

**87 REIGHTON ROAD AND 130-130A
NORTHWOLD ROAD
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY
E5 8SQ**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

PCA REPORT NO: 11208

SITE CODE: REI12

APRIL 2012




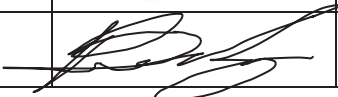
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

87 REIGHTON ROAD AND
130-130A NORTHWOLD ROAD
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K2776
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Iain Bright		April 2012
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		April 2012
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		April 2012
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		April 2012

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 87 Reighton Road and 130-130a Northwold Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5 8SQ

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hackney

Site Code: REI12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3454 8661

Written by: Iain Bright (MA, AIfA)
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2012

Project Manager: Tim Bradley (BA Hons, MIfA)

Commissioning Client: London Wharf PLC.

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD
Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
Email: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
April 2012**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

Contents

1 Non-Technical Summary	3
2 Introduction	4
3 Planning Background	8
4 Geology and Topography	11
5 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	12
6 Archaeological Methodology	14
7 Archaeological Sequence	16
8 Conclusions	18
9 Acknowledgements.....	19
10 Bibliography.....	19
Appendix 1: Context Register.....	20
Appendix 2: OASIS Data Entry Form.....	21
Figure 1: Site Location	5
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location and Areas Monitored.....	6
Figure 3: Representative Section in Trench 2.....	7
Plate 1: Investigation of natural deposits during excavation of Trench 3, looking west.....	14

1 Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 87 Reighton Road and 130-130a Northwold Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5 8SQ.
- 1.2 The site comprised of a three-storey Victorian terraced building with a single storey extension to the rear. The ground floor was utilised for commercial purposes with the first and second floors comprising residential property. The redevelopment includes demolition of all the standing buildings and requires the removal of underground structures such as the original basement and foundations. It was agreed with David Divers and his successor Adam Single (GLAAS, English Heritage) that a programme of observation and recording should be undertaken during the reduction of ground in preparation for the construction of a new, larger, basement. This process was monitored as an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.3 Although some areas of the site had been impacted by basements, which had removed all of the archaeological deposits that may once have been present, a sequence was observed comprising of natural sands overlain with brickearth which had been disturbed by and in turn sealed with a levelling layer of reworked brickearth. This had been truncated by the construction cut for 19th century basement which was later backfilled.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 87 Reighton Road and 130-130a Northwold Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5 8SQ on the 28th March and the 18th April 2012. Two visits were conducted, the first to investigate the nature and extent of the basemented area within the site and the second to observe ground reduction outside the footprint of the old basement.
- 2.2 The site is bounded by Northwold Road to the north and Reighton Road to the south, running in south-westerly direction. To the west of the site are properties fronting Northwold Road and to the east an intersection where Northwold and Reighton Road meet. The overall footprint of the site measures approximately 400m².
- 2.3 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3454 8661.
- 2.4 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code **RE112**.
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Adam Single of GLAAS, English Heritage on behalf of the London Borough of Hackney and project managed for PCA by Tim Bradley. The initial site visit was undertaken by Mark Beasley with a follow up visit for the monitoring of ground reduction works by the author.
- 2.6 The work was commissioned by London Wharf PLC. Prior to the fieldwork stage Pre-Construct Archaeology had prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological fieldwork (Hawkins 2008).
- 2.7 Following the completion of the project, and approval of this report, the entire site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allotted site code.

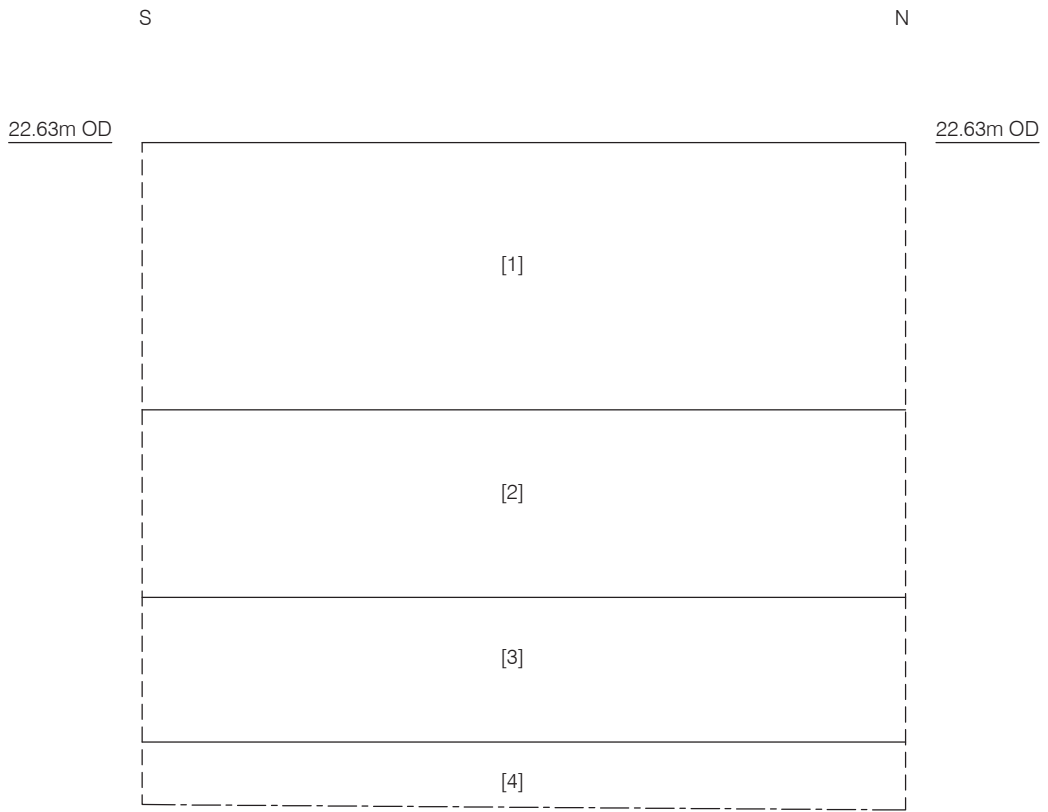


© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 23/04/12 JS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:200 at A4



Section 1
Trench 2
East Facing



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
23/04/12 JS

Figure 3
Section
1:25 at A4

3 Planning Background

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.4 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

3.1.5 As such the local planning authority will continue to also be guided by the existent Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology:

Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Planning Policy: Archaeology in Hackney and the UDP

3.3.1 The archaeological planning policy relating to the London Borough of Hackney is presented here for reference (Hackney UDP 1995).

EQ29 Archaeological heritage

IN THE AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY THE COUNCIL WILL NORMALLY REQUIRE:

(A) PRIOR ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT (IF NECESSARY BASED UPON A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION PRIOR TO A PLANNING DETERMINATION); AND

(B) FOR SITES REQUIRING IN SITU PRESERVATION, SUITABLE DESIGN, LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT; OR

(C) FOR SITES NOT REQUIRING IN SITU PRESERVATION, AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PRESENTATION TO THE PUBLIC OF ANY FINDS.

The Archaeological Heritage of Hackney is considerable and includes the internationally important Palaeolithic site between Stamford Hill/Upper Clapton, Medieval and Elizabethan remains in South Shoreditch as well as dozens of smaller sites throughout the Borough. The Council will use its available powers to ensure that such remains are not needlessly destroyed.

The preservation of this valuable education and cultural asset is a legitimate objective against which the needs of development must be carefully balanced and assessed in line with Government advice. The physical preservation *in situ* of important sites will be sought, where desirable and feasible. Preservation by record (excavation) is a second best option and developers should not expect to obtain planning permission for archaeologically damaging development merely because they arrange for the recording of sites.

The Council encourages developers to consider the archaeological aspects of a development site as early as possible in order to reduce uncertainty and conflict and will itself seek professional advice on assessing the archaeological importance and potential of a site. Where appropriate the Council will require an archaeological statement (a written assessment) and/or an archaeological field evaluation (on site assessment by trial work)

before a decision on the application is taken.

The policy will apply, particularly, in areas of archaeological priority but may be applied elsewhere, on the advice of English Heritage, should the archaeological evidence suggest that this would be appropriate. The case for *in situ* preservation will be assessed on an individual basis, weighing the importance of the remains against the needs for development. Where presentation to the public of the preserved *in situ* remains is desirable and feasible, the Council will require the development design to accommodate this objective.

Where the preservation of known archaeological remains *in situ* is not justified, the Council will require that no development takes place on a site until archaeological investigations have been carried out by an investigating body, to be approved by the Council; such investigations shall be in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in writing in advance by the Council.

Investigations should be undertaken by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. Developers are urged to contact at an early stage English Heritage who maintain the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and advise on the archaeological potential of sites both within and outside areas of archaeological priority.

Further guidance will be published as Supplementary Planning Guidance Notes.

- 3.3.2 A Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) was submitted by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Hawkins 2008) and approved by David Divers, formerly of GLAAS, English Heritage on behalf of the London Borough of Hackney prior to work commencing on the site.
- 3.3.3 The site is located in an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the London Borough of Hackney (Hackney UDP 1995). The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

4 Geology and Topography

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) shows the bedrock geology of the site to comprise of London Clay. This was a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 55 million years ago in the Palaeogene period in an environment previously dominated by deep seas.

4.1.2 This is overlain by the Hackney Gravel formation (comprised of bands of sand and gravel). This superficial deposit was formed up to 2 million years ago during the Quaternary period. It was formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material within channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank forming floodplain alluvium.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The modern ground surface in the vicinity of the site is generally flat and lies at c. 22.63m OD. The land rises gradually towards the north and in the direction of Upper Clapton and Stamford Hill.

4.2.2 The nearest natural watercourse is the River Lea which passes just over 1km to the east of the site.

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section briefly summarises the archaeological and historical background of the site within the context of the surrounding area. For the purpose of this report this summary will focus primarily on the archaeological periods relevant to the site.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 There have been a number of Palaeolithic findspots within the Borough of Hackney. This is due to the presence of potential land surfaces within the fluvial gravels of the Upper Clapton area. Much of the evidence for the Palaeolithic is related to tool use and animal kill sites such as at Northwold Road and Springfield Gardens; Chellean handaxe and further flakes attributed to the Palaeolithic from the River Lea Valley gravels and further handaxes and retouched and unaltered flakes from Upper Clapton. The evidence for kill sites also originates from Upper Clapton where the bones of a woolly-haired rhino and elephant were encountered (Langthorne 2009).

5.2.2 The Stoke Newington 'Palaeolithic floor' has been held as an example of an undisturbed lower Palaeolithic flint scatter lying on an ancient land surface sealed by brickearth. Archaeological investigations have confirmed the presence of the Stoke Newington Common 'Palaeolithic floor' and a range of preserved palaeoenvironmental finds attesting to the presence of woolly rhinos, a possible birch shelter and a late Devensian water channel in the area (Harding & Gibbard 1983). The brickearths and soliflucted sands of the Stoke Newington area are known to represent the most promising areas for future archaeological investigation given that they preserve Palaeolithic sites in relatively undisturbed conditions (Pozorski & Higgs 2009).

5.2.3 The justification for the APA in which the study site lies is due to the significant amount of Palaeolithic material within the Stamford Hill-Upper Clapton area.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 During the Roman period, settlement was focused south of Hackney in *Londinium*, now the modern City of London. As Hackney lies at the border with *Londinium* it is likely that the area was utilised for farming to provide food for the population of the city (Barrowman 2009).

5.3.2 The Roman road Ermine Street, which ran from London to Lincoln and York, lies to the west of the site following the path of Stoke Newington High Street. A second Roman road is also known to have been in Hackney, running from Silchester to Colchester via *Londinium*, and crossing Ermine Street at the junction of Old Street and Kingsland. Roman burial remains are also known to have come from the area (ibid) including a stone coffin containing a female skeleton found on the eastern side of Stamford Hill with a further Roman coffin was recovered in Upper Clapton (Pozorski & Higgs 2009).

5.4 Saxon & Medieval

5.4.1 The settlement of Stoke Newington is thought to be established in the Anglo-Saxon period, and derived from the Saxon place-name '*new town in the wood*' (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983). Although the manor of Stoke Newington apparently was given by King Athelstan to the Canons of St Paul's Cathedral in about AD 939 (ibid), no known Anglo-Saxon find spots are recorded in proximity to the site.

5.4.2 By the medieval period, however, a number of roads had been developed in the Stoke Newington area. The medieval settlement expanded along the course of the High Street 800m to the west, although the two most prominent residences stood along Shacklewell Lane and Upper Clapton Road (Pozorski & Higgs 2009).

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Extant post-medieval and early modern listed buildings exist within the area surrounding the site (not listed). Nos. 15 - 17 Clapton Common, for example, was used as a boys' school known as 'the academy', whilst Thomas Cooke built a house with eight apartments for poor families on the waste ground of Stoke Newington Common to the west of the site.

5.5.2 Much of the Stoke Newington area had previously been worked for the brick-earth deposits used in brick-making (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983) and evidence for 19th century brickearth pits are known at a number of sites such as 65 - 69 Cazenove Road and 66 - 76 Northwold Road. Abney Park Cemetery, located to the west, comprises a mid 19th century public cemetery laid out between 1839 - 43 to designs by William Hosking (Pozorski & Higgs 2009).

6 Archaeological Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief was conducted according to the written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Hawkins 2008) prior to the commencement of works. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation, in particular attention was paid to sand and gravel deposits. Evidence for the Palaeolithic period most often survives near the interface of the sand/gravel and brickearth, but can also survive within the lower levels of brickearth and within the sand/gravel.
- 6.2 A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove overburden down to the highest archaeological horizon. The features and deposits identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand'
- 6.3 Ground reduction was implemented in separate stages, necessitating the excavation of three individual trenches. This was undertaken by the onsite contractor to enable a safe and efficient method of archaeologically investigating the area outside the footprint of the original basement. Once excavated the attendant archaeologist was allowed to enter the trench to investigate it for evidence of Palaeolithic activity. Measurements were taken and records made of the sequence encountered within each trench. The area of the original basement was also recorded.



Plate 1: Investigation of natural deposits during excavation of Trench 3, looking west.

- 6.4 The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. A photographic record (film and digital) was also made.

- 6.5 A temporary bench mark was established on site, the value of which was obtained from a survey undertaken by the onsite contractors, Assured Build Ltd. The value of the TBM was 22.63m AOD.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 Natural terrace sand [4] was encountered in all three trenches at a consistent level of approximately 20.63m OD, which is essentially 2.00m below the modern pavement level. This deposit consisted of a soft/friable light reddish yellow fine grained sand. It covered an area of 16.00m by 6.50m.
- 7.1.2 This layer, a river terrace deposit and part of the Hackney Gravel formation, was deposited 2 million years ago during the Quaternary period. Trench 1 was machined to a slighter greater depth (c. 3.00m BLG) at which point gravels were beginning to show. This interface existed at 19.63m OD.
- 7.1.3 No archaeological material was identified on the upper surface of the sand, either in section or within the trench itself. The sand itself was devoid of flint, worked or otherwise.
- 7.1.4 Overlying the terrace sand was a layer of brickearth [3]. This firm mottled reddish brown and greyish yellow silty clay deposit would have been a result of overbank floods forming a floodplain alluvial layer. This was 0.50m thick and observed at 21.13m OD.
- 7.1.5 No evidence of archaeological cultural material, including Palaeolithic flints, was observed in the trench or in section. It is possible that this layer was truncated during the post-medieval period during the construction of housing on site, therefore removing earlier archaeological horizons within or at the upper interface of the brickearth.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

- 7.2.1 The first evidence of manmade interaction with the land comprised of a 0.60m thick layer of reworked brickearth [2]. This deposit consisted of a firm mottled dark reddish brown and greyish yellow silty clay. It contained occasional fragments of mortar and brick consistent with the 19th century. Bands of gravel comprising small sub-angular flint pebbles were also observed.
- 7.2.2 This layer covered an area of 16.00m by 6.50m at a height of 21.73m OD. Its provenance is likely to be connected to construction activity in the 19th century and relates to the building that previously occupied the site.
- 7.2.3 Although no clear interface was observed, it is likely that this layer could derive from the layer underlying brickearth. It could also be linked to post-medieval quarrying of the brickearth which has been observed on other sites within close proximity.
- 7.2.4 Seen truncating this layer was the construction cut [5] for the original basement of the now demolished property. It appeared to have been square/rectilinear in shape, although only the western edge of it was observed during the watching brief. The sides were vertical and where observed measured 12.00m (north-south) by between 2.00m and 3.00m (east-west). It was aligned in a roughly north-south direction. The highest level at which the cut was observed at 21.73m OD. The basement was approximately 3.00m deep, the lowest level being 19.63m OD, cutting into the underlying natural sequence by approximately 1m.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

- 7.3.1 Evidence of modern activity related to the site was also observed. This comprised chiefly of backfill within the original basement [6] and a layer of made ground [1].
- 7.3.2 Both deposits comprised of a firm light greyish brown sandy clayey rubble (which included fragments of brick, mortar and concrete). The basement backfill was observed within the original construction cut, measuring 12.00m by 2-3.00m. The made ground, which measured a maximum thickness of 0.90m was observed running north-south for 19.00m and east-west for 12.00m.

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 The purpose of the watching brief at 87 Reighton Road and 130-130a Northwold Road, Stoke Newington, was to monitor the reduction of ground outside the footprint of the pre-existing basement, to observe and record any archaeological horizons encountered and recover any cultural artefacts that these layers may have produced. Of particular interest was evidence of the 'Palaeolithic floor' and any range of preserved palaeoenvironmental finds associated therewith.
- 8.2 Excavations on site revealed a sequence that comprised solely of terrace sand deposits (derived from the Hackney Gravel formation), overlain by a layer of alluvial silty clay or brickearth, both devoid of archaeological cultural material. A layer of reworked brickearth, datable to the late post-medieval period (or more specifically the 19th century) sealed the natural deposits, with the potential for horizontal truncation not discounted. The construction cut for the original basement was also observed, now filled with modern backfill. A layer of recent made ground sealed the remainder of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank London Wharf PLC for commissioning the work. Thanks also given to Adam Single of GLAAS, English Heritage who monitored the site for the London Borough of Hackney.

9.2 The author would like to thank:

- Tim Bradley for project managing the watching brief and editing this report
- Mark Beasley for undertaking the initial site visit.
- Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations

9.3 Thanks are also extended to Jens Turley and all of the staff of Assured Build Ltd., who facilitated the watching brief, for their full cooperation and assistance.

10 Bibliography

Barrowman, S. 2009. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Downview School, Downs Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5 8QP. PCA. Unpublished Report.

British Geological Survey Maps. URL: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

Harding, P. & Gibbard, P. L. 1983 'Excavations in Northwold Road, Stoke Newington, north-east London, 1981', in; *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*. No. 34.

Langthorne, J. 2009. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Skinner's Company's Lower School, Mount Pleasant Lane, London Borough of Hackney E5 9JG. PCA. Unpublished Report.

London Borough of Hackney. 1995. Unitary Development Plan. URL: <http://www.hackney.gov.uk/Assets/Documents/ep-udp.pdf>.

Pozorski, Z. & Higgs, K. 2009. Archaeological Monitoring and Recroding at 24 Stoke Newington Common, London, N16 7PU.

Weinreb, B. & Hibbert, C. 1983. *The London Encyclopaedia*. London: MacMillan.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
REI12	1	P/Ex 2	S1	Layer	Modern made ground	Modern	3
REI12	2	n/a	S1	Layer	Reworked Brickearth	Post Medieval	2
REI12	3	n/a	S1	Layer	Natural Brickearth	Natural	1
REI12	4	P/Ex 2	S1	Layer	Natural Sand	Natural	1
REI12	5	P/Ex 2	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for basement	Post Medieval	2
REI12	6	P/Ex 2	n/a	Fill	Backfill of basement	Modern	3

Appendix 2: OASIS Data Entry Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-123994	
Project details	
Project name	87 Reighton Road and 130-130a Northwold Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 87 Reighton Road and 130-130a Northwold Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5 on the 28th March and the 18th April 2012. Two visits were conducted, the first to investigate the nature and extent of the basemented area within the site and the second to observe ground reduction outside the footprint of the old basement. Excavations on site revealed a sequence that comprised solely of terrace sand deposits (derived from the Hackney Gravel formation), overlain by a layer of alluvial silty clay or brickearth, both devoid of archaeological cultural material. A layer of reworked brickearth, datable to the late post-medieval period sealed the natural deposits, with the potential for horizontal truncation not discounted. The construction cut for the original basement was also observed, now filled with modern backfill. A layer of recent made ground sealed the remainder of the site.
Project dates	Start: 28-03-2012 End: 18-04-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	REI12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Methods & techniques	'Photographic Survey','Sample Trenches','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Conservation Area Consent
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY STOKE NEWINGTON 87 Reighton Road and 130-130a Northwold Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5 8SQ
Postcode	E5 8SQ
Study area	400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3454 8661 51.5618064416 -0.05884103175450 51 33 42 N 000 03 31 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.63m Max: 21.13m
Project creators	
Name of	PCA

Organisation	
Project originator	PCA
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body	London Wharf PLC
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	REI12
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital available Media	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	REI12
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper available Media	'Context sheet','Drawing','Plan','Report','Section'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 87 Reighton Road and 130-130a Northwold Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5 8SQ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I
	2012
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Blue cover, binded report.

PCA

PCA SOUTHERN

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTHERN

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WESTERN

6 KING ALFRED PLACE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 7DF
TEL: 07714 134099
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

