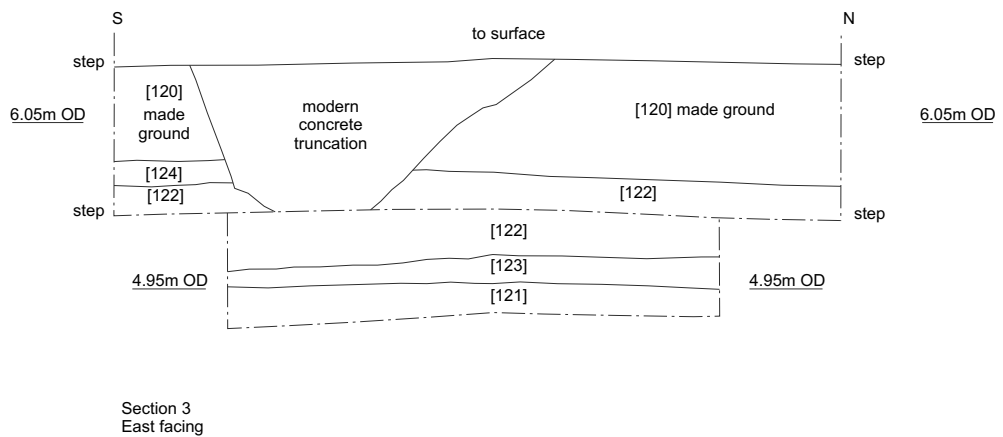
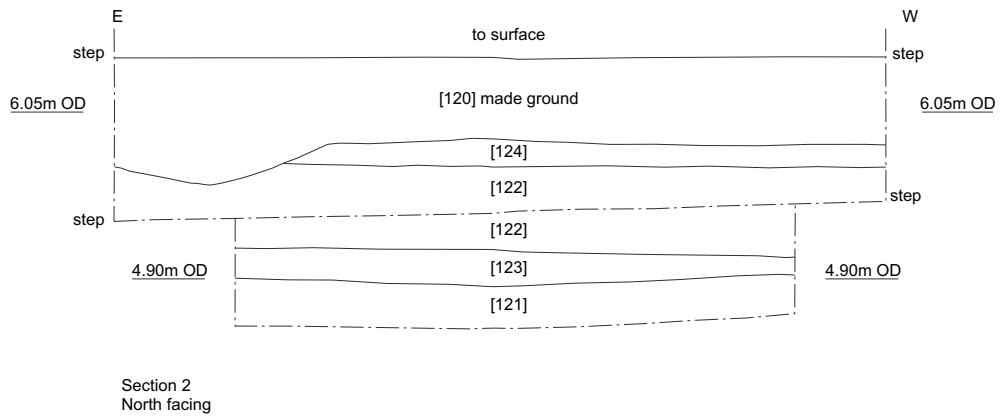
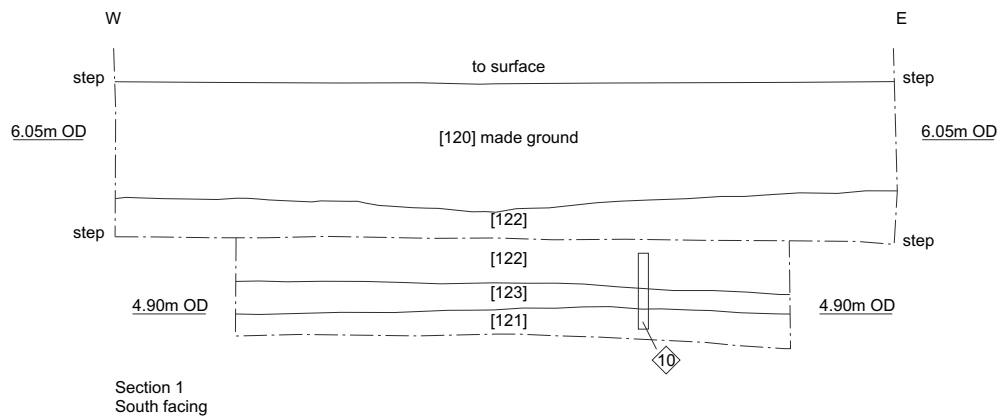


Fig 6 Section profiles of trench WEST-3