1 ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between 29th October and 14th November 2007 at George Downing Estate, Stoke Newington, London Borough of Hackney, on behalf of Mansell Construction Services LTD. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation consisted of 10 initial machine-excavated test pits measuring 2m x 2m, at base (Test pits 1 – 10). One trench measuring 15m x 9.5m at base (Trench 1), and four additional Evaluation pits measuring 2m x 2m at base (Eval Pits 1 – 4). Natural gravels and sands were identified at between 20.20mOD and 22.55mOD above heavy London Clays. Sealing the gravels were layers of made ground, containing inclusions of 20th century building materials and deposits of disturbed modern topsoil.

No archaeological remains or residual finds were identified within any of the trenches. The material extracted during the excavation was examined for Palaeolithic potential. However, there was no evidence of the Palaeolithic knapping platform, recorded in the area during the 19th century.

2 SITE LOCATION

2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3385 8685 (fig 1).

2.2 The site is irregular in shape and is bounded by Cazenove Road to the north, a railway line to the west, and Alkham Road to the east and south (fig. 2). The area affected by the development covers a total area of approximately 0.28 hectares.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Most of the site is immediately underlain by drift geology of Langley Silt. This is Quaternary age and generally comprises sandy clay and silt. The southern part of the site is underlain by River Terrace Deposits (Hackney Gravels). Close to the southern boundary of the site are localised alluvial deposits associated with Hackney Brook. These deposits may or may not be visible within the site boundary. The underlying geology is London Clay.

3.2 The geology of the site and surrounding area is influenced by the location of the Hackney Brook, a palaeochannel which runs along the current path of Northwold Road, to the south of the site, before turning south to the east of St Michael's Church and Stamford Hill to the north of the site.

3.3 The site is subject to complex local stratigraphy. Evidence suggests that there are two Late Middle Pleistocene fluvial aggradations within the Stoke Newington area. The Stoke Newington Sands are overlain by a separate aggradation of Highbury Silts and Sands. This is subsequently capped by Late Devensian and Holocene sediments relating to Hackney Brook.

3.4 The fluvial sands and gravels are considered the most likely to yield primary contexts, which can be found at c. 21 – 27mOD on either side of the former course of the Hackney Brook. These are referred to in the literature as Stoke Newington Sands and Highbury Sands.

3.5 The Stoke Newington Sands are aligned with fluvial aggradation deposits from Stamford Hill which could date the artefactual remains within this deposit as being from the Wolstonian Age (c. 200,000 BC).

3.6 Work undertaken by the antiquarian Worthington-Smith in the 19th century identified a 'Palaeolithic Floor'. This is described as being "a stratum of some five or six inches of sub angular ochreous gravel, in some places only one or two inches in thickness, or only visible as a line of slightly contrasted colour. Amongst the flints, which have grey or bright ochreous crusts, are pieces of sandstone, Hertfordshire conglomerate, quartzite, white quartz, Lydian stone, and pieces of other rocks, but none of the very large blocks of stone so often described as belonging to the Thames valley drift at London" (Smith 1894, p. 204).

3.7 The Palaeolithic floor identified by Worthington-Smith was recorded at the base of the Brick earth and overlying sands, on top of the terrace gravels. When recorded in the 19th century the sites between Alham and Kyverdale Roads stand at 27.6mOD and 25.4mOD respectively. The Palaeolithic floor was identified within the sand deposit at 26.5mOD and 24.1mOD, approximately 3'6" to 4'10" below ground level.

3.8 The Palaeolithic floor was overlain by a sandy loam and humus, and the contour drift was less thick than other places near by. A further section through the Palaeolithic floor by Worthington-Smith recorded the fluctuating levels of the surface, which is, according to Worthington-Smith, the result of the contorted drift pushing up the floor from below. The fact that the floor is undulating, and seen at various levels, lead to the conclusion that these deposits represent fluvial activity rather than an *in-situ* floor.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hackney. Archaeological advice to the Borough is provided by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

4.2 The proposed development (Reference No.: 2003/2287) of the site is for a residential-led mixed-use development, with three part three/part four storey residential blocks comprising 44 flats. It also involves the construction of a row of 12 terraced houses, 6 garages and the conversion of the existing boiler house into a community centre. Landscaping will involve play areas and additional car parking.

4.3 This document reports on the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken to identify any archaeological remains that might be threatened by the proposed development.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

No previous archaeological investigations have occurred on the site. There are a number of entries in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) for archaeological features or chance finds within 500m of the site.

5.1 The following information is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2007).

Prehistoric

5.2 Stoke Newington has a rich prehistoric potential. Prehistoric communities are known to have favoured river valleys as places of temporary settlement sites

where there was an abundant supply of flints to be used as tools. Archaeological excavations have uncovered evidence of prehistoric activity in this area. Excavations on Stoke Newington Common, to the south of the site, identified lower Palaeolithic waste flakes while work at 55 Northwold Road identified two hand axes, an awl and 28 waste flakes. Soil horizons over 360,000 years old were encountered at 69 Cazenove Road although no flint implements were discovered.

5.3 The antiquarian Worthington-Smith found flint tools at a depth of 4m in coarse gravels, along with evidence for a flint working 'floor' in the 19th century. The finds at Cazenove Road and Northwold Road were all residual, indicating the possible limits of the working floor to the north and east.

5.4 Although it is assumed that Neolithic people also settled in the area, evidence for Neolithic activity in Stoke Newington is scarce, possibly due to rising water levels.

5.5 Numerous finds from the Bronze Age, such as spearheads, daggers and swords, have been found in the River Thames and the River Lea. These are thought to have been placed there ritually. However, with the exception of wooden track ways retrieved in the peat layers of Newham, evidence for Bronze Age activity in Hackney is rare.

5.6 It is thought that Iron Age farms existed in the Hackney area, as have been found across London, but there is little archaeological evidence to support this. It has been mooted that the River Lea provided a boundary between two native tribes.

Roman

5.7 There is little evidence from the Roman period within the vicinity of the site. To the west of the site, Stoke Newington High Street runs along the alignment of the Roman road to Lincoln and York.

Saxon

5.8 The main Saxon settlement, Lundenwic, was based around present-day Covent Garden, to the southwest of the site. However, several place names in the Lea Valley have Saxon origins and major Saxon finds were made in Clapton where a log boat, dated 950 – 1000AD, was retrieved from deposits near the River Lea.

Medieval

5.9 The area developed through the medieval period with local villages expanding in relation to London's continued growth. The population of medieval Hackney was spread across a number of small settlements. Hackney, Hoxton, Haggerston and Stoke Newington were mentioned in the Domesday Book survey, testifying to their possible Saxon origins and development into the medieval period. Several medieval points of settlement and route ways have been identified, such as at Stoke Newington Church Street and Downs Lane, now Northwold Road.

5.10 The earliest evidence for the parish of Stoke Newington is the mention of the appointment of a rector in 1314. Although the site lies within the parish of Hackney, it would have undoubtedly had close links with nearby Stoke Newington.

Post Medieval

5.11 During the post-medieval period the parish of Hackney was divided into several manors, two of the largest being Lordshold (stretching across from Shacklewell to Homerton and Grove Street) and Kingshold (south Hackney and Hackney Wick). By the late 17th century these manors were held by Francis Tyssen, the Tyssen Estate thus stretching from Kingsland Road in the west to the Upper and Lower Clapton Roads, and from Dalston Village northwards as far as Stamford Hill.

5.12 A lease dated to 1953 states that William Amhurst Tyssen leased several properties within the site boundary to a Charles Weeks for 99 years, from 1880. The lease does not mention specifics about the development on the site at the time.

5.13 Much of Hackney experienced massive redevelopment in the latter half of the 19th and early 20th century. During the Second World War it was also heavily bombed, leading to the post-war clearance and redevelopment of the northern and southern parts of the site.

5.14 Although the site lies within what is today considered Stoke Newington, it is in fact within the historic boundary of Hackney. By 1900 this had become the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney. Stoke Newington as a whole became part of the London Borough of Hackney in 1965.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The aims of the Evaluation were:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the nature and extent of existing truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the Archaeology Advisor to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.

- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

6.2 The specific objectives of the Evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date. Specifically, is there any evidence for the Palaeolithic floor first identified by Worthington-Smith.
- Determine the presence of any remains of Roman date on the site.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the medieval development and chronology of Stoke Newington.
- Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by the phases of late post-medieval and modern buildings on the site.

6.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 10 initial test pits measuring 2m x 2m, at base (Test pits 1 – 10), placed across the site to reveal the varying natural deposits. The information obtained from this initial work influenced the positioning of a trench measuring 15m x 9.5m at base (Trench 1). Further to this, four additional Evaluation pits measuring 2m x 2m at base were excavated (Eval Pits 1 – 4). Before excavation the entire site was visually inspected and all trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to check for live services.

7.2 All overburden was removed down to the top of the first recognizable archaeological horizon or the uppermost natural deposit in the event that no archaeological horizons were present, using a 13 ton tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.

7.4 All machining was carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist.

7.5 Any archaeological remains revealed were excavated by hand with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appeared to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ*.

7.6 Once any archaeological remains were recorded all trenches were further excavated down to the underlying natural London clays, sands and gravels. Due to the depth of the trenches, they were 'stepped' in by 1 metre for every vertical 1.2m excavated.

7.7 Excavated material was examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

7.8 On completion of machine excavation, all faces of trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and the full stratigraphic sequence was recorded.

7.9 A Temporary Bench Mark was set up on the site, transferred from a previously surveyed point (Figure 2) and levels were recorded for each deposit.

7.10 After recording, the trenches were backfilled with excavated material.

7.11 The evaluation work was undertaken in ten days by Austin Ainsworth, Project Officer and Andy Leonard, Project Supervisor, under the overall project management of Ron Humphrey, Project Manager.

8 RESULTS

Test Pits 1 -10

8.1 A general sequence of deposition was uncovered throughout the test pits initially excavated across the site (Test Pits 1 to 10). This comprised deposits of mid-light brown, firmly compacted clayey silt made ground containing frequent inclusions of 20th century building materials (1/002, 2/002, 3/002, 4/001, 5/001, 6/001, 7/001, 8/002, 9/001, 10/001), overlying natural clay, sand and gravel deposits. Across the centre of the site a modern garden topsoil of dark brown, friable clayey silt (1/001, 2/001, 3/001, 8/001) was found overlying the deposits of made ground.

8.2 The natural sediments revealed across most of the site consisted of light brownish orange, moderately compact clayey silt brick earth (1/003, 2/004, 3/003, 4/002, 5/002 and 7/002). However, within the central and eastern areas of the site the natural varied, comprising a light yellow sand (6/002) in Test pit 6, a light orangey blue clayey silt (8/003) in Test Pit 8, a light greyish orange, moderately compacted clayey silt (9/002) in Test Pit 9 and a light blue, moderately compacted clayey silt (10/002) in Test Pit 10. The natural deposits were reached between 22.55mOD and 20.20mOD. It is notable that test pits located to the north of the site (Test pits 1, 2, 6 and 7) contained natural at lower levels than those in the south of the site.

8.3 Within Test Pit 2 a brick built drainage culvert 2/003 (1.40 x 0.90m) with a vaulted ceiling, constructed from 19th / 20th century red bricks (220 x 110 x 60mm) and bonded with a grey sandy mortar within English garden wall coursing was uncovered (fig. 4).

8.4 Found within Test Pit 3 was a shallow linear foundation trench 3/005 (2.40 x 0.40 x 0.15m), which contained a light brown clayey sand fill, with frequent building material inclusions (3/004) (fig. 5).

8.5 No significant Archaeological remains or artefacts were recovered from the Test pits.

Trench 1

8.6 Trench 1 (15.00 x 9.50 x 3.50m) (fig 6) was excavated over the position of Test Pit 4 within the south of the site, aligned northwest – southeast, running parallel with the site boundary (fig 3).

8.7 The deepest natural deposit was reached at 18.57mOD in the north-western end of the trench and 18.80mOD in the south-eastern end of the trench (15.00 x 9.50 x 1.50m+). It comprised a dark grey, compacted clay, with occasional silt inclusions (11/008). This deposit of London clay was not fully excavated (Figure 7).

8.8 Overlying 11/008 was an undulating (11.00 x 9.50 x 0.70m) deposit of orangey red, loosely compacted gravel, with moderate sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions (11/006). Within the north-western end of the trench a deposit (2.80 x 9.50 x 0.60m) of mid orangey red, friable sand, containing occasional gravel and flint inclusions (11/007) was found sealed within gravel deposit 11/006.

8.9 In the south-eastern half of the trench a shallow deposit (7.10 x 9.50 x 0.90m) of light bluish yellow, moderately compacted clayey silt (11/004) was uncovered above 11/006. Alternately, 2.10m from the north-western end of the trench a similar layer (11/005) of light bluish yellow, moderately compacted clayey silt (2.10 x 9.50 x 0.34m) was also found above 11/006.

8.10 Overlying 11/004, 11/005 and 11/006 was a deep deposit (15.00 x 9.50 x 1.38m) of light yellow, moderately compacted clayey silt (11/003). It extended across the length of the trench, becoming deepest in the centre of the trench and shallower toward both ends, where the overlying deposits of made ground (11/001) and natural clayey silt (11/002) dipped. Within the centre of the site modern trenches containing pipe work truncated this deposit.

8.11 The uppermost natural deposit encountered at 21.27mOD at the north-western end of the trench and 20.47mOD in the south-eastern end of trench 1 was a mid brown, moderately compacted clayey silt (11/002) (4.20 x 9.50 x 1.50m), which was heavily rooted and contained occasional inclusions of CBM flecks. The deposit was located in the north-western end of the trench, extending 4.20m from the extent of the excavation, where the context was truncated by the dipping made ground above (11/001).

8.12 A dark brown, friable clayey silt made ground (11/001) (15.00 x 9.5 x 0.90m), containing frequent inclusions of 20th century building material, was located above this sequence of naturally deposited clays and gravels.

8.13 No archaeological remains were uncovered within Trench 1 and no Palaeolithic artefacts were recovered within the natural gravel deposits.

Evaluation Pit 1

8.15 Evaluation pit 1 (2.50 x 2.50 x 4.60) was situated within the north of the site, close to Test Pit 7 (fig. 3).

8.16 A deposit (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.30m+) of greyish orange gravel (12/009), which contained large sub rounded, unworked flint nodules was the lowest natural layer uncovered by the excavation at 19.26mOD. It was located below a layer (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.40m) of greyish orange sand with moderate sub rounded gravel inclusions (12/008). A deep deposit (2.50 x 2.50 x 1.24m) of clean grey silt, with occasional water staining (12/007) was located above 12/008 (fig. 8).

8.17 A light-mid orangey yellow sand (12/006) (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.55m), with occasional gravel inclusions and rooting activity was found above 12/007. In turn, above this was a layer (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.25m) of light orangey red, loose sand (12/005). This under laid a deposit (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.14m) of orangey red, loose sandy gravel, which contained occasional flecks of grey clayey sand (12/004). The top natural deposit (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.68m) was composed of light orangey yellow, loose sand, containing occasional sub rounded gravel inclusions and rooting activity (12/003).

8.18 A deposit (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.60m) of dark brown, clayey sandy silt, made ground (12/001), containing occasional inclusions of 20th century building materials, overlying an earlier deposit (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.35m) of mid–light brown, moderately compacted clayey silt made ground (12/002), containing occasional building material inclusions sealed the complex sequence of natural sands, gravels and silts reached at 22.52mOD.

8.18 No archaeological remains were uncovered within Evaluation Pit 1 and no Palaeolithic artefacts were recovered within the natural gravel deposits.

Evaluation Pit 2

8.19 Evaluation pit 2 (2.50 x 2.50 x 4.60m) was located within the north of the site, 9m to the north of pit 1 (fig. 3). The lowest natural deposit (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.10m) uncovered within the excavation of pit 2 was an orangey grey, firm silty London clay (13/004) reached at 18.91mOD. This was found beneath a layer (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.40) of mid orange, loose gravel, containing occasional angular flint inclusions. Above this was a deep (2.50 x 2.50 x 3.00m) natural deposit of bedded orange and grey sands and gravels(13/002) (as seen within evaluation pit 1). The uppermost

of these deposits was reached at 21.88mOD. A dark brown, clayey sandy silt, made ground (13/001) (2.50 x 2.50 x 1.20) was found at the surface of the trench (fig. 8).

8.20 No archaeological remains were uncovered within Evaluation pit 2 and no Palaeolithic artefacts were recovered within the natural sand and gravel deposits.

Evaluation Pit 3

8.21 Evaluation pit 3 (2.50 x 2.50 x 4.60) was situated 10m to the east of Evaluation pit 2, within the north of the site (fig. 3). The stratigraphic sequence revealed was similar to that within pits 1 and 2 (fig. 8), comprising a natural sequence of orange and grey gravels and sands (14/004-9) (2.50 x 2.50 x 2.20) reached at 18.37mOD, below a deposit of orange and grey mottled brick earth (14/003) (2.50 x 2.50 x 1.00m), below a light grey sandy silt layer of made ground (14/002) (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.30m), overlain by a later deposit of dark brown, clayey sandy silt made ground (14/001) (2.50 x 2.50 x 1.10m).

8.22 No archaeological remains were uncovered within Evaluation pit 3 and no Palaeolithic artefacts were recovered within the natural sand and gravel deposits.

Evaluation Pit 4

8.23 Evaluation pit 4 (2.50 x 2.50 x 4.60m) was located to the north and east of Evaluation pit 3, within the north of the site. The natural deepest deposit (15/009), reached at 18.93mOD was an orange gravel and sand (fig. 8), which contained small rounded flints (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.30m). It was sealed by a fine grained, grey deposit of London clay (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.40m) (15/008). Above this was a deep (2.50 x 2.50 x 1.20m) layer of light orange sand (15/007), with lens inclusions of grey clay, below a similar deposit (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.50m) of light orange sand (15/006). A thin (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.20m) layer of grey sandy clay (15/005) was found above this, sealed by a light brown sand, containing occasional rounded flint inclusions (15/004) (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.50m). A red, loose sand (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.40m) with no inclusions was located above 15/004 (15/003), sealed by a mottled red and brown sand (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.50m), with manganese speckles (15/002), below the uppermost deposit of dark brown sandy clay made ground (2.50 x 2.50 x 0.80m), containing frequent inclusions of modern building materials (15/001)

9 FINDS

9.1 No finds, *in situ* or residual, were retrieved from any of the trenches. It was not deemed necessary for any samples to be taken from the deposits revealed during the investigation.

10 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 No evidence for any archaeological activity was identified on the site.

10.2 No flint scatters or evidence of the presumed flint knapping "floor" were identified in any of the trenches.

10.3 The evaluation met its primary objective: to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork is required to satisfy the archaeological planning condition on this site. However, the final decision regarding any further work will rest with the London Borough of Hackney and its archaeology advisor, David Divers (GLAAS).

10.4 Publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix C) with a short summary submitted to the London Archaeologist fieldwork round-up.

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Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Detailed Site location

Figure 3 – Trench Location

Figure 4 - Plan of Brick built Culvert 2/003 within Test pit 2

Figure 5 - Plan of Foundation Trench 3/005 within Test pit 3

Figure 6 - Plan of Trench 1

Figure 7 - East Facing Stratigraphic Section of Trench 1

Figure 8 - Stratigraphic sequence within Evaluation pits 1 -4

APPENDIX A – CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1/001	Friable dark brown loam. Topsoil	2.00m	2.00m	0.20m
1/002	20th century made ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.70m
1/003	Natural Brick earth	2.00m	2.00m	0.15m +
2/001	Friable dark brown loam. Topsoil	4.00m	3.60m	0.20m
2/002	20th century made ground	4.00m	3.60m	0.70m
2/003	Brick built culvert, with vaulted ceiling	4.00m	3.60m	0.48m
2/004	Natural Brick earth	4.00m	3.60m	0.00m +
3/001	Friable dark brown loam. Topsoil	3.50m	2.00m	0.30m
3/002	20th century made ground	3.50m	2.00m	1.20m
3/003	Natural Brick earth	3.50m	2.00m	0.00m +
3/004	Light brown clayey sand fill of foundation cut 3/005	2.40m	0.40m	0.15m
3/005	Shallow, linear wall foundation trench	2.40m	0.40m	0.15m
4/001	20th century made ground	3.00m	2.00m	1.10m
4/002	Natural Brick earth	3.00m	2.00m	0.15m +
5/001	20th century made ground	5.00m	3.00m	1.50m
5/002	Natural Brick earth	5.00m	3.00m	0.15m +
6/001	20th century made ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.90m
6/002	Natural light yellow sand.	2.00m	2.00m	0.60m +
7/001	20th century made ground	2.00m	2.00m	1.00m
7/002	Natural Brick earth	2.00m	2.00m	0.00m +
8/001	Dark, friable clayey silt. 20th century garden topsoil	3.50m	2.00m	0.30m

8/002	20th century made ground	3.50m	2.00m	0.90m
8/003	Natural light orange / blue clayey silt	3.50m	2.00m	0.40m +
9/001	20th century made ground	4.00m	2.00m	0.60m
9/002	Natural light orange clayey silt	4.00m	2.00m	0.00m +
10/001	20th century made ground	3.00m	2.00m	1.20m
10/002	Natural light blue clayey silt	3.00m	2.00m	0.10m +
11/001	20th century made ground	15.00m	9.50m	0.90m
11/002	Natural, Mid brown clayey silt.	15.00m	9.50m	1.50m
11/003	Natural, Light yellow clayey silt	15.00m	9.50m	1.38m
11/004	Natural, light blue / yellow clayey silt	15.00m	9.50m	0.90m
11/005	Natural light blue / yellow clayey silt	15.00m	9.50m	0.34m
11/006	Loosely compacted orange / red gravel. Natural fluvial gravel deposit	15.00m	9.50m	0.70m
11/007	Natural mid orange / red sand	15.00m	9.50m	0.60m
11/008	Natural London Clay	15.00m	9.50m	1.50m +
12/001	20th century made ground	2.50m	2.50m	0.60m
12/002	Mid-light brown clayey silt made ground.	2.50m	2.50m	0.35m
12/003	Natural light orange / yellow sands	2.50m	2.50m	0.68m
12/004	Natural orange / red sandy gravels	2.50m	2.50m	0.14m
12/005	Natural light orange / red sands	2.50m	2.50m	0.25m
12/006	Natural light-mid orange / yellow sand	2.50m	2.50m	0.55m
12/007	Natural grey silt	2.50m	2.50m	1.24m
12/008	Natural grey / orange sand	2.50m	2.50m	0.40m
12/009	Natural grey / orange gravel	2.50m	2.50m	0.30m +
13/001	Made ground	2.50m	2.50m	1.20m
13/002	Natural Orange and grey sands and gravels	2.50m	2.50m	3.00m
13/003	Natural orange gravel	2.50m	2.50m	0.40m
13/004	Natural London clay	2.50m	2.50m	0.10m +

APPENDIX B – GEOLOGICAL SITE REPORT

Awaiting Report

APPENDIX C - OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

1.1 OASIS ID: aocarcha1-37960

Project details

Project name	GEORGE DOWNING ESTATE, STOKE NEWINGTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2008 End: 14-11-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area; Northwold, Upper Clapton/Stoke Newington
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY STOKE NEWINGTON GEORGE DOWNING ESTATE, STOKE NEWINGTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY
Postcode	N16
Study area	0.28 Hectares
Height OD	Min: 20.20m Max: 22.55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Andy Leonard

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	GEORGE DOWNING ESTATE, STOKE NEWINGTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY; AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, P. Leonard, A.
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